

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In August there is a risk of floods in the Pyanj, Vakhsh, Zarafshan, Isfarinka Rivers and their tributaries as well as glacial mudflows.

WEATHER

Below long-term average precipitation and near or above average temperatures are expected for August.

ENERGY SECURITY

The production of coal has increased in response a Government decision to increase the use of this commodity for heating and other energy needs. Electricity generation has increased to seasonally high levels and refilling of Nurek for winter-spring electricity generation has begun.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices have increased significantly in Dushanbe, Khujand and Garm markets in the past month. Prices and price trends need close monitoring given the global price volatility, particularly in regards to impacts on vulnerable populations in Tajikistan.

HEALTH

In August 2012 an increase of incidents of viral hepatitis, transmitted through water, is observed, as well as incidents of anthrax and hemorrhagic fever. Also there is a risk of intestinal disease and diarrhea during the month due to hot weather and use of non-potable water.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration appears to be at levels above comparable periods from 2009 to 2011. Remittances are running at higher levels than for the same periods for the past 10 years.

ECONOMY

June 2012 GDP totaled 13,824.2 million Tajik Somoni (2,904.2 million USD). Consumer price inflation reduced 4.5% compared to 2011. Total bank credits as of 1 July 2012 totaled 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (946 million USD). Overdue credits for January-May 2012 totaled 2,464.3 million Tajik Somoni (518 million USD). Repaid credits totaled 2,777.5 million Tajik Somoni (584 million USD). The January - June 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 2,429.1 million USD, 9.7% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 669.6 million USD and imports 1,759.6 billion USD.

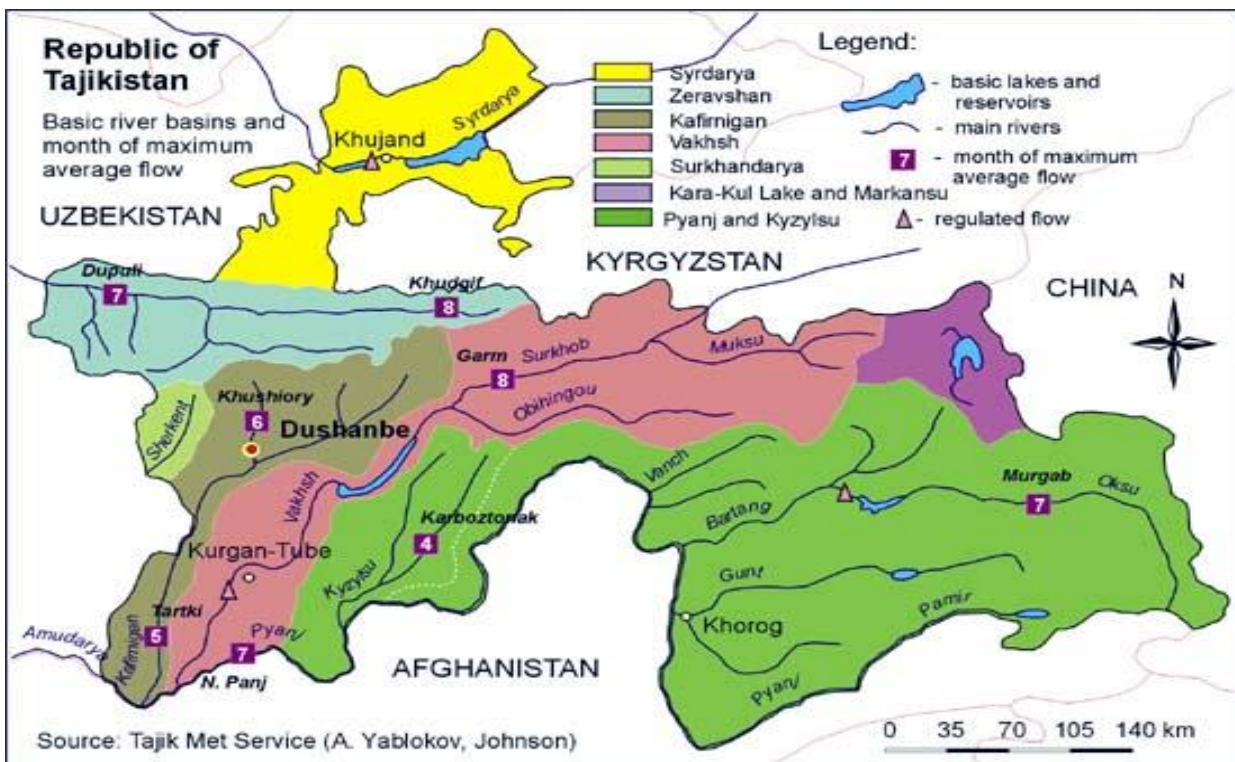
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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in August 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence, RT (CoES) reports that in August the risk of floods remains in the Pyanj (upper and middle reaches), Vakhsh (Khatlon), Zarafshan (Sughd), Isfarinka (Sughd) rivers and their tributaries, when unusually high temperatures for long periods can lead to a rapid melt of the glaciers. Glacial mudflows can also be expected in August.



1.2. Hazard Events in July 2012

IMAC/CoES reported 10 hazard events in July 2012, including 3 floods, 2 significant earthquakes, 1 avalanche and 4 mudflows. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for July 2012 prepared by UNDP DRMP and CoES at:

<http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports>

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1. Forecast for August 2012 ¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts average temperatures in August 2012 will be:

- 1°C above long term averages in Khatlon and at lower elevations of DRD;
- Within the long-term average in Sughd and Gorno - Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).
- Below long term averages at higher elevations of DRD, western and eastern GBAO.

Monthly precipitation is expected within long-term average in Sughd, and below average precipitation are expected at lower elevations of Khatlon, GBAO, and higher elevations of DRD.

Average Expected Precipitation–August 2012		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	0 - 2 mm
	Foothills	1 - 3 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	1 - 3 mm
	Higher elevations	7 - 14 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	6 mm
	Higher elevations	5 - 8 mm
GBAO	West	1 - 2 mm
	East	5 - 14 mm

See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for August 2012.

2.2. Weather Summary for July 2012.

In July the weather in the country was dry, relatively hot and precipitations were insignificant in most parts of the regions. Monthly average air temperatures were mainly within long-term average:

- at lower elevations and in the foothills - 24-31°C;
- at higher elevations - 14-23°C (in Darvaz 27°C);
- at higher elevations in GBAO - 9-12°C;

The lowest temperatures were recorded from 24 to 31 July, when the daytime temperatures were 32 to 37°C. At the lower elevations of Sughd, temperatures during the daytime were on 11 to 14 and 26 to 30 July ranged from 31 to 34°C.

The warmest periods were in the first 15 days of July, when the daytime temperatures at the lower elevations of DRD reached 39°C, in Khatlon up to 40-44°C, in Sughd up to 41°C. The night temperatures did not vary significantly from daytime temperatures.

Region	Percent of Average
Sughd Province	3 to 54%
Khatlon Province	0 to 51%
DRD	3 to 27% , but in Rasht – 145%
Western GBAO	18 to 200%
Eastern GBAO	83% to 125%

¹ The information in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

Limited precipitation fell mainly at higher elevations and foothills. Monthly precipitation was below long term averages:

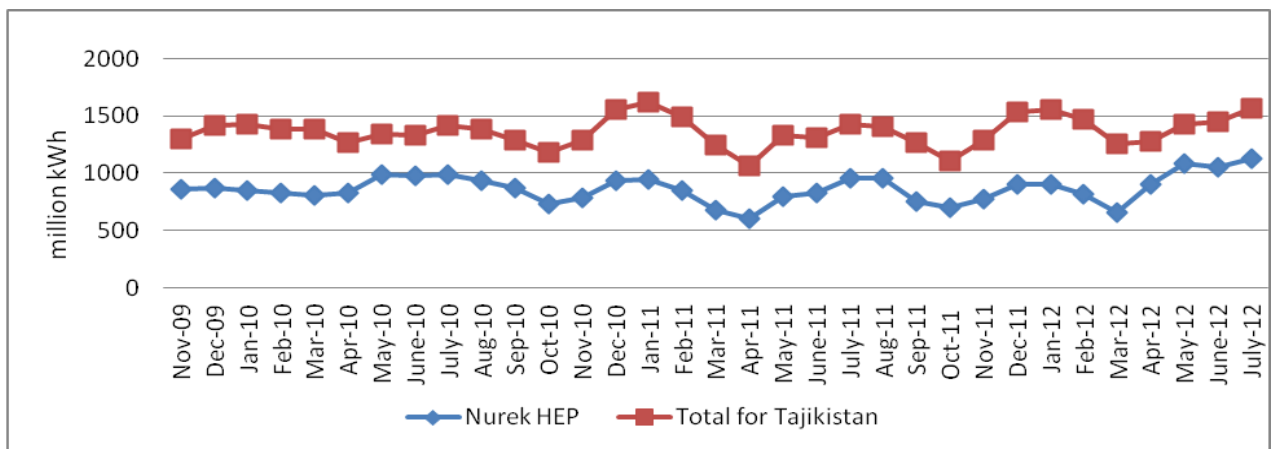
Wimpy thunderstorms were recorded on 3 to 5 days of the month.

3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production ²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in July was 1,568 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or 50.6 million kWh per day. Electricity production in July increased 5.2% (48.1 million kWh) compared to June 2012 (see **Annex C**). Electricity production in July 2012 was 143 million kWh more than in July 2011 (See **Section 3.5**, below.).

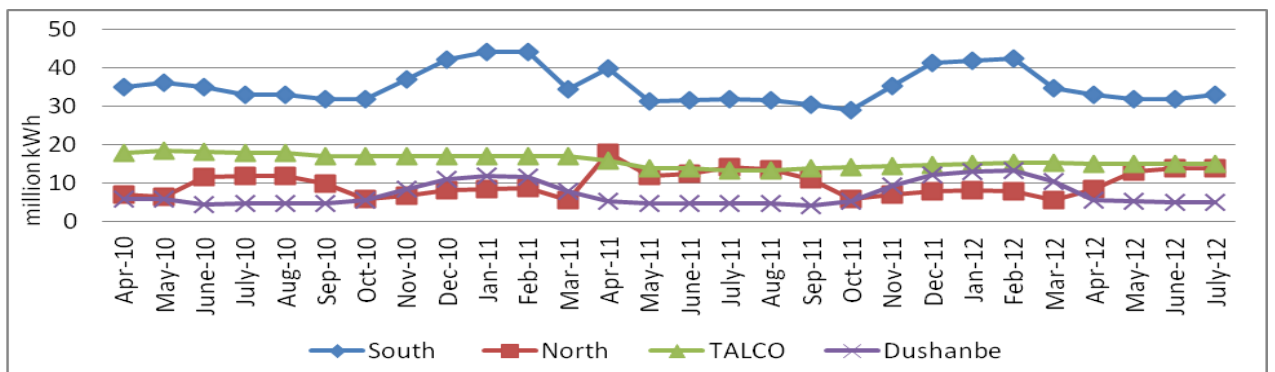
Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – July 2012 (million kWh)



3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is indicated in the following table. Total electricity consumption in July was 1,460 million kWh (see **Annex C**). In July, 2012 electricity consumption was 30 million kWh more than in June 2011 (1,430 million kWh). In July, 97.0 million kWh were provided to Afghanistan.

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – July 2012 (million kWh)



² Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

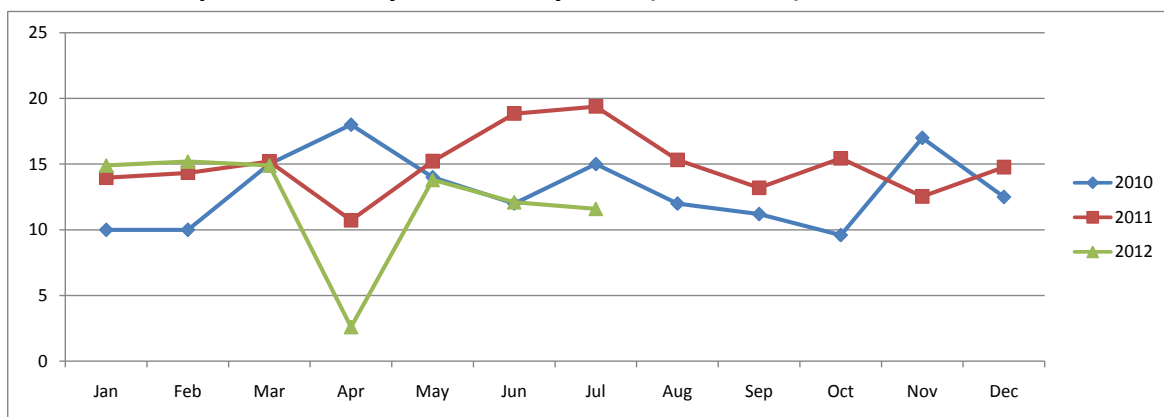
3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in July were 11.6 million m³, 0.5 million m³ more than in June 2012 but 7.8 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011. For the first 7 months of 2012 gas imports were 85.1 million m³, 22.6 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011 (107.7 million m³). The overall reduced volume of gas import is due to the disruption of imports from Uzbekistan at the beginning of April, due to contact issues.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	July 2012
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	85.1

Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to July 2012 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 51,091 tons of coal were produced in July 2012, 24,922 tons more than in June 2012. During the first 7 months of this year more than 123,493 tons of coal has been produced in Tajikistan, 58,343 tons more than in the same period of 2011 (65,150 tons). Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical, locally available, coal as fuel.

3.5. Nurek HPP Reservoir Levels ³

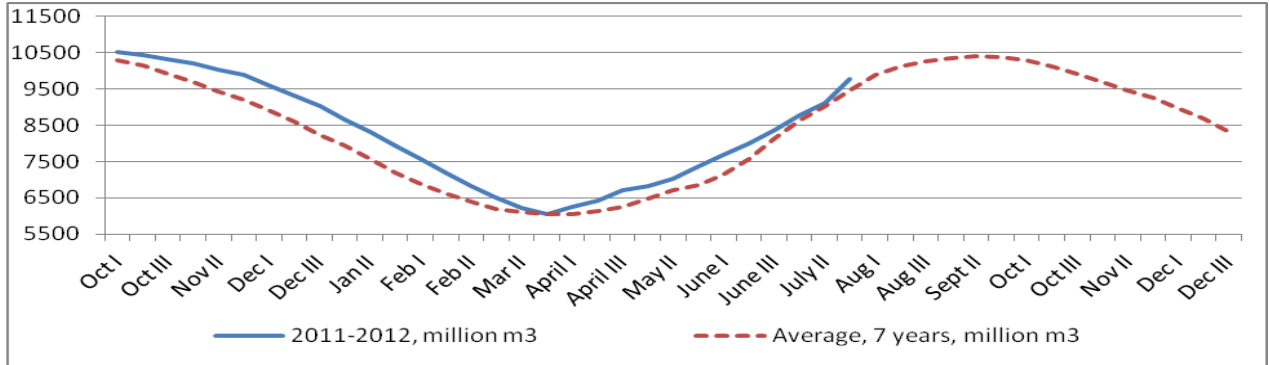
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the end of July compared to average volume over seven years (2004 to 2011). In late July, the water level in Nurek was 902.91 m above sea level, 15.32 m higher when compared to June, 2012 and 45.9 m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁴.

³ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁴ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

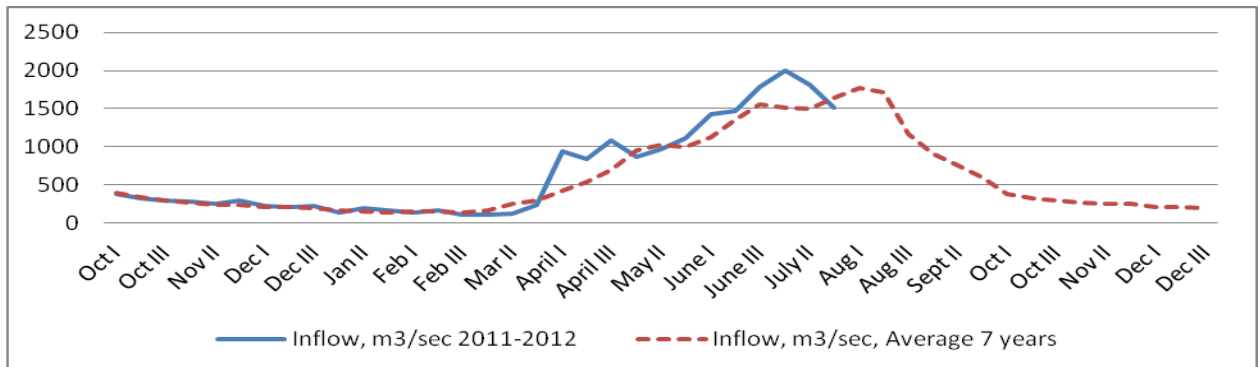
According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁵, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of July was 9,765 million m³, 294 million m³ more than the seven year average volume in July (9,471 million m³).

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



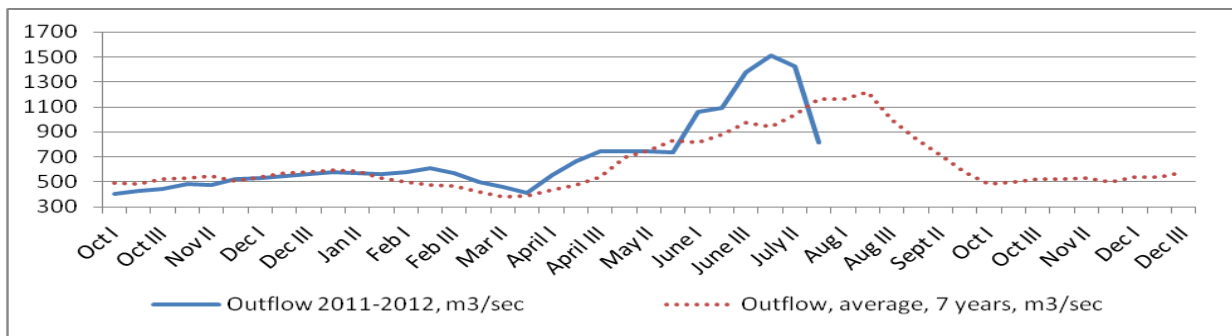
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the end of July 2012, the water inflow was 1,507 m³/sec, 134 m³/sec higher than the 2004-2011 average of 1,641 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of July averaged 817.7 m³/sec, which is below the seven-year average (1,166.9 m³/sec). The combination of reduced inflow and outflows indicated that Nurek has begun the process of filling the reservoir for use during the winter-spring period when the reservoir becomes the major source of water for electricity generation in Tajikistan.

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



⁵ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Summary of Reports

The July Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: June Food Prices, reports “Throughout Tajikistan, wheat and wheat flour prices remained stable or declined slightly between May and June as market supplies remained adequate. Over the past few months, large imports of wheat and wheat flour from Kazakhstan have balanced our strong household–level demand. In most reference markets, potato prices fell as the new crop entered the market. Although rice prices remained relatively stable in June, they have increased by an average of 19 percent since June 2011.”

“As precipitation has been average to above average throughout much of Tajikistan since the planting period, wheat production should be good. Consequently, wheat prices should decline seasonally in the coming months. Then, as households build their stocks for the winter, between August and November, prices will increase seasonally. Despite these seasonal trends, we can expect food prices to increase during July and August as household demand peaks for many commodities during Ramadan.”

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Overview of Flour and Wheat Situation: Cereals and wheat flour made up 8.1% of the total import of commodity to the country for the first six months of the year.

For the first 6 months of 2012, 372,200 tons of cereals were produced in the country, 13,200 tons (2.7%) more than the same period last year. During this period, 190,300 tons of flour and 343,900 tons of wheat were imported to the country, the equivalent of 441,400 tons of flour.

For the same period, the average price for one ton of imported flour was 363 USD, and 213 USD per ton of wheat. When compared to the same period of the last year, one ton of flour is 42 USD cheaper and one ton of flour 60 USD cheaper than last year.

The amount of flour required to cover the needs of population for 6 months is 536,100 tons. For the first 6 months of this year, the domestic production and imports totaled 595,000 tons of flour equivalents, 11% more than needs.

Despite the fact that domestic wheat production and flour imports are greater than last year and exceeds the needs of population, urban markets have been experiencing an increase in flour prices. During the last 10 days of July and beginning of August 2012, the price of 50 kg. of 1st grade flour produced in Kazakhstan increased from 110 to 150 Tajik Somoni (23.10 USD to 31.51 USD).

As of 3 August 2012, the average price of 50 kg. of domestically produced 1st grade of flour was 131.7 Tajik Somoni (27.67 USD), 2nd grade flour was 106.2 Tajik Somoni (22.31 USD). Flour from Kazakhstan, cost 136.2 Tajik Somoni (28.60 USD) for 50 kg. of 1st grade flour and 110.0 Tajik Somoni (23.10 USD) for a 50 kg. bag of 2nd grade flour.

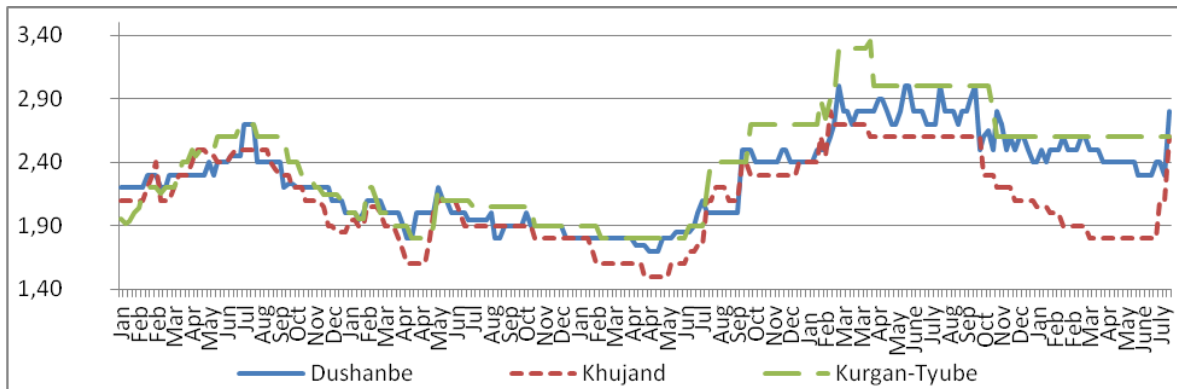
The analysis shows, that the following factors impacted the growth of prices for flour:

1. Increase of demand of population for the quality food items,
2. Increase of prices for cereals caused by the dry weather in the main cereal producing countries, and,
3. Shortage of domestic production of cereals (56.8% of the need of population).

4.2. Cereal prices⁶

1st Grade Wheat Flour

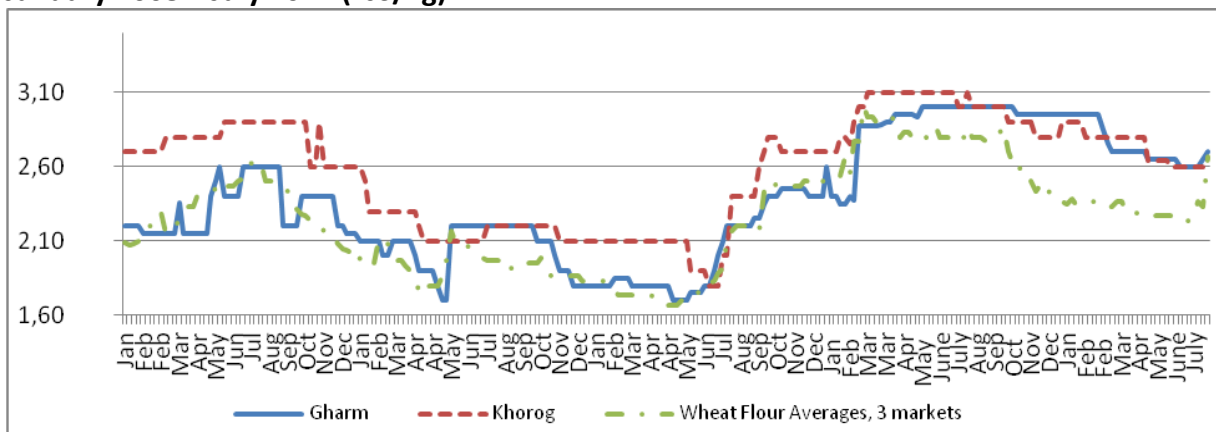
The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late July 2012. Wheat prices in July increased sharply in Khujand and remained unchanged in the markets of Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube, compared to April 2012.



1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2012 (TJS/kg)

The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In July, wheat flour prices in Gharm grew sharply and in Khorog remained unchanged, compared to prices since June.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2012 (TJS/kg)

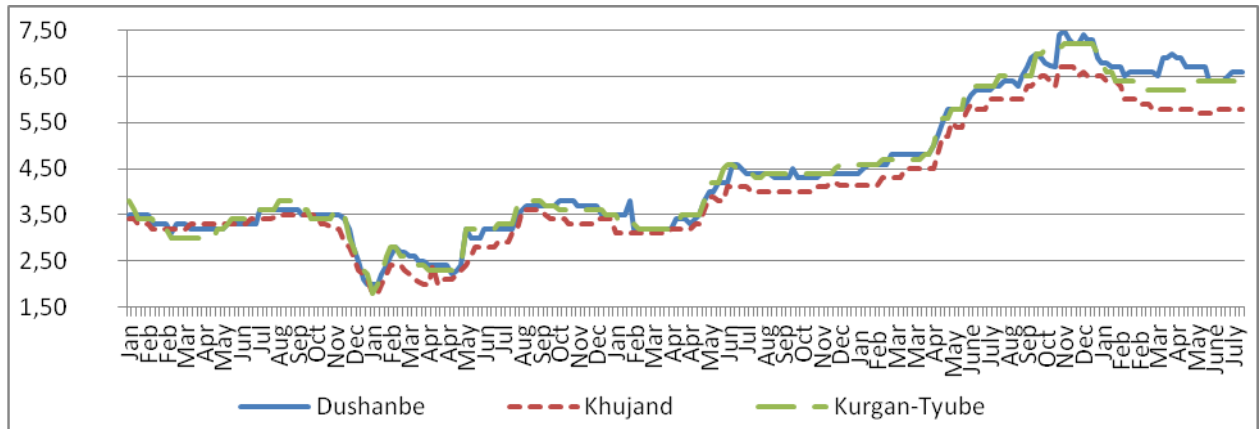


4.3. Fuel prices

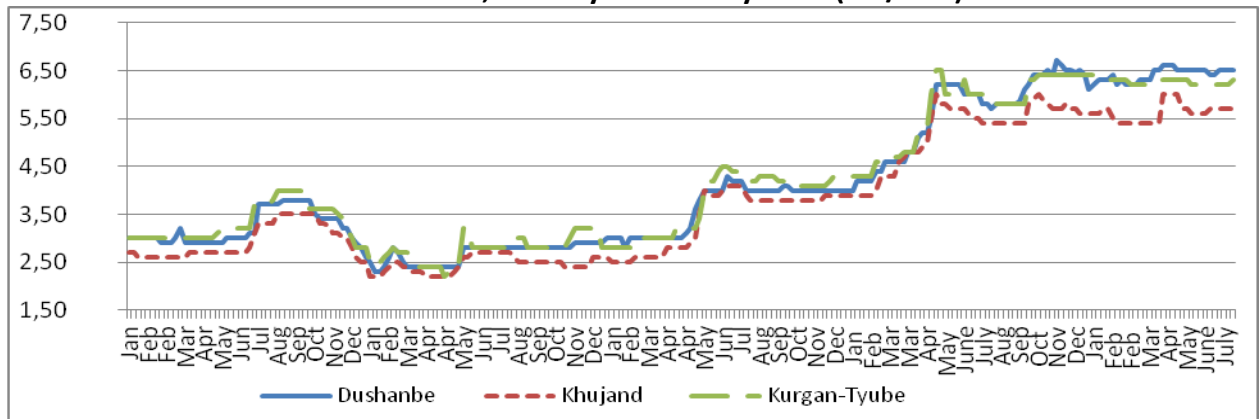
During July, gasoline prices increased in all three markets in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube, compared with the previous month. Diesel prices in July increased slightly in all three main markets.

⁶ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2012 (TJS/liter)



Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – July 2012 (TJS/liter)



5. HEALTH

Sanitary Epidemiological Service, Ministry of Health, reports that the epidemiological situation related to infectious diseases in August 2012 is stable related to acute intestinal infections. However, there has been a growth in observed water-borne viral hepatitis. The situation with zoonosis (diseases transmitted from animals to humans) is assessed the same compared to the last month.

In August 2012, viral hepatitis, transmitted through water, incidents of anthrax, hemorrhagic fever and intestinal infections and diarrhea are expected to increase.

For the first 10 days of August 2012, 18 reported cases of anthrax had been registered, 8 cases more than the same period of 2011. The increase appears to be due in part to the transmission of anthrax from unvaccinated animals to humans during slaughter resulting in two small outbreaks of coetaneous disease.

Cases of hemorrhagic fever are being registered, due to the hot weather and ticks, the natural carrier of this infection. However, as of 10 August, the registered incidents of the fever halved to 6, compared to the same period of 2011.

During August an increase in cases of intestinal diseases and diarrhea is expected due to the consumption of melons and watermelons, cultivated with the use of non-potable water.

No cases of intoxication, infectious disease, or unexpected health problems were registered in summer camps for children.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in June 2012 continued to increase. GDP for the first 6 months of 2012 totaled 13,824.2 million Tajik Somoni (2,904.2 million USD) and increased by 7.4%, compared to 6.9% for the same period of 2011.

In June 2012, industrial production totaled 4,467.1 million Tajik Somoni (938 million USD) an increase of 12% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase of industrial production is linked with the recovery of the demand in both domestic and foreign markets, with a positive impact on all fields of economical activities, and particularly the mining sector. The mining industry made up 10.9% of industrial production, with the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) 68.7%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water 20.4% of overall industrial production.

GDP from agriculture for the first 6 months of 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 6.5% and totaled 3,724.4 million Tajik Somoni (782 million USD), including crop production – 2,082.9 million Tajik Somoni (438 million USD) or 107%, livestock – 1,641.5 million Tajik Somoni (345 million USD), or a respective increase of 6.5%.

Most investments (52.3%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 20.3%, while joint ventures accounted for 4.3%, and foreign ownership for 23.1%. The energy sector attracted 37.6% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 624.1 million Tajik Somoni (131 million USD) in investments, including 471.3 million Tajik Somoni (99 million USD) from the state and domestic private companies (73.4%); and 107.8 million Tajik Somoni (23 million USD) in foreign loans (26.6%). The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities was 93.5% when compared to the same period of 2011.

Consumer price inflation for the first 6 months of the year was 2.6%, compared to 7.1% to the same period of the last year. The average monthly growth rate was 0.43%, compared to 1.18% in the last year. Thus, the pressure of inflation in current year was slight, and growth of inflation compared to the last year dropped by a third.

The main factor contributing to inflation was services; the cost of services grew by 13% compared to December 2011. The price of non-food-items increased by 3.6%, and prices for food items is at the same level of December last year. The share of food items in the consumption basket of population is more than 60%. During the first 4 months of the year an observed deflation occurred for food items, with prices decreasing each month. However, in May and June, prices for food items increased by 0.7 and 0.5 % respectively.

Ministry of Finance data for January to June 2012 indicates that the total Government budget was 4,287.2 million Tajik Somoni (903 million USD) or 31% of GDP. Direct tax income was 79.2%, non-tax revenues were 6.8%, and the remaining 14% from investments. Government expenses for January-June 2012 totaled 4,034.7 million Tajik Somoni (848 million USD), an increase of by 212.1 million Tajik Somoni (45 million USD) compared to the same period of 2011.

The total value of bank credits as of June 1st, 2012 was 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (946 million USD), 3.2% more than in the same period of 2011. Overdue credits for January-May 2012 totaled 2,464.3 million Tajik Somoni (518 million USD), and the value of repaid credits was 2.8 billion Tajik Somoni (584 million USD).

In January – April 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 1,657.3 million USD, 9.7% more than for the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 669.6 million USD and imports 1,759.6 billion USD. The trade balance remains negative and for January to June totaled 1,090 million USD, 30% higher than in the same period of 2011 (841.7 million USD). In June the increase totaled 168.5 million USD).

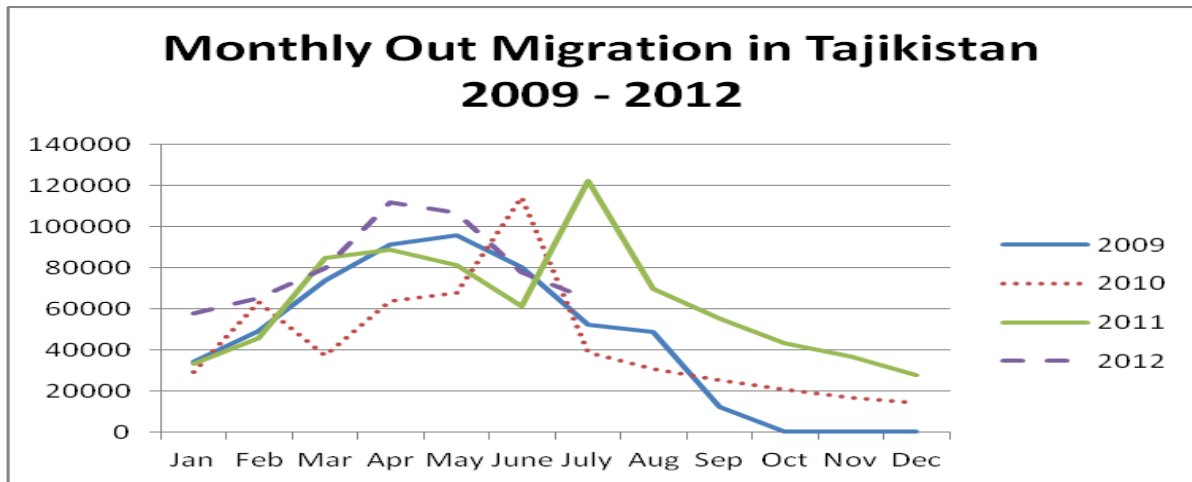
6.2. Population Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first seven months of 2012 a total of 563,857 persons left Tajikistan and 278,323 persons returned.

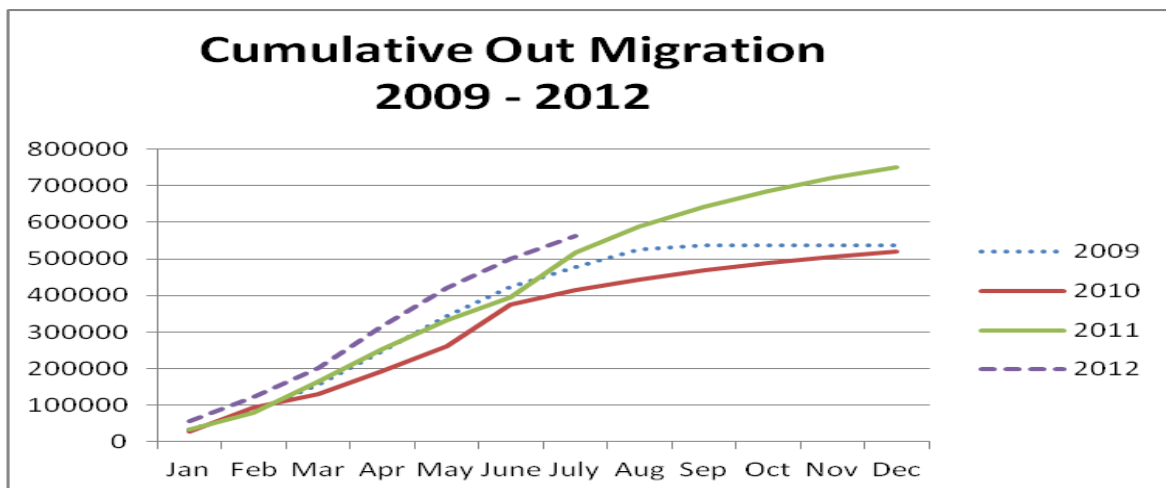
Migration From Tajikistan – January to July 2012 (Persons)						
(“-“ indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	333011	280437	52574	-	302836	30175
Sughd Province	175510	145196	14711	15603	152700	22810
Khatlon Province	46683	45987	-	696	43143	3540
GBAO	2453	-	-	2453	1832	621
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	6200	-	-	6200	2019	4181
Total	563875	471620	67285	24925	502530	61327

Migration To Tajikistan - January to July 2012 (Persons)						
(“-“ indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	174498	166187	8311	-	155213	19285
Sughd Province	63465	61486	-	1979	48827	14638
Khatlon Province	32091	31703	-	338	28664	3427
GBAO	2261	-	-	2261	1626	635
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	6008	-	-	6008	2019	3989
Total	278323	259376	8311	10636	236349	41974

The chart below, **Monthly Out Migration 2009 – 2012**, provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2012.



The chart below **Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2012** indicates that total out migration in 2012 has been occurring at a rate above the past 3 years. As indicated in earlier issues, the increase in outmigration may be a response to the extended severe winter and demand in Russia, the main destination of seasonal migrants.



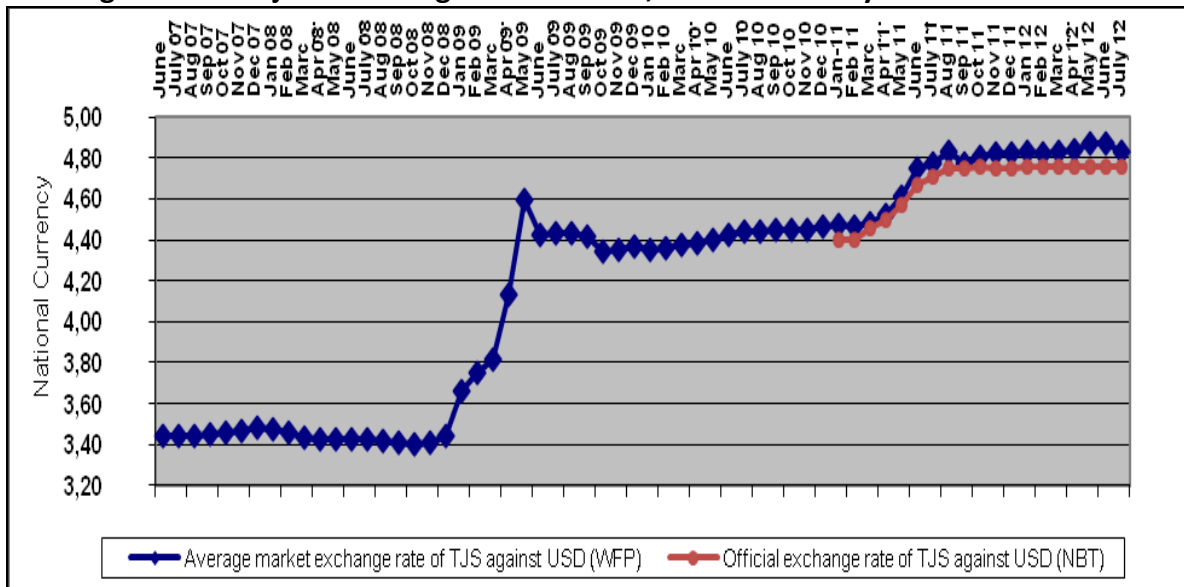
6.3. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, 68,107 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance for the seven months of 2012. Of this total, 40,095 individuals registered as unemployed, 12% more than last 6 months of this year (35,935). The State Program to Promote Employment provided 21,116 individuals with the new jobs, 13% more than in the first 6 months of the year (18,761). In addition, 1,515 individuals were provided with jobs through a system of reserved positions and 3,290 individuals were employed in public works by private companies. A total of 9,157 people were provided with specific technical skills courses. Of those who lost jobs, a total of 4,113 people were supported with three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 85040 new jobs were created in the first seven months of this year, 9% more than in the first 6 months of 2012 (77681).

6.4. Exchange Rate

The chart below provides both the official National Bank of Tajikistan's (NBT) exchange rate and unofficial (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by WFP. The NBT rate as of 7 August 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 30 May 2012 of 4.83 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

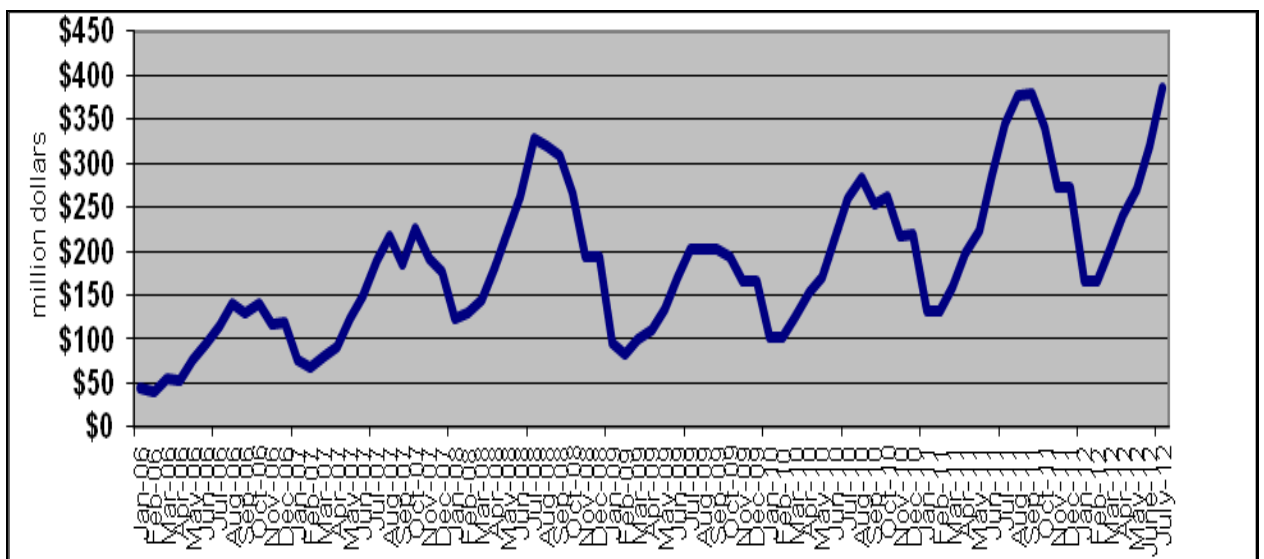
Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – July 2012



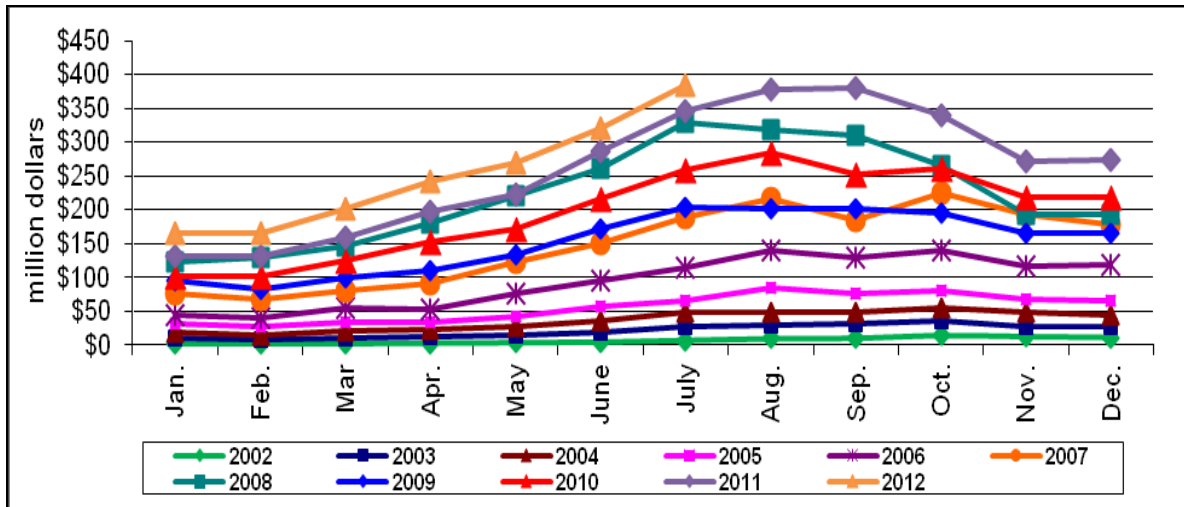
6.5. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in July totaled 384.6 million USD, 10% higher than for the same period in 2011. Remittances are running at a higher rate than previous years 10 years, consistent with an increase in out migration.

Monthly Remittances, January 2006 to July 2012 (million USD)



Remittances in Tajikistan, January 2002 to July 2012 (million USD)





7. Annex A- Weather Forecast for August – 2012

Khatlon Province and Lower Elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD)

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1^o above the long term averages: at lower elevations 26-27^o, and in the foothills 24^oC.

During the month the prevailing temperatures are forecast as follows: night temperature will range from 17 to 22^oC and during the day will range from 33 to 38^oC. Only in the end of the month are the averages high temperatures are expected to drop to 30-35^o. In the foothills, temperatures will be 15^o to 20^oC during the night and during the daytime range from 27-32^o to 30-35^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the long term averages. At the lower elevations the long-term average is 0-2mm, in the foothills 1-3 mm.

Sughd Province

Monthly temperatures are expected within long term averages: at lower elevations from 24 to 26^oC and at higher elevations 15 to 17^oC.

During August, the prevailing temperature is expected during the nighttime to range from 17 to 22^oC, and during the day from 31 to 36^oC. At the higher elevations, nighttime temperatures will be 6 to 11^oC and during the day range from 17 to 27^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages: at lower elevations 1-3 mm and at higher elevations 7-14 mm.

Higher Elevations of DRD and Western Regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1.5-2^o below long term averages, ranging from 18 to 22^oC.

During August, temperatures at the higher elevations are expected to be at night from 10 to 5^o, during the day from 26 to 31^oC. At the end of the month, temperatures may drop at night to 5 to 10^oC, and during the day range from 22 to 27^oC.

In western GBAO, night temperatures will be 12 to 17^o, and daytime temperatures will range from 28 to 33^o. At the end of the month temperatures can drop to 23 to 28^oC

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below the long term averages: in western GBAO 1-2 mm and at higher elevations of DRD from 5 to 8 mm.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1^o below long term averages, and will range from 7 to 12^o C.

During August, temperatures are expected at night to range 0 to 5^o. During the day. Temperatures will be 13 to 18^oC, with a drop to 10 to 15^oC at the end of the month.

Monthly precipitation is expected below long-term average (5-14 mm) and up to 11 mm in the area of the Fedechenko Glacier.

8. Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to July 2012) and Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to July 2012)

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to July 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to July 2012) (million kWh) ⁷				
Month	Nurek HEP	Total for Tajikistan	Month	South	North	TALCO	Dushanbe
Nov-09	858	1,303	Apr-10	35	7	18	6
Dec-09	866	1,414	May-10	36	6.5	18.5	5.9
Jan-10	849	1,429	June-10	35	11.8	18.2	4.5
Feb-10	825	1,382	July-10	33	12	18	4.8
Mar-10	809	1,383	Aug-10	33	12	18	4.8
Apr-10	824	1,267	Sep-10	32	10	17	4.8
May-10	986	1,346	Oct-10	32	5.9	17	5.7
June-10	975	1,331	Nov-10	37	6.9	17	8.4
July-10	992	1,412	Dec-10	42	8.2	17	11
Aug-10	938	1,388	Jan-11	44	8.6	17	12
Sep-10	874	1,284	Feb-11	44	8.7	17	11.7
Oct-10	731	1,180	Mar-11	34.27	5.6	17	8.1
Nov-10	782	1,285	Apr-11	39.8	18	16	5.5
Dec-10	935	1,556	May-11	31.4	11.9	14	4.8
Jan-11	945	1,615	June-11	31.7	12.5	13.8	4.8
Feb-11	853	1,489	July-11	31.9	14.2	13.5	4.7
Mar-11	673	1,245	Aug-11	31.6	13.6	13.4	4.8
Apr-11	607	1,062	Sep-11	30.5	11.1	14	4.4
May-11	799	1,333	Oct-11	29.1	6.1	14.1	5.5
June-11	832	1,314	Nov-11	35.4	7.1	14.4	9.3
July-11	959	1,425	Dec-11	41.2	8	14.9	12.2
Aug-11	951	1,404	Jan-12	41.8	8.2	15.2	13.1
Sep-11	750	1,266	Feb-12	43	8.1	16	14
Oct-11	701	1,103	Mar-12	35	6	15	11
Nov-11	774	1,289	Apr-12	33	9	15	6
Dec-11	905	1,532	May-12	32	13	15	5
Jan-12	900	1,556	June-12	32	14	15	5
Feb-12	818	1,469	July-12	33	14	15	5
Mar-12	654	1,253					
Apr-12	906	1,279					
May-12	1,080	1,428					
June-12	1,048	1,444					
July-12	1,130	1,568					

⁷ Note that the total consumption for “South” includes Talco and Dushanbe.

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning (MEWS) Reports is to provide regular information and succinct analysis on the evolution of natural, economic, food-related, energy-related and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by the MEW System GoT Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan and Monitoring and Early Warning Center at MEDT are not responsible for the quality or accuracy of the data provided by external sources or the analysis contained in this report.

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<http://untj.org/index.php/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/monitoring-a-early-warning-system/54-compound-crisis-in-tajikistan/260-monitoring-a-early-warning-system-in-tajikistan>

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