

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

Heavy snowfall, freezing conditions, avalanches, mudflows and floods are the major natural hazard events which can be expected in March 2012. Floods can be triggered by rain on snow and mudflows triggered by locally heavy precipitation or rapid snow melt. Local monitoring is needed for these hazards.

WEATHER

Above average precipitation is forecasted for March for most of Tajikistan. Average temperatures will be within the long term averages. Weather through the middle of March is expected to be wet and cold.

ENERGY SECURITY

Cold weather may reduce the capacity of the Nurek Cascade to produce electricity until warmer weather triggers the seasonal snow melt. Close monitoring of weather conditions and water volumes on the upper Vakhst River is critical to warning of possible reductions in electrical production.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices in Khujand have dropped by one third, indicating lower cost Kazakh wheat has begun to lower prices in Tajikistan. This will have a positive impact of food security. Increased remittances should also improve food security at the national level.

HEALTH

The Ministry of Health in Tajikistan (MoH) Sanitary Epidemiological Service (SES) reported that situation on influenza is less severe than in 2011. A warning is provided that cases of Hepatitis A may begin in late September.

ECONOMY

January GDP was 1,681 million Tajik Somoni (354 million USD), 6.1% higher than in January 2011. In January 2012, the trade balance was a negative 186.3 million USD. January exports equaled 106.2 million USD, 22.5% less than in the same period of 2011. Imports equaled 292.5 million USD, 19.9% more than January 2011. Remittances in February 2012 were 26% higher than in February 2011.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in March 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that heavy snowfall, freezing conditions, avalanches (at the lower elevations and in the foothills), mudflows and floods (particularly in the Yakhsu, Kizilsu and Toirsu Rivers basins) are the major natural hazard events expected in March. Periods of heavy rainfall on snow and high temperatures can trigger local flooding. Local monitoring of weather conditions is needed to manage these risks. In Tajikistan, a total of 90,000 people live in mudflow and floods-prone zones, of whom nearly 20,000 live in the Yakhsu and Kizilsu river basins.

1.2. Hazard Events in February 2012

IMAC/CoES reported 14 hazard events in February 2012 resulting in damage to the houses, infrastructure and roads as well as 3 deaths:

February 3 - 10

- Freezing conditions caused the loss of 112 head cattle in Hakikat village (Penjikent District) and 23 cattle in Shamtuch village (Anzob District).

February 18

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Obigarm road (Chashmasor Jamoat, Fayzobod District) and Dushanbe – Khujand road at 68 km in Maykhura village (Varzob District).

February 20 - 21

- Snow in Vahdat and Fayzobod Districts blocked the roads.
- Heavy wind and snow in Firuza, Istiklol and Komsomol Jamoats (N. Khisrav District) damaged the roofs of administrative buildings, hospital, 105 houses, 330m of fences and caused the loss of 30 cattle.

February 21

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Khorog road at 567 and 574 km in Pastkhuf and Sinlakhi Jamoats (Rushon District).
- Avalanches killed 12 cattle in Anzob village (Anzob District).

- Avalanches blocked the Dushanbe – Khujand road between 48 and 71 km in Varzob District. One death was reported.
- Snow damaged houses and other small holdings in Jafr and Kalai Surkh villages (Rasht District).

February 21-23

- Heavy rain and snow damaged houses and small holdings in Sarihisor, Shaidon, Mulkon, Bogi Zogon and Gandara villages (Baljuvon District).
- Heavy rain and snow damaged the secondary schools #53 and #71 in Vakhsh District.
- Avalanches blocked the road the Dushanbe – Khujand road at 74km in the Varzob District.
- Snow damaged the houses and small buildings in Sangova village (Rogun District).
- An avalanche killed 2 people in Soni village (Romit Jamoat, Romit District).

February 21-23

- Snow damaged the roof on a house in Navobod town (Rasht District). No casualties reported.

2. Weather Conditions

2.1. Forecast for March 2012¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts significant precipitation during March. Precipitation is expected to be above long term averages countrywide, except eastern GBAO, where the precipitation is expected to be below long term averages.

Monthly average temperatures in March will be within long term

averages at lower elevations of DRD, eastern GBAO, Khatlon and Suhgd Provinces. At higher elevation in Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and western GBAO, monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1-2°C above long term averages.

Average Expected Precipitation – March		
Region		Average
Khatlon Province	Higher elevations	43-73 mm
	Foothills	170 – 240 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	16 – 54 mm
	Higher elevations	16 – 54 mm
	Foothills	28 – 71 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	200 - 216 mm
GBAO	West	18 – 53 mm
	East	5 – 23 mm

There is a risk of avalanches at higher elevations as well as flooding along the rivers when rainfall on snow triggers rapid melting. See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for March 2012.

2.2. Weather Summary for February 2012

Monthly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C below long term averages during February. At lower elevations, average temperatures were 0 to 2°C, in the foothills from -2 to -4°C and at higher elevations temperatures were -15 to -20°C.

During the first two days of February the highest temperatures at the lower elevations were 10 to 15°C. From February 3rd, due to the movement of a southern cyclone (low pressure zone) into Tajikistan and rain, average temperatures dropped to 4 to 8°C. From 4 to 6 February, cold air from the European parts of the Russia and western Siberia caused daytime temperatures in southern regions of Khatlon Province and at the lower elevations of DRD dropping to -2 to -8°C. At lower elevations in Sughd Province, temperatures were -5 to -13 °C, and down to -13 to -18 °C at night. It is worth noting that a similar situation occurred in 1972, when the daytime temperatures at the lower elevations (February 5th – 6th) dropped to -8 to -13 °C, and average daily temperatures were 9 to 14°C below the long term averages.

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.

Monthly average precipitation was above long term averages in many parts of the country in February. The most significant precipitation occurred on 3, 9, 12, 20, 21 and 27 February, when precipitation totaled 15 to 34mm in Dushanbe, Maykhura weather station, and Yavan, Khusheri, Dangara, Farkhor, Muminabad, Rasht Districts and elsewhere in Tajikistan.

Percent of Average Precipitation February 2012 compared to 30-year Average (1960-1990)	
Region	%
Khatlon Province	55 - 164
Sughd Province	85 - 116
Direct Rule Districts	35 - 154
Western GBAO	82 - 150
Eastern GBAO	92 - 162

The wind speeds up to 54 and 79km/h were recorded during the month. Fog was common throughout the month at the lower elevations, in the foothills and on a road passes.

3. ENERGY

Electrical Supplies in March

On 13 March, Barki Tojik announced that reduced inflows to the Vakhst Cascade of hydroelectric plants (responsible for about 80% of electricity production in Tajikistan) had dropped to 70-80 m³ second, and that the main reservoir in the Cascade (Nurek) has only 13 days of water remaining before the reservoir reached the “dead level” of 857 m above sea level (Asia Plus On-Line, 13 March 2012). At the “dead level”, Nurek would only be able to release as much water for electrical production as received as inflows from the Vaksht river, leading to a dramatic reduction in overall electricity production from Nurek and other hydroelectric plants along the Vakhst River.

As indicated on **Section 3.5 Reservoir Levels**, below, Nurek Reservoir reaches its average low point in storage between mid-February and mid-March, with inflows normally increasing significantly from mid-March. In 2011, cold weather in March caused a reduction in inflow which led Barki Tokij to reduce water releases and thus electrical production, leading to the imposition of rationing. The recent cold weather (See **Section 2.2 Weather Summary for February 2012**, above), which has continued into March, has delayed the start of the Spring melt and the normal seasonal refilling of Nurek.

Short term prospects (based on State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan input and an ensemble web-based forecasts (WeatherUnderground, The Weather Channel, Yahoo Weather), appears to be that weather will be generally wet and cool until at least the last week of March. If this projection is correct, there is a possibility that Barki Tojik will need to impose additional rationing to ensure adequate levels of water in the Nurek Cascade until the seasonal melting of snow and increased inflows into the Nurek Cascade begins.

3.1. Electricity Production^{2 3}

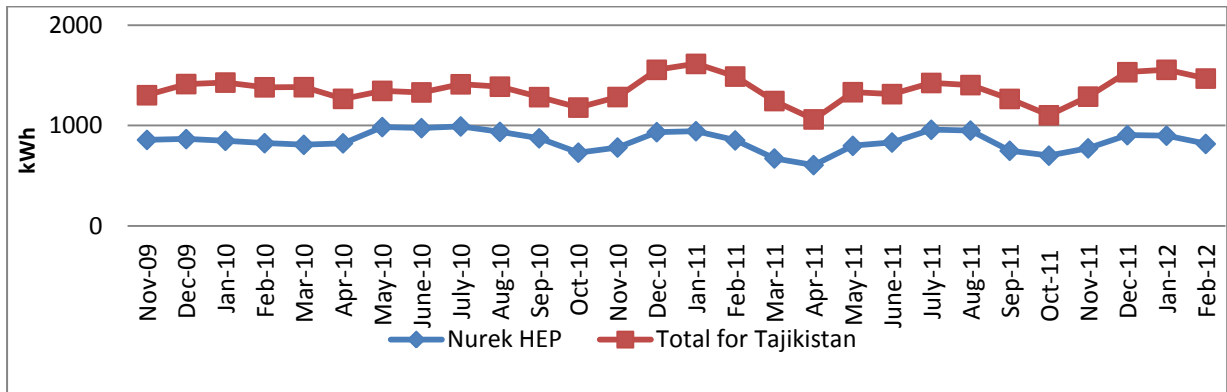
Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in February 2012 was 1,469 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) or an average of 50.7 million kWh per day. Electricity production in

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

³ With this report, electrical generation and consumption is being reported in kilowatt hours and not Gigawatts. A Gigawatt is one million kilowatts.

February increased by 1% (50.2 million kWh) compared to January 2012 (see **Annex B**). Electricity production in February 2012 was 20 million kWh less than in February 2011.

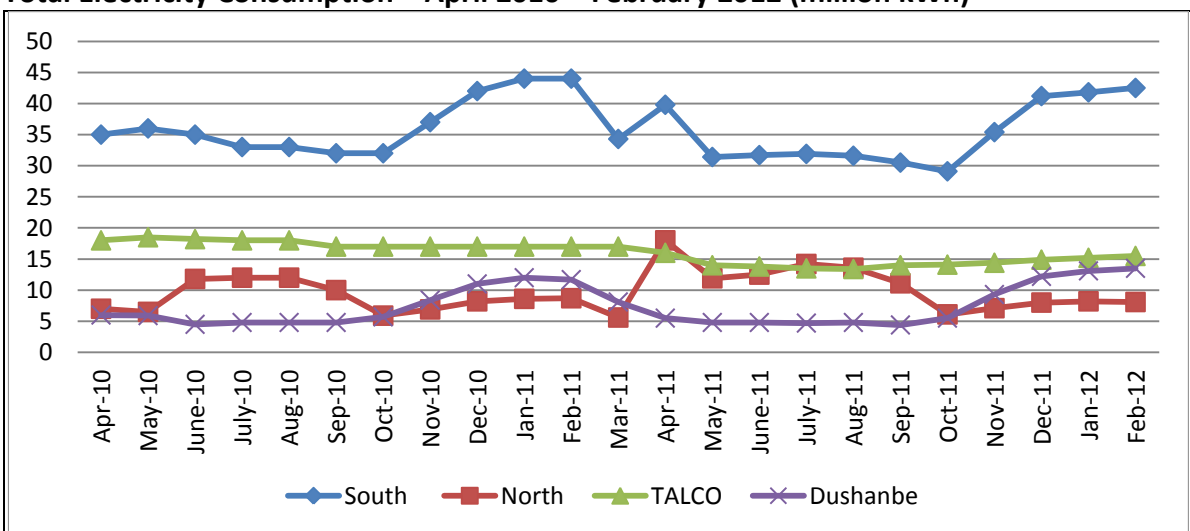
Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – February 2012 (million kWh)



3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminium Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is indicated in the following table. Total electricity consumption in February was 1,468 million kWh (see **Annex C**). In February, 2012 electricity consumption was 85 million kWh less than in January 2012 (1,553 million kWh). If in the peak of winter the capital of Tajikistan consumed 14-14.5 million kWh of electricity per day, at the end of February this figure fell to 11.5 million kWh.

Total Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – February 2012 (million kWh)



Barqi Tojik issued an alert on 13 March 2011 on possible reductions in electricity consumption.⁴ Due to the cold weather, the flow of water in Vakhst River, on which most of the main hydropower stations are located, may reduce the capacity to produce electricity. See the box above for more details.

⁴ <http://news.tj/en/news/electricity-rationing-may-be-introduced-dushanbe-if-cold-weather-continues>.

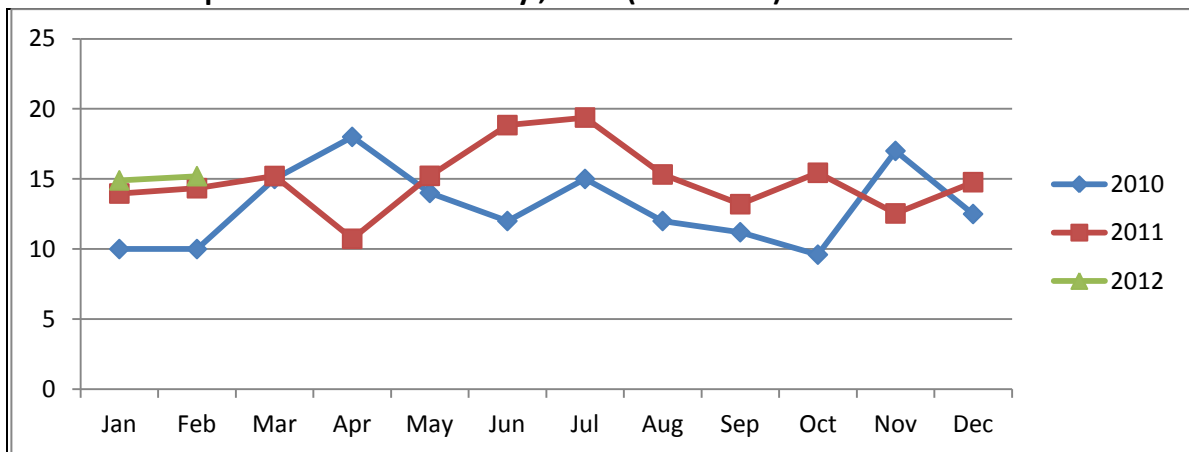
3.3. Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in February were 15.2 million m³, 300,000 m³ more than in January 2012 and 860,000 m³ more than for the same period in 2011. According to Tajiktransgaz (Tajik Natural Gas Company), the major consumer of imported natural gas is the Dushanbe-based Tajikcement (Tajik Cement Company). Total of 200 million m³ of natural gas are projected to be imported in 2012, a 12% increase in 2011.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Projected)
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	200

Natural Gas Imports – 2010 to February, 2012 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, a total of 6,402 tons of coal were produced in February 2012. This was 357 tons less than in January 2012 due to the inaccessibility in mountainous coal mining areas during winter.

3.5. Reservoir Levels⁵

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 February 2012 compared to average volume over the seven years (2004 to 2011). In late February, the water level in Nurek was 875.66 m above sea level, 13.12 m lower when compared to January, 2011 and 18.66m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁶.

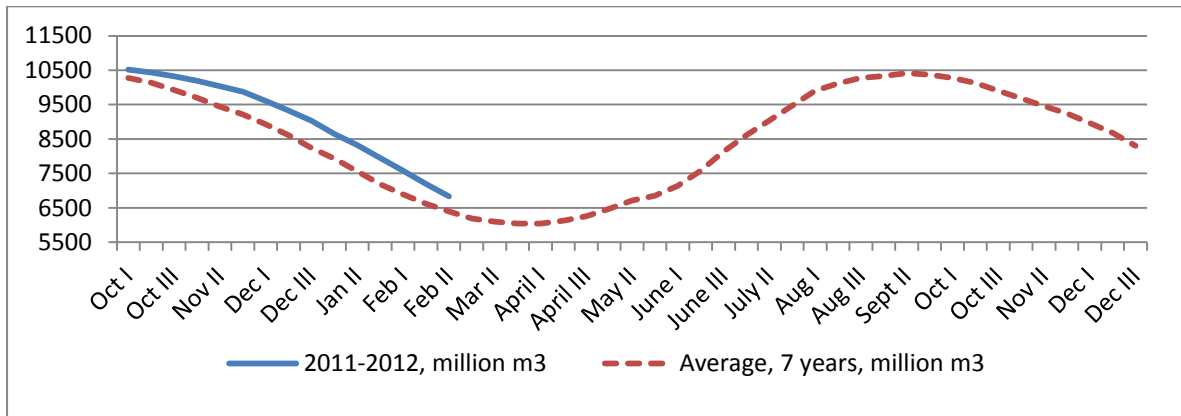
According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁷, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in late February was 6,838 million m³, 440 thousand m³ more than the seven year average volume in late January (6,398 million m³).

⁵ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁶ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

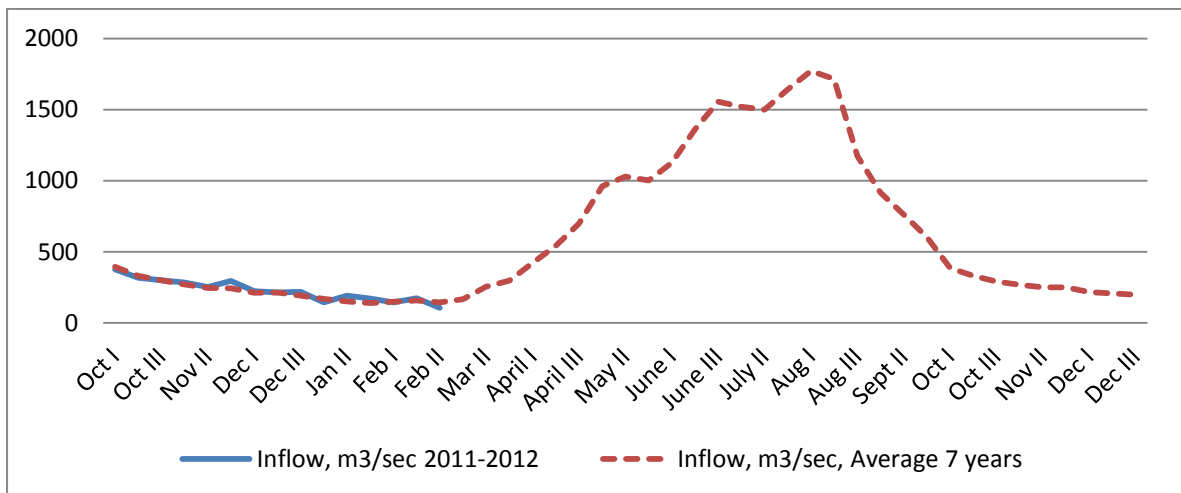
⁷ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



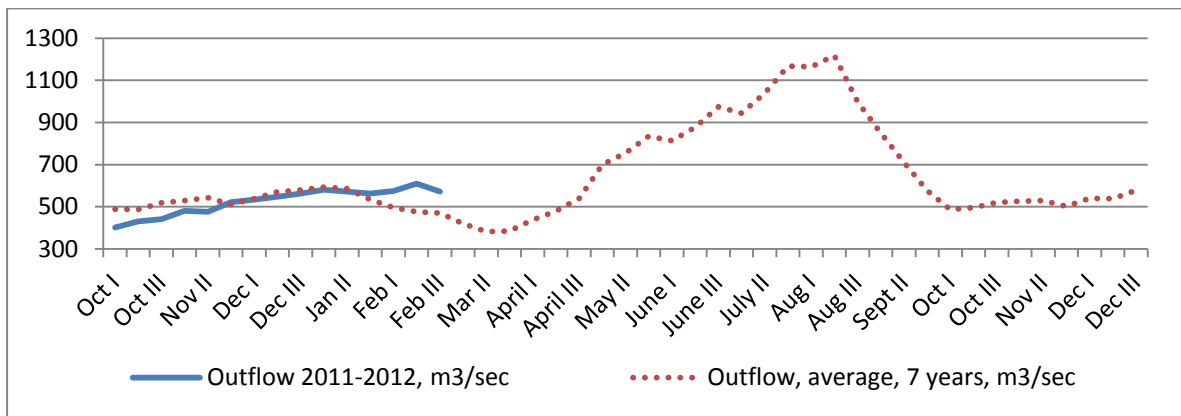
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In late February 2012, the water inflow was 106 m³/sec, below the 2004-2011 average of 145.1 m³/sec. Water inflow in late February decreased compared to late January 2012 from 171 m³/sec to 106 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in late February averaged 571.2 m³/sec, which is above seven-year averages (469.8.2 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Food Security Reports

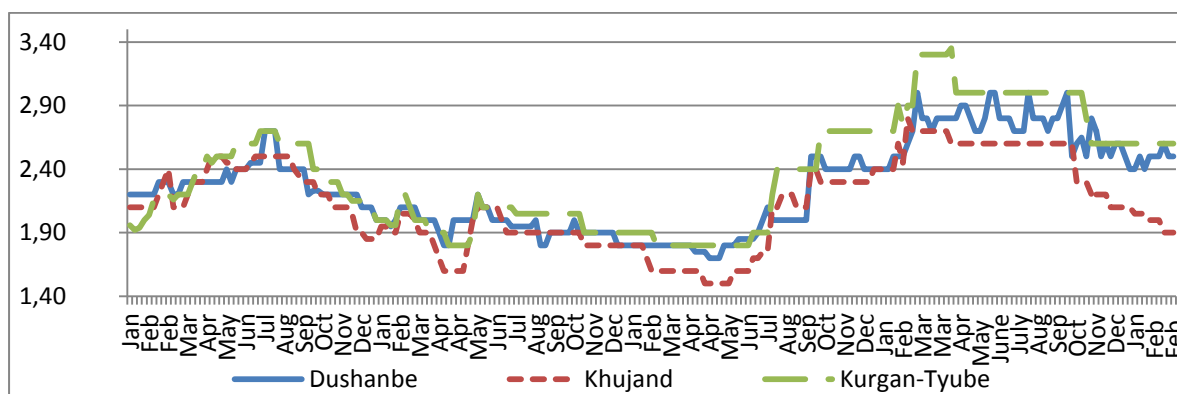
The February **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: January Food Prices**⁸, reports “In the coming months, there will be ... upward pressure on wheat, wheat flour and other staple food prices as the lean season progresses. This high demand for market purchases in both Tajikistan and Afghanistan will peak as households exhausted their winter stocks. As supplying markets is more difficult in winter, high fuel prices in Tajikistan could lead to higher prices of imported wheat and wheat flour ...”.

4.2. Cereal Prices⁹

1st Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tube from January 2008 to late February 2012. Wheat prices in February dropped in Khujand, remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tyube and fluctuated in Dushanbe markets compared to December 2011 and January 2012. Wheat flour prices in all three markets are below the highest prices since 2008, and prices have fallen by one third in Khujand due to imports of cheaper flour from Kazakhstan.

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

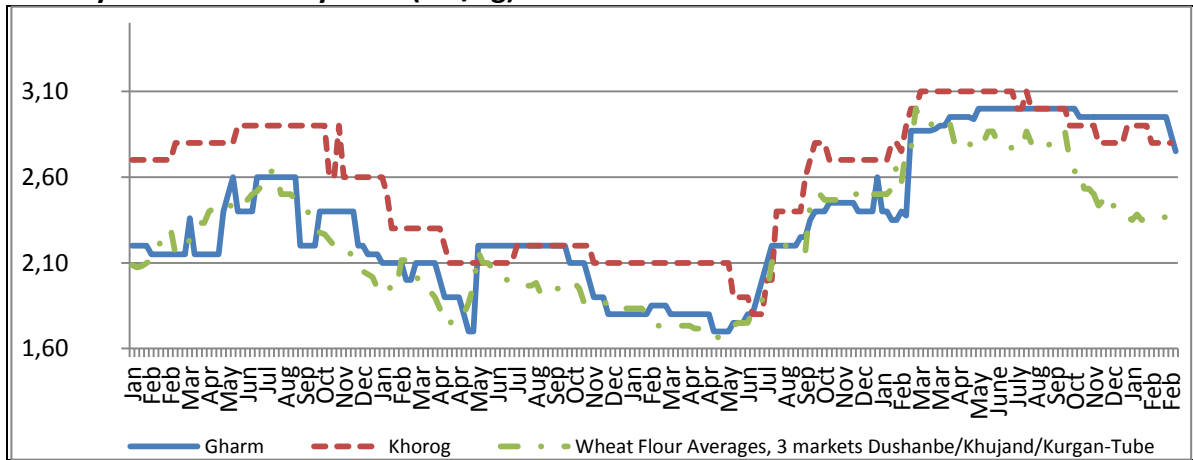


The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube. In February, wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog decreased compared to January prices but remain relatively high.

⁸ http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A5C55E159905AA2449257846001CBCC4-Full_Report.pdf

⁹ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

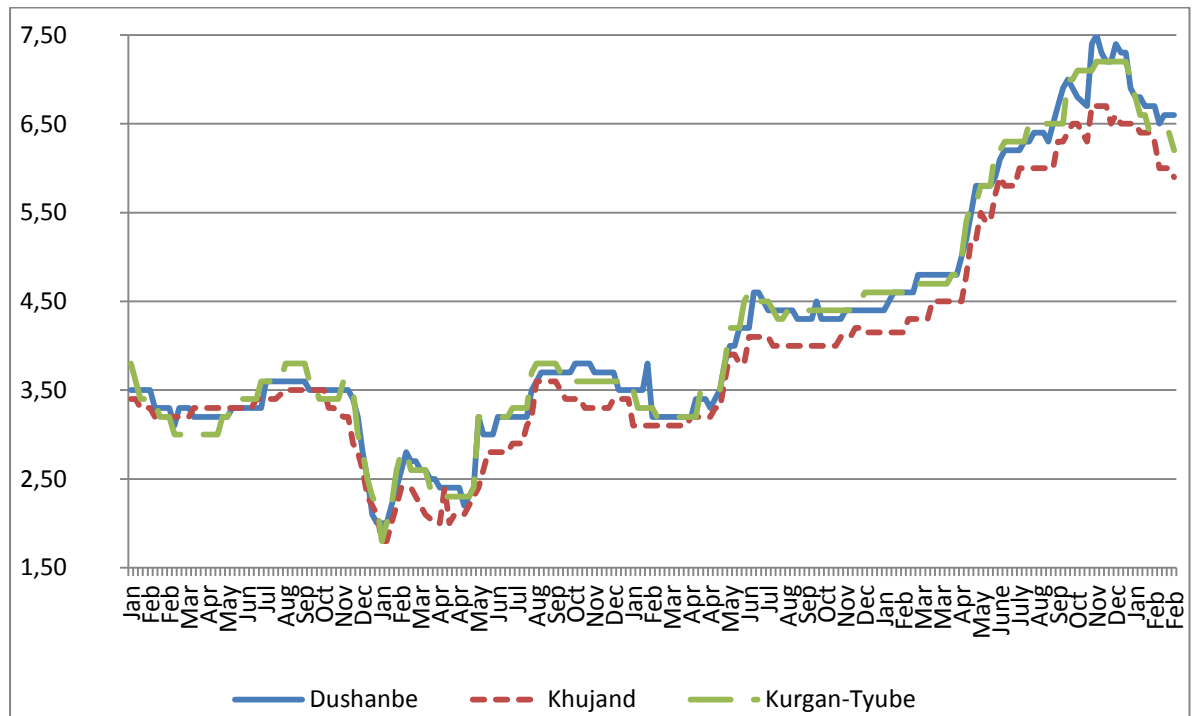
1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – February 2012 (TJS/kg)



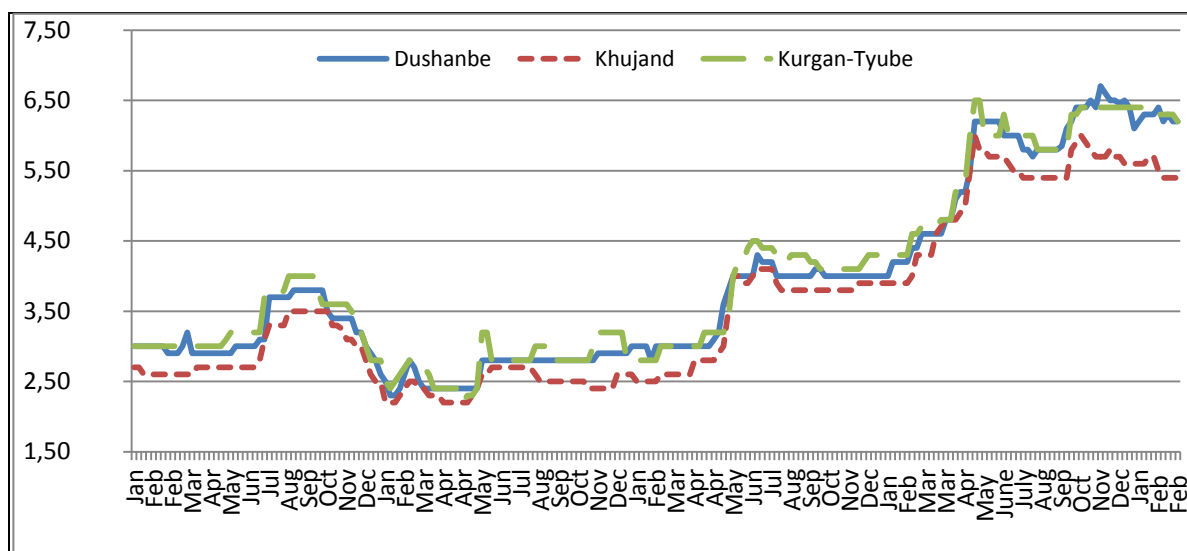
4.3. Fuel Prices

During February, gasoline prices decreased in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, and Khujand. Diesel prices in February decreased in Kurgan-Tyube and increased in Khujand and Dushanbe markets. Prices for gasoline and diesel remain close to their highest levels since January 2008.

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



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



5. HEALTH

The Ministry of Health in Tajikistan (MoH) Sanitary Epidemiological Service (SES) reports that the influenza situation is stable in the country. For the first two months of 2012, a total of 6,267 incidents of influenza were registered. At the same time in 2011, a total of 11,229 cases of influenza were recorded. Acute respiratory virus infection (ARI) for January to February 2012 totaled 66,814 cases, below the 83,437 cases reported for the same period in 2011. Records show that cases of pneumonia increased at higher elevations of the country and in the regions of Direct Rule Districts. Total recorded cases of pneumonia were 2,256, while in 2011 records showed 2,397 cases for the same period. It is expected that from the second half of April 2012 the cases of ARI will drop, including the cases of seasonal influenza.

From late September to the beginning of November an increase of Hepatitis A can be expected. In 2011, registered cases of Hepatitis A began in June, but peaked in November. For the first two months of 2011 there were 2,065 case of Hepatitis A reported (January – 1,440 cases, February – 625 cases of Hepatitis A) compared to 2012 with 1,843 cases (January – 1,234 cases and February – 609 cases).

For more detailed information please contact Monitoring and Early Warning Center at Ministry of Economic Development and Trade at ismatov.a@mail.ru at (+992) 372 27-36-04.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan

As of early March, Tajik Railways (Rohi Ohani Tojikiston) reported 138 freight cars bound for Khatlon Province were stranded in Uzbek territory, a 45% reduction from early February 2012

Commodity	Delayed Freight Wagons – Kurgan Tube		
	Number Wagons		
	9/XII/11	9/I -3/II/12	7/III/12
Gasoline	35	30	2
Diesel	12	3	80
Cement	25	25	2
Wheat Flour	72	72	21
Wheat Grain	26	26	3
Equipment (earthmoving)	90	81	0
Fuel and Lubricants	2	1	0
Fluid Gas	8	8	0
Other	53	56	30
Total	323	302	138

6.2. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in January 2012 increased by 7.2%, 6.1% higher than in January 2011. GDP in January 2012

totaled 1,681 million Tajik Somoni (354 million USD), while the share of services equaled 54.7%, and the share of taxes equaled 14.0%.

In January 2012, the industrial production index increased by 15.9% compared to the same period in 2011. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 6.3%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 69.5%, and the share of the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 24.2%.

GDP from agriculture in January 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 5.6% and totaled 2.306 million Tajik Somoni, including plant production - 1.2 million Tajik Somoni, livestock – 2,294 million Tajik Somoni, or a respective increase of 13.9% and 5.5%.

In January 2012, the total value of investments increased by 73.4% compared to January 2011. Most of investments (37.3%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 19.5%, while joint ventures accounted for 0.7%, and foreign ownership, 42.5%. The energy sector attracted 99.1% of total investments. The share of investments going to the energy sector equaled to 84.2% compared to January 2011.

The consumer price inflation in January 2012 was 0.4%. Food prices decreased to 0.1%, non-food items increased by 0.4%, and for services by 2.7%. Consumer price inflation in January 2012 equaled 0.4% compared to December, 2011.

For 2011, the total value of the Government budget was 8.4 billion Tajik Somoni or 28.2% of GDP. Direct tax income in December was 69% of this total, and indirect tax income was 5.9%, grants 2%, and the remaining 23.5% were investments.

The total value of bank credits issued as of 1 February 2012 was 4.4 billion Tajik Somoni (925.5 million USD), 12.4% higher than in the same period of 2011. The value of overdue

credits was 368 million Tajik Somoni (105.1 million USD), and the value of canceled credits was 328.6 million Tajik Somoni.

In January 2012, negative trade balance totaled 186.3 million USD. During this period, the foreign trade turnover, including electricity and natural gas, totaled 398.7 million USD, 4.6% more than last January of 2011.

Goods exports in January 2012 equaled 106.2 million USD, 22.5% less than in the same period of 2011. Goods imports in January 2012 equaled 292.5 million USD, 19.9% more than in January 2011.

6.3. Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first two months of 2012 a total of 123,149 persons left Tajikistan and 82,035 persons returned.

Migration From Tajikistan – January to February 2012 (Persons)						
("–" indicates no data)						
Origin	Departed				Gender	
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Male	Female
Dushanbe and Direct Rule Districts	72,404	68,558	3,846	-	65,334	7,070
Sughd Province	39,979	37,139	1,971	869	34,425	5,554
Khatlon Province	9,692	9,241	116	335	8,809	883
GBAO	278	-	-	278	188	90
"Dusti" Border Passage	796				310	486
Total	123,149	114,938	5,933	2,278	109,066	14,083

Migration To Tajikistan - January to February 2012 (Persons)						
("–" indicates no data)						
Origin	Returned				Gender	
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Male	Female
Dushanbe and Direct Rule Districts	57,378	53,237	4,141		51,865	5,513
Sughd Province	16,982	16,492	-	490	14,064	2,918
Khatlon Province	6,960	6,794	-	166	6,194	766
GBAO	287	-	-	287	192	95
"Dusti" Border Passage	430	-	-	430	170	260
Total	82,035	43,228	4,141	1,371	72,483	9,552

A total of 77,448 (62.9%) more people left Tajikistan in the first two months of 2012 when compared to the same period in 2011. During the first two months of 2012 the number of

women leaving Tajikistan increased to 15.4%, compared to the same period of last year (11%).

An explanation for the increase of migration is the improved economic situation in Russia and better job opportunities. The increase in the number of women migrating is attributed to the better living conditions in Russia allowing male migrants to bring their wives and families to live with them.

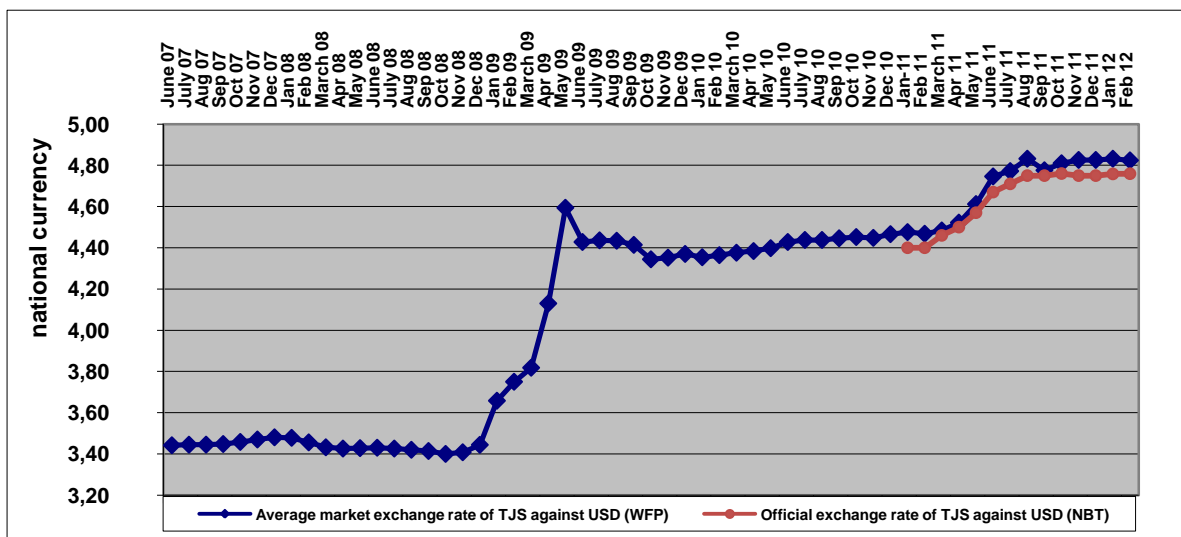
6.4. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration for the first two months of 2012, 20,472 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency. Of this number, 11,063 citizens were registered as an unemployed. The State Program to Promote Employment assured the provision of 4,315 people with the new jobs. In addition, 327 individuals were employed for public work by private companies. A total of 2,138 people were provided with specific courses to get the technical skills. A total of 1,468 people who lost their jobs were supported for three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 19,812 new jobs were created in the first two months of 2012.

6.5. Exchange Rate

The following chart 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 29 February 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 29 February 2012 of 4.82 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

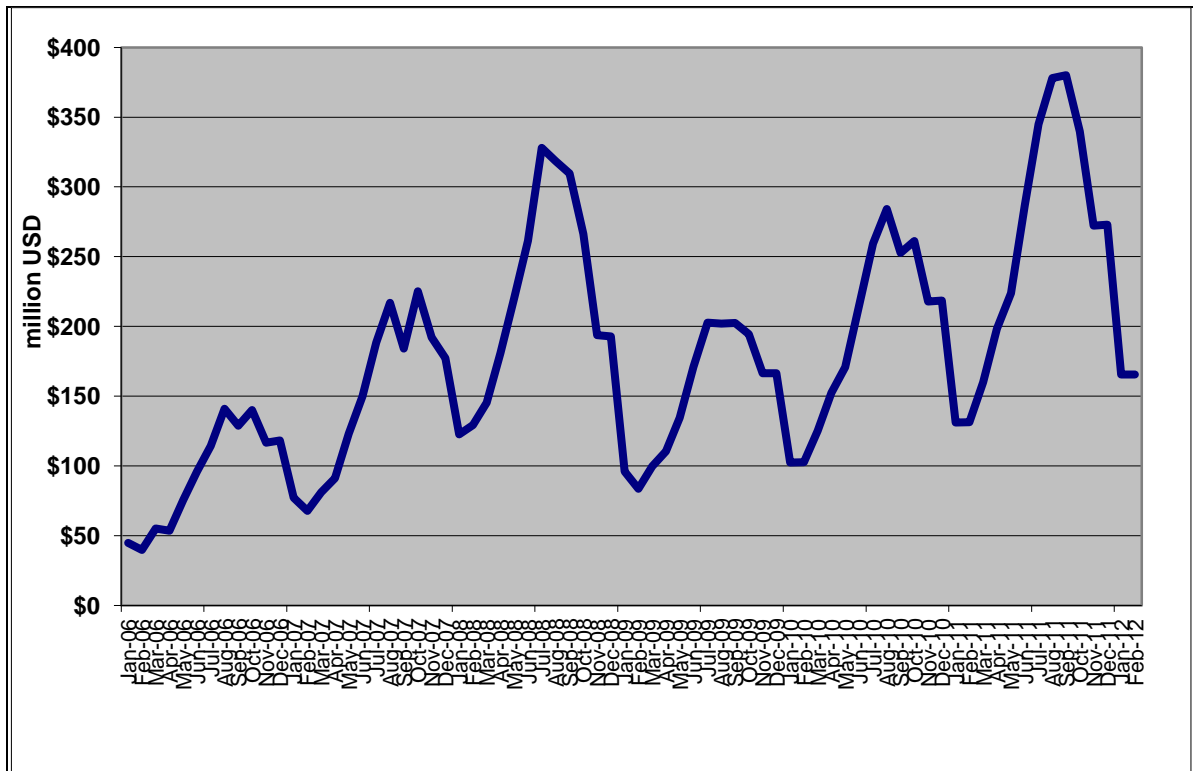
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – February 2012



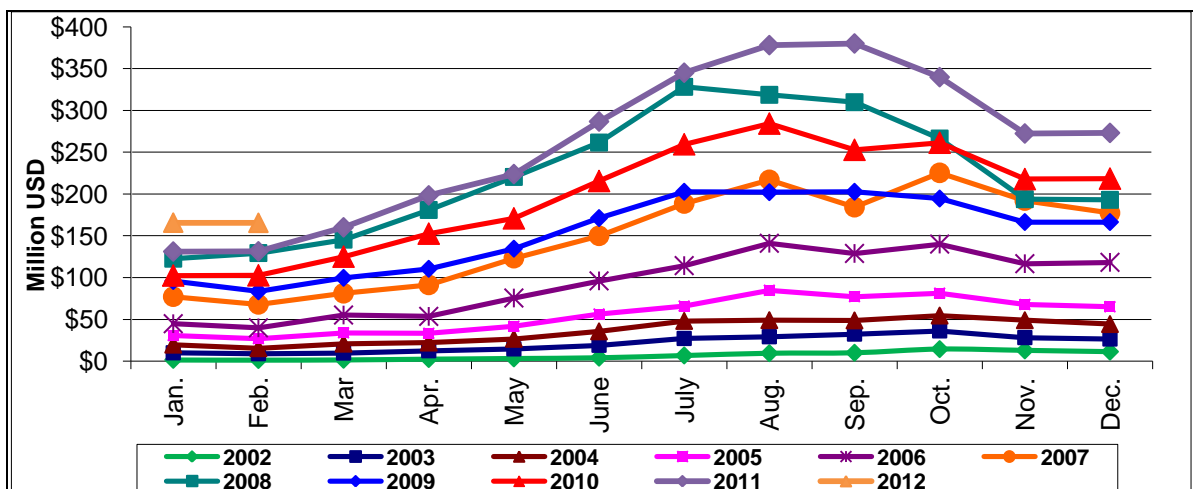
6.6. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in February totaled 165.4 million USD, 26% higher than for the same period in 2011.

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



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





7. ANNEX A - Weather Forecast for March – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within the long term averages: at lower elevations it will be from 9 to 12^oC, and in the foothills it will be 4 to 6^oC.

During the first 10 days of the month temperatures will be below averages and the daytime temperatures may drop to 6 to 11^oC. Temperatures in some parts of Khatlon Province will be 14^oC during the day, and at night it will be -3 to 2^oC. The rest days, temperatures will range from 5 to 22^oC. In the foothills the beginning of the month will see temperatures at daytime will drop to 2 to 7^oC and during the rest of the month will range from 8 to 18^oC. At night, temperatures will range from -5 to 6^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long term averages. Average precipitation in the southern part of Khatlon Province is 43-73mm, in the foothills average precipitation is 170-204mm. Cloudy weather and frequent precipitation (rain, mostly at the lower elevations) can be expected. Thunderstorm, hailstorm and fog can also be expected. Wind speeds will be 43 to 62 km/h.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within the long term averages: at lower elevations from 7 to 9^oC and at higher elevations -1 to 1^oC.

During the first 10 days of the month, nighttime temperatures are expected to be -3 to 2^oC and during the day will be 3 to 8^oC. During the entire month the maximum temperatures will range from 10 to 19^oC and the minimum temperatures will be 5 to 10^oC. At higher elevations, the nighttime temperatures will be -12 to 1^oC and during the day will range from 2 to 12^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations and at higher elevations will be 16 to 54 mm and in the foothills 28 to 71mm.

Cloudy weather and frequent precipitation can be expected. Thunderstorms and fog can be expected at the lower elevations and at the higher elevations. Wind speeds will be 54-72km/h.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2^oC above long term averages. Average temperatures will be 0 to 5^oC.

During the first 10 days of the month the temperatures will be below averages and on the 20 days of the month the temperatures will be above the averages. On the 10 and 20 days of the month the daytime temperatures are expected to be 2 to 7^oC and in western GBAO the temperatures will be 5 to 10^oC. In the end of the month the temperatures can increase up to 9 to 14^oC, and nighttime temperatures will range from -9 to 3^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long term averages. Average precipitation on the southern slopes of Hissar range (western DRD) is expected to be 200 to 216mm, In Karategin (DRD) and Darvaz regions (GBAO), precipitation is expected to be 93 to 152mm and in the rest of these areas from 18 to 53mm. Cloudy weather and frequent precipitation (rain and snow) can be expected. Wind speeds on the road passes will be 62 - 79km/h.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within the long term averages. Average temperatures will be -7 to -13^oC. Nighttime temperatures are expected to fluctuate between the 10th and 20th days of the month and it will range from -10 to -25^oC (in Burunkul up to -31 to -36^oC). During the day temperatures will be -10 to 0^oC. Nighttime temperatures will be -5 to -10^oC and daytime temperatures will be 2-7^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be 5-23 mm below long term averages (at Fedchenko glacier is 154mm). An increase of wind speeds, snowstorm and dust storm can be expected in some areas.

8. Annexes B and C

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to Feb. 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to February 2012) (million kWh) ¹⁰				
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					
Nov-11	774	1,289					
Dec-11	905	1,532					
Jan-12	900	1,556					
Feb-12	818	1,469					

¹⁰ 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.

Contact information:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan
37, Bokhtar St, 5th floor, room # 506. Dushanbe 734002
Tajikistan
Tel: (992 37) 227-36-04
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org

UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program
Monitoring and Early Warning Unit (MEW),
37/1, Bokhtar Str., 6th floor, suite 604,
“VEFA” Business Center. Dushanbe 734019
Tel: (992 47) 6005912
Mobile: (992 91) 842-19-62
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org

The report is available at:

<http://untj.org/index.php/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/compound-crisis-in-tajikistan/54-compound-crisis-in-tajikistan/260-early-warning-indicators>