

# Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

MAY 2012





## GENERAL TRENDS

### **NATURAL HAZARDS**

Mudflows and floods can be expected through the month and may cause severe damage, particularly after periods of heavy rainfall. Local and national warning systems should be monitored closely.

### **WEATHER**

Average precipitation but above average temperatures are forecasted for May for most of Tajikistan.

### **ENERGY SECURITY**

Tajikistan has shifted to the “Vegetation” (spring-summer) electricity generation period, when water supplies are adequate for maximum electricity generation. Natural gas supplies have resumed from Uzbekistan. Coal production is increasing.

### **FOOD SECURITY**

While wheat flour prices in Khujand continue to drop similar levels of price reductions have not been noted in Kurgan-Tube or Dushanbe, and it is unclear why this is the case. Fuel prices have not changed significantly.

### **MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES**

Reported migration rates for the first four months of 2012 are significantly above 2011 levels. In April 314,783 persons left Tajikistan and 144,364 persons returned. Reported remittances are 22% above April 2011.

### **ECONOMY**

GDP increased from January to March by 7.2% and totaled 5,577.7 million Tajik Somoni (117,2 million USD). In January – March 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 1,245.5 million USD, with a negative trade balance of 589.1 million USD. Consumer price inflation in March 2012 increased 1.2% compared to December, 2011. For February 2012, the value of the Government budget was 1,262.7 million Tajik Somoni (265 million USD) or 37.9% of GDP. Government budget expenses for February 2012 totaled 1,195.2 million Tajik Somoni (251 million USD). Bank credits as of 1 April 2012 totaled 4.3 billion Tajik Somoni (930 million USD).

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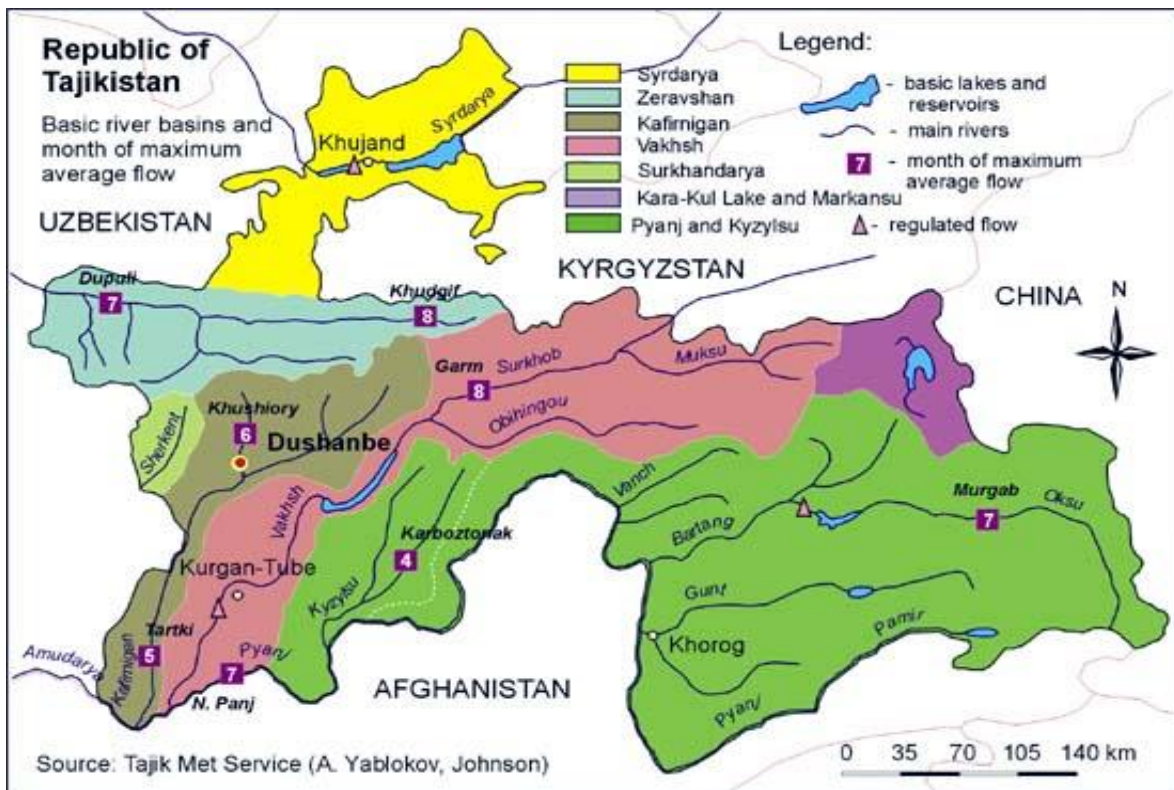
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## 1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

### 1.1. Possible Events in May 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that disasters caused by heavy rains, mudflows, floods, landslides, rockfalls, strong wind and hail normally occur in May. The risk of mudflows and floods are:

- High for the Vakhsh, Kafirnigan (DRD), Varzob (DRD), Shirkent, Karatag (DRD), Yakhsu (Kulyab), Kizilsu (Temurmalik) and Toirsu (Baljuvan) rivers.
- Average for the Pyanj River (middle and lower reaches), Gund (GBAO), Zarafshan (Sughd), Sirdarya (Sughd) and Isfarinka (Sughd) rivers. The level of risk increases following heavy rains when temperatures are high. Unusually high temperatures can also lead to rapid snow melt in the mountains.



### 1.2. Hazard Events in April 2012

IMAC/CoES reported 71 hazard events in April 2012, including three significant earthquakes, five avalanches, five periods of heavy snowfalls, four heavy rainfall events, 27 mudflows, 10 landslides, one strong wind event, four floods and 17 events of rain with snow, rain with floods, rain with mudflow, rain with hail, etc. For the latest and more detailed information see online data on disaster overview for April, 2012 prepared by UNDP DRMP and CoES at <http://untj.org/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports>.

## 2. Weather Conditions

### 2.1. Forecast for May 2012<sup>1</sup>

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

- 1-3°C above long term averages in Khatlon Province;
- 1-2°C above long term averages in Sughd Province, at higher elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). Precipitation is expected to be below the long term averages countrywide. See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for May 2012.

Average Expected Precipitation–May		
Region		Average
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	12 - 72 mm
	Foothills	98 - 135 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	17 - 40 mm
	Higher elevations	45 - 74 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	54 – 73 mm
	Higher elevations	59 - 139 mm
GBAO	West	28 - 53 mm
	East	12 - 21 mm

### 2.2. Weather Summary for April 2012

Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above long term averages during April, except eastern GBAO, where temperatures were 1°C below long term averages. At lower elevations and in the foothills, average temperatures were 13 to 20°C, at higher elevations were 6 to 13°C, and in eastern GBAO temperatures were -3 to 1°C.

Monthly average precipitation was within long term averages in April, except GBAO where the monthly average precipitation was below long term averages. From April 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>, a southern Caspian Sea cyclone over Tajikistan caused intensive precipitation countrywide. Precipitation on April 22<sup>nd</sup> included

- Pyanj district - 50 mm overnight
- Farkhor district - 48 mm in 24 hrs
- Hissar district - 19mm overnight
- Penjikent district – 11 mm in 3 hrs

On April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 3 hours of precipitation in Dushanbe totaled 31 mm, and 23 mm of rain fell in Muminabad and 28 mm of rain fell in Yavan districts in 6 hours.

Intensive precipitation occurred from April 28<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>, with the following 24 hours totals:

- Yavan district - 54 mm,
- Muminabad district - 43 mm, with 39 mm falling in 3 hours on 29 April,
- Hissar – 34 mm,
- Dushanbe – 59 mm.

Precipitation above 30 mm per 24 hours can lead to flooding and mudflows.

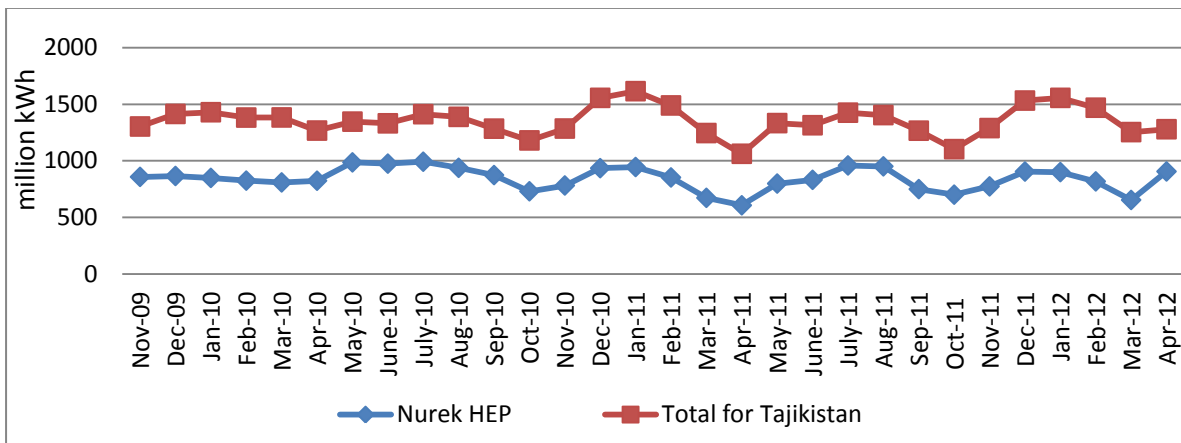
<sup>1</sup> The information in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

### 3. ENERGY

#### 3.1. Electricity Production<sup>2 3</sup>

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in April was 1,279 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or 42.6 million kWh per day. Electricity production in April increased 6% (40.4 million kWh) compared to March 2012 (see **Annex B**). Electricity production in April 2012 was 7 million kWh more than in April 2011. From early April, Barki Tojik lifted electricity restrictions following an increase of inflows into hydroelectric reservoirs in the south of the country. (See **Section 3.5**, below.)

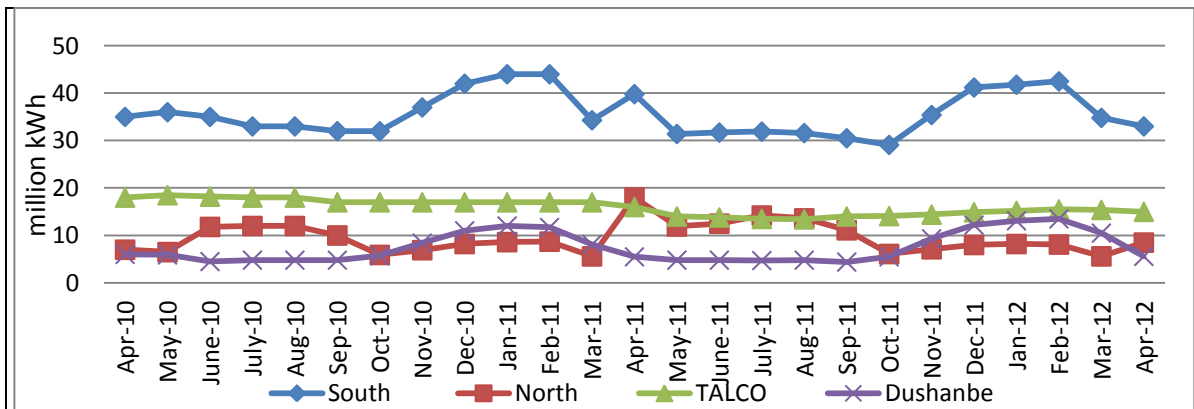
**Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – April 2012 (million kWh)**



#### 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 April was 1,236 million kWh (see **Annex C**). In April, 2012 electricity consumption was 19 million kWh less than in April 2012 (1,255 million kWh).

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



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

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

The cost of electricity increased from 0.9 Tajik Somoni to 0.11 Tajik Somoni per kilowatt hour for residential users from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012. This may have an impact on electrical consumption in the future.

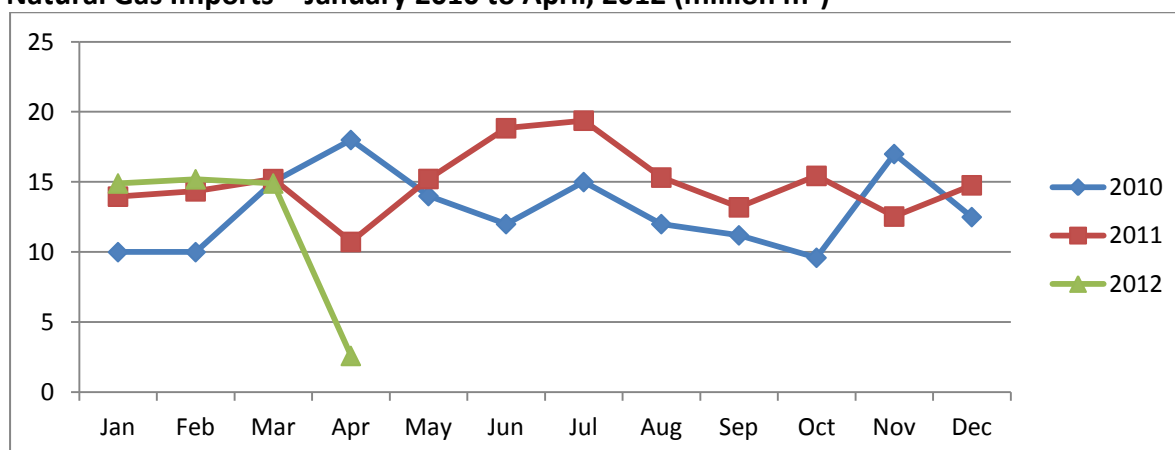
### 3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in April were 2.6 million m<sup>3</sup>, 12.3 million m<sup>3</sup> less than in March 2012 and 8.13 million m<sup>3</sup> less than for the same period in 2011. Decreased gas imports were the result of an interruption in supplies from Uzbekistan from April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 due to the end of the supply contract. Supplies resumed from April 16<sup>th</sup> 2012 following signature of a new contract.

#### Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

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

#### Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to April, 2012 (million m<sup>3</sup>)



### 3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 13,185 tons of coal were produced in April 2012, 6,327 tons more than in March 2012. Production has increased due to increased accessibility of coal producing areas during the spring.

### 3.5. Reservoir Levels<sup>4</sup>

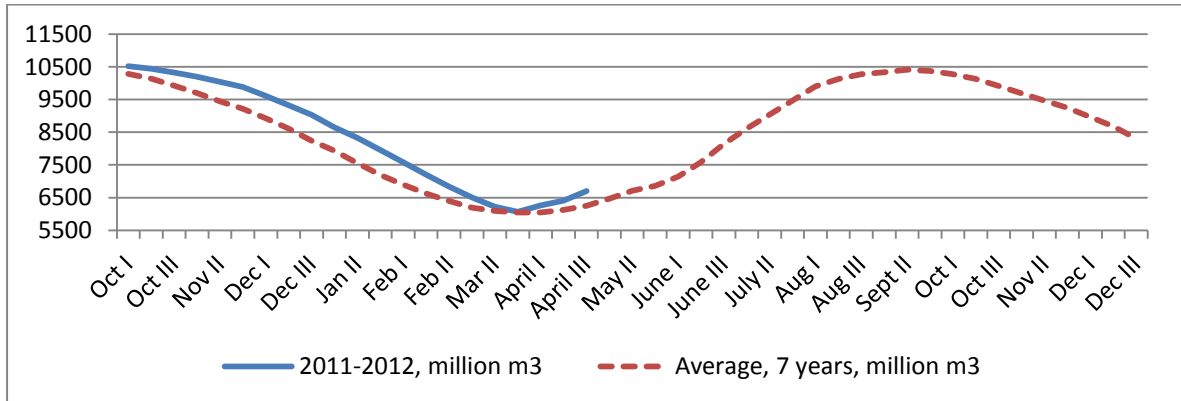
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the end of April compared to average volume over seven years (2004 to 2011). In late April, the water level in Nurek was 867.10 m above sea level, 8.64 m higher when compared to March, 2012 and 10.1 m above the “dead level” (857 m)<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Data from CAWaterInfo, [http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek\\_e.htm#](http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#)

<sup>5</sup> Data obtained from Barki Tojik

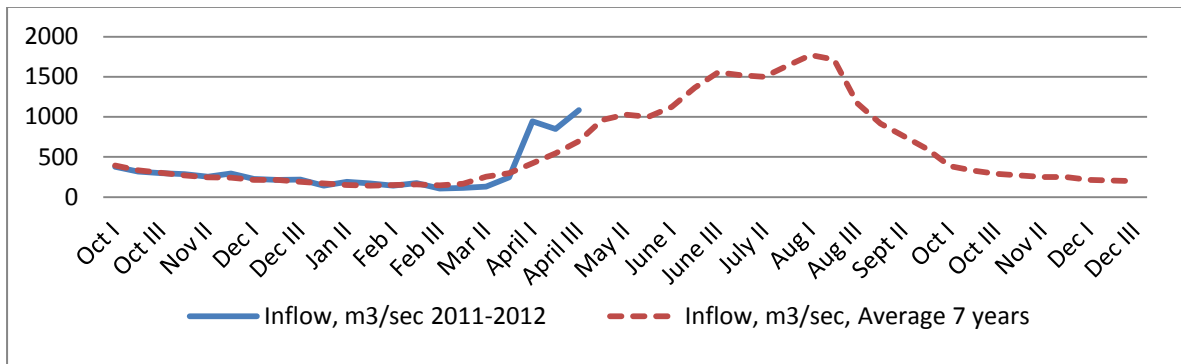
According to Central Asia Water Information online data<sup>6</sup>, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of April was 6,6703 million m<sup>3</sup>, 447 million m<sup>3</sup> more than the seven year average volume in April (6,256 million m<sup>3</sup>).

#### Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m<sup>3</sup>)



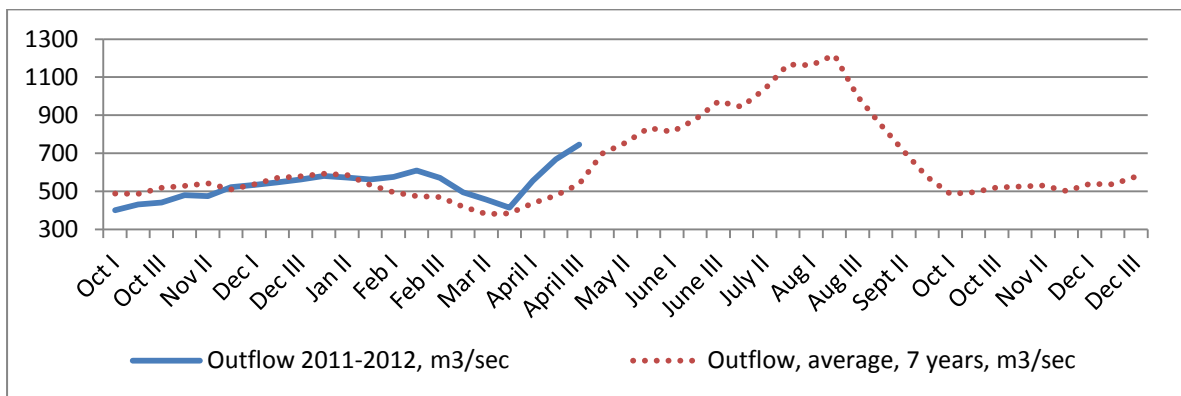
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the end of April 2012, the water inflow was 1,085 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, higher than the 2004-2011 average of 698.6 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

#### Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in the end of April averaged 746 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is above the seven-year average (539.8 m<sup>3</sup>/sec).

#### Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m<sup>3</sup>/sec)



<sup>6</sup> [http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur\\_veg\\_e.htm](http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm)



## 4. FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1. Food Security Reports

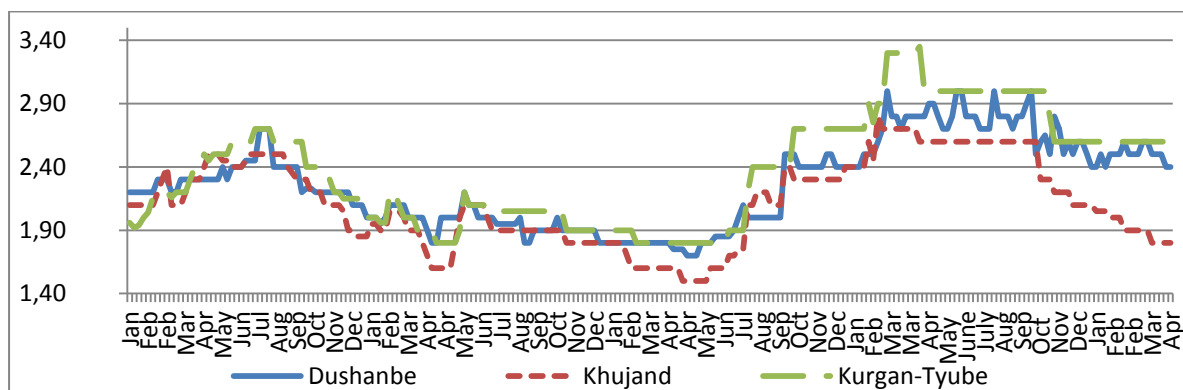
The April **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: March Food Prices**<sup>7</sup>, reports “In Tajikistan, prices for wheat and wheat flour remained stable or continued to gradually decrease between February and March. During the marketing year 2011/2, the availability of wheat and wheat flour from Kazakhstan and Pakistan at relatively low prices has allowed prices in Tajikistan to slowly recede from their previous peak, outweighing the upward pressure from increased household demand during the lean season. The reopening of roads with the melting of snow is facilitating the movement of commodities to deficit markets, which is lowering prices .... an adequate supply of imported wheat and wheat flour has led to a steady decline in prices. Over the past year, high fuel prices, having led to higher transportation costs, which have been one of the factors preventing a more rapid downward adjustment in wheat and wheat flour prices. Market demand in Tajikistan for wheat and wheat flour will peak in April when household stocks are exhausted. This will put increasing upward pressure on prices, but imported supplies from Kazakhstan and Pakistan should maintain enough downward pressure on prices to ensure their stability. ... As harvest begin in May, household demand will fall while large producers and traders will offload stocks from last year onto markets, bringing about lower prices. ... The market outlook for 2012/13 will also critically depend on the spring crop in Kazakhstan, which will be planted between late April and May.”.

### 4.2. Cereal Prices<sup>8</sup>

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late April 2012. Wheat prices in April dropped in Dushanbe, remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tyube and in Khujand markets compared to March 2012. Wheat flour prices in all three markets are below the highest levels since 2008.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – April 2012 (TJS/kg)**

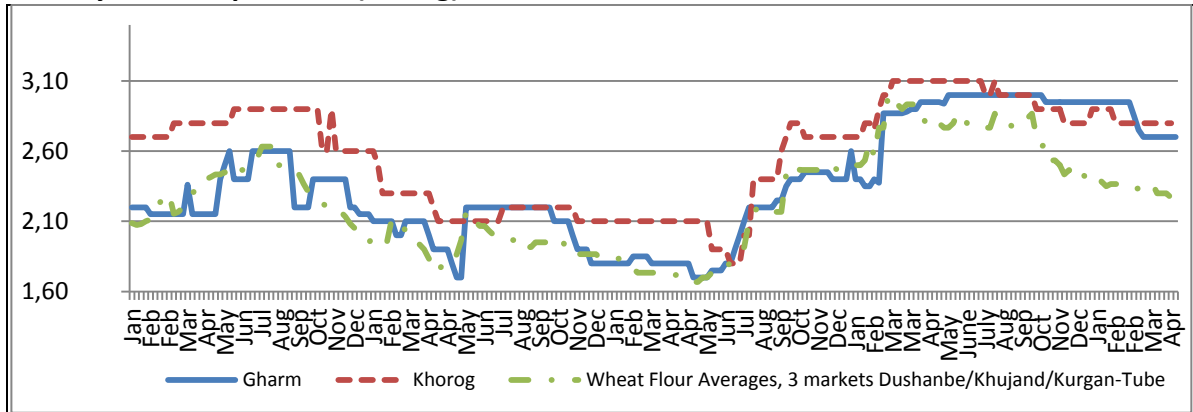


<sup>7</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A5C55E159905AA2449257846001CBCC4-Full\\_Report.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A5C55E159905AA2449257846001CBCC4-Full_Report.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan  
[http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/agriculture&food\\_security/fsms/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/)

The chart below provides prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In April, wheat flour prices in Gharm and in Khorog remained stable compared to March prices, but remain relatively high when compared to prices since January 2008.

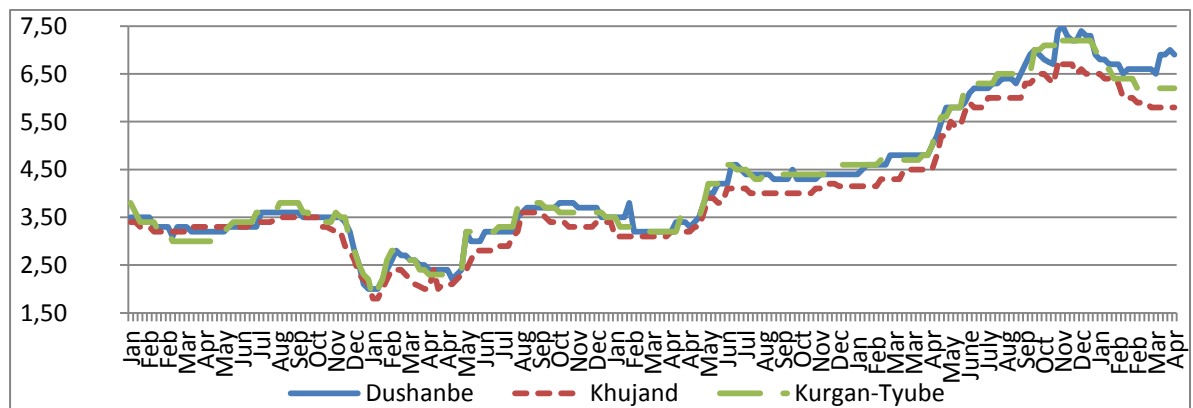
#### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – April 2012 (TJS/kg)



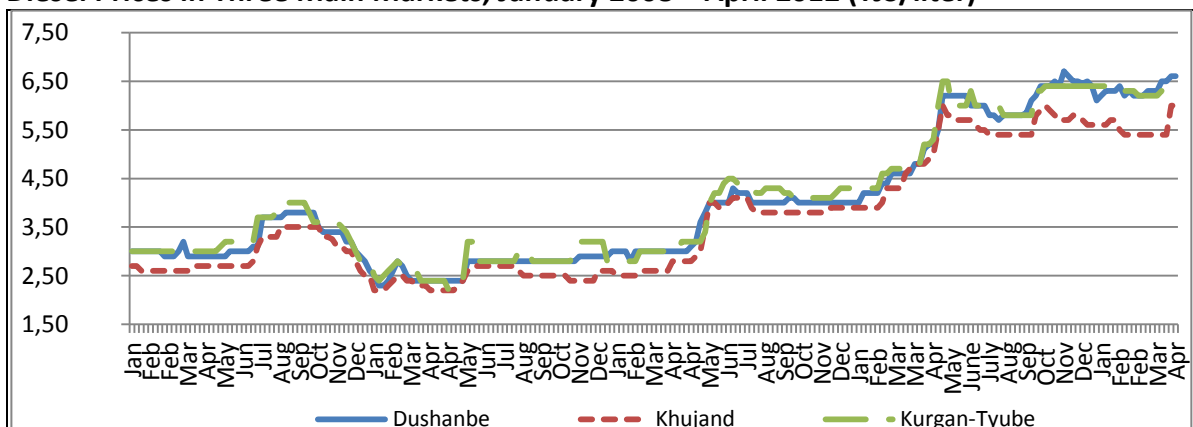
#### 4.3. Fuel Prices

During April, gasoline prices remained unchanged in all three markets (Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, and Khujand) from March, 2012. Diesel prices in April decreased in Kurgan-Tyube and increased in Khujand and in Dushanbe.

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



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



## 5. HEALTH

The Ministry of Health in Tajikistan (MoH) Sanitary Epidemiological Service (SES) reported that during the first three months of 2012 cases of acute intestinal disease, including typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery, were lower than in the same period in 2011. An increase of Hepatitis A can be expected countrywide and mainly among children (80-85%) in the coming months. For the first quarter of 2012 there were 2,621 cases of Hepatitis A, 500 cases more than in the same period of last year (2,061 cases).

During May, heavy rainfall, high ground water levels and flooding can contribute to contamination of drinking water supplies and lead to increased morbidity from waterborne diseases. This situation may occur at lower elevations and in the foothills of the Direct Rule Districts, (e.g., Rudaki, Vahdat, Hissar, Shahrinav and Varzob), Dushanbe City, Khatlon Province (Jomi, Khuroson, Bokhtar, Kumsangir, Vakhsh, Pyandj, Farkhor, Hamadoni, Kulyab, Muminabad, Shurabad districts), and in Sughd Province (Isfara, Penjikent, Istaravshan, Spitamen, Rasulov and Gafurov districts).

The diphtheria immunization campaign has been divided into two stages. The first phase took place from April 23<sup>rd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012 and covered children from 3 to 6, and teenagers and adults from 13 to 21. The second phase will be conducted in fall, 2012 for the children from 7 to 12 and teenagers and adults 13 to 21. Vaccination is free of charge.

Note should be made that the traditional consumption of herbs and mushrooms during the spring can lead to intoxication and possible deaths.

## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1. Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan

Tajik Railways (Rohi Ohani Tojikiston) reported that rail traffic between Termez, Uzbekistan and Kurgan-Tyube is closed. All freight cars now pass through the Kudukli border transit point. As a result, goods must be off-loaded from rail cars in Dushanbe and transported to Khatlon Province by truck. This increases the cost and delivery times when compared to direct delivery by rail and risks overloading transfer capacities in Dushanbe.

### 6.2. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in March 2012 continued increased. GDP from January to March 2012 increased by 7.2% and totaled 5,577.7 million Tajik Somoni (117,2 million USD).

In March 2012, industrial production totaled 1,956.7 million Tajik Somoni (411 million USD) an increase of 14.6% compared to the same period in 2011. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 9.4%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 65.7%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 24.9%.

GDP from agriculture in March 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 7.2% and totaled 748.2 million Tajik Somoni (157 million USD), including crop production - 5.0 million Tajik Somoni (1.05 million USD), livestock – 7,43.2 million Tajik Somoni (156 million USD), or a respective increase of 7.4% from January to March 2012.

In March 2012, the value of investments from all the sources of funding totaled 6,33.4 million Tajik Somoni (13.3 million USD), 65% less than the same period in 2011. Most

investments (49.4%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 31.3%, while joint ventures accounted for 4.1%, and foreign ownership, 15.2%. The energy sector attracted 33.4% of total investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 211.7 million Tajik Somoni (44.5 million USD) in investments, including 173.9 million Tajik Somoni (36.5 million USD) of state and domestic private companies, or 82.1%, and 37.8 million Tajik Somoni (8 million USD) in foreign loans, or 17.9%. The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities decreased to 70.0% compared to March 2011.

Consumer price inflation in March 2012 increased 1.2% compared to December, 2011. The price of food decreased each month and for the first quarter deflation totaled 0.7%. In the first quarter, non-food-items increased to 1.7% and price for services increased to 8.6%.

For January-February 2012, the Government budget was 1,262.7 million Tajik Somoni (265 million USD) or 37.9% of GDP. Direct tax income was 86.8% of this total, and indirect tax income was 6.6%, with the remaining 6.6% from investments. Government expenses for February 2012 totaled 1,195.2 million Tajik Somoni (251 million USD) and compared to February 2011, increased to 261.2 million Tajik Somoni (55 million USD).

The total value of bank credits issued as of April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 was 4.3 billion Tajik Somoni (930 million USD), 7.4% more than in the same period of 2011. Overdue credits for January-March 2012 totaled 1,260.5 million Tajik Somoni (265 million USD), and the value of forgiven credits was 1,254.2 million Tajik Somoni (264 million USD), or 99.5% of all the overdue credit.

In January – March 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 1,245.5 million USD, 7.8% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 328.2 million USD and imports 917.4 million USD. The trade balance remains negative and for January to March totaled 589.1 million USD, 65% higher than in the same period of 2011 (357 million USD).

### 6.3. Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first four months of 2012 a total of 314,783 persons left Tajikistan and 144,364 persons returned.

Migration From Tajikistan – January to April 2012 (Persons)						
("–" indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed				Gender	
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	184,291	154,545	29,746	-	168,261	16,030
Sughd Province	102,503	85,297	8,573	8,633	91,653	10,850
Khatlon Province	24,017	23,565	-	452	22,125	1,892
GBAO	761	-	-	761	577	184
"Dusti" Border Point, Tursunzoda District	3,211	-	-	3,211	1,137	2,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,783</b>	<b>263,407</b>	<b>38,319</b>	<b>13,057</b>	<b>283,753</b>	<b>31,030</b>

Migration To Tajikistan - January to April 2012 (Persons)						
(“-“ indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	94,476	89,683	4,793	-	84,379	10,097
Sughd Province	32,169	31,321	-	848	25,189	6,980
Khatlon Province	14,724	14,478	-	246	13,026	1,698
GBAO	653	-	-	653	441	212
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	2,342	-	-	2,342	837	1,505
<b>Total</b>	<b>144,364</b>	<b>135,482</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>123,872</b>	<b>20,492</b>

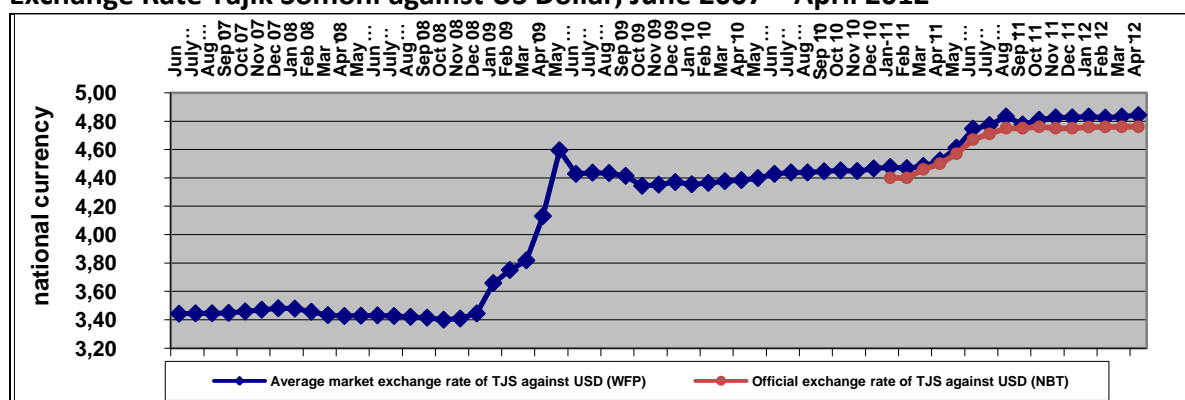
#### 6.4. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, the first four months of 2012 saw 41,400 Tajik citizens applying to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 22,774 individuals registered as unemployed, 34% more than last month (17,021). The State Program to Promote Employment provided 10,880 individuals with the new jobs, 35% more than in the first quarter of the year (8,072). In addition, 611 individuals were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions and 1,634 individuals were employed in public works by private companies. A total of 5,108 people were provided with specific technical skills courses. Of the lost jobs, a total of 2,173 people were supported with three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 46,312 new jobs were created in the first four months of this year, 36% more than in the first quarter of 2012 (34,148).

#### 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 7 May 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 25 April 2012 of 4.84 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

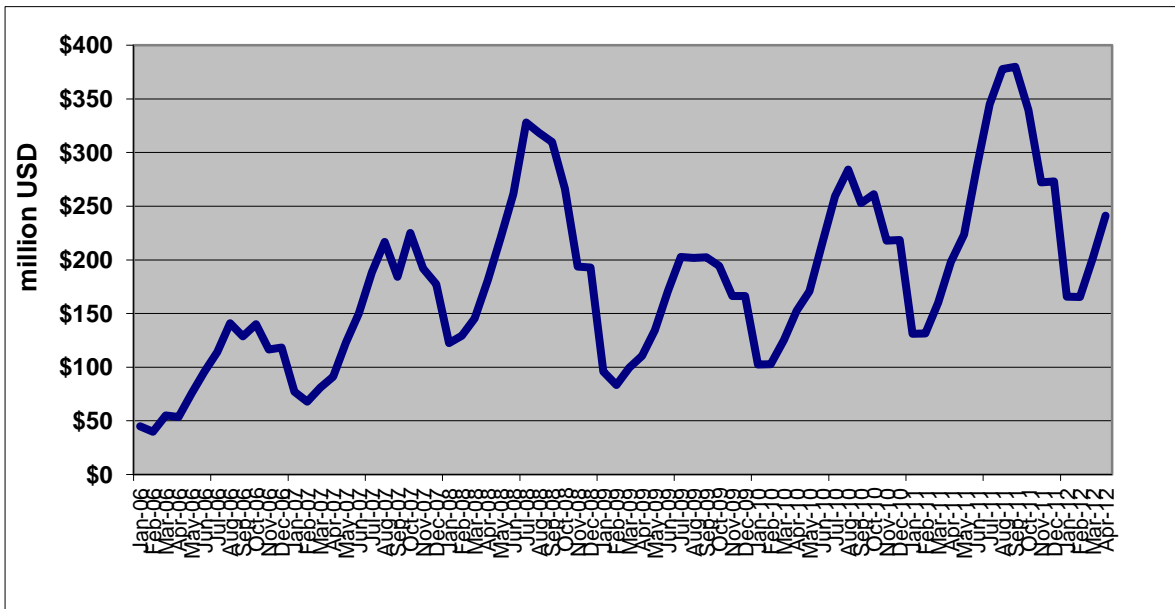
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – April 2012



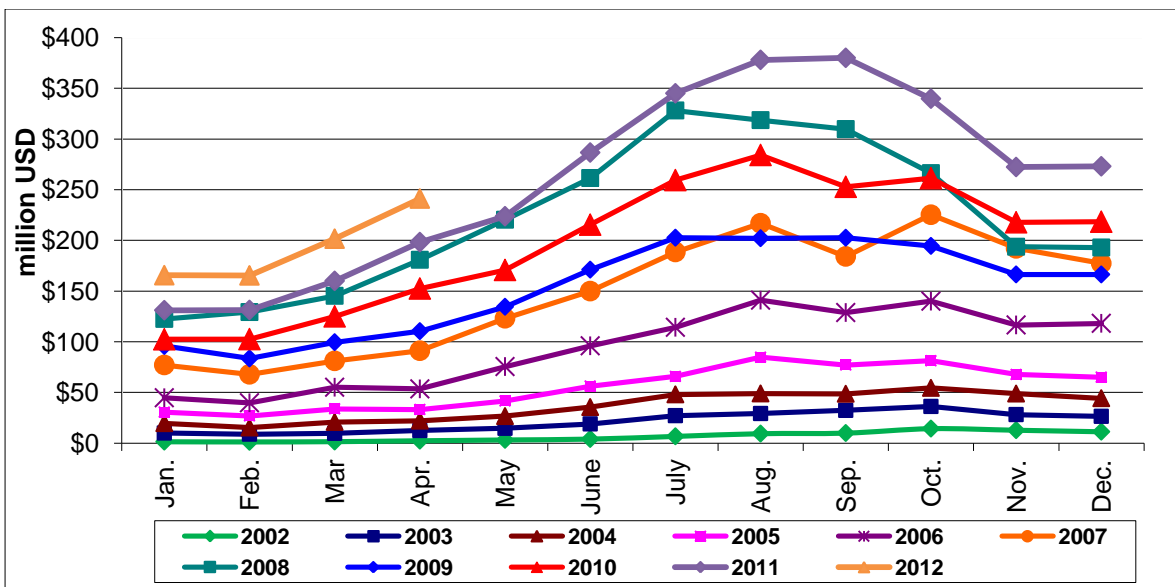
### 6.6. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in April totaled 241.2 million USD, 22% higher than for the same period in 2011.

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



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





## 7. ANNEX A- Weather Forecast for May – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1-3<sup>o</sup> above the long term averages: at lower elevations from 22 to 26<sup>o</sup>C, and in the foothills between 18 to 20<sup>o</sup>C.

During the month a fluctuation in day time temperatures is forecasted: at the lower elevations of DRD, daytime temperatures will range from 23 to 36<sup>o</sup>C; at the lower elevations of Khatlon Province the temperatures will be 27 to 38<sup>o</sup>C and in the foothills will range from 19 to 32<sup>o</sup>C. During the night temperatures at the lower elevations of DRD are expected to be 12 to 17<sup>o</sup>C, while in Khatlon Province nighttime temperatures at the lower elevations will be 16 to 21<sup>o</sup>C and in the foothills 9 to 14<sup>o</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below long term averages. Average precipitation in the southern part of Khatlon Province ranged from 12 to 72 mm, in the foothills 98 to 135 mm and at lower elevations of DRD 54 to 73 mm. Variable weather, local rain with variable intensity, thunderstorm, hail and dust haze can be expected. Maximum wind speeds will be 62 to 79 km/h.

### Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2<sup>o</sup>C above long term averages: at lower elevations from 23 to 24<sup>o</sup>C and at higher elevations 11 to 13<sup>o</sup>C.

At the lower elevations daytime temperatures will be from 24 to 36<sup>o</sup>C. At night temperatures will be from 14 to 19<sup>o</sup>C. At the higher elevations the temperatures will be 15 to 26<sup>o</sup>C, and at night from 4 to 9<sup>o</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations will be 17 to 40 mm and at higher elevations will be 45 to 74 mm.

Variable weather, rain (intense at times), and thunderstorm can be expected. Wind speeds may reach will be 65-83km/h.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2<sup>o</sup>C above long term averages. Average temperatures will be 15 to 17<sup>o</sup>C.

During the month, variable temperatures are expected: daytime temperatures will range from 20 to 30<sup>o</sup>C, and at night it will fluctuate from 6 to 15<sup>o</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within the long term averages. Average precipitation in western GBAO is expected to be 28 to 53 mm and at higher elevations of DRD from 59 to 139 mm. Cloudy weather and frequent rain can be expected. Intense rain can be expected on the southern slope of Hissar Range with thunderstorms forecast. Wind speeds during storms will range from 65 to 83km/h.

### Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2<sup>o</sup>C above the long term averages. Average temperatures will be 4 to 5<sup>o</sup>C. Variable temperatures are expected. Nighttime temperatures are expected to fluctuate from -5 to 3<sup>o</sup>C and during the day from 6 to 15<sup>o</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be 12 to 21 mm and above the long term averages. Precipitations (mainly snow) can be expected on the first 10 days of the month.

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

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to April 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to 2012) (million kWh) <sup>9</sup>				
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					
Jan-12	900	1,556					
Feb-12	818	1,469					
Mar-12	654	1,253					
Apr-12	906	1,279					

<sup>9</sup> 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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