

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

NOVEMBER 2012



GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

In November, expected precipitation at lower elevations, and snowfall at higher elevations can lead to flash flooding when rapid melting occurs. Freezing temperatures can also cause local damage to crops.

WEATHER

In November, temperature is expected to be above long term averages country-wide except for parts of GBAO. Precipitation is expected to be above averages in all regions, except GBAO.

ENERGY SECURITY

The seasonal shift to rationing of electricity began in early October, coinciding with the start of normal reductions of outflows from the Nurek Reservoir to assure electrical production capacity for the winter. Water levels in Nurek are above average for this time of year.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices continue to increase in the main and regional markets and are likely to place pressure on vulnerable families to meet food needs. **Special measures are likely to be needed in the coming months to mitigate the impact of food price increase.**

HEALTH

For the first ten months of 2012, six fewer cases of Anthrax were reported when compared to the same period in 2011. During the same ten months, more than 10,000 cases of viral hepatitis are registered, 1,048 cases more than the same period in 2011.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration levels are higher than from 2009 to 2011. Remittances are running at higher levels than for the same periods over the past 10 years. These increases are likely mitigating the impacts of increased food prices, but only for those families who have access to remittances.

ECONOMICS

Annual GDP as of September 2012 totaled 24,846.7 million Tajik Somoni (5,217.9 million USD). Consumer price inflation is 5.6%, down from 13.4% last year. Bank credits as of 1 October 2012 totaled 5.1 billion Tajik Somoni (1,071.4 million USD). Overdue credits for January-September 2012 totaled 4.7 billion Tajik Somoni (987.4 million USD). Repaid credits totaled 4.3 billion Tajik Somoni (903.4 million USD). The January – September 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 3,652.5 million USD, 11.3% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 969.2 million USD and imports 2,683.3 million USD.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in November 2012

According to multi-year observations of the Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), Government of Tajikistan, there is a risk of flash flooding following rainfall at lower elevations, and rapid melting of new snow at higher elevations. Local damage from light frosts is also possible.

1.2. Hazard Events in October 2012

CoES reported one hazard event in October, an earthquake on 3 October 380 km south-east of Dushanbe and 30 km from Khorog. No casualties or damage was reported. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for October 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 November 2012¹

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

- 1°C above long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD);
- 1°C above long term averages in Sughd Province.
- 1-2°C below long term averages at higher elevations of DRD, and in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long term averages in Khatlon, at lower elevations of DRD and in Sughd Province and below or near long term averages in GBAO.

Average Expected Precipitation November 2012		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	17-48 mm
	Foothills	54-69 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	11-26 mm
	Higher elevations	9-18 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	17-48 mm
	Higher elevations	23-99 mm
GBAO	West	4-33 mm
	East	1-8 mm

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

2.2. Weather Summary for October 2012

In October, weather was dry and relatively warm. Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations were generally 1°C above long-term averages, while within the long term averages at higher elevations. Average temperatures were:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, 12 to 15^o, in the south to 19°C

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.

- At higher elevations, 16 to 10⁰ (in Darvaz, 16⁰ C)
- At higher elevations, in GBAO -3 to 1°C

During the month at lower elevations the weather was dry and relatively warm. Prevailing temperatures were: at lower elevations in Khatlon, DRD and Sughd at nights were 3-8°C, in the daytime 25-30°C, in the foothills the temperatures were 17-22°C (on some days in Darvaz to 28°C), at higher elevations the temperatures were 3-8°C.

The level of precipitation in October in most parts of the country was below average. The percent of monthly precipitation when compared to averages was:

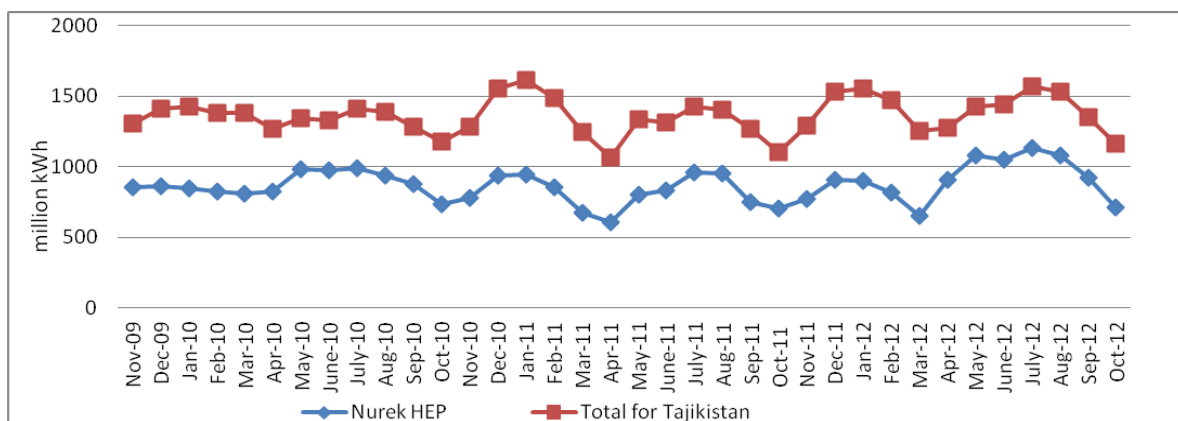
- Sughd Province – 15 to 61%
- Khatlon Province – 4 to 14%
- DRD – 2 to 37%
- Western GBAO – 6 to 83%
- Eastern GBAO – 11 to 94%.

3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production ²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in October was 1,164 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or an average of 37.5 million kWh per day. Electricity production in October declined by 16.7% (45.0 million kWh) compared to September 2012 (see **Annex C**). Electricity production in October 2012 was 61 million kWh more than in October 2011 (See **Section 3.5**, below.). Note that from May to October this year Nurek HEP was providing more electricity than for the same periods in 2010 or 2011.

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

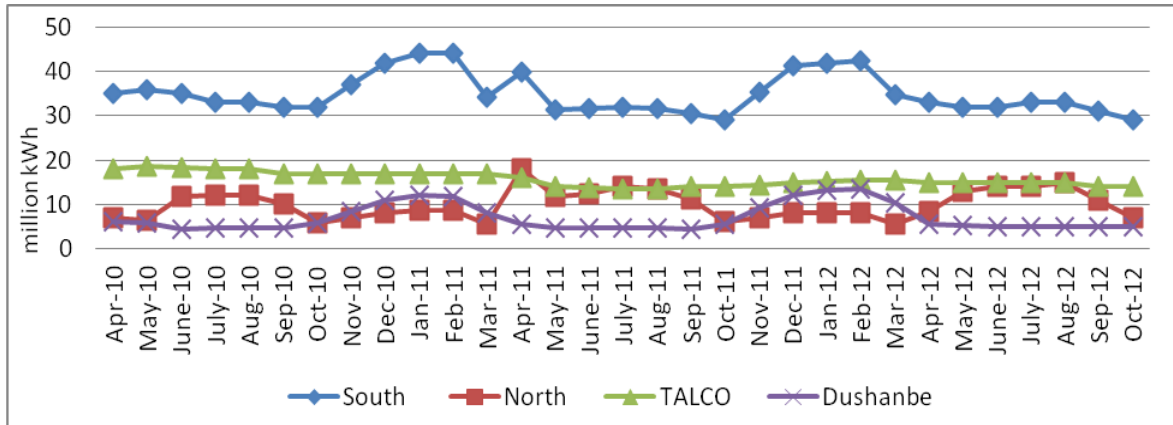


3.2. Electricity Consumption

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 October was 1,116 million kWh (see **Annex C**). In October, 2012 electricity consumption was 24 million kWh more than in October 2011 (1,092 million kWh). In October, 48.9 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan. Seasonal rationing of electricity supply began in early October 2012.

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

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



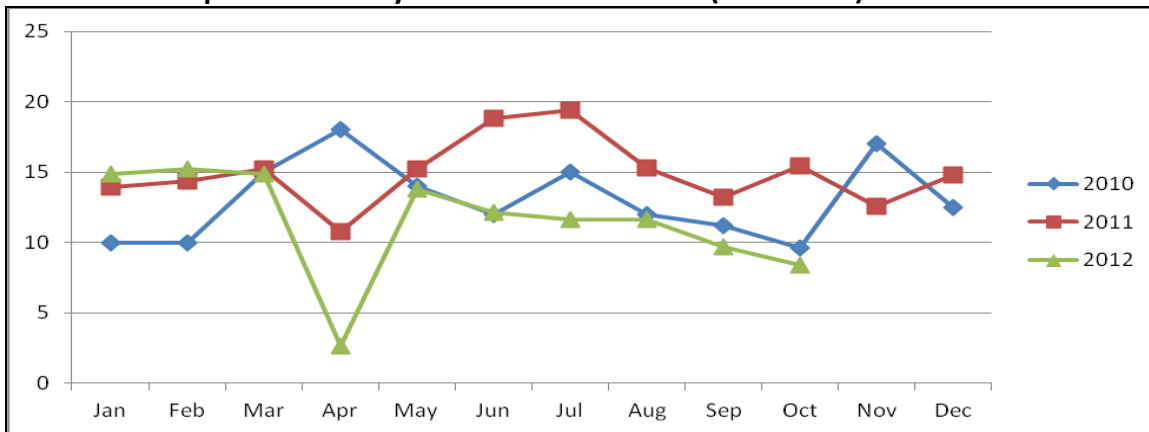
3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in October were 8.4 million m³, 1.3 million m³ less than in September 2012, and 7.0 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011. For the first 10 months 2012, gas imports totaled 114.8 million m³, 36.8 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011 (151.6 million m³).

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	October 2012
million m ³	622,5	629	635	644,7	512,7	216,7	156,3	178,95	114,8

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



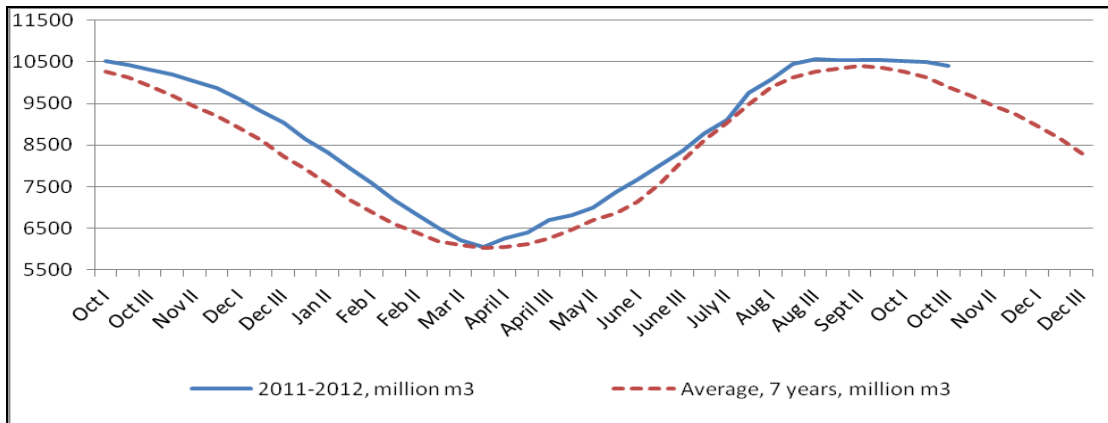
3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 57,265 tons of coal were produced in October 2012 in Tajikistan, 42,278 tons less than in September 2012. During the first 10 months of this year more than 371,480 tons of coal have been produced in Tajikistan, 157,352 tons (236%) more than in the same period of 2011 (214,128 tons). Coal production has increased as a result of a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal as fuel.

3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels

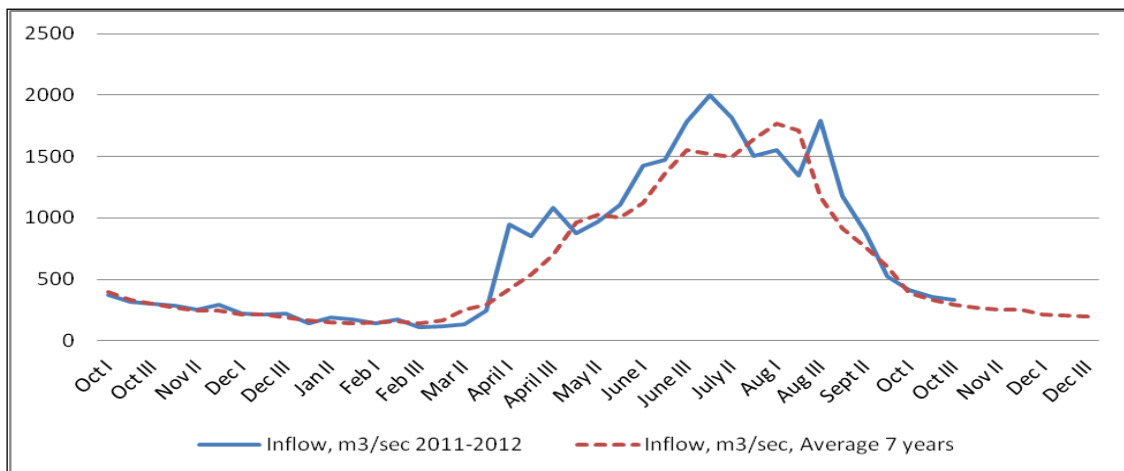
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power reservoir at the end of October 2012 compared to average volume over the last seven years (2004 to 2011). In late October, the water level in Nurek HEP was 908.58 meters above sea level, 1.85 m higher than compared to September, 2012 and 51.58 m above the “dead level” (857 m)³.

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the end of October 2012, the water inflow was 330 m³/sec, 39 m³/sec higher than the 2004-2011 average of 291 m³/sec.

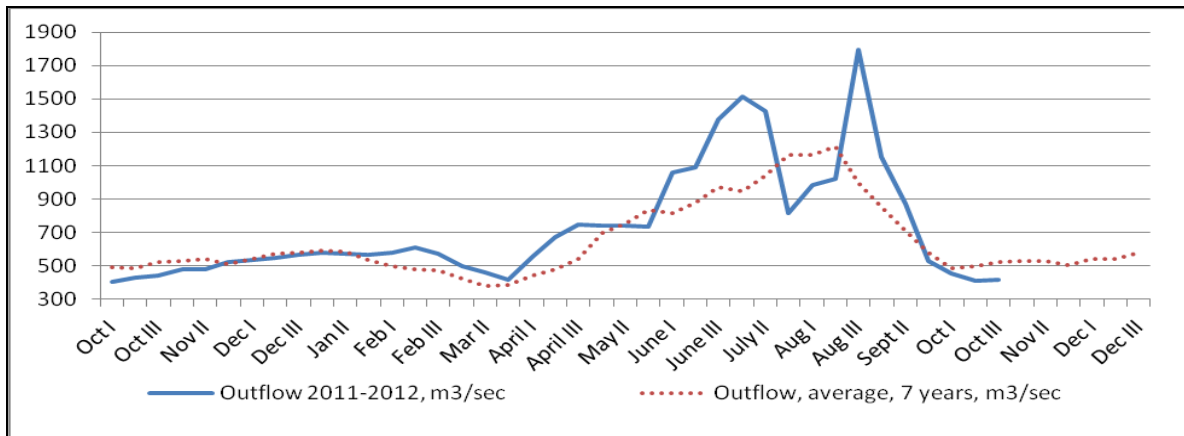
Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP at the end of October averaged 419 m³/sec, which is less than the seven-year average (520.8 m³/sec).

³ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m3/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1. Review of Reports

The October Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: September Food Prices, reports: “In Tajikistan, wheat flour prices continued to increase countrywide in September, reflecting high international prices, particularly in Kazakhstan and high transportation cost. Despite the government’s subsidized sales, on average, the price of first-grade wheat flour increased by five percent. On average, the prices of locally-produced, second-grade wheat flour increased by 6 percent and wheat grain prices increased by 4 percent. Despite these increases, on average, prices are four to seven percent lower than 2011. Vegetable oil and cotton oil prices were stable due to generally adequate supplies. On average, meat prices increased between four percent and seven percent in Dushanbe, due to relatively high fodder prices and high transportation costs. On average, potato prices decreased by 11 percent as supplies from the domestic harvest entered the market.

Outlook. In Tajikistan, wheat and wheat flour prices are expected to continue to increase, due to high prices in Kazakhstan and as demand increases as households deplete their own stocks and revert to market purchases to reconstitute their stocks.”

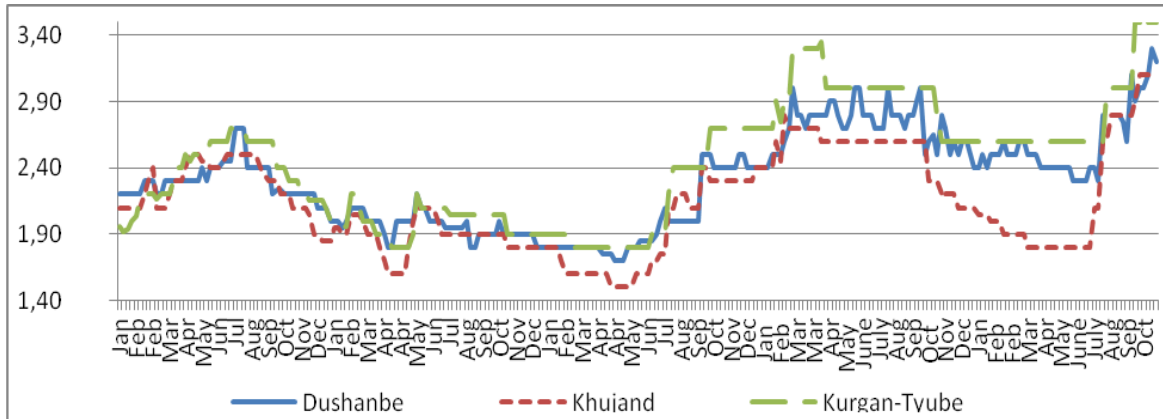
4.2. Cereal prices ⁴

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 October 2012. Wheat prices continue to increase in markets country-wide, including Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube, compared to September 2012. Prices are above to the highest levels in recent times (unadjusted for inflation): from early June to late October, prices are up 33% in Dushanbe, 35% in Kurgan-Tyube and 72% in Khujand.

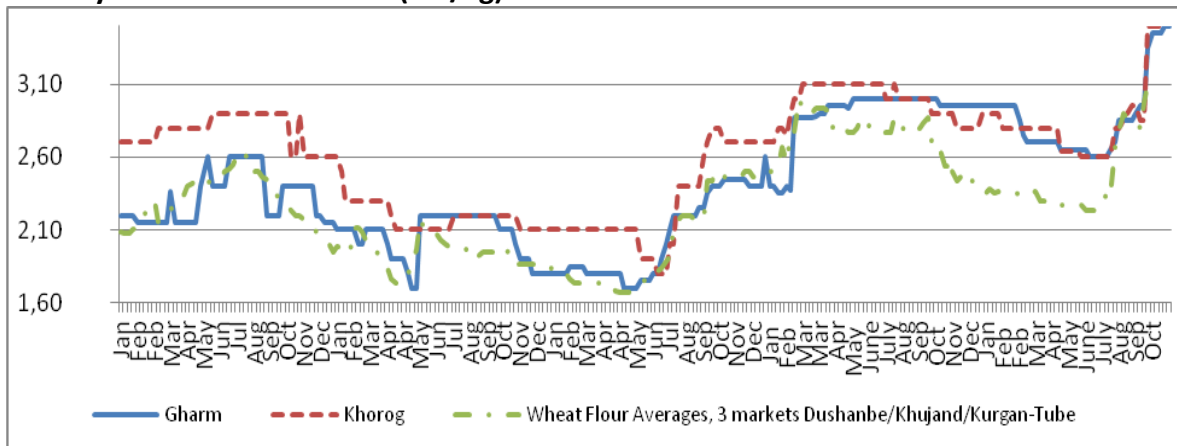
⁴ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – October 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 October wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog increased sharply, compared to prices in September and are now at the highest levels in recent history (not adjusted for inflation).

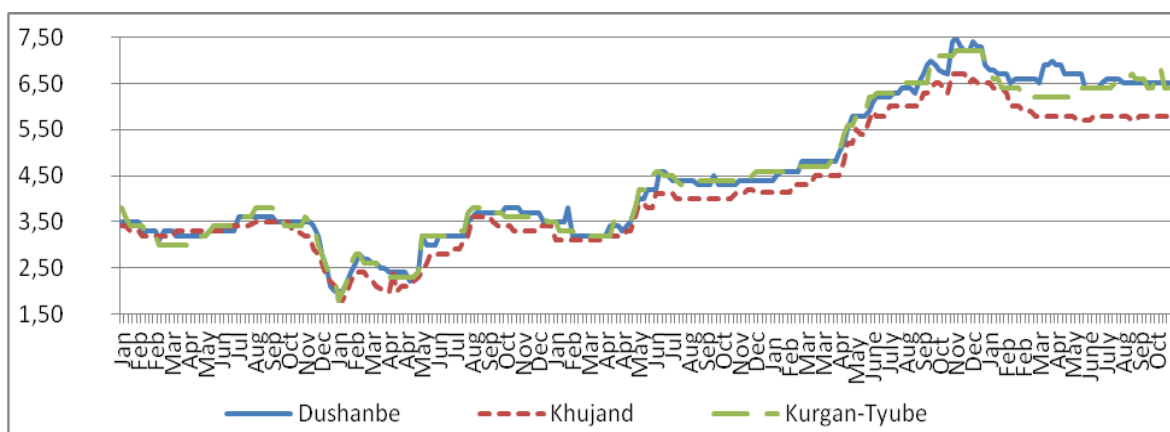
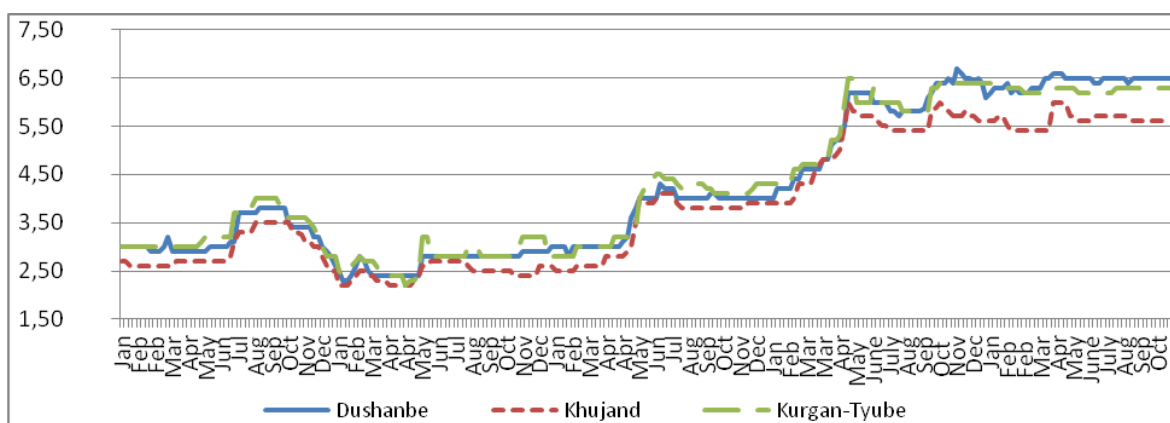
1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – October 2012 (TJS/kg)



4.3. Fuel prices

During October, gasoline and diesel prices remained unchanged in all three main markets in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, and Khujand. The expected reduction in export tariffs for fuel from Russia, reported to take effect in 2013.⁵

⁵ See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – October 2012 (TJS/liter)**Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – October 2012 (TJS/liter)****5. HEALTH**

According to Statistical Reporting data, by the end of October 2012, the number of registered Anthrax cases was 29, or 6 cases less than the same period in 2011. In addition, during the January-October period more than 10,000 cases of viral hepatitis were registered, 1,048 cases more than the same period in 2011. Also an increase has been observed for animal bites, with a total of 330 reported bites more than for the same period last year.

Disease	First 10 months 2011	First 10 months 2012	Difference (+),(-)
Typhoid	376	257	-119
Acute Intestinal Infections	64,524	57,396	-12,406
Viral hepatitis	9,385	10,433	1,048
Brucellosis	947	803	-144
Anthrax	35	29	-6
CHF	15	9	-6
Acute Respiratory Infections	259,531	214,769	-44,762
Influenza	15,749	14,634	-1,115
Pneumonia	7,098	6,036	-1,062
Tuberculosis	4,830	4,355	475

Due to the introduction of electricity rationing in autumn-winter period, as severe lack of water supply has been observed in some locations. This has contributed to problems with access to safe water in rural areas and has an impact on the rate of water-borne diseases.

Despite the current low level of respiratory infections, the normal season of respiratory diseases is beginning, with the diseases of concern being acute respiratory disease, acute respiratory viral infection, influenza, and pneumonia.

With autumn-winter season, households will be increasingly consuming food made by home canning, which can lead to botulism.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in September 2012 continued to increase; for nine months of 2012 it totaled 24,846.7 million Tajik Somoni (5,217.9 million USD), an increase of 7.5% which is equal to the rate of increase the same period of 2011.

For the first nine months of 2012, industrial production totaled 6,774.7 million Tajik Somoni (1,422.7 million USD), an increase of 10.4% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase of industrial production is linked with the recovery of demand in both domestic and foreign markets, and has had a positive impact on all economical activities, particularly the mining sector. The mining sector contributed 12.7% of total industrial production. The manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) contributed 68.1%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water made up the remaining 19.2% of industrial production.

GDP from agriculture for the first nine months of 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 9.8% and totaled 11,323.2 million Tajik Somoni (2,377.9 million USD), including crop production: 8,378.7 million Tajik Somoni (1,759.6 million USD) or 10.6%, and livestock, 2,944.5 million Tajik Somoni (618.4 million USD) or 7.6%.

There was a decline in investment activity. During reporting period the value of investments from all sources was 2,780.6 million Somoni (583.9 million USD), 74% of the same period of 2011. Most investments (52.8%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 22.4%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.6%, and foreign ownership for 19.2%. The energy sector attracted 31.2% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 869 million Tajik Somoni (182.5 million USD) in investments, including 650.3 million Tajik Somoni (136.6 million USD) from state and domestic private companies (74.8%); and 218.7 million Tajik Somoni (45.9 million USD) in foreign loans (25.2%). The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities was 80.8% when compared to the same period of 2011.

Consumer price inflation for the first 9 months of 2012 was 5.6%, compared to 13.4% for the same period last year. Average monthly growth in inflation was at the rate of 0.6%, compared to 1% last year. Thus, the pressure of inflation for the current year is moderate, and growth of inflation is one half the rate of last year.

The main factor contributing to inflation was services; the tariffs for services grew, compared to December 2011, by 13.6%. The price of non-food-items increased by 4.8%,

and prices for food items increased by 4.1%. The share of food items in the consumption basket of population was more than 60%. By comparison, during the first 9 months of 2012, inflation in the consumption sector was, in Russia, 5.2%, in Kazakhstan, 3.9% and in Kyrgyzstan, 2.8%.

Ministry of Finance data for January to August 2012 indicates that the Government budget totaled 5,867.6 million Tajik Somoni (1,232.3 million USD) or 28.8% of GDP. Direct tax income was 78.3% of this total, non-tax revenues were 7%, with the remaining 14.7% from investments, included in the public budget. Government expenses for January-August 2012 totaled 5,420.5 million Tajik Somoni (1,138.3 million USD), an increase of 127.7 million Tajik Somoni (26.8 million USD) when compared to the same period of 2011.

The total value of bank credits as of 1 October 2012 was 5.1 billion Tajik Somoni (1,071.4 billion USD), 9.8% more than in the same period in 2011. The positive trend in crediting during this period was due to a 27.2% increase in foreign currency credits. Overdue credits for January-September 2012 totaled 4.7 billion Tajik Somoni (987.4 million USD), 3.7% less than the same period of 2011. Repaid credits totaled 4.3 billion Tajik Somoni (903.4 million USD), 93.3% of total volume of extended credits for this period.

Of the total credits extended by the banking system, 51.3 % are given to domestic businesses. For the period January to September 2012, the volume of extended microcredits was 2.3 billion Tajik Somoni (483.2 million USD), 26.8 % more compared to the same period of the last year. In the remote mountain regions, a total of 468.3 million Tajik Somoni (98.4 million USD) has been provided as microcredits, 18.6% more when compared to the same period of the last year.

For January – September 2012, foreign trade turnover equaled 3,652.5 million USD, 11.3% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 969.2 million USD and imports 2,683.3 billion USD. The trade balance remains negative, and for January to September totaled 1,714.2 million USD the increase September was 340.2 million USD), 24.8% higher than in the same period in 2011 (1,373.9 million USD).

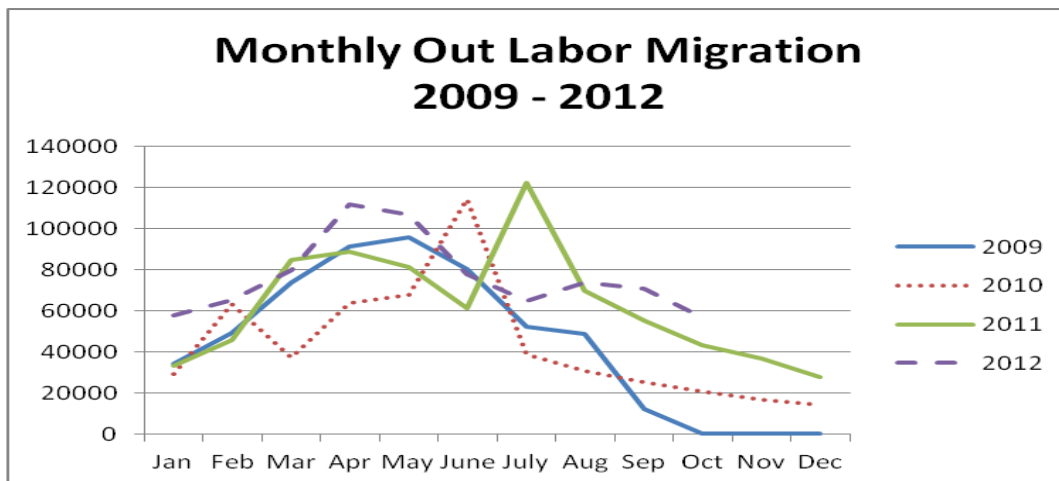
6.2. Population Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for 10 months of 2012, a total of 765,005 persons left Tajikistan and 484,915 persons returned.

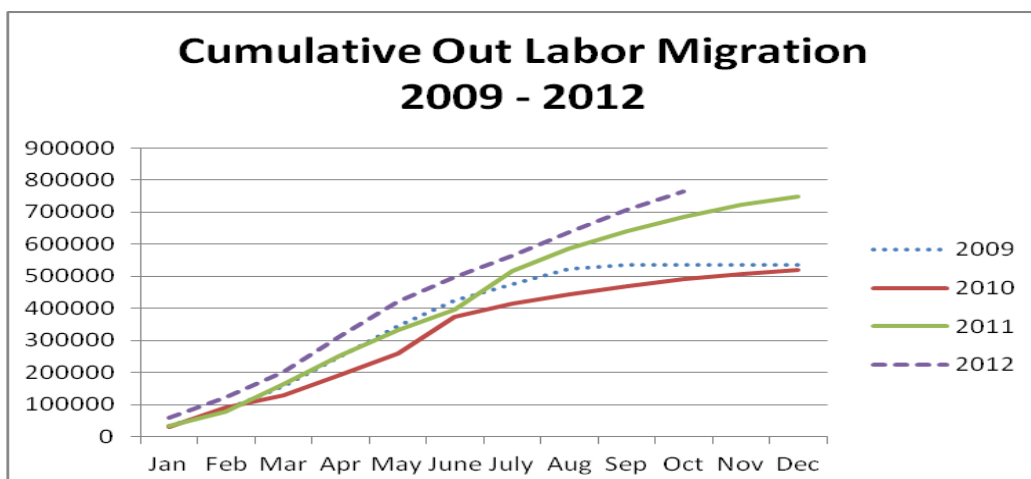
Out Migration From Tajikistan – January to October 2012 (Persons)						
("–" indicates no data)						
Point of Departure	Departed					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	453,923	39,8524	55,399	-	402,486	51,437
Sughd Oblast	228,440	194,746	16,807	16,887	193,982	34,458
Khatlon Oblast	69,968	69,077	-	891	64,577	5,391
GBAO	3,317	-	-	3,317	2,505	812
"Dusti" Border Point, Tursunzoda District	9,357	-	-	9,357	3,034	6,323
Total	765,005	662,347	72,206	30,452	666,584	98,421

Migration To Tajikistan - January to October 2012 (Persons)						
(“-“ indicates no data)						
Point of Return	Returned					
	Total	By plane	By train	By car	Gender	
					Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	305,148	276,438	28,710	-	266,299	38,849
Sughd Oblast	111,908	104,053	-	7,855	88,859	23,049
Khatlon Oblast	56,475	55,975	-	500	51,184	5,291
GBAO	2,988	-	-	2,988	2,178	810
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	8,396	-	-	8,396	2,854	5,542
Total	484,915	436,466	28,710	19,739	411,374	7,3541

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



The chart **Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2012**, below, indicates that total out migration in 2012 has been occurring at a rate above the past 3 years.



6.3. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, for the first 10 months of 2012, 92,160 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 55,536 individuals registered as seeking employment, and 36,618 were officially registered as unemployed. For the same period, Employment Centers provided 30,845 individuals with the new jobs, or 33.5% of those who applied. In addition, 2,330 vulnerable individuals in the labor market were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions. The main reasons of the low number of employed individuals is that a majority of unemployed do not have specific technical skills or have lost skills due to long interruptions in work, and also low salaries.

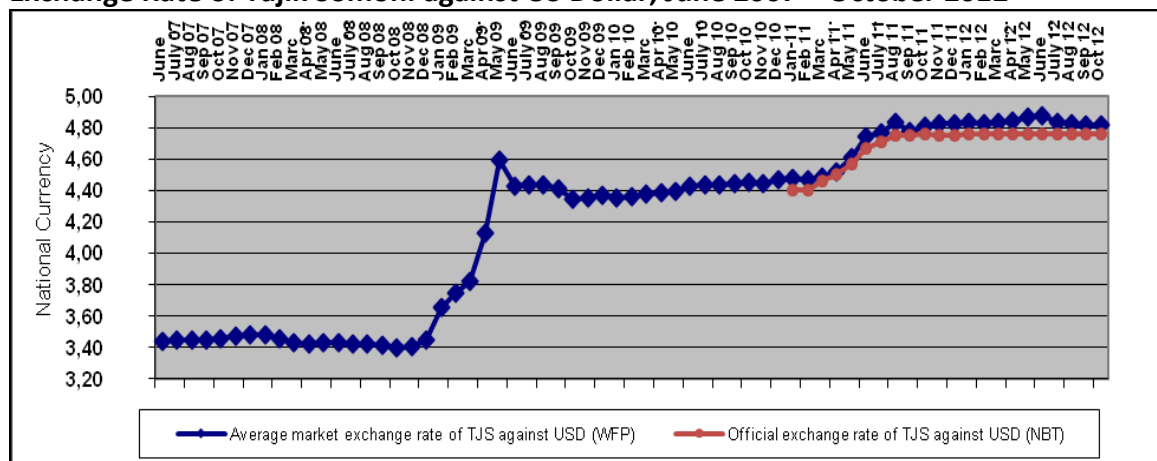
For the first 10 months of 2012, 6,228 unemployed individuals received unemployment benefits totaling 1,424,714 Somoni (296,815 USD). According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, as of 1 October 2012 the total number of individuals seeking employment was 76,800, including those from 2011. Of this number, 55,200 individuals have status as unemployed. For the first 10 months of 2012, 11,969 individuals were sent for vocational training, and 4,443 individuals were employed in state-funded public works.

Information available to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration indicates a total of 119,154 new jobs were created in 10 months of this year, 6% more than in 9 months of 2012 (112,070).

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 1 November 2012 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 1 November 2012 was 4.82 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

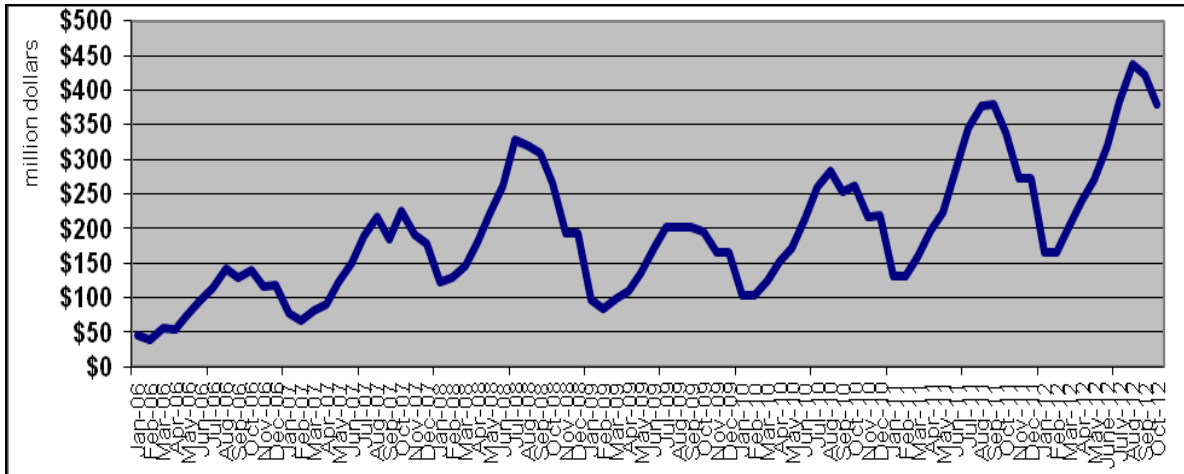
Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – October 2012



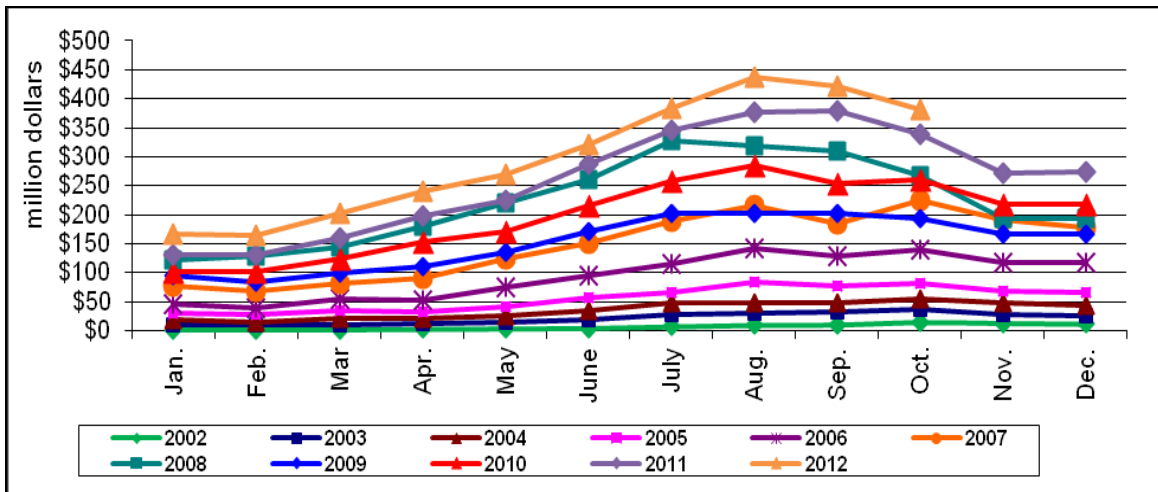
6.5. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in October totaled 380.4 million USD, 12% 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 October 2012 (million USD)



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





Annex A- Weather Forecast for November – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1⁰C above the long term averages, and will range, at lower elevations from 9⁰C to 11⁰C, and in the foothills up to 7⁰C. In the first 10 days of the month temperatures will be from 3 to 8⁰C at night and up to 20 to 25⁰C during the day. In the second and third 10 days the temperature will be 0⁰C to 5⁰C at night, and range from 13⁰C to 18⁰C during the day, on some days from 6⁰C to 11⁰C.

Precipitation (rain, sleet) is most probable in the second, third and fifth five day periods of the month. Monthly precipitation at the lower elevations is expected to be above or close to the average (17-48 mm); in the foothills the average is 54-69 mm. Mid-month, wind from the west is expected to reach 47-65 km/h. At lower elevations, there will be a haze in some locations.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be 1⁰C above long term averages; at higher elevations 1⁰C below long term average and will range from:

- At lower elevations, from 7 to 8⁰C,
- At higher elevations. from 0 to -1.5⁰C .

Weather for the first and fifth five day periods of the month will be relatively warm. Daytime temperatures will range from 16 to 21⁰C, and at night from 3 to 8°. At higher elevations, night temperatures will be -3 to 2⁰C, and during the day range from 10 to 15⁰C.

During other periods, the highest temperatures at lower elevations will be 5 to 10⁰C, and prevailing temperatures at night will be 1 to -4⁰C. At higher elevations night temperatures will range from 9 to -14⁰C. During the day, temperatures will range from 4 down to -1⁰C.

Precipitation (rain, sleet) is most probable during the second, third and fifth five days of the month. Monthly precipitation is expected to be above or close to the average (11-26 mm at lower elevations and 9-18 mm at higher elevations). The wind is expected to reach 54 to 72 km/hr on some days.

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

The average monthly temperature is expected to be 1⁰C to 2⁰C below, but in some places within, the long term averages, and range from -1⁰C to -3⁰C. Weather will be relatively warm at the beginning of the months, with temperatures during the day from 10⁰C to 15⁰C, and at night from 0⁰C to -5⁰C. On other days, the highest temperature is expected to be 1⁰C to 6⁰C, and prevailing night temperatures will be 7⁰C to 12⁰C. In Western GBAO, temperatures will range at nights from 4⁰C to -5⁰C. Temperatures during the day should range from 4⁰ to 17⁰C.

Precipitation (snow) is most probable in the second, third and fifth five days of the month. Monthly precipitation is expected to be above or below the average for Western GBAO (average 4 to 33mm); in DRD (average 23 to 99 mm). In some places the wind will reach 47 to 64 km/h.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1°C to 2°C below the long term averages, and range from -8 to -10°C During the month, the temperature will range at nights from -7°C to -20°C. On some days, temperatures will drop to - 21°C to - 26°C. During the day the temperature will be from 0°C to -10°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within or below the long-term average (average 1 to 8 mm, and at Fedchenko Glacier up to 119 mm). In some places the wind will reach 43-62 km/h.

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to October 2012) and Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to October 2012)

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to October 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to October 2012) (million kWh) ⁶				
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	11.2
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

⁶ Note that the total consumption for "South" includes Talco and Dushanbe.

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		Aug - 12	33	15	15	5
Apr-12	906	1,279		Sept - 12	31	11	14	5
May-12	1080	1,428		Oct - 12	29	7	14	5
June- 12	1048	1,444						
July-12	1130	1,568						
Aug -12	1078	1,530						
Sept - 12	924	1,351						
Oct - 12	709	1,164						

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,
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org
Tel. (992 37) 227-36-04

UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program,
Monitoring and Early Warning Unit (MEW)
91/10 T. Shevchenko str. Dushanbe 734019
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org
Tel: (992 47) 6005912 Mobile: (992 91) 842-19-62

MEWS reports are available at:

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