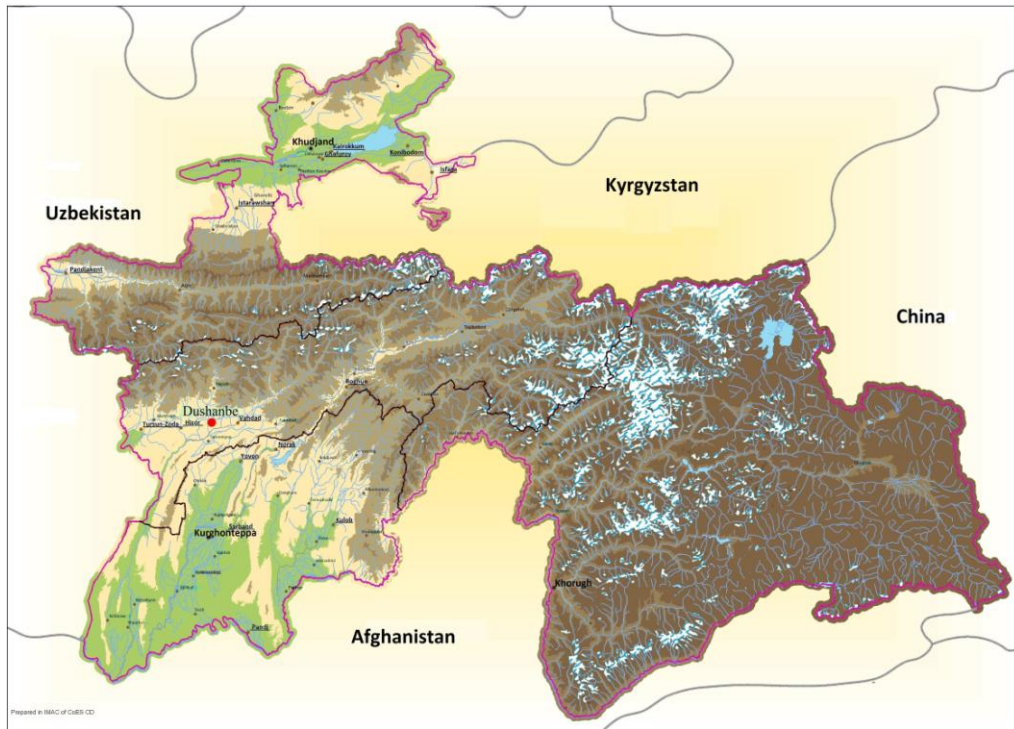


# Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER 2012





## GENERAL TRENDS

### NATURAL HAZARDS

In October, there is a risk of mudflows and local flooding due to intense rainfall. Frost and below freezing temperatures can also be expected.

### WEATHER

Temperatures and precipitation are expected to be near long term averages for the month.

### 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 near 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, The reason for these increases need investigation. **Special measures should be implemented in the coming months to mitigate the impact of food price increases.**

### HEALTH

For the first nine months of 2012 reported cases of Acute Intestinal Infections were 22% lower, and Acute Respiratory Infections 9% lower, than the same period in 2011. Reported cases of Antrax and Crimea Hemorrhagic Fever were also lower in 2012 compared to 2011.

### MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration continues are levels higher levels in years 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.

August 2012 GDP totaled 20,402.7 million Tajik Somoni (4,284.8 million USD). Consumer price inflation is 4.2%, down from 8.5% last year. Total bank credits as of 1 September 2012 totaled 4.9 billion Tajik Somoni (1,029 million USD). Overdue credits for January-August 2012 totaled 4.1 billion Tajik Somoni (861 million USD). Repaid credits totaled 4.0 billion Tajik Somoni (840 million USD). The January – August 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 3,232.9 million USD, 11.4% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 867.8 million USD and imports 2,365.1 million USD.

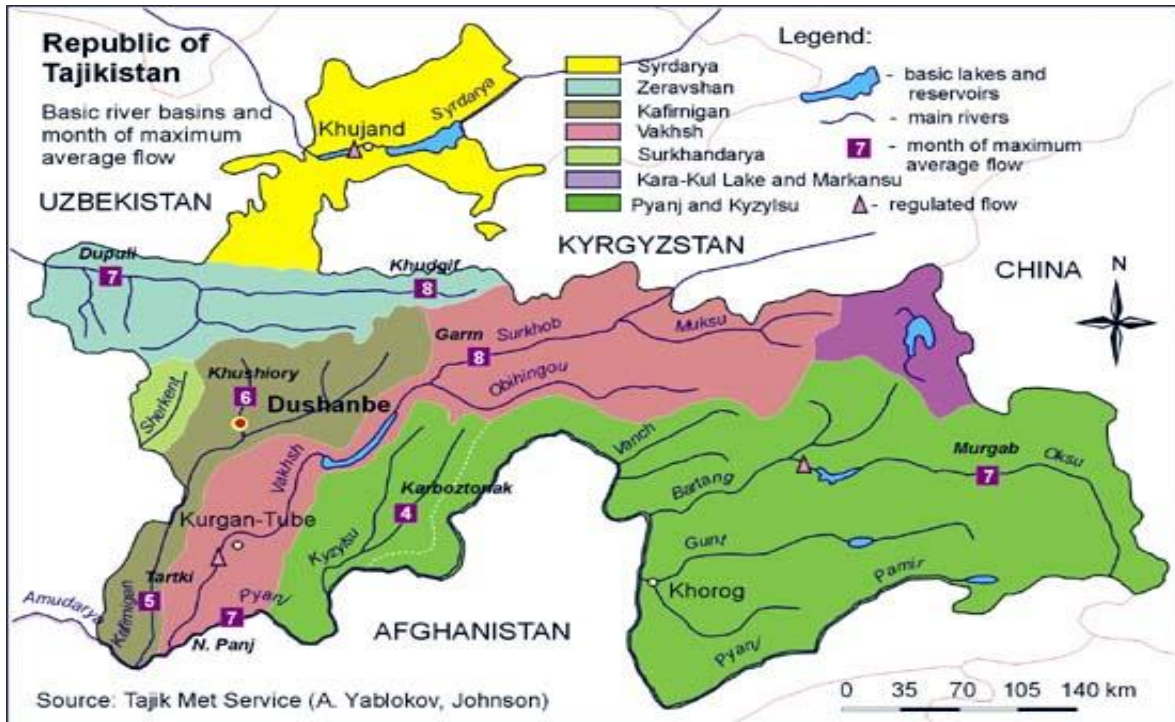
## Contents

1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS .....	4
1.1. Possible Events in October 2012.....	4
1.2. Hazard Events in September 2012.....	4
2. WEATHER CONDITIONS .....	5
2.1. Forecast for October 2012 .....	5
2.2. Weather Summary for September 2012 .....	5
3. ENERGY.....	6
3.1. Electricity Production .....	6
3.2. Electricity Consumption .....	6
3.3. Natural Gas.....	7
3.4. Coal.....	7
3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels.....	7
4. FOOD SECURITY .....	9
4.1. Review of Report .....	9
4.2. Cereal prices .....	9
4.3. Fuel prices .....	10
5. HEALTH.....	11
6. ECONOMIC TRENDS .....	12
6.1. General Trends .....	12
6.2. Population Migration .....	13
6.3. Employment.....	14
6.4. Exchange rate.....	15
6.5. Remittances .....	15
Annex A- Weather Forecast for October – 2012 .....	16
Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to September 2012) and Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to September 2012) .....	17

## 1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

### 1.1. Possible Events in October 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations and Civil Defense (CoES), Government of Tajikistan, reports that in October hazard events due to rainfall at the lower elevations and snow at higher elevations are possible. Light frosts can pose a risk to agriculture in mountainous areas of the Republic.



### 1.2. Hazard Events in September 2012

IMAC reported two natural hazard events in September 2012:

- Flooding and a mud flow due to high temperatures, and
- A significant earthquake.

For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for September 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 October 2012<sup>1</sup>

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts temperatures in October 2012 will be:

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

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages in Khatlon Province, lower elevations of DRD, and in Sughd Province, and below long-term average at higher elevations of DRD and GBAO. See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for October 2012.

Average Expected Precipitation – October 2012		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	10-28 mm
	Foothills	40-54 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	10-14 mm
	Higher elevations	23-28 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	23-28 mm
	Higher elevations	40-53 mm
GBAO	West	7-27 mm
	East	3-7 mm

A four month seasonal forecast, prepared by State Agency for Hydrometeorology in Tajikistan and the Hydrometeorology Centre of the Russian Federation indicates that for November-December 2012 and January-February 2013 most parts of Tajikistan will experience monthly temperatures 0.5 to 10°C below average while, compared to 2011, temperatures will be warmer (probability of 68 to 80%).

### 2.2. Weather Summary for September 2012

In September the weather in the country was dry and hot. Monthly average temperatures were 1°C above long-term average:

- At lower elevations and in the foothills, 19°C to 25°C
- At higher elevations, 12°C to 20°C (in Darvaz, 25°C)
- At higher elevations, in GBAO 6°C to 8°C

The coolest night time temperatures occurred at lower elevations from 22 to 29 September, when the temperature ranged from 6 to 9°C.

Monthly level of precipitation in most parts of the country was low, but in Javshangoz and Ishkashim Districts (GBAO) was 362 to 455% of average.

Monthly Precipitations	
Regions	%
Sughd Province	0 % (Dehavze - 95 %)
Khatlon Province	0 - 19%
DRD	189-80%, (Jirgital- 130%)
Western GBAO	35-80%
Eastern GBAO	60-111%

<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.

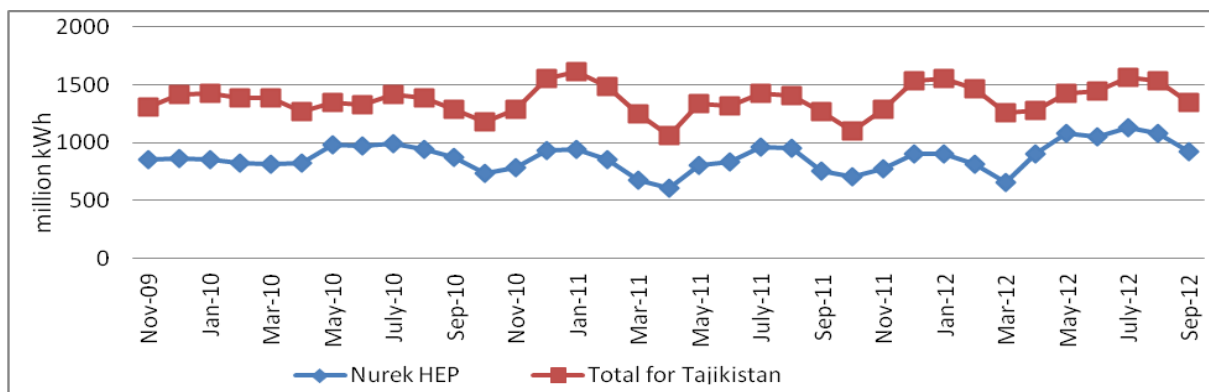


### 3. ENERGY

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

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in September was 1,351 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or an average of 45.0 million kWh per day. Electricity production in September declined by 8.9% (49.4 million kWh) compared to August 2012 (see **Annex C**). Electricity production in September 2012 was 85 million kWh more than in September 2011 (See **Section 3.5**, below.) Note that from May to September this year, Nurek HEP was providing more electricity than for the same periods in 2010 or 2011.

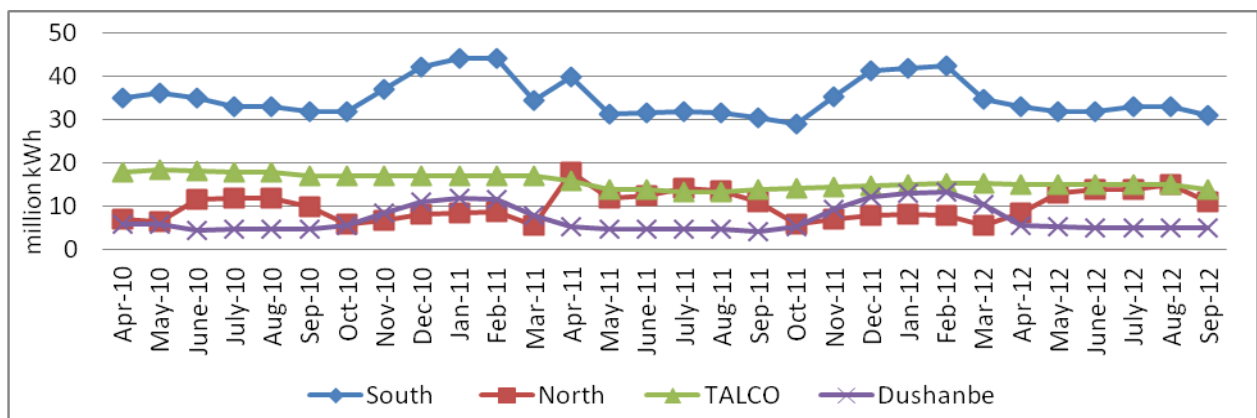
#### Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – September 2012 (million kWh)



#### 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 September was 1,276 million kWh (see **Annex C**). In September, 2012 electricity consumption was 248 million kWh less than in September 2011 (1,524 million kWh). In September, 66.9 million kWh of electricity was supplied to Afghanistan. With reduction of water flow in the Vakhsh River and a need to refill Nurek Reservoir for the winter, the rationing of electricity supply in rural areas began from 8 October 2012. Last year rationing started on 11 October.

#### Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – September 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.

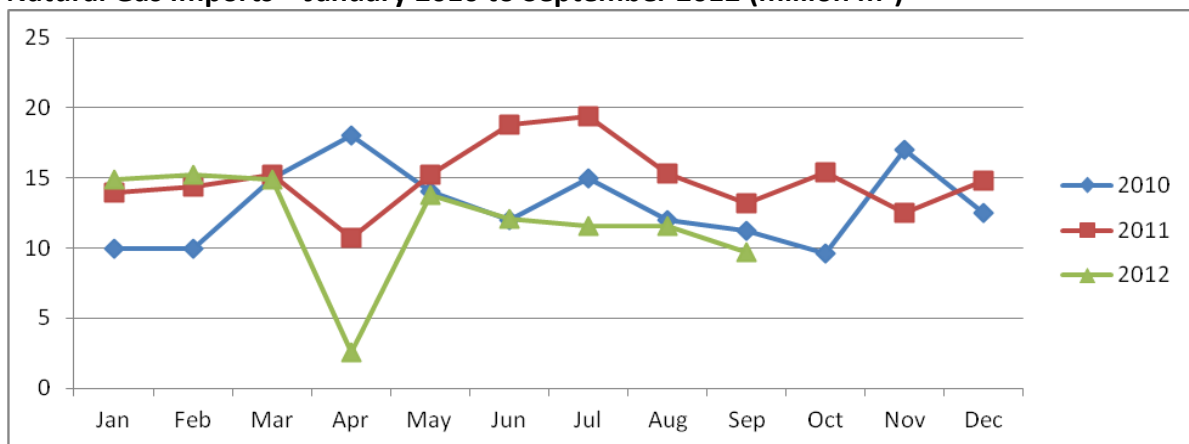
### 3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in September were 9.7 million m<sup>3</sup>, 0.2 million m<sup>3</sup> less than in August 2012, and 3.5 million m<sup>3</sup> less than for the same period in 2011. For the first 9 months 2012 gas imports totaled 106.4 million m<sup>3</sup>, 30.1 million m<sup>3</sup> less than for the same period in 2011 (136.5 million m<sup>3</sup>).

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

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	September 2012
million m <sup>3</sup>	622,5	629	635	644,7	512,7	216,7	156,3	178,95	106,4

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



### 3.4. Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 99,543 tons of coal were produced in September 2012 in Tajikistan, 8,310 tons more than in August 2012. During the first 9 months of this year more than 314,215 tons of coal have been produced in Tajikistan, 142,942 tons more than in the same period of 2011. Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal as fuel.

### 3.5. Nurek HEP Reservoir Levels

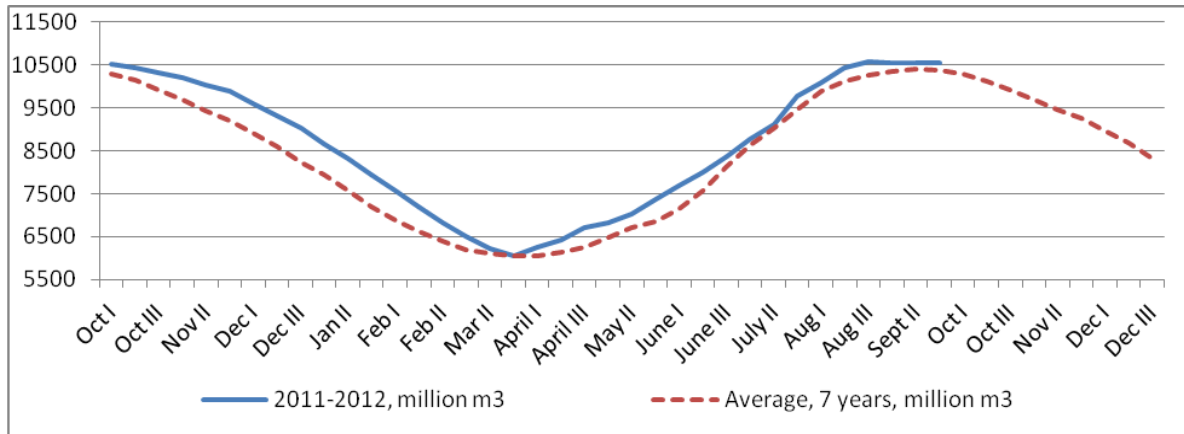
From August the Monitoring and Early Warning System shifted from using data from the Central Asia Water Information online data base<sup>3</sup> to the data, provided by Barki Tojik. These changes do not have significant impact on trends analysis in this section.

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power reservoir at the end of September 2012 compared to average volume over the last seven years (2004 to 2011). In late September the water level in Nurek HEP was 910.43 meters above sea level, 0.35 m higher when compared to August, 2012 and 53.43 m above the “dead level” (857 m)<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</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)

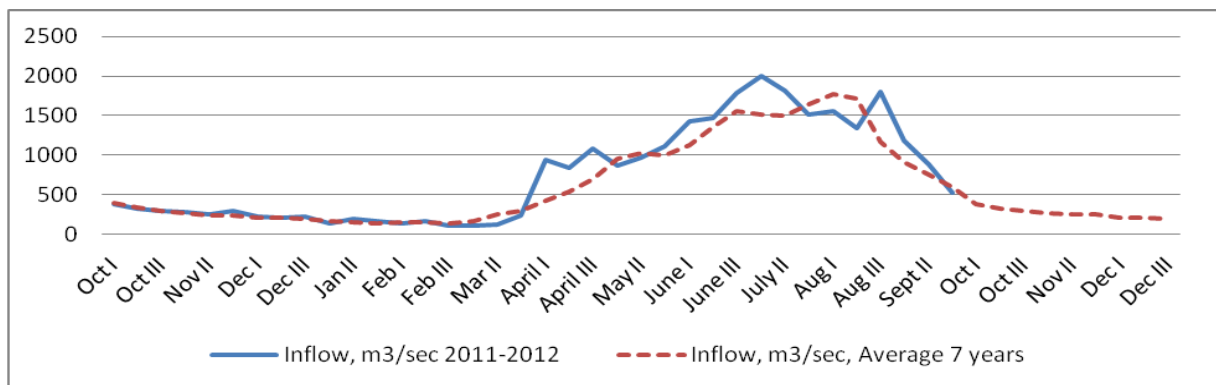
<sup>4</sup> Data obtained from Barki Tojik

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



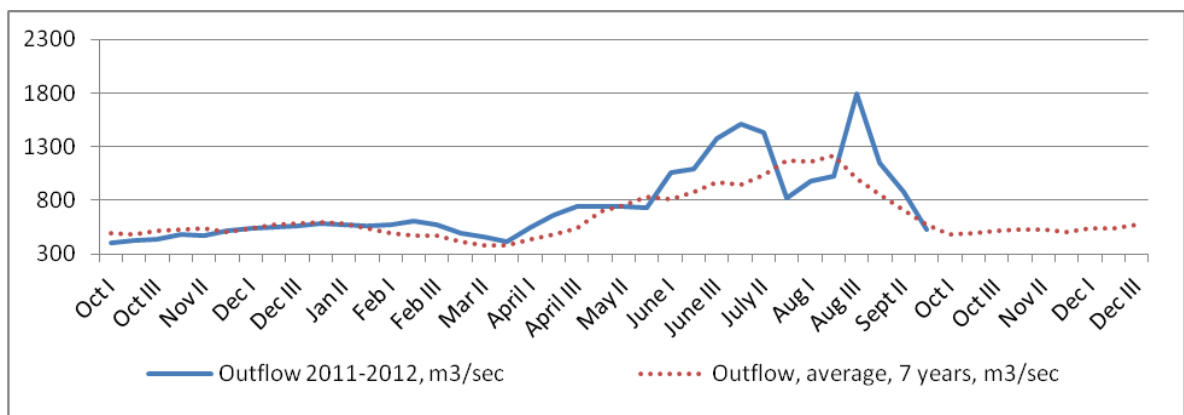
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In the end of September 2012, the water inflow was 527 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, 75 m<sup>3</sup>/sec higher than the 2004-2011 average of 602 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

### 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 September averaged 530 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, which is less than the seven-year average (576.5 m<sup>3</sup>/sec).

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





## 4. FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1. Review of Report

The **September Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: August Food Prices**, reports: “In Tajikistan, in August wheat flour prices increased by 16% country-wide due to price increases in Kazakhstan and higher transportation cost. The Government continued to regulate the price of wheat flour and other staples; as a result, many traders held back on their stocks thereby limiting market supplies. Following the end of Ramadan and the end of the Government subsidized sales and price controls, the price of first grade wheat flour increased by 19 percent in Dushanbe and 39 percent in Khujand between July and August, close to the record levels of 2011. Wheat grain and locally produced wheat flour prices increased by 10 percent between July and August but are lower than their levels last year. Vegetable oil prices increased by 4 percent in Khorog but were stable in all other markets due to adequate supplies, including locally produced cotton oil. Potato prices decreased by 7 percent in Gharm and Dushanbe as the fresh domestic harvest entered the markets. However, high transportation cost and high demand caused the price of potatoes to increase by 12 percent in Kurgan-Tyube. Country-wide, potato prices remained well above their 2011 level.”

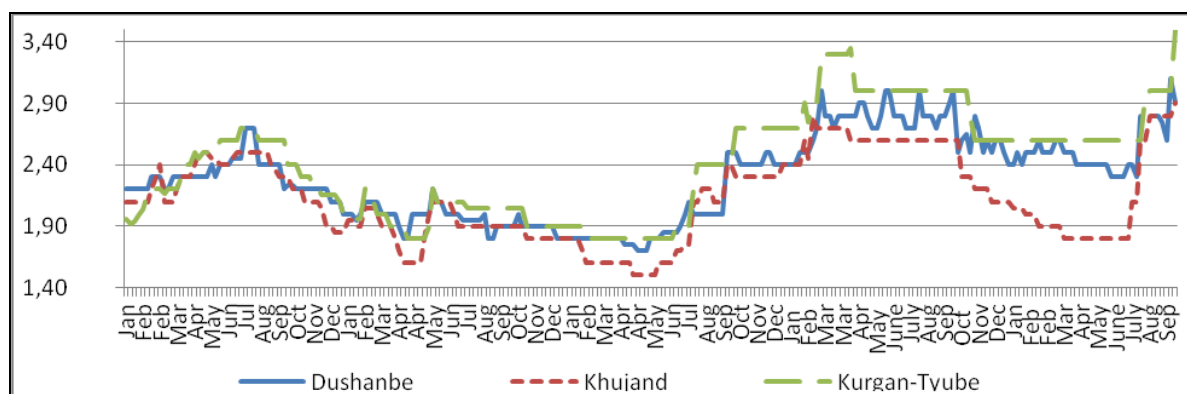
“**Outlook.** In Tajikistan, imported wheat and wheat flour prices are expected to continue to increase due rising prices in Kazakhstan, the country’s main supply source. However some of the effects from the reduced yield in Kazakhstan will likely be offset by adequate carryover from last year’s harvest.”

### 4.2. Cereal prices <sup>5</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 September 2012. Wheat prices continue to increase in markets country-wide, including Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube, compared to August 2012. Prices are above or close to the highest levels since 2009. The reason of these price increases needs further investigation.

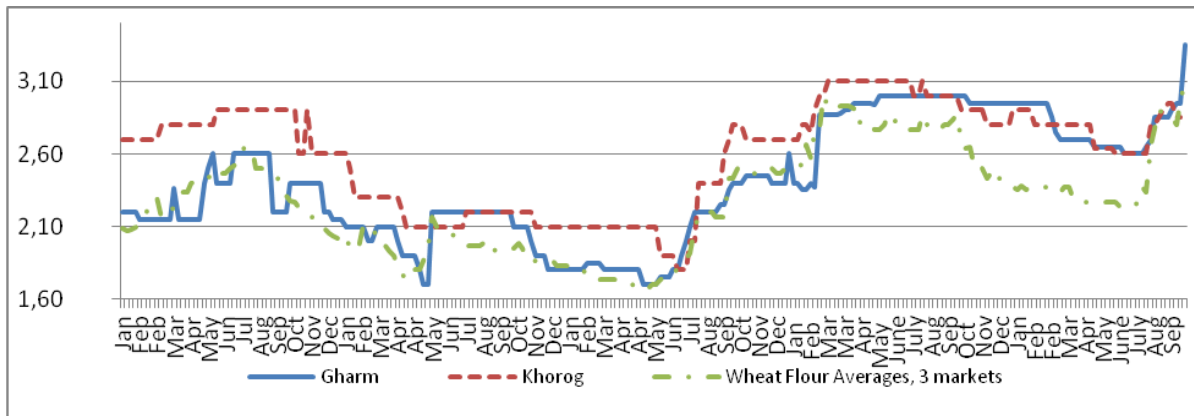
#### **1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – September 2012 (TJS/kg)**



<sup>5</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 September wheat flour prices in Gharm and Khorog increased sharply, compared to prices in August, and particularly in Gharm, where the prices increased dramatically. The reason for these price increases needs further investigation, and they do not appear to be due to access issues, as could be the case in winter.

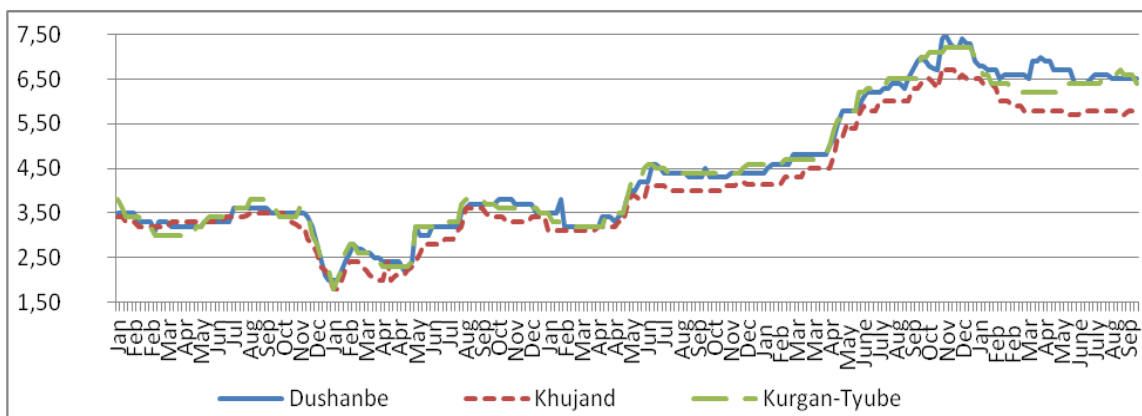
#### 1<sup>st</sup> Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – September 2012 (TJS/kg)



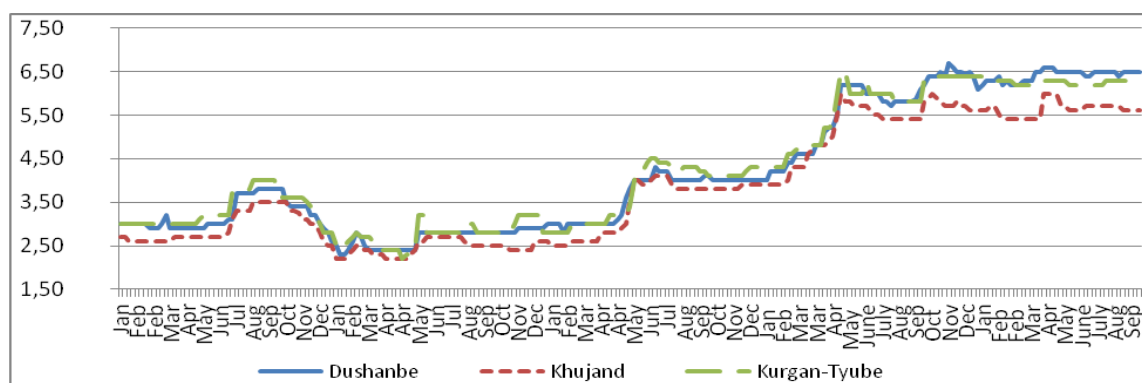
#### 4.3. Fuel prices

During September, gasoline prices dropped in Kurgan-Tyube market, and remained unchanged in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube markets, compared with the previous month. Diesel prices in September remained unchanged in all three main markets in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube. The expected reduction in export tariffs for fuel from Russia, reported to take effect in 2013, should lead to a significant reduction in fuel prices in Tajikistan, and possible knock-on reductions in commodity prices.<sup>6</sup>

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



<sup>6</sup> See <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-expected-deliver-one-mln-tons-oil-products-tajikistan-free-tax-next-year>

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

Epidemiological situation related to infectious diseases for the first 9 months of 2012 is stable related to acute intestinal infections; however, an increase has been observed for the following diseases:

- Water-born viral hepatitis: 2011-4,933 cases; 2012-5,981 cases
- Stings: 2011-13,453 cases, 2012-13,673 cases
- Acute respiratory viral infections: 2011-214,769 cases, 2012 – 1,951.25 cases, and
- Pneumonia (2011- 6,036 cases, 2012 – 5,655 cases).

The situation with zoonosis is the same when compared to last month.

By the end of September 2012, 21 cases of Anthrax have been reported, two fewer when compared the same period 2011. Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever (CHF) cases are being registered due to hot weather and the activation of natural carriers of this disease. As of 5 September, the registered CHF case totaled 9, 6 cases less than for the same period in 2011.

Reported Cases – Key Diseases Affecting Tajikistan			
Disease	Jan-Sept 2011	Jan-Sept 2012	Difference
Typhoid	241	119	122
Acute Intestinal Infections	57,396	44,990	-12,406
Viral hepatitis	4,933	5,981	1,048
Brucellosis	787	758	-29
Anthrax	23	21	-2
CHF	15	9	-6
Acute Respiratory Infections	214,769	195,125	-19,644
Influenza	14,634	13,820	-814
Pneumonia	6,036	5,655	-381
Tuberculosis	4,369	3,969	-400

With the coming of autumn, households will be canning food for the winter. Depending on the level of awareness on sanitary and hygienic standards and safe food handling, this activity can lead to an increase in food-borne diseases. Currently no cases of mass intoxication due to food stuffs have been registered.

## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in August 2012 continued to increase; for the first eight months of 2012 it totaled 20,402.7 million Tajik Somoni (4,284.8 million USD) and increased 7.5% compared to 6.8% for the same period of 2011.

For the first eight months 2012, industrial production totaled 5,904.9 million Tajik Somoni (1,240 million USD), an increase of 11% 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. Shares of GDP by sector are:

- Mining - 12.3%.
- Manufacturing (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) - 67.6%, and
- Generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water - 20.1%.

GDP from agriculture in the first 8 months of 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 10.2% and totaled 8,936.9 million Tajik Somoni (1,688 million USD), including:

- Crop production – 5,622.5 million Tajik Somoni (1,181 million USD), an increase of 11.9%,
- Livestock – 2,414.4 million Tajik Somoni (507 million USD), an increase of 6.5%.

There was a decline in investment activity. During reporting period the value of investments from all sources was 2,404.3 million Somoni (504.9 million USD), 74.8% of the same period of 2011. Most investments (53.5%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 20.4%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.3%, and foreign ownership for 20.8%. The energy sector attracted 34.3% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 775.1 million Tajik Somoni (162.8 million USD) in investments, including 570.1 million Tajik Somoni (119.7 million USD) from state and domestic private companies (73.6%); and 205 million Tajik Somoni (43.1 million USD) in foreign loans (26.4%). The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities was 87.1% when compared to the same period of 2011.

Consumer price inflation for the first eight months was 4.2%, compared to 8.5% for the same period last year. Average monthly growth in inflation was at the rate of 0.5% compared to 1.1% last year. Thus, the pressure of inflation in current year was 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 13.7%. The price of non-food-items increased by 4.5%, and prices for food items increased by 2%. The share of food items in the consumption basket of population was more than 60%. By comparison, during first eight months of 2012, inflation in the consumption sector was, in Russia, 4.6%, in Kazakhstan, 3.2% and in Kyrgyzstan, 2%.

Ministry of Finance data for January to July 2012 indicates that the Government budget totaled 5,046.7 million Tajik Somoni (1,060 million USD) or 30% of GDP. Direct tax income was 79 % of this total, non-tax revenues .9%, with the remaining 14.1% from investments, included in the public budget. Government expenses for January-July 2012 totaled 4,818.5

million Tajik Somoni (1,020 million USD), an increase of 364.3 million Tajik Somoni (76.5 million USD when compared to the same period of 2011.

The total value of bank credits as of 1 September 2012 was 4.9 billion Tajik Somoni (1,029 million USD), 8.4% more than in the same period in 2011. The positive trend in crediting during this period was due to a 26.3% increase in foreign currency credits. Overdue credits for January-August 2012 totaled 4.1 billion Tajik Somoni (861 million USD), 8.3% less than the same period of 2011. Repaid credits totaled 4.0 billion Tajik Somoni (840 million USD), 97.5% of total volume of extended credits for this period.

For January – August 2012, foreign trade turnover equaled 3,232.9 million USD, 11.4% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 867.8 million USD and imports 2,365.1 billion USD. The trade balance remains negative, and for January to August totaled 1,497.2 million USD (in August the increase was 218.8 million USD), 24% higher than in the same period in 2011 (1,202.1 million USD).

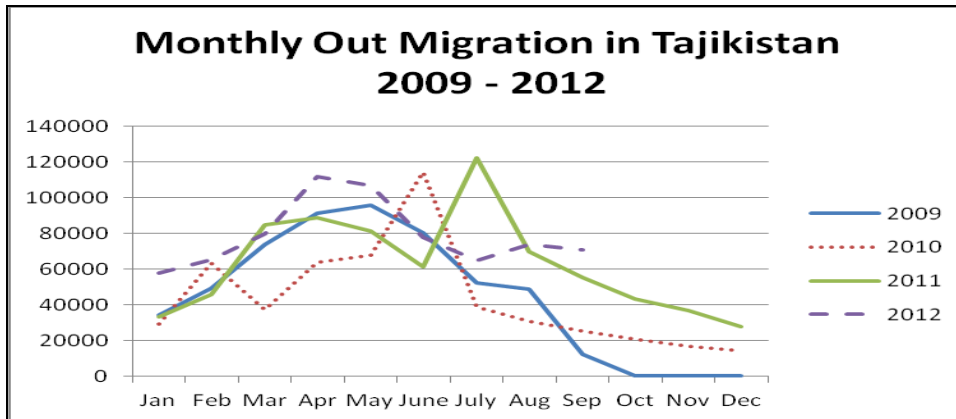
## 6.2. Population Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the first nine months of 2012 a total of 708,127 persons left Tajikistan and 396,838 persons returned.

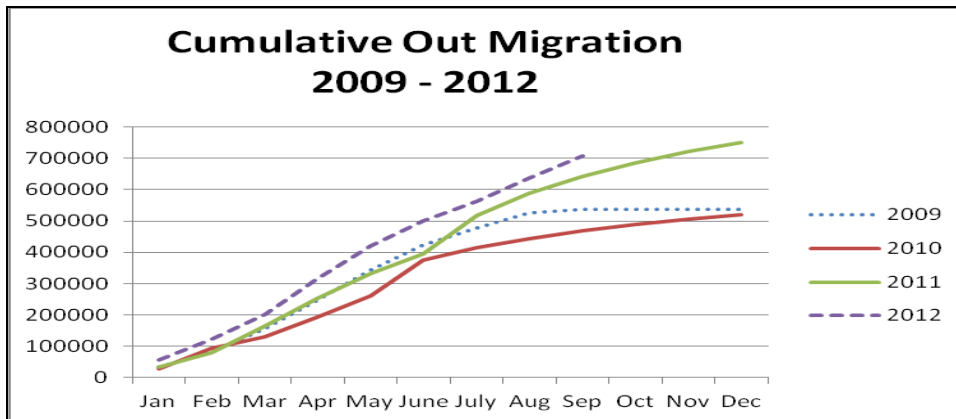
Out Migration From Tajikistan – January to September 2012 (Persons) (“-“ indicates no data)				Migration To Tajikistan - January to September 2012 (Persons) (“-“ indicates no data)		
Point of Departure/Return	Departed			Returned		
	Total	Gender		Total	Gender	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Dushanbe and DRD	420,304	376,099	44,205	248,032	218,315	29,717
Sughd Region	214,145	182,977	31,168	91,776	71,406	20,370
Khatlon Region	62,856	58,050	4,806	47,169	42,627	4,542
GBAO	2,621	1,996	625	2,407	1,775	632
“Dusti” Border Point, Tursunzoda District	8,201	2,666	5,535	7,454	2,532	4,922
<b>Totals</b>	<b>708,127</b>	<b>621,788</b>	<b>86,339</b>	<b>396,838</b>	<b>336,655</b>	<b>60,183</b>



The chart **Monthly Out Migration 2009 – 2012**, below, provides a month-to-month summary of annual 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 nine months of 2012, 85,361 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 51,272 individuals registered as seeking employment, and 33,749 were officially registered as unemployed. For the same period, the Employment Centers provided 28,720 individuals with the new jobs, or 33.6% 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.

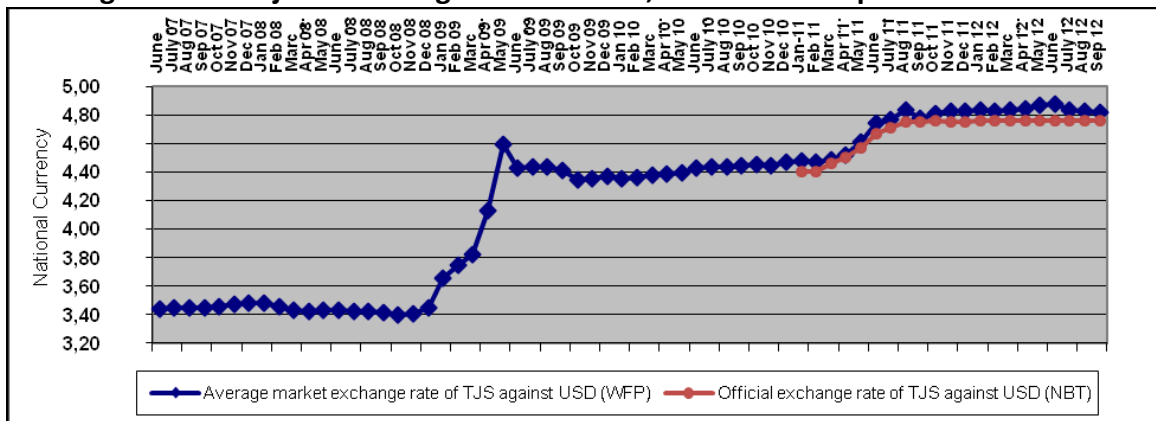
For the first 9 months of 2012, 6,175 unemployed individuals received unemployment benefits totaling 1,247,548 Somoni (260,873.23 USD). According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, as of 1 October 2012 the total number of individuals seeking employment was 76,200, including those from 2011. Of this number, 55,000 individuals have status as unemployed. For the first 9 months of 2012, 11,432 individuals were sent for vocational training, and 4,383 individuals were employed in state-funded public works.

Information available to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration indicates a total of 112,070 new jobs were created in the first nine months of this year, 17% more than in the first eight months of 2012.

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

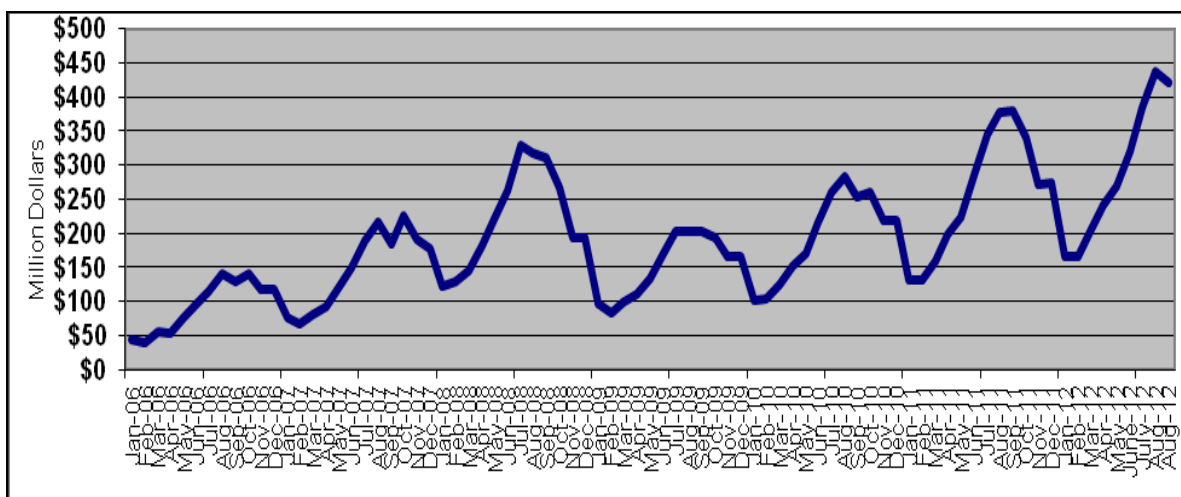
#### Exchange Rate of Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – September 2012



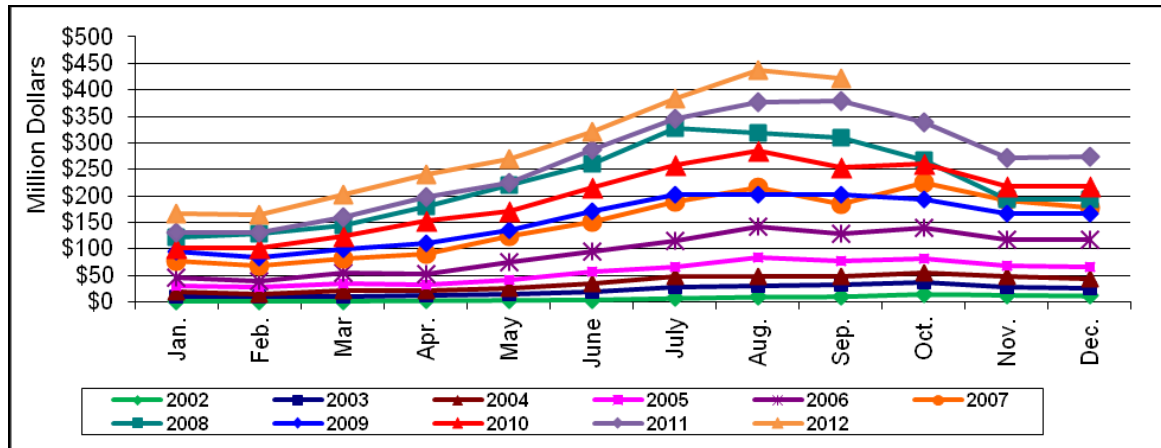
#### 6.5. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in September totaled 421.8 million USD, 11% 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 September 2012 (million USD)



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



### Annex A- Weather Forecast for October – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2<sup>o</sup>C above the long term averages at lower elevations, and will range from 15<sup>o</sup>C to 18<sup>o</sup>C. In the first 20 days of the month temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be 11 to 19<sup>o</sup>C at night and up to 38<sup>o</sup>C during the day. In the foothills temperature will be 7<sup>o</sup>C to 16<sup>o</sup>C at night, and range from 25<sup>o</sup>C to 30<sup>o</sup>C during the day and in the foothills, from 17<sup>o</sup>C to 22<sup>o</sup>C. In third 10 days of the month, night temperatures will be from 5<sup>o</sup>C to 10<sup>o</sup>C, and daytime temperatures will range from 13<sup>o</sup>C to 25<sup>o</sup>C.

Precipitation of various intensities is most probable in latter 20 days of the month, and is expected to be within long term average (long term averages are 28-35 mm in general, in the south 10-28 mm, and in the foothills 40-54 mm).

#### Sughd Province

Monthly temperatures are expected 1<sup>o</sup>C above long term averages; at lower elevations up to 15<sup>o</sup>C. During the first 20 days of the month, temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be, at night, 10<sup>o</sup>C to 15<sup>o</sup>C, and during the day 22 to 27<sup>o</sup>C. For the last 10 days of the month, temperatures at night will be 3 to 8<sup>o</sup>, and during the day range from 10<sup>o</sup>C to 20<sup>o</sup> C.

Precipitation of various intensities is most probable in latter 20 days of the month, and is expected to be below long term averages (overall long term averages are 17 to 33 mm, in the foothills 23 to 28 mm). The wind is expected to reach 43 to 62 km/hr on some days.

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

Temperatures are expected to be within the long term averages, and range from 9<sup>o</sup>C to 13<sup>o</sup>C. For the first 10 days of the month, temperatures are expected to be 22<sup>o</sup>C to 27<sup>o</sup>C during the day. During the second 10 days of the month daytime temperatures will be 15<sup>o</sup>C to 20<sup>o</sup> C, and 3<sup>o</sup>C to 8<sup>o</sup> C at night. In third 10 days of the month, nighttime temperatures will be from 0 to 5<sup>o</sup>, and in daytime temperatures will range from 7<sup>o</sup>C to 12<sup>o</sup>C.

Precipitation of various intensities is most probable in the latter 20 days of the month, and is expected to be within long term averages but in some places below the averages. Long term averages in Western GBAO are 7 to 27 mm, at higher elevations in DRD 22 to 50 mm, and on the southern slope of Hissar Range from 80 to 90 mm. For the first 15 days of October wind speed, from a westerly direction, is expected range from 43-62km/hr.

### Eastern Regions of GBAO

Temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2°C above long term averages, and range from -2°C to 1°C. During the first 20 days of the month, temperatures are expected to be - 3°C to - 8°C at night and 5 to 10°C during the day. For the final 10 days of the month, temperatures will be from -10°C to - 15°C at night, and 0 to 5°C during the day.

Precipitation is expected to be within the long-term average or 3 to 7mm, and at the Fedchenko Glacier up to 105mm.

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

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to September 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to September 2012) (million kWh) <sup>7</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

<sup>7</sup> Note that the total consumption for “South” includes Talco and Dushanbe.

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	1,080	1,428					
June- 12	1,048	1,444					
July-12	1,130	1,568					
Aug -12	1,078	1,530					
Sept - 12	924	1,351					



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, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, room # 506. Dushanbe 734002,  
e-mail: [earlywarning.TJ@undp.org](mailto: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](mailto:earlywarning.TJ@undp.org)  
Tel: (992 47) 6005912      Mobile: (992 91) 842-19-62

**Report is available on the website:**

<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>

<http://www.medt.tj/en/index/index/pageId/791/>