

# Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

## MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE 2011





## RISK TRENDS

### NATURAL HAZARDS

IMAC/CoES reports that mudflows and floods are the major natural hazard events which can be expected in July. There is low risk of floods in the river basins of Varzob, Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Pyanj, Ghund, Zaravshan, and Isfarinka Rivers. Monthly average temperatures in July 2011 are expected to be above normal in all regions of the country. Monthly precipitation in July 2011 is forecasted to be below long term averages in all regions.

Analysis of precipitation average data for the first six months for the period 1980 – 2010 and 2011 shows low precipitation in 2011 during the time when precipitation was crucial for the country to satisfy the needs of agriculture and energy. State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan says the situation will continue for the rest of the summer 2011.

### ENERGY SECURITY

Energy generation in the Vakhsh Cascade has been reduced to increase storage of water for the winter 2011-2012. Average daily electricity generation in June was 43.8 GW compared to 44.4 GW in June 2010. The consumption of electricity increased in north and decreased at TALCO. Natural gas imports in June totaled 18.84 million m<sup>3</sup> (628 thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day), which is 3.62 million m<sup>3</sup> more than in May 2011.

### FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices in late June remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets and slightly decreased in Dushanbe compared to May 2011. However, prices in Kurgan-Tube still remained above the previous high prices in mid-2008. Overall weather conditions during winter, spring and the beginning of summer in 2011 do not look much promising for the rest of the year 2011 in terms of food security. Another food price increase is expected due to increased fee for entry and transit by the Government of Uzbekistan and soon coming Ramadan month (August 1, 2011).

### HEALTH

Tajikistan is concerned about the cholera outbreak in the neighboring Afghanistan. Tajik authorities have stepped up measures in cholera border areas with Afghanistan.

### MACROECONOMIC TRENDS.

The inflation rate in May 2011 compared to April 2011 was 0.8%. Prices for food items in May 2011 compared to April 2011 increased by 0.6%, for non-food items increased by 1.3% and for services increased by 0.8%. The cost of a typical food basket for one person in May increase by 6.7% compared to April 2011 and totaled 132.23 Tajik Somoni (28.18 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 255.40 Tajik Somoni.

As of July 1st, 2011 the Government of Uzbekistan rates an additional fee (increase by 15%) for entry and transit, which is charged to every foreign vehicle crossing the state border between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

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## 1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

(A brief summary of potential and experienced natural hazard events in Tajikistan)

The Information Management and Analytical Center, (IMAC) at Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that mudflows and floods are major natural hazard events which can be expected in July 2011. There is low risk of floods in the river basins of Varzob, Vakhsh, Kafirnigan, Pyanj, Ghund, Zaravshan, and Isfarinka Rivers.

| Overview of Typical Natural Hazard Events in Tajikistan During July (1997 to 2010) |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Event  | Number of Events |
| Mudflow  | 110              |
| Floods   | 35               |
| Earthquake   | 25               |
| Rain   | 15               |
| Hail   | 8                |
| Landslide  | 7                |
| Wind   | 6                |
| Drought  | 2                |
| Source: IMAC/CoES  |                  |

### 1.1 Hazard Events in June 2011

June 11-12 was reported by IMAC/CoES as the most hazardous period during June.

#### June 11

- Mudflows in the Pongoz and Shaydon areas of Asht district damaged 86 houses (33 completely destroyed), 11 km of road passage, 1 bridge, kitchen garden, and 500 m of electric cable;
- Mudflow in Shahrston district damaged water supply pipelines and crop land;
- Heavy rain in Yori area of Panjakent district damaged 60 houses, 1 bridge and 1.5 km of road;
- Mudflow in Kalininobod, Ovchi, Rosrovut, Daleni Bolo and Yangigorik areas of Gonchi district damaged a road, kitchen gardens, 35 ha of crops, and killed 116 head of cattle;
- Heavy rain in the Tariyokan area of Kayrokum district damaged school # 4, 100 m of road and a car;

#### June 12

- Mudflow in Rasht district killed one person;
- Heavy rains in Chirokchi, Okchar, Navobod, Khasani, Shirinbulok, and Kuimot areas of Yovon district damaged the roofs of 80 houses, 245 m<sup>2</sup> of roof at school #9, and 3 gas stations;
- Strong wind in Vishkharv area of Darvoz district damaged the roof and balcony of a house;
- Heavy rain in Jabor Rasulov district damaged 12 ha of potato and cereal crops, 10 ha of cotton, 2 bridges, and electricity cables;
- Strong winds in Muminobod district damaged the roof of a house, the central district hospital, and 4 shops;
- Heavy rain in Surkhob, Sartalo, and Jirgatal areas of Jirgatal district damaged 600 m of road.

Statistics indicate that 46 natural disasters occurred in June from 2009 to 2011. Most of these events were associated with mudflows, heavy rain, earthquake, landslides, rock fall, and floods.

## 2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

### 2.1 Forecast for July 2011<sup>1</sup>

Monthly average temperatures in July 2011 are expected to be above normal in all regions of the country. Estimated monthly average maximum temperatures by region in July are:

- Khatlon Province: 28 to 31<sup>0</sup>C;
- Direct Rule Districts (DRD): 20 to 24<sup>0</sup>C;
- Sughd Province: 26 to 28<sup>0</sup>C;
- Western GBAO: 27 to 38<sup>0</sup>C;
- Eastern GBAO: 10 to 14<sup>0</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation in July 2011 is forecasted to be below long term averages in all regions. The range of average precipitation by region is expected to be:

- Khatlon Province: at lower elevation is 0.4 - 7 mm, in the foothills is 12 - 21 mm;
- DRD: 20 - 35 mm;
- Sughd Province: at lower elevations 4 - 8 mm, in the foothills and at higher elevations is 16 - 22 mm;
- Western GBAO: 6 - 16 mm;
- Eastern GBAO: 5 - 16 mm.

(See Annex A for a more detailed forecast for July 2011).

### 2.2 Weather Summary for June 2011

June was dry and hot. Monthly average temperatures in most of the regions were 1 to 2<sup>0</sup>C above normal (only in Dekhav and Jirgatal temperatures were within a normal range). Temperatures at lower elevations were 27 to 30<sup>0</sup>C, at higher elevations 13 to 16<sup>0</sup>C, in western regions of GBAO 21 to 25<sup>0</sup>C, and at higher elevations 10 to 11<sup>0</sup>C. Cool weather with precipitation was in some mountainous regions. The highest temperatures in June (22-27<sup>0</sup>C) were during June 1-3 and 17-20 with daily average temperatures 1 to 2<sup>0</sup>C below long-term annual averages.

| Percent of Average Precipitation<br>June 2011<br>(30-year average from 1960 – 1990) |          |
|---|----------|
| Location  | %        |
| Sughd Region  | 107-200% |
| Khatlon Region  | 0-95%    |
| DRD   | 50-73%   |
| Western GBAO  | 53-68%   |
| Eastern GBAO  | 0-21%    |

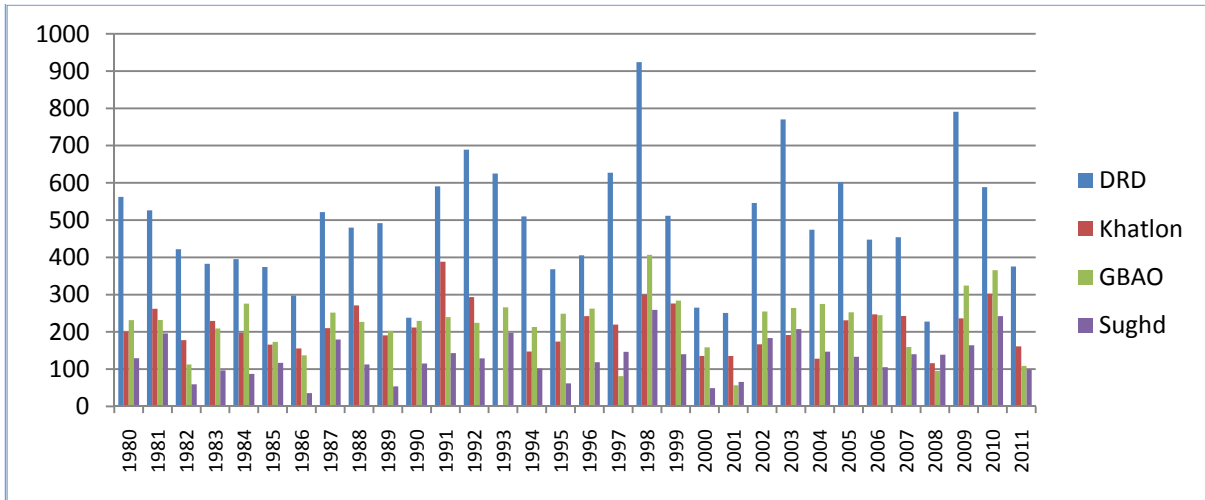
Wind speeds were 18 – 50 km/h (5-14 m/s) during the month. Wind speeds were higher, during June 12, 16, 18, 19, and 25, ranging to between 54 and 100 km/h (15-28 m/s).

The chart below shows total precipitation data for the period January – June for 1980 – 2011 years by regions (source: State Agency for Hydrometeorology).

<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.



### Total precipitation in Tajikistan during Jan – June of 1980 – 2011 (mm)

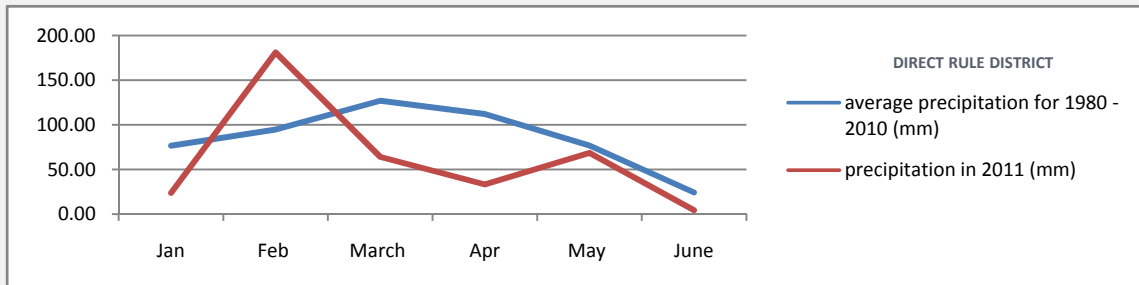


### Comparative Analysis of Weather Conditions for Jan - June (1980 - 2011)

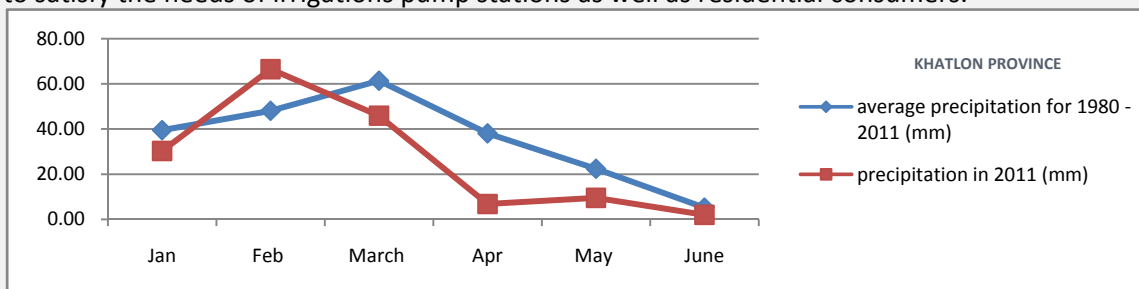
(Source: State Agency for Hydrometeorology)

#### Precipitation

Analysis of precipitation data for the first six months 2011 and for the same period in the years from 1980 to 2010 shows below average precipitation in 2011 during the time when precipitation is crucial for the country to meet the needs of agriculture and energy (March – May). In Direct Rule Districts (DRD) precipitation was the lowest during March and April and improved in May, leveling with 6 month average for the past 30 years.



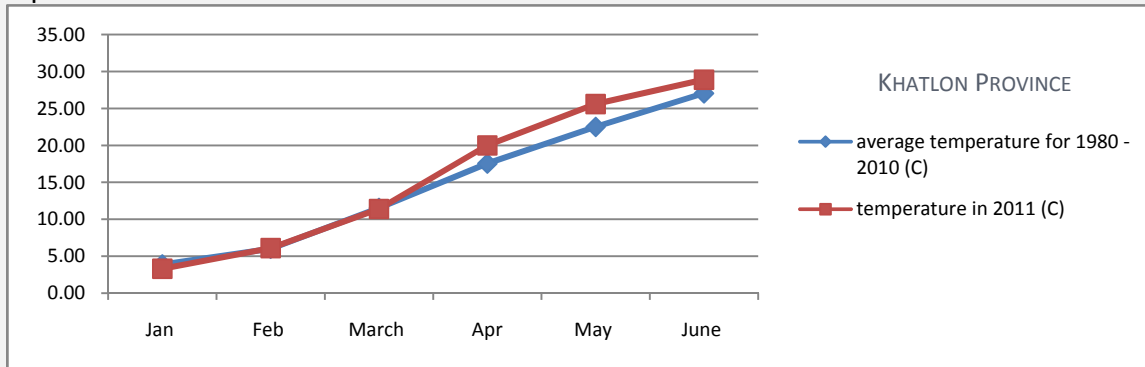
The precipitation situation in Khatlon Province was poor from March and continued till June (see Graph below). Khatlon Province has 48.3% of the total cultivated land in the country. Irrigation water is very crucial for the province and the situation with little precipitation caused poor spring harvest in 2011. The Government decided to start the second planting to compensate the loss of the first harvest. Due to warm weather conditions, cotton planting was scheduled to start 10 to 15 days earlier than projected. During summer, farmers need to pump water from the rivers to irrigate cotton fields, requiring enough water in the rivers to meet these needs. However, the inflow and outflow in the Nurek HEP dropped in June (See section 3.4), which means the electricity production dropped as well, and electricity infrastructure may not be able to satisfy the needs of irrigations pump stations as well as residential consumers.



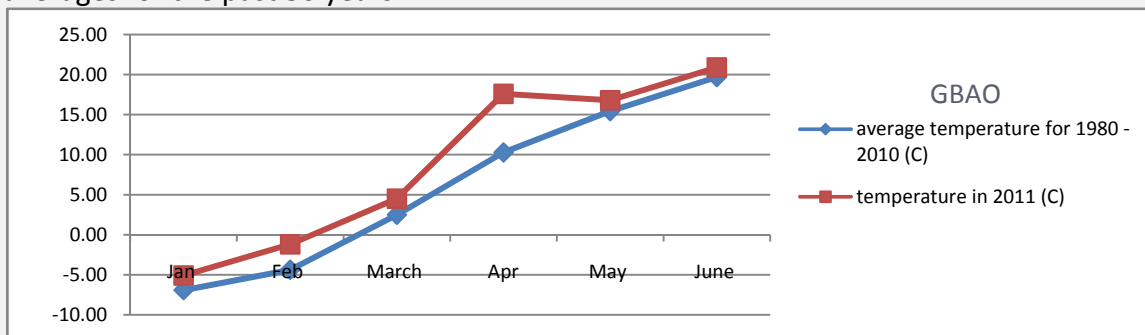
### Temperature

State Agency for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan (SAH) refers to drought conditions in 2011 due to dry weather conditions during the winter 2010 – 2011 and dry/hot weather conditions during spring-summer 2011 (see Monitoring and Early Warning report – January on;

[http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/disaster\\_management/compound\\_crisis/early\\_warning\\_indicators/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/disaster_management/compound_crisis/early_warning_indicators/)). The graph below shows average temperatures for monthly intervals for the period of 1980 – 2010 and for 2011 for Khatlon Province. The temperatures in 2011 started to rise in March and continue to remain above the average data for the past 30 years. Extremely warm temperatures provide favorable weather conditions for cotton grow in Khatlon Region, if enough water for irrigation is provided. However, due to decreased inflow, outflows and electricity production, the irrigation pump stations are at risk to receive limited electricity. Besides, there is little snow at higher elevation to melt and contribute to water increase in the rivers. SAH reported the situation with warm weather will remain for the rest of the summer.



The temperatures in GBAO were above average and at their highest during April. Temperatures improved in May and June but remained slightly above the six-month averages for the past 30 years.



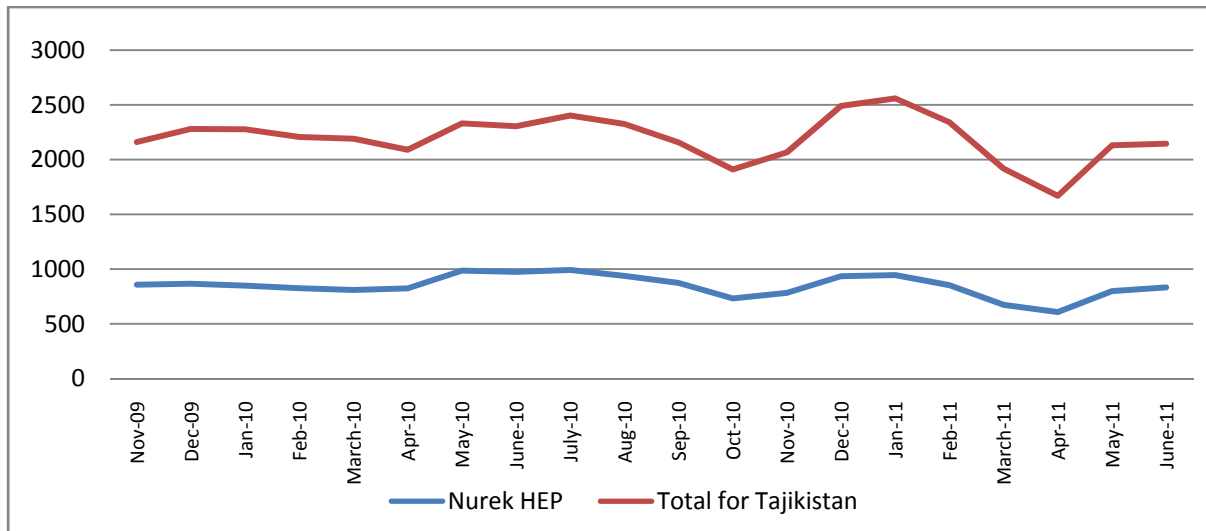
Overall weather conditions during winter, spring and the beginning of summer in 2011 do not look much promising for the rest of the year 2011 in terms of energy security and food security. The water reserves for irrigation purposes need to be used rationally, especially for cotton growing in Tajikistan.

### 3. ENERGY

#### 3.1 Electricity Production

Total power generation in June 2011 was 1,314 Gigawatts (GW) with an average daily generation of 43.8 GW, compared to 44.4 GW in June 2010 (See Annex B). The Nurek HEP share in total electricity production was 832 GW (63%). Produced electricity in June 2011 was 19 GW lower than in May 2011.

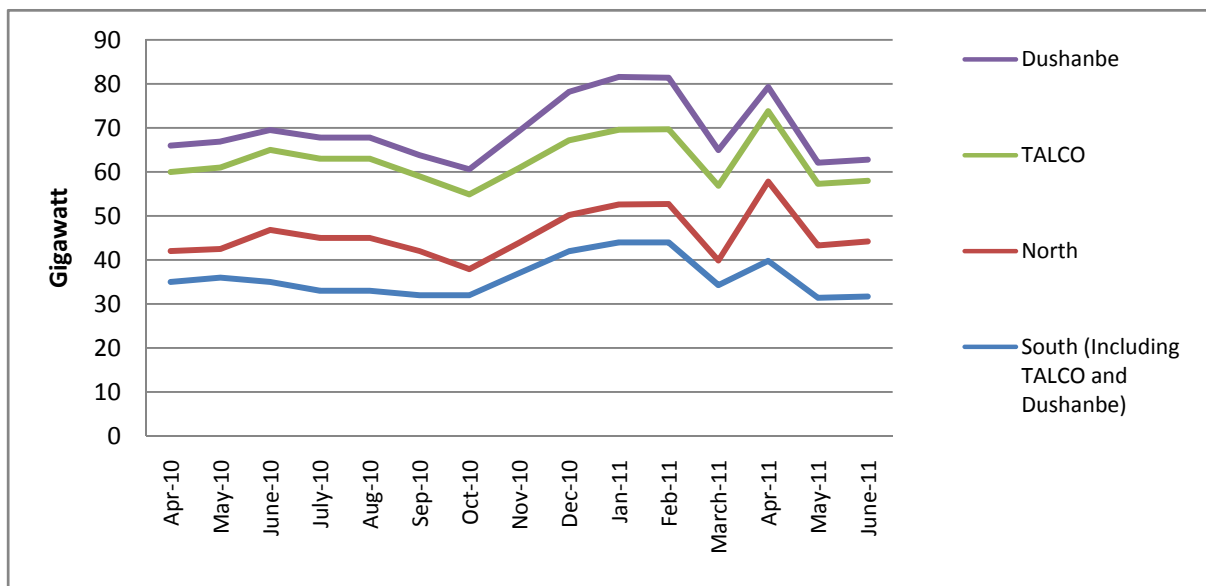
#### Average Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 - June 2011) (Gigawatt)



#### 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 below. Total electricity consumption in June was 1,328 GW (See Annex C). The consumption of electricity increased in the North region and decreased at TALCO.

#### Average Daily Electricity Consumption - Tajikistan (April 2010 - June 2011) (Gigawatts)





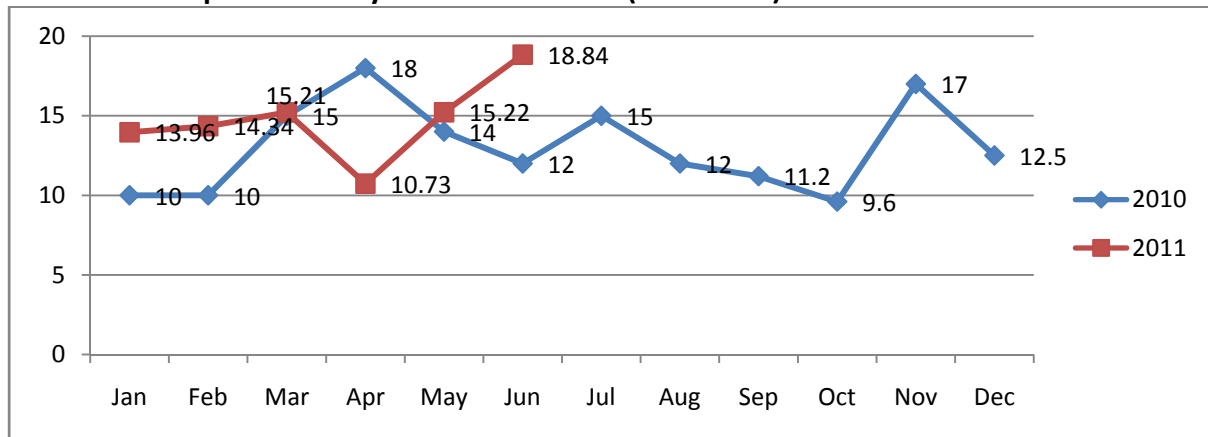
### 3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

#### Natural Gas Imports in Tajikistan (2004 – 2011)

| Year                   | 2004  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011<br>(projected) |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| million m <sup>3</sup> | 622.5 | 629  | 635  | 644.7 | 512.7 | 216.7 | 156.3 | 180                 |

Natural gas imports in June totaled 18.84 million m<sup>3</sup> (628 thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day), which is 3.62 million m<sup>3</sup> more than in May 2011 and 6.84 million m<sup>3</sup> (36%) more than during the same period in 2010.

#### Natural Gas Imports January 2010 – June 2011 (million m<sup>3</sup>)



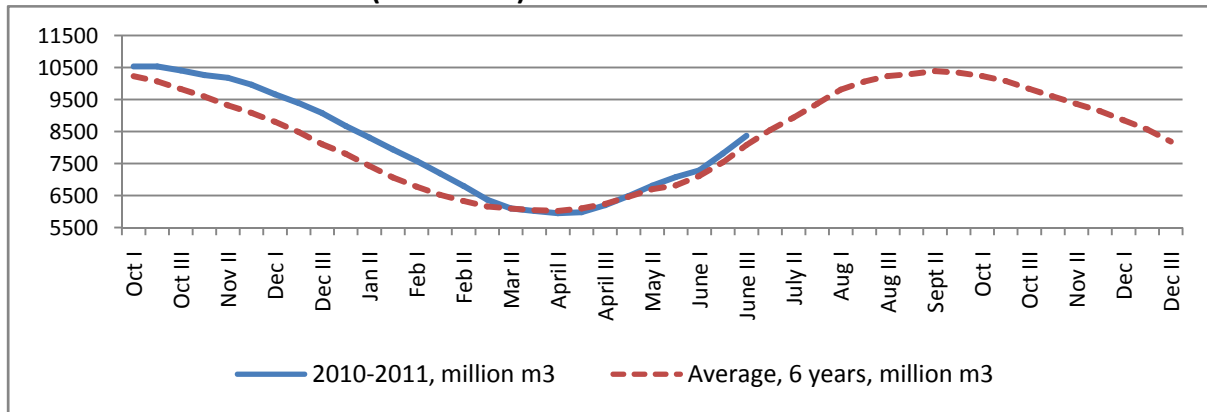
### 3.4 Reservoir Levels<sup>2</sup>

In June the water level in the Nurek Hydro Electric Plant (HEP) reservoir were 879.27 m above sea level and 22.27 m above the “dead level” of 857 m. Total volume of the water in Nurek HEP reservoir in late June was 8,370.3 million m<sup>3</sup>, according to Central Asian Water Information (CAWaterInfo) website reported ([http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek\\_e.htm#](http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#)). This was above six-year averages. Average inflow/outflow monitoring data in 2011 is shown in the tale below.

The **Water Storage – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of water in the Nurek HEP reservoir as of end of June 2011 compared to the 6 year average (2004-2010). Water in the reservoir during June 2011 remained above the 6-year average.

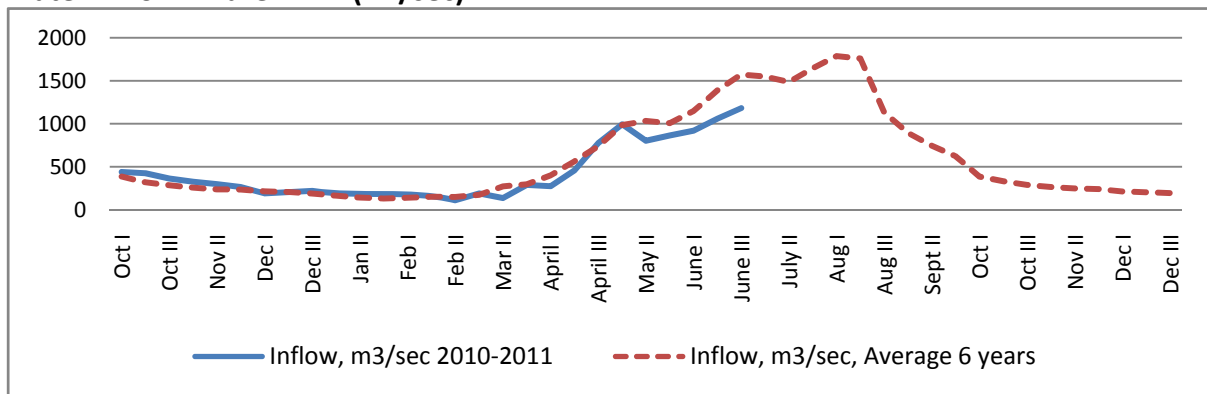
<sup>2,3</sup> Data from CAWaterInfo, [http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek\\_e.htm#](http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#)

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



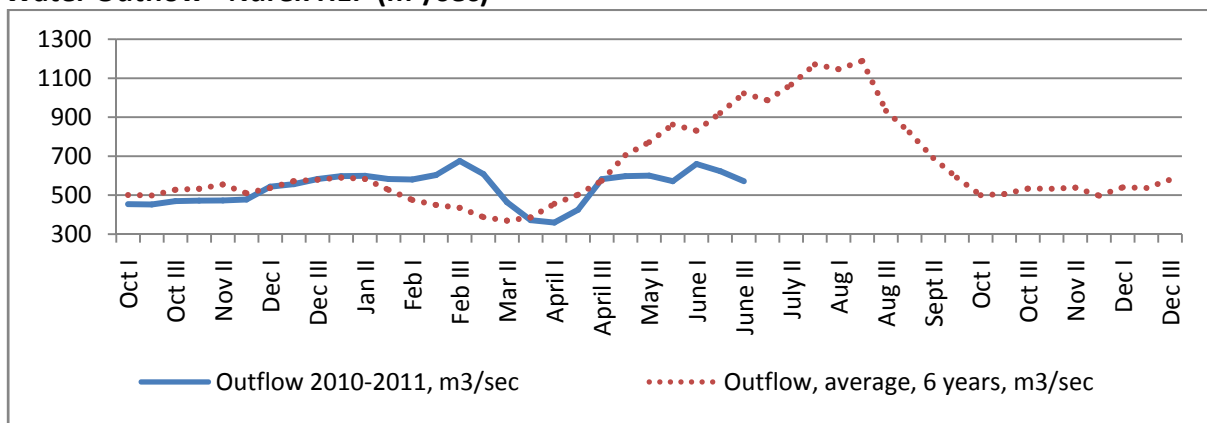
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. During June 2011 the water inflow in Nurek HEP remained below 6-year average, although it started to increase during the last 10 days of June. The main reason for low inflow is lack of precipitation and no snow melt.

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



As indicated in the **Water Outflow - Nurek HEP** chart, below, releases from Nurek HEP dropped dramatically and were below their 6-year average during May and June 2011. The reduced releases were apparently in response to decreased inflows and the need to refill the reservoir with the water for coming fall and winter seasons. Outflow during the second 10-day period of June was 623 m<sup>3</sup>/sec, dropping to 572 m<sup>3</sup>/sec at the end of the month (see chart below).

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



## 4. FOOD SECURITY

### 4.1 Food Security Reports

The UN World Food Program (WFP) released their **Tajikistan Market Price Report for June 2011** which says;

- Prices for staples remained stable but still at record high levels since food price monitoring began in 2002;
  - The price for gasoline price increased by 16% (1.25 USD), and was 51% higher than in May 2010 (0.86 USD);
  - Prices of imported food commodities are expected to increase further due to rising gasoline prices (1.8% as of June 1, 2011);
  - Higher gasoline and food prices are expected to increase the demand in foreign exchange, which leads to local currency depreciation;
- (Please contact UN WFP Dushanbe for full version of the report).

According to the Famine Early Warning System Network's (FewsNet) price watch report for June 2011, prices for wheat grain in Tajikistan were relatively stable between April and May. Prices were down slightly in Kurgan-Tyube likely in response to the ongoing wheat harvest in Southern Tajikistan. Vegetable oil price continued to increase across all markets; they have been rising since December 2010. Potato prices rose sharply in May. In reaction to the perception of high price levels, the Government of Tajikistan has initiated legislation to regulate prices for essential food commodities. To learn more about the report, please visit;

- <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20June%202011.pdf>
- <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20June%202011%20Annex.pdf>

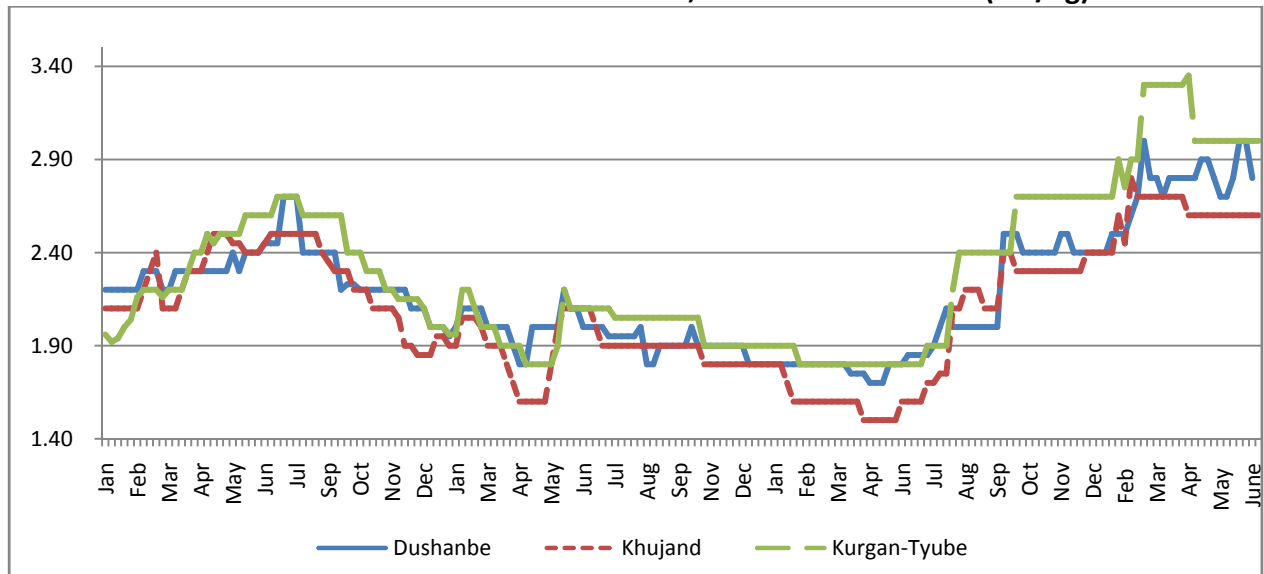
### 4.2 Cereal Prices<sup>3</sup>

#### 1st Grade Wheat Flour

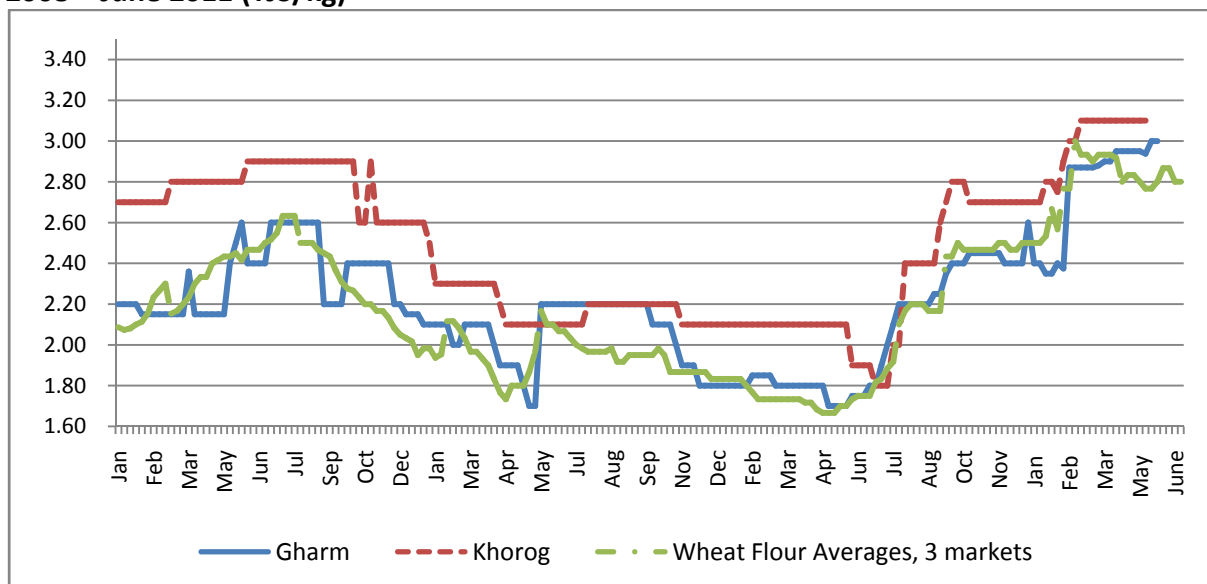
The table below shows prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube from January 2008 to late June 2011. Wheat flour prices in late June remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets and slightly decreased in Dushanbe compared to May 2011. However, prices in Kurgan-Tube still remained above the previous high prices in mid-2008.

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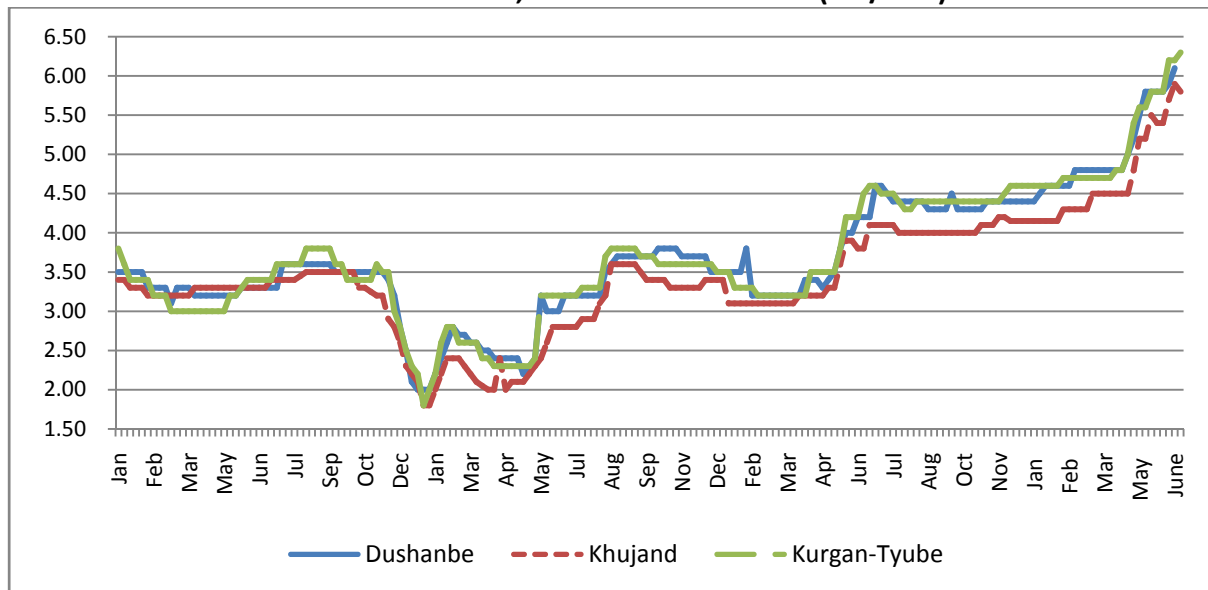
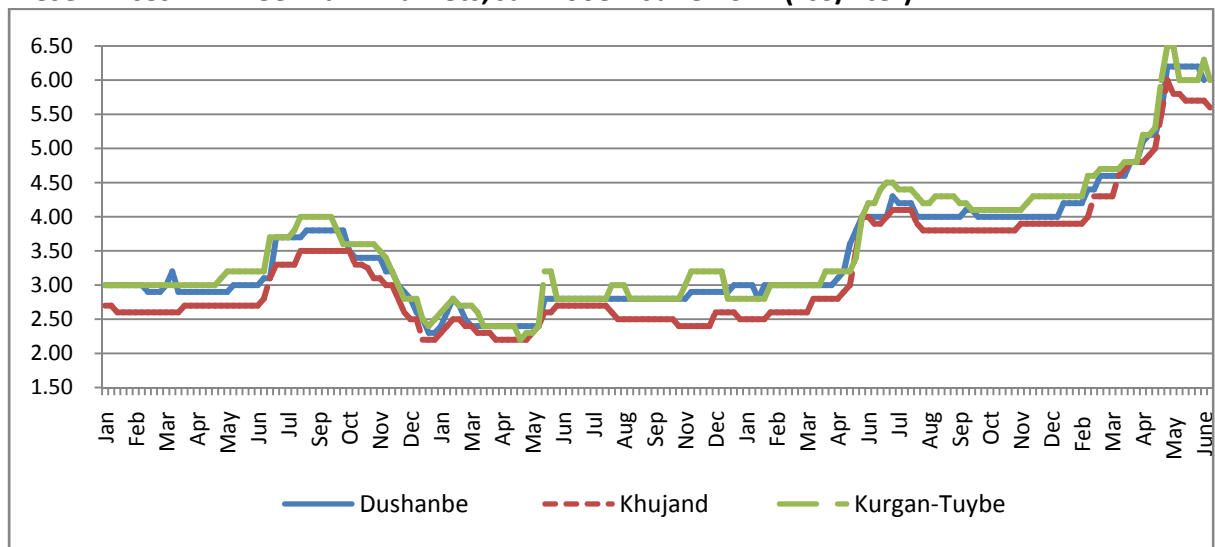
<sup>3</sup> Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan  
[http://untj.org/country\\_context/coordination\\_mechanisms/agriculture&food\\_security/fsms/](http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/)

**1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 - June 2011 (TJS/kg)**

The table below provides prices for 1<sup>st</sup> grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Garm and Khorog, and the average price for the Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. Wheat flour prices in Khorog and Garm remained at historical highs and increased in Garm in late June. Prices in Garm and Khorog are higher than the average in three large markets.

**1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 – June 2011 (TJS/kg)****4.3 Fuel Prices**

During June gasoline prices continued to increase in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube but dropped in Khujand. Diesel prices slightly dropped in all three markets compared to May 2011 as indicated in the table below. Prices for both gasoline and diesel are at the highest levels since January 2008.

**Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 – June 2011 (TJS/liter)****Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 – June 2011 (TJS/liter)**

## 5. HEALTH

News website <http://www.bakutoday.net> reports on Tajikistan's concern about the cholera outbreak in the neighboring Afghanistan. According to the article, the Deputy Minister of Health, Chief Sanitary Doctor of Tajikistan Mr. Azam Mirzoev said that Tajik authorities have stepped up measures in cholera border areas with Afghanistan. Mr. Mirzoev recommends continuing the monitoring of the situation in the border regions of Tajikistan with Afghanistan.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.bakutoday.net/author/aurelie-neveu>

## 6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

### 6.1 General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January to May 2011 equaled more than 8 billion Tajik Somoni (1.7 billion USD) and increased by 6.4% compared to the same period in 2010. GDP in May 2011 totaled 2.1 billion Tajik Somoni (447.6 million USD). Share for goods production during the period totaled 30.7%, of production share in GDP, and for services totaled 53.5%. The share of taxes in GDP totaled 15.8%. From January until April 2011, the industrial production index was 103.4% compared to the same period in 2010. The volume of agriculture in GDP during January to April 2011 increase by 6.6% compared to the same period in 2010, including volume of cattle breeding production increased by 5.6%, and plant growing increased by 10.5%. During the period from January till May 2011 the total value of investments increased to 118.9% compared to the same period in 2010. The main areas were energy with 27.3% of total investments, 5.4% lower than previous month.

The inflation rate in consumer sector during January – May was 6.9% and the food prices increased by 9.3% during the given period, and non-food prices increased by 3.0%, and for services increased by 3.7%. The inflation rate in consumer market in May 2011 was 14.9% compared to the same period in 2010.

The inflation rate in May 2011 compared to April 2011 was 0.8%. Prices for food items in May 2011 compared to April 2011 increased by 0.6%, for non-food items increased by 1.3% and for services increased by 0.8%. The cost of a food basket for one person in May increased by 6.7% compared to April 2011 and totaled 132.23 Tajik Somoni (28.18 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 255.40 Tajik Somoni.

Oil prices in June are expected to rise due to increased export duty as of June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011 by Russia (by 1.9%, to 462.1 USD per ton. As of May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2011 the price had been 453.7 USD per ton). This is going to have an impact on Tajikistan economy since 80% of oil product are imported from Russia.

Total government income from taxes and related sources from January to May 2011 was 3.23 billion Tajik Somoni (688.5 million USD) or 39.5% to GDP. Direct tax income in May was 67.6%, and indirect tax income was 6.7%, grants 3.4%, and the rest 22.3%.

The total value of credit issued early in May 2011 decreased by 2.16 billion Tajik Somoni (460.4 million USD) and totaled slightly higher than 4.2 billion Tajik Somoni (895.2 million USD). At the same time, the value of delayed reimbursement sharply decreased from 2.47 billion Tajik Somoni (526.5 million USD) (38.7% of the total credit offered) to 314.7 million Tajik Somoni (67.1 million USD), (7.5% of the total credit offered).

During January – May 2011 the trade deficit totaled 670.8 million USD and increased for the past two months by 313.7 million USD. During the given period the external trade turnover including electricity and natural gas totaled 1.9 billion USD, 31.7% more than during the same period in 2010. The valued of exported goods In May 2011 totaled 598.0 million USD, 27.2% more than during the same period in 2010. The value of imported goods in May totaled 1.3 billion USD, 34.0% more than during the same period in 2010. The share of electricity in external trade turnover equaled 0.1%. Import of natural gas increased by 15.4 million m<sup>3</sup> and totaled 69.1 million m<sup>3</sup>. However, compared to January – May 2010 the imports of natural gas decreased in value by 4.9% and by volume by 8.8%.



Compared to April 2011, exports in May decreased by 17.9%, and imports increased by 22.0%.

## 6.2 Population movement/migration

A total of 59,388 people left Tajikistan in May 2011 (males – 51,146). Out of the total who left, 48,960 travelled by air and the rest by rail and buses. A total of 20,780 people returned to Tajikistan in May 2011, of whom 19,866 travelled by air.

| Migration To and From of Tajikistan Apr - May 2011 |               |               |                |               |               |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Location   | Left          |               | Total          | Returned      |               | Total          |
|  | Apr           | May           |                | Apr           | May           |                |
| Direct Rule Districts, Dushanbe, GBAO              | 53,971        | 39,140        | 186,056        | 20,753        | 18,108        | 88,105         |
| Sughd Province                                     | 12,124        | 20,248        | 65,397         | 1,454         | 2,672         | 17,838         |
| Khatlon Province                                   | -             | -             | 37,539         | -             | -             | 10,420         |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>66,095</b> | <b>59,388</b> | <b>288,992</b> | <b>22,207</b> | <b>20,780</b> | <b>116,363</b> |

Total number of migrants left Tajikistan during January – May 2011 was 288,992 people and total migrants returned during given time was 116,363 people. Average data of migration show stable trends of migration over the years. Migration during March and April is the highest during the year. Female migration is gradually increasing, probably due to adopted migration legislation in Russia which gives the right to work in private sector.

As of July 1st, 2011 the Government of Uzbekistan rates an additional fee (increase by 15%) for entry and transit, which is charged to every foreign vehicle crossing the state border between Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. According to new Executive Order, rate of charge on entry and transit of foreign goods vehicles and buses crossing the border with Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, increased from \$ 230 to \$ 265 (15.2%).<sup>5</sup>

## 6.3 Wage Payment Arrears

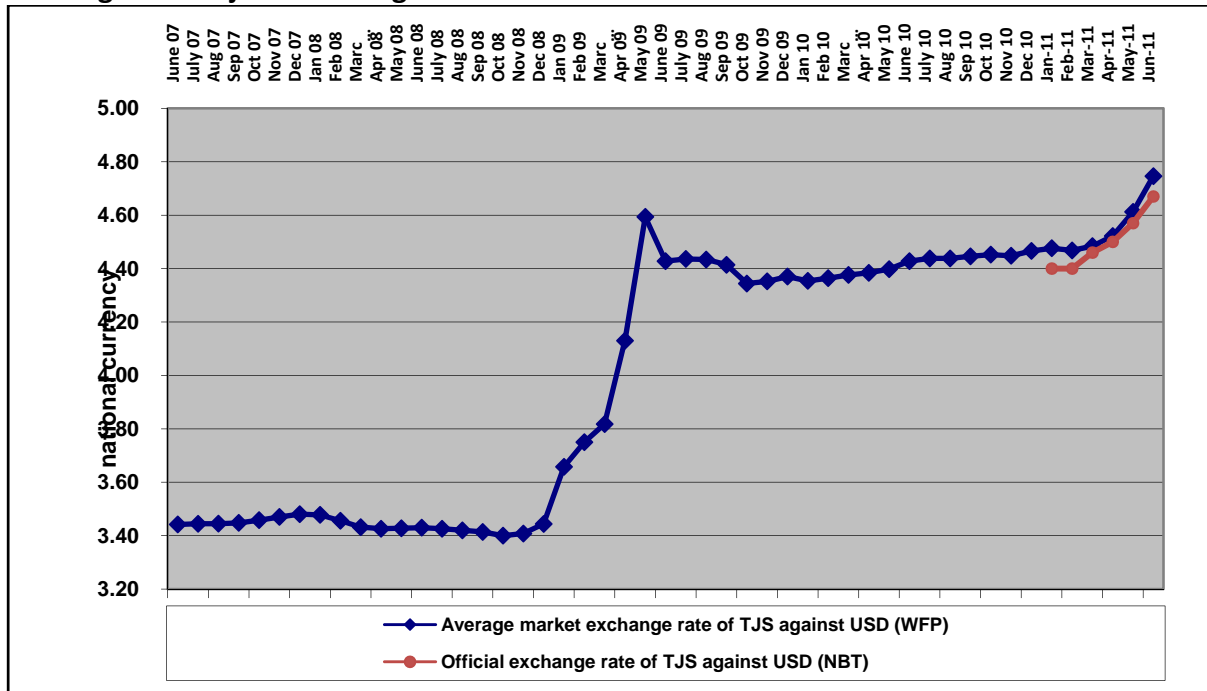
Report will be available in late July 2011

## 6.4 Exchange Rate

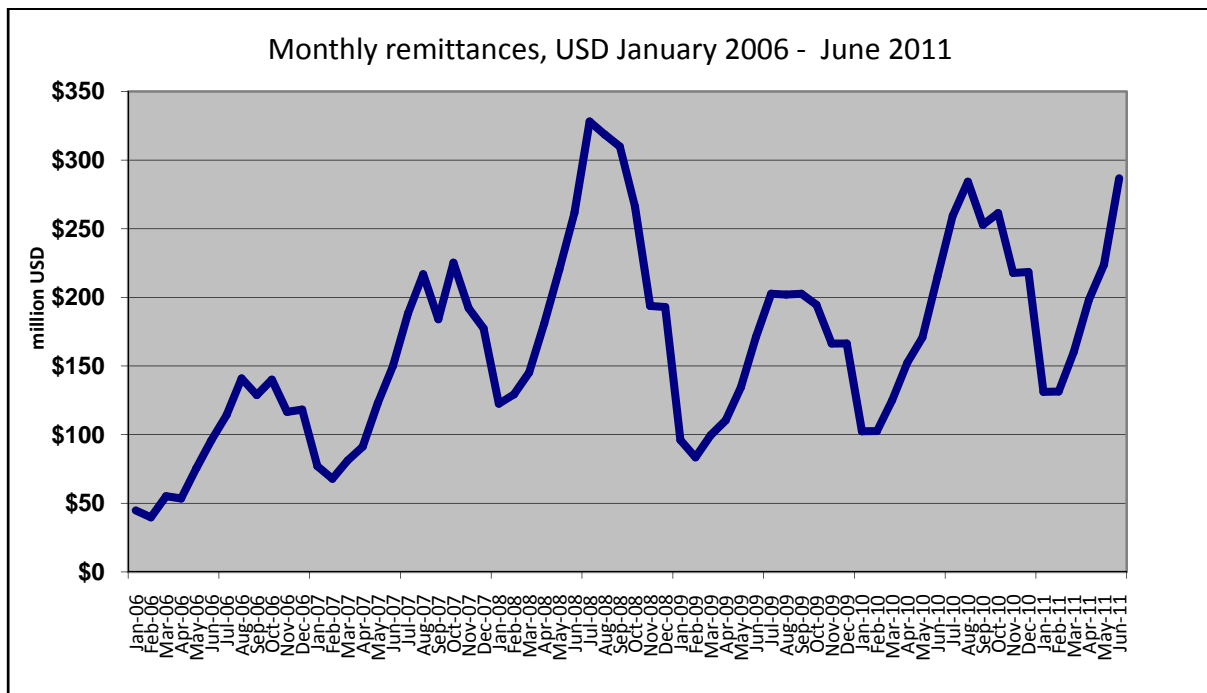
The National Bank of Tajikistan's (NBT) official rate as of June 30, 2011 was 4.67 Tajik Somoni against one US Dollar. The following chart provides both the official NBT exchange rate. The WFP reported average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan as of June 29, 2011 was 4.75 Tajik Somoni per 1 USD.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.bakutoday.net/uzbekistan-increased-by-15-rate-for-the-transportation-and-transit-vehicles-in-tajikistan.html>

## Exchange rate Tajik Somoni against US dollar June 07 – June 11

6.5 Remittances<sup>6</sup>

Remittances in June totaled 286,600,000 million USD and higher than in May 2011 and during the same period in 2010.

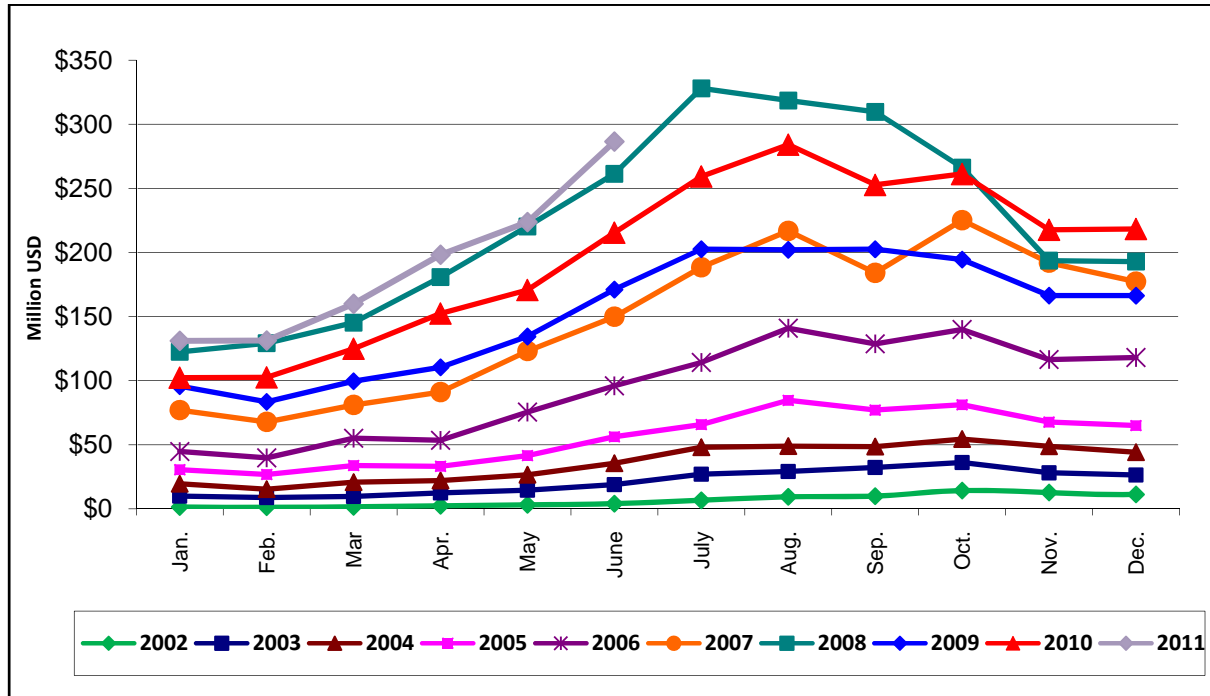


The graph below shows remittances trends for the last 9 years and the first 6 months of 2011. The graph shows the increase in remittances during April – June over the past 9 years

<sup>6</sup> The National Bank of Tajikistan

and during the first 6 months in 2011. Remittances in 2011 are running at levels above or close to 2008, a record year for remittances.

**Remittances trend in Tajikistan from 2002 till 2010 and the six-month of 2011 (million USD)**





## **Annex A Weather Forecast for July 2011**

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 - 2<sup>o</sup>C above average, with temperatures at lower elevations 28 to 31<sup>o</sup>C (daytime temperatures to be 37 to 42<sup>o</sup>C and nighttime temperatures to be 18 to 21<sup>o</sup>C), and in the foothills 25 to 26<sup>o</sup>C (daytime temperatures to be 30 to 35<sup>o</sup>C and nighttime temperatures to be 16 to 21<sup>o</sup>C).

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below average. Average precipitation at lower elevation is 0.4 - 7 mm, in the foothills is 12 - 21 mm.

### **Sughd Province**

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations, in the foothills and at higher elevations are expected to be 1.4-2.3<sup>o</sup>C above normal with temperatures at lower elevations 26 to 28<sup>o</sup>C, at higher elevations 15 to 19<sup>o</sup>C. During the month the temperatures at lower elevations at night will range from 15 to 25<sup>o</sup>C, and during daytime from 35 to 40<sup>o</sup>C. In late July the daytime temperatures are expected to increase up to 43<sup>o</sup>. At higher elevations the temperatures at night will be 7 to 12<sup>o</sup>C and during daytime the temperatures will range from 20 to 32<sup>o</sup>C

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below average: average precipitation at lower elevations 4 - 8 mm, in the foothills and at higher elevations is 16 - 22 mm.

### **Mountainous Regions of DRD and Western Region of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)**

Monthly average temperatures at higher elevations of Direct Rule Districts are expected to be 2 to 3<sup>o</sup>C above normal (20 to 24<sup>o</sup>C). During the month the nighttime temperatures are expected to range from 9 to 21<sup>o</sup>C and daytime temperatures will range from 23 to 37<sup>o</sup>C, and in western regions of GBAO from 27 to 38<sup>o</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below average: average in western GBAO is 6 - 16 mm, and DRD average is 20 - 35 mm.

### **Eastern Regions of GBAO**

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2 to 3<sup>o</sup>C above normal (10 to 14<sup>o</sup>C). During the month the temperatures at night are expected to range from 0 to 12<sup>o</sup>C, and daytime temperatures will range from 15 to 25<sup>o</sup>C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below average: average is 5 - 16 mm.

**Annex B. Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan from November 2009 till June 2011 (Gigawatt)**

| Month    | Nurek HEP | Total for Tajikistan |
|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Nov-09   | 858       | 1,303                |
| Dec-09   | 866       | 1,414                |
| Jan-10   | 849       | 1,429                |
| Feb-10   | 825       | 1,382                |
| March-10 | 809       | 1,383                |
| Apr-10   | 824       | 1,267                |
| May-10   | 986       | 1,346                |
| June-10  | 975       | 1,331                |
| July-10  | 992       | 1,412                |
| Aug-10   | 938       | 1,388                |
| Sep-10   | 874       | 1,284                |
| Oct-10   | 731       | 1,180                |
| Nov-10   | 782       | 1,285                |
| Dec-10   | 935       | 1,556                |
| Jan-11   | 945       | 1,615                |
| Feb-11   | 853       | 1,489                |
| March-11 | 673       | 1,245                |
| Apr-11   | 607       | 1,062                |
| May-11   | 799       | 1,333                |
| June-11  | 832       | 1,314                |

**Annex C. Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan from April 2010 till June 2011 (Gigawatt)**

| Month    | South (Including TALCO and Dushanbe) | North | TALCO | Dushanbe |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Apr-10   | 35                                   | 7     | 18    | 6        |
| May-10   | 36                                   | 6.5   | 18.5  | 5.9      |
| June-10  | 35                                   | 11.8  | 18.2  | 4.5      |
| July-10  | 33                                   | 12    | 18    | 4.8      |
| Aug-10   | 33                                   | 12    | 18    | 4.8      |
| Sep-10   | 32                                   | 10    | 17    | 4.8      |
| Oct-10   | 32                                   | 5.9   | 17    | 5.7      |
| Nov-10   | 37                                   | 6.9   | 17    | 8.4      |
| Dec-10   | 42                                   | 8.2   | 17    | 11       |
| Jan-11   | 44                                   | 8.6   | 17    | 12       |
| Feb-11   | 44                                   | 8.7   | 17    | 11.7     |
| March-11 | 34.27                                | 5.6   | 17    | 8.1      |
| Apr-11   | 39.8                                 | 18    | 16    | 5.5      |
| May-11   | 31.4                                 | 11.9  | 14    | 4.8      |
| June-11  | 31.7                                 | 12.5  | 13.8  | 4.8      |

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Risk Monitoring 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 RMWS GoT Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan and UKAid 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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