

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

AUGUST 2011





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

The Information Management and Analytical Center, Committee of Emergency Situations, reports that mudflows are major natural hazard events which can be expected in September 2011, should it rain.

WEATHER

Monthly average temperatures in September 2011 are expected to be 1 to 2°C below average in the foothills of Khatlon Province, at higher elevations in Sughd Province, in the Direct Rule Districts, and western regions of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). Monthly precipitation in September 2011 is forecasted to be within or above long-term averages in all regions.

ENERGY SECURITY

Total electricity consumption in August was 1,399.5 GW. In August electricity consumption was 4.5 GW less than electricity produced. Electricity consumption decreased slightly at TALCO and remained unchanged in the remainder of the country. The late August water release from Nurek HEP was greater than during the same period during the last 6 years. This rate of release may reflect the fact that the reservoir has reached capacity and no more water can effectively be stored for winter use.

FOOD SECURITY

The **Famine Early Warning System Network PRICE WATCH: August Food Price Report** (September 2011) states that wheat grain prices in Tajikistan (and Afghanistan) have been stable but high, following poor harvests. According to the nutrition data collected by FSMS and WHO, 12.5% of surveyed children were wasted and 29.1% were stunted.

HEALTH

World Health Organization (WHO) office in China officially notified the WHO office in Dushanbe on Poliomyelitis cases and recommended all countries neighboring with China to enhance their surveillance systems.

ECONOMY

From January to July 2011 the trade deficit totaled 991.9 million USD and equaled 66% of annual value of 2010. Total government income from taxes and related sources from January to July 2011 was 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (934.4 million USD) or 32.9% to GDP. Direct tax income in July was 72.6% of this total, and indirect tax income was 4.8%, grants 0.8%, and the rest 21.8%. Remittances for August are reported to total \$ 378 million USD, the single highest monthly amount since at least January 2006.

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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), Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that mudflows are the major natural hazard events which can be expected in September 2011, should it rain. Statistics indicate that 17 natural disasters occurred in August from 2009 to 2011. Most of these events were associated with earthquakes, floods, mudflows, landslides or heavy rains.

Overview of Typical Natural Hazard Events in Tajikistan During September (1997 – 2010)	
Event	# of Events
Landslide	12
Earthquake	10
Drought	7
Mudflow	4
Rain (heavy)	3
Source: IMAC/CoES	

1.1 Hazard Events in August 2011

IMAC/CoES reported 2 hazard events in August:

August 7

- Flooding Nikhorsoch village, Rushan District blocked the road;



July 26

- An earthquake of 5.0 magnitude on the 12-point scale, with the epicenter in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, caused no damaged to infrastructure in Dushanbe.

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for September 2011¹

Monthly average temperatures in September 2011 are expected to be 1 to 2°C below average in the foothills in Khatlon Province, at higher elevations in Sughd Province and the Direct Rule Districts, and western regions of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). Temperatures at lower elevations in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces, and eastern regions in GBAO will be close to average. The State Agency for Hydrometeorology (SAH) forecasts very low temperatures during the last 20 days of September. Expected monthly average maximum temperatures in September by region are:

Regions	 (°C)	 (°C)
Lower elevations, Khatlon Province	25 to 38	8 to 19
Foothills, DRD	20 to 32	7 to 17
Higher elevations, DRD	15 to 32	1 to 14
Lower elevations, Sughd Province	25 to 38	9 to 23
Higher elevations, Sughd Province	15 to 25	0 to 11
Western GBAO	17 to 32	3 to 17
Eastern GBAO	6 to 16	5 to -5

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

Monthly precipitation in September 2011 is forecasted to be within or above long-term averages in all regions. Average precipitation by region is expected to be:

Regions	Average (mm)
Lower elevations, Khatlon Province	0.1 – 1.8
Foothills, DRD	4.2 – 8.7
Lower elevations, Sughd Province	2.5 – 8.1
Higher elevations, Sughd Province	5.3 – 11.2
Higher elevations, DRD	4.6 – 19.6
Western GBAO	1.9 – 2.2
Eastern GBAO	2.5 – 5.6

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

2.2 Weather Summary for August 2011

Weather conditions in August were dry and warm. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2^oC above the long term average and 4^oC above the long term average in Jirgatal and Darvaz districts. Average temperatures at lower elevations were 25 to 30^oC, at higher elevations 10 to 15^oC.

The warmest temperatures, 37 to 42^oC, were recorded from August 1 to 8, and 14 to 24 (the temperature in the southern parts of the country was 44^oC and at higher elevations 20 to 25^oC). During the periods indicated above, average temperatures exceeded the long term averages by 2 to 4^oC.

The lowest temperatures were recorded from August 26 to 31 with little precipitation in Sughd Province and at higher elevations in DRD, and dust storms in the southern and central districts of the country. Average temperatures during the period indicated above were 25 to 30^oC at lower elevations and 34^oC in the southern parts of the country.

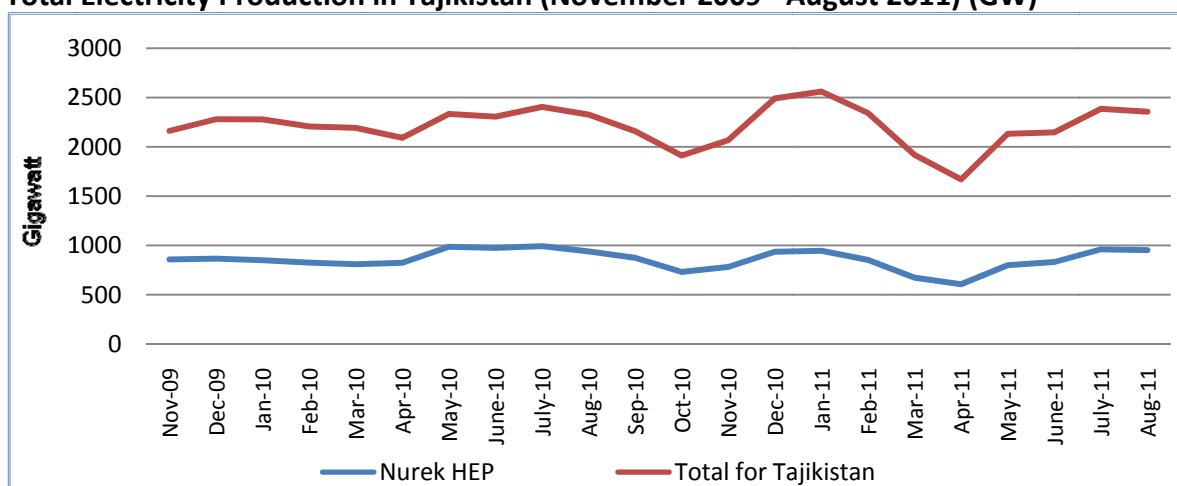
Monthly average precipitation at lower elevations was below long-term average, and in the northern parts above average range. The average range at lower elevation is 1 - 5 mm, and at higher elevation 1 - 14 mm.

3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Production

Barki Tojik, the national electricity supply company, reported that total electric power generation in August 2011 was 1,404 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 45.3 GW per day, compared to 44.8 GW in August 2010 (See Annex B). The Nurek Hydro Electric Plant's (HEP) share in total electricity production was 951 GW (67.7%). Electricity production in August 2011 was 21 GW lower than in July 2011.

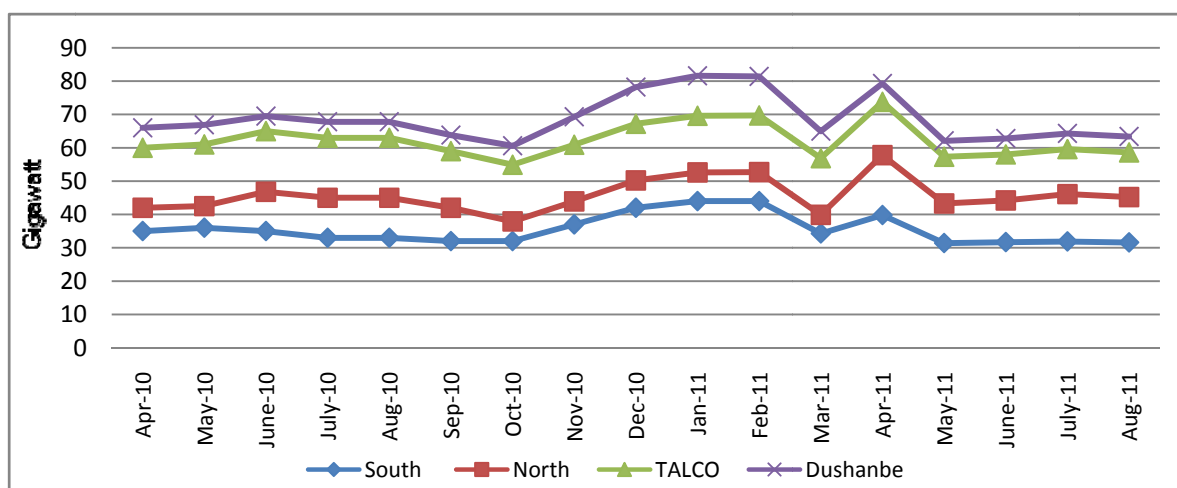
Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 - August 2011) (GW)



3.2 Electricity Consumption²

The chart below indicates the average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer. Total electricity consumption in August was 1,399.5 GW (See Annex C). In August electricity consumption was 4.5 GW less than electricity produced. Information about the difference between the consumption and production is not currently available. Electricity consumption decreased slightly at TALCO and remained unchanged in the North, South, and Dushanbe.

Average Daily Electricity Consumption - Tajikistan (April 2010 - August 2011) (GW)



From January to July 2011, electricity exports totaled 76.9 million kWh, at total value of 1.1 million USD or 0.1% of foreign trade. Electricity imports totaled 65.0 million kWh, costing 850,000 USD.

3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in August were 15.32 million m³ (494 thousand m³ per day), 4.06 million m³ less than July 2011 and 3.32 million m³ (21.7%) more than for the same period

² Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by MEWS GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

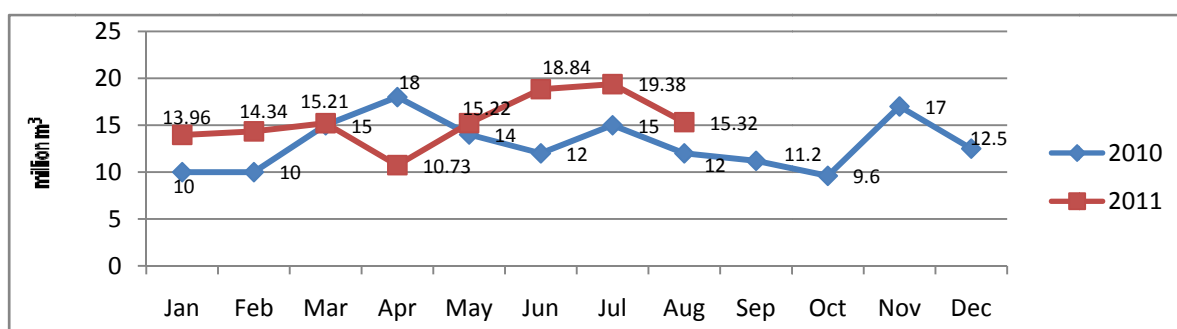
in 2010. According to Tajiktransgaz, the major consumer of imported natural gas is the Tajikcement.

Natural Gas Imports in Tajikistan (2004 – 2011)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (projected)
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	180

A total of 107.7 million m³ was imported during the first seven months in 2011 with a total value 12.5 million USD, Imports increased when compared to the same period in 2010; 7.9% by price (1.9 million USD) and 1.2% by volume (1.3 million m³).

Natural Gas Imports January 2010 – August 2011 (million m³)



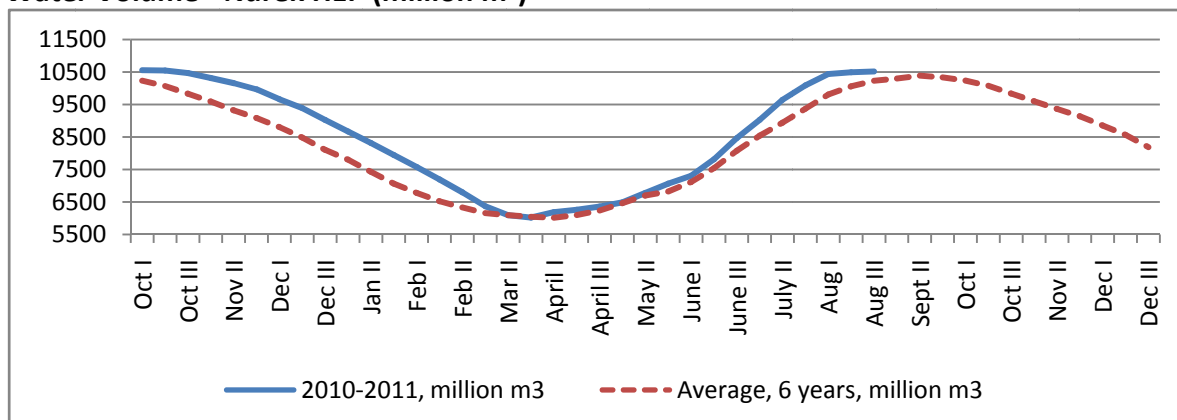
During August a total of 37,945 tons of coal was produced, twice the level reported for July 2011. This increase corresponds to efforts to increase coal supply before the winter.

3.4 Reservoir Levels³

In August the water level in Nurek HEP reservoir was 910 m above sea level and 53 m above the “dead level” (857 m).

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir as of end of August 2011 compared to average volume over the past six years (2004 to 2010). According to Central Asia Water Information (CAWaterInfo) online monitoring data the total volume of the water in Nurek HEP reservoir in late August was 10,517 million m³ (average volume in August for the past six years was 10,233 million m³).

Water Volume - Nurek HEP (million m³)

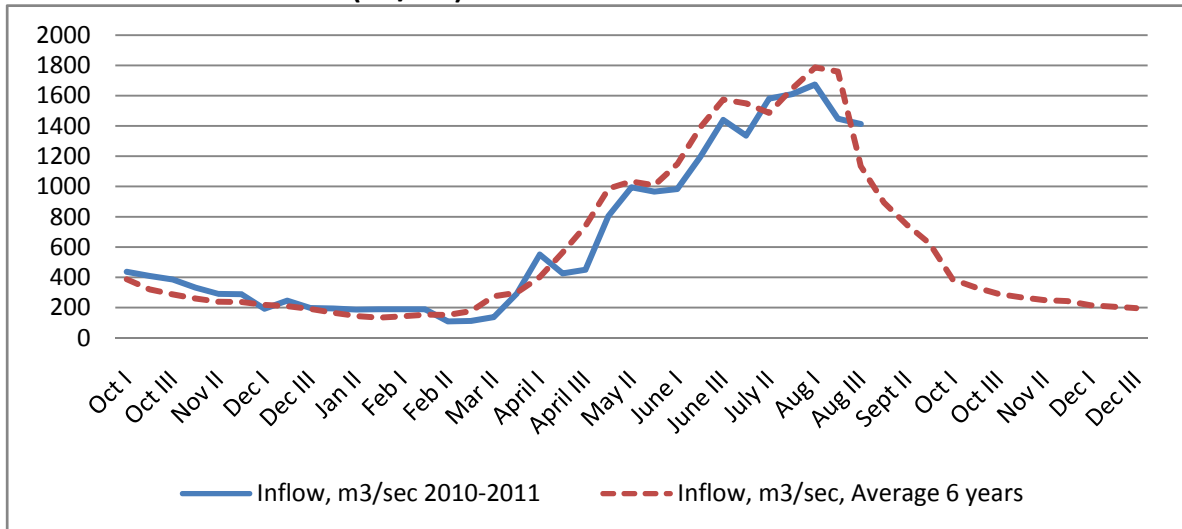


³ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

(Please note that data from CAWaterInfo was adjusted as of August 3, 2011 by CAWaterInfo Data Management Unit and the adjusted figures have been used in this report).

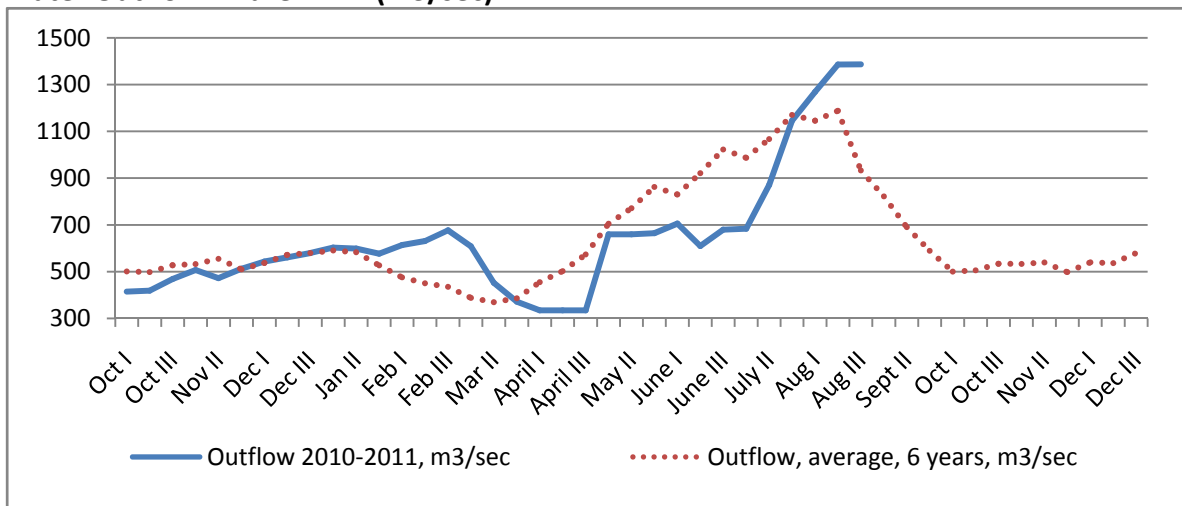
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. During the first 20 days in August 2011 the water inflow in Nurek HEP was below average compared to the same periods from 2004 until 2010. The water inflows increased and leveled above six-year average during the last 10 days of the month.

Water Inflow - Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP increased in August (end August release was 1,387 m³/sec) and were above average releases over the previous six years. The late August release was greater than during the same period during the last 6 years. This rate of release may reflect the fact that the reservoir has reached capacity (see **Water Volume - Nurek HEP (million m³)**) and no more water can effectively be stored for winter use.

Water Outflow - Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1 Food Security Reports

The **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: August Food Price Report**, issued in September, states that wheat grain prices in Tajikistan (and Afghanistan) have been stable but high, following poor harvests. Stable prices in Pakistan and good

production prospects in Kazakhstan have help stabilize prices in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The report says that the spring harvest in Tajikistan kept wheat prices relatively stable from June to July but prices increased slightly in August. An expected good harvest in Kazakhstan and removal of the Russian wheat export ban are expected to push prices lower. However, prices will remain higher than for similar periods in 2010. The increase in the supply of potatoes from the harvest had prices down 24%, 23%, and 27% in Gharm, Khujan, and Dushanbe, respectively. Please visit the link to read more: <http://www.fews.net/docs/Publications/MONTHLY%20PRICE%20WATCH%20September%202010.pdf>

UN World Food Program’s (WFP) Tajikistan Market Price Report for August 2011 highlights that retail food prices are at their highest levels in Tajikistan since WFP started to monitor food prices in 2002. Inflation, running at 7.1% according to the National Bank of Tajikistan, has been pushed up by increases in food and fuel prices.⁴ The report says that wheat flour prices decreased by around 5% in August in Dushanbe and remained stable on other regions due to sufficient supply and availability in the markets. According to the report, retail price for wheat grain increased in Kurgan-Tube by 11% and Gharm by 10% possibly due to higher demand for cheaper, locally milled wheat. Meat prices rose by 4% in August on average. Potato prices fell when the new crop entered markets. Prices for diesel slightly decreased in all markets when a fresh consignment with 3.7% lower export duties entered sales and supply exceeding demand for diesel at the end of the cultivation season. To read more, please visit the link:

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/F_R_276.pdf

UN WFP’s Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) released an overview report of food security situation between April and July 2011 in August. The report says that the general food security situation is similar to April and November 2010, with around 24% of the household interviewed classified as food insecure. According to the report, the main threats food insecurity for households came from poor quality and quantity of drinking water and high prices for staple foods. On the other hand, increased remittances and harvests have allowed household to cope with high food and fuel prices and “to keep acceptable food consumption”.

The overall food security status is not expected to change much until after the end of the agricultural season in winter and the return of labor migrants. The food security status in the country during the autumn will depend on food and gasoline prices, remittances and crop yields.

FSMS’s special focus on nutrition in partnership with WHO and the Ministry of Health reported that malnutrition among children in the July was more pronounced than in previous FSMS rounds and the

Type of Malnutrition	Jan-09	Jul-09	Aug-10	Jul-11
Severely Wasted	1.92	4.3	5.3	5.1
Global Wasting	10.0	10.3	10	12.5

⁴ The price of fuel sourced from Russia varies with changes in an export tariff imposed to bring export prices to parity with global prices. In July this duty dropped by 3.7% but increased by 1.3% (394.4 USD to 399.7 USD) as of September 1.)

UNICEF National Micronutrient Status Survey 2009.

According to the nutrition data collected, 12.5% of surveyed children were wasted and 29.1% were stunted. According to the **FSMS**, the wasting statistics correlate closely with the recent survey result from the Rasht Valley by Mercy Crops. The percent of underweight women increased from 7.7% in April 2010 to 11.8% and the percent of overweight decreased from 19.5% to 13.9%. The obesity index remained the same: 7.1%

The FSMS reports that the increase in levels of malnutrition may be influenced by what is traditionally known to be “the diarrhea” season, and indirectly by high food prices in comparison with the food prices of July 2010, according to the WFP report. To read more on FSMS food security and nutrition findings, please visit:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp239939.pdf>.

Key Standard Nutritional Surveillance Terms

From **Global: Food and Nutrition Jargon Buster**

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=93701>

“**GAM - Global acute malnutrition:** The total rate of **acute malnutrition** in a given population... assessed in children aged between six and 59 months by determining the proportion whose [height for weight] measurements deviate by standardized degrees ... from the median or other benchmarks.” In the **FSMS** report, GAM is referred to as “global wasting”.

“**SAM - Severe acute malnutrition:** A sub-category of **GAM** in which patients’ [weight for height] is less than 70 percent of the median Such measurements are generally taken from children aged six months to five years. **SAM** increases susceptibility to disease and mortality risk. **SAM** above 5 percent in a given area’s population is generally considered “very critical”, although the rate of *increase* in **SAM** is also a key factor in planning interventions.” In the **FSMS** report, SAM is referred to as “severely wasted”.

“**Stunting:** Being too short for one’s age. A synonym for, and major effect of or adaptation to chronic (as opposed to **acute**) **malnutrition**, which can impede both physical and cognitive development. Stunting can also be caused by repeated acute infections.”

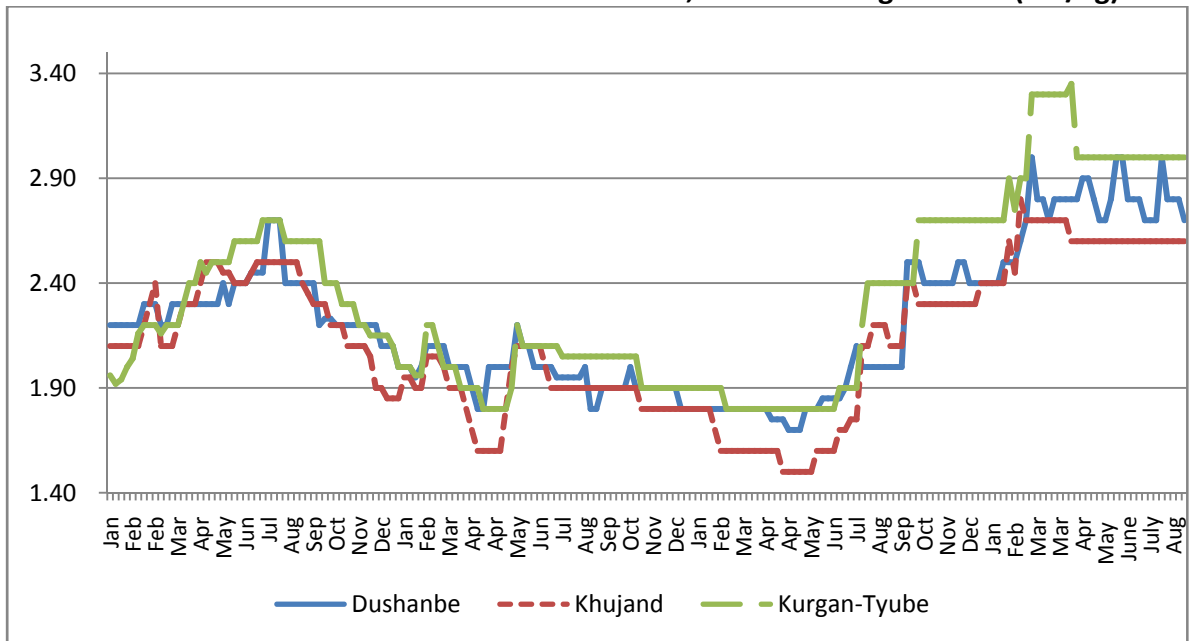
“**BMI - Body mass index:** The number reached when weight (in kg) divided by height (in metres) is squared. Used in assessments of **malnutrition**.” Used to calculate whether someone is overweight or underweight.

4.2 Cereal Prices⁵

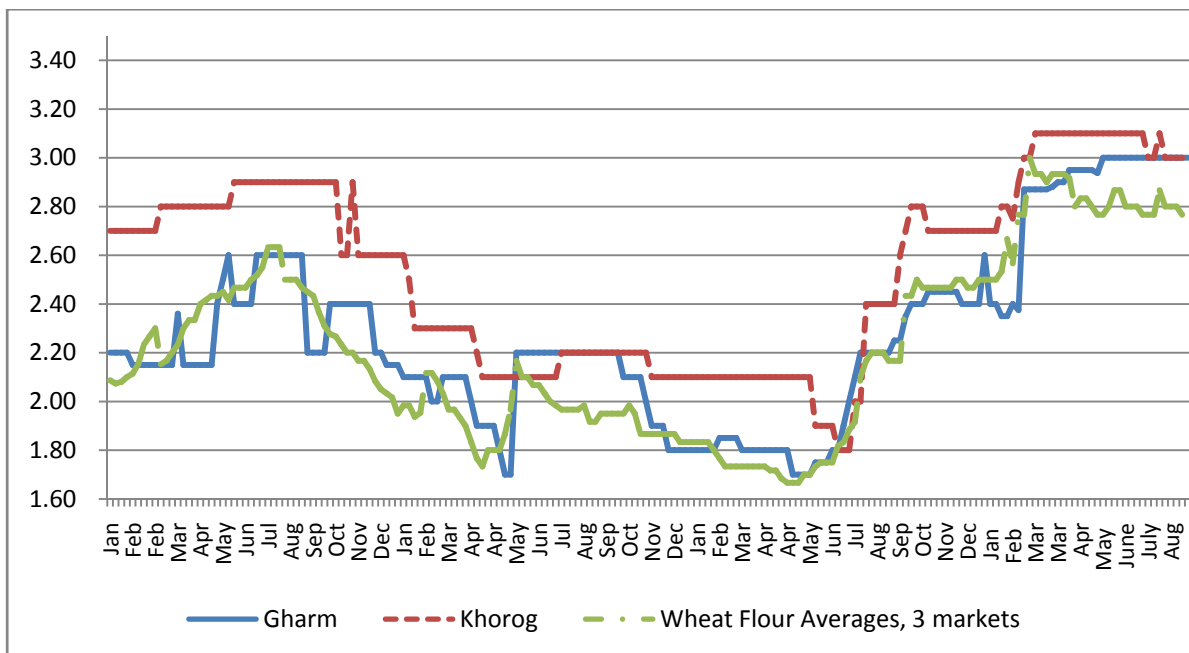
1st Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tube from January 2008 to late August 2011. Wheat prices in late August remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets, and slightly decreased in Dushanbe market compared to July 2011. Wheat flour prices in Khujand and Kurgan-Tube markets remained the highest compared to mid-2008 prices.

⁵ 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, Jan 2008 - August 2011 (TJS/kg)

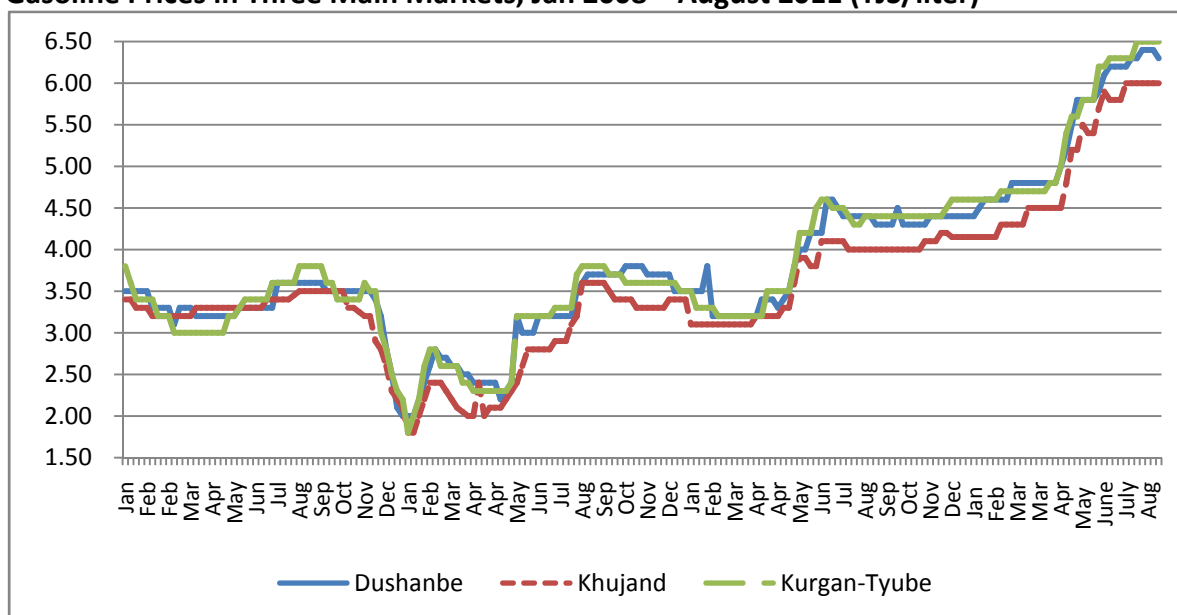
The next chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for the Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube. Wheat flour prices in Khorog in August 2011 remained at historical highs, though decreasing somewhat, and remaining steady in Gharm. Average wheat flour price in three markets (Kurgan-Tube, Dushanbe and Khujand) is lower than prices in Khorog and Gharm.

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

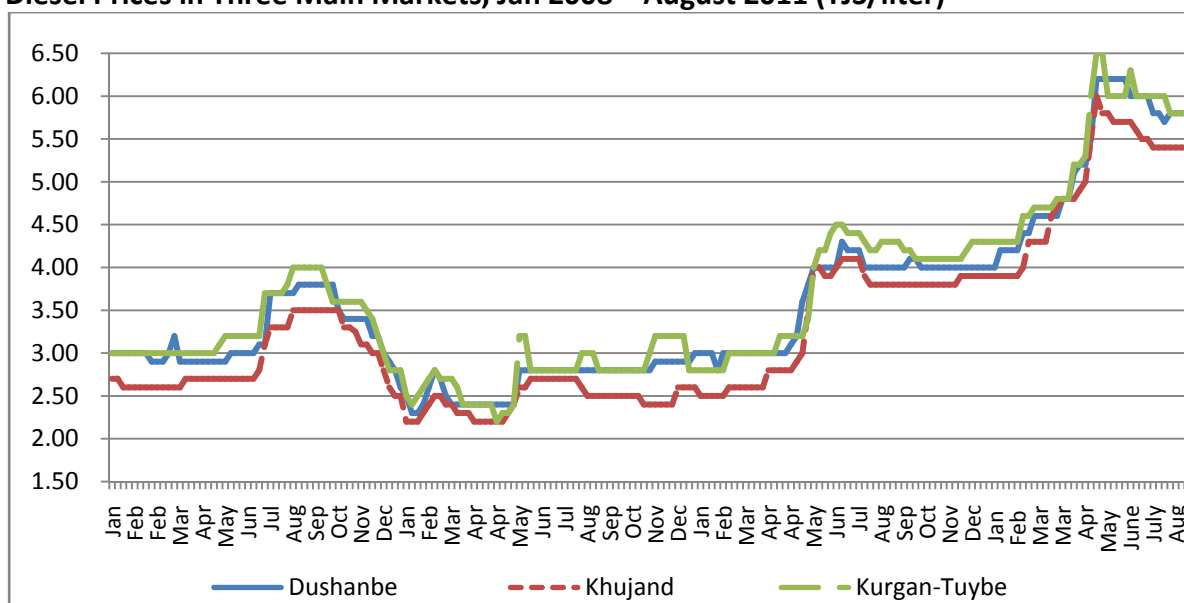
4.3 Fuel Prices

Following the promising news about decrease of export duties for gasoline in Russia by 3.7% as of July 1st, 2011, another increase for export duties by 1.3% from 394.4 USD to 399.7 USD per ton, occurred as of September 1st, 2011.⁶ During August, gasoline prices remained steady in Kurgan-Tyube and Khujand and decreased slightly in Dushanbe. Diesel prices in August dropped slightly in Kurgan-Tube, and increase slightly in Dushanbe. Diesel prices in Khujand market remained unchanged. Prices for both gasoline and diesel are at the highest levels since January 2008.

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



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



⁶ Reported Russian export duties for gasoline dropped by 3.7% on 1 July 2011 and then were increased by 1.3% on 1 September 2011. Such fluctuations are expected as the Russian duties are intended to keep the export price at parity with world fuel prices.

5. HEALTH

World Health Organization (WHO) office in China officially notified the WHO office in Dushanbe on Poliomyelitis cases and recommended all countries neighboring with China to enhance their surveillance systems. WHO office in Dushanbe intends to coordinate an overall risk assessment focusing on migration and trade data. For more information, please contact WHO office in Dushanbe at epid.who@tajnet.com. Health data from MoH is available every quarter.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1 General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from January to July 2011 equaled 13.7 billion Tajik Somoni (2.9 billion USD), an increase of 6.8% when compared to the same period in 2010. GDP in July totaled almost 2.5 billion Tajik Somoni (523 million USD).

Since the beginning of the year the consumer price index totaled 107.7%, including for food items – 108.6%, non-food items – 104.5%, and services – 110.2%. The monthly average rate of consumer price inflation totaled 1.1%, or 0.6% higher compared to the same period in 2010. The consumer price index in July 2011 equaled 100.5%, including food items – 100.5%, non-food items – 100.8%, and services – 100.1%.

The cost of typical food basket for one person in July totaled 119.73 Tajik Somoni (25.05 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 244.7 Tajik Somoni (51.19 USD).

From January to July 2011, the industrial production index was 105.2% compared to the same period in 2010. The share of mining industry production (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 8.8%, and of manufacturing industry (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 66.02%, generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 25.18%. The share of agriculture in GDP during January to July 2011 period increased by 6.4% compared to the same period in 2010. The volume of cattle breeding production by 5.8%, and crop production increased by 6.7%.

During the reporting period the total value of investments increased by 107.6% compared to the same period in 2010. Most of this went into the state sector – 55.9%, and then private – 19.7%, joint – 4.8%, and foreign ownership 19.6%. The energy sector attracted 25.7% of total investments. The manufacturing sector attracted 15.2%, construction – 15.9%, transport and communication – 17.4%, and other types of activities – 25.8% of the total.

Total government income from taxes and related sources from January to July 2011 was 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (934.4 million USD) or 32.9% to GDP. Direct tax income in July was 72.6% of this total, and indirect tax income was 4.8%, grants 0.8%, and the rest 21.8%.

The total value of bank credits issued in July 2011 was 4.37 billion Tajik Somoni (907.4 million USD). The value of overdue was 308.6 million Tajik Somoni (64.1 million USD) (6.7% out of the total credits issued), including 60.2% in national currency and 39.8% in foreign currency.

During January to July 2011 the trade deficit totaled 991.9 million USD and equaled 66% of annual value of 2010.

During the reporting period the foreign trade turnover, including electricity and natural gas totaled 2.54 billion USD, 26.7% more than during the same period in 2010. Goods exports during January – July 2011 equaled 778.4 million USD, 21.5% higher than during January – July 2010. Goods imports equaled 1.77 billion USD, 29.1% higher than during the first seven months in 2010. Export in July 2011 increased by 4.1%, imports decreased by 6.6% compared to June 2011.

Domestic aggregate expenditures in July exceeded aggregate production by 150.2 million USD, which means import expenditures exceeded export revenues by 150.2 million USD, resulting in increased demand in foreign currency and decrease in value of national currency Tajik Somoni.

6.2 Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan table below shows total labor migrants who left during the first 7 months in 2011. A total of 452,983 persons left Tajikistan and 202,002 returned during the first 7 months in 2011.

Migration From and To Tajikistan Jan – July 2011 (persons)

Location	Left							Total	Returned							Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	
Direct Rule Districts, Dushanbe, GBAO	21,197	28,931	42,817	53,971	39,140	41,597	71,361	299,014	27,283	21,961	-	20,753	18,108	-	54,765	142,870
Sughd Province	3,009	12,104	17,912	12,124	20,248	-	40,399	105,796	7,823	5,889	-	1,454	2,672	-	19,674	37,512
Khatlon Province	8,902	4,666	23,971	-	-	-	10,634	48,173	5,911	4,509	-	-	-	-	11,200	21,620
Total	33,108	45,701	84,700	66,095	59,388	41,597	122,394	452,983	41,017	32,359	-	22,207	20,780	-	85,639	202,002

Over the past two months July and August 2011 there were recorded 192 deaths among labor migrants (males – 188 persons) in Russia.

Deceased Labor Migrants Returned to Tajikistan, July – August 2011

Region of Origin	# of persons
Khatlon Province	60
Sughd Province	70
GBAO	10
DRD	38
Dushanbe	15
Rasht Valley	4
Total	197
Cause of Death	# of persons
Murder	24
Suicide	3
Car accident	16
Disease/illness	69
Accident (work related)	52
Building Fire	1
Intoxication	1
Severe body injury (work related injury)	None reported
Undetermined reason	15
Drowned	16
Explosion	None reported
Total	197

6.3 Employment

The table below provides information on implementation of Program for employment assistance in Tajikistan for 2010 – 2011.

Data on Employment Program in Tajikistan 2010-2011

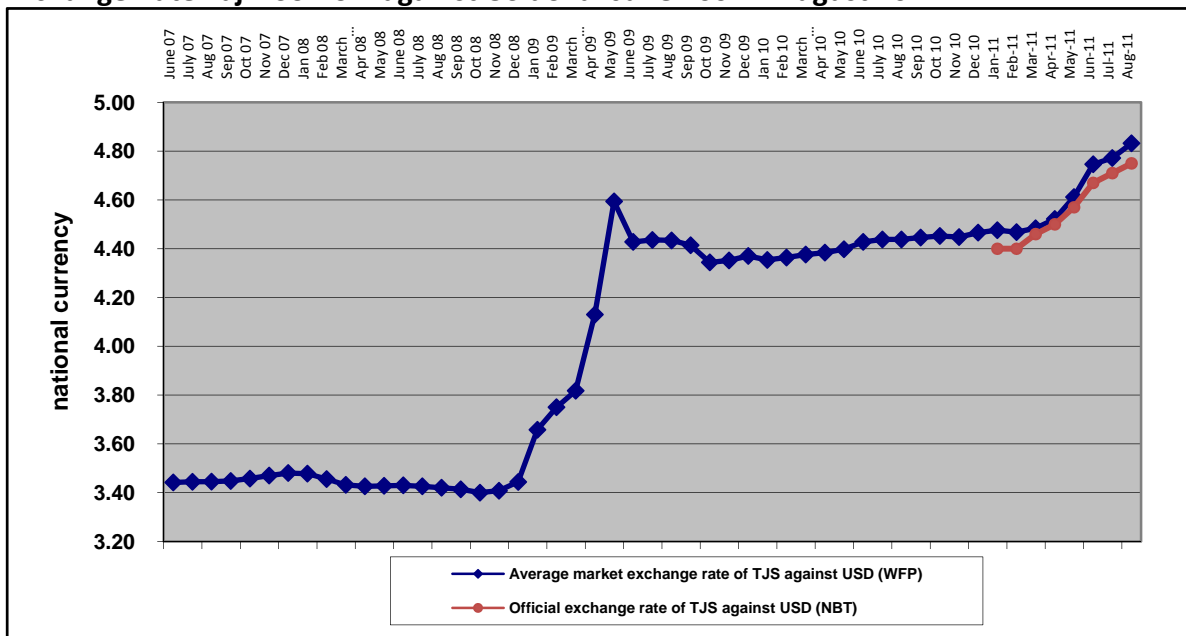
Indicators	Projected Program for 2011	During 7 months in 2011	%
Visited the Employment Service	-	68,732	-
Registered as unemployed	-	41,489	-
Received unemployed status	-	28,119	-
Employed	28,907	20,216	70.0
Including quota	2,364	1,464	61.9
Mobilized in individual activity (soft loan)	2,700	1,719	63.6
Job fairs	500	346	69.2
Mobilized in social work	4,450	3,691	83.0
Mobilized in vocational training	8,830	7,095	80.3
Provided profession oriented services	21,100	12,130	57.5

Received unemployment allowances	5,280	2,696	51.1
Jobs created	121,129	90,521	74.7
Vacancies	-	12,677	-

6.4 Exchange Rate

The following chart provides both the official National Bank of Tajikistan's (NBT) exchange rate and unofficial (market) exchange rate monitored weekly by WFP. The NBT rate as of September 5, 2011 was 4.7582 Tajik Somoni to one US Dollar. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan as of August 31, 2011 was 4.83 Tajik Somoni per 1 USD.

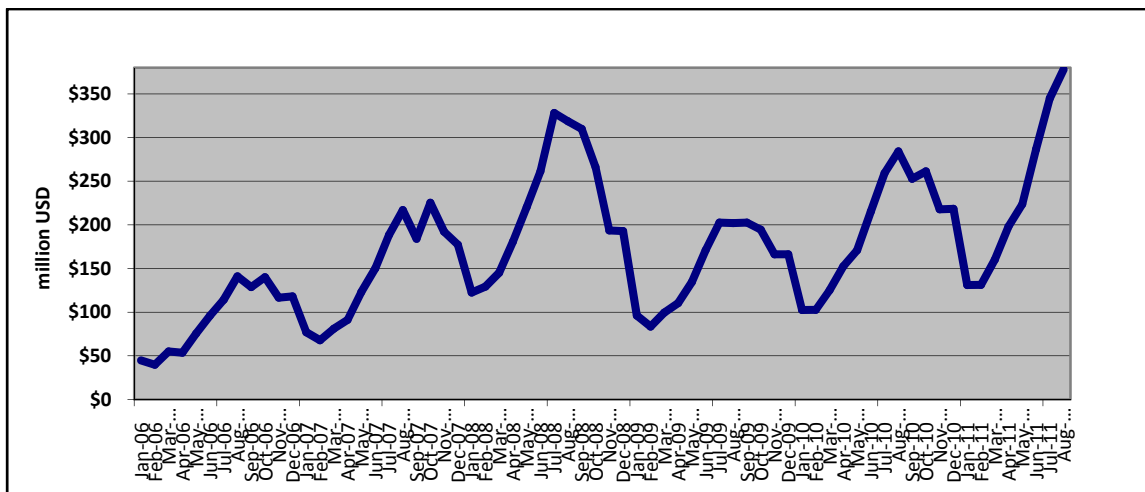
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US dollar June 2007 – August 2011



6.5 Remittances

Unofficial reported remittances in August totaled 378 million USD, 33% higher during the same period in 2010.

Monthly remittances, USD January 2006 – August 2011 (million USD)





Annex A.

Weather Forecast for September - 2011

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

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be within an average range to 21 to 25⁰C, while in the foothills temperatures will be 1⁰C below average (17 to 18⁰C).

During the first 10-day period the nighttime temperatures at lower elevations will be 14 to 19⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 33 to 38⁰C. Nighttime temperatures in the foothills will be 12 to 17⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 27 to 32⁰C. During the second and third 10-day period the nighttime temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be 8 to 13⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 25 to 30⁰C. Nighttime time temperatures in the foothills during the second and the third 10-day period will be 7 to 12⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 20 to 25⁰C, some days the temperatures will be 14 to 19⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within average and in some regions above average range. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 0.1 – 1.8 mm; in the foothills is 4.2 – 8.7 mm.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be within average range (20 to 22⁰C), and at higher elevations 1⁰C below average range (10 to 13⁰C).

During the first 10-day period the nighttime temperatures at lower elevations will be 18 to 23⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 33 to 38⁰C. Nighttime temperatures at higher elevations will be 6 to 11⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 20 to 25⁰C. During the second 10-day period the nighttime temperatures at lower elevations will be 9 to 14⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 25 to 30⁰C. Nighttime temperatures at higher elevations will be 0 to 5⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 15 to 20⁰C. During the third 10-day period the temperatures at higher elevations will be 10 to 15⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above average. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 2.5 – 8.1 mm; at higher elevations is 5.3 - 11.2 mm.

Higher Elevations of DRD and Western Regions of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C below average range with temperatures at higher elevations 13 to 17⁰C, in the western regions of GBAO 16 to 17⁰C.

During the first 10-day period the nighttime temperatures at higher elevations will be 9 to 14⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 27 to 32⁰C. Nighttime temperatures in the western regions of GBAO will be 12 to 17⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 27 to 32⁰C. During the second and third 10-day period the highest daytime temperatures in DRD will range from 15 to 25⁰C, and nighttime temperatures will range from 1 to 12⁰C. The highest daytime temperatures in the western regions of GBAO will range from 17 to 26⁰C, and nighttime temperatures will range from 3 to 12⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above average and sometimes within average (average precipitation at higher elevations in DRD is 4.6 - 19.6 mm; in the western regions of GBAO is 1.9 - 2.2 mm).

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within average range with temperatures 4 to 7⁰C.

During the month the nighttime temperatures will range from -5 to 5⁰C and daytime temperatures will range from 6 to 16⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above average (average precipitation is 2.5 - 5.6 mm).

Annex B. Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan from November 2009 to August 2011 (GW)

Month	Nurek HEP	Total for Tajikistan
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
July-11	959	1,425
Aug-11	951	1,404

Annex C. Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan from April 2010 to August 2011 (GW)

Month	South	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
July-11	31.9	14.2	13.5	4.7
Aug-11	31.6	13.6	13.4	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 MEW System 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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The report is available at:

http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/disaster_management/compound_crisis/early_warning_indicators/