

Risk Monitoring & Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

MARCH 2011





RISK TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

Heavy rains and mudflows as well as floods in the Yakhsu and Kizilsu Rivers are major natural hazard events which can be expected in April 2011. Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations reported avalanches and earthquake events during March 2011.

ENERGY SECURITY

Barki Tojik was forced to implement extensive load shedding in March due to excessive depleted water reserves in Nurek reservoir. Further information on this situation can be found in “*Water level and spring electricity rationing in Tajikistan.*” (See section 3.1). The load shedding will continue until warmer weather increases inflows to the reservoir. The price of natural gas from Uzbekistan will increase during the second quarter, from \$227.85 to \$249 per million m³ as a result of a readjustment.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices in March remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets compared to February and fluctuated in Dushanbe market. Prices in all three markets remained above or close the highest level since January 2008. In late March, locusts emerged in Rumi, Shartuz, Kabadian, Jilikul Districts as well as in pasture lands in Rudaki and Tursunzade districts. United Nations Food Agriculture Program (UN FAO) said they would provide technical and financial assistance to support chemical and mechanical treatment.

HEALTH

The endemic areas of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in endemic areas in Tajikistan need seasonal monitoring to prevent an upsurge in the diseases.

MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

Tajikistan’s GDP for January and February 2011 was 2.7 billion Tajik Somoni (605.1 million USD), up 6.3% on the same period in last year, while the consumer price index since January has increased 3.3%. Fees for the transit of cargo from Uzbekistan to Tajikistan by rail are increasing 13% according to media reports. This increase can be expected to put upward pressure on prices in Tajikistan.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS¹

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

Heavy rains and mudflows as well as floods in the Yakhsu and Kizilsu Rivers are major natural hazards events which can be expected in April 2011.

Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reported 2 significant hazard events during March 2011.

- On March 15: avalanche on the area of Vakhdat-Rasht-Jirgatal-Kayrokum highway (Km 334) stopping traffic for 1.5 hours.
- On March 21: a 3 to 3.5 magnitude (Richter) earthquake 293 km south-east of Dushanbe. No human casualties or significant destructions were reported.

Statistics indicate that thirteen natural disasters occurred from 2009 to 2011 during March. Most of these events were associated with heavy snow, avalanches, rain, mudflows, landslides, or floods.

Overview of Typical Hazard Events in Tajikistan During April 1992 to 2010	
Event	Number of Events
Mudflows	197
Heavy rain	102
Floods	55
Landslides	50
Earthquakes	30
Strong winds	23
Hail	13
Cold weather	12
Source: IMAC/CoES	

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for April 2011²

Average monthly temperatures in April will be 2 to 3⁰C above the norm in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces and 1 to 2⁰C above the norm at higher elevations in the Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

Estimated monthly average temperatures by regions in April will be:

- Khatlon Province: 20 to 32⁰C
- Sughd Province: 18 to 32⁰C
- Mountainous DRD and Western GBAO: 14 to 27⁰C
- Eastern GBAO: 5 to 17⁰C

Monthly precipitation is forecasted to be below norm in Khatlon (norm is 28.5 – 133.8 mm) and Sughd (norm is 18 – 50 mm), and near norm in some parts of western GBAO (norm is 42.1 – 49 mm) and eastern GBAO (norm is 7-11 mm).

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

2.2 Weather Summary for March 2011

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations were generally near norm although temperatures in Isanboy and Hissar were 1.7⁰C above the norm during the month. Temperatures at higher elevations in DRD and GBAO were 2 to 4⁰C above long-term annual averages. Temperatures at lower elevations were 2 to 6⁰C, in foothills -1 to -2⁰C, at higher elevations -1 to -6⁰C and -10 to -15⁰C.

¹ Data reported by Information Management and Analytical Center, Committee of Emergency Situations

² The information in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Administration for Hydrometeorology of Tajikistan.

The warmest weather was during March 1-4, 10 to 12, 14 to 18 and 21, when temperatures were 13 to 18°C, and daily average temperatures were 3 to 10°C above long-term averages.

The coldest weather was during the third decade with nighttime temperatures -2 to -8°C and daytime temperatures 0 to 5°C. Daily average temperatures were 4 to 8°C below long-term annual averages during this period.

During the month precipitation fell in Khatlon Province and DRD for 16 to 20 days, in Sughd Province for 12 days, in western GBAO for 12 to 14 days (in Ishkashim for 2 days), in eastern GBAO for 7 days.

Monthly precipitation in most locations was above norm.

Percent of Average Precipitation March 2011 (30-year average from 1960 – 1990)	
Location	%
Sughd Region	168-254%
Khatlon Region	110-183%
DRD	183-220%
GBAO	114-322%

3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Supply

Total power generation in February 2011 was 1,489 Gigawatts (GW) with an average daily generation of 53 GW compared to 49 GW for the same month in 2010. Electricity production dropped in February despite full operation of the Sangtuda-1 hydro-electric power station (HEPS) but still remained higher than the same period in 2010. In February, the share of electricity production provided by the Nurek HEPS dropped to 57.3% and Sangtuda -1 HEPS increase up to 15.9% in the overall production of the Vakhsh Cascade.

Barki Tojik was forced to implement extensive load shedding in March due to depleted water reserves in Nurek reservoir. Further information on this situation can be found in the special report “*Water level and spring electricity rationing in Tajikistan*”.³ This load shedding will be reduced as inflows to Nurek reservoir reach 600 m³/sec (see section 3.4 below).

Average Electricity Generation - Tajikistan November 2009 – January 2011 (Gigawatt)			
Year	Month	Nurek	Total for Tajikistan
2009	November	858	1,303
	December	866	1,414
2010	January	849	1,429
	February	825	1,382
	March	809	1,383
	April	824	1,267
	May	986	1,346
	June	975	1,331
	July	992	1,412
	August	938	1,388
	September	874	1,284
	October	731	1,180
	November	782	1,285
	December	935	1,556
2011	January	945	1,615
	February	853	1,489

³ Special report on water level and spring electricity rationing at http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/disaster_management/compound_crisis/early_warning_indicators/

The impact of the load shedding cannot be assessed at this point. However, normal winter restrictions on electricity availability usually continue into April, suggesting that the risk of reduced electrical supplies during this period has already been incorporated into household and commercial sectors activities.

3.2 Electricity Availability

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. Electricity consumption in February remained at the same level as January 2011. Consumption by TALCO has remained static over the past 6 months. Local media reports about 36 million kWh (700,000 USD) of electricity was exported during January and February months.⁴ At the same time 18 million kWh were imported at a cost of 847,400 USD.

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – Tajikistan (April 2010 – January 2011) (Not including GBAO) Gigawatts					
Year	Month	South (Including TALCO and Dushanbe)	North	TALCO	Dushanbe
2010	April	35	7	18	6
	May	36	6.5	18.5	5.9
	June	35	11.8	18.2	4.5
	July	33	12	18	4.8
	August	33	12	18	4.8
	September	32	10	17	4.8
	October	32	5.9	17	5.7
	November	37	6.9	17	8.4
	December	42	8.2	17	11
2011	January	44	8.6	17	12
	February	44	8.7	17	11.7

3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in February were 14.34 million m³ (500 thousand m³ per day). Coal production in February dropped to ¼th of the level of January. The price of natural gas from Uzbekistan will increase during the second quarter, from \$227.85 to \$249 per million m³ as

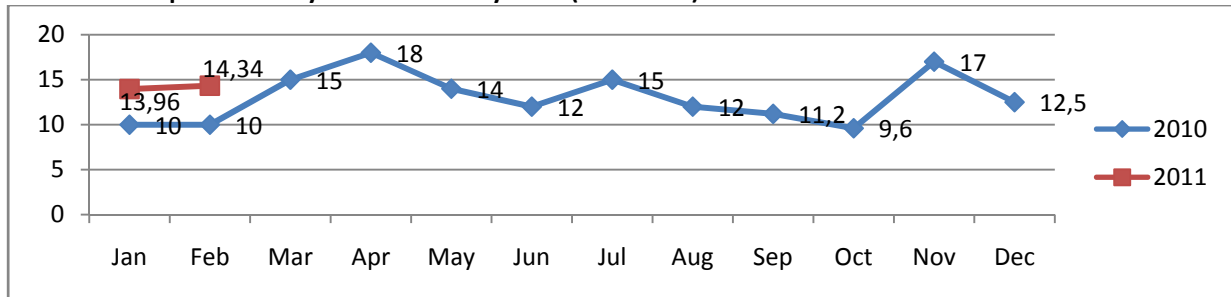
⁴ <http://news.tj/en/news/tajikistan-exports-36-mln-kwh-electricity-jan-feb-2011>

a result of a readjustment.⁵ This slight increase should have relatively little knock-on impact on the economy as a whole.

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

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

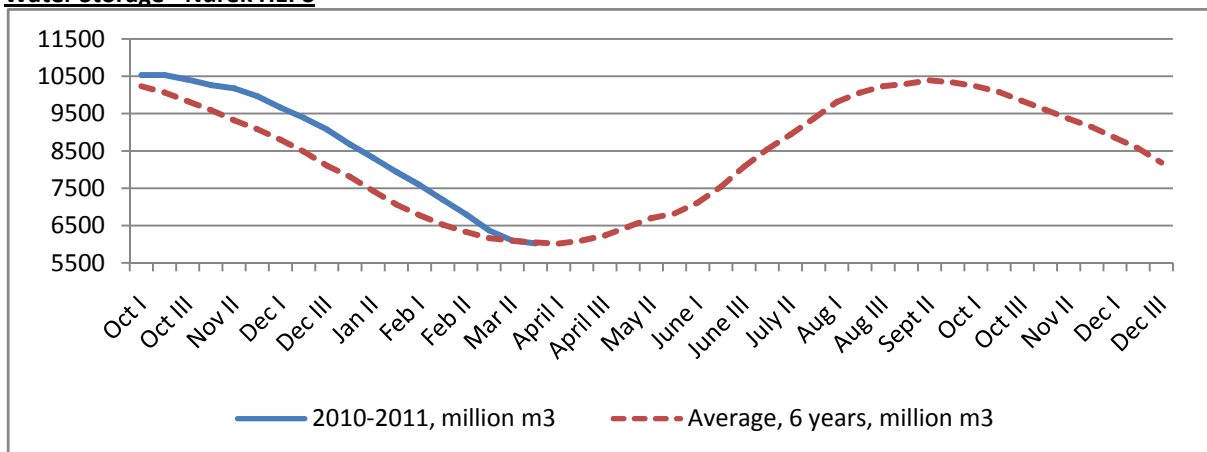


3.4 Reservoir Levels⁶

In February the water level in Nurek HEPS reservoir decreased by 14.2 meters to the 868.41 meters above sea level. Total volume of the water in the Nurek HPP reservoir in late February was reported to be 6,800.7 million m³.

The first chart below (**Water Storage – Nurek HEPS**) shows the volume of water in the Nurek reservoir as of late March 2011 compared to the 6 year average (2004-2010). The volume of water in the reservoir remained above the 6 years averages until mid of February then dropped and leveled with the 6-year averages.

Water Storage - Nurek HEPS



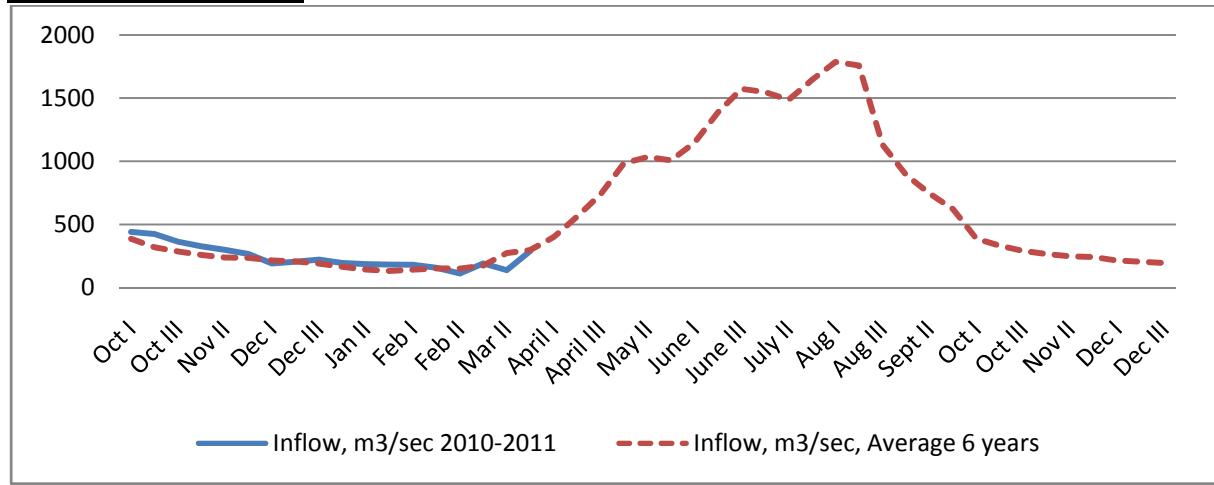
The second chart below (**Water Inflow – Nurek HEPS**) shows water inflows to Nurek HEPS. During the first 10 days of March 2011, inflows dropped compared to the last 10 days of February, and were below six year average. During last 10 days of March the water inflow

⁵ http://centralasiaonline.com/cocoon/caii/xhtml/en_GB/features/caii/newsbriefs/2011/04/07/newsbrief-08

⁶ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

increased and leveled with the 6-year averages. Reduced inflows have been attributed to cold temperatures at the end of February and beginning of March.⁷

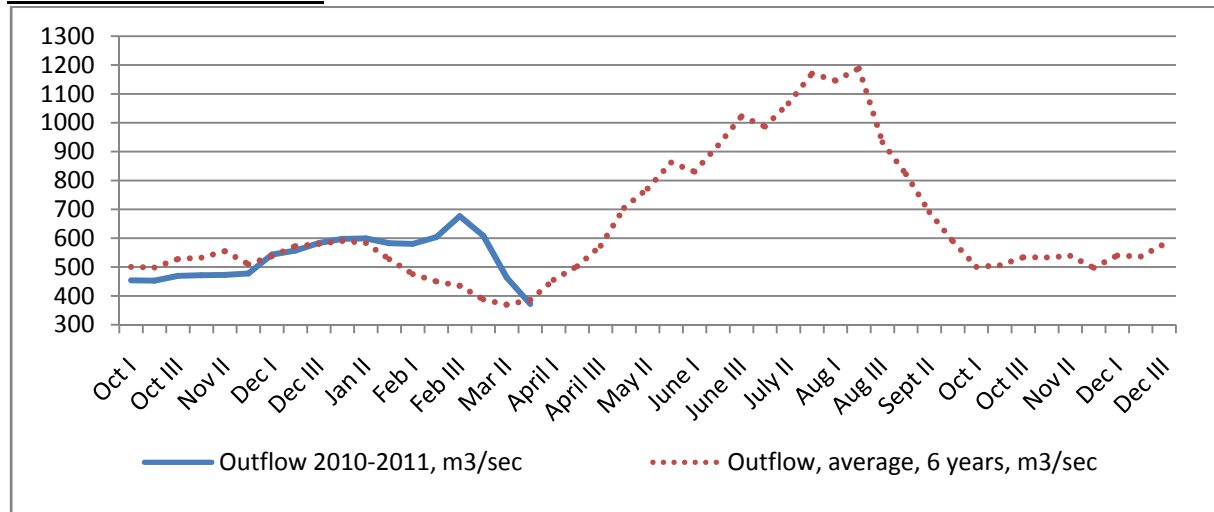
Water Inflow - Nurek HEPS



As indicated in the following chart (**Water Outflow - Nurek HEPS**) releases from Nurek were above average from January to mid-February and then dropped as *Barki Tojik* began to conserve water due to the rapidly dropping level of the reservoir. Outflow as of end of March is below the 6-year averages.

The low inflow in the Vakhsh River combined with depleted reserves⁷ resulted in a reduced production of electricity during March. Outflows were 676.2 m³/sec in February and then dropped to 463.7 m³/sec in mid-March for Nurek HEPS, but tended to remain above average for most of March (see chart below.)

Water Outflow - Nurek HEPS



⁷ <http://news.tj/en/news/water-levels-norak-reservoir-near-critical-point>

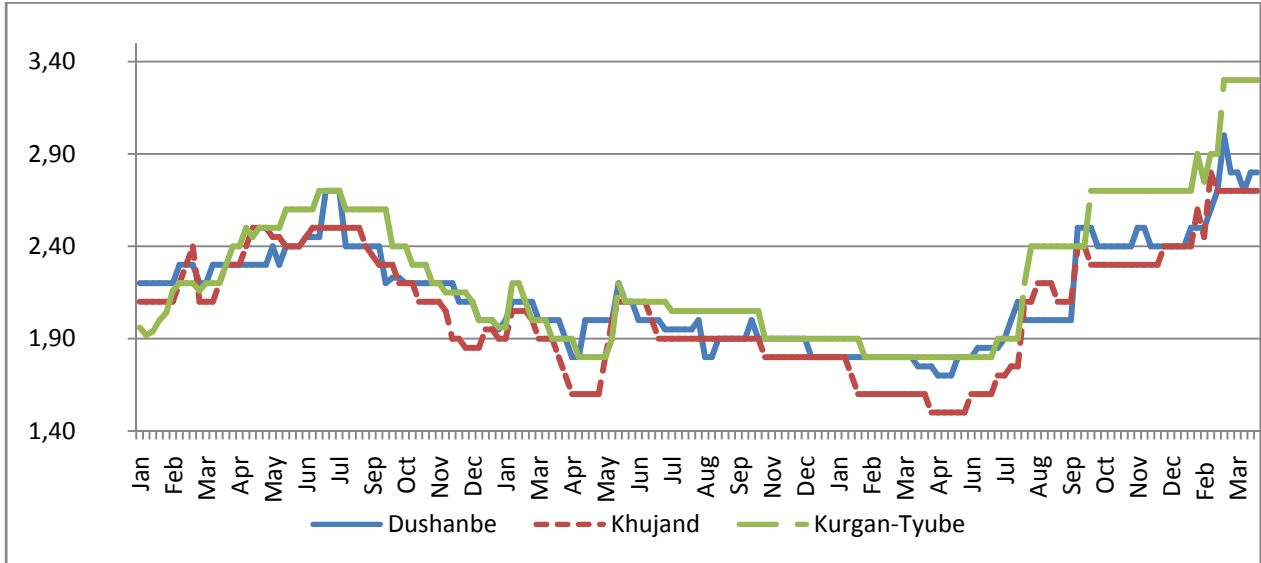
4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1 Food⁸

1st Grade Wheat Flour

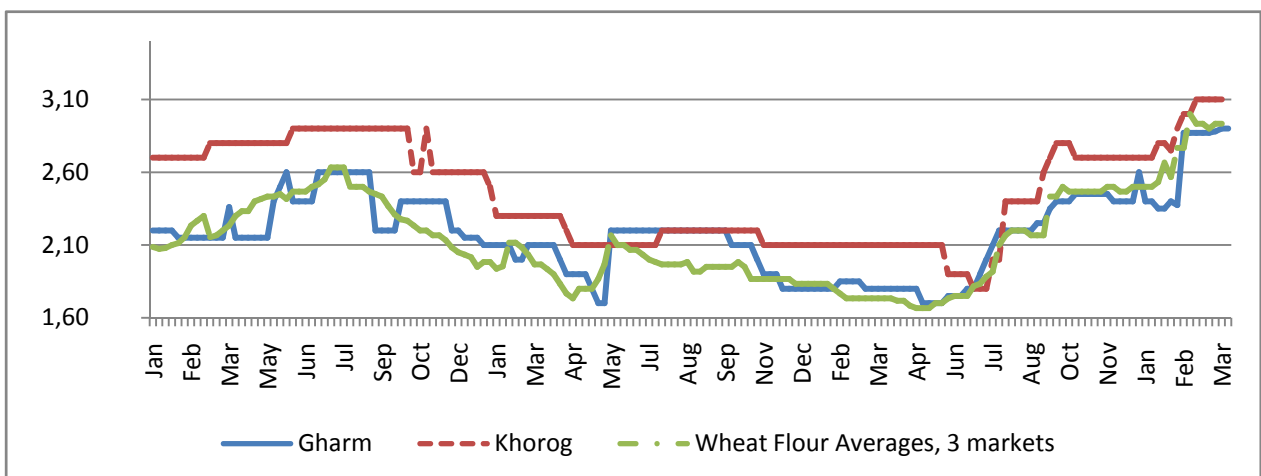
The first table below shows prices for the 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube from January 2008 to late March 2011. Wheat flour prices in March remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets compared to February and fluctuated in Dushanbe market. Prices in all three markets remained above or close the highest level since January 2008.

1st Grade Wheat Flour, TJS/kg, Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 - March 2011



The table 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 prices in Khorog and Gharm remained at historical highs in March. Prices in Khorog remained unchanged compared to February 2011 and higher than the average in three large markets. Prices in Gharm increased slightly, but remained below the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube markets.

1st Grade Wheat Flour, TJS/kg, Gharm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 – March 2011



⁸ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/ and are not adjusted for inflation.

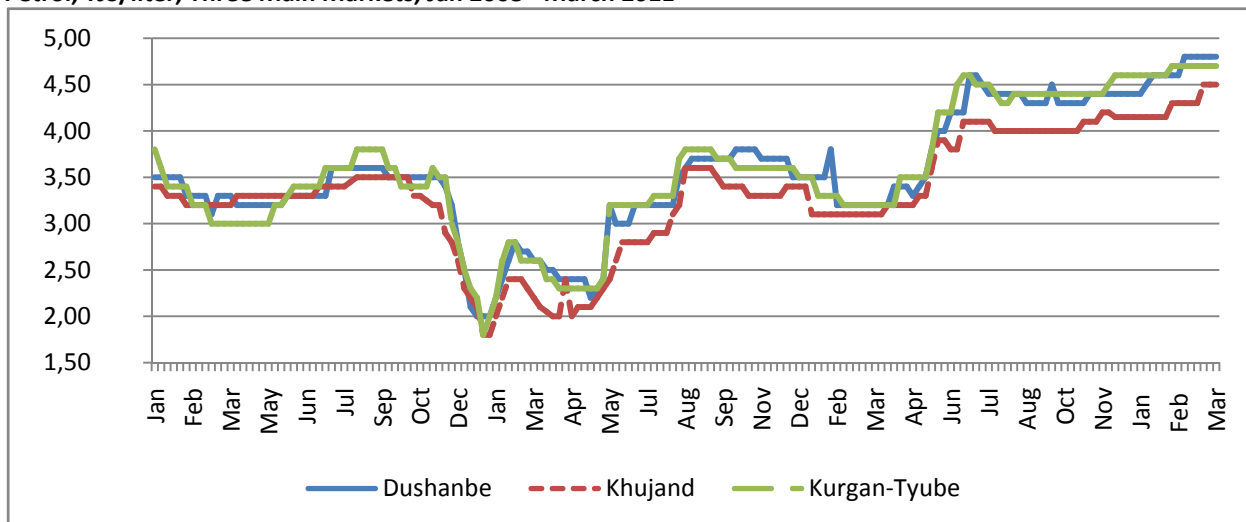
4.2 Fuel Prices

March petrol prices increased in Khujand and remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Dushanbe compared to February. Diesel prices increased in all three markets. Tajikistan imported 62,012 tons of oil products from Russia in the first two months in 2011.

According to information posted on the Russian Customs Service's website⁹ the export duty on light oil for countries which are not members of the Customs Union has increased from US\$244.6 to US\$283.9 from April 1, 2011. Tajikistan was exempted from paying Russian export duty on light oil exports from 1995 to 2010 but this exemption was canceled last May. Tajikistan and Russia are continuing to discuss how to rescind imposition of export duties.¹⁰ Export duty increases are expected to trigger fuel price increases in Tajikistan and contribute to increased prices for food and non-food items.

The Government is in the process of diversifying fuel sources for Tajikistan in view of the increases in prices for Russian-sourced petrol and diesel. In 2010, Tajikistan imported 630,000 tons (435 million USD) of oil products, of which 90% were sourced from Russia. For the first two months of 2011, 16.4% of imports were from Turkmenistan and the remainder from Russia. (Source: News.TJ, Issue 58, 31 March 2011)¹¹.

Petrol, TJS/liter, Three Main Markets, Jan 2008 - March 2011



4.3 Locust Prevention Campaign

The Ministry of Agriculture reports a meeting was held at the end of March to discuss locust prevention measures in Tajikistan with participation of United Nations Food Agriculture Program (UN FAO), Ministry of Finance, CoES, and representatives of district authorities. In late March, locust emerged in Rumi, Shartuz, Kabadian, Jilikul Districts as well as in pasture lands in Rudaki and Tursunzade districts. The UN FAO said they would provide technical and financial assistance to support chemical and mechanical treatment. In 2010, locusts emerged on 105,000 hectares¹².

⁹ <http://www.customs.ru/en/news/>

¹⁰ <http://news.tj/en/news/russia-again-raises-gas-tariffs-tajikistan>

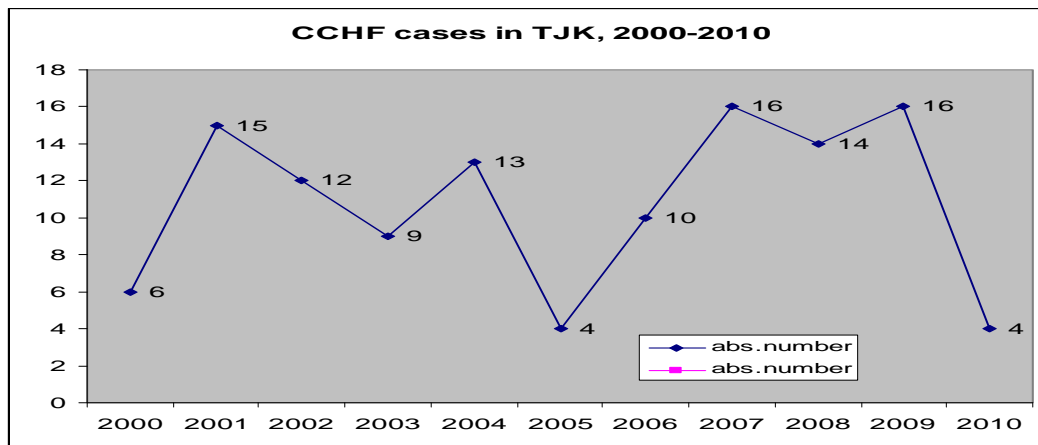
¹¹ <http://news.tj/en/news/tajikistan-increases-fuel-imports-turkmenistan>

¹² <http://news.tj/ru/news/v-tadzhikistane-startoval-ocherednoi-sezon-borby-s-saranchoi>

5. HEALTH

Report from World Health Organization indicate cases of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic fever¹³ (CCHF) in endemic areas in the Khatlon Province districts of Dangara, Baljuvan, Temurmalik, Sarband, Shaartuz, and Kabadian, as well as in Direct Rule Districts in Fayzabad, Rudaki, and Tursundzade. This disease needs further monitoring. The graph below shows morbidity cases of CCHF disease in Tajikistan.

Morbidity of CCHF in Tajikistan, 1997 – 2010



6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1 General Trends

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January and February 2011 equaled 2.7 billion Tajik Somoni (605.1 million USD), 6.3% more than same period in 2010. GDP in February equaled 1.3 billion Tajik Somoni (291.4 million USD). The consumer price index since the beginning of 2011 was 103.3%, including food - 104.9%, non food items - 100.5% and services - 101.6%. The monthly average inflation rate in the consumer sector since January equaled 1.7%, 1.1% higher compared to the same period in 2010.

The cost of a food basket for one person increased in February by 2.4% compared to January 2011 and equaled 119.8 Tajik Somoni (26.85 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 228.8 Tajik Somoni (51.28 USD) at current prices.

In the short-term, price increases for both imported and locally-manufactured goods may require administrative interference at consumer market. Government action to curb further rise of prices by releasing food reserves to the market in February did not stabilize the prices at consumer level.

In February there was excess of domestic cumulative expenditures over cumulative revenues totaling 121 million USD. In other words, the cost of imported goods exceeded income from exported goods, leading to an increased demand for foreign currency and a drop in the value of the Tajik Somoni. Exports of goods in February were 127.3 million USD

¹³ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs208/en/>

(decreased by 7.1% or 9.8 million USD) and imports of goods were 248.3 million USD (increased by 1.8% or 4.3 million USD) compared to January 2011.

Foreign sales turnover in January and February 2011, including electricity and natural gas imports, was 756.6 million USD, which is 46.5% higher compared to the same period in 2010. The sales balance in February had deficit of 227.8 million USD.

Foreign sales turnover with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was 42.4% (320.5 million USD) and with other countries was 57.6% (436.1 million USD). The sales balance had a deficit with CIS totaled 254.6 million USD, while with other countries there was a surplus of 26.8 million USD. Foreign sales turnover in February 2011 increased by 50.1% compared to February 2010. A Non-diversified export/import model in the economy shows high dependence on market conditions in far abroad countries and market supply of CIS. Goods are mainly being exported to Turkey (47.7%), China (17.5%), Latvia (7.9%), Iran (4.8), Russia (4.2%) and Afghanistan (3.9%). Goods are mainly imported from Russia (25.2%), Ukraine (12.4%), Kazakhstan (12.0%), China (9.4%), USA (5.7%), Iran (4.9%), Turkmenistan (3.5%) and Turkey (2.5%).

The situation in tax and monetary sectors remained complicated. The total size of state budget during January and February 2011 equaled 1.05 billion Tajik Somoni (235.3 million USD) or 38.8% of GDP. Indirect taxes equaled 62.4% of the total of all tax income and direct revenue taxes totaled 13.2%.

There maintains trends of excessive short-term credits over long-term credits, which prevent from long-term investments. Total value of credits let in February was more than 6.2 billion Tajik Somoni (1.3 billion USD), 24.6% higher compared to the same period in 2010.

Local media reports that Uzbekistan increased duty rates for entry and transit of cargos crossing through Uzbekistan to Tajikistan. The duty rate for trucks and buses from Tajikistan increased from US\$90 to US\$103¹⁴. This will likely lead to an increase in prices in Tajikistan and may have an upward pressure specifically on food and fuel prices.

6.2 Population Movement and Migration

In February 2011 total of 45,701 people left Tajikistan compared to 33,765 people in 2010 for the same period. Of those who left, 40,429 were men. A total of 39,003 people traveled by air, 6,401 by rail and the remainder by cars and buses.

In February a total of 32,359 people returned compared to 13,077 people in 2010, including 3,047 were women. A total of 30,596 returnees traveled by air, and the rest by rail.

Departures and Returns of Labor Migrants February 2011				
Region	Left	Returned	Left (%)	Returned (%)
Dushanbe, DRD, GBAO	28,931	21,961	63.3	67.8
Sughd	12,104	5,889	26.5	18.2
Khatlon	4,666	4,509	10.2	13.9
Total	45,701	32,359	100%	100%

¹⁴ <http://www.uzdaily.com/articles-id-13352.htm>

New registration rules¹⁵ introduced in Russia from February 15, 2011 oblige migrants to register according to their residential location (rental apartment, hotel, etc.), not their location of employment, as was the case previously. Detailed information on the new migration legislation can be found in “Statement for migration registration.” In addition, another rule resulting from the new migration legislation allows migrants to stay for 7 days instead of 3 days¹⁶ without registration.

6.3 Employment and Wages

During the first three months of the year, 28.1% of the target for employment was achieved, 32% more than 2010. During the first three months of 2011, a total of 33,118 people were referred to Population Employment Agency and employment was found for 8,065 people. A total of 38,592 vacancies were created by the Government. The unemployment rate in the country is 16.9%, and by region:

- GBAO – 27.2 %,
- Dushanbe – 21.5%,
- Sughd Oblast – 20.4%,
- Khatlon Oblast – 16.2%
- DRD – 8.5%.

Employment Category	Total
Employed by quota	561
Individual work	448
Contractual work	1,588
Education	3,110

The monthly average salary scale as of January 2011 by employment sector is:

- Agriculture - 190.30 Tajik Somoni (42.65 USD)
- Construction - 897 Tajik Somoni (201.05 USD)
- Mining industry - 847 Tajik Somoni (189.85 USD)
- Electricity, gas and water supply - 668 Tajik Somoni (149.73 USD)
- Finance, transportation, communication – 1,233 Tajik Somoni (276.36 USD)
- Real estate - 974 Tajik Somoni (218.31 USD)
- Commercial enterprises - 618 Tajik Somoni (138.52 USD)

The monthly average salary in January 2011 was 410 Tajik Somoni (91.90 USD), 13.9% higher than January 2010.

6.4 Wage Payment Arrears

Cumulative wage payment arrears as of February 1, 2011 were 12 million Tajik Somoni (2.7 million USD). Out of the total arrears 42.4% (5.4 million Tajik Somoni, 1.2million USD) were for January 2011 according to State Statistic Agency data. The greatest arrears are in:

- Construction – 6.2 million Tajik Somoni (1.4 million USD)
- Agriculture and forestry – 4.2 million Tajik Somoni (944.6 thousand USD)
- Processing industry – 1.8 million Tajik Somoni (404.8 thousand USD)

Quarterly information for arrears will be available after April 20th, 2011.

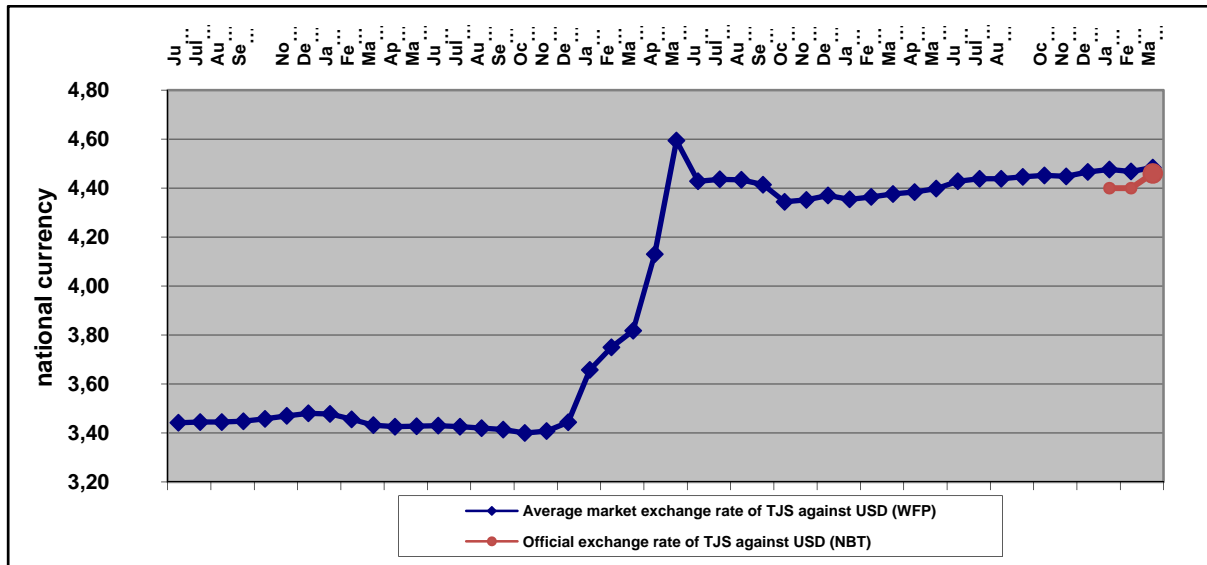
¹⁵ <http://fms45.ru/pressa/1578-s-15-fevralja-2011-g.-vstupajut-v-silu-izmenenija.html>

¹⁶ http://www.fms.gov.ru/press/news/news_detail.php?ID=42724

6.5 Exchange Rate

National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) official rate as of March 31, 2011 was 4.46 Tajik Somoni against one US Dollar. The following chart provides both the official NBT exchange rate and the WFP reported average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan (4.5 Tajik Somoni per 1 USD) as of end of March¹⁷. The value of national currency dropped by 1.3% in February and 3.3% since the beginning of the year against the US Dollar.

Exchange Rate: Tajik Somoni against US dollar, June 2007 – March 2011



6.6 Remittances¹⁸

The State Statistics Agency is now reporting economic data on a quarterly basis. As a result, data on remittances for the first three months of the year will not be available until May 2011.

Please see the **February 2011 Risk Monitoring and Warning Report** at http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/disaster_management/compound_crisis/early_warning_indicators/ for the latest available information on remittances.

¹⁷ http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

¹⁸ The National Bank of Tajikistan

Annex A. Weather Forecast for April 2011**Khatlon Province and Lower Elevations, Direct Rule Districts (DRD)**

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2 to 3⁰C above normal. At lower elevations, temperatures are expected to be 19 to 21⁰C, in the foothills, 15 to 17⁰C.

The coldest weather is expected in the beginning of April with daytime temperatures 7 to 12⁰C and nighttime temperatures 2 to 7⁰C. Daytime temperatures in the foothills are expected to be 7 to -2⁰C and nighttime temperatures 2 to -3⁰C.

During the rest of the month the temperatures are expected to range from 20 to 32⁰C at lower elevations during daytime, and up to 35⁰C in the south of the country. Nighttime temperatures at lower elevations are expected to range from 8 to 20⁰C. Temperatures in the foothills are expected to range from 17 to 30⁰C during daytime and from 7 to 17⁰C during nighttime.

Monthly precipitation is expected below normal: at lower elevations in Khatlon Province the normal is 28.5 - 133.8 mm, in the foothills, 165.9 - 193.9 mm, at lower elevation in Direct Rule Districts, 94 - 114.6 mm. Partly cloudy weather with precipitation (rains and thunderstorms) and wind speeds 54 – 72 km/h (15-20 m/s) can be expected at times during April.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2 to 3⁰C above normal. At lower elevations, temperatures are expected to be 17 to 19⁰C and at higher elevations, 7 to 10⁰C.

The coldest weather is expected in the beginning of April with daytime temperatures 3 to 8⁰C and nighttime temperatures 1 to 6⁰C. Daytime temperatures at higher elevations are expected to be 6 to -1⁰C and nighttime temperatures will be 0 to -5⁰C.

During the rest of the month the temperatures at lower elevations are expected to range from 18 to 32⁰C during daytime and from 8 to 19⁰C at night. At higher elevations the temperatures are expected to range from 9 to 23⁰C during daytime and from 2 to 7⁰C during nighttime.

Monthly precipitation is expected below normal: at lower elevations normal is 18 - 50 mm, at higher elevations normal is 46 - 60 mm.

There will be partly cloudy weather with occasional rains during the month. Wind speeds will be up to 54 to 72 km/h (15-20 m/s). Thunderstorms can be expected during the second and third decade,.

Mountainous Regions of DRD and Western Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C above normal with temperatures 10 to 15⁰C.

The coldest weather is expected in the beginning of April with daytime temperatures 5 to 10⁰C and nighttime temperatures 0 to 5⁰C. In some locations at higher elevations in DRD the temperatures will be 0 to -5⁰C. During the rest of the month the daytime temperatures will range from 14 to 27⁰C, and nighttime temperatures will range from 3 to 14⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below normal. In some locations at higher elevations in DRD precipitation is expected to be within normal; in Western GBAO normal is 42.1- 49 mm, in DRD normal is 42- 166.8 mm.

There will be partly cloudy weather during the month with precipitation (mainly rains). While raining the wind speed will be 65 – 83 km/h (18-23 m/s).

Eastern GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C above normal with temperatures 3 to -1⁰C.

The coldest weather is expected in the beginning of the month with daytime temperatures 3 to -2⁰C and nighttime temperatures -10 to -15⁰C. During the rest of the month the daytime temperatures will range from 5 to 17⁰C and nighttime temperatures will range from 3 to -8⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be near normal (normal is 7 - 11 mm).

There will be partly cloudy weather with light precipitation (snow, wet snow, rain) during the month.

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 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.



Risk Monitoring and Warning System

Contact:

UNDP DRMP

earlywarning.tj@undp.org

37/1 Bokhtar Street, "VEFA" Center

7th floor, suite 702

Dushanbe, Tajikistan

The report is available at:

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