

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2011





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

The Information Management and Analytical Center reports that snow, frost and avalanches can be expected in December.

WEATHER

Average temperatures in December 2011 are expected to be 1 to 2°C above long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations in Direct Rule Districts (DRD); 2°C above long term averages at lower elevations in Sughd Province, 1°C below long term averages at higher elevations in Sughd Province, and 2°C below long term averages at higher elevations in DRD, western and eastern Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO). Precipitation is expected to be above long term averages except in eastern GBAO.

ENERGY SECURITY

Precipitation in November contributed to increased water inflows into the Nurek Cascade, increased water releases and increased electricity production.

FOOD SECURITY

Assessments indicate that food security issues may be emerging in eastern Khatlon Province. The January 2011 IPC will be used to gain a better understanding of emerging trends. Overall, good wheat production in Kazakhstan appears to be contributing to lower flour priced in Tajikistan, while fuel prices show no clear trend.

ECONOMY

Damage to a rail bridge in Uzbekistan on 16-17 November 2011 halted some rail traffic to Tajikistan. The impact of the halt in traffic needs close monitoring to assess possible impacts on food security and economic conditions in general. Remittances are at record levels and expected to be close to 3 billion USD for 2011. Recent tensions in Russia may, however, resulting in lower than expected remittances in November and possible impacts need further monitoring.

Contents

GENERAL TRENDS.....	2
1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS	4
1.1 Hazard Events in November 2011.....	4
2. WEATHER CONDITIONS	4
2.1 Forecast for December 2011.....	4
2.2 Weather Summary for November 2011	5
3. ENERGY.....	6
3.1 Electricity Production	6
3.2 Electricity Consumption	6
3.3 Natural Gas & Coal	7
3.4 Coal.....	8
3.5 Reservoir Levels.....	8
4. FOOD SECURITY	10
4.1 Food Security Reports	10
4.2 Cereal Prices	11
4.3 Fuel Prices	12
5. HEALTH	13
6. ECONOMIC TRENDS.....	13
6.1 Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan	13
6.2 General Trends	14
6.3 Population Movement/Migration.....	15
6.4 Employment	16
6.5 Exchange Rate	16
6.6 Remittances.....	16
ANNEX A Weather Forecast for December – 2011	18
ANNEX B	19
Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to November 2011) (GW)	19
ANNEX C	19
Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to November 2011) (GW)	19

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 snow, frost and avalanches are the major natural hazards events can be expected in December 2011. There is a risk of water level increases in the Yokh Su and Kizil Su Rivers should it rain heavily.

1.1 Hazard Events in November 2011

IMAC/CoES reported 4 hazard events in November 2011 as indicated below.

November 5

- Avalanche in Ughuk village, Ghonchi District, two people and 400 sheep killed.

November 26

- Strong winds in Nosiri Khusrva District leading to damaged to roofs of houses, the cultural center, schools #1 and #10, and the hospital.

November 27-28

- Rain and snow in Jirgatal and Alga Jamoats (Jirgatal District) damaged two houses and affected 23 people.

Note that severe weather, including snowfall, also is reported to have damaged crops between 7 and 11 November in parts of Tajikistan. Full reports on this damage have not yet been issued (also see **Section 4.1**, below).

Between 2009 and 2010, statistics indicate that 9 disasters occurred in November, including an avalanche, landslide, strong winds, rain and heavy snow.

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for December 2011¹



Monthly average temperatures in December 2011 are expected to be

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

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts precipitation being above long term averages in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces and at higher elevations in DRD and western GBAO. Precipitation in eastern GBAO is expected to be below long term averages.

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.

Expected monthly average minimum and maximum day and nighttime temperatures in December 2011 by region are:

Region	 (°C)	 (°C)
Lower elevations in Khatlon Province	4 to 16 ⁰ C	8 to -3 ⁰ C
Foothills in Khatlon Province	3 to 14 ⁰ C	-2 to -8 ⁰ C
Lower elevations in Sughd Province	1 to 13 ⁰ C	1 to 6 ⁰ C
Higher elevations in Sughd Province	6 to -3 ⁰ C	-2 to -14 ⁰ C
Higher elevations in DRD and Western GBAO	10 to -1 ⁰ C	0 to -15 ⁰ C
Eastern GBAO	-3 to -15 ⁰ C	-11 to -15 ⁰ C

Average precipitation by region in December 2011 is expected to be:

Region	Average
Lower elevations in Khatlon Province	18 – 66 mm
Foothills in Khatlon Province	77mm
Lower elevations in Sughd Province	15 – 18 mm
Higher elevations in Sughd Province	10 – 22 mm
Western GBAO	26 – 52 mm
DRD	37 – 72 mm
Eastern GBAO	4 – 12 mm

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

2.2 Weather Summary for November 2011

Weather conditions in November were moderately chilly with intense precipitation. Monthly average temperatures were generally 1 to 2°C below long term averages. The exceptions were in western GBAO, where temperatures were 1 to 2°C above long term averages, and in eastern GBAO where temperatures were 3 to 5°C above long term averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations and in the foothills throughout the country were 5 to 9°C, at higher elevations -1 to 4°C. In eastern GBAO the temperatures were -3 to -8°C.

Monthly average precipitation was above long term average in most of the regions. The most significant precipitation occurred on November 4, between November 8 and 9, and between 24 and 27 November, with up to 50 mm per 24 hours on 27 November. (See **Annex A** for more information.)

Percent of Average Precipitation in November 2011 Compared to 30-year Average (1960-1990)

Area of Tajikistan	%
Khatlon Province	430-540
Sughd Province	260-750
Lower elevations, Direct Rule Districts	460-510
Higher elevations in DRD	370-930
Western GBAO	405-575
Eastern GBAO	150-509

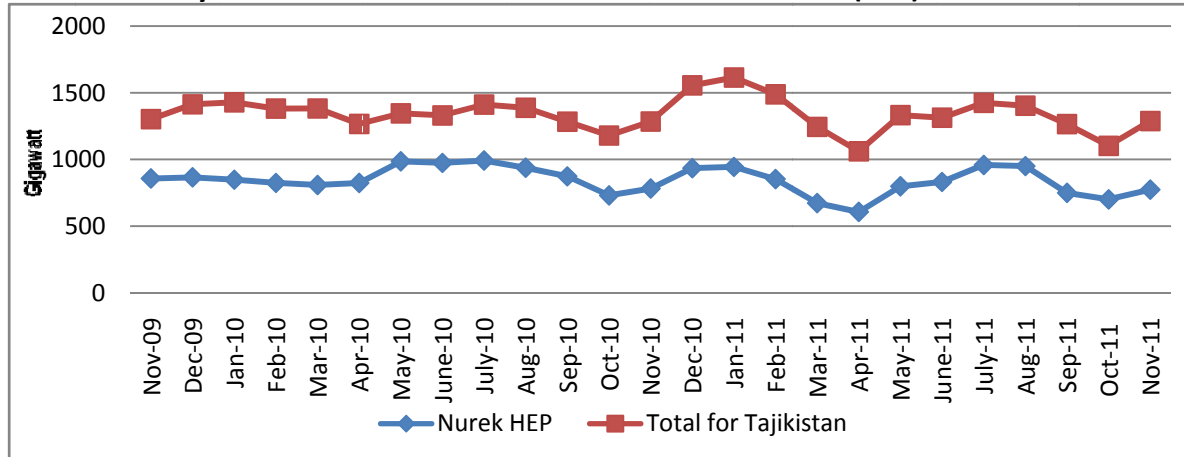
3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Production

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in November 2011 was 1,289 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 42.9 GW per day. Electricity production in November increased by 14.4% (186 GW) compared to October 2011 (see **Annex B**). More than average precipitation in November (see **Section 2.2**) contributed to increased water inflows to the Nurek Cascade and increased water releases contributing to increased electricity production during November (see **Section 3.5**, below).

The increase in electricity production in November 2011 follows similar increases in electricity production in November 2009 and 2010 when compared to October levels. The reason for these increases during a period of normal production reductions is not yet clear.

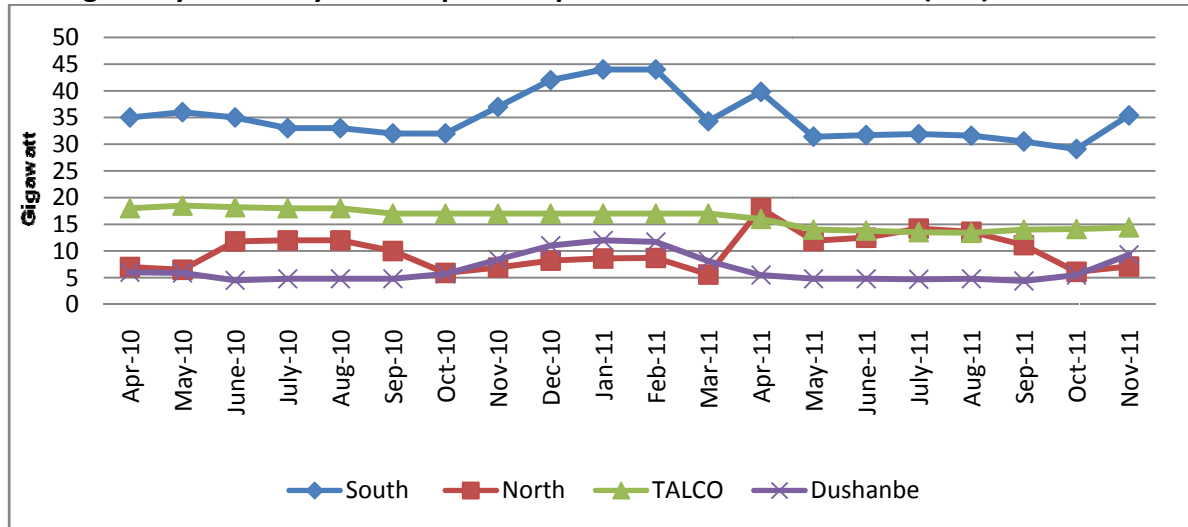
Total Electricity Production - November 2009 – November 2011 (GW)



3.2 Electricity Consumption²

Average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is indicated in the following table. Total electricity consumption in November was 1,276 GW (see **Annex C**). In November, electricity consumption was 184 GW more than in October 2011, mainly due to increased production, leading to an increase in electricity at the consumer level. (see **Section 3.1**). Electricity consumption increased in the North, South, and Dushanbe, but remained unchanged at TALCO.

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

Average Daily Electricity Consumption - April 2010 – November 2011 (GW)

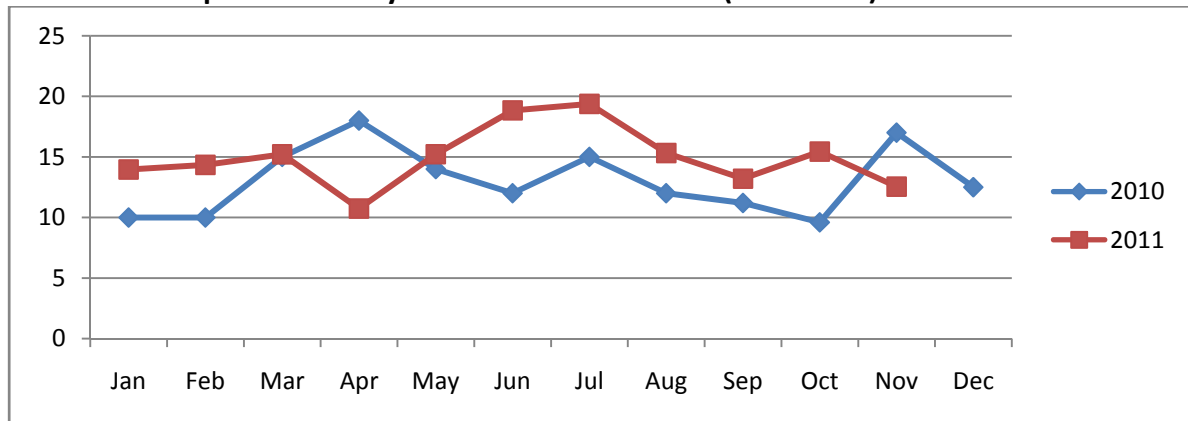
3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in November were 12.54 million m³ (418 thousand m³ per day), 2.9 million m³ less than in October 2011 and 4.7 million m³ less than for the same period in 2010. According to Tajiktransgaz, the major consumer of imported natural gas is the Dushanbe-based Tajikcement.

The price of imported natural gas remained unchanged from October 2011 (311 USD per 1,000 m³). Natural gas imports from January to October 2011 totaled 164.18 million m³, more than in all of 2010, but 15.82 million m³ short the total of 180 million m³ of imports projected for 2011.

Natural Gas Imports by 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

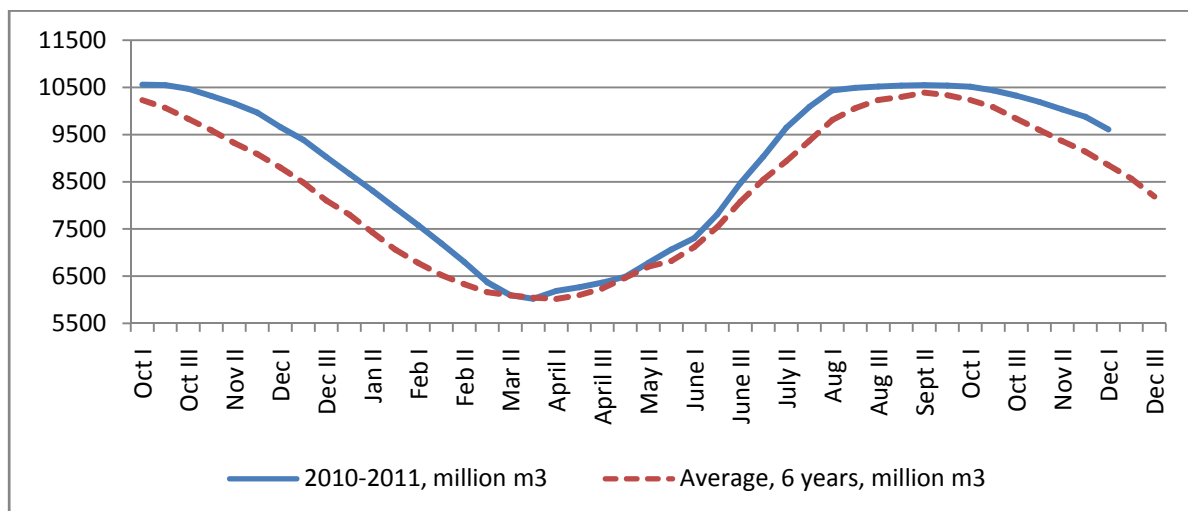
Natural Gas Imports - January 2010 – November 2011 (million m³)**3.4 Coal**

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, a total of 8,300 tons of coal were produced in November 2011. Coal production in November decreased due to the winter season and inaccessibility in mountainous coal mining areas.

3.5 Reservoir Levels³

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the of end of November and early December 2011 compared to average volume over the past six years (2004 to 2010). In late November the water level in Nurek HEP reservoir 906.17 m above sea level and 49.17 m above the “dead level” (857 m).

According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁴, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in early December was 9,609 million m³, 757 thousand m³ more than the six year average volume in early November (8,852 million m³). The higher than average water level is linked to above average precipitation during November and the first 14 days in December .

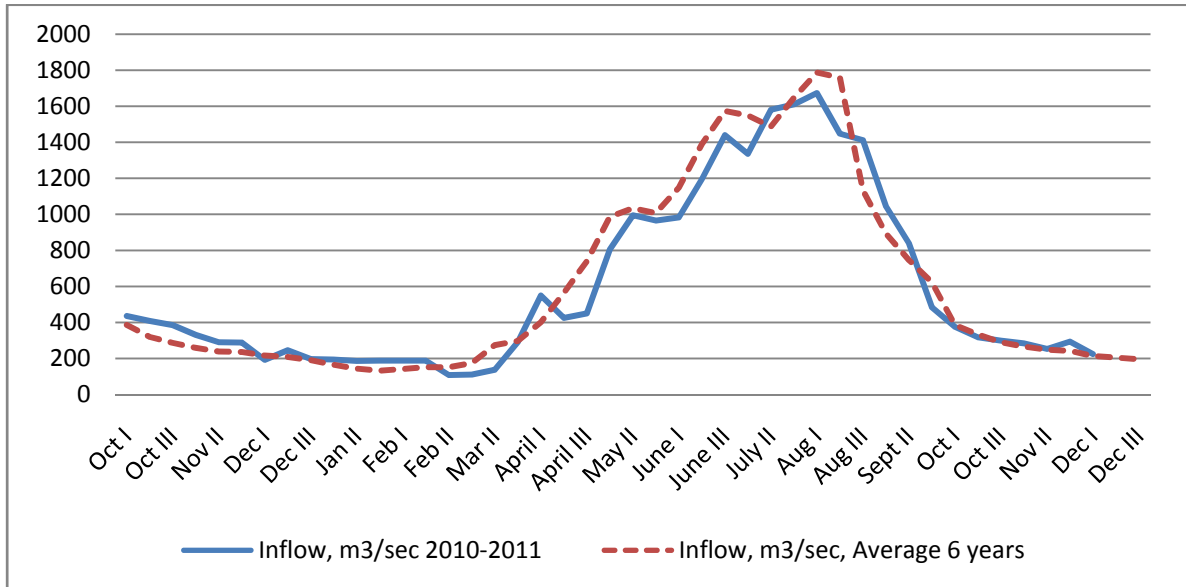
Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)

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).

⁴ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

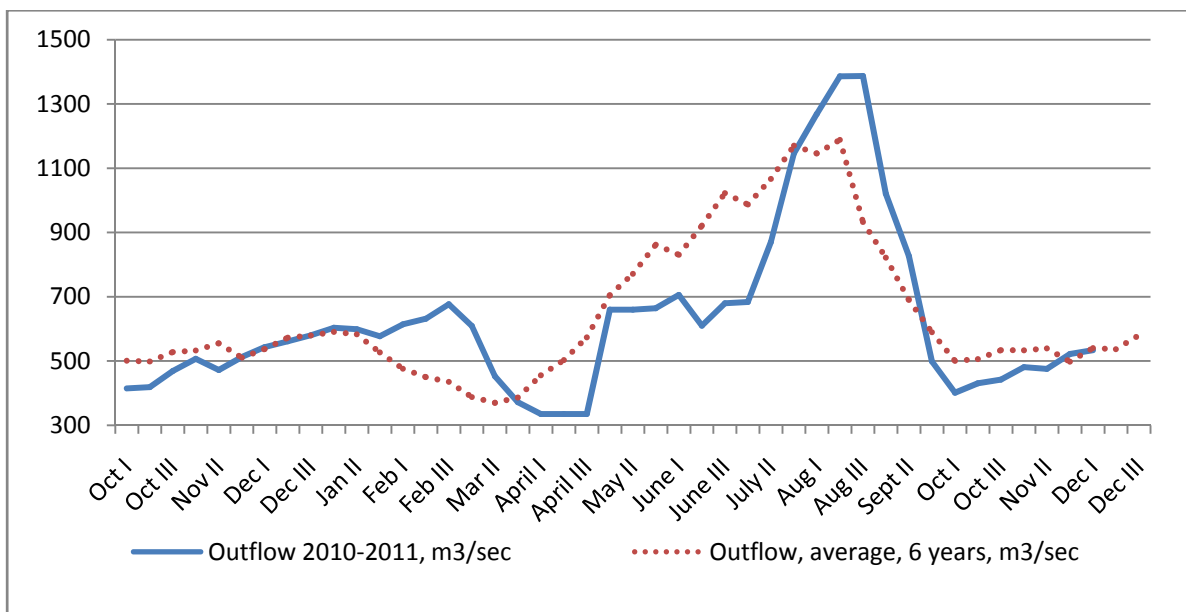
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In early December 2011, the water inflow in Nurek HEP was 224 m³/sec, above the 2004-2010 average of 214.2 m³/sec. Average precipitation and warm temperatures during the rest of winter may contribute to increased water inflows and reduce the draw-down of stored water.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in early December significantly increased when compared to late October and November, from 442 m³/sec up to 534 m³/sec. Average water releases in early December (534 m³/sec) were below the six-year averages (540.2 m³/sec). Below six-year average releases in early December reflect the fact that water inflow decreased during the first two weeks in December, preventing Barki Tojik to release same volume or more water to generate electricity when compared to late November.

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



Energy security during the rest of winter will depend on weather conditions, but stored water levels should assure electricity generation levels similar to past year averages. Warmer and wetter conditions should allow for increased electricity generation, while the opposite could lead to reduced generation.

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1 Food Security Reports

4.1.1 Emerging Food Security Concerns

Save the Children Tajikistan conducted a rapid food security assessment in parts of eastern Khatlon Province following heavy rain and snow between 7 and 11 November which affected agriculture. The assessment indicated that 9,839 households in 8 Districts were affected by the severe weather. Damage reports include 30-40% of drying or not-yet harvested crops being lost, and in mountain areas 20-25% of livestock reported to have frozen to death. To learn more about the assessment please contact Mr. William Lynch (william.lynch@savethechildren.org), Save the Children-Dushanbe.

In late November, the Kulob REACT conducted a rapid food security assessment in 9 communities in Kulyab, Vose and Temurmaliq Districts of eastern Khatlon Province. The assessment was triggered by reports of emerging food security issues and was conducted by Oxfam, Caritas and CoES/Kulob. Further information on the Kulob REACT report can be secured from Mohammad Salim Ghausi, Programme Manager, Oxfam-Tajikistan.

The **Save the Children** and **Oxfam/CoEs/Caritas** reports were discussed at the 13 December 2011 Food Security Cluster meeting and it was agreed that a further assessment of the situation would take place through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification update to be conducted in January 2012.

4.1.2 Food Security System Reports

The November **Famine Early Warning System Network** (FewsNet) **PRICE WATCH: October Food Prices**, states that 2011 wheat harvest in Kazakhstan was the highest on record. Wheat production in Pakistan was also near record levels. Lower cost imports from Kazakhstan have driven down prices for wheat flour in Tajikistan (also see **Section 4.2** below). While wheat and wheat flour prices are down slightly, they remain slightly above last year's prices. Potato prices have dropped with a new harvest entered the market.

Although Russia has reduced gasoline export duties in early October, diesel and gasoline prices increased slightly due to demand for wheat planting activities and the ongoing cotton harvest. It is expected that there will be upward pressure on prices in December, as households build stocks for the winter. Prices for wheat should continue to decline slightly based on good regional wheat availability. Please visit the link to read more:

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

The **World Food Program's Integrated Food Security Phase Classification** report highlights regional food security in Tajikistan in September. The report states that during summer season most households are typically food secure, however smaller harvest compared to last year and gasoline price increases affected food security situation in the country.

A good wheat harvest in Kazakhstan this year (the estimate from USDA is for Kazakhstan's wheat production to be over 90% larger than last year's harvest) will contribute to stable, sufficient supplies of wheat flour to Tajikistan. However, many households may still not be able to enjoy permanent availability of the food in their stocks due to high prices.

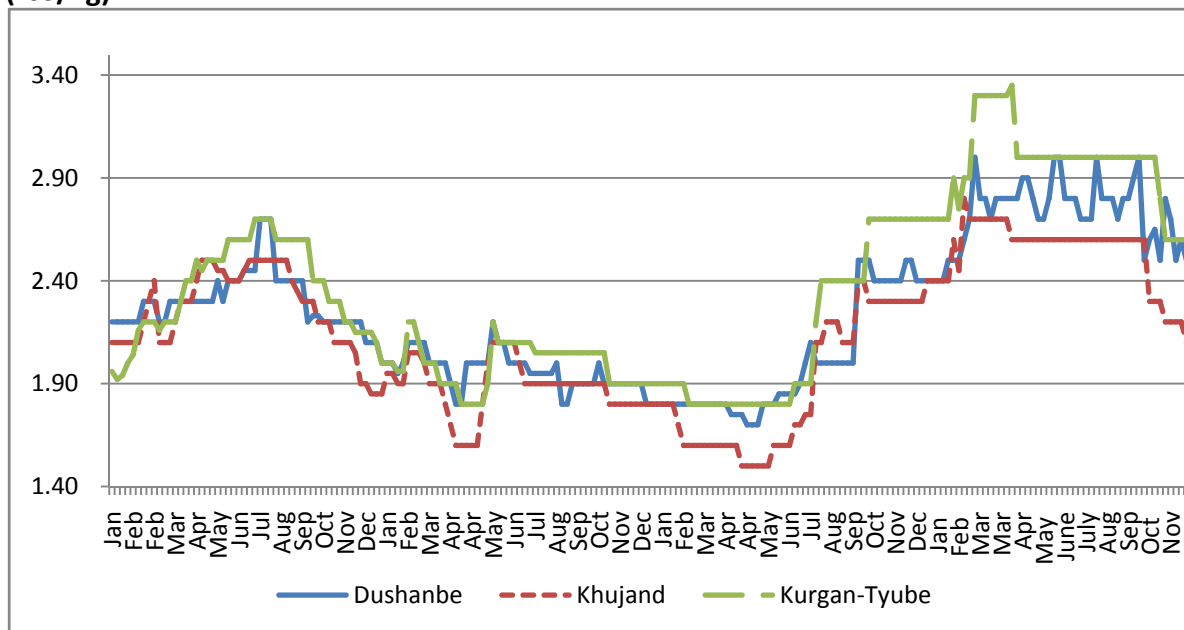
To access the report please contact the WFP office in Dushanbe or visit http://www.ipcinfo.org/country_tajikistan.php.

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 November 2011. Wheat prices in November dropped in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube and Khujand markets compared to October 2011. Wheat flour prices in all three markets are below the highest prices of mid-2008.

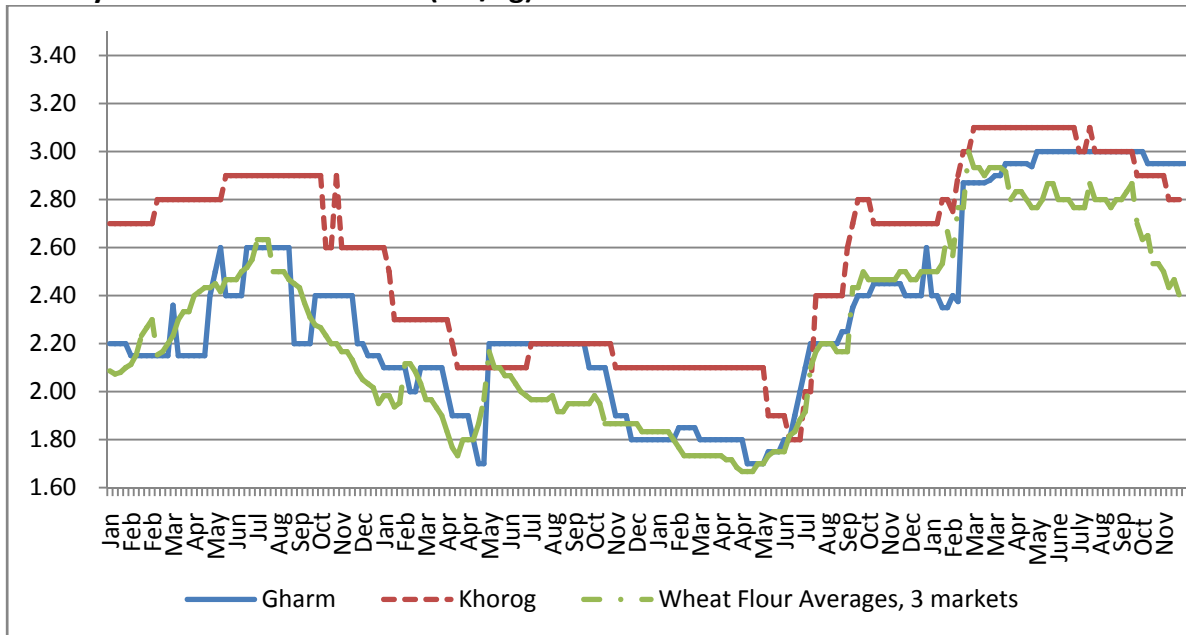
1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – November 2011 (TJS/kg)



The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for the Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube. In November wheat flour prices in Gharm remained unchanged and prices in Khorog dropped compared to October prices. Prices in Gharm are still at historical highs. Average wheat flour price for the three markets (Kurgan-Tube, Dushanbe and Khujand) continued to drop during November and was lower than prices in Khorog and Gharm.

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/

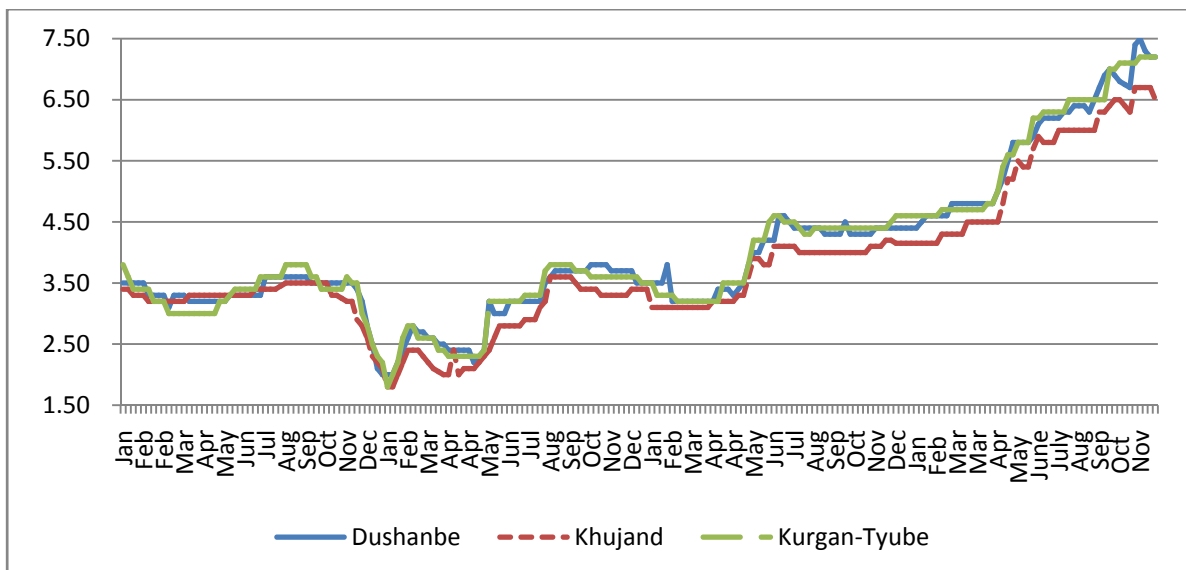
1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – November 2011 (TJS/kg)

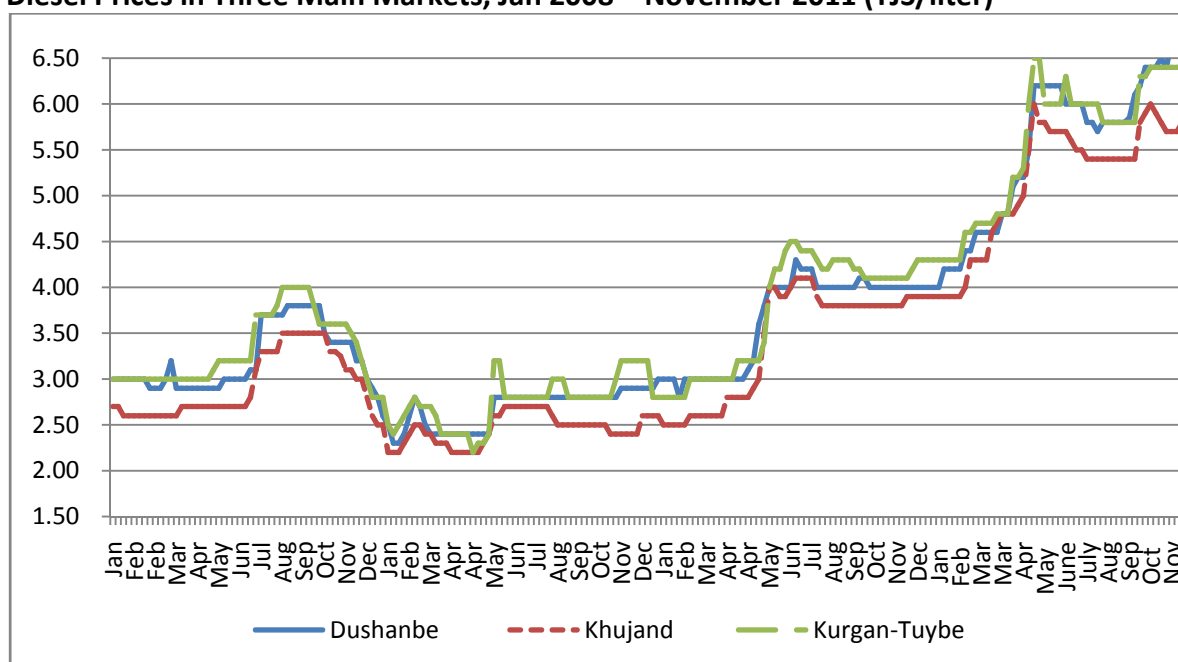


4.3 Fuel Prices

During October, gasoline prices decreased in Dushanbe and Khujand and remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tyube. However, gasoline prices remain close to their highest levels since January 2008. Diesel prices in November decreased in Khujand and remained unchanged in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube markets. Prices for gasoline and diesel remain at their highest level since January 2008. According to Statistics Agency in Tajikistan the price for gasoline in October increased by 6.5% compared to September 2011. Demand for gasoline and diesel are expected to increase, principally due to demand fall-winter planting.

Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – November 2011 (TJS/liter)



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

5. HEALTH

No update.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1 Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan

Tajik Railways (*Rohi Ohani Tojikiston*) reported that rail traffic between Termez, Uzbekistan and Kurgan-Tyube remained stopped as of 9 December 2011. The stoppage was due to damage to a rail bridge between the Uzbek towns of Ghalaba and Amuzang on the night from 16 to 17 November 2011.⁶ According to Tajik Railways more than 320 freight cars bound for Khatlon Province were stranded in Uzbek territory. Tajik Railways has not received information on the extent of the damage to the bridge and it is not clear when the rail traffic will resume.

Delayed Freight Wagons - December 9, 2011

Commodity	Number
Gasoline	35
Diesel	12
Equipment (earthmoving)	90
Fuel and Lubricants	2
Natural Gas	8
Cement	25
Wheat Flour	72

⁶ <http://news.tj/en/news/rail-traffic-between-termez-uzbekistan-and-tajik-city-qurghon-teppa-still-shut-down>

Wheat Grain	26
Other	53
Total	323

Delays in food and non-food items deliveries to Tajikistan may cause shortages in goods domestically and trigger increases in prices. Further monitoring is needed to assess whether the disruption in rail traffic will affect food security and the economy in general.

6.2 General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from January to October 2011 equaled 23 billion Tajik Somoni (4.8 billion USD), an increase of 7.4% when compared to the same period in 2010. GDP in October totaled 3 billion Tajik Somoni (628.2 million USD). The share of goods produced in GDP equaled 55.4%, while the share of services equaled 33.8%, and the share of taxes equaled 10.8%.

From January to October 2011, the industrial production index was 105.1% compared to the same period in 2010. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 37.2%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 2.1%, and the share of the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 0.1%. The share of agriculture in the GDP, from January to October 2011, increased by 8.6% compared to the same period in 2010.

From January to October 2011 the total value of investments increased by 10.1% compared to the same period in 2010. Most of investments (54.8%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 18.1%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.8%, and foreign ownership, 21.3%. The energy sector attracted 28% of total investments. The share of investments going to the energy sector decreased 82.4% compared to the same period in 2010. Of the total investment in the energy sector, 82.7% was provided by the state and private sectors in Tajikistan, and 17.3% by foreign credit. The manufacturing sector attracted 11.4% of total investment, construction – 12.3%, transport and communication – 13.6%, and other types of activities – 34.7%.

The consumer price inflation rate from January to October was 8.9% and food prices increased by 9.9%, non-food items by 6.2%, and for services by 9.9%.

According to the Statistics Agency of Tajikistan, food prices in October decreased by 0.4%, non-food prices increased by 0.7%, and services decreased by 0.1% compared to October 2011. The cost of typical food basket for one person in October was 121.2 Tajik Somoni (25.38 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 257.3 Tajik Somoni (53.88 USD).

Government income from taxes and related sources from January to October 2011 was 6.6 billion Tajik Somoni (1.4 billion USD), or 29% to GDP. Direct tax income in October was 69.7% of this total, and indirect tax income was 6.3%, grants 2.6%, and the remaining 19.7% were investments.

The total value of bank credits issued in October was 4.6 billion Tajik Somoni (963.2 million USD). The value of overdue credits was 479.8 million Tajik Somoni (100.5 million USD), of which 51.5 % is in national currency and 48.9 % is in foreign currency.

From January to October 2011, the trade deficit totaled 1.5 billion USD and increased by 166 million USD compared to September 2011. During the reporting period the foreign trade turnover, including electricity and natural gas, totaled 3.6 billion USD, 21.2% more than during the same period of time in 2010.

Goods exports from January to October 2011 equaled 1,04 billion USD, 11.6% more than during January to October 2010. Goods imports equaled 2.6 billion USD, 25.6% more than during the same period in 2010. Goods exports in October 2011 equaled 104 million USD, 11.6% (10.8 million USD) more than in October 2010. Goods imports in October 2011 equaled 261.3 million USD, 25.6% (53.2 million USD) more than in October 2010.

6.3 Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that a total of 705,425 persons (628,005 male) left Tajikistan and 524,032 persons (62,204 female) returned during the period of January to November, 2011.

Migration To and From of Tajikistan January – November 2011 (persons)

Location	Left	Returned
Dushanbe and Direct Rule Districts	378,461	301,654
GBAO	67	83
Sughd Province	160,510	138,877
Khatlon Province	166,387	83,418
Total	705,425	524,032

Deceased Labor Migrants Returned to Tajikistan, 2010 - 2011

Region of Origin	2010 (person)	2011 (person)
Khatlon Province	238	243
Sughd Province	272	282
GBAO	45	56
DRD	174	147
Dushanbe	77	76
Rasht Valley	15	19
Total	821	823
Cause of Death		
Murder	82	86
Suicide	20	19
Car accident	86	95
Disease/illness	317	316
Accident (work related)	224	212
Building Fire	0	4
Intoxication	11	13
Undetermined reason	65	57
Drowned	13	19

Explosion	3	2
Total	821	823

Out the total deceased labor migrants to date in 2011, **760** were male and **63** were female.

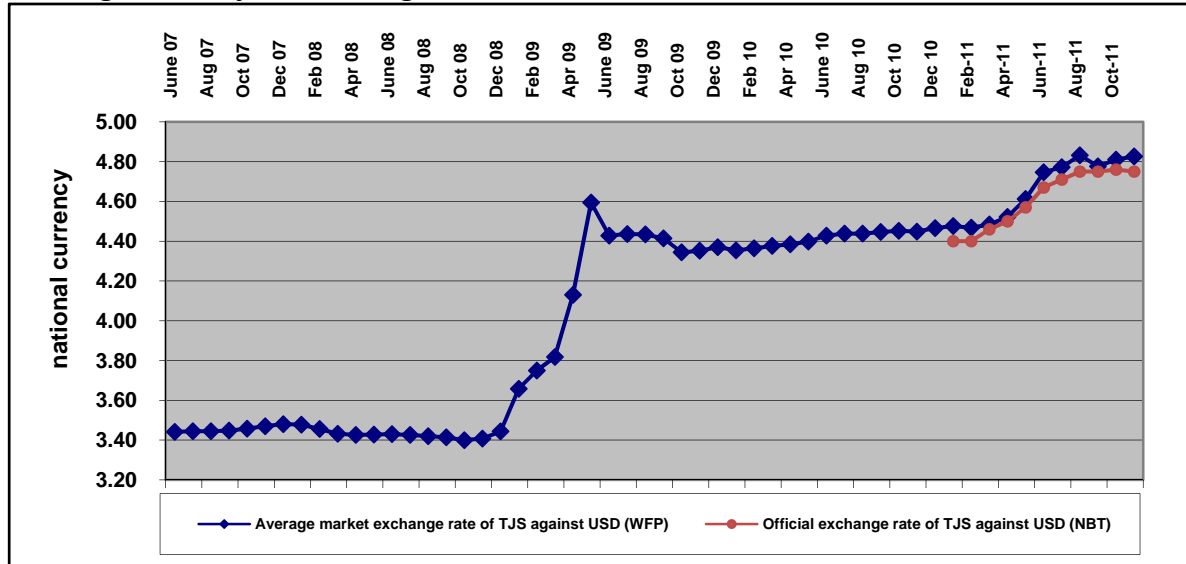
6.4 Employment

No update.

6.5 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 November 30, 2011 was 4.75 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan on November 30, 2011 of 4.83 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – November 2011



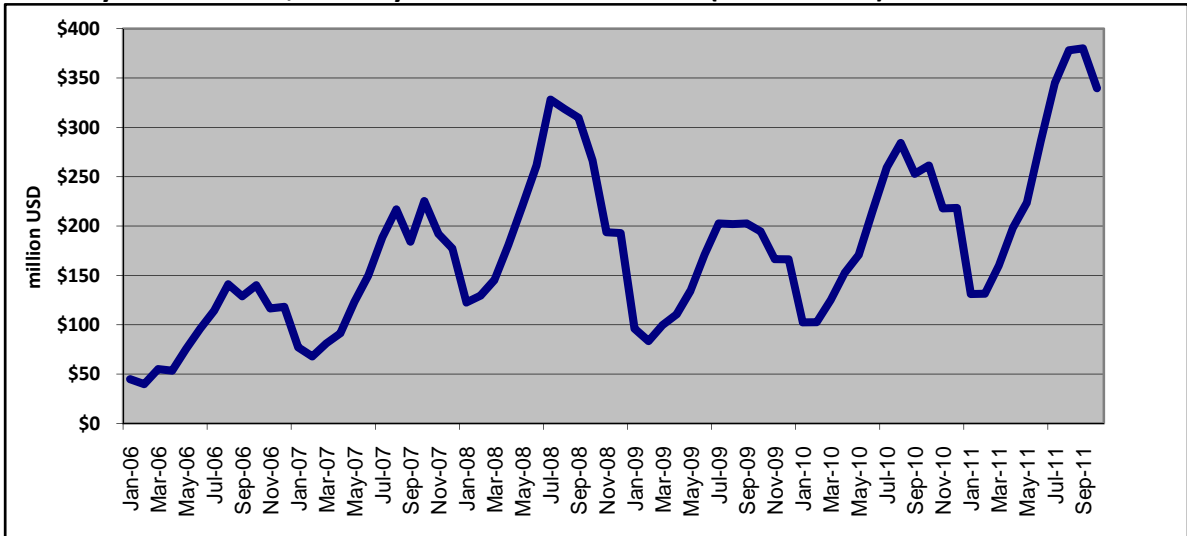
6.6 Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in October totaled 397 million USD, 30% higher than for the same period in 2010. To date, total recorded remittances have exceeded previous year-to-date totals and are forecasted to total close to 3 billion USD for the year.

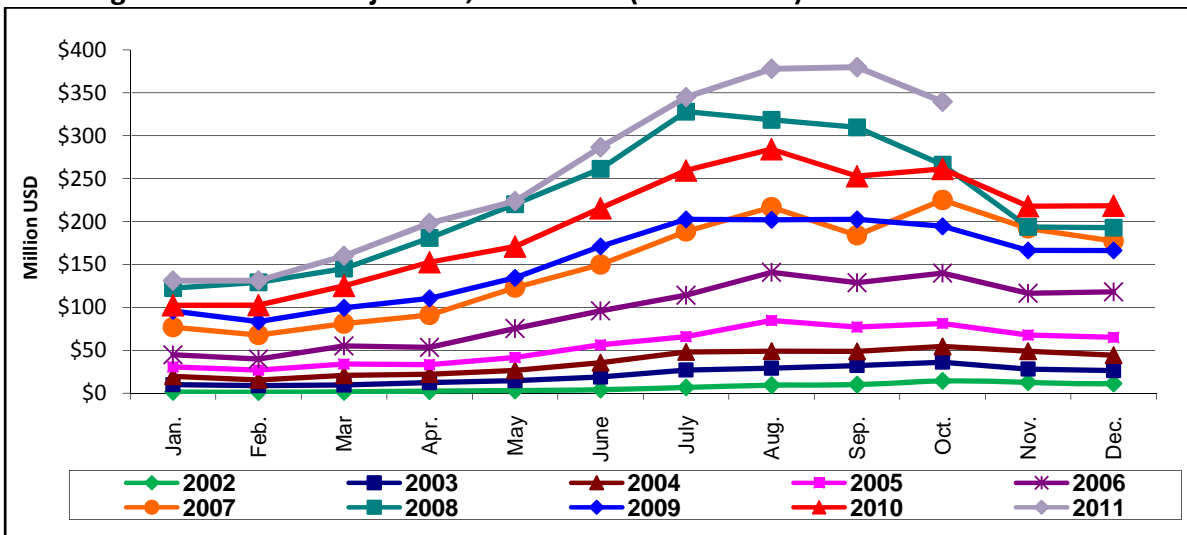
Remittances usually start to decrease in late September dropping through March of the next year. This is linked to seasonal stop of active employment in Russia and Kazakhstan due to cold weather and many labor migrants returning home.

Remittances may also have drop in November due to actions reported to be related to tensions related to a court case of involving two ethnic Russian pilots, including the deportation from Russia of labor migrants from Tajikistan. There have also been reports that labor migrants in Russia stopped sending money via money transfer because of fear being arrested by police.

Monthly Remittances, January 2006 to October 2011 (Million USD)



Inflowing Remittances in Tajikistan, 2002-2011 (million USD)





ANNEX A

Weather Forecast for December – 2011

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be at or 1 to 2^oC above long term averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 5 to 6^oC, and in the foothills temperatures will be 2 to 4^oC.

Monthly average daytime temperatures at lower elevations will range from 4 to 16^oC and nighttime temperatures will range from 8 to -3^oC. Average daytime temperatures in the foothills will range from 3 to 14^oC and nighttime temperatures will range from -2 to -8^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 18 – 66 mm and in the foothills is 77 mm. Wind speeds will be 65 – 83 km/h. There will be fog.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be 2^oC above long term averages and at higher elevations 1^oC below long term averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 3 to 5^oC, and at higher elevations -3 to -5^oC.

Monthly average daytime temperatures at lower elevations will range from 13 to 1^oC and nighttime temperatures will range from 6 to 1^oC. Monthly average daytime temperatures at higher elevations will range from 6 to -3^oC and nighttime temperatures will range from -2 to -14^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations ranges from 15 to 18 mm, and at higher elevations 10 to 22 mm. Wind speeds will be 65 – 83 km/h. There will be fog.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2^oC below long term averages.

Monthly average daytime temperatures will range from 10 to -1^oC and nighttime temperatures will range from 0 to -15^oC. At higher elevations in Direct Rule Districts, the average nighttime temperatures will be -7 to -9^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long term averages. Average precipitation in western GBAO is 26 to 52 mm, and DRD is 37 to 72 mm.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2^oC below long term averages.

Monthly average daytime temperatures will range from -3 to -15^oC, and nighttime temperatures will range from -11 to -25^oC.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be at or below long term averages with average precipitation ranging from 4 to 12 mm.

Weather Summary in November - 2011

The warmest temperatures were recorded between November 5 – 7 and 12 – 13, with daytime temperatures at lower elevations in Khatlon Province and Direct Rule Districts ranging between 21 and 24^oC; at lower elevations in Sughd Province where temperatures

ranged between 15 to 16°C; in western GBAO, where temperatures ranged between 10 to 17°C and in eastern GBAO, where temperatures ranged between 1 to 5°C

The coldest temperatures were recorded during between November 8 – 9 and 26 – 28 with daytime temperatures at lower elevations 3 to -2°C and nighttime temperatures 0 to -4°C. In most regions at lower elevations and in the foothills the average temperatures were 6 to 9°C below long term averages.

Precipitation at lower elevations and in the foothills occurred during 15 – 16 days in the month (average precipitation at lower elevations totals 7 – 13 days. Precipitation at higher elevations occurred during 13 – 24 days (average precipitation at higher elevations totals 9 – 17 days).

ANNEX B

Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to November 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
Sep-11	750	1,266
Oct-11	701	1,103
Nov-11	774	1289

ANNEX C

Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to November 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
Sep-11	30.5	11.1	14	4.4
Oct-11	29.1	6.1	14.1	5.5
Nov-11	35.4	7.1	14.4	9.3

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 Monitoring and Early Warning Center at MEDT are not responsible for the quality or accuracy of the data provided by external sources or the analysis contained in this report.

Contact information:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan
37, Bokhtar St, 5th floor, room # 506. Dushanbe 734002
Tajikistan
Tel: (992 37) 227-36-04
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org

UNDP Disaster Risk Management Program
Monitoring and Early Warning Unit
37/1, Bokhtar Str., 7th floor, suite 702,
“VEFA” Business Center. Dushanbe 734019
Tel: (992 47) 6005925
Mobile: (992 98) 534-96-44
e-mail: earlywarning.TJ@undp.org

The report is available at:

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