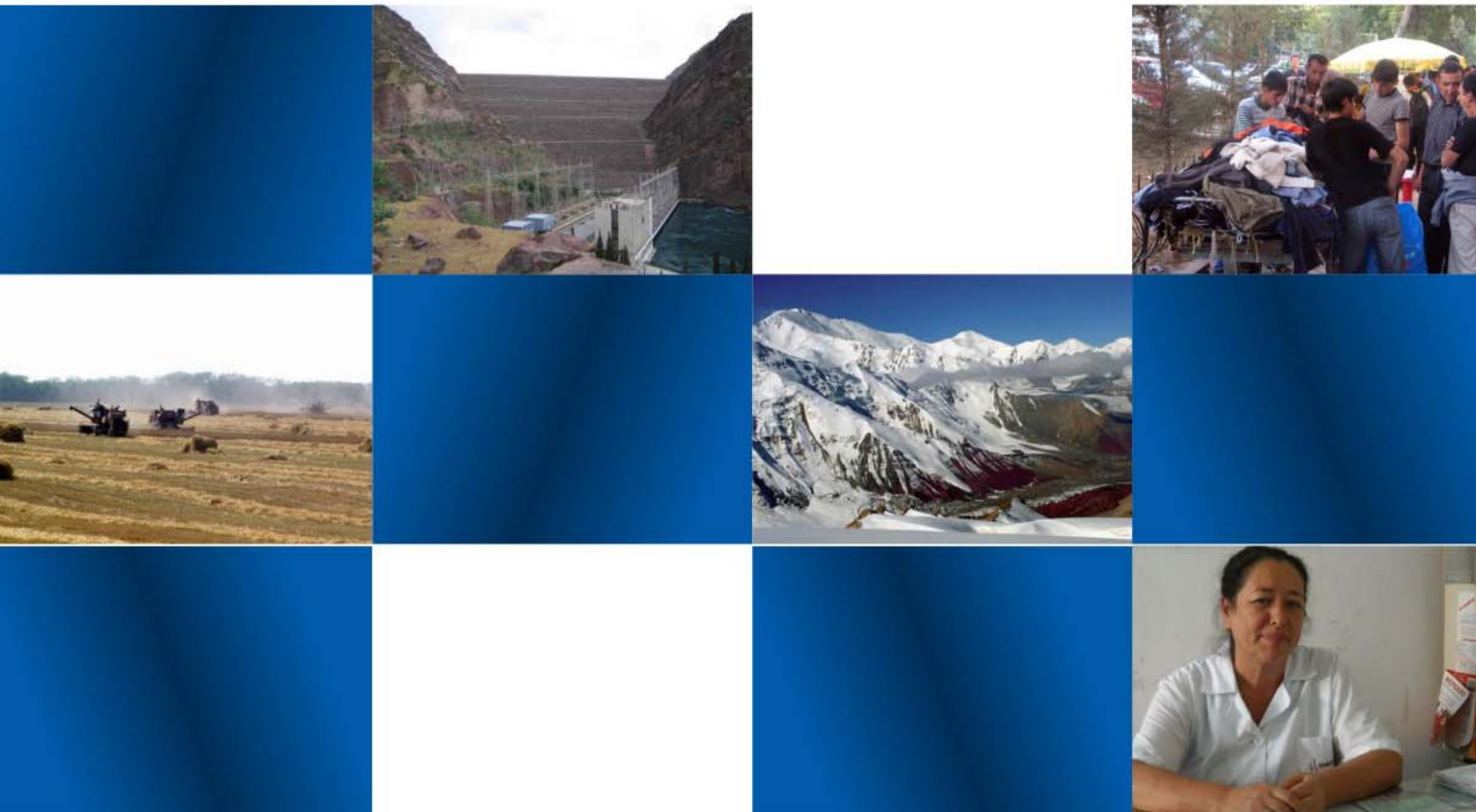


Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

JANUARY 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

Heavy snowfall, frost and avalanches are the major natural hazards events that can be expected in January 2012, according to the Information Management and Analysis Center (IMAC) at the Committee of Emergency Situations.

WEATHER

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts precipitation will be close to long term averages in Khatlon, Sughd Provinces and eastern GBAO and close to or above long term averages at higher elevations of DRD and western GBAO. Monthly average temperatures in January 2012 are expected to be 1 to 2°C below long term averages mostly in all the regions.

ENERGY SECURITY

Above average water supplies in Nurek indicate better than average energy security for Tajikistan in the coming months, although conditions can change due to dryer than normal or colder than normal weather. Barki Tojik reports that electricity generation in December 2011 totaled 1,532 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 49.4 GW per day, a 15.9% (243 GW) increase compared to November 2011. Total coal production in 2011 equaled 233,853 tons, which is 33,000 tons more than in 2010.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat prices have continued to decline from historical high in main markets but remain at historical levels in Khorog and Garm. Fuel prices have dropped slightly but remain at historically high levels. The Ministry of Agriculture reports a total of 187,353 hectares were planted with wheat during the fall of 2011, which is slightly more than the 180,956 hectares planted during the fall of 2010. A good wheat harvest yield in spring 2012 will depend on good weather conditions, a lack of damage from locust, and an absence of floods, mudflows, and drought.

ECONOMY

The consumer price inflation rate from January to November was 9.1% and food prices increased by 10%. Government income from taxes and related sources for 2011 totaled 6.8 billion Tajik Somoni (1.4 billion USD), 29.5% of GDP. Bank loans issued in November totaled 4.6 billion Tajik Somoni (0.97 billion USD) with overdue loans totaling 491.3 million Tajik Somoni (103.2 million USD). From January to November 2011, the trade deficit totaled 1.7 billion USD, a 160 million USD increase on the deficit total for October 2011.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1 Possible Events in January 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that heavy snowfall, freezing condition and avalanches are the major natural hazards events which can be expected in January 2012.

Between 2009 and 2011, statistics indicate that 7 disasters occurred in January, including earthquakes, avalanches, and landslides.

1.1 Hazard Events in December 2011

IMAC/CoES reported 3 hazard events in December 2011:

December 5

- An earthquake of 4 points of the 12-point *Medvedev-Sponheuer-Karnik (MSK) intensity scale*, 310 km south-east of Dushanbe; caused no damaged to infrastructure in Dushanbe.

December 7

- Landslide in Vakhdat District; damaged 500 meters of the Vakhdat – Romit auto-road.

December 29

An earthquake scoring 2-2.5 on the 12-point MSK scale with an epicenter in the Islamic State of Afghanistan affected the village of Lukhsh, Saghirdasht Jamoat, Darvoz District resulting in human injuries, and damage to houses and infrastructure.

According to the information provided by the Tajik Red Crescent Society (RCST) branch in Darvaz the damage caused by the earthquake included:

- 4 persons hospitalized in Sagirdasht and Tavildara district hospitals,
- 55 households (est. 385 people, 7 person per family average used) affected;
- 30 houses partly damaged;
- 25 houses completely destroyed

RCST National Disaster Response Team is continuing rapid assessments and rendering first aid to earthquake victims.

For more detailed information please contact Shamsudin Muhudinov, IFRC Tajikistan, at shamsudin.muhudinov@ifrc.org

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS



2.1 Forecast for January 2012¹

Monthly average temperatures in January 2012 are expected to be:

- 1 to 2°C below long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations in Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and in Sughd Province.
- Within long term averages at higher elevations in Sughd Province.
- Within long term averages at higher elevations in DRD.
- 1 to 2°C below long term averages in western GBAO.
- 1 to 3°C below long term averages in eastern Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO).

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts precipitation being within long term averages in Khatlon, Sughd Provinces and eastern GBAO and within or above long term averages at higher elevations of DRD and western GBAO. Fog can also be expected, particularly in mountain passes.

Expected monthly average minimum and maximum day and nighttime temperatures in January 2012 by region are:

Region	 (°C)	 (°C)
Lower elevations in Khatlon Province	4 to 13 ⁰ C	-7 to -12 ⁰ C
Foothills in Khatlon Province	-2 to 6 ⁰ C	-11 to -16 ⁰ C
Lower elevations in Sughd Province	0 to -5 ⁰ C	-5 to -10 ⁰ C
Higher elevations in Sughd Province	3 to -5 ⁰ C	-3 to -11 ⁰ C
Higher elevations in DRD	0 to -5 ⁰ C	-2 to -13 ⁰ C
Western GBAO	0 to -10 ⁰ C	-3 to -1 ⁰ C 6
Eastern GBAO	-6 to -23 ⁰ C	-16 to -38 ⁰ C

Average precipitation by region in January 2012 is expected to be:

Region	Average
Lower elevations in Khatlon Province	40 – 82 mm
Foothills in Khatlon Province	86 – 102 mm
Lower elevations in Sughd Province	15 – 38 mm
Higher elevations in Sughd Province	9 – 18 mm
Western GBAO	6 – 53 mm
DRD	39 - 150 mm
Eastern GBAO	3 – 13 mm

(See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for January 2012).

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.

2.2 Weather Summary for December 2011

Weather conditions and temperatures in December were less than average.

Monthly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C below long term averages. In GBAO temperatures were 2 to 4°C below long term averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations were 2 to 5°C, at higher elevations -2 to -7°C and in the foothills -9 to -15°C.

As a result of cold air flow from the western region of Russia and eastern Siberia on December 12, 15, 19-22 and 30, daytime temperatures at lower elevations were -3 to +1°C, and in Sughd Province to -7°C. The lowest temperatures were recorded during the night of December 21-23, when the temperatures were no higher than -10 to -16°C.

Warmer temperatures were recorded during December 8th - 11th, 17th, and 23rd - 26th, when the daily temperature increased up to +10 to +16°C.

Monthly average precipitation was below and within long term averages in most of the regions, except in Sughd Province, where the precipitation was above long term averages. The most significant precipitation occurred on December 2nd, 5th, 20th and between December 26th - 27th. The heavy snowfall was recorded in Direct Rule Districts on December 19th - 20th. Daily precipitation in the Hissar Valley in the DRD totaled from 22 to 27 mm. (See **Annex A** for more information.) At lower elevations and in the foothills there was fog and in some places wind speeds reached between 64 and 83 km/hours.

Percent of Average Precipitation in December 2011 compared to 30-year Average (1960-1990)

Area of Tajikistan	%
Khatlon Province	80 - 122
Sughd Province	100 - 175
Direct Rule Districts	50 - 125
GBAO	6 - 95

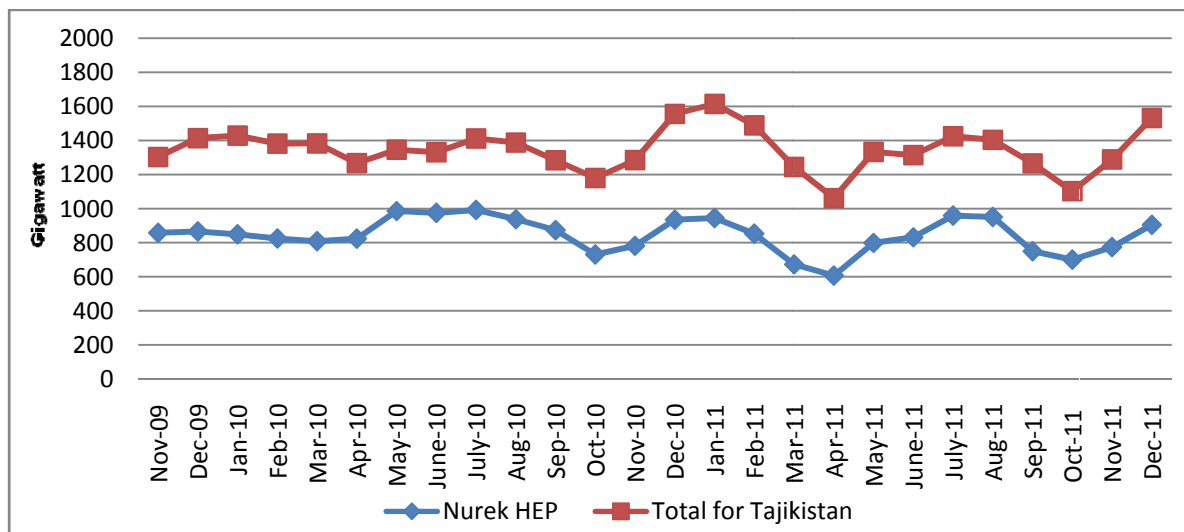
3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Production

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in December 2011 was 1,532 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 49.4 GW per day. Electricity production in December increased by 15.9% (243 GW) compared to November 2011 (see **Annex B**).

The increase in electricity production in December 2011 follows similar increases in electricity production in December 2010 when compared to November levels.

Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – December 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 December was 1,525 GW (see **Annex C**). In December, electricity consumption was 249 GW more than in November 2011, mainly due to increased production, leading to an increase in electricity supply at the consumer level. Electricity consumption increased in the North, South, and Dushanbe, and slightly at TALCO.

3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in December were 14.77 million m³ (476 thousand m³ per day), 2.2 million m³ more than in November 2011 and 2.3 million m³ more than for the same period in 2010. According to Tajiktransgaz (Tajik Natural Gas Company), the major consumer of imported natural gas is the Dushanbe-based Tajikcement (Tajik Cement Company).

The price of imported natural gas remained unchanged from November 2011 (311 USD per 1,000 m³). Natural gas imports from January to December 2011 totaled 178.95 million m³, 22.65 million m³ more than in 2010, and 1.05 million m³ short the total of 180 million m³ of imports projected for 2011.

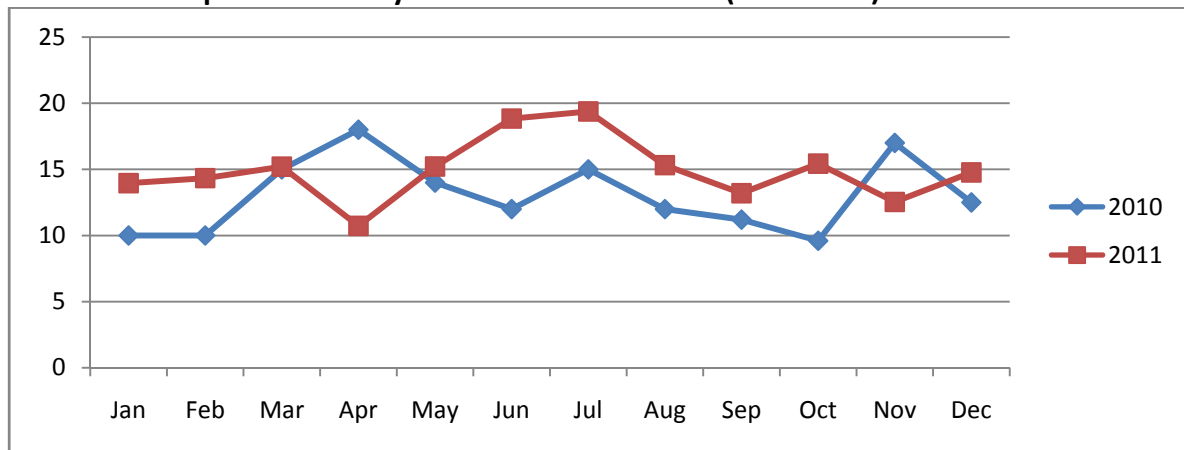
² Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by MEW GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

Local media reports that Uzbekistan stopped gas shipments to Tajikistan on 4 January 2012 as the agreement between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on gas supplies had expired. In response, a Tajik government delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Murodali Alimardon traveled to Tashkent on January 5th, 2012 to discuss Uzbek natural gas deliveries to Tajikistan in 2012.³ As a result, Uzbekistan agreed to resume shipments of natural gas for the first quarter in 2012⁴ at a reported price of \$331 per 1,000 m³.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Projected)
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	200

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



3.4 Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, a total of 7,875 tons of coal were produced in December 2011. Coal production in December decreased due to the winter season and inaccessibility in mountainous coal mining areas. Total coal production in 2011 equaled 233,853 tons, 33,000 tons more than in 2010.

3.5 Reservoir Levels⁵

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of December 2011 compared to average volume over the past six years (2004 to 2010). In late December the water level in Nurek HEP reservoir was 899.77 m above sea level and 42.77 m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁶.

³ <http://news.tj/en/news/tajik-delegation-departs-fro-tashkent-discuss-natural-gas-delivery-issues>

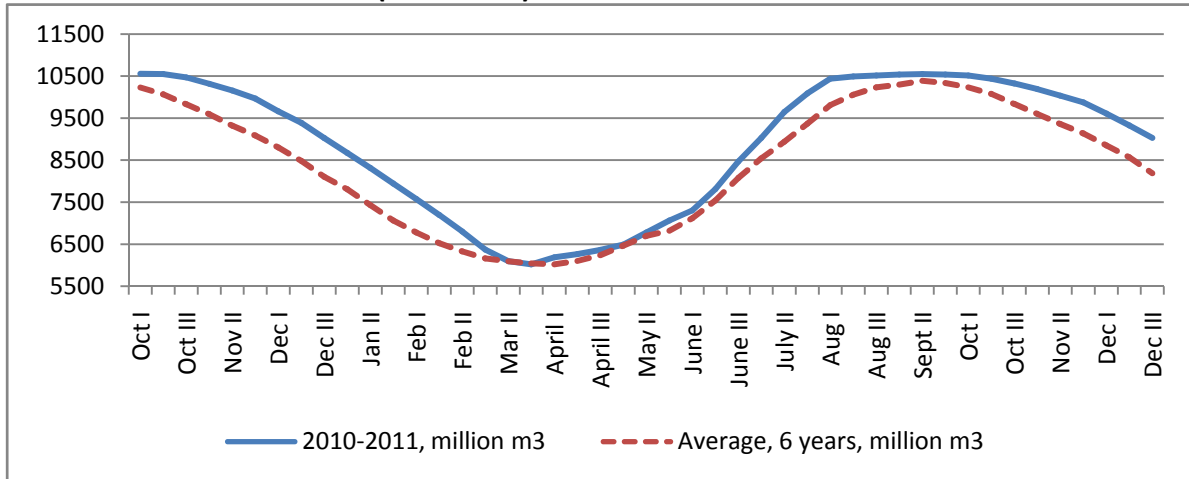
⁴ <http://www.avesta.tj/government/10722-murodali-alimardon-uladil-gazovyy-vopros.html>

⁵ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁶ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

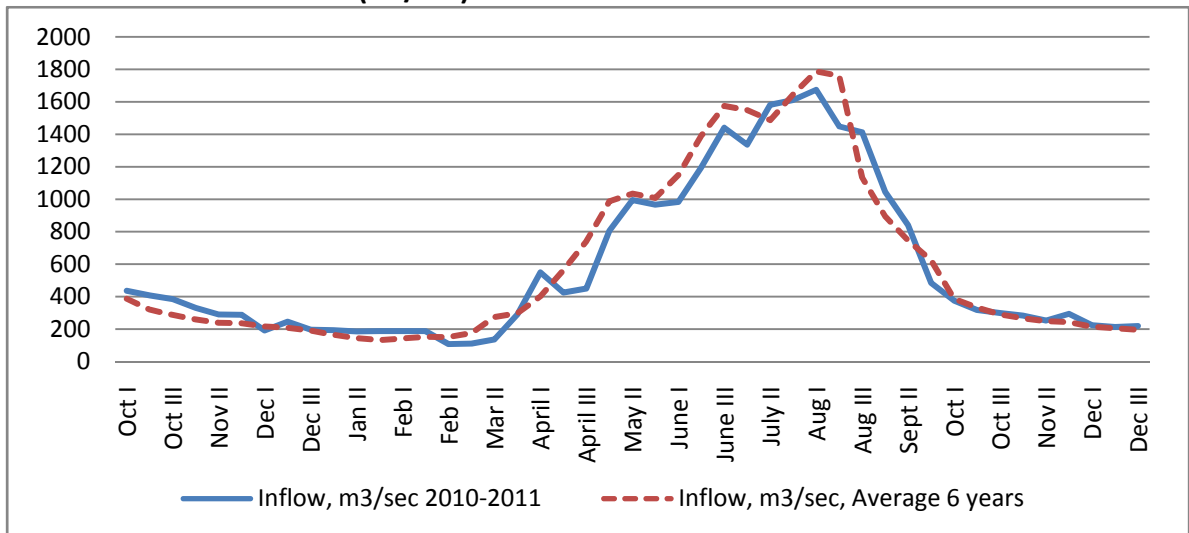
According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁷, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in late December was 9,029 million m³, 841 thousand m³ more than the six year average volume in late December (8,188 million m³).

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)



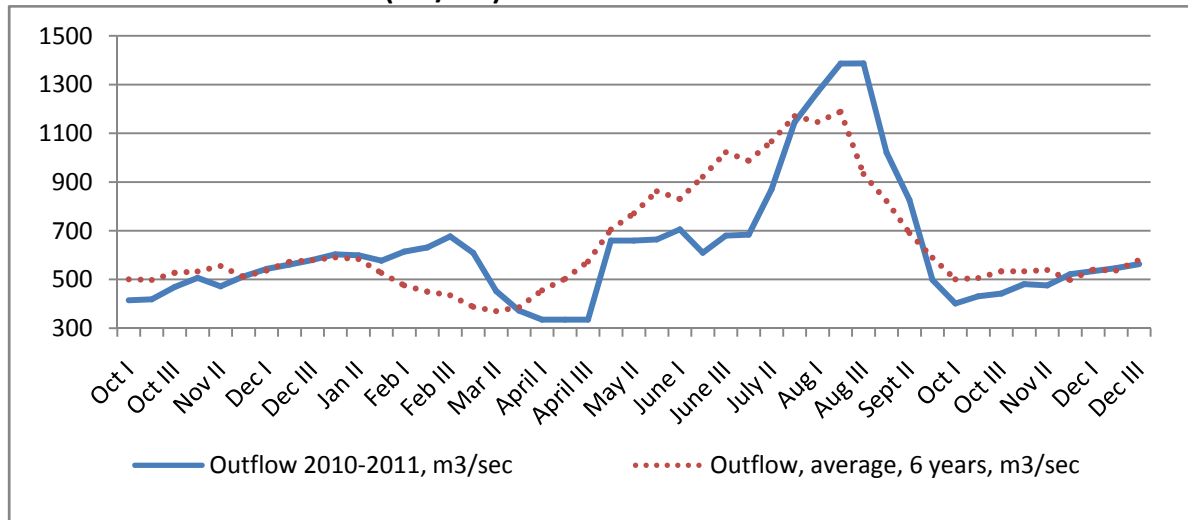
The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In late December 2011, the water inflow in Nurek HEP was 219 m³/sec, above the 2004-2010 average of 195.6 m³/sec. Water inflow in late December decreased compared to late November 2011 from 294 m³/sec to 219 m³/sec.

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in late December increased slightly when compared to late November, from 522 m³/sec up to 563 m³/sec. Average water releases in late December (563 m³/sec) were below the six-year averages (580.1 m³/sec).

⁷ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m3/sec)

The current above average level of water storage in Nurek should ensure better than average energy security for the rest of the winter if outflows remain close to historical averages. However, lower than average precipitation for the remainder of the winter or during the spring, or periods of unusually cold weather, would reduce the current level of energy security.

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1 Food Security Reports

The November **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: November Food Prices**, states that wheat grain and wheat flour prices were relatively stable in Tajikistan despite the fact that during November demand for wheat and wheat grain tends to increase because households build stocks for winter. The low wheat prices in Kazakhstan following a good harvest are one factor containing price rises throughout the region.

Prices for wheat flour continued to drop from October to November in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube which are in wheat-producing areas. Wheat flour and wheat were relatively stable on other markets. Rice and vegetable oil prices were relatively flat on most markets. However, vegetable oil and cottonseed oil prices in Kurgan-Tyube declined probably due to supplies from the completed oilseed and cotton harvests in southern Tajikistan. Please visit the link to read more:

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

The **World Food Programme (WFP) Tajikistan Market Price** report issued in January 2012 states that prices for petrol dropped in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube after intervention of the Tajik Anti-Monopoly Agency with Gazpromneft-Tajikistan, the main supplier of fuel. The prices for wheat flour continued to decline, falling by around 2% country-wide. However the prices for rice increased in Dushanbe and Khujand by 13% and 17%. The inflation rate has risen 9.4% since January 2011, according to the National Bank of Tajikistan. To access the report please contact the WFP office in Dushanbe or visit

Ministry of Agriculture in Tajikistan reported fall-winter wheat planting season data as of December 12, 2011. A total of 181,718 hectares were planted, 97% of the planned fall (winter wheat) sowing. In 2010, a total of 180,956 hectares were planted with winter wheat. A satisfactory wheat harvest in the spring 2012 will depend on weather conditions (temperatures, precipitation) during the rest of winter, the level of damage from locusts, as well the impacts of floods, mudflows, and drought.

Fall Wheat Planting Progress 2011 by regions (ha)

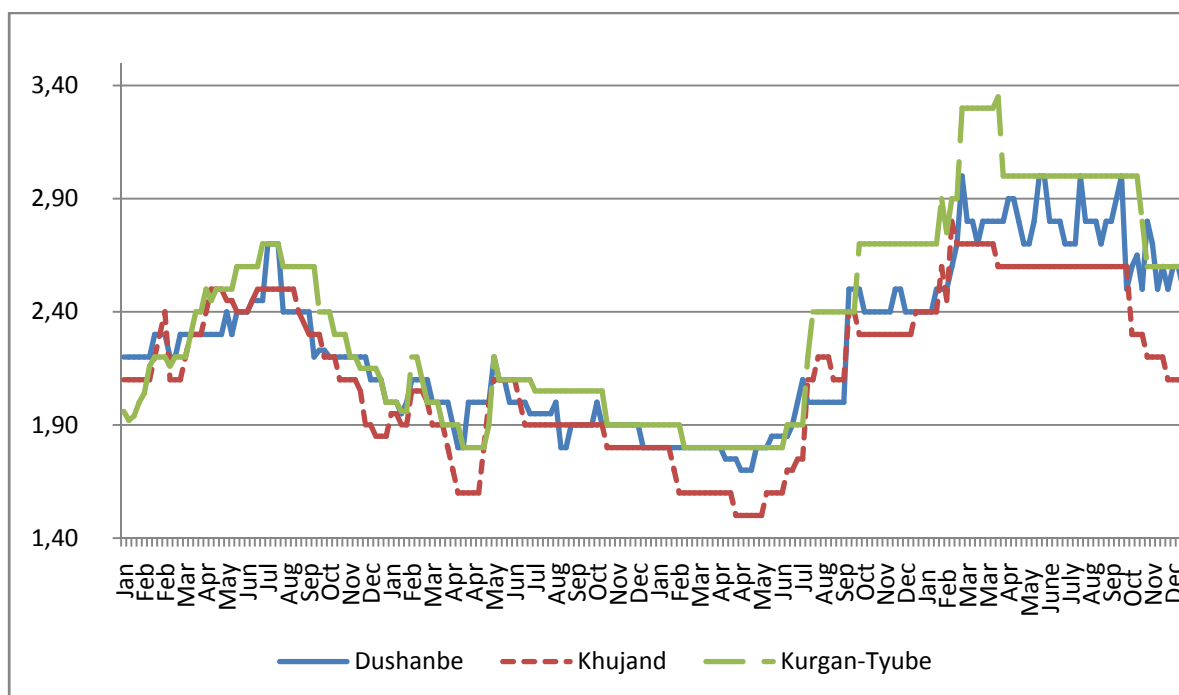
Location	Planned for 2011 (ha)	Actually planted (ha)	% of Plan	Planted in 2010
GBAO	931	720	77.3	495
Sughd Province	35,534	35,766	100.7	45,088
Khatlon Province	116,567	126,208	108.3	113,612
DRD	34,321	19,024	55.4	21,761

4.2 Cereal Prices⁸

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

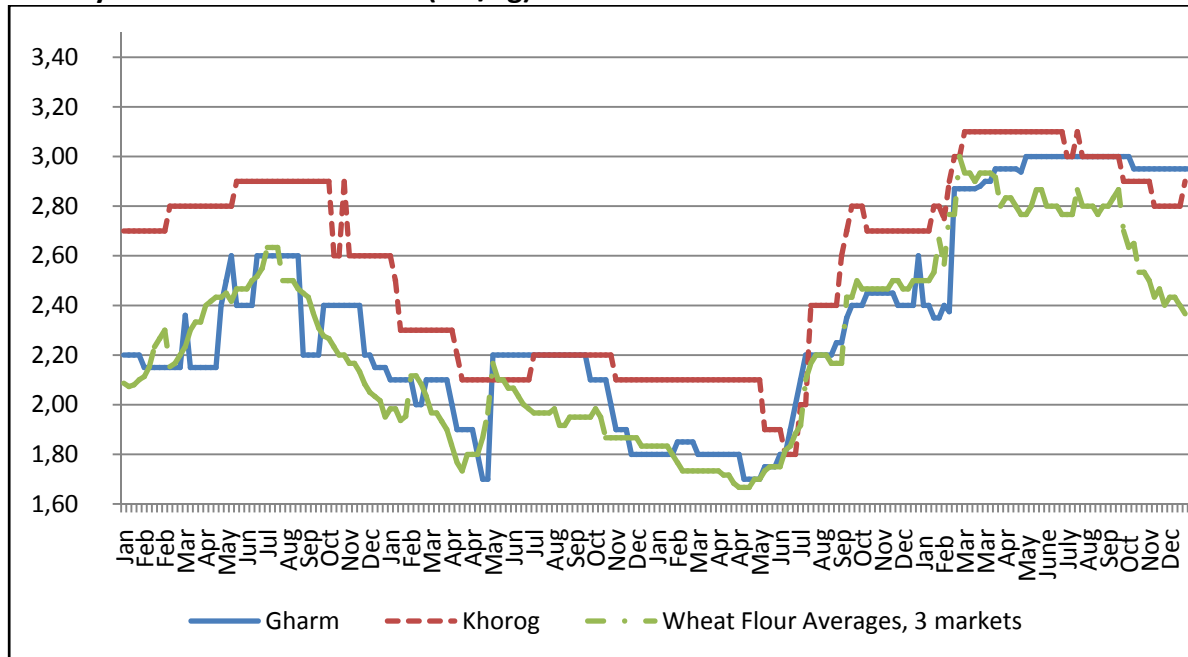
1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – December 2011 (TJS/kg)



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 December wheat flour prices in Gharm remained unchanged and prices in Khorog increased compared to November prices. Prices in Gharm are still at historical highs.

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/

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

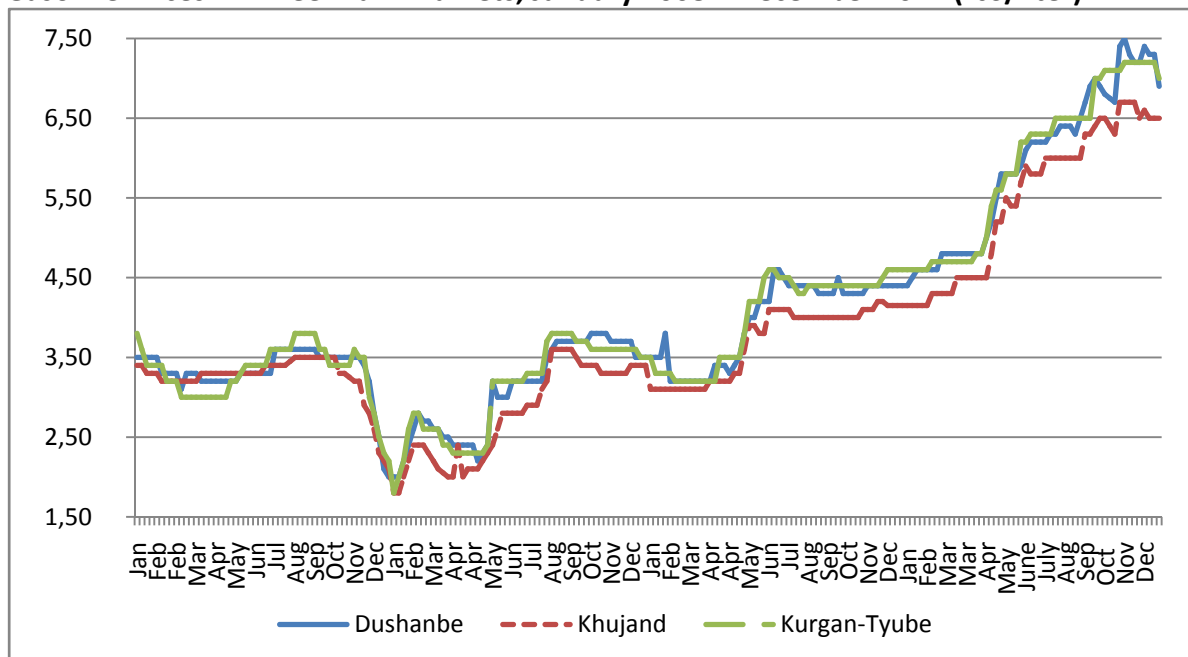


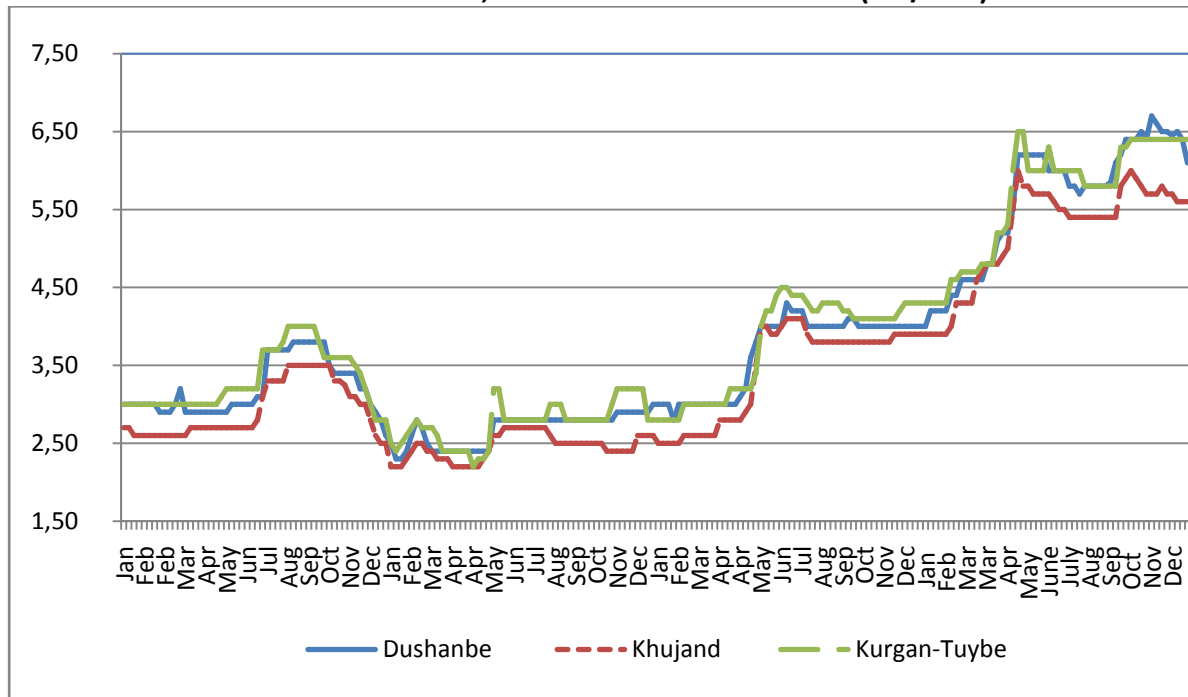
4.3 Fuel Prices

During December, gasoline prices decreased in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tyube, and remained unchanged in Khujand. However, gasoline prices remain close to their highest levels since January 2008.

Diesel prices in December decreased in Dushanbe and remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tyube and Khujand markets. Prices for gasoline and diesel remain at their highest level since January 2008.

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



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

5. HEALTH

The Ministry of Health in Tajikistan (MoH) Sanitary Epidemiological Service (SES) reported that during 11 months in 2011 there were a total 259,531 cases of acute respiratory virus infection against 256,118 cases in all of 2010). There total of 7,098 cases of pneumonia in 2011 (6,792 cases of pneumonia in 2010). During the fall-winter 2011, there were 15,749 reported cases of influenza, 800 cases more than in 2010. There was one case of H3 type influenza, while in 2010 there were three types of influenza including H1N1, H3, and B.

The MoH reports that there was immunization campaign in 2010 against H1N1. As a result, the immunized population should have some remaining immunity to H1N1 and other varieties of influenza included in the vaccination used. For more detailed information please contact Monitoring and Early Warning Center at Ministry of Economic Development and Trade at ismatov.a@mail.ru at (+992) 372 27-36-04.

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 January 2012. 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 2011.⁹ According to Tajik Railways 302 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 - January 9, 2012

Commodity	Number
Gasoline	30
Diesel	3
Equipment (earthmoving)	81
Fuel and Lubricants	1
Natural Gas	8
Cement	25
Wheat Flour	72
Wheat Grain	26
Other	56
Total	302

Delays in food and non-food items deliveries to Tajikistan may cause shortages in goods domestically and trigger increases in prices, particularly in areas supplied from Kurgan-Tyube. WFP has also reported that delays in freight deliveries are affecting their program and ability to meet food aid program requirements. 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 November 2011 equaled 26 billion Tajik Somoni (5.5 billion USD), an increase of 7.5% when compared to the same period in 2010. GDP in November totaled 3.3 billion Tajik Somoni (6.9 million USD). The share of goods produced in GDP equaled 43.7%, while the share of services equaled 43.6%, and the share of taxes equaled 12.7%.

From January to November 2011, the industrial production index was 105.5% compared to the same period in 2010. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 12.8%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 67.3%, and the share of the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 19.9%. The share of agriculture in the

⁹<http://news.tj/en/news/rail-traffic-between-termez-uzbekistan-and-tajik-city-qurghon-teppa-still-shut-down>

GDP, from January to November 2011, increased by 8.1% and totaled 13 billion Tajik Somoni (2.7 USD) compared to the same period in 2010.

From January to November 2011 the total value of investments increased by 15.2% compared to the same period in 2010. Most of investments (54.3%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 18.8%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.6%, and foreign ownership, 21.3%. The energy sector attracted 30.2% of total investments. The share of investments going to the energy sector decreased 96.1% compared to the same period in 2010. Of the total investment in the energy sector, 79.1% was provided by the state and private sectors in Tajikistan, and 20.9% by foreign credit.

The consumer price inflation rate from January to November was 9.1% and food prices increased by 10%, non-food items by 7%, and for services by 9.2%. Consumer price inflation in November equaled 0.2% compared to the same period in 2010.

According to the Statistics Agency of Tajikistan, food prices in November increased by 0.1%, non-food prices increased by 0.7% compared to October 2011. The cost of typical food basket for one person in November was 121.00 Tajik Somoni (53.74 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 255.8 Tajik Somoni (54.06 USD).

Government income from taxes and related sources from January to January 2011 was 6.8 billion Tajik Somoni (1.4 billion USD), or 29.5% to GDP. Direct tax income in November was 69.9% of this total, and indirect tax income was 6.4%, grants 2.3%, and the remaining 21.4% were investments.

The total value of bank credits issued in November was 4.6 billion Tajik Somoni (.97 billion USD). The value of overdue credits was 491.3 million Tajik Somoni (103.2 million USD), of which 47.9 % is in national currency and 52.1 % is in foreign currency. From January to November 2011, the trade deficit totaled 1.7 billion USD and increased by 160 million USD compared to October 2011. During the reporting period the foreign trade turnover, including electricity and natural gas, totaled 4 billion USD, 18.3% more than during the same period of time in 2010.

Goods exports from January to November 2011 equaled 1.2 billion USD, 8.8% more than during January to November 2010. Goods imports equaled 2.9 billion USD, 22.6% more than during the same period in 2010. Goods exports in November 2011 equaled 106.9 million USD, 12.3% (14.9 million USD) more than in November 2010. Goods imports in November 2011 equaled 266.9 million USD, 0.3% (0.8 million USD) less than in November 2010. Exports in November increased by 12.4% and import decreased by 6.9% compared to October 2011.

6.3 Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that a total of 750,391 persons (666,555 male) left Tajikistan and 597,511 persons returned during 2011.

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

Location	Left	Returned
Dushanbe and Direct Rule Districts	406,386	353,088
GBAO	235	456
Sughd Province	172,670	155,935
Khatlon Province	171,100	88,032
Total	750,391	597,511

Migration Service in Tajikistan reported 884 deceased labor migrants returned in 2011. In 2010 the total number of deceased labor migrants was 878.

Deceased Labor Migrants Returned to Tajikistan, 2010 – 2011

Region of Origin	2010 (persons)	2011 (persons)
Khatlon Province	249	260
Sughd Province	297	302
GBAO	50	57
DRD	186	161
Dushanbe	81	83
Rasht Valley	15	21
Total	878	884
Cause of Death		
Murder	85	93
Suicide	21	20
Car accident	92	102
Disease/illness	339	340
Accident (work related)	244	227
Building Fire	0	4
Intoxication	13	14
Undetermined reason	68	58
Drowned	13	19
Explosion	3	2
Total	878	884

Out the total deceased labor migrants to date in 2011, **818** were male and **66** were female.

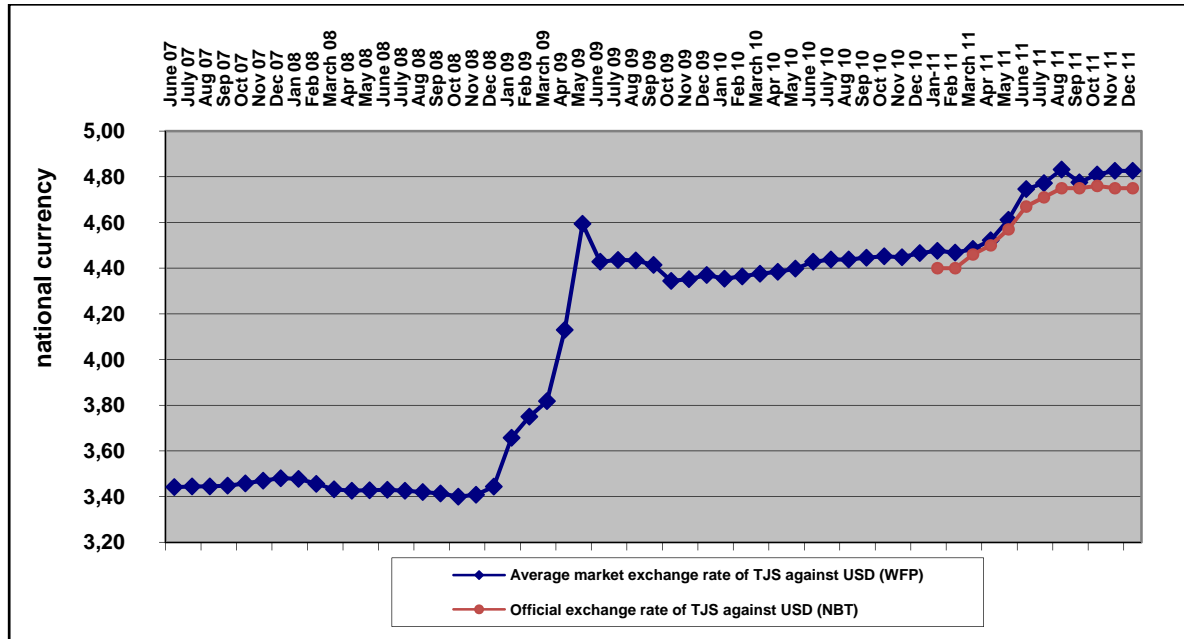
6.4 Employment

An update for will be provided in the February report.

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 December 31, 2011 was 4.75 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan on December 28, 2011 of 4.83 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

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



6.6 Remittances

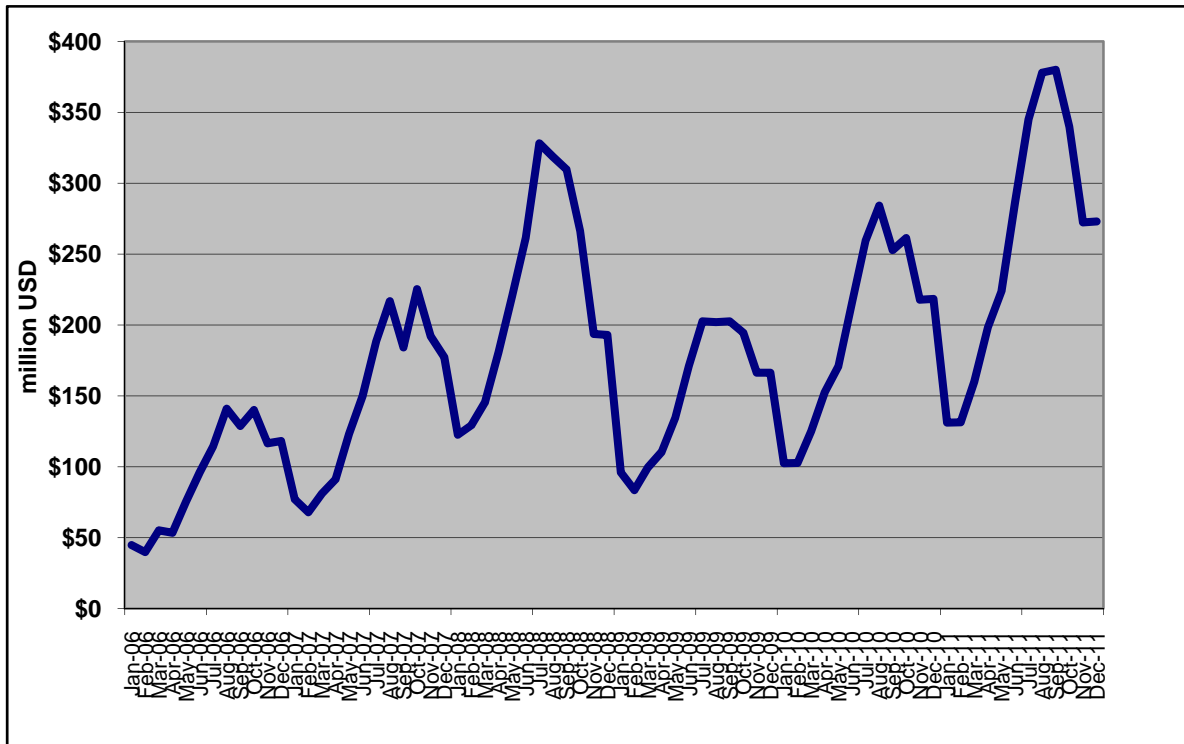
Unofficially reported remittances in December totaled 273 million USD, 20% higher than for the same period in 2010. In 2010, remittances totaled 2.254 billion USD, equal to 31% of gross domestic product and are projected total at least 2.69 billion in 2011, above the 2008 record of 2.544 billion.^{10, 11}

As reported previously, remittances usually start to decrease in late September dropping through March of the next year. This is linked to seasonal reduction in employment in Russia and Kazakhstan due to cold weather, with many labor migrants returning home.

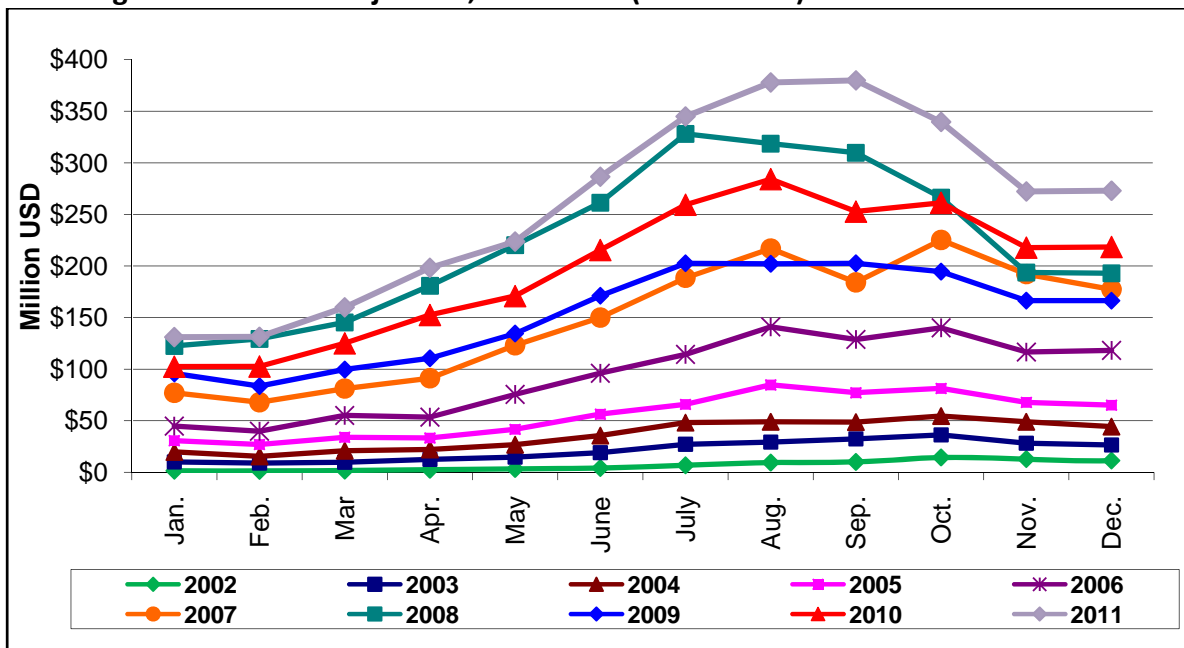
¹⁰ <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:2759429~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>.

¹¹ Outlook for Remittances Flows 2012-14, Migration and Development Brief, World Bank, 1 December 2011, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TOPICS/Resources/214970-1288877981391/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief17.pdf>.

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



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





ANNEX A

Weather Forecast for January – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C below long term averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 0 to 2⁰C, and in the foothills temperatures will be -2 to -4⁰C.

During the first and last 5-day period of the month temperatures are expected drop. temperatures. Daytime temperatures at lower elevations will be -3 to +2⁰C, and at the foothills the temperatures will be -2 to -7⁰C. . During the second half of of the month average temperatures at lower elevations will be -3 to +2⁰C, and in the foothills the temperatures are expected to be -3 to -8⁰C.

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations will range from 4 to 13⁰C, and in the foothills the temperatures will range from -2 to +6⁰C. Nighttime temperatures at lower elevations during the first half of the month will be -7 to -12⁰C, in the foothills -11 to -16⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 40 – 82 mm, in the far south of Khatlon Province average precipitation is 28 mm, in the foothills average precipitation is 86 – 102 mm. Western wind speeds will be 65 – 83 km/h. There will be fog.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures at lower elevations and in the foothills are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C below long term averages, temperatures at higher elevations will be within the long term averages. Temperatures at lower elevations will be -2 to -3⁰C, and at higher elevations -5 to -8⁰C.

It is expected that the temperatures at lower elevations and in the foothills will be below the average during the entire month. Nighttime temperatures at lower elevations are expected to be -5 to -10⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be 0 to -5⁰C.

The coldest temperatures at higher elevations are expected during the first 10 days in the month with nighttime temperatures -16 to -21⁰C, and daytime temperatures will be -7 to -12⁰C. During the last 20 days in the month a fluctuation of cold and warm temperatures is expected. Nighttime temperatures will range from -3 to -11⁰C and daytime temperatures will range from +3 to -5⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 15 to 38 mm, and at higher elevations 9 to 18 mm. Wind speeds will be 61.2 – 79.2 km/h. There will be fog.

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

Monthly average temperatures at higher elevations of DRD are expected to be within long term averages. Temperatures in western Gorno Badakhshan Autonomus Oblast will be 1 to 2⁰C below long term averages with temperatures -6 to -7⁰C.

It is expected that temperatures at western GBAO will be low during the entire month. Nighthtime temperatures will range from -3 to -16⁰C, and daytime temperatures 0 to -10⁰C. The coldest temperatures are expetcted during the second 5-day time period in the month when the temperatures will drop to -18 to -23⁰C.

During the first half of the month the nighttime temperatures at higher elevation in Direct Rule Districts will be -10 to -15°C , and daytime temperatures will be -3 to -8°C . During the second half of the month the nighttime temperatures will range from -2 to -1°C , and daytime temperatures will range from 0 to -5°C .

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages. Average precipitation in western GBAO is 6 to 53 mm, and DRD is 39 to 150 mm. Wind speeds will be 61.2 – 79.2 km/h. There will be fog on the road passes.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 3°C below long term averages. Average temperatures will be -15 to -17°C , and in Burunkul -21°C .

Low temperatures can be expected during the entire month. Daytime temperatures will range from -6 to -23°C , and nighttime temperatures will range from -16 to -38°C . Nighttime temperatures in Burunkul may drop to -50°C .

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages with average precipitation ranging from 3 to 12 mm. Wind speeds will be 61.2 – 79.2 km/h.

ANNEX B

Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to December 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	1,289
Dec-11	905	1,532

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
Dec-11	41.2	8	14.9	12.2

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Monitoring and Early Warning (MEWS) Reports is to provide regular information and succinct analysis on the evolution of natural, economic, food-related, energy-related and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by the MEW System GoT Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan and Monitoring and Early Warning Center at MEDT are not responsible for the quality or accuracy of the data provided by external sources or the analysis contained in this report.

Contact information:

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan
37, Bokhtar St, 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 (MEW),
37/1, Bokhtar Str., 6th floor, suite 604,
“VEFA” Business Center. Dushanbe 734019
Tel: (992 47) 6005912
Mobile: (992 91) 842-19-62
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/