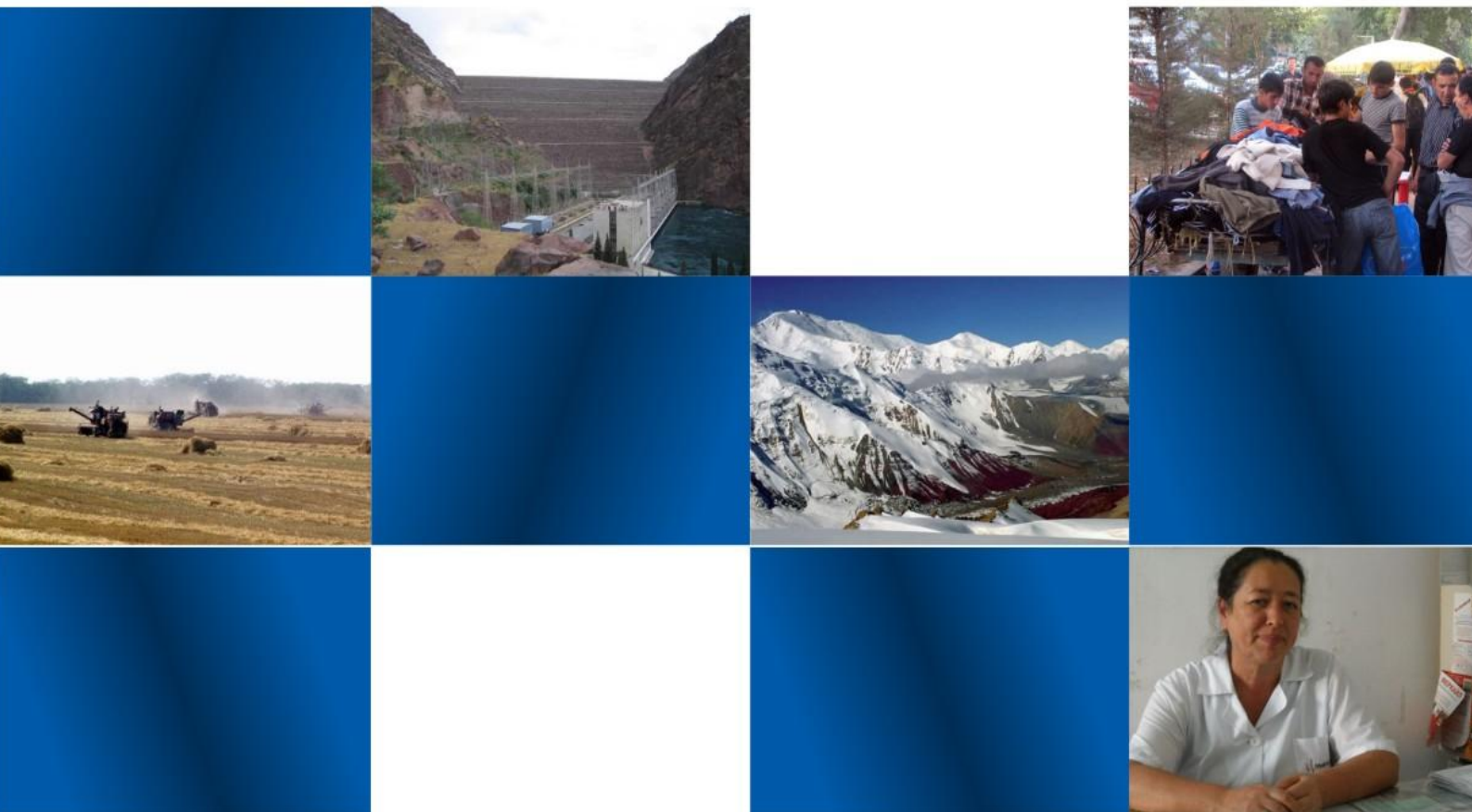


Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 2012





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

Locally heavy rains, mudflows, flooding, landslides, and hail can be expected in July.

WEATHER

Precipitation and temperatures will range in either side of long term averages during the month.

ENERGY SECURITY

Natural gas imports are close to 2011 levels and electricity generation is near historical averages indicated no significant threats. Coal production has increased to reflect a decision to shift away from natural gas for industrial use.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat flour prices remain stable in the markets monitored, but the reason for the difference in price in Khugent and Dushanbe/Kurgan-Tube remains unclear.

MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Cumulative out migration continues to be above comparable periods from 2009 to 2011. Remittances are running at higher levels than for the same periods for the past 10 years.

ECONOMY

May 2012 GDP totaled 10,179.1 million Tajik Somoni (2,138.8 million USD). Consumer price inflation in May decreased 0.4% compared to April 2012. The price of food for the first four months dropped 0.5%. Total bank credits as of June 1st 2012 totaled 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (946 million USD). Overdue credits for January-May 2012 totaled 2,464.3 million Tajik Somoni (518 million USD). Forgiven credits totaled 2,777.5 million Tajik Somoni (584 million USD). The January-May 2012 foreign trade turnover equaled 2,036.1 million USD, 10.9% more than the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 557.3 million USD and imports 1.478 billion USD.

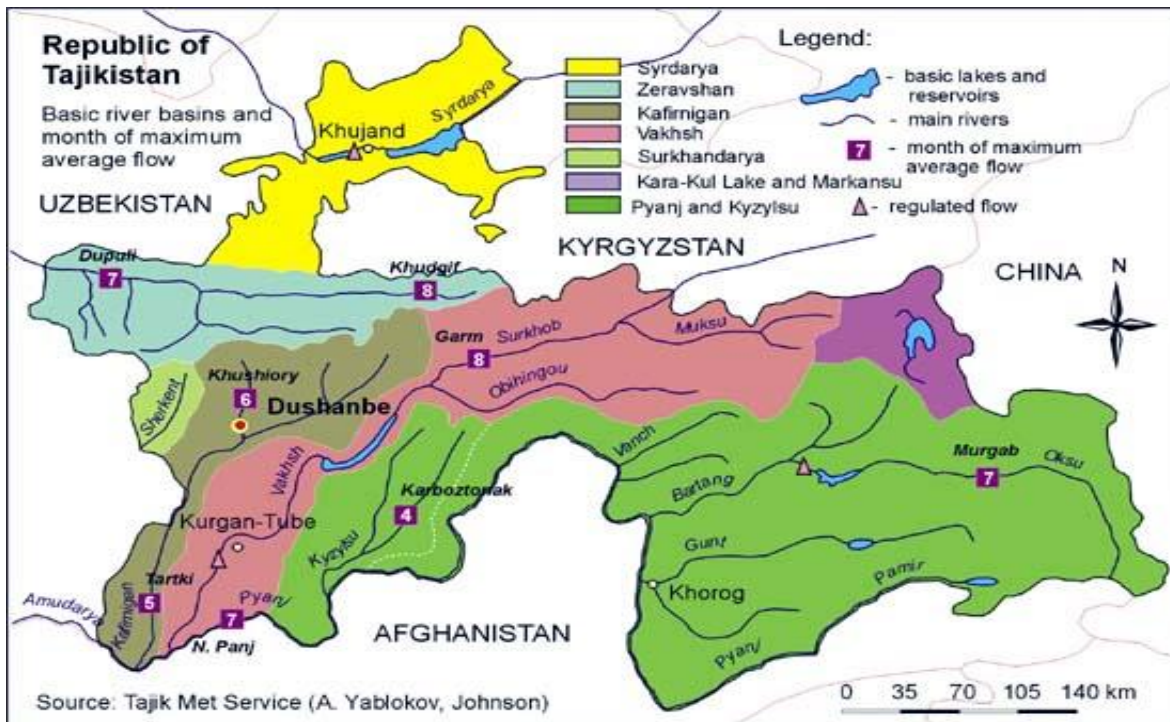
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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

1.1. Possible Events in July 2012

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that in July there is a high risk of mudflows and floods for the Pyanj (upper, middle and lower reaches), Vakhsh (Khatlon), Kafirnigan (DRD), Varzob (DRD), Shirkent (DRD), Karatag (DRD), Zarafshan (Sughd), and Isfarinka (Sughd) rivers and their tributaries.



The level of risk increases during periods of high temperature, which leads to rapid snow melt in the mountains. There is also a possible risk of mudflows associated with glacial activity.

1.2. Hazard Events in June 2012

IMAC/CoES reported 40 hazard events in June 2012, including one period of heavy wind, four river floods, three heavy rainfall events, four significant earthquakes, two landslides, one rock fall, one breakthrough of a drainage canal, seven mudflow and 17 incidents of rain, hail and mudflows. For the latest detailed information see the online disaster overview situation report for June, 2012 prepared by UNDP DRMP and CoES at: <http://untj.org/country-context/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/disaster-situation-reports/52-disaster-situation-reports/619-june-2011-disasters>

2. Weather Conditions

2.1. Forecast for July 2012¹

The Tajik Hydrometeorology Center forecasts average temperatures in July 2012 will be:

- 0.7 to 1.3°C above long term averages in Khatlon Province and in lower elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD);
- Within the norm in Sughd Province and in eastern Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO);
- Below the long term averages at higher elevations of DRD and in western GBAO.

Average Expected Precipitation–July		
Region		Precipitation
Khatlon Province	Lower elevations	0.1 – 6.2 mm
	Foothills	7.9 – 10.5 mm
Sughd Province	Lower elevations	2.6 – 14.2 mm
	Higher elevations	14.3 – 28.1 mm
DRD	Lower elevations	6 mm
	Higher elevations	9 - 23 mm
GBAO	West	4.5 – 10.6 mm
	East	5 - 15 mm

Precipitation is expected to be above the long term averages in Sughd Province, DRD and Western GBAO and below the long term averages in Khatlon Province and in Eastern GBAO. See **Annex A** for a more detailed forecast for July 2012.

2.2. Weather Summary for June 2012

Monthly average temperatures were within the long term averages during June. At lower elevations and in the foothills, average temperatures were 16 to 22°C, at higher elevations were 13 to 20°C (23°C was in Darvaz District), and in eastern GBAO temperatures were 5 to 9°C.

The warmest periods were on June 15th to 20th, when the daytime temperatures increased up to 35 to 40°C. The lowest temperatures were recorded on June 5th - 6th and 24th - 27th, when the maximum temperatures did not increase above 26 to 31°C.

Monthly average precipitation varied above and below long term averages in June depending on location:

- Khatlon Province - 350 to 800% of long term averages (in the foothills – 111 to 140%)
- Sughd Province - 147 to 236% of long term averages
- Lower elevations of DRD - 660 to 760% of long term averages
- Higher elevations of DRD – 50 to 110% of long term averages
- Western GBAO - 20 to 110% of long term averages
- Eastern GBAO - 20 to 150% of long term averages (Murgab District – 500%)

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.

Intensive precipitation with hail occurred on June 5th, 24th, 25th to 26th, with the following 24 hours totals:

- Dushanbe city – 14 to 17 mm
- Hissar District – 29 mm
- Dangara District – 30mm
- Chormagzak Pass (DRD) 44 mm

On June 24th, 1 hour of precipitation in Faizabad Districts totaled 80 mm

During periods of precipitation, wind speeds were 72 to 90km/h.

2.3. Precipitation Trends in Tajikistan –

Tajikistan has a mono-modal precipitation regime, with annual low precipitation during the summer months (May-September) and a higher precipitation from October to April. At the same time, heavy local precipitation (e.g., thunderstorms) can occur during summer months even in otherwise dry years.

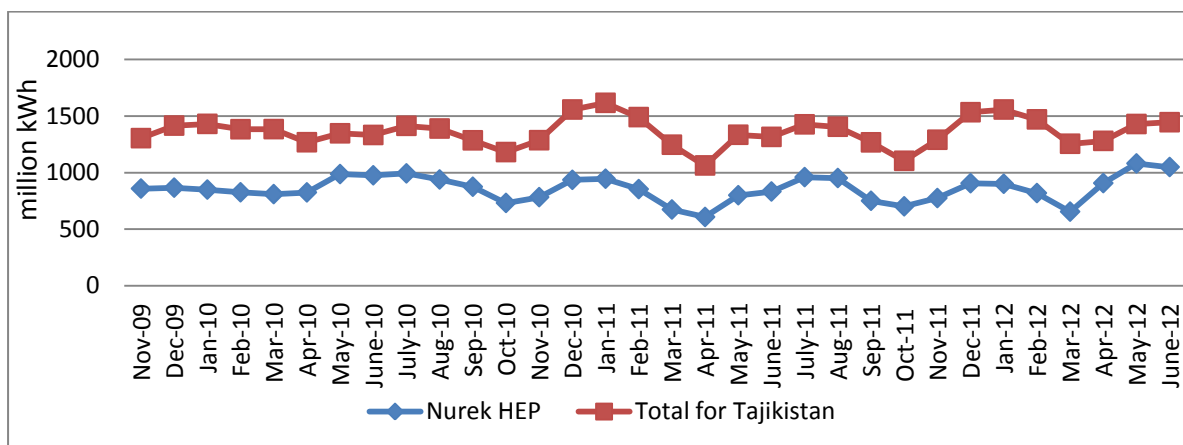
June is normally a month of low precipitation in Tajikistan. The monthly and total precipitation charts for five key locations in **Annex B** indicate that precipitation has tapered off during the month as could be expected. Each of the five stations have received above average precipitation for the July 2011- June 2012 period.

3. ENERGY

3.1. Electricity Production²

Barki Tojik reported that total electricity generation in June was 1,444 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), or an average of 48.1 million kWh per day. Electricity production in June increased 4.3% (46.1 million kWh) compared to May 2012 (see **Annex C**), although production from Nurek dropped slightly, as could be expected from past years. Electricity production in June 2012 was 19 million kWh more than in June 2011 (See **Section 3.5**, below.)

Total Electricity Production – November 2009 – June 2012 (million kWh)

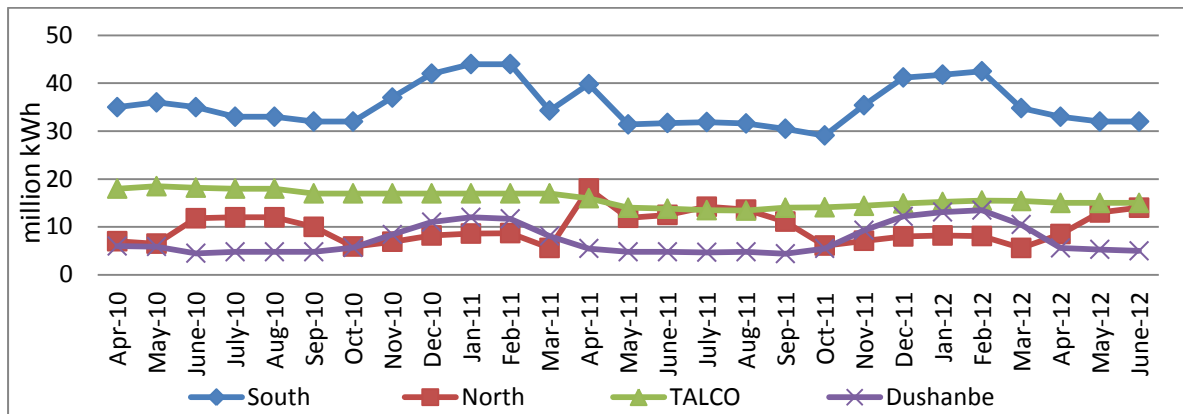


² Data on electricity generation and consumption is provided by the Monitoring and Early Warning System (MEWS) GoT expert from Barki Tojik.

3.2. Electricity Consumption

Average daily consumption of electricity by major regions of Tajikistan and by the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO), the largest commercial energy consumer, is indicated in the following table. Total electricity consumption in June was 1,368 million kWh (see **Annex D**). In June, 2012 electricity consumption was 40 million kWh more than in June 2011 (1,328 million kWh).

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – April 2010 – June 2012 (million kWh)



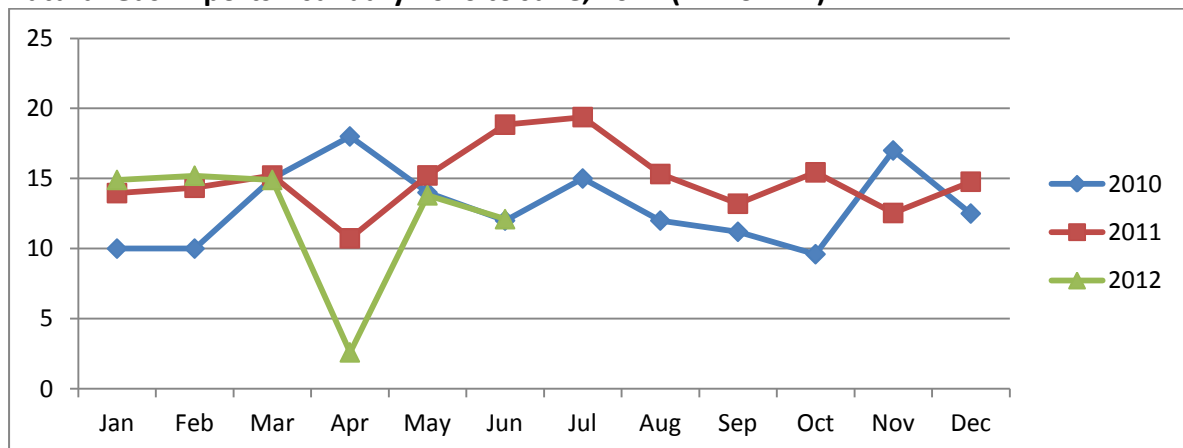
3.3. Natural Gas

Natural gas imports in June were 12.1 million m³, 1.7 million m³ less than in May 2012 and 1.4 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011. For the first half of 2012, gas imports totaled 73.5 million m³, 14.8 million m³ less than for the same period in 2011 (88.3 million m³). Decreased gas imports were the result of an interruption in supplies from Uzbekistan in early April 2012 due to the end of the supply contract.

Natural Gas Imports by Tajikistan, 2004 – 2012

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	June, 2012
million m ³	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	156.3	178.95	73.5

Natural Gas Imports – January 2010 to June, 2012 (million m³)



3.4. Coal

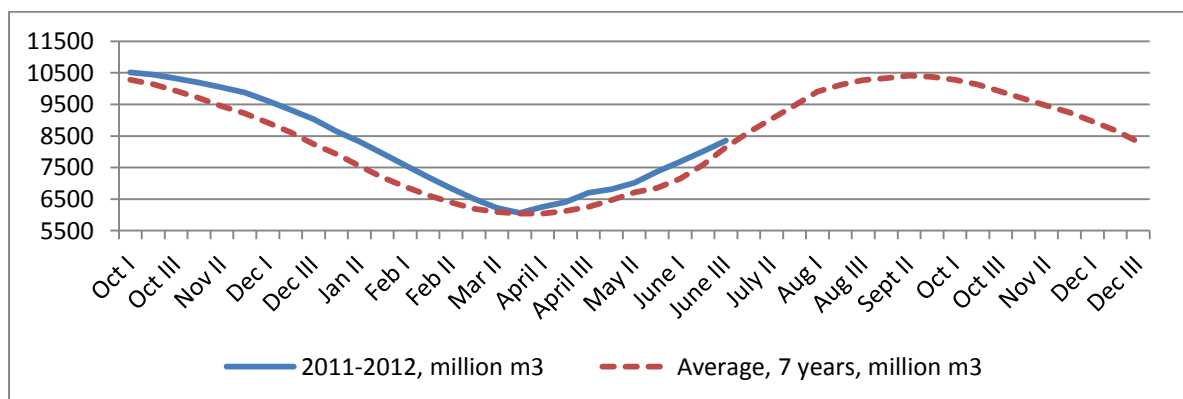
According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, 26,169 tons of coal were produced in June 2012, 133,140 tons more than in May 2012. During the first six months of this year more than 72,402 tons of coal have been produced in Tajikistan, 26,255 tons more than in the same period of 2012 (46,177 tons). Coal production has increased due to a shift from more expensive natural gas and electricity to more economical coal as fuel. Note that Presidential instructions have been given that industrial enterprises should transfer to the use of coal or other alternative energy sources by the end of the year.

3.5. Reservoir Levels³

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) reservoir at the end of June compared to average volume over seven years (2004 to 2011). In late June, the water level in Nurek was 887.59 m above sea level, 12.04 m higher when compared to May, 2012 and 30.6 m above the “dead level” (857 m)⁴.

According to Central Asia Water Information online data⁵, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of May was 8,358 million m³, 223 million m³ more than the seven year average volume in May (8,135 million m³).

Water Volume – Nurek HEP (million m³)

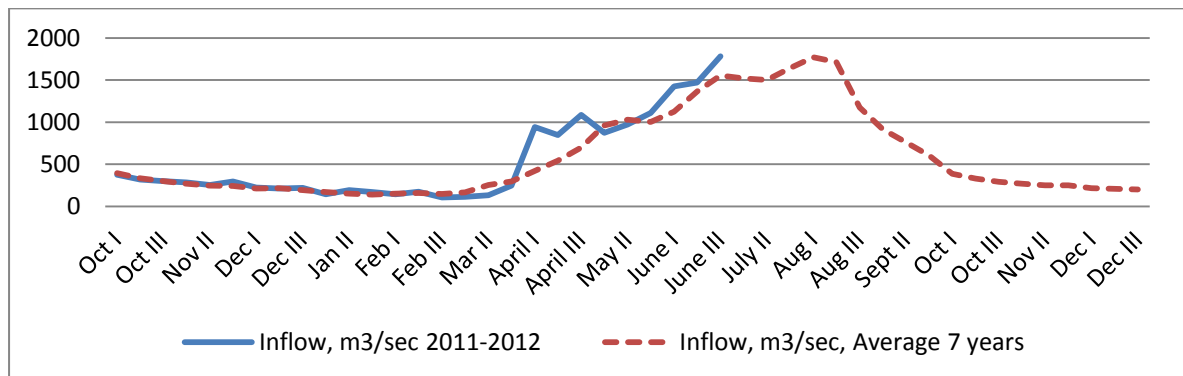


The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. At the end of June 2012, the water inflow was 1,780 m³/sec, 225 million m³ higher than the 2004-2011 average of 1,555 m³/sec.

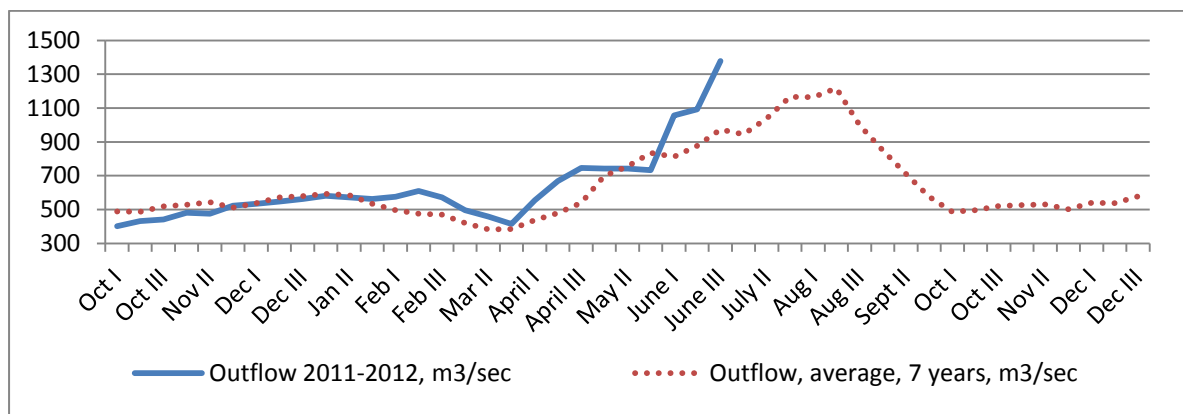
³ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁴ Data obtained from Barki Tojik

⁵ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/2011/nur_veg_e.htm

Water Inflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)

As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP at the end of June averaged 1377.3 m³/sec, which is above the seven-year average (973.6 m³/sec).

Water Outflow – Nurek HEP (m³/sec)**4. FOOD SECURITY**

The June **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: May Food Prices**⁶, reports “In Tajikistan, wheat and wheat flour prices remained stable or continued to steadily decline as market supplies remained adequate. Over the past few months, large imports of wheat and wheat flour from Kazakhstan have balanced out a strong demand from household. In most reference markets, potato prices continued to increase as market supplies are dwindling. Rice prices remained relatively stable in May, but, over the past year, they have increased significantly.

Outlook. As precipitation has been average to above average throughout much of Tajikistan since the planting period, wheat production should be good. Consequently, wheat prices should decline seasonally in the coming months. Then, as households build their stocks for the winter, between August and November, prices will increase seasonally. The next potato harvest in Tajikistan in June should bring a decline in prices.”

⁶ http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A5C55E159905AA2449257846001CBCC4-Full_Report.pdf

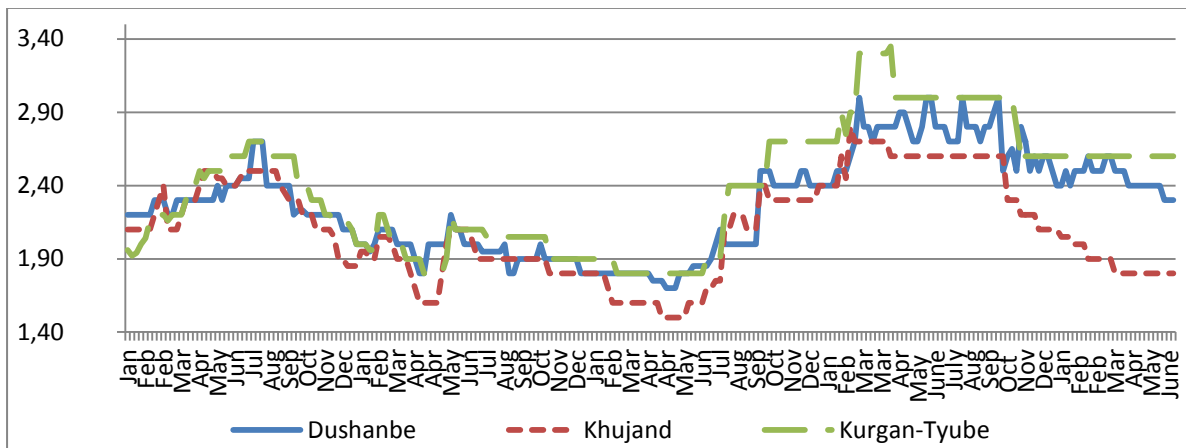
4.1. Cereal Prices⁷

1st Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late June 2012. Wheat prices in June remained unchanged in Khujand and Khurgan-Tube and decreased in Dushanbe markets compared to May 2012.

The spread between prices in Khugent and Dushanbe and Kurgan Tube is unusual compared to past price trends, where prices for each of these markets are similar and track closely together. The reason for this difference in prices remains to be explained.

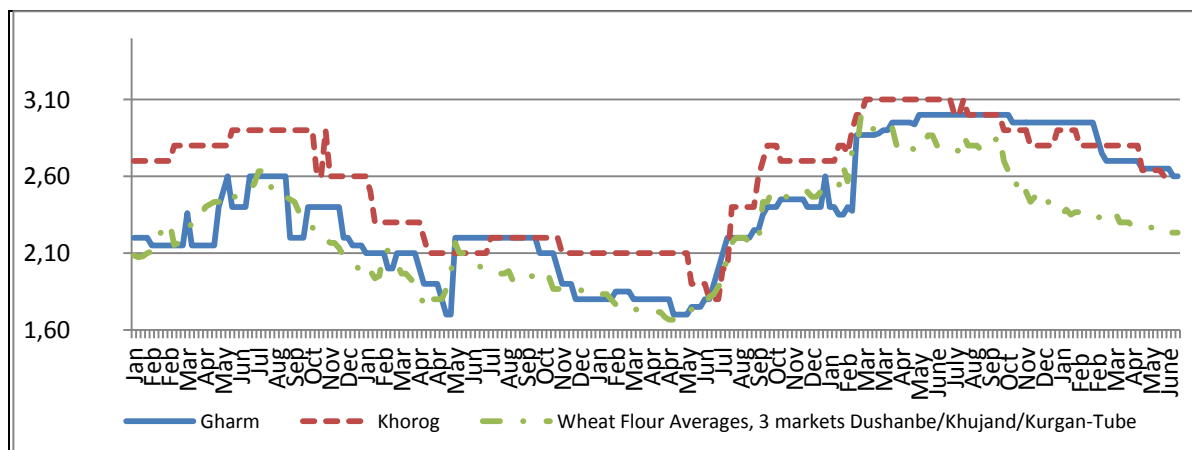
1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – June 2012 (TJS/kg)



The chart below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube. In June, wheat flour prices in Gharm and in Khorog dropped compared to May prices, but remains relatively high when compared to prices since January 2008.

Lower prices for wheat flour in the three main markets does not seem to have been transferred to the Gharm or Khorog markets and this needs further investigation and monitoring.

1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – June 2012 (TJS/kg)

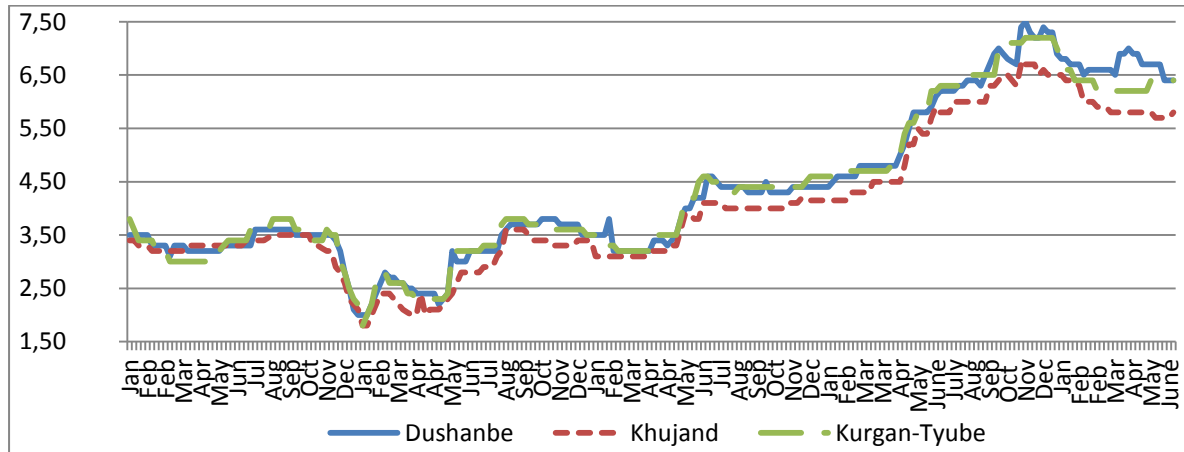


⁷ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

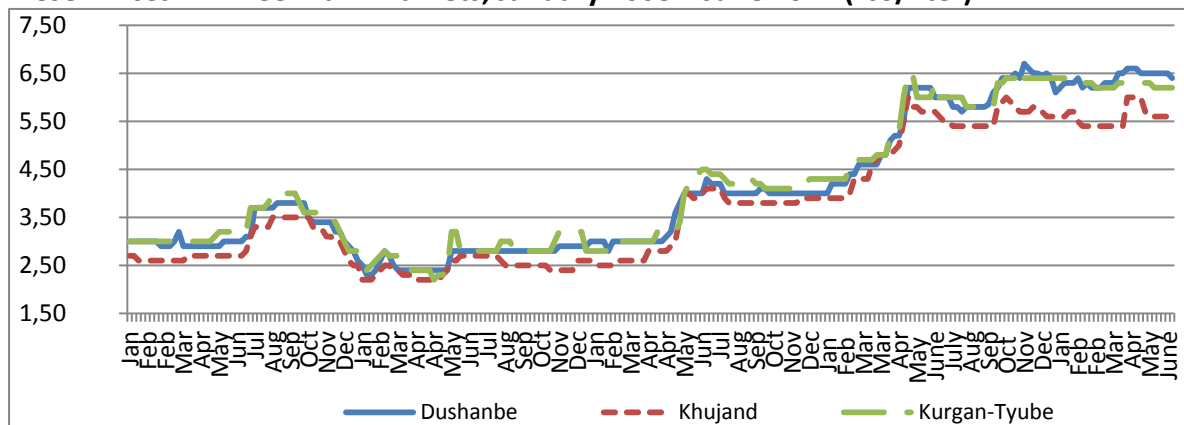
4.2. Fuel Prices

During June, gasoline prices dropped in Dushanbe and remained unchanged in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube markets from April, 2012. Diesel prices in June remained unchanged in all three markets.

Gasoline Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – June 2012 (TJS/liter)



Diesel Prices in Three Main Markets, January 2008 – June 2012 (TJS/liter)



5. HEALTH

In June 2012 the epidemiological situation for acute intestinal disease is expected to have been stable. However, there was an increase of Hepatitis A, typhoid fever and diarrhea, which are transmitting through water.

For July, the warm weather increases the risk of viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) and contamination of anthrax. This situation mainly affects the Direct Rule Districts and Khatlon Province.

The carrier of VHF is tick with the host being small and medium mammals (rodents) and insects. Infection occurs from the bite of a tick, and with contact with the blood of an infected person. The prime period for this disease is June to August.

Anthrax is normally resident in the soil and the prime carriers hooved animals. Infection occurs through the skin, from eating the meat and by breathing the bacterium.

During summer the risk of intestinal infections can also increase due to the poor-quality of drinking water. Extremely high temperatures and heat waves can also increase the risk of

heat stroke and increase incidence of cardiovascular diseases, as this categories of disease are sensitive to high air temperature (especially a warm or hot climate and dry air or low humid air).

Note that the Sanitary Epidemiological Service and representatives of the Ministry of Education, local authorities and other relevant institutions routinely carry out preventive measures for summer camps to prevent the spread of diseases.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1. General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in May 2012 continued increased. GDP from January to April 2012 totaled 10,179.1 million Tajik Somoni (2,138.8 million USD) and increased by 7.2% against 6.4% in the same period of 2011 (2,019.8 million Tajik Somoni (424 million USD)).

In May 2012, industrial production totaled 3,556.5 million Tajik Somoni (747 million USD) an increase of 10.1% compared to the same period in 2011. The increase of industrial production is linked with the recovery of the demand in both domestic and foreign markets, and this has had a positive impact to the all fields of economical activities, particularly the mining sector. The share of mining output was 10.2%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 67.8%, and the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water 22%.

GDP from agriculture for the five months of 2012, compared with the same period of 2011, increased by 6.8% and totaled 1,659.4 million Tajik Somoni (349 million USD), including crop production – 362.8 million Tajik Somoni (76 million USD) or 108%, livestock – 1,296.6 million Tajik Somoni (272 million USD), or a respective increase of 106%.

A decrease of investment activity has been observed. During the reporting period, the value of investments from all the sources totaled 1,168.7 million Tajik Somoni (246 million USD), 61% less than for the same period in 2011. Most investments (56.4%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 20.0%, while joint ventures accounted for 4.9%, and foreign ownership, 18.7%. The energy sector attracted 33% of all investments. The construction of energy facilities attracted 385.9 million Tajik Somoni (81 million USD) in investments, including 324.3 million Tajik Somoni (68 million USD) from state and domestic private companies (84%), and 61.6 million Tajik Somoni (13 million USD) in foreign loans (16%). The share of investments for the construction of energy facilities decreased to 73.5% compared to May 2011.

Consumer price inflation in May 2012 decreased 0.4% compared to April 2012 (0.7%). Overall, food prices decreased monthly from the beginning of the year, and with deflation totaling 0.5% up to May. During the same period, the price of non-food-items increased to 3.2% and for services increased by 12.8%.

According to the data from Ministry of Finance for the period of January to May, 2012, the Government budget was 3,481.7 million Tajik Somoni (733 million USD) or 34.2% of GDP. Direct tax income was 80.7% of this total, and indirect tax income was 6.8%, with the remaining 9.1% from investments. Government expenses for January to May 2012 totaled 3,356.9 million Tajik Somoni (707 million USD) and compared to the same period of 2011, increased by 253.4 million Tajik Somoni (53 million USD).

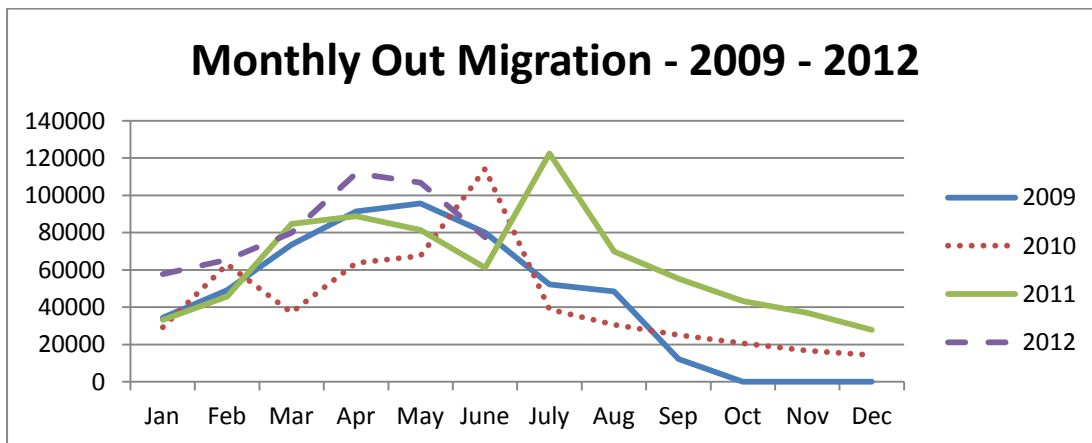
The total value of bank credits as of June 1st, 2012 was 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (946 million USD), 3.2% more than in the same period of 2011. Overdue credits for January to May 2012 totaled 2,464.3 million Tajik Somoni (518 million USD). The value of forgiven credits was 2,777.5 million Tajik Somoni (584 million USD).

From January to May 2012, the foreign trade turnover equaled 2,036.1 million USD, 10.9% more than in the same period in 2011. Exports totaled 557.3 million USD and imports 1.478 billion USD. The trade balance remains negative and for January to May totaled 921.5 million USD (during the month of May an increase of 192.8 million USD), 37% higher than in the same period of 2011 (670.8 million USD).

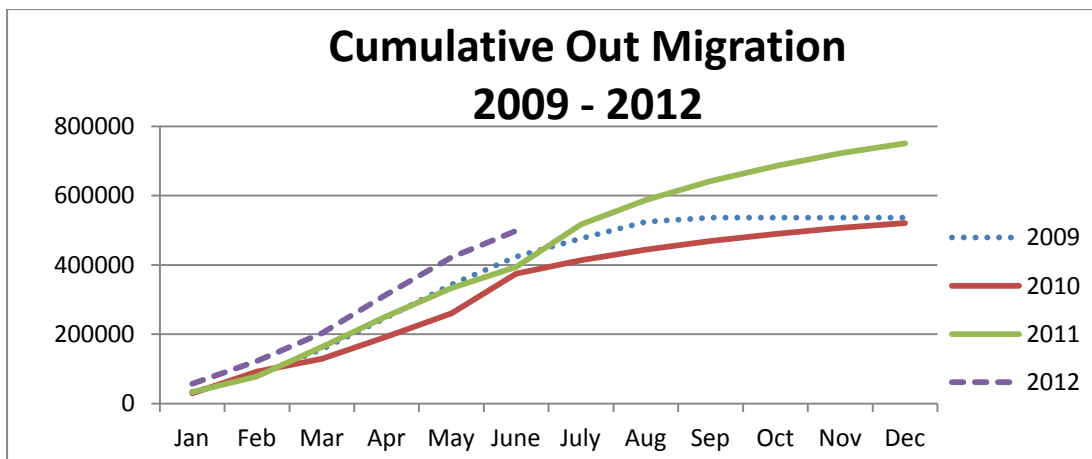
6.2. Population Movement/Migration

The Migration Service of Tajikistan reports that for the six months of 2012 a total of 499,107 persons (51,198 female) left Tajikistan and 232,034 persons (47,305 female) returned.

The **Monthly Out Migration 2009 – 2012** chart below provides a year-to-year summary of annual out migration numbers from 2009 to 2012.



The **Cumulative Out Migration 2009-2012** indicates that total out migration in 2012 has been occurring at a rate above the past 3 years. One reason for this increase is the impact of the extended severe winter on livelihoods. At the same time, demand for external employment also needs to be available if this increase is to be successful in bringing more income to families in Tajikistan.



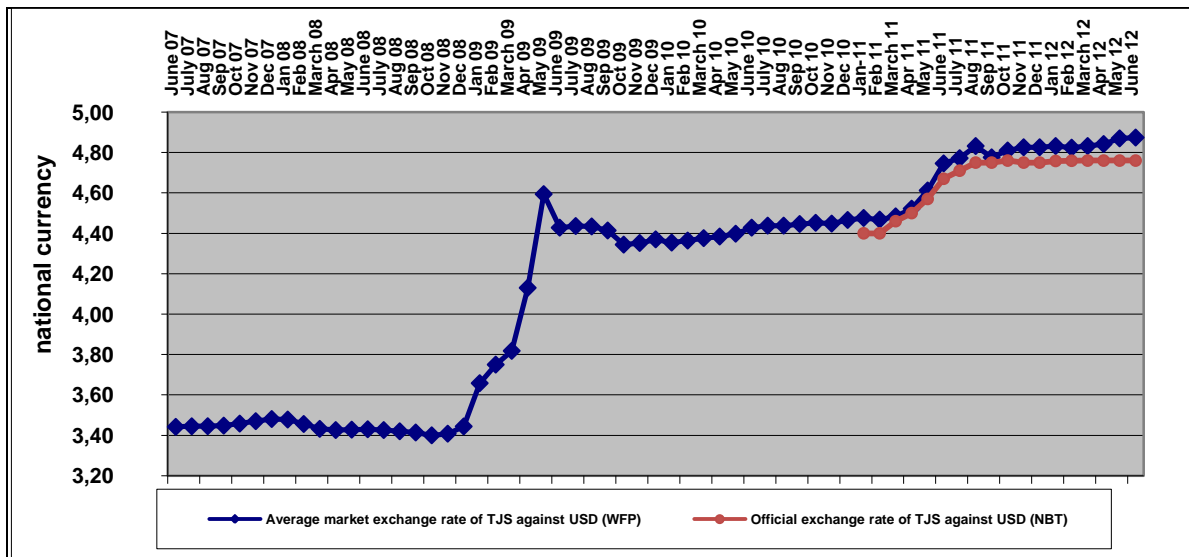
6.3. Employment

According to the State Agency of Social Protection, Employment and Migration, for the first months of 2012, 61,079 Tajik citizens applied to the Agency for assistance. Of this number, 35,935 individuals registered as unemployed, 24% more than for the previous five months of this year (29,090). The State Program to Promote Employment provided 18,761 individuals with the new jobs, 37% more than in the first five months of the year (13,732). In addition, 1,515 individuals were provided with the jobs through a system of reserved positions and 3,103 individuals were employed in public works by private companies. A total of 8,346 people were provided with specific technical skills courses. Of those who lost jobs, a total of 3,824 people were supported with three months of financial assistance. Information available to the Agency for Labor and Social Protection indicates a total of 77,681 new jobs were created in the first half year, 26% more than in the five months of 2012 (61,888).

6.4. Exchange Rate

The chart below 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 16 July 2012 remained stable at 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for five markets in Tajikistan on 27 June 2012 as 4.87 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

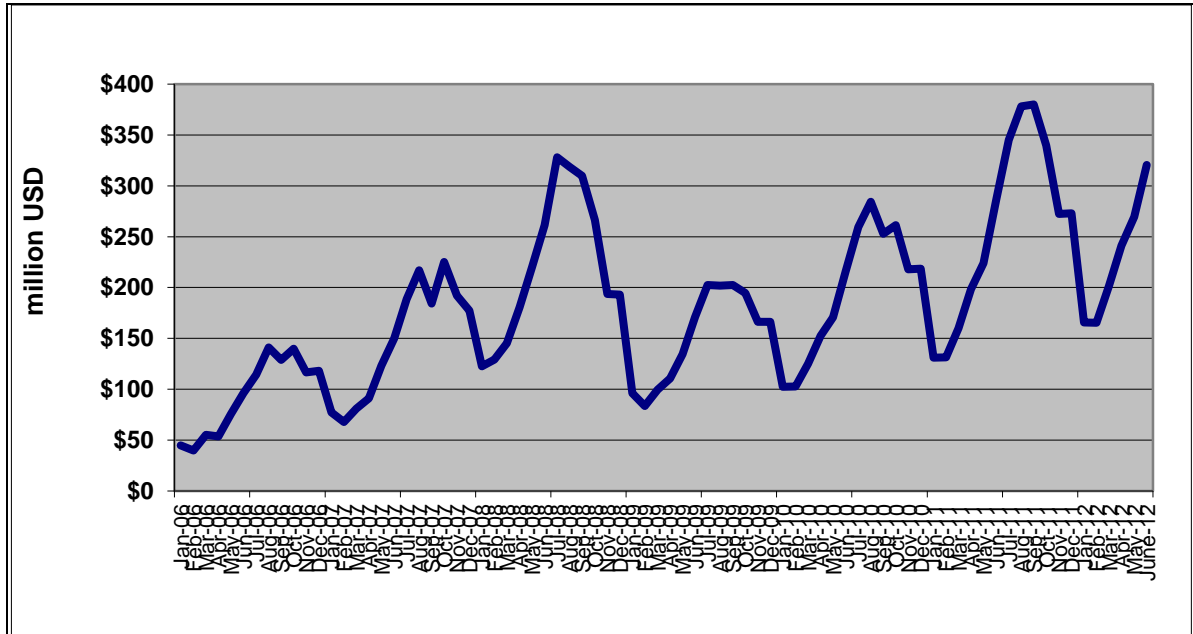
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – July 2012



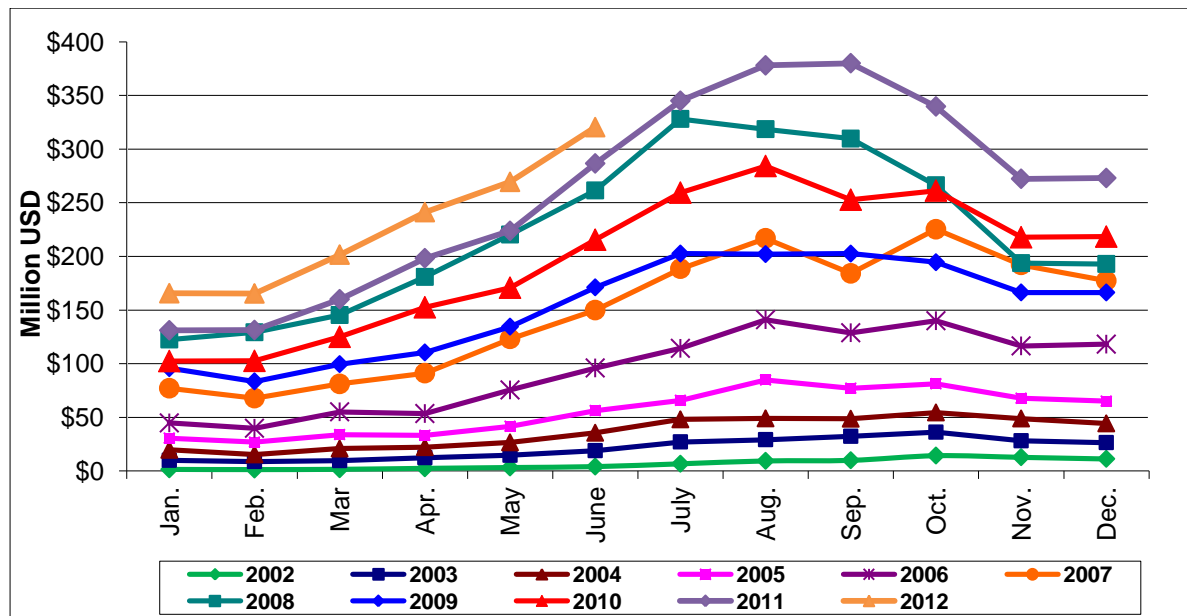
6.5. Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in June totaled 320.4 million USD, 11% higher than for the same period in 2011. Remittances are running at a higher rate than previous years 10 years, consistent with an increase in out migration.

Monthly Remittances, January 2006 to June 2012 (million USD)



Remittances in Tajikistan, January 2002 to June 2012 (million USD)





7. Annex A- Weather Forecast for July – 2012

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 0.7- 1,30⁰ above the long term averages: at lower elevations from 26 to 30⁰C, and in the foothills between 24 to 25⁰C.

During the first part of the month forecast daily temperatures are:

- At the lower elevations of DRD, from 33⁰ to 38⁰C;
- In Khatlon Province, up to 42⁰C;
- In the foothills, 27⁰ to 32⁰C.

In the second part of the month the daily temperatures are expected to increase:

- At the lower elevations of DRD, from 36⁰ to 41⁰C;
- In Khatlon Province, 44⁰C;
- In the foothills, 33⁰ to 38⁰C.

In the third part of the month the daily temperature is expected to decrease:

- At the lower elevations, 31 to 36⁰C
- In the foothills, 28 to 33⁰C.

Nighttime temperature during the month will be from 17 to 22⁰C and in the foothills 13 to 18⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below long term averages. Average precipitation at the lower elevations will be 0,1 - 6,2 mm, in the foothills 7,9 - 10,5 mm.

Thunderstorm with little rain is expected at the end of the third part of the month.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within the long term averages, except higher elevations where the monthly average temperature is expected to be 0,7 - 1,7 ⁰C below the long term averages. At lower elevations temperatures will range from 27 to 28⁰C and at higher elevations be 13,4⁰C on average.

During the first and second parts of the month the daily temperatures are expected to increase and range from 35 to 40⁰C. At the higher elevations temperatures will be 20 - 25⁰C.

In the third part of the month the daily temperatures are expected to decrease to 30 - 35⁰C, and at the higher elevations the temperature will be 15 - 20⁰C.

Nighttime temperature during the month will fluctuate from 19 to 24⁰C, but can range increase to 22 - 27⁰C. In the mountains temperatures will be 6 to 11⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations will be 2,6 - 14,2 mm and at higher elevations 14,3 - 28,1 mm.

Thunderstorm with rain is expected during a month. During periods of thunderstorm, wind speed is expected to increase up to 54 - 72 km/h.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1,7-2,6⁰C below the long term averages. Average temperatures will be 17 - 22⁰C.

During the month daily temperatures daytime temperatures will range from 23 to 35⁰C, and at night it will fluctuate from 9 to 18⁰C.

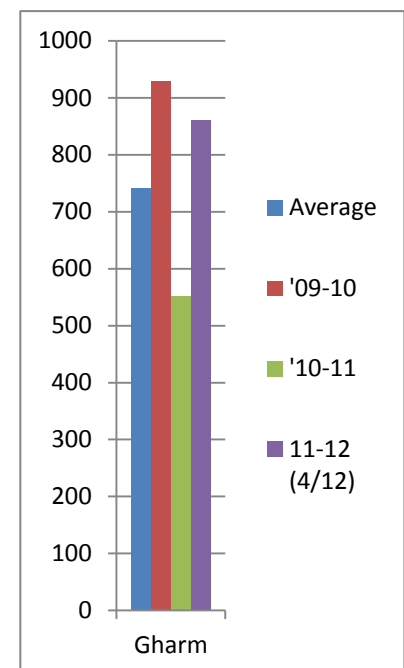
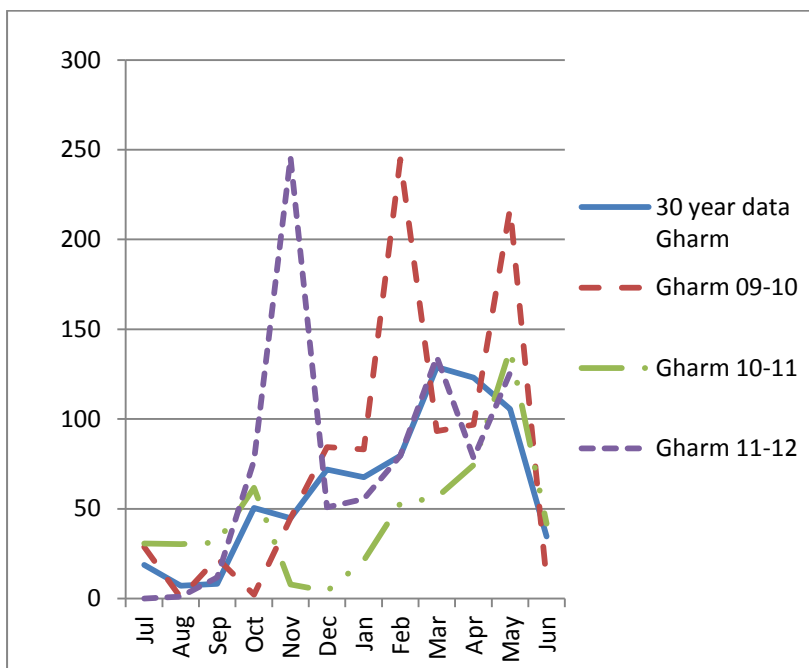
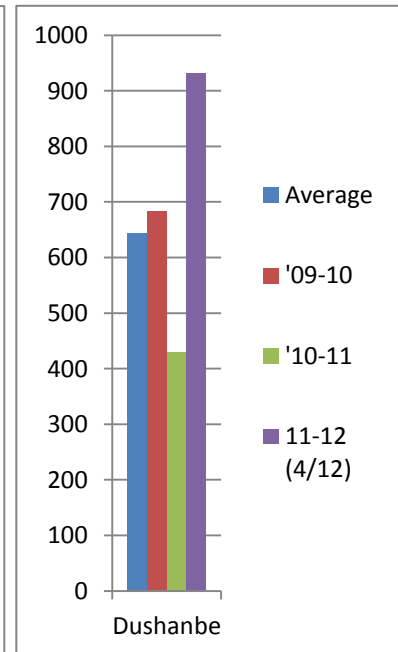
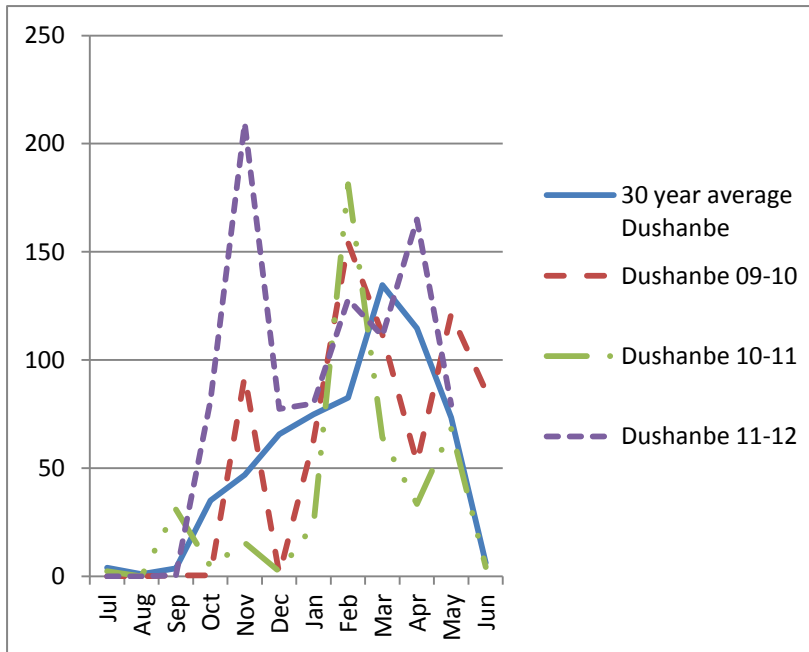
Monthly precipitation is expected to be above the long term averages at higher elevations of DRD and above the long term averages in western GBAO. Average precipitation in western GBAO is expected to be 4,5 - 10,6 mm and at higher elevations of DRD from 9 to 23 mm. Thunderstorm with rain are expected during the month.

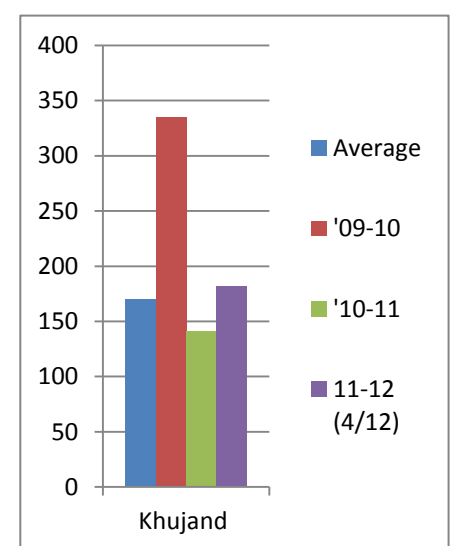
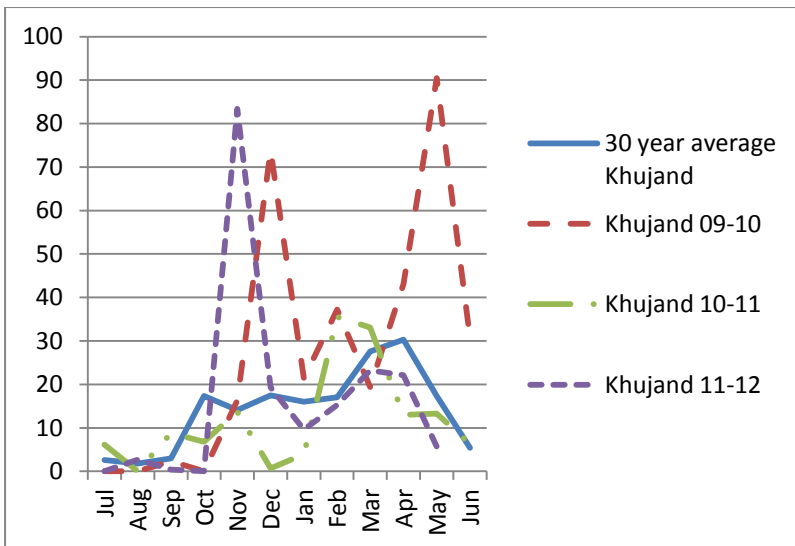
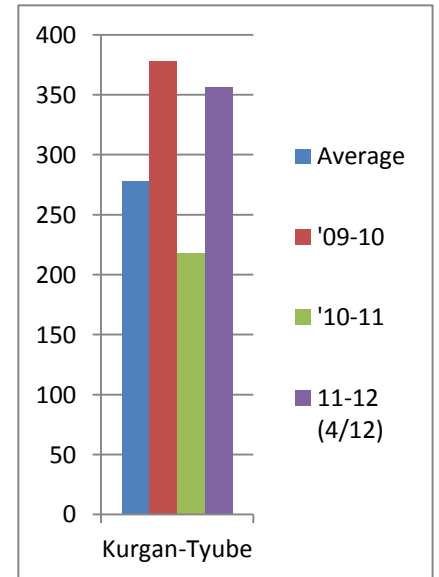
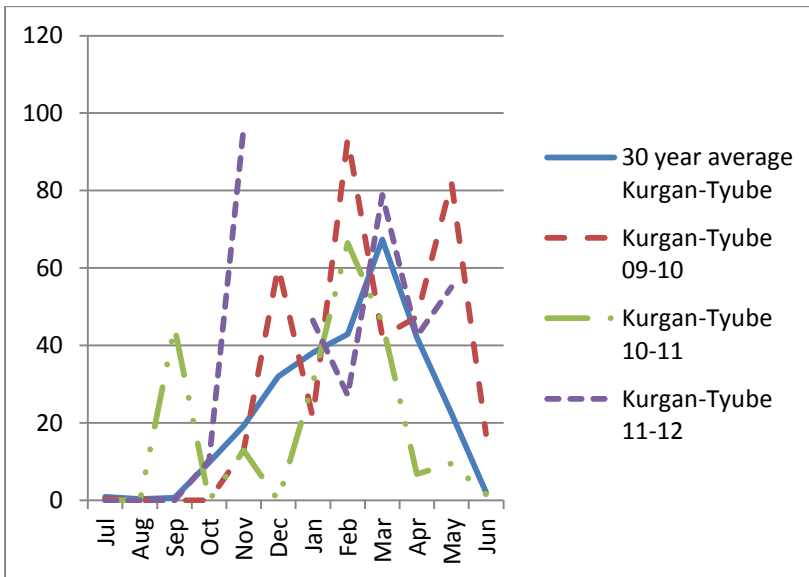
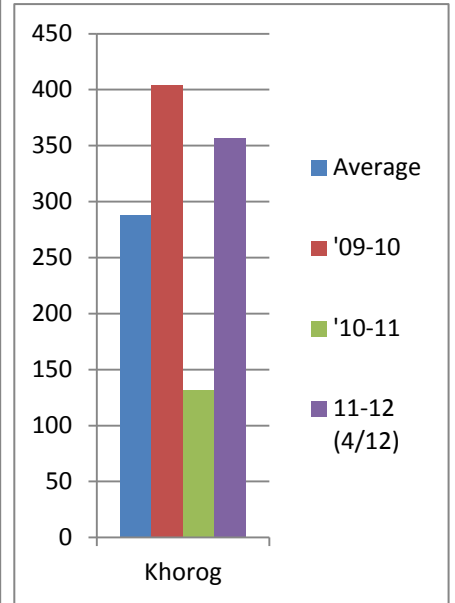
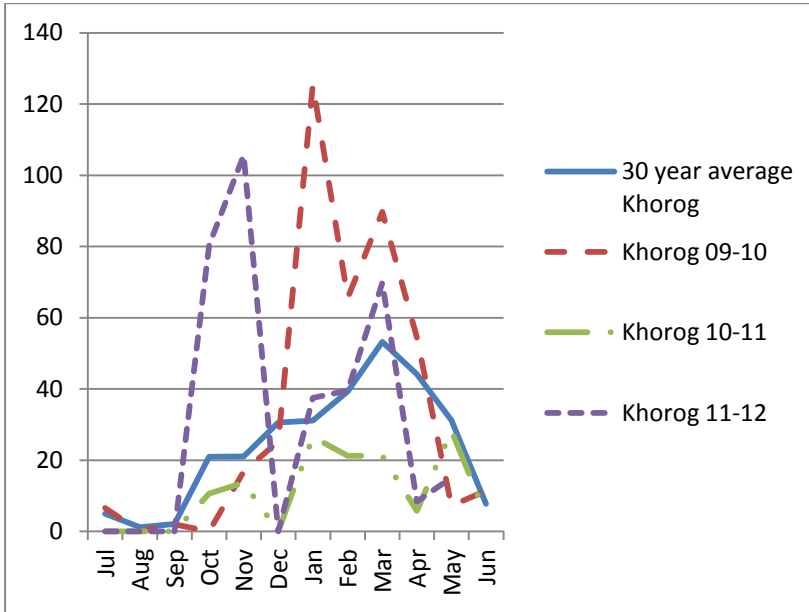
Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 7 - 10°C and within the long term averages. During the month temperatures will range from 10 to 22°C. Nighttime temperatures are expected to fluctuate from 5 to 10°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be 5 - 15 mm, and above the long term averages. Precipitations are expected at the end of the month.

8. Annexes B – Monthly and Total Precipitation Data for Five Locations - 2009-2012 (in mm)





9. Annex C - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to June 2012) and Annex D - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (Apr. 2010 to June 2012)

Annex B - Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (Nov. 2009 to June 2012) (million kWh)			Annex C - Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to June 2012) (million kWh) ⁸				
Month	Nurek HEP	Total for Tajikistan	Month	South	North	TALCO	Dushanbe
Nov-09	858	1,303	Apr-10	35	7	18	6
Dec-09	866	1,414	May-10	36	6.5	18.5	5.9
Jan-10	849	1,429	June-10	35	11.8	18.2	4.5
Feb-10	825	1,382	July-10	33	12	18	4.8
Mar-10	809	1,383	Aug-10	33	12	18	4.8
Apr-10	824	1,267	Sep-10	32	10	17	4.8
May-10	986	1,346	Oct-10	32	5.9	17	5.7
June-10	975	1,331	Nov-10	37	6.9	17	8.4
July-10	992	1,412	Dec-10	42	8.2	17	11
Aug-10	938	1,388	Jan-11	44	8.6	17	12
Sep-10	874	1,284	Feb-11	44	8.7	17	11.7
Oct-10	731	1,180	Mar-11	34.27	5.6	17	8.1
Nov-10	782	1,285	Apr-11	39.8	18	16	5.5
Dec-10	935	1,556	May-11	31.4	11.9	14	4.8
Jan-11	945	1,615	June-11	31.7	12.5	13.8	4.8
Feb-11	853	1,489	July-11	31.9	14.2	13.5	4.7
Mar-11	673	1,245	Aug-11	31.6	13.6	13.4	4.8
Apr-11	607	1,062	Sep-11	30.5	11.1	14	4.4
May-11	799	1,333	Oct-11	29.1	6.1	14.1	5.5
June-11	832	1,314	Nov-11	35.4	7.1	14.4	9.3
July-11	959	1,425	Dec-11	41.2	8	14.9	12.2
Aug-11	951	1,404	Jan-12	41.8	8.2	15.2	13.1
Sep-11	750	1,266	Feb-12	43	8.1	16	14
Oct-11	701	1,103	Mar-12	35	6	15	11
Nov-11	774	1,289	Apr-12	33	9	15	6
Dec-11	905	1,532	May-12	32	13	15	5
Jan-12	900	1,556	June-12	32	14	15	5
Feb-12	818	1,469					
Mar-12	654	1,253					
Apr-12	906	1,279					
May-12	1080	1428					
June-12	1048	1444					

⁸ Note that the total consumption for “South” includes Talco and Dushanbe.

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.

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The report is available at:

<http://untj.org/index.php/coordination-mechanisms/disaster-management/monitoring-a-early-warning-system/54-compound-crisis-in-tajikistan/260-monitoring-a-early-warning-system-in-tajikistan>

and

<http://www.medt.tj/en/index/index/pageId/791/>