

Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL 2011





RISK TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

Heavy rains, mudflows, and floods are the major natural hazards events expected in May. There is a risk of flooding in the Yakhsu, Kizilsu, Varzob, Vakhsh and Kafirnigan rivers. Flood risks are increased during periods of intense precipitation and warm air temperatures.

Average monthly temperatures are expected for Khatlon Province, Direct Rule Districts (DRD), Sughd Province, and western Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) in May, with above normal temperatures only in eastern GBAO. Precipitation during April was generally below normal nation-wide but should be above average during May. The impact of below normal precipitation in April on food production has not yet been assessed.

ENERGY SECURITY

Electricity production and supply improved significantly in late April due to increased inflow and outflow in Nurek HEP. The water volume in the reservoir of Nurek HEP continued to increase in late April and leveled with 6-year average by the end of the month. A similar trend can be seen with inflow and outflow in the Nurek HEP which is at the same level with 6-year average. Electricity supply rationing in Tajikistan has been removed as of April 17th, 2011.

FOOD SECURITY

Food security conditions in Tajikistan can be expected to worsen over the short term in Tajikistan due to prices increases. Tajikistan will experience a significant increase in petrol prices due to a 14% increase in Russian export tariffs and reduction of the export of some types of fuel from 1 May 2011. These increases will affect food costs in Tajikistan to the disadvantage of those with limited means. Wheat flour prices in late April increased in Dushanbe market compared to March but dropped in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube markets. Prices in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube markets remained above the highest level since January 2008. The World Food Program Market Analysis Report indicates that wholesale and retail traders are highly dependent on Dushanbe markets for supply of food commodities. An average of 60% of traders take loans to purchase the commodities they sell. Wheat production conditions in Kazakhstan (the major source of wheat imports for Tajikistan) need close monitoring to anticipate impacts on prices and supplies in Tajikistan.

HEALTH

A total of 6 persons have died from rabies in April and May, apparently due to a lack of appropriate medical supplies. Republican Sanitary Epidemiological Station reported that physicians in Rudaki District complained that both human rabies immune globulin and rabies vaccine were not available in the country.

MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

The inflation rate in consumer market in March was 13.0% compared to the same period in 2010. Tajikistan continues to have a trade deficit, with the value imports exceeding the value of exports, with the difference covered by remittances. However, there are indications that seasonal outmigration may be slowed by high travel costs. Close to 40% of all commercial loans are non-performing.

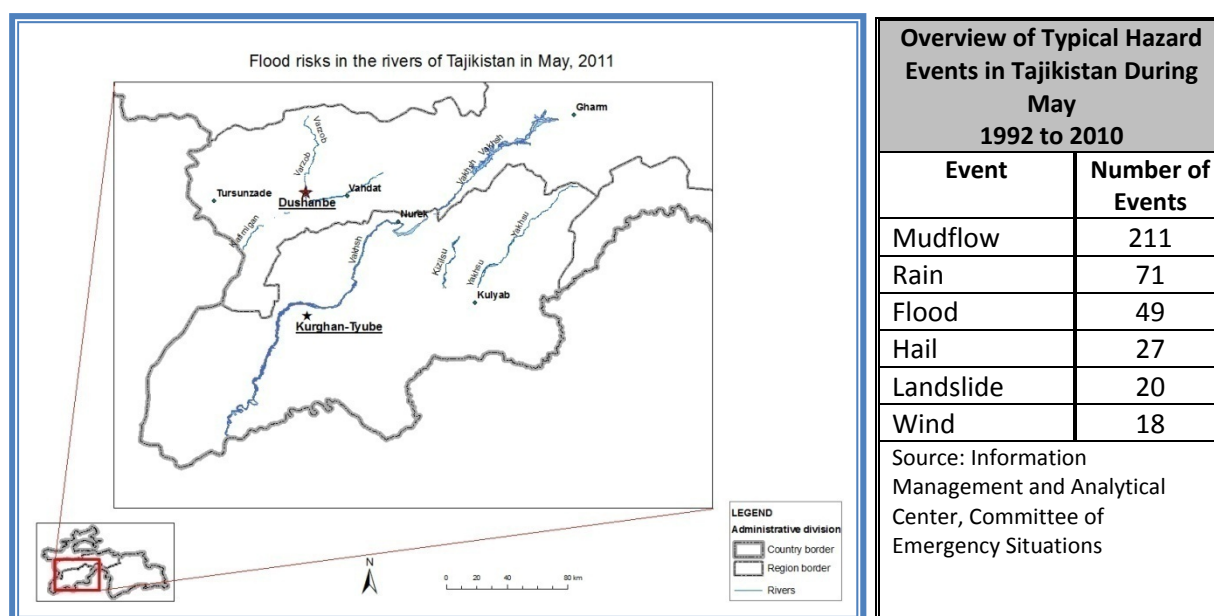
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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS¹

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

Heavy rainfall, mudflows and floods are major natural hazards events which can be expected in May 2011. There is a risk of flooding in the Yakhsu, Kizilsu, Varzob, Vakhsh and Kafirnigan Rivers (see below). Risks of flooding will increase during periods of intense precipitation and warm temperatures.



The Information Management and Analysis Center (IMAC) of the Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reported five significant hazard events during April 2011.

- On April 13: a 2 to 2.5 magnitude (Richter) earthquake occurred in Roshtkala area. No human casualties or significant destructions were reported.
- On April 13: a landslide in Tajikobod district caused destruction of one house. No human casualties were reported.
- On April 20: a 3 to 4 magnitude (Richter) earthquake occurred 75 km south-east of Dushanbe and 20 km north-east of Kurgan-Tube. No human casualties or significant destruction were reported.
- On April 26: increased water levels in the Muk River (Jirgatal district) caused destruction of a bridge across the river.
- On April 28: heavy rain caused a mudflow in Asht district leading to destruction of 2 km of road in Gudusia jamoat with 12 cattle loss were reported. The destruction of a road at 14 locations, road blockage, damage of electric power lines and destruction of several bridges were reported in Asht jamoat.

Statistics indicate that 52 natural disasters occurred from 2009 to 2011 during April. Most of these events were associated with mudflows, heavy rain, earthquake, landslides, avalanches and floods.

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

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for May 2011²

Average monthly temperatures in May will be normal in Khatlon Province, Direct Rule Districts (DRD), Sughd Province, and western Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), and above normal only in eastern GBAO. Estimated monthly average temperatures by region in May are expected to be:

- Khatlon Province: 25 to 37⁰C
- DRD: 21 to 23⁰C
- Sughd Province: 22 to 34⁰C
- Western GBAO: 16 to 27⁰C
- Eastern GBAO: 6 to 15⁰C

Monthly precipitation is forecasted to be above normal in all regions. The range of average precipitation data by region:

- Khatlon Province: 14 – 58 mm;
- DRD: 54 – 73 mm;
- Sughd Province: 17 – 33 mm;
- Western GBAO: 28 – 53 mm;
- Eastern GBAO: 12 – 21 mm.

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

2.2 Weather Summary for April 2011

Weather in April 2011 was warm and precipitation below normal (see table at right). The lowest precipitation was in Parkhar, Kurgan-Tube, Isanbay, Pyanj, Shartuz, Dangara districts. Lower than average precipitation in April may affect crop production on non-irrigated lands and the precipitation levels need to be monitored closely.

Percent of Average Precipitation April 2011 (30-year average from 1960 – 1990)	
Location	%
Sughd Region	25-62%
Khatlon Region	4-38%
DRD	29-50%
Western GBAO	14-46%,
Eastern GBAO	21-69%

Monthly average temperatures were 1.5 to 3.5⁰C above long-term annual averages (it was near normal only in GBAO) with temperatures at lower elevations and in foothills 17 to 20⁰C, and at higher elevations 6 to 13⁰C (Darvaz 17⁰C), at higher elevations in GBAO -3 to 2⁰C.

The coldest weather was from 3 to 5 April with daily average temperatures 3 to 5⁰C below normal. At lower elevations, nighttime temperatures were 1 to 6⁰C and daytime temperatures were 12 to 18⁰C.

The warmest weather was from 21 to 27 April, with maximum temperatures 33 to 38⁰C. Daily average temperatures were 5 to 10⁰C above long-term annual averages. An analysis of

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

data for 50 years indicates that the warmest weather in April was in 2001. Daily average temperatures were 18 to 21°C.

3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Supply

Total power generation in March 2011 was 1,245 Gigawatts (GW) with an average daily generation of 40.1 GW, compared to 45 GW in March 2010. During March, *Barki Tojik* had to reinstate electricity rationing due to decreased water levels in the Vakhsh Cascade. The rationing lasted till April 17, 2011 and was finally removed as a result of increased inflows into Nurek reservoir (see Section 3.4). Further information on the rationing can be found at <http://www.undp.tj/files/TJK%20Riskmonitoring%20March%202011%20Eng%20Final.pdf>

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 below. Electricity consumption in March dropped compared to February 2011 due to a reduction in electricity production in the country (see March RMWS Report at <http://www.undp.tj/files/TJK%20Riskmonitoring%20March%202011%20Eng%20Final.pdf>).

Average Electricity Generation in Tajikistan November 2009 – March 2011 (Gigawatt)			
Year	Month	Nurek	Total for Tajikistan
2009	November	858	1,303
	December	866	1,414
2010	January	849	1,429
	February	825	1,382
	March	809	1,383
	April	824	1,267
	May	986	1,346
	June	975	1,331
	July	992	1,412
	August	938	1,388
	September	874	1,284
	October	731	1,180
	November	782	1,285
	December	935	1,556
2011	January	945	1,615
	February	853	1,489
	March	673	1,245

Consumption dropped significantly in Dushanbe from 11.7 GW to 2.5 GW while consumption by TALCO has remained the same over the past 6 months.

From January to March 2011, 44 million kWh of electricity (1.01% of total production) were exported at value of 914.3 thousand USD, with 8 million kWh (0.65% of monthly production) was exported in March 2011. Electricity imports totaled 30.1 million kWh at value of 847.4 thousand USD. Exports of electricity dropped by 20.6% and imports by 78.8% compared to January – March 2010.

Average Daily Electricity Consumption – Tajikistan (April 2010 – March 2011) (Not including GBAO) Gigawatts					
Year	Month	South (Including TALCO and Dushanbe)	North	TALCO	Dushanbe
2010	April	35	7	18	6
	May	36	6.5	18.5	5.9
	June	35	11.8	18.2	4.5
	July	33	12	18	4.8
	August	33	12	18	4.8
	September	32	10	17	4.8
	October	32	5.9	17	5.7
	November	37	6.9	17	8.4
	December	42	8.2	17	11
2011	January	44	8.6	17	12
	February	44	8.7	17	11.7
	March	34.27	5.6	17	2.5

3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

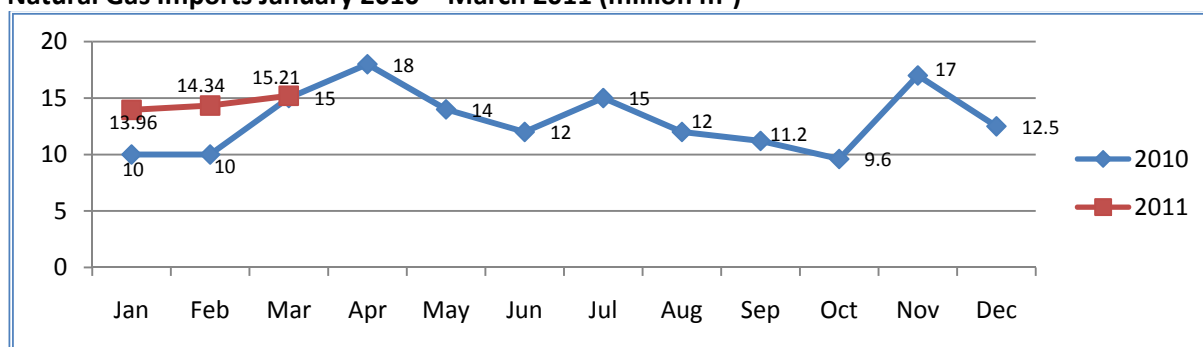
Natural Gas Imports in Tajikistan (2004 – 2011)

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

Natural gas imports in March totaled 15.21 million m³ (491 thousand m³ per day), which is the same as for same period in 2010. Local production of natural gas in March was 1.2 million m³. Imports of natural gas from January to March 2011 totaled 43.51 million m³ (9.8 million USD) a decreased of 1.3% by value and 5.8% by volume when compared to the same period in 2010.

Local media reports that an accident occurred on the Baljuvan – Kulob gas pipeline on April 13, leaving hundreds of residents of apartment buildings in Kulob without natural gas. Kulob residents have been receiving natural gas from the Baljuvon field for three years³. The accident occurred at the underwater section of the gas pipeline in the Yakhsu River between Vose and Kulob districts. Local authorities promised to remove the accident the next day on April 14.

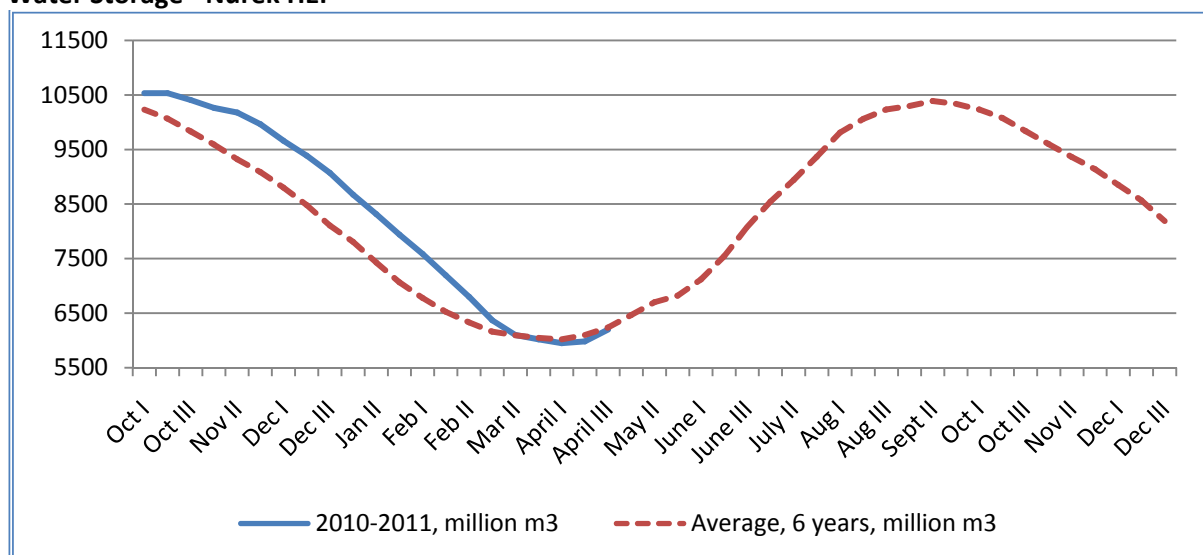
³<http://news.tj/en/news/gas-pipeline-accident-leaves-hundreds-kulob-residents-without-natural-gas>

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

3.4 Reservoir Levels⁴

In March the water level in the Nurek HEP reservoir reached 857.53 m above sea level, which is lower than the same period in 2010 (860.95m). Total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in late March was reported by *Barki Tojik* to be 6,000.8 million m³.⁵

The first chart below (**Water Storage – Nurek HEP**) shows the volume of water in the Nurek reservoir as of late April 2011 compared to the 6 year average (2004-2010). The volume of water in the reservoir remained at 6-year average until mid-March, and then it dropped below the 6-year average. In late April the water volume in the reservoir reached with the 6-year average.

Water Storage - Nurek HEP

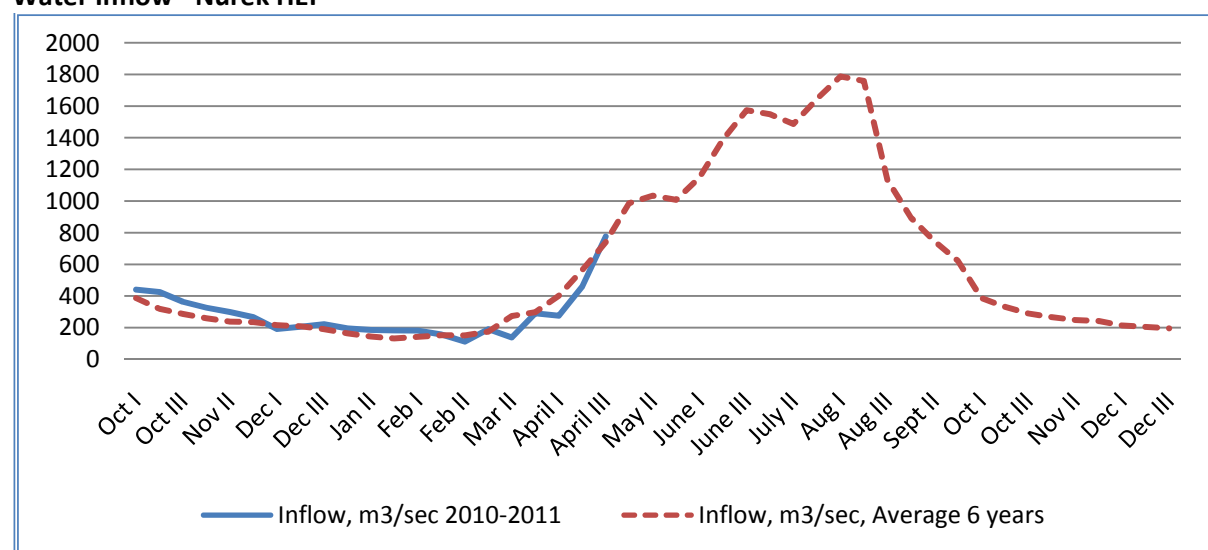
The second chart below (**Water Inflow – Nurek HEP**) shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. During the first 10 days of April 2011, inflows continued to drop compared to the last 10 days of March, and were below the 6-year average. During the second 10 days of April

⁴ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

⁵ GoT working group in monitoring and early warning system in Tajikistan

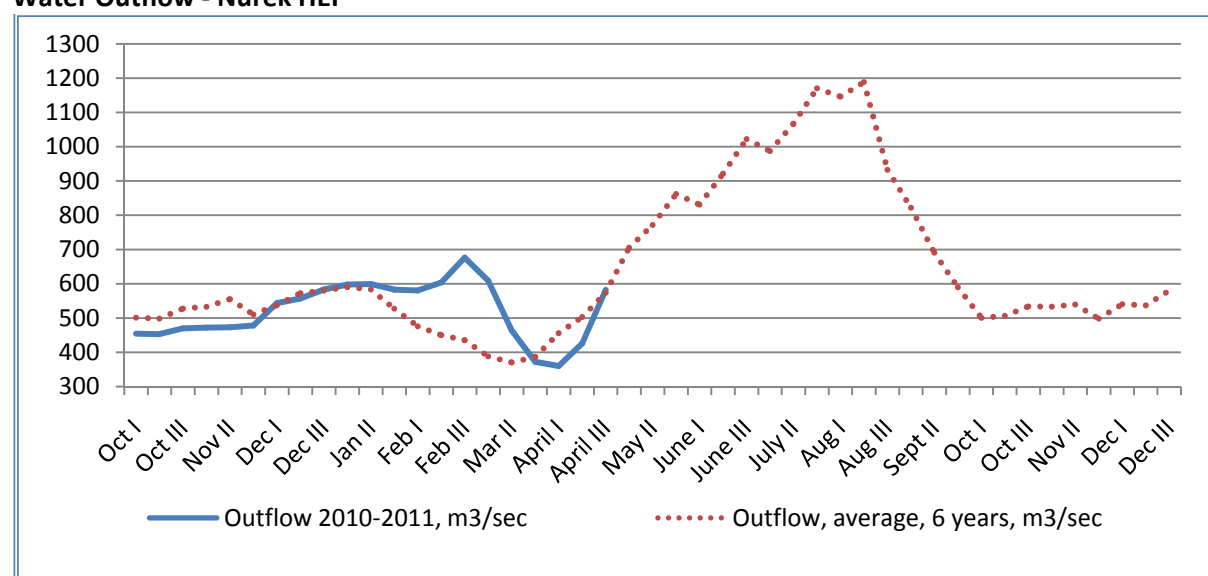
the situation improved and the water inflow increased and at the end of April the water inflow leveled with the 6-year averages.

Water Inflow - Nurek HEP



As indicated in the following chart (**Water Outflow - Nurek HEP**) releases from Nurek were below average during late March and early April. Outflow as of mid-April remained below the 6-year averages. Outflows were 372 m³/sec in late March and then increased to 582.1 m³/sec in late April, and leveled with the 6-year average (see chart below).

Water Outflow - Nurek HEP



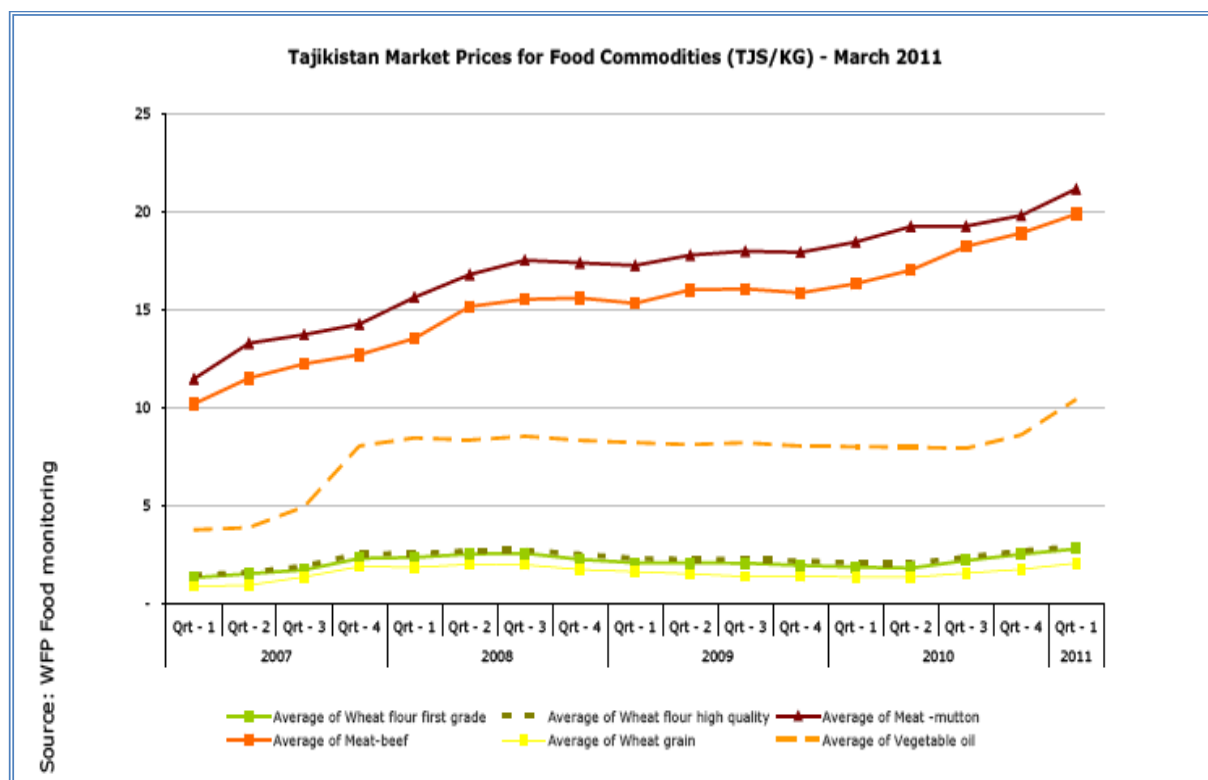
4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1 Food Security Reports

In February 2011 World Food Program (WFP) together with NGO “Zerkalo” conducted a survey of wholesale and retail food markets in urban and rural Tajikistan.⁶ The survey

⁶ Tajikistan Market Report, April 2011, WFP at <http://www.wfp.org/content/tajikistan-market-report-april-2011>

reports retail prices were at their highest at the time of the survey since WFP started to monitor food prices in 2002. Both wholesale and retail traders are highly dependent on Dushanbe markets for food commodities supply. Averages of 60% of traders borrow loans to purchase the commodities they sell. It is reported that the volumes of sales in the first quarter 2011 dropped in Sughd Region and GBAO and this was mainly due to seasonal price increase (see chart below). Uzbekistan has also increased its transit fees to Tajikistan thus putting further upward pressure on prices of food.



(To learn more about survey results please visit

<http://www.wfp.org/content/tajikistan-market-report-april-2011>)

In late April 2011, FewNet reported wheat prices in Central Asia were showing some signs of stability. FewNet reports that wheat prices in Tajikistan tend to follow the trend in Kazakhstan market, as almost all of the wheat imported in Tajikistan originates from Kazakhstan. However, wheat prices in Tajikistan have continued to increase, despite a release of stocks from the national strategic reserve and the reduction in the value-added tax on wheat grain from 18 to 10%. The Kazakhstan May-September wheat growing season will need close monitoring to anticipate the impact of 2011 wheat production on prices and supply in Tajikistan.⁷

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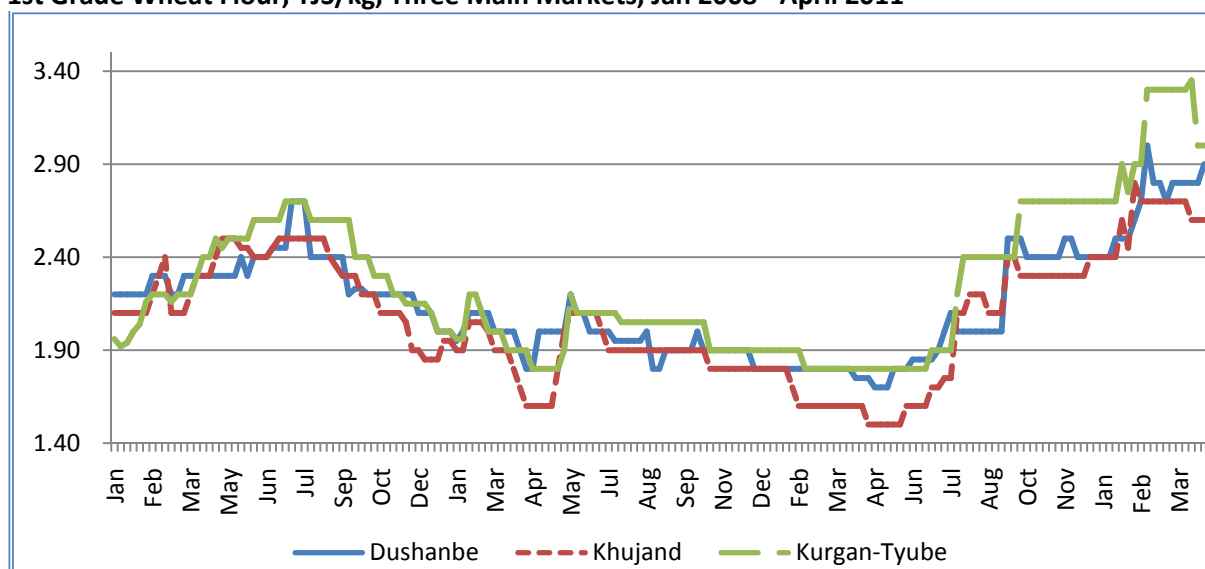
<http://www.fewnet.net/docs/Publications/EB%20Wheat%20prices%20in%20Central%20Asia%202011%204%2020.pdf>

4.2 Cereal Prices⁸

1st Grade Wheat Flour

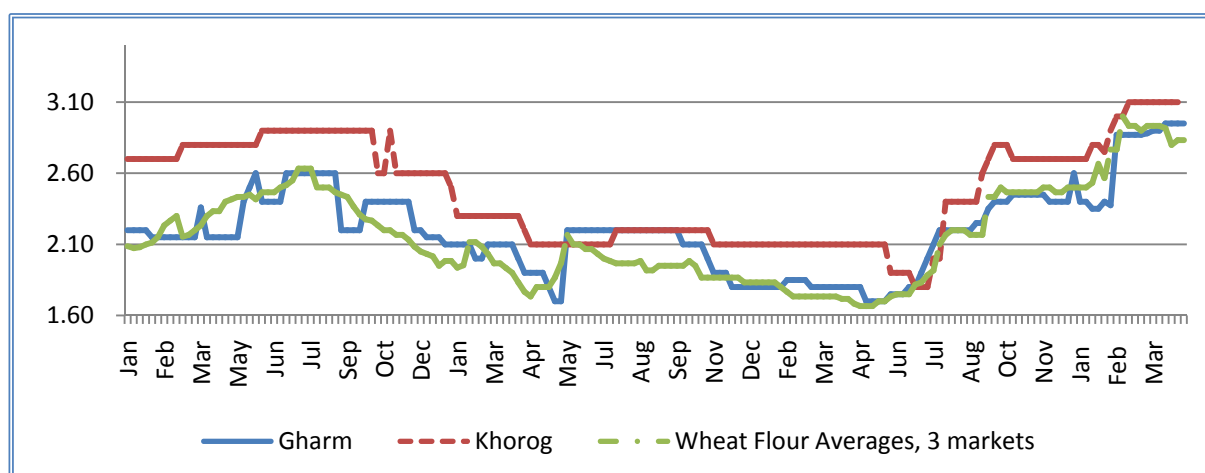
The first table below shows prices for the 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube from January 2008 to late April 2011. Wheat flour prices in late April increased in Dushanbe but dropped in Khujand and Kurgan-Tyube compared to March. However, prices in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube remained higher any other period since January 2008.

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



The table below provides prices for 1st grade wheat flour in two large regional markets, Gharm and Khorog, and the average price for the Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube. Wheat flour prices in Gharm remained at historical highs in late April while prices in Khorog remained unchanged compared to March 2011 and higher than the average in three large markets. Prices in Gharm increased slightly, and are above the average price for Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube markets.

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



⁸ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

4.3 Fuel Prices

Possible Significant Impacts of Increased Fuel Prices and Shortages

News agencies report that petrol (gasoline) shortages in Russia led to a Russian government decision to restrict petrol exports from 1 May 2011 (<http://news.tj/en/news/russia-increases-tariffs-gasoline-exports-tajikistan>).

The Government of Russia has

- Restricted the export of “high quality” petrol from 1 May for one month, and
- Increased the export duties on petrol to a total of 408.30 USD per ton. (Russia raised petrol tariffs from 244.6 USD to 283.9 USD on 1 April 2011.)

The petrol shortages in Russia are being attributed to the prices for petrol being lower in Russia than internationally, leading producers to export for greater profits, as well as reduced production capacity due to seasonal maintenance.

Tajikistan imports approximately 92% of its fuel needs from Russia. According to data from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), the average price of one ton of Russian oil products imported into Tajikistan was 885.00 USD before the recent increase in duties. In 2010, the price was 691.00 USD per ton. The current average price petrol from Turkmenistan is 915.00 USD per ton. <http://news.tj/en/news/tajikistan-has-not-yet-received-notice-russia-gasoline-export-suspension>

An increase in Russian export duties from 283.90 USD per ton to 408.30 USD per ton indicates that fuel prices in Tajikistan will increase on the order of 14%. Current average price for one ton Russian gasoline delivered to Tajikistan is reportedly 1,010 USD (including 408.30 USD export duty imposed by the Russian authorities on light oil on May 1). This is a significant increase in a short period for the local economy, and may push sourcing petrol from Turkmenistan or other source.

The direct impact of the freezing of petrol exports from Russia will depend on whether the type of petrol affected is the type used in Tajikistan. Export ban appears to be on “high quality” petrol and it is not yet clear whether the ban will directly affect supplies (as opposed to prices) in Tajikistan.

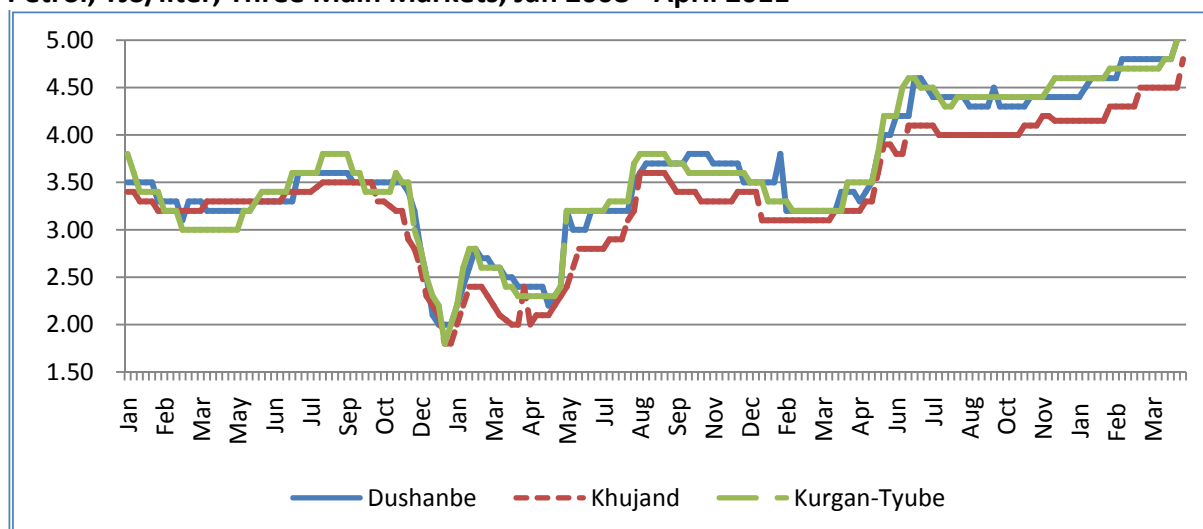
The 14% increase, coming on top a 22% increase in petrol prices since 2010, will have a direct and probably dramatic effect on overall prices in Tajikistan and a direct impact on food security by increasing the cost of basic commodities. The impact of the price increases, and any eventual fuel shortages on food production, trade and the economy in general needs close monitoring.

Tajikistan’s State Procurement Agency (SPA) reported that 3,000 tons of diesel fuel from government reserves will be sold to farming units at cut rates at 4.90-5.00 Tajik, Somoni (1.10 USD) per liter, which is 60-70 diram (0.13 USD) lower than current market prices. Local news agency reported that farmers in Khatlon and Sughd provinces will receive 1,000 tons of diesel fuel each and the remainder will be distributed to farming units in Gorno Badakhshan and districts subordinate to the center. <http://news.tj/en/news/government-diesel-reserves-be-sold-farmers-cut-rates>

WFP reports fuel prices in Tajikistan rose by around 30% during the first quarter compared to the same period last year. The price increase has been associated with an increase in world oil prices, an increase in Russians' tariffs for oil products and increase of transit duties charged by Uzbekistan.⁹

During the first week in May petrol and diesel prices increased in all three markets compared to April 2011 as indicated in the table below. Prices are at the highest levels since January 2008 and are likely to increase by another 14%, as discussed above.

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



5. HEALTH

Reported Cases of Rabies in Tajikistan

During the last week of April, the Republican Sanitary Epidemiological Station (SES) reported that one person in the Sughd Region had died due to rabies. During the first week of May in Rudaki District, five people died due to rabies from a dog bite (laboratory confirmed positive result). SES also reported that physicians in Rudaki District complained that both human rabies immune globulin and rabies vaccine were not available in the country. A request was sent to Sughd Region for urgent delivery of vaccine for the five victims in Rudaki District, which was unfortunately not filled due to this shortage.

For more information regarding rabies please use the following links:

Rabies Fact Sheet – WHO <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en/#>

WHO Expert Consultation on Rabies, 5-8 October 2004. WHO Technical Report Series 931, Geneva 2005. http://webitpreview.who.int/entity/rabies/trs931_%2006_05.pdf

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1 General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January to March 2011 equaled 4.4 billion Tajik Somoni (984 million USD), 6.5% more than same period in 2010. Share for goods production during

⁹ <http://www.wfp.org/content/tajikistan-market-report-april-2011>

the given period was 30.5%, and services 53.9%. The share for taxes increased to 15.6%. GDP in March and totaled 1.7 billion Tajik Somoni (381.9 million USD), 0.4 billion Tajik Somoni (89.8 million USD) more than in February 2011.

Inflation in consumer sector during the January to March period equaled 4.5%. During this period prices for food items increased by 6.6%, non-food items decreased by 0.8%, and services decreased by 2.2%. The inflation rate in consumer market in March was 13.0% compared to the same period in 2010.

Inflation rate in consumer market during March 2011 was 1.2% compared to February 2011. According to the Statistics Agency in Tajikistan, prices in March are 1.7% higher than in February for food items; 0.3% for non-food items; and 0.6% for services. In March prices increased for food items, including carrot, milk, cereals, potatoes, wheat flour. Out of non-food items, prices increased for gasoline and cement. Service costs increased due to high ticket costs for air and railway transportation. The cost of a food basket for one person totaled 122 Tajik Somoni (27.2 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 232 Tajik Somoni (51.9 USD).

As was mentioned in previous RMWS reports, there was an excess of domestic cumulative expenditures over cumulative revenues. In March the national economy was at risk due to a growing economic dependency on foreign market conditions and remittances from labor migrants. In March the excess of cumulative domestic expenditures over produced GDP equaled 33.0%. Similar conditions were encountered during crisis year of 2009, when excess of domestic cumulative expenses equaled 31.9%.

As a result of these macroeconomic conditions, the situation in foreign economic sector is complicated. The trade deficit in March totaled 129.3 million USD. Foreign sales turnover from January to March, including electricity and natural gas imports, was 1.2 billion USD, 45.5% (361 million USD) higher than for the same period in 2010.

During the first three months in 2011 the trade deficit totaled 357.1 million USD. The value of exported goods for the first three months totaled 398.9 million USD, which is 57.8% (146.1 million USD) higher when compared to the same period in 2010. The value of imported goods totaled 756 million USD, which is 39.7% (214.9 million USD) higher when compared to the same period in 2010. Compared to February, exports in March increased by 5.7% and imports by 6.2%.

The total value of the government income from taxes and related source from January to March 2011 was 1.5 billion Tajik Somoni (336.9 million USD). Direct tax income in the beginning of March totaled 73.2%, and indirect tax income totaled 7.4%.

The total value of credits offered in March was more than 6.3 billion Tajik Somoni (1.4 billion USD). The National Bank of Tajikistan reported that 79.6% of the credit provided was short term and 21.4% long term. The value of delayed reimbursement totaled 2.47 billion Tajik Somoni (554.8 million USD), 39.4% of all loans.

6.2 Population movement/migration

A total of 163,509 people left Tajikistan during the 1st quarter of 2011 (male – 149,059 and female - 14,450). Out of the total who left, 132,987 people travelled by air and the rest by rail and buses. A total of 129,982 people returned to Tajikistan during the 1st quarter of 2011, of whom 113,528 travelled by air.

Migration To and From of Tajikistan in 1 st Quarter of 2011								
Location	Left			Total	Returned			Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar		Jan	Feb	Mar	
Direct Rule Districts, Dushanbe, GBAO	21,197	28,931	42,817	92,945	27,283	21,961	-	49,244
Sughd Province	3,009	12,104	17,912	33,025	7,823	5,889	-	13,712
Khatlon Province	8,902	4,666	23,971	37,539	5,911	4,509	-	10,420
Total	33,108	45,701	84,700	163,509	41,017	32,359	56,597	129,982

Please note: Due to restructuring of Migration Service the statistics unit at Migration Service is on leave since early April 2011. This may affect the migration data availability for the coming months.

6.3 Employment

There were created 38,592 jobs in Tajikistan during the first three months in 2011. The total employment rate in Tajikistan is 16.9%. One of the reasons of unemployment in Tajikistan is reported to be the poor use of employment agencies.

Asian Development Bank in Tajikistan has approved a 45 million USD grant under the project “Strengthening Public Resource Management Program” to help Tajikistan increase public funding for social policies. ADB Country Director Mr. Joji Tokeshi said that the funding would allow the government to implement long-needed reforms in tax, social protection, and public financial management, and would provide resources to ensure that critical social expenditures is included in the 2011 and 2012 budgets.

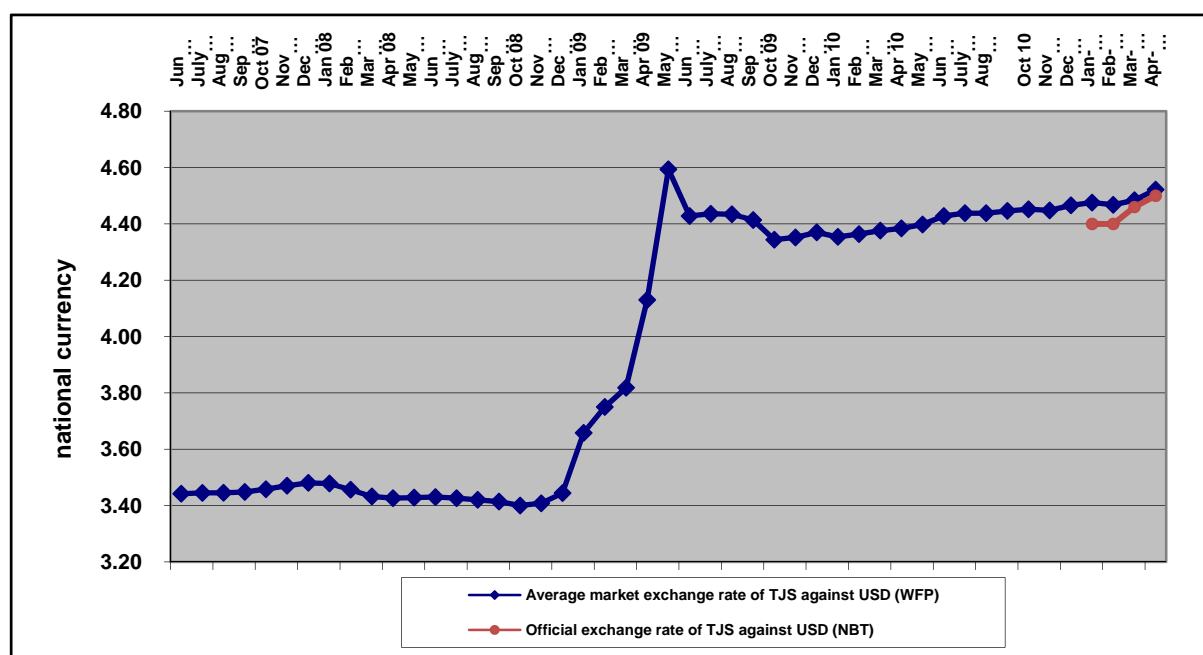
6.4 Wage Payment Arrears

According to Statistics Agency under the President of Tajikistan, a total of 199 million Tajik Somoni (44.3 million USD) was paid as pensions and other benefits in Tajikistan. Specific data on wage arrears was not available.

6.5 Exchange Rate

The National Bank of Tajikistan’s (NBT) official rate as of April 29, 2011 was 4.50 Tajik Somoni against one US Dollar. The following chart provides both the official NBT exchange rate. The WFP reported average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan as of April 20, 2011 (5.52 Tajik Somoni per 1 USD).

Exchange rate Tajik Somoni against US dollar June 07 – April 11



6.6 Remittances¹⁰

The Government of Tajikistan is now reporting remittance data on a quarterly basis.

Please see the February 2011 Risk Monitoring and Warning Report at

http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/disaster_management/compound_crisis/early_warning_indicators/ for the latest available information on remittances.

¹⁰ The National Bank of Tajikistan

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be near normal. During the month daytime temperatures will range from 21 to 33°C at lower elevations in Direct Rule Districts (DRD) and from 25 to 37°C at lower elevations in Khatlon Province. In the foothills the temperatures will range from 18 to 29°C. Nighttime temperatures at lower elevations in DRD will be 12 to 17°C, at lower elevation in Khatlon Province the temperatures will be 16 to 21°C and in the foothills 8 to 13°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above normal: at lower elevations in DRD normal is 54-73 mm, in Khatlon Province normal is 14-58 mm, and in the foothills normal is 98 – 135 mm. Partly cloudy weather with precipitation (occasional rains, hail, and thunderstorms) and wind speeds 61 - 79 km/h (17-22 m/s) can be expected at times during May.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be normal. During the month the daytime temperatures will range from 22 to 34°C at lower elevations, and from 14 to 24°C at higher elevations. Nighttime temperatures at lower elevations will be 15 to 20°C, and at higher elevations 5 to 10°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above normal: at lower elevations normal is 17 - 33 mm, at higher elevations normal is 45 - 58 mm.

There will be partly cloudy weather with occasional rains and thunderstorms during the month. Wind speeds will be up to 65 - 83 km/h (18-23 m/s).

Mountainous Regions of DRD and Western Region of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be normal. Nighttime average temperatures are expected to be 6 to 11°C and daytime temperatures will range from 16 to 27°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above normal. At higher elevations in DRD normal is 59 – 106 mm, and in western GBAO normal is 28- 53 mm.

There will be partly cloudy weather during the month with precipitation (mainly rains). On the south slopes of Hissar mountain range occasional heavy rains can be expected, with thunderstorms in some locations. During storms, wind speeds will range from 65 to 83 km/h (18-23 m/s).

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be above normal. The temperatures during the month will range from 0 to 3°C during nighttime and from 6 to 15°C during daytime.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above normal (normal is 12 - 21 mm).

It is expected to have precipitation (mainly snow) during the first 10 days of the month.

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



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