Electricity safety tajikistan

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Every fall, Muhibahon, a 30-year-old master"s student who lives in Hisor, a small town 30 minutes outside of Tajikistan"s capital, Dushanbe, is forced to drastically change her daily routine. As October sets in, she wakes up at 6 a.m. every day to iron clothes for all five members of her family, make everyone breakfast, prepare some food for dinner, and charge everyone"s phones before local authorities cut off the electricity in her town at 8 a.m.

Despite this, Muhibahon, who has lived in Hisor for the past six years and is planning to move to Russia, says things used to be much worse. "I used to live in Isfara before moving to Hisor. Back in 2007-08, we didn"t have electricity there for months on end."

The residents of Isfara and Hisor are not alone in their struggles with electricity blackouts: Most of Tajikistan outside of its biggest cities, Dushanbe and Khujand, is subject to annual electricity rationing - scheduled but unannounced blackouts that usually last from early October well into winter, colloquially known as the "electricity limit."

Electricity can be generated in two main ways: by harnessing the heat from burning fuels or nuclear reactions in the form of steam (thermal power) or by capturing the energy of natural forces such as the sun, wind or moving water.

Unlike other energy commodities such as coal, oil and natural gas, electricity trade between countries is relatively limited as it is more technically complex and requires a direct cross-border interconnection. Such connections can help to balance out supply and demand across regions, which will be increasingly important as variable renewables like solar and wind make up a larger share of electricity generation.

Power generation, which includes electricity and heat, is one of the largest sources of CO2 emissions globally, primarily from the burning of fossil fuels like coal and natural gas in thermal power plants.

Growth in electricity demand has slowed down or even reversed in many advanced economies due to energy efficiency efforts and the shift towards less energy-intensive forms of economic activity, such as services. But it is still growing rapidly in many emerging market and developing countries, especially those where a significant fraction of the population still lacks access to electricity.

Electricity is primarily used for heating, cooling, lighting, cooking and to power devices, appliances and industrial equipment. Further electrification of end-uses, especially transportation, in conjunction with the decarbonisation of electricity generation, is an important pillar of clean energy transitions.

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