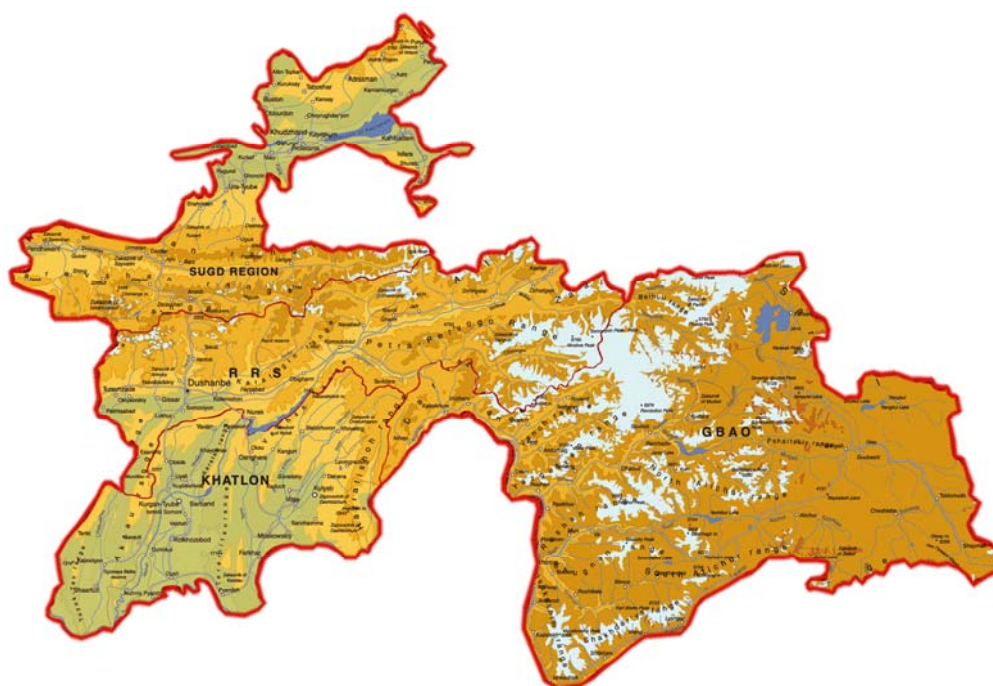


Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2011





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

The Information Management and Analytical Center, Committee of Emergency Situations reports that mid-level natural hazards may be expected due to mudflows and low-level natural hazards due to snow showers and frost.

WEATHER

Monthly average temperatures in October 2011 are expected to be 1 to 2°C above average in Sughd Province, higher elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD), western and eastern regions of Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO), and 2 to 3°C above average in Khatlon Province and lower elevations in DRD.

ENERGY SECURITY

Reduced water releases in Nurek Hydro Electric Plant resulted in reduced electricity production in September. Barki Tojik has reduced electrical supplies to “non-strategic” areas in an effort to maintain adequate water supplies for the length of the fall-winter period. Barki Tojik has stated that the reduction in electricity generation was not because of shortage of water.

FOOD SECURITY

The **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: August Food Prices**, issued in September, states that August wheat grain and wheat flour prices in Central Asia were generally flat or down slightly. Prices for wheat grain and flour remained stable in Tajikistan as a result of sufficient supply and availability of imports.

ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product from January to August 2011 equaled 16.5 billion Tajik Somoni (3.5 billion USD), an increase of 7.1% when compared to the same period in 2010. During September, gasoline prices increased in the major markets of Kurgan-Tyube, Khujand and Dushanbe. The major gasoline supplier in Tajikistan, Gazpromneft Tajikistan, had to impose rationing on gasoline sales in September due to limited supplies. This may have contributed price increases.

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1. HAZARDOUS EVENTS

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

The Information Management and Analytical Center (IMAC), Committee of Emergency Situations (CoES) reports that mid-level natural hazards may be expected due to mudflows and low-level natural hazards due to snow showers and frost.

1.1 Hazard Events in September 2011



IMAC/CoES reported no hazard events in September. Between 2009 and 2010, statistics indicated that 2 disasters occurred associated with an earthquake in 2010 and a mudflow in 2009.

Overview of Typical Natural Hazard Events in Tajikistan During October		
Event	# of Events	Frequency of event
Earthquake	20	2000/2010
Rain	5	2000/2008
Mudflow	5	1996/2008
Wind	3	1998/2006
Landslide	2	1997/1998
Snow	2	2004/2008
Source: IMAC/CoES		

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for October 2011¹

Monthly average temperatures in October 2011 are expected to be 1 to 2⁰C above the average range in Sughd Province, higher elevations of Direct Rule Districts (DRD), western and eastern regions of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO); and 2 to 3⁰C above average in Khatlon Province and lower elevations of DRD. The Hydrometeorology Center at the State Agency for Hydrometeorology in Tajikistan (SAH) forecasts temperatures drops in all regions at the end of the month. Expected monthly average minimum and maximum day and nighttime temperatures in October by region are:

Region	 (°C)	 (°C)
Lower elevations, Khatlon Province	21 to 33 ⁰ C	4 to 14 ⁰ C
Foothills, DRD	17 to 28 ⁰ C	4 to 13 ⁰ C
Lower elevations, Sughd Province	15 to 28 ⁰ C	3 to 15 ⁰ C
Higher elevations, Sughd Province	7 to 19 ⁰ C	-2 to 7 ⁰ C
Western GBAO & Higher elevations, DRD	9 to 21 ⁰ C	-3 to 9 ⁰ C
Eastern GBAO	2 to 13 ⁰ C	-13 to -2 ⁰ C

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.

Monthly precipitation in October 2011 is forecasted to be within an average range in all regions. Average precipitation by region is expected to be:

Region	Average
Lower elevations, Khatlon Province	5 – 35 mm
Foothills, DRD	41 – 54 mm
Lower elevations, Sughd Province	9 – 21 mm
Higher elevations, Sughd Province	15 – 28 mm
Higher elevations, DRD	22 – 50 mm
Western GBAO	7 – 27 mm
Eastern GBAO	6 – 10 mm

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

2.2 Seasonal Weather Forecast for October – December 2011

The SAH Hydrometeorology Center has developed a seasonal precipitation and temperature forecast for October to December 2011 through direct assistance from Russian Hydrometeorology Center. A summary of this weather forecast is provided below.

Temperatures in October will be 2 to 3°C above average range and precipitation will be within average range.

Average temperature in October 2011 (°C)

Location	Average temperature
Lower elevations	+15 to +19°C
Mid-elevations (1,500 to 2,000 m)	+6 to +10°C
High elevations (3,000 to 4,000 m)	+2 to -2°C

Average precipitation in October 2011 (mm)

Location	Average precipitation
Lower elevations	10 – 35 mm
Mid-elevations (1,500 to 2,000 m)	28 – 58 mm
High elevations (3,000 to 4,000 m)	3 – 7 mm

Temperatures and precipitation in November 2011 will be within average range.

Average temperature in November 2011 (°C)

Location	Average temperature
Lower elevations	+9 to +12°C
Mid-elevations (1,500 to 2,000 m)	+1 to +4°C
High elevations (3,000 to 4,000 m)	-7 to - 11°C

Average precipitation in November 2011 (mm)

Location	Average precipitation
Lower elevations	10 – 47 mm
Mid-elevations (1,500 to 2,000 m)	15 – 66 mm
High elevations (3,000 to 4,000 m)	1 – 6 mm

Temperatures and precipitation in December 2011 will be within average range.

Average temperature in December 2011 (°C)

Location	Average temperature
Lower elevations	+ 2 to + 6°C
Mid-elevations (1,500 to 2,000 m)	- 2 to - 6°C
High elevations (3,000 to 4,000 m)	- 15 to - 20°C

Average precipitation in December 2011 (mm)

Location	Average precipitation
Lower elevations	15 – 70 mm
Mid-elevations (1,500 to 2,000 m)	63 – 130 mm
High elevations (3,000 to 4,000 m)	3 – 15 mm

In contrast to the SAH forecasts, the International Research Institute for Climate and Society forecasts for October-December 2011 indicate that precipitation is more likely to be less than long term averages while temperatures are likely to be warmer than normal (as indicated in the SAH forecast). See **Annex B** and the following links for maps and other information on these forecasts:

Precipitation:

http://iri.columbia.edu/climate/forecast/net_asmt/2011/sep2011/OND11_Asi_pcp.html

Temperature:

http://iri.columbia.edu/climate/forecast/net_asmt/2011/sep2011/OND11_Asi_temp.html

2.3 Weather Summary for September 2011

Weather conditions in September were moderately warm with insignificant low precipitation in most districts of the country.

Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above average. Average temperatures at lower elevations and in the foothills were 19 to 25°C, at higher elevations 12 to 19°C (in Darvaz 25°C), at higher elevation in GBAO 5 to 10°C.

The warmest temperatures were recorded during the first 15 days in the month with daytime temperatures at lower elevations ranging from 31 to 36°C, and nighttime temperatures from 15 to 20°C.

At mid-elevations, the temperatures were 28 to 33°C (in Darvoz 33 to 38°C), at higher elevations the temperatures were 15 to 20°C. The lowest temperatures at lower elevations were recorded during September 16, 23, 29 and 30, with daytime temperatures 24 to 28°C.

**Percent of Average Precipitation
September 2011
(30-year average from 1960 – 1990)**

Location	%
Sughd Region	12-75
Khatlon Region	0-15
DRD	0-38
Western GBAO	0-53
Eastern GBAO	0-83

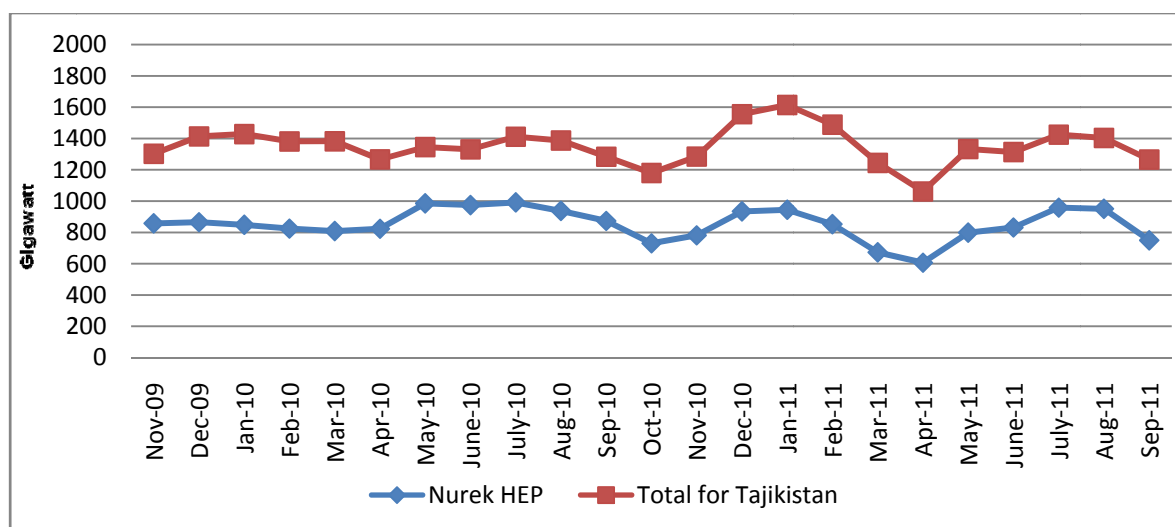
Monthly average precipitation in most of the regions was low but in some mid-high and higher elevations precipitation was above average. Wind speed was 54-65 km/h.

3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Production

Barki Tojik, the national electricity supply company, reported that total electric power generation in September 2011 was 1,266 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 42.2 GW per day. Electricity production in September decreased by 9.8% (138 GW) compared to August 2011 (**See Annex C**). Reduced water releases in Nurek HEP resulted in reduced electricity production during September. The Nurek HEP's share in total electricity production was 750 GW (59%).

Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 – September 2011) (GW)



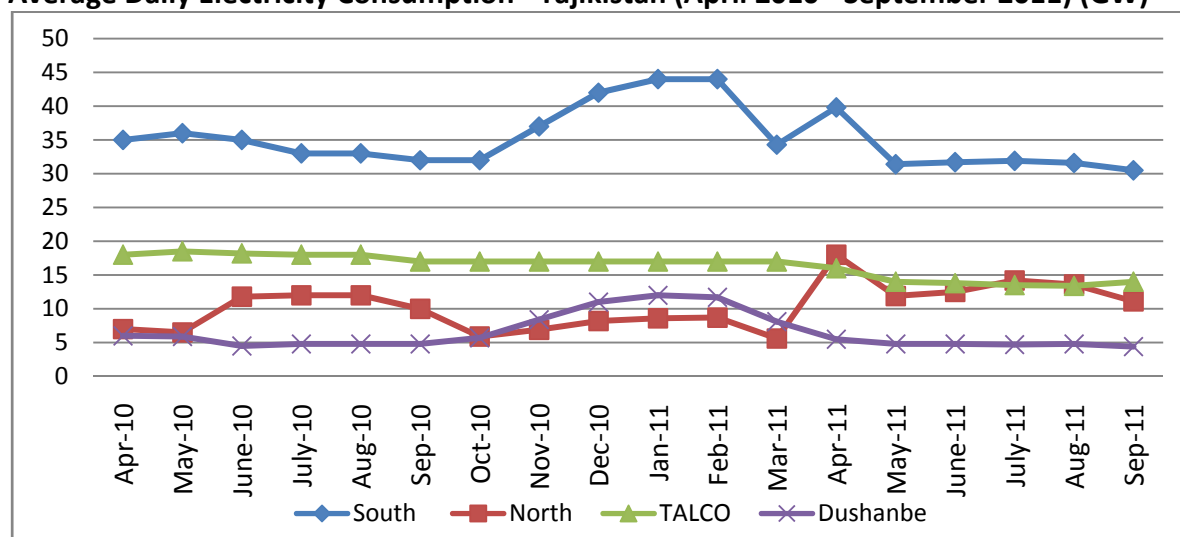
3.2 Electricity Consumption²

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

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

following table. Total electricity consumption in September was 1,524 GW (**See Annex D**). In September electricity consumption was 258 GW more than electricity produced. The reason for the difference has not been explained. Electricity consumption increased **slightly** at TALCO and decreased in the North, South, and Dushanbe.

Average Daily Electricity Consumption - Tajikistan (April 2010 - September 2011) (GW)



From January through August 2011 a total of 92.1 million kWh were exported and 65 million kWh were imported. Electricity exports decreased by 16.8% and imports decreased by 90.6% compared to January to August in 2010.

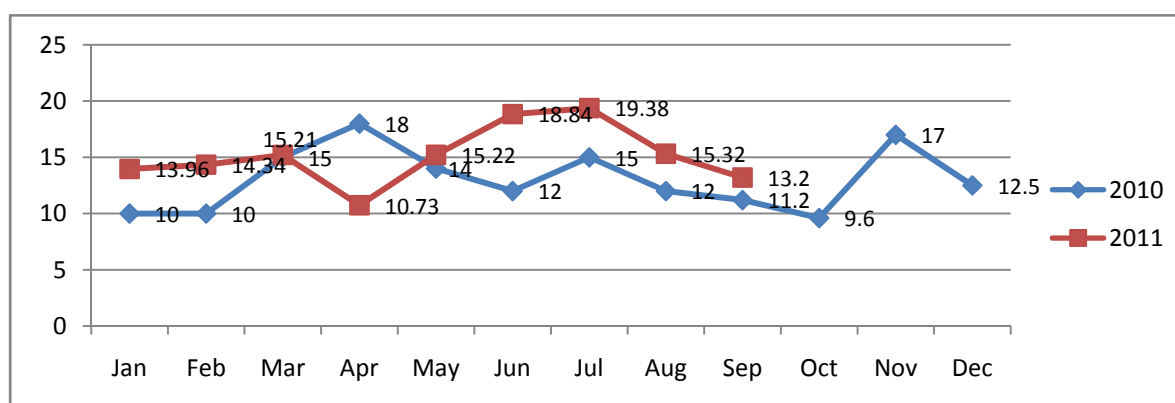
3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

Natural gas imports in September were 13.2 million m³ (440 thousand m³ per day), and 2.1 million m³ less than August 2011 but 2 million m³ more than for the same period in 2010. According to Tajiktransgaz, the major consumer of imported natural gas is the Dushanbe based Tajikcement. Natural gas imports were 8.5% more in value and 0.9% more in volume compared to the same period in 2010. The price of imported natural gas in September 2011 was 284.33 USD per thousand m³. Natural gas imports from January to September 2011 totaled 136.5 million m³, which is 44 million less than the total of 180 million m³ in imports projected for 2011.

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 January 2010 – September 2011 (million m³)



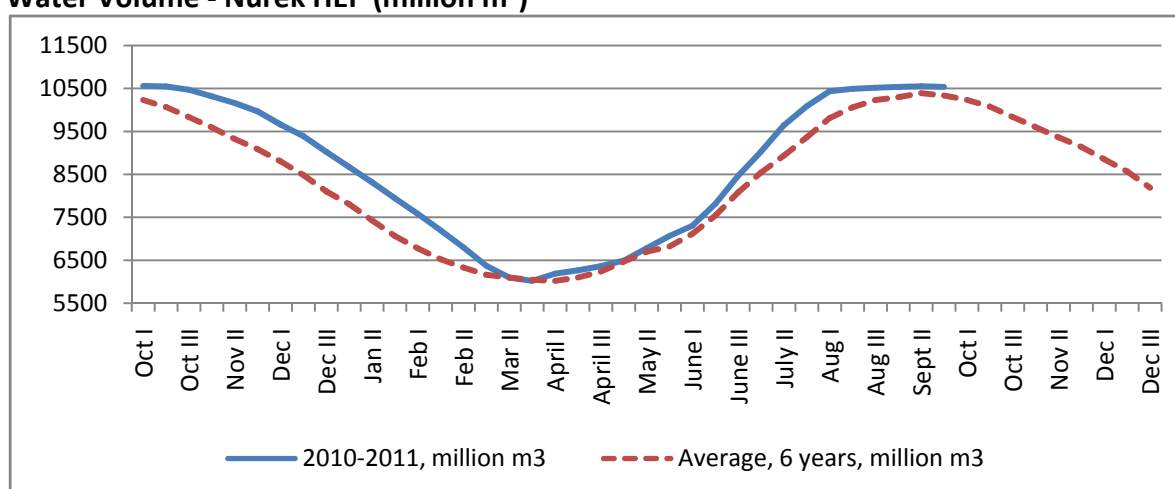
According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, a total of 59,915 tons of coal were produced in September 2011. This is the highest level of coal production per month in Tajikistan for the past 20 years.

3.4 Reservoir Levels³

In September the water level in Nurek HEP reservoir was 910.42 m above sea level and 53.42 m above the “dead level” (857 m). The water level remained unchanged from August 2011.

The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the end of September 2011 compared to average volume over the past six years (2004 to 2010). According to Central Asia Water Information (CAWaterInfo) online monitoring data⁴, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in late September was 10,537 million m³, slightly above the six year average volume in September (10,337 million m³). Water in storage at Nurek HEP is at its historical. From October to March, water stored in Nurek is used to produce electricity and for early season irrigation of crops.

Water Volume - Nurek HEP (million m³)



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

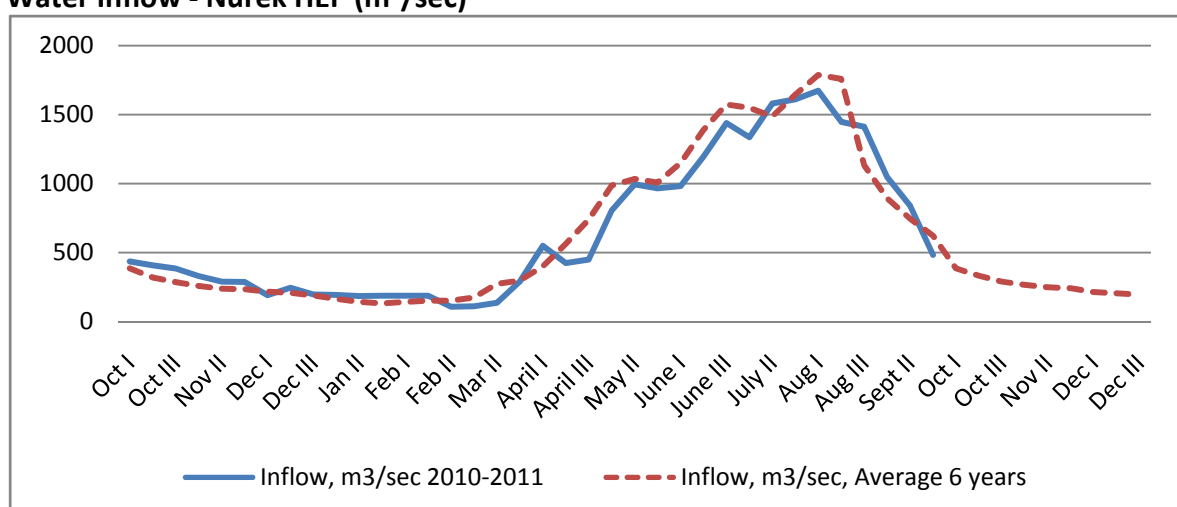
(Please note that data from CAWaterInfo was adjusted as of August 3, 2011 by CAWaterInfo Data Management Unit and the adjusted figures have been used in this report).

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

The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. During the first 20 days in September the water inflow dramatically dropped from **1,413 m³/sec** to **840 m³/sec**. This inflow was below average when compared to the same periods from 2004 to 2010. During the last 10 days in September the inflow averaged 484 m³/sec. With such inflow dynamics, the Nurek HEP will begin using stored water to generate electricity during October, and for the following months.

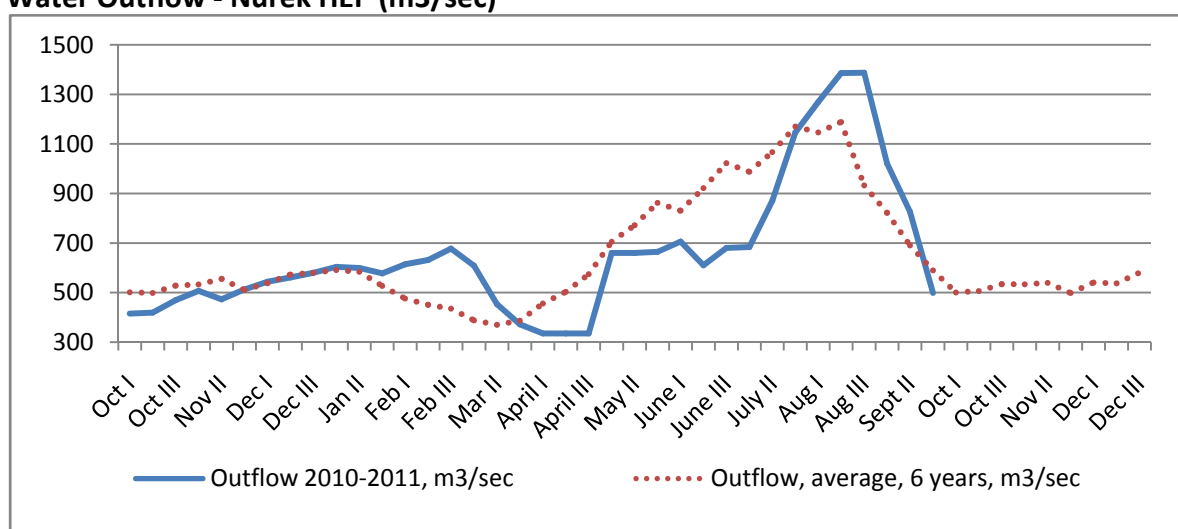
According to State Agency for Hydrometeorology's seasonal report for October through December 2011 (see section 2.2), precipitation is expected to be within average range during fall 2011 and the beginning of winter. Average precipitation may contribute to increase of water inflow and reduce the draw—down of stored water.

Water Inflow - Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in September dramatically decreased from 1,387 m³/sec in late August to 498.3 m³/sec in late September, with September releases below the 6 year average. The rate of releases may reflect the fact that the water inflow dropped in September and the Barki Tojik began limiting outflows to maintain supplies for the fall-winter period. Note that electricity rationing normally begins in late October. Media reports indicate that Barki Tojik has reduced electrical supplies to “non-strategic” areas in an effort to maintain adequate water supplies for the length of the fall-winter period. Barki Tojik has stated that the reduction in electricity generation was not because of shortage of water.⁵ (as indicated above, water storage in Nurek HEP is at historically high levels).

⁵ http://www.centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caii/newsbriefs/2011/10/04/newsbrief-08

Water Outflow - Nurek HEP (m3/sec)**4. FOOD SECURITY****4.1 Food Security Reports**

The **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: August Food Prices**, issued in September, states that August wheat grain and wheat flour prices in Central Asia were generally flat or down slightly. The report indicates that prices for wheat grain and flour remained stable in Tajikistan as a result of sufficient supply and availability of imports. Vegetable oil prices in major markets were relatively stable from July to August though the increasing trend that began last year continues. Rice prices were generally stable, but potato prices followed usual seasonal trends by decreasing in some markets following the harvest in surplus production areas in the Rasht Valley and northern Tajikistan. The report states that the very favorable wheat harvest in northern Kazakhstan should significantly dampen upward pressure on wheat prices in northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Please visit the link to read more:

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

The **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** together with the **UN World Food Program (WFP)** and the **Ministry of Agriculture** in Tajikistan has completed a **Crop and Food Security Assessment in Tajikistan**. The assessment, conducted from June 2011 showed that wheat production in 2011 was less than in 2010. Tajikistan will need wheat imports of at least 960,000 tons. Potato production in 2011 increased by 27% more than in 2010 (crop production in 2011 reached 862,000 tons). The FAO/WFP/Ministry of Agriculture report recommended monitoring of food security situation in the country, especially in the current context of rising food and fuel prices and natural disaster shocks. Please contact the FAO office in Dushanbe (email to sanginboy.sanginov@fao.tj) to learn more about the results of the assessment.

UN World Food Program's Tajikistan Market Price Report for September 2011 highlights that retail food prices have stabilized but remain at their highest levels in Tajikistan since WFP started to monitor prices in 2002. Wheat grain prices have increased by 53% and wheat flour (first grade) prices have increased by 29% since August 2010. Wheat flour and wheat grain prices remained stable during August due to sufficient supply and availability

in the market. Prices for locally produced wheat flour slightly decreased, in line with expected seasonal trends.

Export duties for Russian gasoline for Tajikistan continue to fluctuate, having been dropped by 1.6% in August but rose by 1.3% in September 2011. The report quotes the National Bank of Tajikistan reporting that the inflation rate has been 7.7% since January 2011.

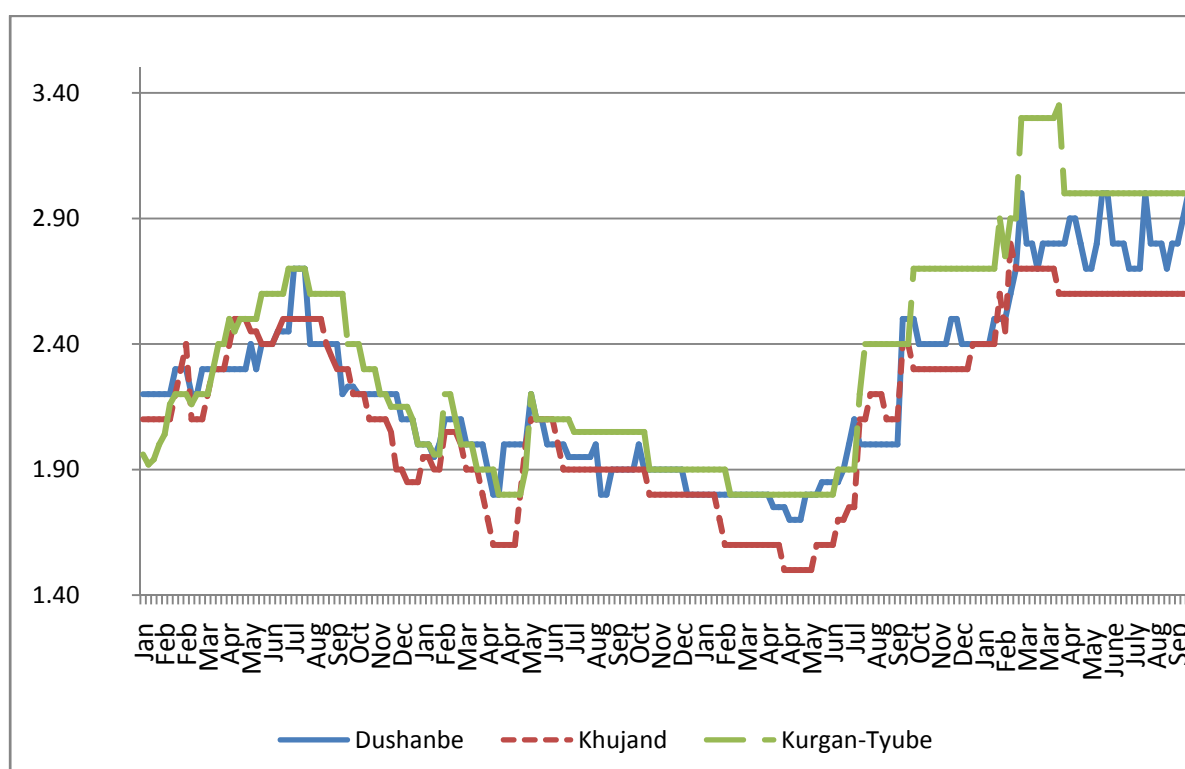
Meat prices were reported to be highest in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube due to higher demand associated with the Eid-al-Fitr celebration (Muslim “Ramadan” holiday). Potato prices dropped by 23% in Gharm and 13% in Khujand and Khorog because of the new harvest entering the markets and supply outweighing demand. To access the report please contact the WFP office in Dushanbe through an email to saidamon.bodamaev@wfp.org.

4.2 Cereal Prices⁶

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 September 2011. Wheat prices in September remained unchanged in Kurgan-Tube and Khujand markets, and increased in Dushanbe market compared to August 2011. Wheat flour prices in all markets remained the high when compared to mid-2008 prices.

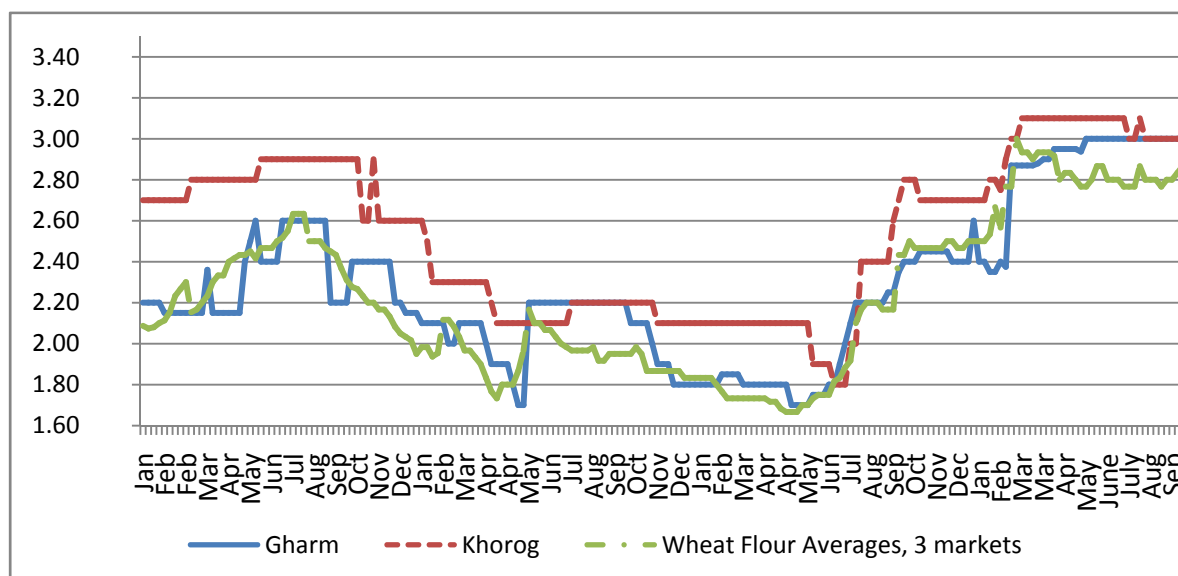
1st Grade Wheat Flour Price in Three Main Markets, January 2008 - September 2011 (TJS/kg)



⁶ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan
http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

The next 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 early September wheat flour prices in Khorog dropped and leveled with Gharm prices and remained unchanged through the rest of the month. Prices in Gharm and Khorog are still at historical highs. Average wheat flour price in three markets (Kurgan-Tube, Dushanbe and Khujand) was lower than prices in Khorog and Gharm.

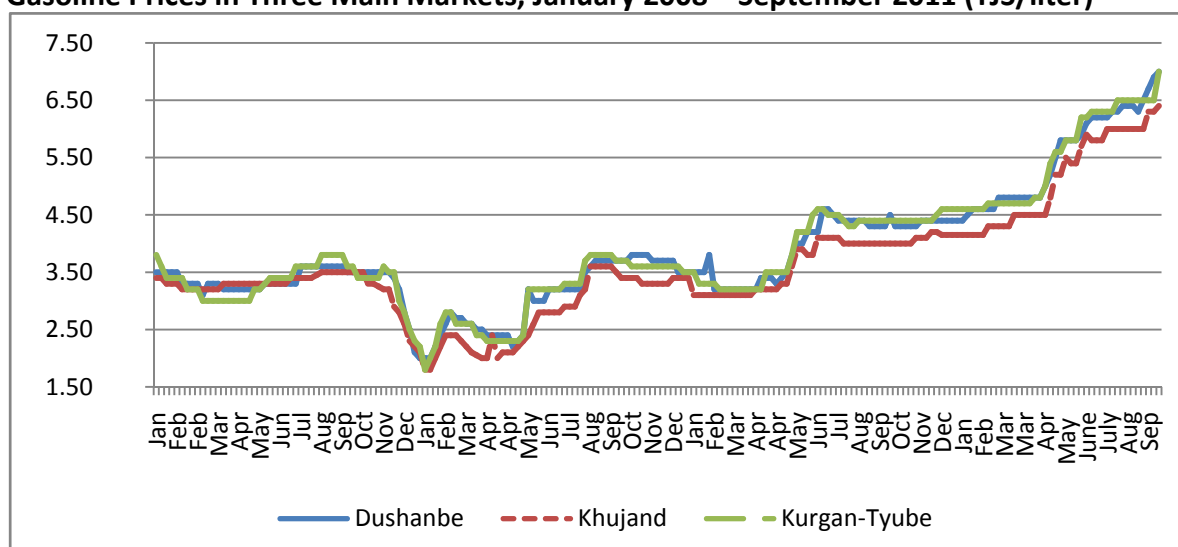
1st Grade Wheat Flour Prices in Garm, Khorog, and average of Three Main Markets, January 2008 – September 2011 (TJS/kg)

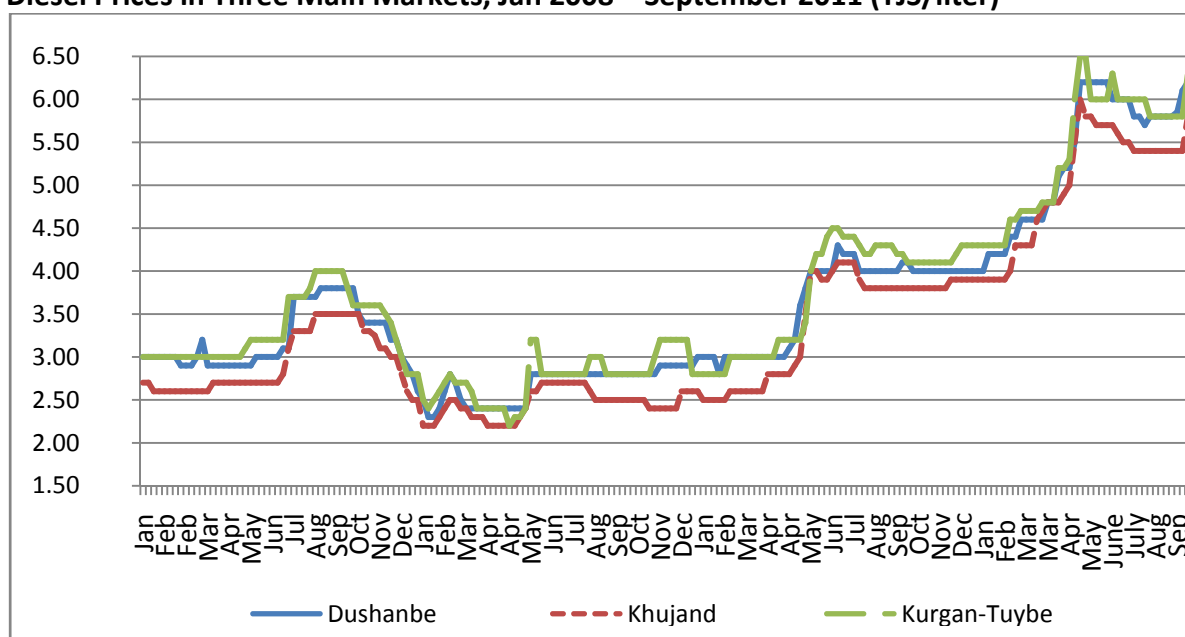


4.3 Fuel Prices

During September, gasoline prices increased in all three markets including Kurgan-Tyube, Khujand and Dushanbe. The major gasoline supplier in Tajikistan, Gazpromneft Tajikistan, had to impose rationing on gasoline sales in September due to limited supplies. This may have contributed price increases. Prices for gasoline are at their highest levels since January 2008. Diesel prices in September increased in all three markets and are also at their highest levels since January 2008.

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



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

5. HEALTH

Health data for September was not available at the time this report was compiled.

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1 General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from January to August 2011 equaled 16.5 billion Tajik Somoni (3.5 billion USD), an increase of 7.1% when compared to the same period in 2010. GDP in August totaled 2.84 billion Tajik Somoni (597.8 million USD). The share of goods produced in GDP equaled 32.0%, while the share of services equaled 54.8%, and the share of taxes equaled 13.2%.

From January to August 2011, the industrial production index was 103.9% compared to the same period in 2010. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 12.9%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 63.7%, and the share of the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 23.4%. The share of agriculture in GDP during January to August 2011 increased by 6.4% compared to the same period in 2010. The volume of cattle breeding production increased by 7.2%, and crop production increased by 6.0%.

From January to August 2011 the total value of investments increased by 10.9% compared to the same period in 2010. Most of investment spending was in the state sector – 57.5%. The private sector accounted for 20.3%, while joint ventures accounted for 4.3%, and foreign ownership – 17.9%. The energy sector attracted 27.7% of total investments. The share of investments going to the energy sector decreased compared to the same period in 2010 and totaled 73.8%. Of the total investment in the energy sector, 82.2% were provided by state and private sectors, and 17.8% by foreign credit. The manufacturing

sector attracted 13.6% of total investment, construction – 15.7%, transport and communication – 17.6%, and other types of activities – 25.4%.

The consumer price inflation rate from January to August reached 8.5% and food prices increased by 9.5%, for non-food items by 5.0%, and for services by 11.2%. Consumer price inflation in August was 13.5% compared to the same period in 2010. Monthly average consumer price inflation rates since January 2011 were 1.1% (during the same period of time in 2010 it was 0.6%).

According to the Statistics Agency of Tajikistan, food prices in August increased by 0.9%, non-food prices by 0.5%, and services by 0.9% compared to July 2011. The cost of typical basket for one person in August totaled 120.24 Tajik Somoni (25.20 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 248.44 Tajik Somoni (52.08 USD).

Gasoline prices in August dropped by 0.5% compared to July 2011. However, in late August Russia imposed barriers for gasoline exports during fall field work, resulting in price increases, while Gazpromneft – Tajikistan (Tajikistan's major gasoline supplier) imposed barriers on the sale of high-octane fuel at their gas stations. As a result, the price for AI-92 fuel increased by 3.07%. However, this didn't have a large impact on overall consumer prices, since gasoline occupies only 1% of the consumer price index.

Total government income from taxes and related sources from January to August 2011 was 5.11 billion Tajik Somoni, or 31.0% to GDP. Direct tax income in August was 70.4% of this total, and indirect tax income was 6.8%, grants 2.4%, and the remaining 20.4% were investments included in budget income.

The total value of bank credits issued in August was 4.43 billion Tajik Somoni (928.6 million USD). The value of overdue credits was 318.6 million Tajik Somoni (66.8 million USD), including 61.1 % in national currency and 38.9 % in foreign currency.

During January – August 2011, the trade deficit totaled 1.2 billion USD and increased by 209 million USD. During the reporting period the foreign trade turnover, including electricity and natural gas, totaled 2.9 billion USD, 26.0% more than during the same period of time in 2010.

Goods exports during January – August 2011 equaled 847.9 million USD, 17.5% more than during January – August 2010. Goods imports equaled 2.05 billion USD, 29.9% more than during the same period in 2010. Goods exports in August equaled 69.4 million USD, 14.6% (11.9 million USD) less than in August 2010. Goods imports in August equaled 282.9 million USD, 35.2% (73.7 million USD) more than in August 2010. Exports decreased by 24.65% and imports increased by 16.8% compared to July 2011.

6.2 Population Movement/Migration

Migration data for September 2011 was not available at the time this report was compiled.

6.3 Employment

According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, a total of 114,728 jobs were created during the first nine months of the year.

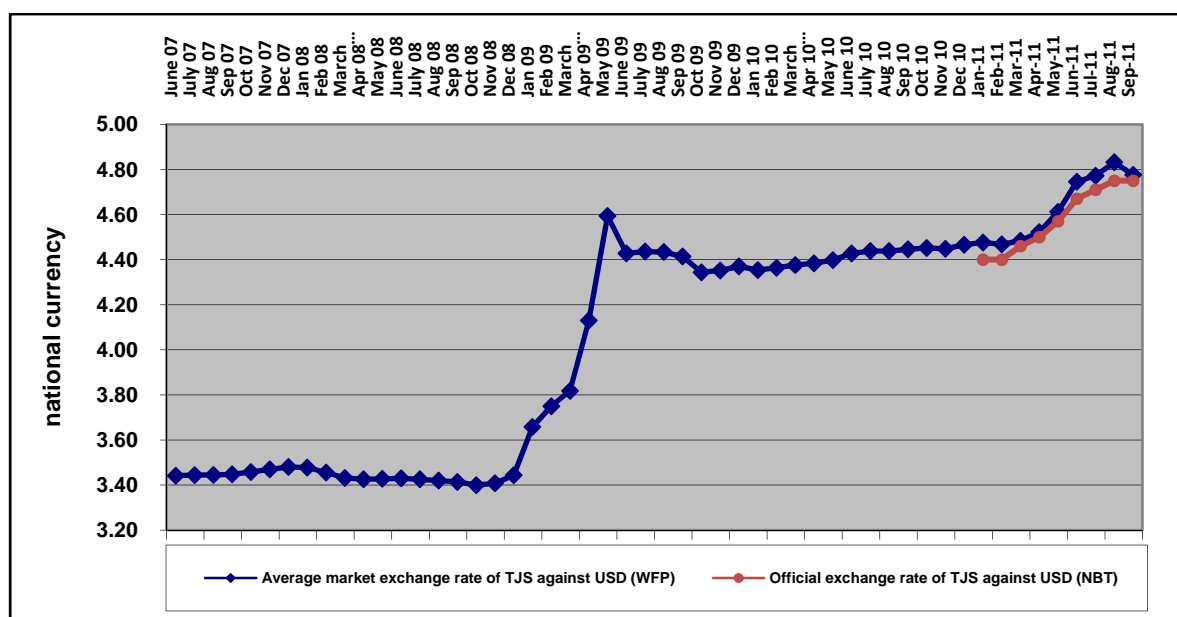
Jobs Created - January to August 2011

Regions	Jobs created	Manufacture	Agriculture	Construction	Transport and communication	Trade, food industry, technical supply	Other	Non-economic	Jobs to be created through microloans
GBAO	7,712	41	686	4,006	123	1,302	1,355	199	547
Sugd	31,812	2,874	7,337	1,671	459	16,860	1,689	922	615
Khatlon	40,431	2,225	17,314	7,836	758	8,343	1,687	2,268	626
Dushanbe	16,500	1,039	17	3,662	322	632	9,784	1,044	123
DRD	18,273	751	5,825	3,014	733	5,210	1,820	920	594
Total	114,728	6,930	31,179	20,189	2,395	32,347	16,335	5,353	2,505

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

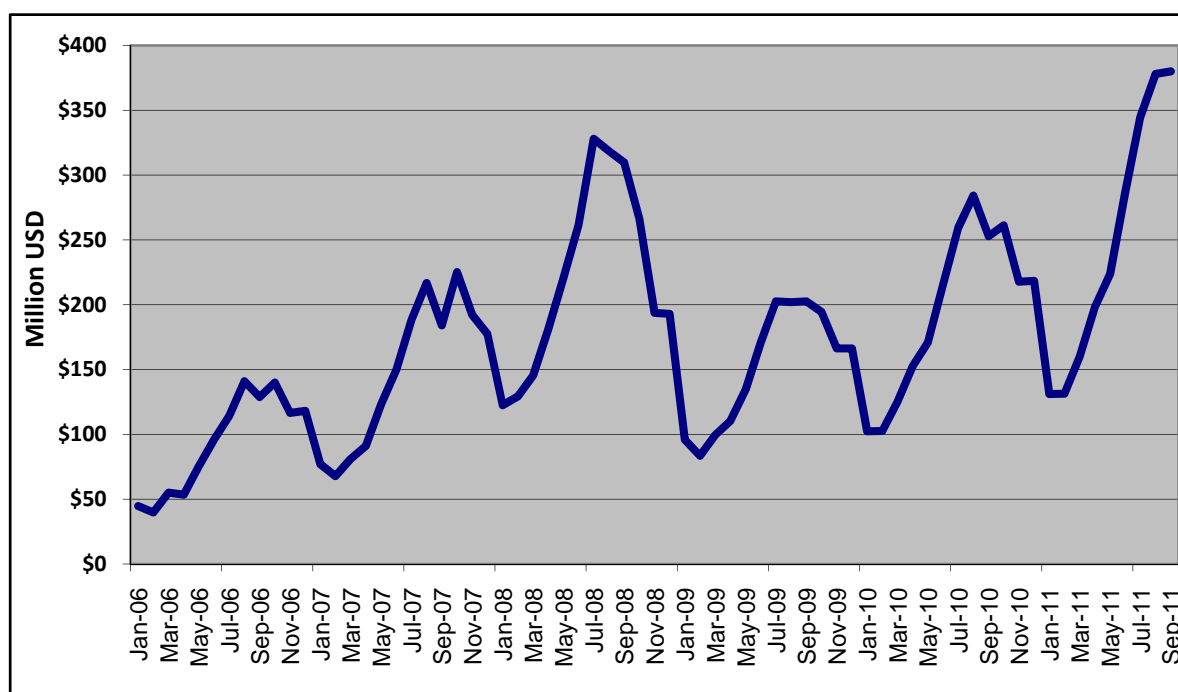
Exchange Rate Tajik Somoni against US Dollar, June 2007 – September 2011



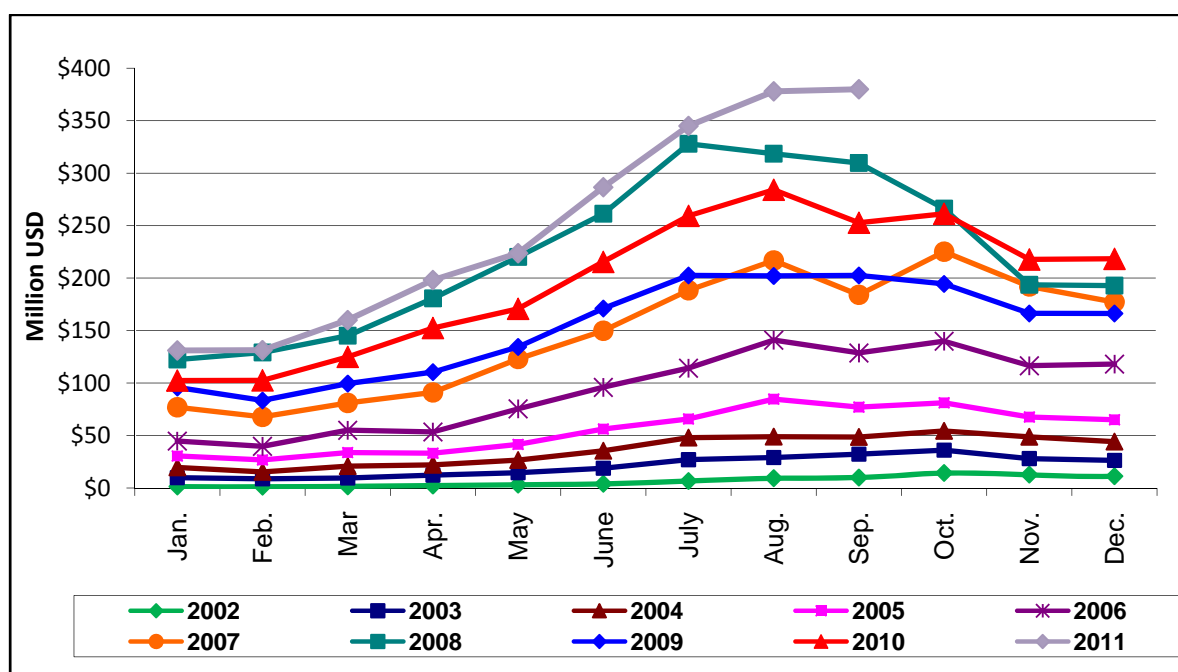
6.5 Remittances

Unofficially reported remittances in September totaled 380 million USD, 33% higher than for the same period in 2010.

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

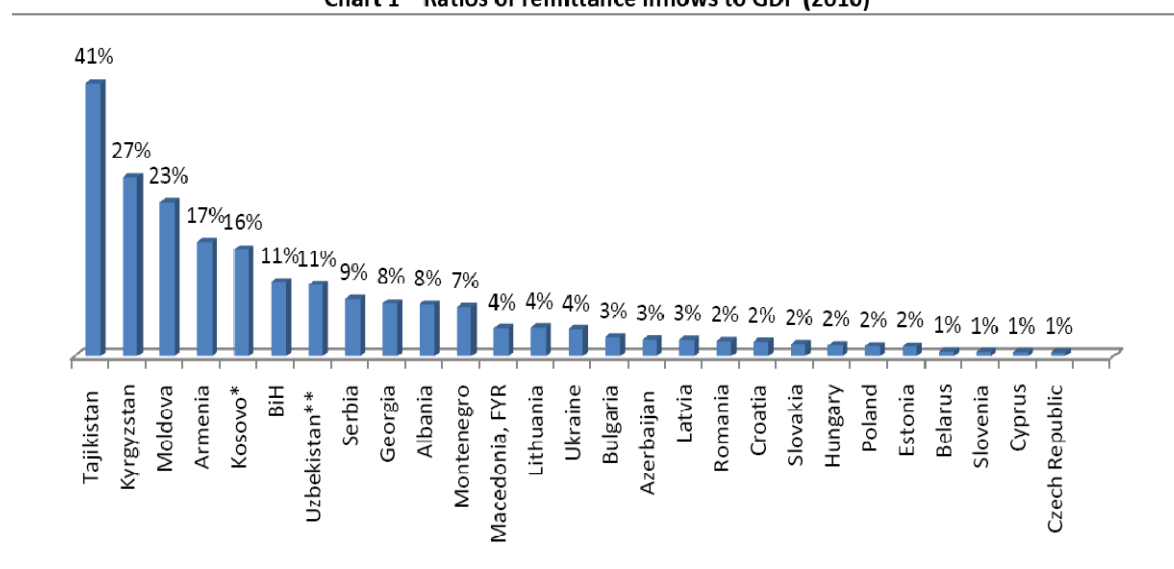


Inflowing Remittances in Tajikistan, 2002-2010 (million USD)



Analysis of remittances by the UNDP RBEC senior economist⁷ shows that Tajikistan stands as the world leader in remittances inflows (in relative terms)⁸ **with a 41% ratio of remittances to GDP in 2010 (Chart 1).**

Chart 1—Ratios of remittance inflows to GDP (2010)



* As per UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

** Computed on the basis of remittance outflow data from the Central Bank of Russia.

⁷ *Recent trends in remittances and migration flows in Europe and Central Asia: The best protection against economic crisis?*, UNDP RBEC Senior Economist Ben Slay. September 3, 2011. <http://europeandcis.undp.org/senioreconomist/show/065515FB-F203-1EE9-B5511CA5A95279B7>

⁸ Except where otherwise mentioned, the remittances figures references come from central bank balance-of-payments data, reflecting entries for “workers’ remittances” and “compensation of employees”. GDP data come from the IMF’s April 2011 *World Economic Outlook* database.



ANNEX A

Weather Forecast for October - 2011

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 2 - 3°C above the long term average. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 16 to 19°C, and in the foothills temperatures will be 15 to 16°C.

During the first two weeks in the month, the nighttime temperatures at lower elevations will be 9 to 14°C (up to 18°C in the South), and daytime temperatures will be 28 to 33°C. Nighttime temperatures in the foothills will be 8 to 13°C, and daytime temperatures will be 23 to 28°C. The temperatures at the end of the month are expected to be 4 to 9°C at nighttime (up to 14°C in the South), and 21 to 26°C during daytime. Nighttime temperatures in the foothills will be 4 to 9°C, and daytime temperatures will be 17 to 22°C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be close to long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations is expected to be 5 – 35 mm; in the foothills from 41 to 54 mm.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2°C above long terms averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 15 to 17°C, and at higher elevations 7 to 9°C.

During the first two weeks in the month, the nighttime temperatures at lower elevations will be 10 to 15°C, and daytime temperatures will be 23 to 28°C. Nighttime temperatures at higher elevations will be 2 to 7°C, and daytime temperatures will be 14 to 19°C. Temperatures at lower elevations at the end of the month are expected to be 3 to 8°C at night and 15 to 20°C during the day. At higher elevations temperatures will be - 2 to 3°C at night and 7 to 12 during the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 9 to 21 mm; at higher elevations, 15 to 28 mm.

Higher Elevations of DRD and Western Regions of Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO)

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1°C above long term averages.

During the first two weeks in the month, the nighttime temperatures will be 4 to 9°C, and daytime temperatures will be 16 to 21°C (in some areas up to 25°C). Temperatures at the end of the month are expected to be 2 to 7°C at night (in some areas by -3 to 2°C) and 9 to 14°C during the day (in some areas up to 19°C).

Monthly precipitation is expected to be near the long term averages. Average precipitation at higher elevations in DRD is 22 to 50 mm; in the western regions of GBAO, 7 to 27 mm).

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2°C above long term averages.

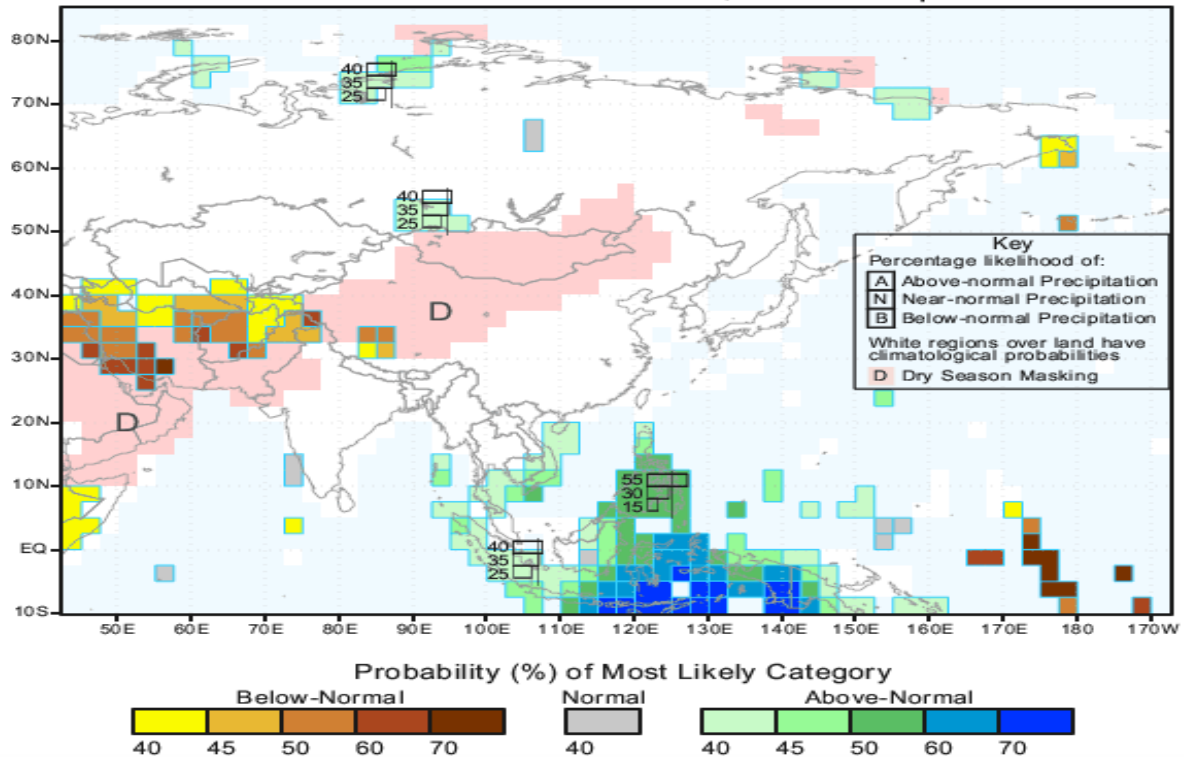
During the first two week in the month, nighttime temperatures will be - 2 to - 7°C and daytime temperatures will be 8 to 13°C. Temperatures at the end of the month are expected to be - 8 to - 13°C a nighttime (in some areas down to -18°C) and 2 to 7°C during the day.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be near average and range from 6 to 10 mm.

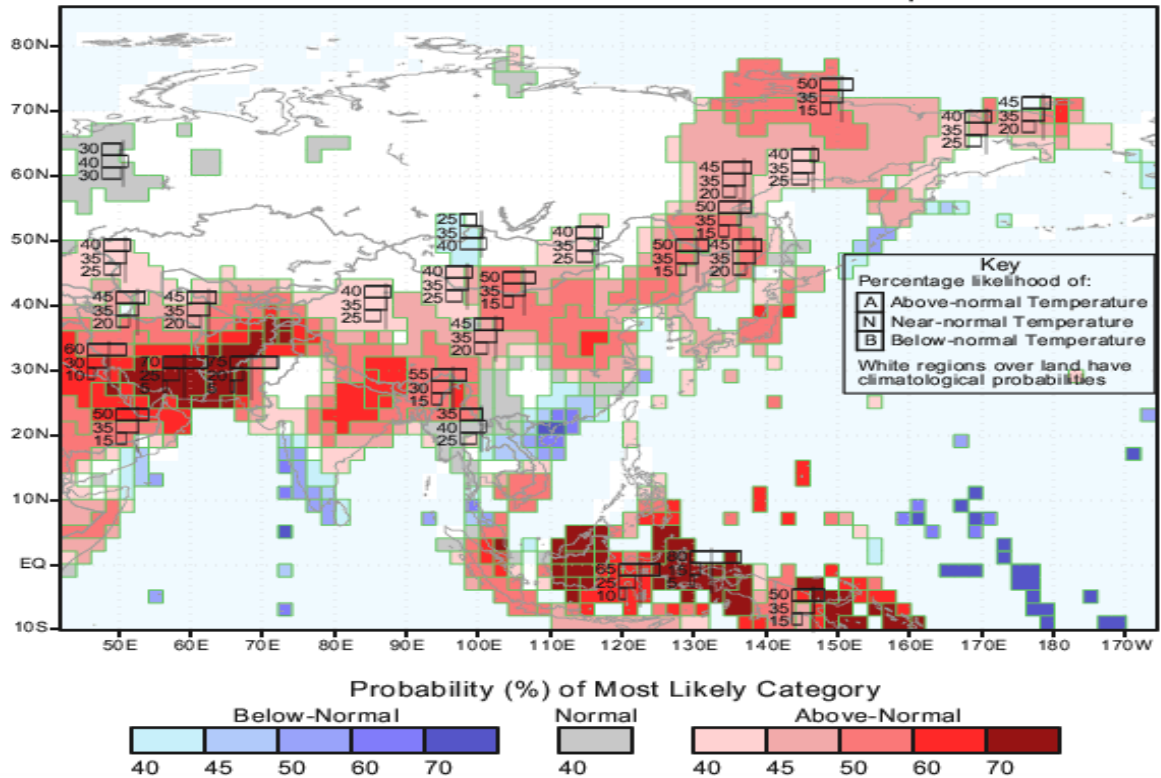
ANNEX B

International Research Institute for Climate and Society forecasts for October-December 2011

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for October-November-December 2011, Issued September 2011



IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Temperature for October-November-December 2011, Issued September 2011



ANNEX C

Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to September 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

ANNEX D

Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to September 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

The aim of the Tajikistan Monthly Risk Monitoring Reports is to provide regular information and succinct analysis on the evolution of natural, economic, food-related, energy-related and other risk factors in Tajikistan. Data and information in this report are provided by different sources and compiled by the MEW System GoT Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan and 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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The report is available at:

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