Tajikistan Monthly Risk Monitoring & Warning Report

Issue: August, 2010

Tajikistan

RISK TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

The risk of flooding in eastern Tajikistan remains significant due to high river levels. Monitoring of river levels, and the potential for glacial lake outbursts, needs close monitoring.

HEALTH

Additional vaccination operations are planned against Polio and require a further improvement for critical and emergency care, and further support for strengthening the immunization system.

FOOD SECURITY

Increasing fuel and wheat prices are likely to put pressure on vulnerable groups. The full impact of these increases is not clear and needs close monitoring.

ENERGY SECURITY

Tajikistan's (electrical) energy needs are largely being met from production within the country.

MACROECONOMIC TRENDS

While remittances continue at levels above 2009, the economy is also facing inflation and a slow devaluation of the Tajik Somoni. Government revenues also appear to be reduced due to lower than expected levels of revenue collection from traditional sources, increasing Government reliance on foreign assistance.

Contents

1. WEATHER-RELATED RISKS

1.1 Weather-Related Events

CoES reports that disasters during July 2010 included earthquakes in Rash and Rogun districts, mudflows in Rasht and Ishkashim, high water level in the rivers in Fayzabad and Vanj districts and heavy rains in Murgab district (Annex Table 1). From 4 to 7 July a series of earthquakes, ranging from 4 to 4.5 on the Richter scale, occurred in the Rasht and Rogun districts. The seismic events did not cause causalities or destruction. Apart from the earthquakes, the disasters experienced during the July are typical for the month and generally result from thunderstorms, landslides, rock-falls and strong winds. The potential for flooding continues during August for the Gund, Vakhsh, Zaravshan and Pyanj rivers due to the potential for glacier lake outbursts as a result of high temperatures.

1.2 Forecast for September 2010

Average temperatures during September are expected to be near normal at lower elevations in Khatlon Region and Direct Rule Districts (DRD with precipitation below normal at the end of the month. Temperatures in the Sughd Region will be 10 degrees below norm, or 18 to 23°C at lower elevations, 18 to 19°C in the foothills 14 to 19°C in the mountains and 4-7°C at the highest elevations with precipitation above normal in the beginning and end of the month. Average temperatures in western GBAO are expected to be within the climatic norm (15 to 18°C) and in the Direct Rules Districts 1°C below the climatic norm (14 to 19°C), with monthly precipitation below normal. In eastern GBAO average temperatures are expected to be within climatic norm (4-9°C), with monthly precipitation below normal.

1.3 Weather summary for July 2010[1]

July weather was moderately hot, with average temperatures at lower elevations and in the foothills close to normal. In the Parkhar, Kurgan-Tube, Isanbay and Hissar areas temperatures were 1°C above normal, but 1 to 3°C below normal in mountain and high-mountain areas, or 27 to 31°C in low lands, 24 to 25°C in the foothills and 13 and 21°C at higher elevations, and 8 to 11°C in GBAO.

Precipitation from January through July 2010. Total precipitation in mm and % of mean.

Month	Precipitation	Dushanbe	Kurgan-Tyube	Khorog	Rasht	Khujand
January	Prec.	64.6	17.4	23.3	78.4	20.9
	% of mean	85	42	69	115	133
February	Prec.	146.3	86.7	116.6	239.4	38.3
	% of mean	174	188	333	281	255
March	Prec.	114.6	43.3	56.1	93.7	20
	% of mean	82	67	128	70	80
April	Prec.	54.2	47.1	42.9	117.5	44
	% of mean	44	108	210	82	164
May	Prec.	121	82.3	64.3	196.9	90

[1] *The information in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 and Annex A is based on reports from the State Hydro-meteorological Agency.*

	% of mean	148	346	215	181	448
June	Prec.	84.7	16.6	5.9	97.1	30.5
	% of mean	460	426	70	237	365
July	Prec.	2	0	13.3	35.2	6.1
	% of mean	50	0	266	187	235

Precipitation fell during 3 to 11 days at lower elevation and in the foothills, from 15 to 21 days in mountain elevations and for 8 days at high elevations. As a result of a strong low pressure area entering Tajikistan between 28 and 30 July, there was intense precipitation in the eastern part of the country. There was hail in the Rasht area on 20 July, and thunderstorms reported on a total of 16 days during the month.

2. ENERGY

2.1 Electricity Supply

The total electricity generation in July 2010 was 1412 Gigawatts. Average daily power generation in the country was 45,5 Gigawatts Nurek Hydro Power Plant 's average daily power generation in July was 32 Gigawatts. The share of the Nurek HPP in the general power generation of the country in July 2010 was the same as in May - 70.3%.

Average Electricity Generation - Tajikistan November 2009 - June 2010 (Gigawatts)

Year	Month	Nurek	Total for Tajikistan
2009	**November**	858	1303
	December	866	1414
2010	**January**	849	1429
	February	825	1382
	March	809	1383
	April	824	1267
	May	986	1346
	June	975	1331
	July	992	1412

2.2 Electricity Availability

The country remained virtually self-sufficient with all consumer power needs covered. The export-import balance in July 2010 was equal to 42.2 Gigawatts, which is less than daily consumption of the country.

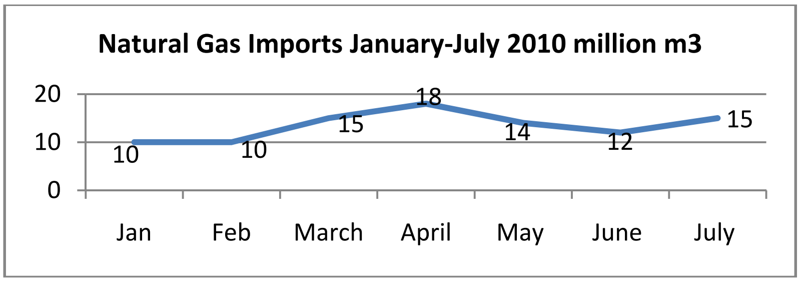
Average Daily Electricity Consumption – Tajikistan (Gigawatts) (Not including GBAO)

Month	South	North	Talco	Dushanbe
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

2.3 Natural Gas & Coal

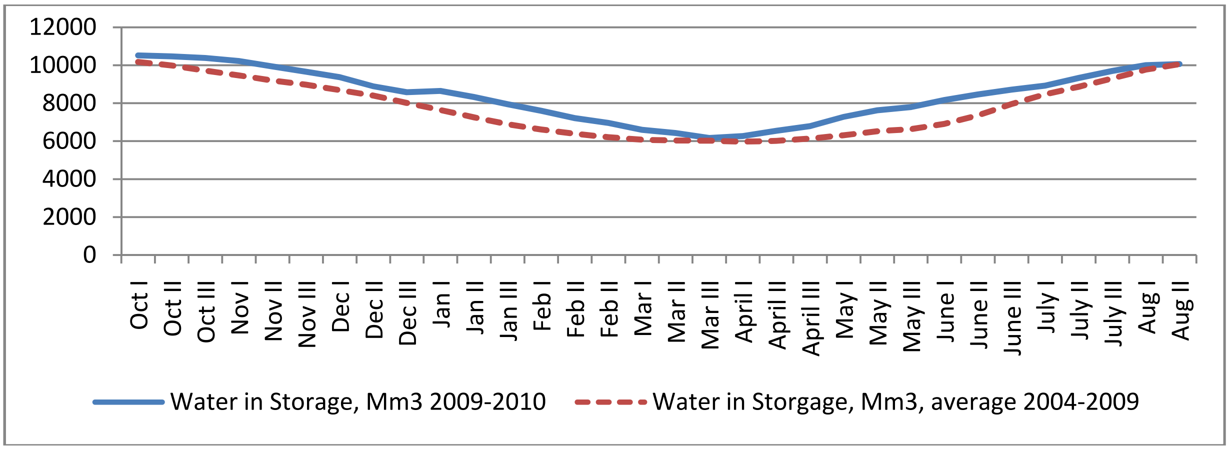
Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Planned in 2010
Million m^3	622.5	629	635	644.7	512.7	216.7	250

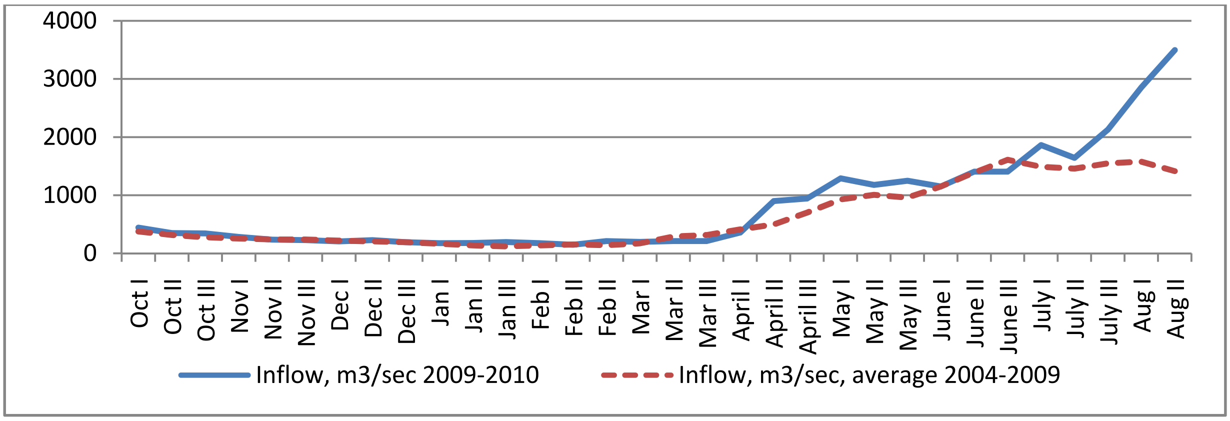
Gas imports in July were 15 million m^3. Average daily imported in July averaged 550 thousand m^3. Coal production in July was demand driven with minimum demands due to the lack of a need for home heating.



2.4 Reservoir Levels[2]

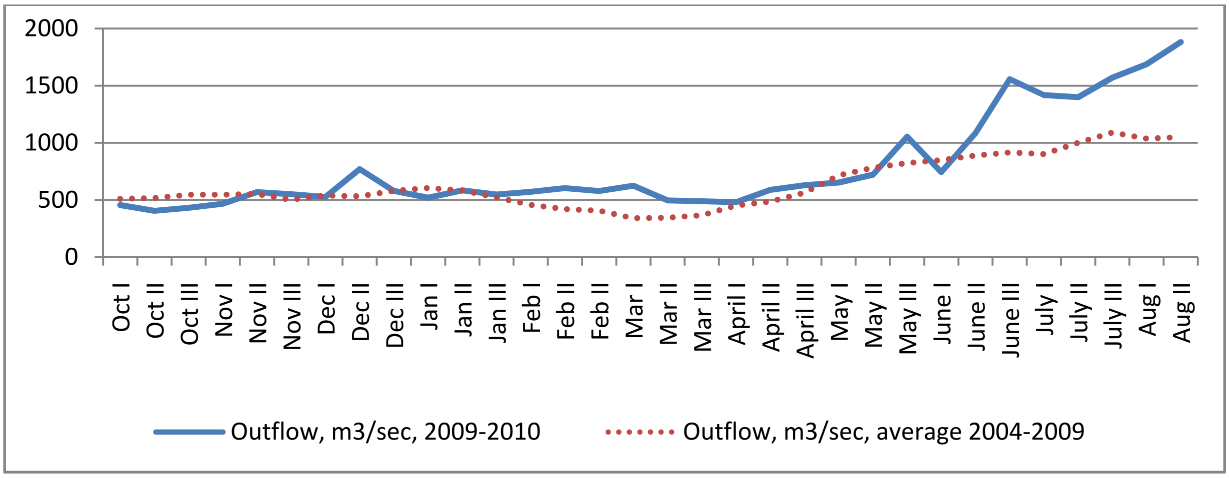
As indicated below, the volume of water in Nurek Reservoir was slightly above average during the middle of August. Quite significantly, the flow of water into the reservoir has been very significantly above average and greater than any comparable period since 2005. As a result of this unusual level of inflows, Nurek has had to release considerable volumes of amounts of water as the reservoir is approaching normal capacity (10.6 billion m^3 of water[3]). With current inflows it is likely that Nurek will have full capacity to produce electricity over the 2010-2009 winter periods.





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

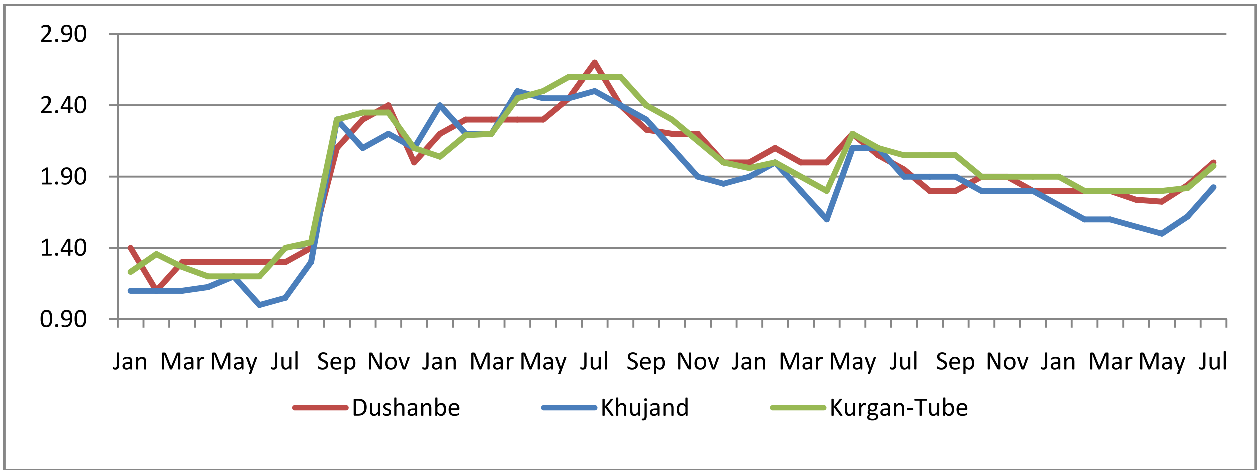
[3] Note that sedimentation of reservoir has reduced the actual amount of water stored in the reservoir below this figure.



3. FOOD SECURITY

3.1 Food and Fuel Prices[4]

Wheat flour (1st grade) prices continue to increase in the three key indicator markets in Tajikistan, as indicated in the following chart. Wheat flour prices have increased 16% since May in Dushanbe and 9% from June to July; in Khujand, 22% since May and 13% in the last month and in Kurgan-Tube, 10% since May and 9% from June to July.[5]



Wheat Flour (1st Grade) Prices, Kev Markets, Januarv 2007 to Julv 2010 (Somoni per Kg)

increasing

fuel costs, the fasting month of Ramada (when prices are popularly expected to rise), the global upsurge in wheat prices and export restrictions from Russia. However, several factors suggest that Tajikistan should not be facing unusual pressure on wheat[6] prices or supply:

- Russia appears to export only modest amounts of wheat to Tajikistan.

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[4] *Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan*

[5] *Prices have not been adjusted for inflation.*

[6] *Reference here is to wheat and wheat flour, although for simplicity only the term "wheat" is used.*

- Considerably wheat comes to Tajikistan from Kazakhstan[7], which has not announced export restrictions.
- Tajikistan is reported to have had excellent wheat harvests in 2009 and expects a good harvest this year which should reduce demand for imported wheat/wheat flour.

What is clear is that the global wheat market is turmoil, initially because of reduced harvests in Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine (major sources of wheat for the Middle East) and increasing fuel cost, and lately by fears of export restrictions further distorting the availability of wheat.

The short term impact for Tajikistan is likely to be increased cost of wheat imports. Prices increases should not be as significant as in the past three months once global wheat market settle after the "shocks" of poorer harvests in Russia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine and the sales of wheat stocks begins in response to higher prices. Yet, energy price increases can be expected to force up wheat (and other food) costs (see below on petrol prices. And any further shock to the global wheat market (e.g., significant import needs in Pakistan) will likely continue to push up prices. (See footnote [[8]] for links to further discussions on the wheat supply and price situation.)

Petrol prices continue to increase in the three key indicators markets (see chart below)[9], and are close to or above the highest levels since late 2007. Per liter prices have risen 40% in both Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube and 31% in Khujand since February 2010.

The price increases likely reflect both the reported 30% increase in fuel export costs from Russia as well as global oil price increases. The fuel price increases are likely to have contributed to an increase in food and other commodity prices, although the extent of this impact is not clear (e.g., increases in wheat prices are likely due to an increase in petrol prices and other factors).

Presuming that the shock of the increase in Russian fuel cost has been now passed through to the Tajik market, petrol prices should continue to increase at a rate corresponding to increases in global prices.[10] The high cost of petrol is likely to push up the prices for transport and fuel-intensive activities (e.g., planting).

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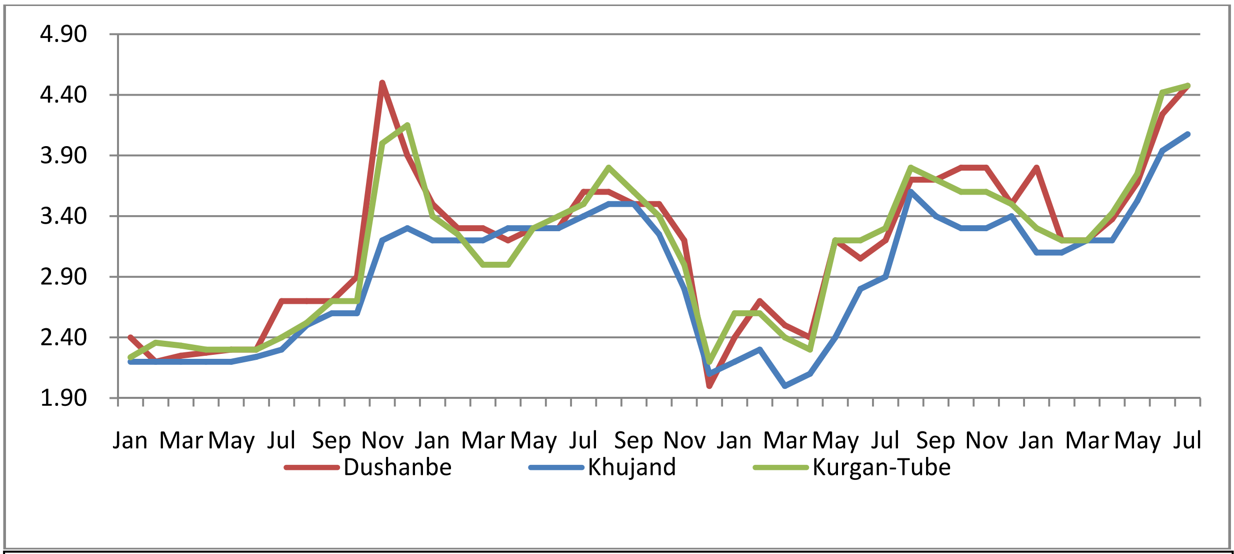
[7] Statements about both Russia and Kazakhstan are based on data from FAOSTAT: http://faostat.fao.org/

[8] Further discussions on the wheat supply and price situation can be found at https://centralasianewswire.com/Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan-face-food-crises/viewstory.aspx?id=1286, http://europeandcis.undp.org/senioreconomist/show/8EBA228E-F203-1EE9-B84A4FB728D2B1A1, http://www.indepthnews.net/news/news.php?key1=2010-08-08%2023:53:52&key2=1 and http://www.ifpri.org/blog/fires-russia-wheat-production-and-volatile-markets.

[9] Prices have not been adjusted for inflation.

[10] Fuel prices in Tajikistan usually lag behind global price increases, and any decrease in global prices would likely affect Tajikistan with a delay.



Petrol Prices, Key Markets, August 2007 to July 2010 (Somoni per Litre)

3.2 Food Basket Prices

In July prices increased 9.5 for flour, 4.7% for beef, 3% for bread and 1.7% for fruit and vegetable juices and meat semi-finished products, by .8% for butter, .5% for mutton .3% for sugar. These increases are a matter of a serious concern. From January to July 2010, significant prices for the following items were considered significant: carrots (2.7 times), peas (by 30.2%), beef (by 14.3%), butter (by 6.4%), mutton (by 5.7%), sugar (3.6%), salt (3.5%), white bread (by 3.0%), cottonseed oil (by 2.3%) and tea (by 2.2%).

The cost of a basket of food items, at the prices as of end of July 2009, was 101.31 Tajik Somoni per family member per month, while the standard nutrition norm for food consummation is 200.87 TJS.

4. HEALTH

As of 26 August 2010, Tajikistan has reported 456 laboratory confirmed cases for wild poliovirus type 1 with a total of 147 negative samples tested. The last confirmed polio case in Tajikistan had a date of onset of 4 July (>15 years of age). The MoH RT and WHO continue active surveillance for AFP cases throughout the country.

A ‘mop-up campaign’ using mOPV1 vaccine is planned for 13 to 17 September 2010 and should target 1,788,871 persons aged 0-15 years in 34 districts. An additional 1.5 million doses of vaccine were delivered by UNICEF to augment the existing vaccine stocks in-country for the campaign. Activities for rehabilitation of polio victims continue to be supported by cluster partners. In addition to rehabilitation efforts, activities for improving for critical and emergency care, and further support for strengthening the immunization system (including two rounds of trivalent OPV to be conducted in October and November) are needed.

5. ECONOMIC TRENDS

Delayed Rail Freight Deliveries to Tajikistan

Commodities	Rail Cars Reported Delays in 2010				
	14 Apr	12 May	22 June	21 July	28 Aug
Bauxite	270	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported
Fuel and Lubricants	645	705	485	87	167
Equipment (unspecified)	25	None reported	None reported	None reported	None reported
Equipment (earthmoving)	12	None reported	None reported	None reported	52
Cement	44	215	6	8	49
Asphalt	30	81	117	None reported	None reported
Flour and Grain	121	50	84	101	151
Natural Gas	None reported	83	62	56	None reported
Other commodities	1,000	627	748	791	605
Total	**2,147**	**1,761**	**1,502**	**1,157**	**1,042**

There were 1,042 rail cars with commodities remaining delayed on the territory of Uzbekistan as of end of August 2010. As of the reporting date in August, the number of railcars delayed has dropped by 48.5% since April; however the average delay of a specific shipment has not been assessed. Of these rail cars waiting in Uzbekistan, a total of 888 were destined to Dushanbe and 154 for Khatlon Region.

5.1 General Trends

From January to July 2010, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was slightly above 11.8 billion Tajik Somoni (2.7 billion USD) , which was 7.1% more than during the same period in 2009 in comparable prices. GDP in July was 2.2 billion Tajik Somoni (495 million USD), broken down as 37.1% goods production. 51.6% in services and 11.3% in taxes.

Monitoring of the economic situation in the country before the crisis, during the crisis and initial post-crisis period shows that despite the pressure of external and internal shocks on the economy, there are no serious changes in GDP structure. This suggests that the real (business) sector in Tajikistan has been static and not diversified for a long time, and requires serious investment support.

In contrast to the real sector of economy, the monetary and external sectors are more flexible to changes. This creates conditions for unbalanced economic growth and a threat of imbalances in the budget sector of the country. This situation causes concern, as it promotes the risk of budget deficit and dependency of the budget on external assistance.

From January - July 2010, the total state budget was 3.1 billion Tajik Somoni (698 million USD) or 26.5% of GDP. Tax revenues to the beginning of July, in comparison with the same period of 2009, increased by 19.0%, with 70% of revenues coming from value added tax.

For the first 6 months of 2010, the total value of credits granted by financial institutions of Tajikistan was 5.6 billion Tajik Somoni (1.3 billion USD), while overdue loans on second-tier banks for same period made up 2.5 billion Tajik Somoni (563 million USD). This demonstrates the difficult financial situation of the enterprises and organizations of the country.

According to the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT), the share of loans granted in national currency was 71.6%, and in foreign currency – 28.4%. However, the long-term loans in this structure account for 17.1%, and short-term loans - 82.9% only. This reflects non-production oriented use of financial resources by the financial institutions of the country. Thus, banks of the country continue to hold near-term position in crediting of the economy, which adversely affects the development of real sector of the economy, as banks mainly finance the trading activities.

From January to July 2010, the number of completely non-operating plants equaled 151 units, or 18.1% of the total number of enterprises. Out of the 78 major industrial products, the production of 37 (47.4%) items has increased, production of 29 items (37.2%) dropped and there was no production of 12 items (15.4%).
The country continues to have an alarming excess of total expenditures to total revenues in the economy, i.e. GDP. If, in June, the excess of total expenditures over the produced GDP was 17.0%; in July, this excess has increased to 21.6%, which was associated with a decrease in exports by 3.8% and an increase in imports by 27.3% in July compared to June 2010.

This situation indicates a high threat to the economic security of the country when the national economy is highly dependent on the external market situation. In other words, 75.5% of GDP expenditures (2.04 billion USD) are provided by the expenses of the external market, merchandise imports of national companies and migrant remittances.

The tangible balance of trade deficit in July (154 million USD) resulted in a further decline (35.2%) in import coverage (237 million USD) compared to export revenues (83 million USD). The continued undiversified structure of export and import contributes to the fact that the economy is continuing to have high dependency on demand in foreign markets and supply in markets in the near abroad.

The January to July 2010 trade balance was negative and equaled 728 million USD. The trade deficit with CIS countries was 692.5 million USD. The trade deficit with other countries was 35.5 million USD. Exports for January to July 2010 were valued at 640.6 million USD, which was 28.6% more compared to the same period of the last year. Imports totaled 1.4 billion USD, 2.7% less than during January - July 2009.

The overall foreign trade turnover decreased by 2.6% with the CIS countries and increased by 12.5% with other countries during the January to July 2010 period compared to the same period of the last year. This situation leads to excess demand for foreign currency, thereby determining the trend of depreciation of the national currency against the US Dollar.

5.2 Inflation

Since the beginning of this year, food prices rose by 3.6%, the price of non-food products rose by 3.2% and paid services went up by 5.2% in Tajikistan. The consumer price index in July 2010 was 0.9%, including foodstuffs 1.3%, non-food items 0.3% and paid services 0.4%. The average monthly inflation rate in consumer sector was 0.53% (0.44% in the same period of 2009).

Given that the population spends more than 60% of the total cash disbursements and savings on goods and services, and 25% on compulsory payments and voluntary contributions, this situation is quite worrying, as the foodstuff costs occupy the main share in the cash disbursements structure of the population of the country, endangering food security in the country.

5.3 Population Movements To/From Tajikistan

From January to August 1st, 2010, a total of 346,167 labor migrants left Tajikistan. The increase in the amount of labor migrants in spring (29,290 labor migrants in January, 63,055 in February, 66,000 in March, 34,808 in April, and 65,324 in May) and its relative decline during the summer months (48,878 in June and 38,812 in July).

Departure and Return of Migrants in January - July 2010

Jurisdiction	Left	Returned	Left (in %)	Returned (in %)
Dushanbe, DRR, GBAO	195,639	89,132	56.5	64.7
Sughd	106,489	35,632	30.8	25.9
Khatlon	44,039	13,012	12.7	9.4
Total	**346,167**	**137,776**	**100.0**	**100.0**

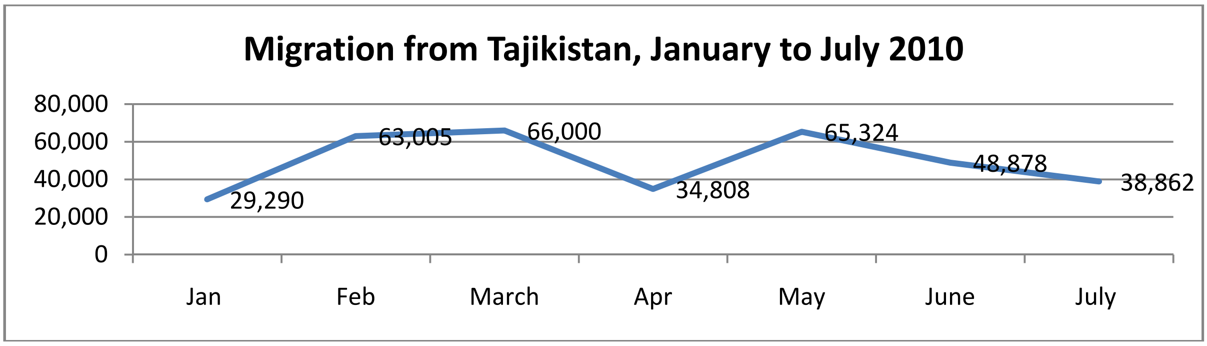
Seasonal Migration Patterns

Based on data from the last 8 years, the number of labour migrants increases from February until May-June, during June – August the number of out migrants does not increase, and the number of leaving migrants equals to number of returning migrants. From September, the number of returning migrants will gradually increase (and leaving migrants decrease) till November – December.

The drop out migration in April was linked to migration legislation reform in the Russian Federation. The increase of migration in May evidenced no radical changes in the long-term seasonal migration patterns. A reduction people leaving in June and July indicate a reduction in new employment opportunities. .

It is important to note that Tajikistan and Russia agreed to increase the staying period of Tajik citizens without registration from 3 days to 90 days. This decision will impact scale of migration starting from next year.

According to the data in hand, the predominant migrants were male. Of 346,167 departures, 319,892 were males and 26,275 females. Of returnees (137,776) 119,090 were males.



5.4 Employment and Wages

According to preliminary data, at the beginning of July 2010 of the 2.1 million individuals were registered as economically active, where 2.09 million (97.8%) were employed and 47.7 thousand were official unemployed (2.2% of the economically active population), or 7.8% more than in June 2010. At the beginning of July 2010, 64.6 thousand people were registered in the employment service as job seekers. This is 9.0% more than for the same period in 2009, and 0.3% higher than in June 2010. At the beginning of July 2010, 5.2 thousand people applied for employment to employment service office (a drop of 29.7% compared to the same period in 2009); 3.8 thousand people became employed (72.5% of the total number of registered job-seekers), 20.4% less than during the same period in 2009.

Since the beginning of 2010, 31.3 thousand job seekers were registered by the Employment Service, 1.9% less than in the same period of 2009. Females composed 46.6% (14.6 thousand people) of the job seekers, and individuals aged 15-29 years constituted 46.4% (14.5 thousand people) of the total.

The total number of job vacancies (13.2 thousand) listed at the beginning of July 2010, by the Employment Service were 7.2% less compared to the same period of 2009, and there was a 13.0% drop (5.2 thousand places - 39.5%, in the number of vacancies) on blue collar jobs. Vacancy announcements declined by 2.8% compared to June 2010 and vacancy load was 4.9 persons (4.2 persons in June 2009).

In July 2010, the average monthly salary for contract-based workers was 373.17 Tajik Somoni (84 USD) a 13.2% increase compared to June 2010 and 18.2% higher compared to June 2009. The minimum monthly salary was 60 Tajik Somoni (13.5 USD).

At the beginning of July 2010, net remuneration (considering changes in the price index) increased compared to the beginning of June 2010 and was 12.6% higher in comparison with June 2009. Since the beginning of 2010, the level of net remuneration increased by 16.3% compared to the same period in 2009.

5.5 Wage and Payment Arrears

Government pensions and salaries arrears in July 2010 (in million Somoni)						
	Khatlon	**Sughd**	**GBAO**	**DRD**	**Dushanbe**	**Total**
Salary	7.14	4.83	0.03	9.31	0.18	21.49
Pensions	7.81	6.72	1.52	1.96	0.00	18.01
Total	14.95	11.55	1.55	11.27	0.18	39.50

At the beginning of July 2010, total value of wage arrears was 21.491 million Tajik Somoni (4.8 million USD). This amount includes 6.325 million Tajik Somoni (1.4 million USD) (29.4 % of the total amount of arrears) in July 2010.
Total government salary and pension arrears in July equaled 52.59 million Tajik Somoni (11.8 million USD). The amount of wage arrears decreased by 13.09 million Tajik Somoni (2.9 million USD) and totaled 21.49 million Tajik Somoni (4.8 million USD) compared to June 2010 and 18.01 million Tajik Somoni (4.05 million USD) of pension arrears. It should be noted that the pension arrears for the previous months was paid in full. At the beginning of July 2010, arrears decreased by 488.4 thousand Tajik Somoni (110 thousand USD) or 2.2% compared to the beginning of June 2010.

At the beginning of July 2010, wage arrears in material production sectors decreased by 108.5 thousand Tajik Somoni (24.4 thousand USD) (0.5%) and made up 20.123 million Tajik Somoni (4.5 million USD). A reduction of wage arrears was reported in almost all sectors of material production, except for construction, fishery, communication and trade, where the debt grew by 29.9%, 23.0%, 16.0% and 170%, respectively.

At the beginning of July 2010, wage arrears in non-material production sectors decreased by 394.9 thousand Tajik Somoni (89 thousand USD) (25,1%) and amounted to 1.176 million Tajik Somoni (264.8 thousand USD). Reduction of wage arrears is registered in almost all sectors of non-material production sectors[11], except for housing and utilities, where debt grew by 15.5%.

The highest arrears remain in material production sectors[12]. In agriculture, it is 8.998 million Tajik Somoni (2.02 million USD) (41.9% of total debt), in construction – 5.732 million Tajik Somoni (1.3 million USD) (26.7%), and in industry – 4.085 million Tajik Somoni (920 thousand USD) (19.0%).

Arrears are reported to be greatest in the Khatlon Region, as in previous months. This has a negative impact on the recovery from natural disasters that occurred in Khatlon Province in May as well as food security.

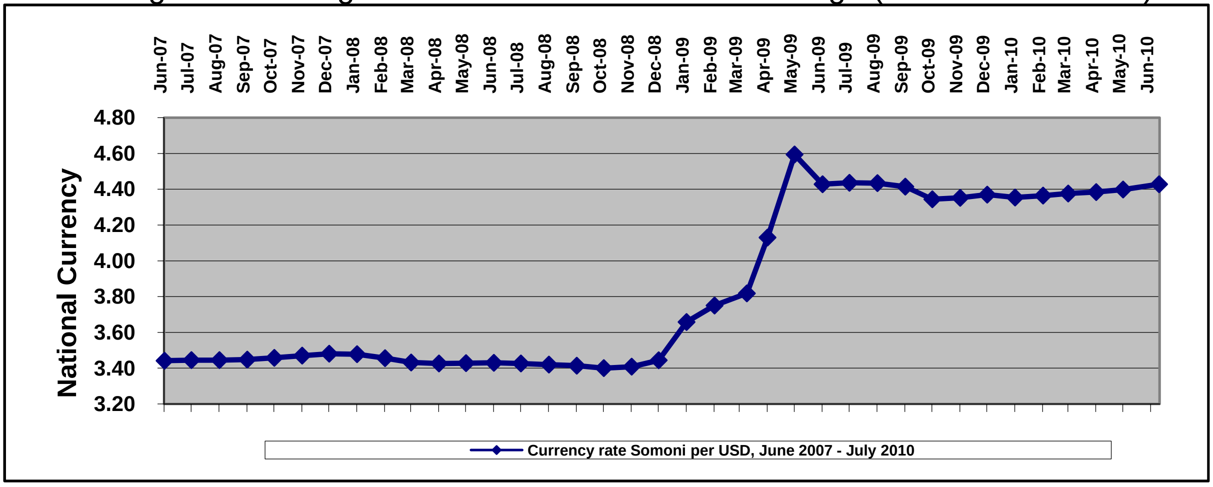
[11] *New scientific findings, education, culture, art, health, finance.*

[12] *Production of tangible assets with services: construction, assembly, works on lands, repairs.*

5.6 Exchange Rate

Data on exchange rate fluctuations of Tajik Somoni against the U.S. Dollar from January to July 2010 is shown below. The rate at the end of July 2010 reached 4.43 Somoni per one USD.

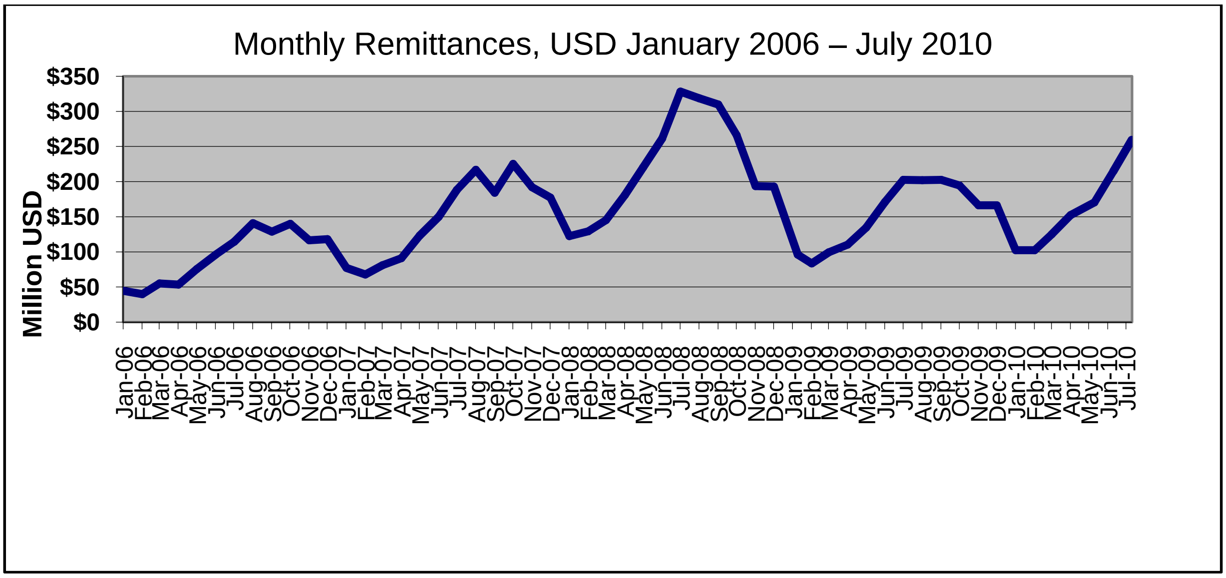
The National Bank continues to artificially manage the national currency rate. This is contributing to the emergence of the two-tie rate of exchange (official and market).



Although the official statistics shows that the average accounting exchange rate of Tajik Somoni to USD was 4.38 Tajik Somoni per 1 US Dollar in July, the comparative rate was 4.44 in the exchange offices.

5.6 Remittances[13]

The value of remittances transferred in July 2010 was 259.4 million USD and was the second highest on record for that month since July 2006, and 28.1% higher than for the same month in 2009. Cumulative remittances to date in 2010 are at the second highest total when compared to the previous 8 years, with 2008 having the highest cumulative remittances from 2002 to 2009.



[13] *Data from the National Bank of Tajikistan.*

Annex A

Weather forecast for September 2010

(All temperatures indicated in Centigrade)

Khatlon region and Direct Ruled Districts

Average monthly temperature is expected to be normal and range from 19 to 23ºC in lower elevation lands and 18ºC to 19ºC in the foothills.

During the entire month nighttime temperature is expected to be 12 to 17 ºC and daytime temperature 27 to 32ºC in lower elevation lands. At the end of the month there will be temperature drop during the day to 21 to 26ºC. At foothills the temperature will drop to 9 to 14ºC (night) and 21 to 26 ºC (daytime)

Precipitation is expected at the end of the month. The amount of precipitation will be below the normal: 6-1 mm in lower elevation lands and 4.2 to 8.7 mm in foothills

In lower elevation lands, mist is expected in some areas during the month.

Sughd region

Average monthly temperature is expected to be 1ºC below the climatic norm and will be: 18 to 20ºC in lower elevation land and 10 to 12ºC in mountainous areas.

It is expected that daily average temperature will be normal during the first decade of the month: 28 to 33ºC in lower elevation lands. In the second and third decades of the month, lower temperature regime is expected, with the highest temperature in lower elevation areas from 23 to 28ºC and 20 to 25ºC in the foothills. Nighttime temperature will vary between 1 and 7ºC.

Precipitation is most likely in the beginning and the end of the month. The amount of precipitation will be above normal: 2.5 to 8.1 mm in lower elevation lands, 5.7-7.2 mm in foothills, and 5.3 to 11.2 mm in mountainous areas.

Wind's speed up to 72 km/hr is expected in some places.

Mountainous Areas – Direct Ruled Districts and Western GBAO

Average monthly temperature is expected to be normal in western GBAO and mountainous areas of the DRD: 15 to 18ºC in western GBAO, 14 to 19ºC in the DRDs and 23.5 ºC in Darvoz.

It is expected that high temperature regime will dominate during the first decade of the month. Air temperature will be 12 to 17ºC at night and 25 to 30ºC during daytime.

Monthly precipitation will be below normal. 1.7 – 2.4 mm in western GBAO; 7.7 to 14 mm in DRD and 18-19 mm on the southern slopes of the Hissar mountain range.

Thundershowers are most likely to occur in the first decade at the end of the month. Wind's speed will be up to 74 km/hr in some locations.

Eastern GBAO

Average monthly temperature is expected to be within the climatic norm and in the range of 4 to 9ºC. It is expected that during the first decade of the month temperature will be 10 to 15ºC in most of eastern GBAO. At the end of September temperature may reach down to 0ºC in Bulunkul.

During the first half of the month, nighttime temperature will be 0 to 5ºC. Later in the month temperatures will be -1 to - 7ºC in Bulunkul. ,

Monthly precipitation is expected to be below normal: 6-15 mm in general; and 25.1 mm near Fedchenko glacier). Wind's speed can be expected up to 61 km/hr.

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 Group of Experts and UN Agencies in Tajikistan. The United Nations in Tajikistan 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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