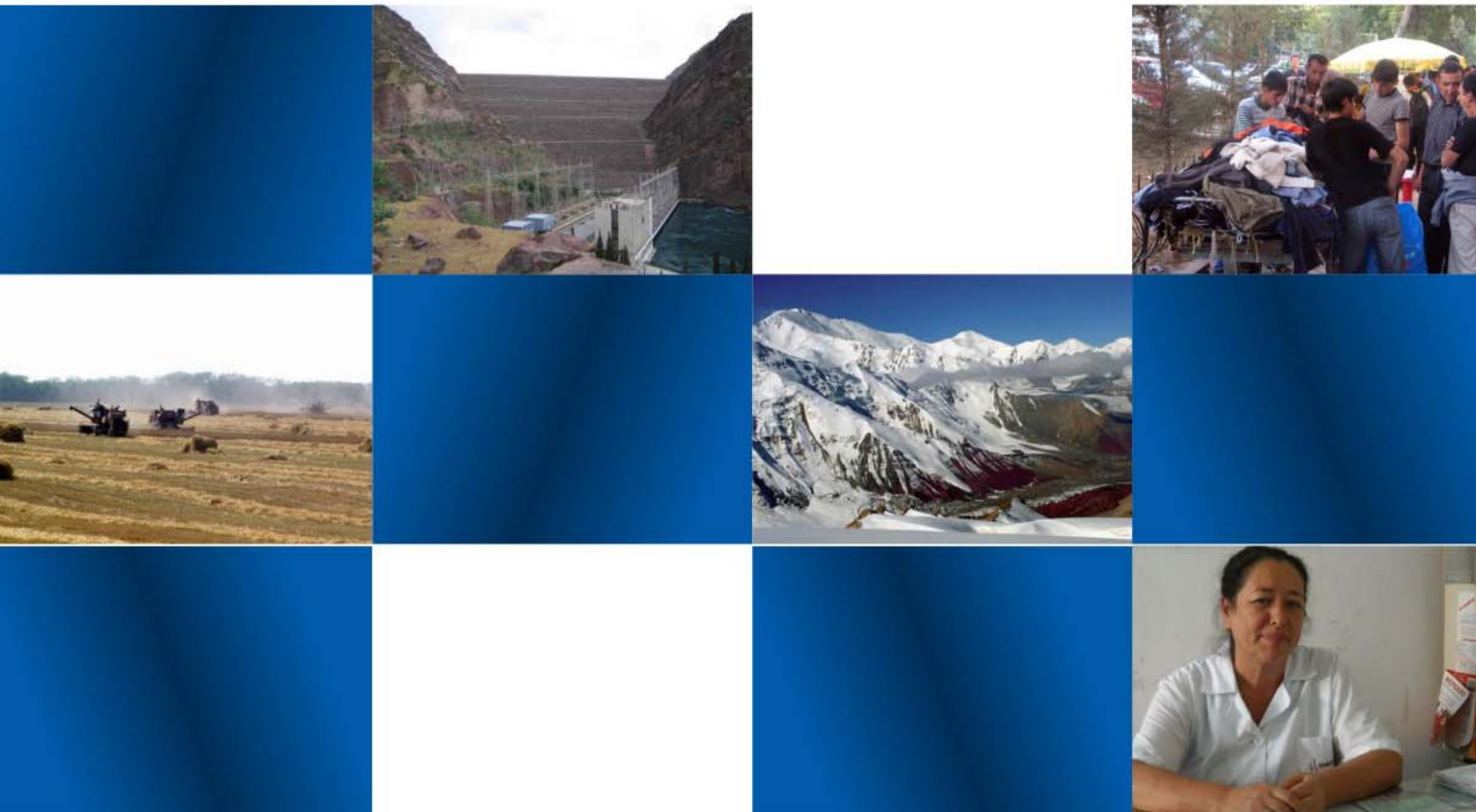


Monitoring & Early Warning in Tajikistan

MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER 2011





GENERAL TRENDS

NATURAL HAZARDS

The Information Management and Analytical Center reports that moderately severe natural hazard events may be expected in November 2011, including mudflows, heavy rain, snow showers, frost, and avalanches.

WEATHER

Monthly average temperatures in November 2011 are expected to be within long term averages in Khatlon Province; 1°C below long term averages in Sughd Province and eastern Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, and 1.5°C above long term averages in western GBAO. Hydrometeorology Center in Tajikistan forecasts above average precipitation during mid and late November in Khatlon, Sughd Provinces and western GBAO.

ENERGY SECURITY

Barki Tojik reported that total electric power generation in October 2011 was 1,103 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 35.5 GW per day. Electricity production in October decreased by 12.8% (163 GW less) compared to September 2011, due to reduced inflows in Nurek Hydro Electric Plant.

Natural gas imports in October were 15.44 million m³ (498 thousand m³ per day), and 2.24 million m³ more than September 2011 and 5.84 million m³ more than for the same period in 2010.

FOOD SECURITY

Wheat prices in October dropped slightly in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube markets and were unchanged in Khujand markets compared to September 2011. Wheat flour prices in Kurgan-Tyube markets remained the highest when compared to mid-2008 prices. In Kazakhstan, export wheat prices continued to decline following what may be the largest crop on record for Kazakhstan. Wheat production in Kazakhstan in 2011 is over 90% larger than in 2010.

ECONOMY

Total government income from taxes and related sources from January to September 2011 was 6.1 billion Tajik Somoni (1.3 billion USD), or 30.2% to GDP. Direct tax income in September was 74.3% of this total, and indirect tax income was 3.4%, grants 2.6%, and the remaining 19.7% were investments. The value of overdue credits was 330.5 million Tajik Somoni (69.5 million USD), of which 61.5 % is in national currency and 38.5 % is in foreign currency.

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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 moderately severe natural hazards events can be expected in November 2011, including mudflows, heavy rain, snow showers, frost, and avalanches. It is expected that water levels will increase in the Yokh Su and Kizil Su Rivers should it rain heavily.

1.1 Hazard Events in October 2011



IMAC/CoES reported no hazard events in October 2011. Between 2009 and 2010, statistics indicated that 6 disasters occurred and all associated with an earthquake.

2. WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 Forecast for November 2011¹

Monthly average temperatures in November 2011 are expected to be within long term averages in Khatlon Province and at lower elevations in Direct Rule Districts (DRD); 1°C below long term averages in Sughd Province and eastern Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast, and 1.5°C above long term averages in western GBAO and at higher elevations in DRD. The Hydrometeorology Center in Tajikistan forecasts precipitation being within average in Khatlon and Sughd Provinces and at lower elevations in DRD. Average precipitation in western GBAO and at higher elevations in DRD will be above average and below average in eastern GBAO.

Expected monthly average minimum and maximum day and nighttime temperatures in November by region are:

Region	 (°C)	 (°C)
Khatlon Province	15 to 20°C	2 to 7°C
Lower elevations in Sughd Province	10 to 15°C	0 to 5°C
Higher elevations in Sughd Province	2 to 7°C	-3 to -8°C
Higher elevations in Direct Rule Districts	6 to 11°C	4°C
Western GBAO	2 to 12°C	1 to -7°C
Eastern GBAO	0 to - 5°C	-7 to -20°C

Monthly precipitation in November 2011 is forecasted to be within an average range in Sughd and Khatlon Provinces and eastern GBAO, but above long term averages at higher elevations in DRD and western GBAO. Average precipitation by region is expected to be:

Region	Average
Lower elevations in Khatlon Province	17 – 49 mm
Foothills in Khatlon Province	70 – 100 mm
Lower elevations in Sughd Province	11 – 29 mm
Higher elevations in Sughd Province	10 – 26 mm

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.

Western GBAO	5 – 20 mm
DRD	24 – 100 mm
Eastern GBAO	2 – 8 mm

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

2.2 Weather Summary for October 2011

Weather conditions in October were moderately warm. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above average in Khatlon, Sughd and Direct Rule Districts (DRD), and within average in the Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. Average temperatures at lower elevations were 13 to 17°C, at higher elevations 5 to 8°C, in western GBAO 10 to 15°C, and at higher elevations, -3 to 2°C.

The warmest temperatures were recorded during October 1 to 4 with temperatures at lower elevations in DRD and Khatlon Province ranging between 29 and 35°C, and during October 5 – 27 with temperatures 21 to 28°C. Average temperatures in Sughd Province ranged from 18 to 29°C.

During October 28 – 31, it rained and snowed above 2,000 meters throughout the country. The daytime temperatures dropped by 11 to 15°C and in most regions at lower elevations temperatures were 6 – 12°C.

Monthly average precipitation was above average in most of the regions and occurred at the end of the month.

Percent of Average Precipitation in October 2011 (30-year average from 1960-1990)

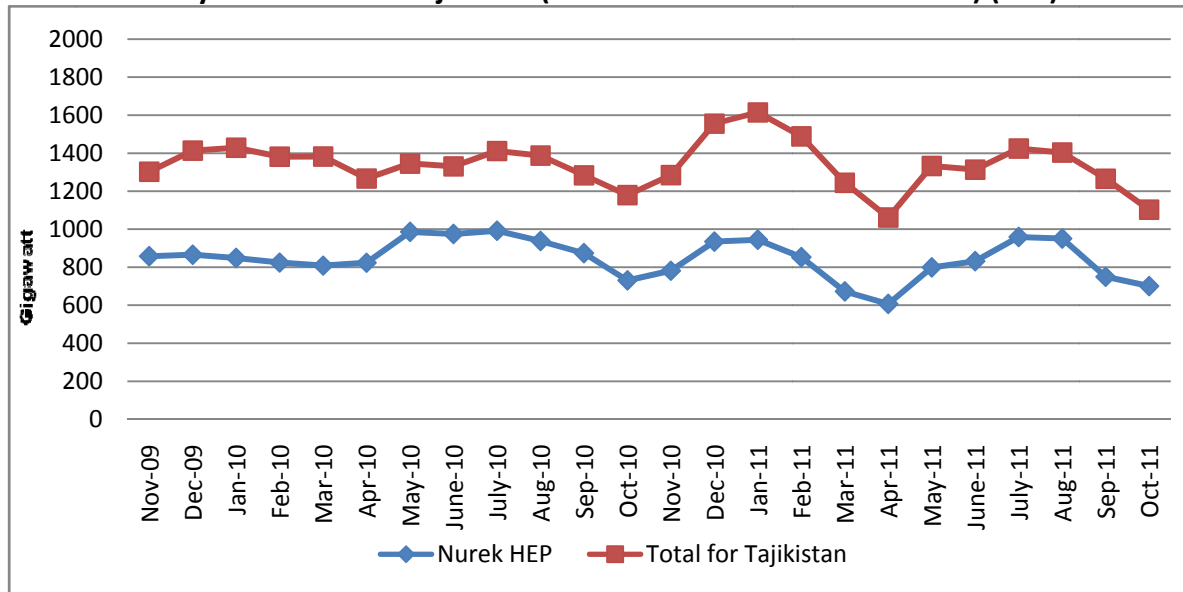
Location	%
Khatlon Province	107-305
Sughd Province	112-300
Lower elevations, Direct Rule Districts	221-237
Higher elevations in DRD	198-274
Western GBAO	166-402
Eastern GBAO	125-245
Murghab	92

3. ENERGY

3.1 Electricity Production

Barki Tojik reported that total electric power generation in October 2011 was 1,103 Gigawatts (GW) or an average of 35.5 GW per day. Electricity production in October decreased by 12.8% (163 GW less) compared to September 2011 (See Annex B). Reduced water inflows in Nurek HEP resulted in reduced water releases and reduced electricity production during October. The Nurek HEP's share in total electricity production was 63.5% (701 GW).

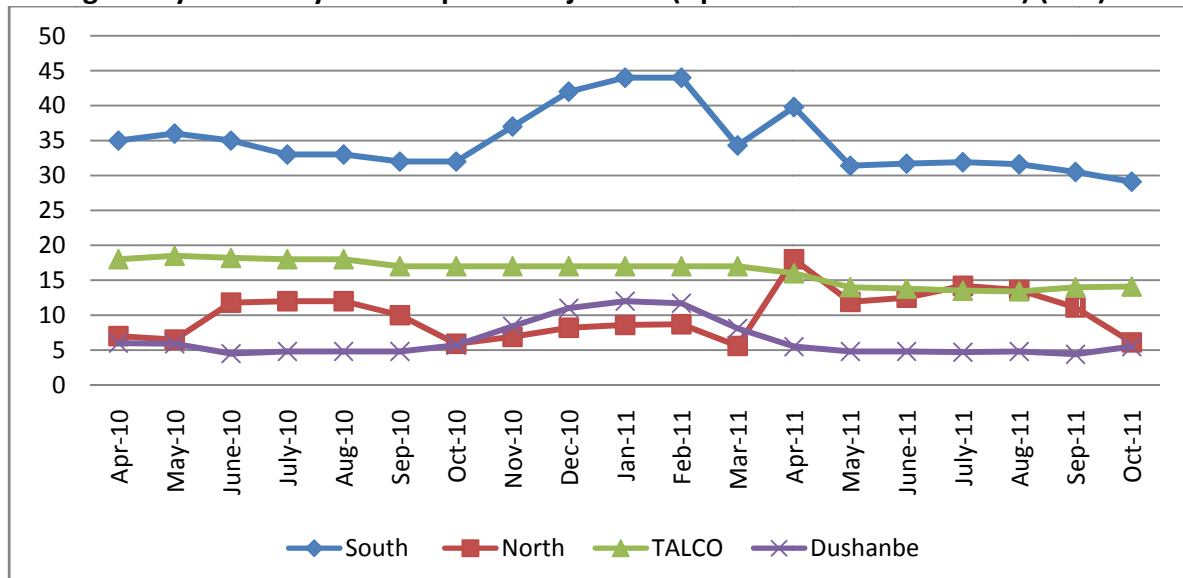
Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 – October 2011) (GW)



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 following table. Total electricity consumption in October was 1,092 GW (See Annex C). In October electricity consumption was 432 GW less than in September 2011, mainly due to imposed electricity rationing in mid October. Electricity consumption decreased in the North and South, and increased slightly at TALCO and Dushanbe.

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



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

3.3 Natural Gas & Coal

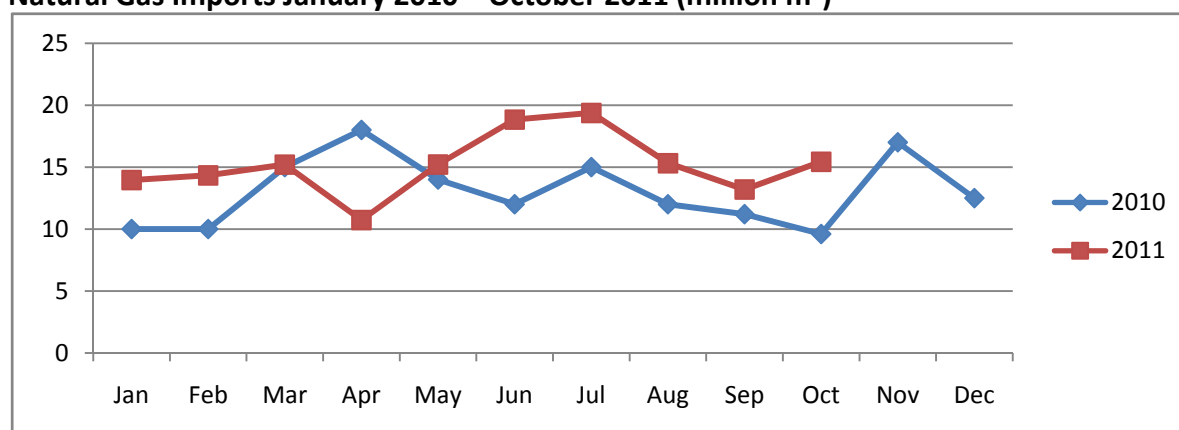
Natural gas imports in October were 15.44 million m³ (498 thousand m³ per day), 2.24 million m³ more than September 2011 and 5.84 million m³ more than for the same period in 2010. According to Tajiktransgaz, the major consumer of imported natural gas is the Dushanbe-based Tajikcement. The price of imported natural gas increased from 284.33 USD per 1,000 m³ in September 2011 to 311 USD per 1,000 m³ in October 2011. Natural gas imports from January to October 2011 totaled 151.64 million m³, 28.36 million m³ short the total of 180 million m³ of imports projected for 2011.

Natural gas imports are on a “pay-and-deliver” basis with minimal forward credit. If major importers are not able to maintain payments for deliveries to Tajiktransgaz, then Tajiktransgaz can be forced to reduce imports. Based on imports to date for 2011, Tajiktransgaz should be able to maintain an average of 14.5 million m³ per month of imports for the rest of 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 – October 2011 (million m³)



3.4 Coal

According to the Ministry of Energy and Industry, a total of 171,273 tons of coal were produced during the first 9 months in 2011, which is 15,595 tons more compared to the same period in 2011. The highest level of coal production per month in Tajikistan for the past 20 years was recorded in September 2011, with a total of 59,915 tons produced.

3.5 Mini Hydro Electric Plants (HEP)

Ministry of Energy and Industry reports a total of 23 mini-HEPs were constructed during the first 9 months in 2011.

Constructed Mini-HEP During 9 months in 2011

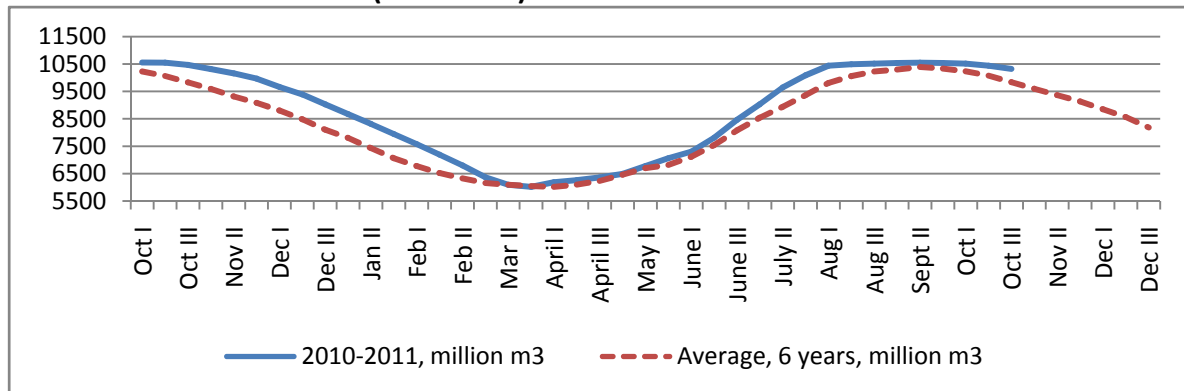
Regions	Number of mini HEP
Khatlon Province	11
Sughd Province	4
Direct Rule Districts	7
Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast	1

3.6 Reservoir Levels³

In late October the water level in Nurek HEP reservoir was 909.77 m above sea level and 55.77 m above the “dead level” (857 m). The water level decreased 65 cm compared to September 2011.

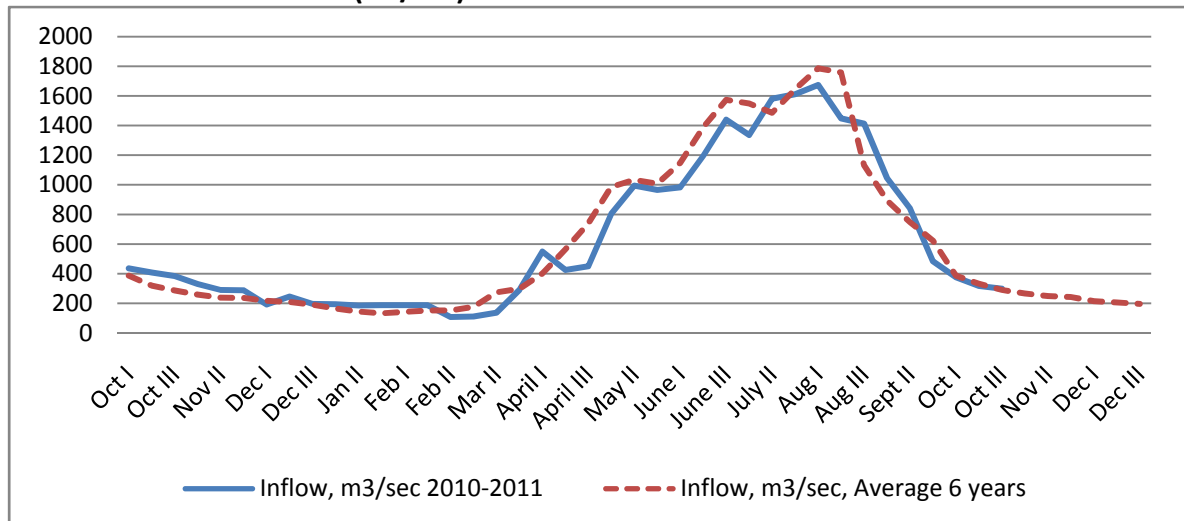
The **Water Volume – Nurek HEP** chart below shows the volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir at the of end of October 2011 compared to average volume over the past six years (2004 to 2010). According to Central Asia Water Information (CAWaterInfo) online monitoring data⁴, the total volume of the water in the Nurek HEP reservoir in late October was 10,324 million m³, 487 thousand m³ more than the six year average volume in October month (9,837 million m³).

Water Volume - Nurek HEP (million m³)



The **Water Inflow – Nurek HEP** chart below shows water inflows into the Nurek HEP. In late October 2011, the water inflow in Nurek HEP was 299.5 m³/sec, which is slightly above six-year average (2004-2010) for same time period (289.9 m³/sec). Average precipitation in November and the rest of fall and winter may help to contribute to water inflow and reduce the draw—down of stored water.

Water Inflow - Nurek HEP (m³/sec)



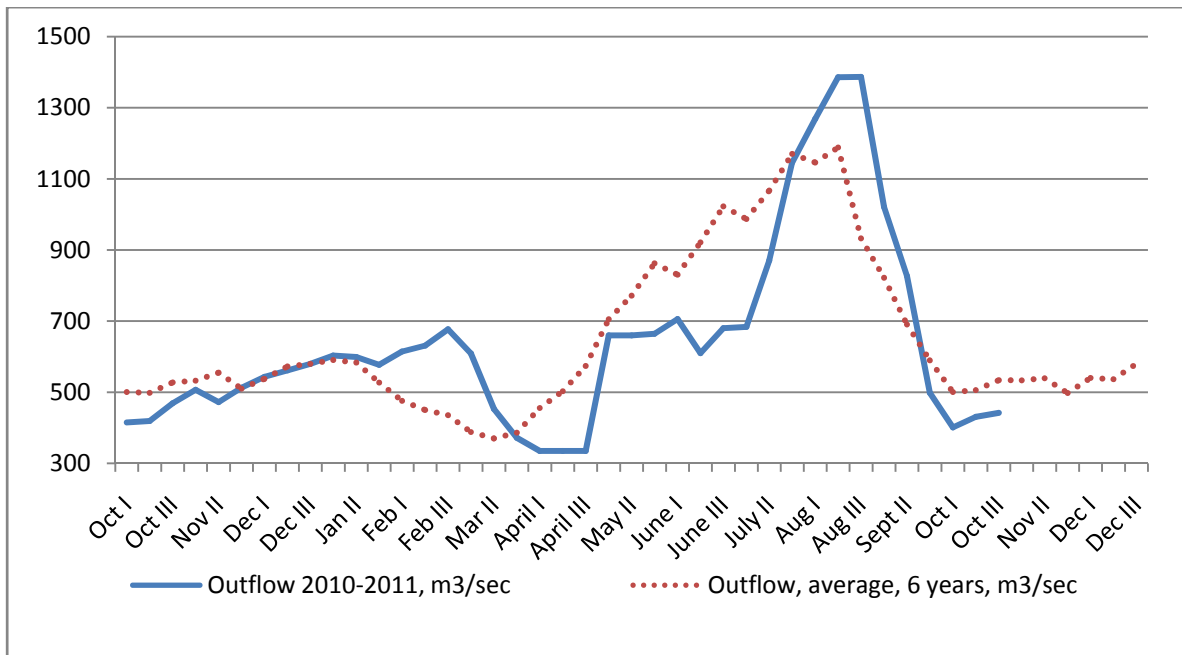
³ Data from CAWaterInfo, http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm# (Please note that data from CAWaterInfo was adjusted as of August 3, 2011 by CAWaterInfo Data Management Unit and the adjusted figures have been used in this report).

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

As indicated in the **Water Outflow – Nurek HEP** chart below, releases from Nurek HEP in late October slightly improved compared to early October time period (from 401.3 m³/sec up to 442 m³/sec). Average water releases in late October were 442 m³/sec and below the six-year average for the same time period (533.9 m³/sec). Below six-year average releases in October reflect the fact that water inflow decreased during the month and Barki Tojik limited releases and imposed earlier than normal electricity rationing to maintain stored water during the rest of fall and winter seasons.

An analytical review of electricity supply in Tajikistan during fall-winter seasons is provided to help you understand why Barki Tojik started to reduced water outflows and electricity supply at provincial level and small cities in October.

Water Outflow - Nurek HEP (m3/sec)



Analytical review of Electricity Supply in Tajikistan Fall-Winter 2011

In mid-September 2011, Barki Tojik announced the rationing of electricity in rural districts and small towns due to reduced inflow of the Vakhsh River into Nurek HEP Reservoir between early September and early October (from 1,045 m³/sec in early September 2011 to 375.7 m³/sec in early October).⁵ Barki Tojik said that these measures were required to rationally manage water reserves in the Nurek Hydro Electric Plant's (HEP) reservoir to avoid a shortage of electricity supply during severe cold weather during the fall 2011 or winter 2012. This review provides the background to Barki Tojik's decision, the parameters for management at Nurek HEP and some critical issues arising from an inadequate supply of electricity generating capacity in Tajikistan.

Managing Storage at Nurek HEP

Nurek HEP provides over 60% of the domestically produced electricity in Tajikistan, and is the regulator for water supply for the other hydroelectric plants along the Vakhsh Cascade. The basic annual cycle for Nurek is that it fills during the spring and summer (April-September) and uses this stored water to generate electricity during the fall and winter (October-March). As the flow into Nurek is at least three times the storage capacity of the reservoir, inflows during the spring and summer are used to generate electricity as well as for downstream irrigation and other uses. The challenge for Barki Tojik is to manage the releases from Nurek HEP, so that the reservoir does not run out of water before inflows increase with warmer weather in late March or early April.

Reduced inflow is considered to be normal during the fall and winter due to cold weather and reduced precipitation. Despite dry weather conditions during spring and summer in 2011 (precipitation was dramatically below the 30-year average range), Barki Tojik was able to fill the Nurek reservoir to a total of 10,558 million m³ by early October 2011, owing to warm temperatures resulting in rapid melt of glaciers.

Barki Tojik develops forecast for releases of the water from the Nurek reservoir considering weather conditions (temperature and precipitation) during the fall-winter period. The Hydrometeorology Center forecasted precipitation during fall-winter 2011-2012 to be average with temperatures 1-2C⁰ above average. Warm weather with average precipitation can contribute to better electricity supply by increasing inflows to Nurek and allowing for greater generation of electricity, as well as by reducing the demand for electric heat.

However, Barki Tojik needs to be conservative in allowing outflows and increasing electricity generation during periods of increased fall-winter inflows as weather conditions later in the winter may reduce inflows and require greater production of electricity to meet critical needs. In fact, as the cost of electricity is less than coal or natural gas, many urban residents depend heavily on electricity for heating. When cold weather strikes, Barki Tojik needs to have reserves of water to meet increased demand.

The location-by-location allocation of electricity is done at the district level based on the amount of electricity allocated from the overall supply, essential priorities (e.g., electrical supplies for health facilities) and other local considerations. Weak capacity of electric switching yards and transformers to handle the increased demand during severe cold weather or other high demand periods can lead to equipment failures, cutting local electrical supplies. Thus who receives electricity depends on (a) how much electricity has been allocated to a specific location, (b) how that electricity is allocated within the location and (c) how well transformers and other equipment can handle the electrical load.

⁵ http://www.cawater-info.net/analysis/water/nurek_e.htm#

Temperature and Precipitation

The Hydrometeorology Center (SAH) developed a seasonal weather forecast for October – December 2011 with support of the Russian Federation Hydrometeorology Center. According to the forecast, weather conditions are expected to be favorable, with temperatures to be 1 to 2C⁰ above average, and precipitation near average for the forecast period. The fall and early winter seasons are expected to be warm with average precipitation. If actual conditions match the forecast, it may be possible that more electricity than planned can be generated (due to above average inflows) while lower demand (due to warmer weather) will mean production will cover more consumers. If the weather is colder than expected, the demand for electricity will increase for the heating purposes while an increase in generation may not be possible due to reduced inflows and the need to save water for later in the winter.

Feedback from Population

Households frequently complain to Barki Tojik regarding electricity cut offs. Misunderstanding and confusion among the population regarding electricity cut offs occurred due to lack of communication between Barki Tojik and the population on the reasons for electricity cut-offs. There are also electricity supply constraints at the local level, which first of all depend on operability of transformers and steady functioning of local electric yards (stations). It is also important to keep in mind that, whereas Barki Tojik supplies electricity to the regions, it is the local authorities who decide the distribution of electricity: when to supply it during the day and night and for how much time.

The population also believes that electricity rationing occurs because generated electricity is sold to Afghanistan. It is partially true, but Barki Tojik sells electricity to Afghanistan only in small quantities, and only to Kunduz⁶. Out of the total generated electricity in the country, average exports of electricity to Afghanistan total 6 million kW/hour per month.

Looking Forward

The electricity supply situation for late 2011 and early 2012 does not look unusually dramatic, given water reserves available to Nurek and other HEPs on the Vakhsh Cascade and the favorable weather conditions forecast of the Hydrometeorology Center. Actual weather conditions during from now to April 2012 determine electricity demand and production capacity in Tajikistan. For this reason, weather forecasts, and demand and supply projections need to be updated monthly through the fall-winter period. Despite the positive outlook, electricity rationing will still need to take place due to the gap between generation capacity and demand during the fall and winter. As well, local electrical infrastructure problems may limit the supply of electricity to almost any location in the country at any time.

4. FOOD SECURITY

4.1 Food Security Reports

The **Famine Early Warning System Network (FewsNet) PRICE WATCH: September Food Prices**, issued in October 2011, states that wheat grain and wheat flour prices remained relatively stable from August to September in most markets in Afghanistan and Tajikistan. In Kazakhstan, wheat export prices continued to decline following what may be the largest crop on record. Wheat production in Kazakhstan in 2011 is over 90% larger than in 2010.

⁶ <http://news.tj/en/news/tajikistan-sells-electricity-afghanistan-35-cents-one-kwh>

This record production has brought Kazakh export wheat prices down in some markets by as much as 38% from August to September. The report says that from now until December, there will be some upward pressure on prices in Central Asia as some households purchase stocks for winter. Stocking will place pressure on markets in mountainous areas such as the central highlands of Afghanistan and Tajikistan's Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. Poor local production in Northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan may cause grain prices to increase over the next several months. Please visit the link to read more:

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

UN World Food Program's *Tajikistan Market Price Report for October 2011* highlights that retail cereal and oil prices in October 2011 have stabilized but remain at their highest levels. Meat prices have shown steep increases in Dushanbe markets. Wheat flour and wheat grain prices remained static during September in all markets; however, prices remain high compared to 2010 prices and still above prices in 2007-2008.

Due to increased duties for Russian gasoline exported to Tajikistan, imports continue to drop. During 9 months in 2011, 124,000 tons less gasoline was imported than in 2010.

The report also quotes the National Bank of Tajikistan reporting that the inflation rate has been 9% since January 2011 and International Monetary Fund forecasts inflation rate reach 13% by the end of the year.

Potato prices remained static in Gharm due to sufficient supply linked to a new crop entering the markets. Transportation price and other expenses have pushed prices up in Khorog and Kurgan-Tyube markets, by 20 and 12% respectively, compared to August 2011. To access the report please contact the WFP office in Dushanbe through an email to saidamon.bodamaev@wfp.org.

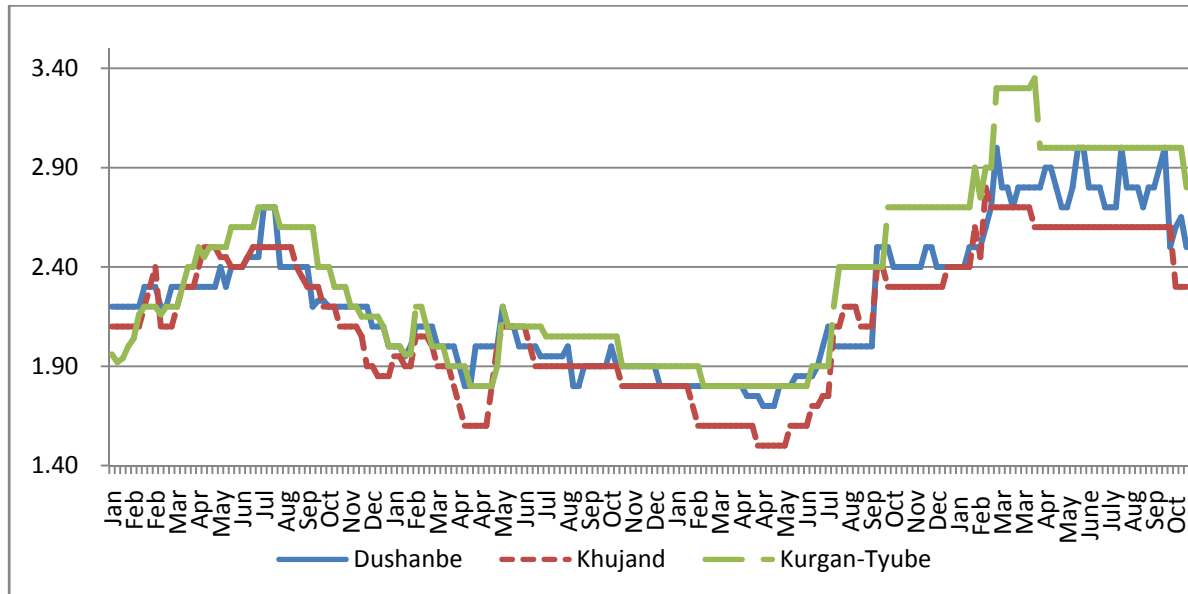
4.2 Cereal Prices⁷

1st Grade Wheat Flour

The chart below shows prices for 1st grade wheat flour in Dushanbe, Khujand, and Kurgan-Tyube from January 2008 to late October 2011. Wheat prices in October dropped slightly in Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tyube markets and were unchanged in Khujand compared to September 2011. Wheat flour prices in Kurgan-Tyube markets remained the highest when compared to mid-2008 prices.

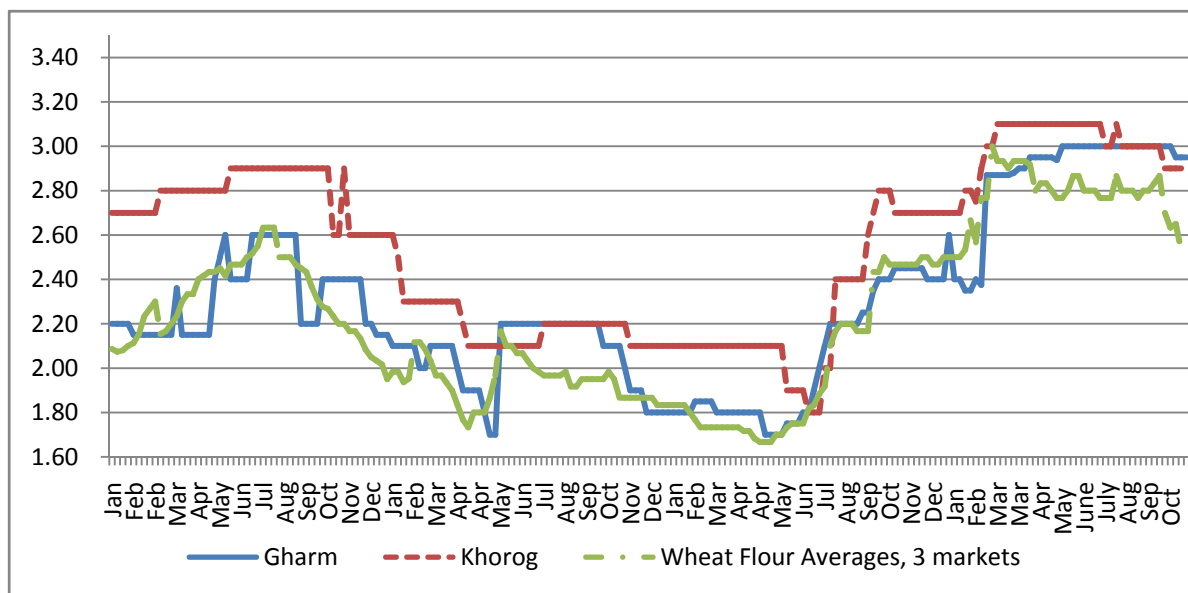
⁷ Food and fuel prices are from WFP Food Security Weekly Market Monitoring, Tajikistan http://untj.org/country_context/coordination_mechanisms/agriculture&food_security/fsms/

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



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-Tyube. In early October wheat flour prices in Gharm slightly decreased and remained stable during the rest of the month. Wheat flour prices in Khorog remained stable during October. Prices in Gharm are still at historical highs. Average wheat flour price for the three markets (Kurgan-Tyube, Dushanbe and Khujand) continued to drop during October and was lower than prices in Khorog and Gharm.

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

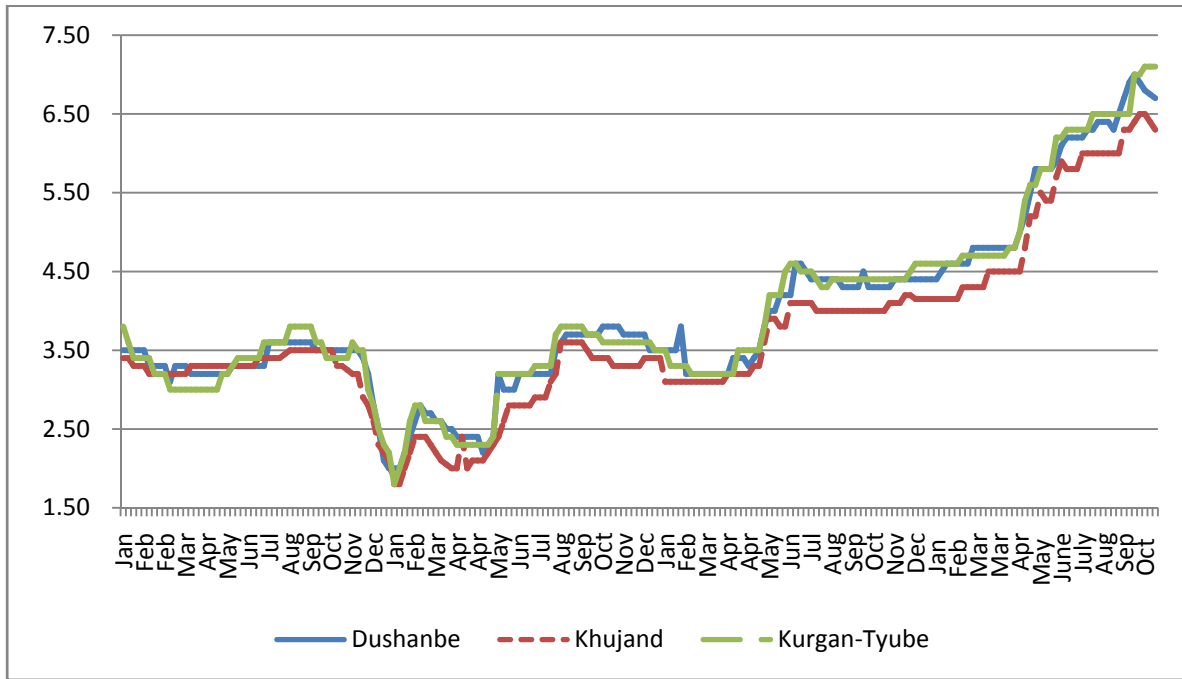


4.3 Fuel Prices

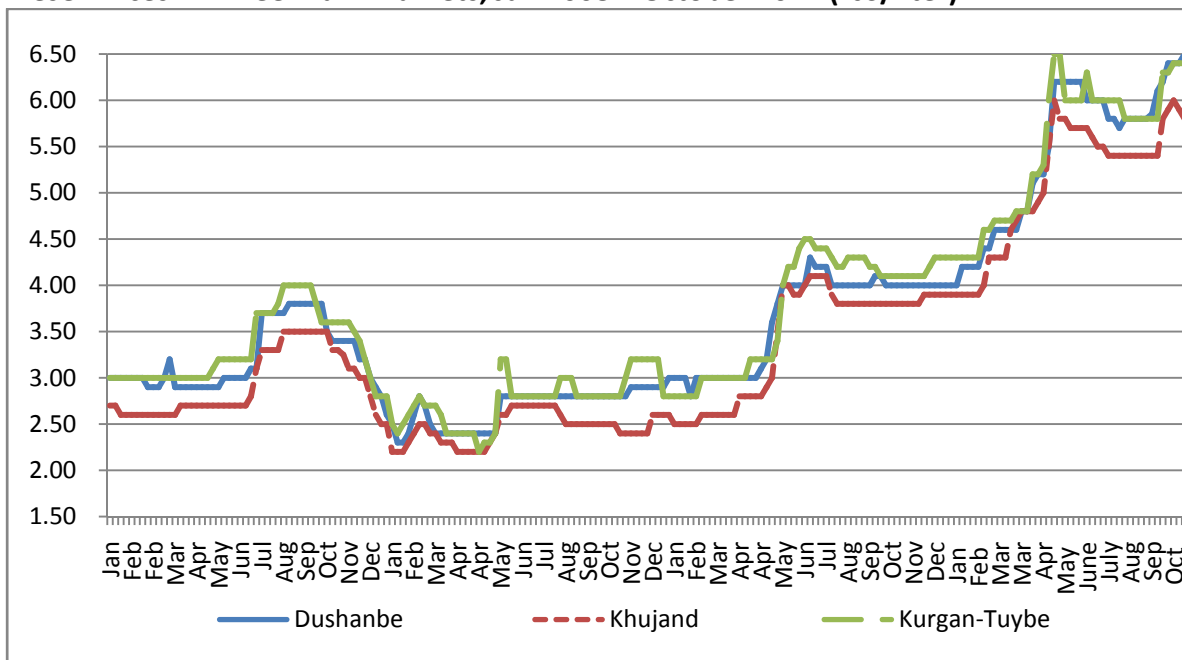
During October, gasoline prices decreased in Dushanbe and Khujand and remained stable in Kurgan-Tyube. On October 1st, 2011 Russia reduced the export duty for gasoline, which

contributed to a drop in prices. However, gasoline prices remain close to their highest levels since January 2008. Diesel prices in October increased in Kurgan-Tyube and dropped in Dushanbe and Khujand markets. Prices for diesel remain at their highest level since January 2008.

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



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



5. HEALTH

Seasonal weather changes raise the prospect of increased influenza transmission and morbidity during the fall 2011 and winter 2012. The WHO/Europe recommendations

reducing influenza transmission and outbreaks, including the need for vaccination, can be requested from Ms. Nukra Sinavbarova (WHO Tajikistan) at epid.who@tajnet.tj

6. ECONOMIC TRENDS

6.1 General Trends

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from January to September 2011 equaled 20 billion Tajik Somoni (4.2 billion USD), an increase of 7.5% when compared to the same period in 2010. GDP in September totaled 3.5 billion Tajik Somoni (735.7 million USD). The share of goods produced in GDP equaled 42.5%, while the share of services equaled 44.2%, and the share of taxes equaled 13.3%.

From January to September 2011, the industrial production index was 105.5% compared to the same period in 2010. The share of mining output (production of energy and non-energy materials) was 13.3%, while the share of the manufacturing sector (food, textiles, petrochemical and metallurgy) was 64.7%, and the share of the generation and distribution of electricity, natural gas and water was 22%. The share of agriculture in the GDP, from January to September 2011, increased by 9.1% compared to the same period in 2010.

From January to August 2011 the total value of investments increased by 10.4% compared to the same period in 2010. Most of investments (57.2%) were in the state sector. The private sector accounted for 19.4%, while joint ventures accounted for 5.6%, and foreign ownership, 17.8%. The energy sector attracted 27.7% of total investments. The share of investments going to the energy sector decreased 74.7% compared to the same period in 2010. Of the total investment in the energy sector, 80.8% was provided by the state and private sectors in Tajikistan, and 19.2% by foreign credit. The manufacturing sector attracted 12.1% of total investment, construction – 13.5%, transport and communication – 15.4%, and other types of activities – 30.4%.

The consumer price inflation rate from January to September was 9.0% and food prices increased by 10.3%, non-food items by 5.5%, and for services by 10.1%.

According to the Statistics Agency of Tajikistan, food prices in September increased by 0.9%, non-food prices by 0.5%, and services by 1.0% compared to August 2011. The cost of a typical food basket for one person in September was 121.0 Tajik Somoni (25.43 USD). A nutritionally appropriate food basket would cost 255.8 Tajik Somoni (54.40 USD).

Government income from taxes and related sources from January to September 2011 was 6.1 billion Tajik Somoni (1.3 billion USD), or 30.2% to GDP. Direct tax income in September was 74.3% of this total, and indirect tax income was 3.4%, grants 2.6%, and the remaining 19.7% were investments.

The total value of bank credits issued in September was 4.5 billion Tajik Somoni (945.9 million USD). The value of overdue credits was 330.5 million Tajik Somoni (69.5 million USD), of which 61.5 % is in national currency and 38.5 % is in foreign currency.

From January to September 2011, the trade deficit totaled 1.4 billion USD and increased by 107 million USD compared to August 2011. During the reporting period the foreign

trade turnover, including electricity and natural gas, totaled 3.3 billion USD, 24.3% more than during the same period of time in 2010.

Goods exports from January to September 2011 equaled 952.0 million USD, 17.0% more than during January to September 2010. Goods imports equaled 2.3 billion USD, 27.5% more than during the same period in 2010. Goods exports in September 2011 equaled 104 million USD, 13.6% (12.6 million USD) less than in September 2010. Goods imports in September 2011 equaled 273.7 million USD, 11.9% (30 million USD) more than in September 2010. Exports increased by 50% and imports decreased by 3.3% compared to August 2011.

6.2 Population Movement/Migration

No data was provided for October 2011

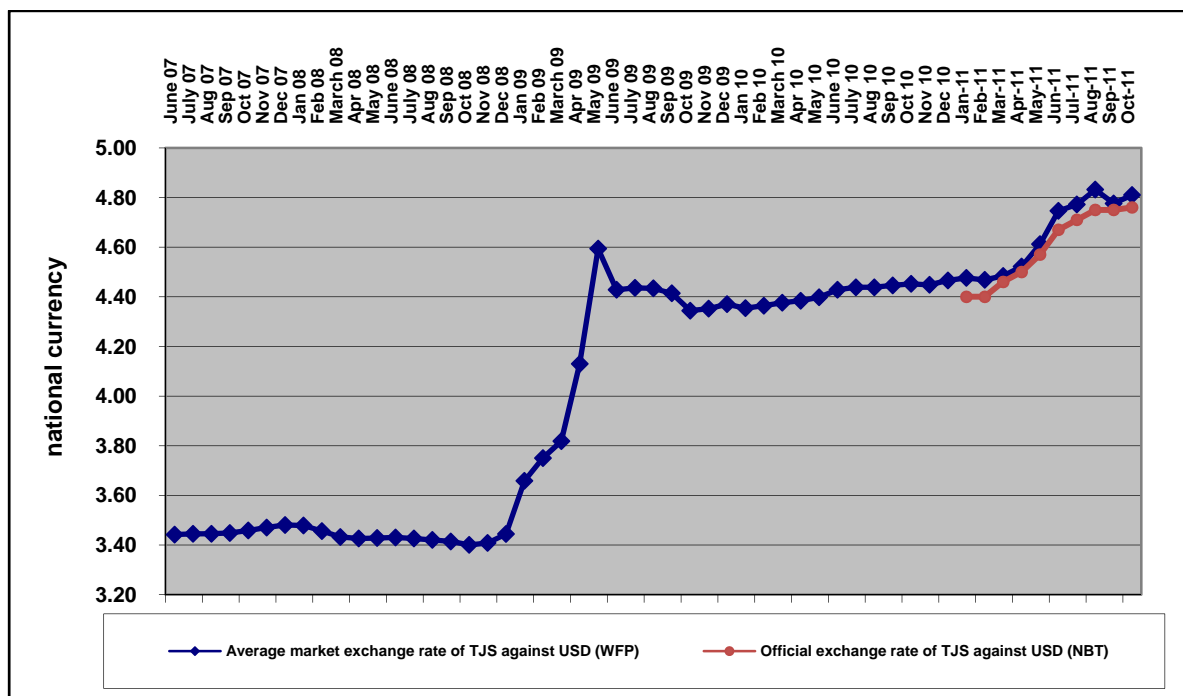
6.3 Employment

No data was provided for October 2011

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 October 26, 2011 was 4.76 Tajik Somoni to one USD. The WFP reported an average market exchange rate for 5 markets in Tajikistan on October 26, 2011 of 4.81 Tajik Somoni per one USD.

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



6.5 Remittances

No data was provided for October 2011.



ANNEX A

Weather Forecast for November - 2011

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be within long term averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 8 to 10⁰C, and in the foothills temperatures will average 7⁰C.

Monthly average daytime temperatures will be 15 to 20⁰C (as times as low as 10 to 15⁰C) and nighttime temperatures will be 2 to 7⁰C (and possibly as low as 3 to -2⁰C).

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages or, in some locations, above long term averages during mid and late November. Average precipitation at lower elevations is 17 – 49 mm and in foothills is 70 – 100 mm.

Sughd Province

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1⁰C below long terms averages. Average temperatures at lower elevations will be 6 to 7⁰C, and at higher elevations -1 to -2⁰C.

During the first 10 days of the month, the temperatures will be relatively cold with daytime temperatures 7 to 12⁰C. During the rest of the month, daytime temperatures at lower elevations will be 10 to 15⁰C and nighttime temperatures will be 0 to 5⁰C. Daytime temperatures at higher elevations will be 2 to 7⁰C and nighttime temperatures will be -3 to -8⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be within long term averages: average precipitation at lower elevations ranges from 11 to 29 mm, and at higher elevations 10 to 26 mm. Precipitation is expected during the second half of the month.

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

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1.5⁰C above long term averages.

Monthly average temperatures at higher elevations in Direct Rule Districts during daytime will be 6 to 11⁰C and nighttime temperatures will average 4⁰C. Daytime temperatures in western Gorno Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast will range from 2 to 12⁰C and nighttime temperatures will range from 1 to - 7⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be above long term averages: Average precipitation in western GBAO is 5 to 20 mm, and DRD is 24 to 100 mm. Precipitation as snow is expected during mid and late November.

Eastern Regions of GBAO

Monthly average temperatures are expected to be 1⁰C below long term averages.

Monthly average daytime temperatures will range from 0 to -5⁰C, at times down to -5 to -10⁰C, and nighttime temperatures will range from -7 to -20⁰C, but at times down to -21 to -26⁰C.

Monthly precipitation is expected to be at or below long term averages: Average precipitation is 2 to 8 mm.

ANNEX B

Total Electricity Production in Tajikistan (November 2009 to October 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
Oct-11	701	1,103

ANNEX C

Daily Average Electricity Consumption in Tajikistan (April 2010 to October 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
Oct-11	29.1	6.1	14.1	5.5

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 Monitoring and Early Warning Center at MEDT are not responsible for the quality or accuracy of the data provided by external sources or the analysis contained in this report.

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The report is available at:

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