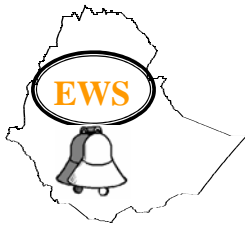


2006



Belg and Pastoral Area Assessment and Food Requirement (August - December 2006)



EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

August 2006

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
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**Belg and Pastoral Area Assessment
and Food Requirement
(August - December 2006)**

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Glossary of Local Names

Azmera	Rains from early March to early June (Tigrai)
Belg	Short rains/season from February/March to June/July (National)
Deyr	Short rains from October to November (Somali)
Ellas	Traditional deep water wells
Genna	Belg season in mid-march – mid-May (Borena and Guji zones)
Gu	Main rains from February/March to May (Somali)
Hagaya	Short rains from October to November (Borena /Bale)
Karma	Main rains from July/August to September/October (Afar)
Kello	Type of pasture reserved for dry period
Meher	Main harvest
Sugum	Short rains from March to May (Afar)

Acronyms

BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
DPPA	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency
DPPFSCO	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness and Food Security Coordination Office
ECS	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat
EOS/TSF	Enhanced Outreach Strategy and Targeted Supplementary Feeding
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEG	Food Economy Group
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
FSCO	Food Security Coordination Office
FSDPPB	Food Security and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
Jilaal	Long dry season in Somali Region
LZ	Livelihood Zone
KT	Kembata Timbaro Zone
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NMSA	National Meteorological Service Agency
PA s	Peasant Associations
PCDP	Pastoralist Community Development Program
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SAP	Southern Agro-Pastoral
SC-UK	Save Children United Kingdom
SN	Safety Net
SNNPR	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region
SOC	South Omo Crop (Livelihood Zone)
SOP	South Omo Pastoral (Livelihood Zone)
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the country during the Sugum/Gu rains of 2006 showed mixture of normal to below normal performance. This had been the actual occurrence in Somali and Afar regions, South Omo Zone of SNNPR and Borena Zone of Oromiya that constitute the vast pastoralist communities. Findings of the assessment are indicative of complexities associated with weather irregularities and the resultant effect on the life of the communities in these areas.

As a consequence a total of **2.8 million** people are estimated to require emergency food assistance during the second half of the year (2006). Out of these, about 63% are from the pastoral areas of Somali and Affar regions and Borena Zone of Oromiya Region while the remaining 37% are from cropping areas. The majority of the beneficiaries from the cropping areas on the other hand, are from Oromiya Region (67%) while the other (33%) are from Dire Dawa Administration including the flood victims and Amhara and SNNP regions. Apart from Oromiya Region, this shows a considerable improvement in the overall food security situation in other parts of the cropping areas.

The total food aid requirement to address the need of this people during the period noted above is estimated to be **215,202 MT**; of which 84%, 5%, 8% and 3% are cereals, blended food, pulses and oil respectively.

The emergency relief food intervention starts in August with a population of 2.8 million and gradually reduces reaching its minimum of 1.9 million in December 2006. Relief food distribution will continue to be implemented at a monthly ration rate of 500g/person/day of cereals, 150g/person/day of blended food only for 35% of the beneficiaries in selected severely affected woredas, 50g/person/day of pulses and 15g/person/day of vegetable oil. Short summary of the regional overview is presented below.

Situation in the Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Areas

In **Somali Region** onset of the Gu rains was generally good in most zones. However, in April and May Afder, Liben, Jijiga, Shinile, Degahabour and parts of Fiq received normal to below normal rains. Different areas of the region experienced rains characterized by erratic distribution and low intensity. Rainfall variability in terms of amount was widely reported throughout the region. Particularly, in Fik Zone water sources were not adequately replenished and there was immediate need.

The three southern zones (Afder, Liben and Gode) were particularly hit hard by the drought in the dry Jilaal season. The rains started on time and had temporarily alleviated the water and pasture problems, but gradually decreased in amount. In pocket areas of these zones the rains were very poor. Most areas of Warder and parts of Fiq had below normal to poor rains.

An unidentified camel disease also severely affected camel productivity. Prices of shoats showed mixed trend with improvements in some zones and decline in others. A significant increase in the prices of basic cereals and other consumables due to

different factors worsened the terms of trade for the pastoralists. Regarding health, there were persistent reports of clinically detected cases of measles, incidence of endemic diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria and increased respiratory tract infections in all zones.

The food security situation of the region once again is unsatisfactory with deteriorating condition on top of the prevailing needy population. Apparently, **1.6 million** people require emergency food aid amounting to **144,283MT**.

In **Afar Region** onset of Sugum rains, which is between the beginning and middle of March, was late this year in most of the zones but its distribution when it rained was largely better than the past few years. The rains were somehow adequate and uniform in most parts of zone 1, 3 and 5 except some scarcities in certain localities. Most parts of Ewa and Aura woredas of Zone 4 also had good precipitations. Relative improvements in pasture mainly browse as well as good physical condition of the livestock was observed. Areas bordering Tigray and Amhara regions, lower parts of Zone 2 as well as some parts of Zone 4 on the other hand, were reported to have been affected by moisture stress.

Water continued to be scarce in areas of Zone 1, Zone 3 and Zone 5 due to impact of the past successive drought years and lack of adequate precipitation in Sugum despite various water sources momentarily containing water. In parts of Zone 4 and Zone 2 some water trucking was underway. Under the circumstance most livestock, mainly the cattle moved to other areas in search of pasture and water.

Given improvements in physical condition of livestock, access to market mainly for goats and camels and implementation of the Safety Net program, the food security situation of the region for the remaining part of the year is believed to remain stable with less need and close monitoring compared with the first part of the year. Areas that need assistance as well as monitoring are particularly Zone 2 and Zone 4. In these areas, **10,400** people need food assistance amounting to **353MT**.

In **Borena Zone** of Oromiya onset of Genna rains was normal in some woredas while somehow late in others. The rains were rated as average in Yabello, Teltele and Dugda Dawa but generally very poor in Dire, Moyale, Meyo and Arero in particular. In these woredas it was insufficient in amount, erratic in distribution and ceased early. Food insecurity situation was critical due to factors like the recent drought and subsequent loss of livestock asset in the lowlands; crop failure (95-99 %); low supply of livestock product; unfavourable market condition and hailstorm. Displacement caused by tribal conflict in Arero, Dire, Dugda Dawa and Yabello woredas was another factor that exacerbated the food shortage problems. Under such circumstance substantial population remains highly vulnerable and continued support is needed up to end of the year. To this effect, a total of **152,400** people need emergency relief. The food requirement is estimated to be **13,886MT**.

Genna rains in **South Omo Zone** of SNNPR were timely; sufficient in amount; balanced in distribution, coverage and duration in most parts. Apparently, crop performance was good except in the lowlands where the rain ceased early. Abundant water and pasture helped maintain good body condition and productivity of livestock. Price for livestock also increased significantly. Thus, the finding of the

assessment indicates that there won't be food shortage that goes beyond the capacity of the community to cope.

Situation in the Cropping Areas

Southern Zone of Tigray Region is the only Belg producing zone in the region. Belg harvest contributes about 12% of the annual production in the zone and 2% in the region as a whole. The stabilized food security is attributed to the better harvest of the Belg this year and Meher of last year along with various food security packages (safety Net in particular) and the market price favoring the rural community. Apparently, there would be no emergency need assistance up to the end of this year.

Belg rains in Belg benefiting zones of **Amhara Region** were late by about a month and a half with some variations in distribution and amount. Pocket areas in all the zones were affected by lengthy dry spells before the rains began and moisture stress after cessation. Even then most of agricultural lands prepared for planting were planted owing to favourable situation when the rains began.

Crop performance was also good except in pocket areas in North and South Wollo and near failure in Oromiya Zone. Overall, the food security situation in the region was generally rated to be stable. But as a result of both last Meher and Belg production reduction, some pocket areas in North and South Wello, Oromiya, N. Gonder, N. Shewa and Wag Hamra zones need emergency food assistance. The total number of people needing emergency food assistance in the region during the second half of the year is estimated at **258,400**. The total food requirement of these people is estimated to be **16,455MT**.

In **Oromiya Region** although good rains in terms of amount and distribution were observed in most parts, in some areas the rains were excessive associated with hailstorm and flood which hampered appropriate planting. In some lowland areas, the rains were insufficient in amount and erratic in distribution with occurrences of dry spell that affected crops. Even then the rains can be generally rated favourable and better than the previous year particularly in mid and highland areas of the region despite occurrences of weather adversities.

Production prospect in Guji, Bale and high lands of West Hararghe was expected to be normal due to favourable weather condition. However, in East Shoa, some woredas of Bale and Arsi, East Hararghe and lowlands of West Hararghe decrease in both crop and livestock production was anticipated as the result of weather irregularities. Displacement caused by tribal conflict in Odo Shakiso Woreda of Guji was another major cause of food shortage in the region. As cumulative effect of adverse weather condition and the tribal conflict, about **712,500** people were identified to be dependent on emergency food aid. The total food requirement is estimated at **37,466 MT**.

The **SNNP** is a region where large numbers of livelihood zones are identified. This is attributed to the diverse agro ecological setup conducive for heterogeneous activities. The region also benefits from dual rainy seasons – Belg and Meher. The overall contribution of Belg production reaches about 40% for the whole region,

about 60% for Wolaita Zone while in some woredas like Konso the contribution goes as high as 80%.

The Belg rains this year showed slight variability in onset and cessation. Delays and early cessation were observed in few areas. Even then the rains were sufficient in amount and good in coverage. The findings of HEA that considers yearly food availability and gap by combining the Meher and Belg productions together identified many woredas facing chronic food insecurity. Prevalence of malnutrition, although not well verified, was also indicated because of which emergency food assistance was recommended for about **48,900** people. The total food requirement for these people is estimated to be **1,812** MT.

Dire Dawa town has been affected by flash flood that killed over 250 and displaced over nine thousand residents recently. Following the disaster that took place on August 6, 2006 coordinated efforts have been exerted to take care and rehabilitate the displaced. The DPPA allocated food and non-food items to assist the victims. Dire Dawa Administrative Council has been doing its part to address their needs through coordinating efforts of all concerned. Including the flood victims, a total of **41,160** people will be dependent on food aid. The total food requirement is estimated to be **948** MT. In S.West Shewa Ilu, Ejerie and Sebeta-Awas woredas were also affected by floods. The food need of these people is also included in the food requirement. Clear details on similar incidents elsewhere have not been available. As a result, the food need of other flood affected population is not included but shall be publicised as soon they are organized and made ready.

Table 1: Affected Population and Food Requirement from August to December 2006

Region	Food Aid Requirement in MT Total					Total
	Assistance	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	
Affar	10,400	312.00	-	9.34	31.20	352.54
Amhara	258,400	13,613.50	1,070.9	410.01	1,360.15	16,454.56
Oromiya	864,900	43,414.95	2,293.31	1,301.96	4,341.60	51,351.82
Dire Dawa	41,660	767.40	80.58	23.02	76.74	947.74
SNNPR	48,900	1,467.00	154.08	44.00	146.70	1,811.78
Somali	1,613,500	120,421.50	8,207.6	3,612.03	12,042.15	144,283.23
Total	2,837,260	179,996.35	11,806.47	5,400.36	17,998.54	215,201.72

Table 2: Monthly Breakdown of Population Needing Assistance and Food Requirement

No.	Month	Population	Food requirement in MT				Total
			Grain	Sup. food	oil	pulse	
1	August	2,837,260	42,558.40	2,648.63	1,276.88	4,255.59	50,739.50
2	September	2,806,100	42,091.00	2,599.55	1,262.86	4,208.85	50,162.26
3	October	2,258,530	33,877.45	2,312.08	1,016.51	3,387.45	40,593.49
4	November	2,165,600	32,483.50	2,224.93	974.71	3,248.05	38,931.19
5	December	1,932,400	28,986.00	2,021.28	869.40	2,898.60	34,775.28
Total			179,996.35	11,806.47	5,400.36	17,998.54	215,202.72

INTRODUCTION

Multi agency emergency needs assessment in the Belg producing and pastoral areas was conducted as of June 24, 2006 for two to three weeks. The regions covered by the assessment were Somali, Afar, Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya and SNNPR. The assessment done in areas other than the SNNPR followed the traditional emergency needs identification methods. In the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region, however, was conducted using the new Livelihood Economy Analysis (LEA) approach. Training was provided to participants of the assessment on how to employ the system of the analysis.

The assessment work led by the Federal DPPA involved government institutions, UN Agencies, donor and NGOs. Nine agencies, namely the WFP, FAO, UN-OCHA, USAID, GOAL, ECS, SC-UK, CARE and WVI took part in the assessment. Over 80 experts assigned under 17 different teams besides those who joined at regional level accomplished their task at their respective areas of assignment.

Objectives of the assessment include evaluation of the outcome of Belg crop and its impact on food security; evaluation of the livestock and food security situation in pastoral areas; identification of areas where relief assistance might be needed during the second half of 2006; establish reasonable estimates of the size of the population needing relief assistance; investigating any need of non-food issues; and identification of areas where relief assistance might be reduced or even withdrawn due to improvement in the food security situation.

Methods employed to conduct the assessment includes reviewing all appropriate documents and using checklists developed for pastoral and agro-pastoral areas; discussions with early warning committee members in the regions as well as members of the community and other experts; undertaking transect walks and observing physical condition of the livestock, pasture, water and human health conditions; observing commodity handling and storage facilities. In the SNNPR, data collection was done using the new livelihood approach. Finally, the analysis was done using spread sheet developed by Food Economy Group (FEG). The information thus gathered and processed was thoroughly reviewed and crosschecked at federal level against available information and in consultation with other relevant institutions, which includes the regions.

The likely number of additional beneficiaries proposed by the assessment teams due to the Belg and pastoral area rain failure were communicated back to the concerned Regions. Regions, therefore, identified needy populations in two groups as those likely to be assisted through the contingency Safety Net resource and those that need emergency assistance. The number of beneficiaries indicated in this document is only those who need assistance through the emergency program. It also includes flood victims from Dire Dawa and South West Shewa Zone of Oromiya Region.

This report provides appropriate information on performance of the 2006 Belg season and situation in the pastoral areas. It has an executive summary, introduction and findings of the assessment in two parts, that is, part one under pastoral and agro-pastoral areas and part two under crop dependent areas. Findings under each region or zone are classified into different topics as weather condition; agricultural activities and crop production; water, pasture and livestock condition; human health; animal health; and food security prospect.

PART ONE: FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS IN PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL AREAS

1.1 SOMALI REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones	9
Number of woredas	43
Projected rural population	4,694,212
Estimated needy population	1,613,500
Needy population as a % of rural population	34.4%
Food aid requirement in MT	144,283

1.1.1 WEATHER CONDITION

The onset of Gu rains was early to normal in most zones of Somali Region. For instance, there was an early onset by about 2 weeks in Liben and Afder, and 7-10 days earlier in Gode Zone. In all others zones, similar trend of early to normal onset was witnessed. There were exceptions in woredas where the onset was late by 10-15 days. These include Dagahmadow, Sagag, Dollo-Ado, Dollo-bay, Harshin and Dembel woredas. In terms of distribution, the rains were very erratic and localized while the amount in most zones was normal to below normal. In April and May there was a long dry spell in all zones. The cessation of rains was earlier in most parts of the region. There were no adverse effects of rains except in Afder and Gode where heavy rains and floods destroyed houses and killed animals.

1.1.2 WATER, PASTURE AND BROWSE CONDITION

Water situation in most parts of the region was normal to near normal as the result of the replenishment of main water sources by the Gu rains. However, cessation of the rains was earlier this year in most of the zones, virtually water levels not adequately replenished and the available water was estimated to sustain humans and livestock for about 1 - 1 ½ months. Large parts of the region yet face chronic water shortage some of which already requested for immediate water interventions. To this effect, there is a need for water tankering in some areas. Sanitation and hygiene also requires immediate attention as humans and livestock in many areas share the same water sources and water borne diseases were rampant.

Pasture regeneration was good in areas where the rains performed well such as pocket areas of Duhun, Hamaro, Fiq and in most parts Salahad, Legahida, Mayumuluqa woredas, parts of Geladi, Jijiga Zone with the exception of Harshin Woreda, Filtu of Moyale and most woredas of Afder, and Degahbour Zone except Degahmadow. But the generally below normal pasture and browse condition in other areas led to an unprecedented livestock movement to these areas as early as June. In Afder, Fiq, Degahbour, Liben and parts of Jijiga zones, pasture and browse condition was adversely affected by the prevalence of armyworms and other pests.

1.1.3 LIVESTOCK CONDITION AND HERD SIZE

Livestock body condition was good to normal in most zones. Perhaps notable exception was some woredas in Gode such as Kelafo, Mustahil and Ferfer, and Korahe Zone where cattle and shoats were weak and did not recover from the impact of the drought in the jilaal season. Milk production was however reported to be below normal as it was not calving season and due to the effect of the drought.

There was no outbreak of any epidemic in the region with the exception of undiagnosed camel disease that spread to all zones. The disease severely affected camels' productivity as it killed lots of she-camels (female). This has significant impact particularly on pastoralists as camel milk consumption accounts for much of their daily calory intake. Incidence of endemic diseases had also increased in all zones. With respect to migration, there were normal movements across zones and regions.

1.1.4 CROP PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCTION

The population of the region is by and large (70% - 80%) pastoralist. Agro-pastoralist accounts only for 10% - 15%. With less significant population coverage of agro-pastoralist, crop production was below normal in most areas because of insufficient moisture where the rains ceased earlier and where late planting took place. The expectation for any harvest was very minimal due to combined effects of below normal rains, long dry spells and armyworm infestation. Jijiga Zone is the only exception where crops that were sown early April and survived outbreak of armyworms were in good condition and nearing maturity.

1.1.5 MARKET CONDITION

Livestock price particularity that of shoats and cattle was below normal in different zones such as Liben, Warder, Korahe, Afder and Gode. In the other zones there was mixed picture with rises in some woredas and falls in others. Favorable prices to the pastoralists were reported from Shinile, Jijiga and parts of Fiq due to better external demand. On the other hand, prices of shoats and cattle were either stagnant or falling in terms of regional coverage. This was largely associated with decline in demand from abroad and weak export activities across the Red Sea and Indian Ocean as these waters are usually stormy at this time of the year. The demand for camels was very low as the result of the disease. Prices of local cereals and imported food items, on the other hand, increased significantly, the latter by about 100% in some zones. The reason for the rise of local grain prices was low supply due to poor local production and late delivery of relief food which usually stabilizes cereal prices.

1.1.6 INCOME SOURCES

As livestock prices remain stagnant or fall and cereal as well as other imported food items prices increase, the income sources of the pastoralists is undermined further. Even where animal prices increased, they are offset more than proportionately by fluctuation on staple and other basic consumables. This inflation had been observed in the last 3-4 months and is associated with the increase in fuel prices and reduction in cross border trade.

No major change was observed in the other forms of income sources such as sale of labor and petty trading. In fact, there was lower demand from the locals to purchase basic consumables from petty traders which has adversely affected the income of the latter group. In Afder Zone, there was significant decline in income source as salt production was halted as the salt fields were under water due to excessive rains and floods. The cumulative effect of these was decline in the income sources of the people. People were trying to cope with the situation at least by selling more of their livestock; reducing purchases of food and other consumables; and seeking assistance from relatives. There was also an increase of selling of firewood, charcoal production and selling water. Nevertheless, there was no distress strategies yet employed.

1.1.7 HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

The human health condition was normal with no reports of outbreaks. However, incidence of endemic diseases like malaria, respiratory tract infections and nutrition-related diseases did increase. There were reports that measles cases were identified in some woredas in Fiq, Liben, Afder, Gode, Shinile and Degahbour zones. Skin infection was also reported from Duhun Woreda of Fiq Zone. In order to effectively manage occurrences of diseases, public health care has to be strengthened even as part of short term emergency response through provision of essential drugs, medical supplies and manpower. Signs of malnutrition were reported from Chereti, Elkere and West Imey of Afder Zone that requires nutrition survey.

1.1.8 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS DURING AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2006

As the result of below normal Gu rains, relative decline in income sources and expected water shortages which could lead to health and nutrition problems, the food security prospect is worrying. There is no safety net programme in the region and as a consequence chronically food insecure households are included in the food beneficiaries. In general, population needing emergency assistance is 1,613,500. (Details on table 3 below).

Table 3: Affected Population and Food Requirement for Somali Region from August to December 2006

Zone	Population needing assistance	Food aid requirement (MT)				
		Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Afder	213,900	16,042.50	1,042.7	481.20	1,604.25	19,171.00
Degahabur	155,000	11,625.00	192.95	348.65	1,162.50	13,329.00
Fik	228,400	17,130.00	1,405.7	513.80	1,713.00	20,763.00
Gode	284,800	21,360.00	2,242.85	640.70	2,136.00	26,380.00
Jijiga	149,300	11,197.50	141.75	335.90	1,119.75	12,795.00
Korahe	138,200	10,365.00	1,088.4	310.90	1,036.50	12,801.00
Liben	170,300	12,181.50	1,025.35	365.38	1,218.15	14,790.00
Shinile	143,800	10,785.00	291.4	323.45	1,078.50	12,478.00
Warder	129,800	9,735.00	776.5	292.05	973.50	11,777.00
Total	1,613,500	120,421.50	8,207.6	3,612.03	12,042.15	144,283.00

2.2 AFFAR REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones	5
Number of woredas	30
Projected rural population	1,668,444
Estimated needy population	10,400
Needy population as a % of rural population	0.625%
Food aid requirement in MT	353

2.2.1 WEATHER CONDITION

Onset of the Sugum rain in Afar Region was by and large timely. The start of the rainfall is normally towards the end of February or beginning of March in most woredas of Zone 1 and 3. Areas in Zone 2, 4 and 5 started to receive showers mainly as of the middle of March. Though the general onset situation was normal, an early start of the rainfall in Argoba Woreda and some delays in few kebeles of Mile, Elidar and Dubti were some of the instances of deviations. The situation in Zone 5 was also slightly late by up to two weeks.

The amount and distribution of the Sugum were generally universal and adequate in most parts of Zone 1, 3 and 5 with three to ten days of good rainfalls whereas condition in Zone 2 and 4 were not as such impressive. In fact, even though some woredas such as Ewa and parts of Aura of Zone 4 were endowed with good rains, the situation in other woredas was limited to four to five days of sizable showers mainly confined to localities adjacent to the highlands of Amhara and Tigray regions. The lower parts of most woredas of both zones on the other hand either received some scanty showers or remained dry during most of the season. In spite of the moisture stresses and lack of uniformity particularly in the latter, the overall Sugum precipitation in the region was better than the last few drought years. Despite the slight differences including the premature end of the rainfall in Argoba Woreda of Zone 3 and other similar instances here and there, the cessation of the Sugum rains in most cases was towards the first week of May.

2.2.2 WATER, PASTURE AND BROWSE CONDITION

In light of the improved Sugum precipitations in the region particularly in Zone 1, 3 and 5, water conditions improved mainly as compared to the last drought years. The improvement of this Sugum coupled with the good up flow performance of the last Karma all contributed for the betterments and replenishments of major water sources including perennial rivers, ponds, springs and Ellas. Such permanent rivers as Awash, Mile, Arsu, Seget, Borkena and Dewe were stable sources both for human and animals. However, areas that are normally dry and received scanty Sugum showers during the season largely did not have access to such stable potentials continued, thus to face chronic water shortages. In this regard, some kebeles of Elidar, Dubti and Mile woredas in Zone 1, Argoba, Awash Fentale, and Buremudaitu of Zone 3 as well as Komame town and its vicinities of Zone 5 are notable instances

where problems of water were grave and in most cases required water rationing interventions.

Similarly, except for Ewa and Aura woredas of Zone 4 where the situation remained to be stable largely due to the good Sugum rains and the existence of a couple of perennial rivers, the bulk of this zone (mainly Yalo and Teru areas) as well as most parts of Zone 2 had been exposed to critical water shortages. Adverse effects of the last recurrent droughts; the under performance of Sugum; and the deteriorating water retention capacity of the soils were the major causes for the precarious situation.

Apparently, water trucking was underway in Dallol, Berahle and Erebtu of Zone 2. In all cases, deliveries were confined to few kebeles given the limitations in financial resources. The majority of the people and animals had to travel long, sometimes up to two days, in search of water. In order to solve problem of water shortage effectively, the developments of deep wells, ponds, springs and other water harvesting schemes were observed in areas like Elidar, Semurobi and Telalak. The sealing of some boreholes, some of which were dug years back in most woredas of Zone 2 and 4 was paradoxical. It is high time that the boreholes resume rendering service.

Relative improvements were also observed on pasture condition in most parts of the region. In fact, some casual species popped up during the rainy season even in those stress areas improving the pasture condition, at least for sometime. Favourable conditions were created particularly for browsers. However, pasture regeneration had been difficult given the profound impact of successive and severe droughts almost in all parts of the region. The rapid expansion of *prosopis juliflora*, a toxic plant, in large parts of Asaiyta, Dubti of Zone 1 as well as Amibara, Gewane and Buremudaitu of Zone 3 is a disaster of unusual form. It is rendering the area in to a sort of “**green desert**” by eliminating valuable vegetation and endangering biodiversity in a large area. Furthermore, **tree locust** infestation in Buremudaitu and Gewane of Zone 3 and Dalifage as well as Semurobi of Zone 5 contributed to the deteriorating condition of pasture. The Awash River penetrating its bank into a new outlet and overflow in Buremudaitu and the Afar-Issa conflict were additional factors that inhibit access to pasture and water.

2.2.3 LIVESTOCK CONDITION

The physical condition of livestock during the assessment was stable owing to precipitations in the last Karma and that of this Sugum. In fact, the performance of the browsers - shoats and camels – was very good where in some cases they started to reproduce and thereby yield milk. Nevertheless, the impact of the last drought years as well as the massive deaths last year seriously affected productivity and herd size of the livestock. Meantime, even though stress induced huge movements of animals were not observed in most parts of Zone 1 and 3, some cattle from Zone 5 mainly Telalak, Dalifage, Dewe and Semurobi were observed to have moved into Gewane, Buremudaitu and Amibara woredas of Zone 3 as well as nearby areas of Amhara Region.

Very encouraging improvement in body condition of the cattle was witnessed in Ewa, Aura and some pocket areas of Teru woredas and their readiness for reproduction.

Yet the grave scarcity in pasture and water condition in the remaining areas of Zone 4 and most areas of Zone 2 compelled most cattle to move to other areas. Most cattle from Yalo and Gulina generally moved into Teru, Ewa, Aura rangelands as well as bordering Amhara villages; those from Zone 2 (Kuneba, Dallol and Berahle woredas) were at some areas (Afdera Woreda and Edagahamus as well as Atsbi) of Tigray. Others from Abaala, Erebti and Megale on the other hand, were flocking into Bahrain grazing land of Erebti woreda, Teru areas of Zone 4 and Wajirat and nearby vicinities in Tigray Region. Meantime, some uneasiness was reported in the Wajirat areas presumably due to the encroachments of the animals to closures and plantation sites though the relationship with hosting areas generally remain to be cordial.

As far as the health condition of the animals is concerned, endemic diseases such as CCPP, CBPP, internal and external parasites, pastrolosis etc. were common in all zones. Besides, dermatophilis killed about 40 goats in Argoba Woreda and around 80 goats died in Buremudaitu due to drinking unsafe water from a newly drilled borehole. Otherwise, nothing serious and unusual was reported.

2.2.4 CROP PRODUCTION

Though most inhabitants of the region are pastoral, some farming activities are undertaken in Argoba and Abaala woredas using moistly soil brought by flood. In Argoba, some Sugum crops namely teff and chickpea are planted. Few other woredas mostly along riverbanks do also practice small irrigation activities. These plantations usually take place in August or September and are harvested in December. Therefore, there were no such agricultural activities during the assessment

2.2.5 HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

Common diseases such as malaria and waterborne cases were affecting the people. Shortages of medical facilities, staff and medicines were also rampant almost in all areas of the region. Other than these nothing serious and unusual was reported.

2.2.6 MARKET CONDITION

Most woredas in Afar do not have proper and established markets probably due to lack of road accessibility and unfavourable weather condition. As most zones have only one or two markets with a limited supply of commodities, people in Afar are compelled to depend on markets and supplies mainly from Tigray and Amhara regions.

With respect to market conditions during the assessment, prices in most parts of the region were generally on the increase mainly with food crops and animals that are used for meat. Soaring prices were observed particularly on staple cereals and shoats. Factors attributed to the rise were limited supply of the cereals usually by the highlanders; the improved physical conditions of the animals; and increased demand of the livestock including for international markets. Accordingly, compared to similar time of last year, increments that exceed 23 and 32 percents were observed on

maize and goat prices respectively in Chifra of Zone 1, one of the major markets in the region.

2.2.7 ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INCOME

Income accrued from salt production and transportation does augment the livelihoods of some people in Abaala, Dallol and Kuneba woredas of Zone 2. Furthermore, some income is acquired from land rent to private investors and the small employment opportunities for the unskilled labour at Amibara, Ewa and Aura woredas. This is besides the main source of income, that is, the sale of livestock and their products and at a lesser degree the flood irrigated agricultural practices in some sections of Dupti, Aysaita and Afambo woredas of zone 1.

2.2.8 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT DURING AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2006

It is expected that the food security situation of most areas in Afar Region will remain stable given the improved Sugum rains and the subsequent betterments in pasture mainly the browse and access to water that resulted in improvements of the body condition and productivity of the livestock particularly the shoats and camels on one hand, and the good marketability of the animals, largely the goats on the other. The existence of the Safety Net resources as well as the raising of some additional income sources contributed for the stability. It is also hoped that the upcoming Karma will commence on time strengthening the food security situation further. In view of such indicators and assumptions, no additional food aid would be required in most areas.

Nevertheless, few parts of Zone 2 and some in Zone 4 that were affected with moisture scarcity would demand an extension of the existing relief food assistance for about **10,400** beneficiaries. The total emergency food aid requirement is 353 MT. (Details on table 4).

Table 4: Affected Population and Food Requirement for Afar Region from August to December 2006

Zone	Population needing assistance	Food aid requirement (MT)				Total
		Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	
2	9,200	276.00	-	8.26	27.60	312.00
4	1,200	36.00	-	1.08	3.60	41.00
Total	10,400	312.00	-	9.34	31.21	353.00

2.3 BORENA ZONE (OROMIYA REGION)

BASIC FACTS	
Number of Woredas	12
Share of Belg/Genna	70-85
Projected rural population	957,040
Estimated needy population	152,400
Needy population as a % of rural population	15.9%
Food aid requirement in MT	13,886

2.3.1 WEATHER CNDITION

The onset of Genna rains this year was normal in Moyale, Yabello, Dugda Dawa and Teltele while late on average by 1 to 3 weeks in Dire, Meyo and Arero woredas. In Dire, Moyale, Meyo and Arero the rains generally performed very poor as they were insufficient in amount, erratic in distribution and ceased early by 1-2 weeks. Besides, these woredas experienced occurrences of adverse weather conditions like torrential rains and dry spells. Generally, this year Genna rains were rated as average in Yabello, Teltele and Dugda Dawa whereas very poor in Moyale, Meyo, Dire and Arero.

2.3.2 PASTURE, WATER AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

Availability of water was reportedly below normal as the result of the recurrent drought and poor performance of recent Genna season, particularly in the dry lowland woredas. Besides, in many parts of Dire, Moyale and Meyo, torrential rains had totally damaged a number of major water sources including traditional Ellas and big ponds. Besides, the recent tribal conflict worsened the shortage, as potential places became buffer zone.

Availability of pasture was rated below normal in Moyale, Meyo, Dire and Arero woredas due to combined effects of poor Genna rains, army worm infestation and impact of recent drought. The available pasture was not adequate to support livestock until the coming short rainy season. Stress indicators such as untimely livestock migration, early use of "Kello", dry period reserve, livestock pressure (overgrazing) at nearby potential water points were reported. Available pasture, browse, plant residue and water could only support livestock for a month (July). Therefore, 2 to 3 weeks gap was anticipated until the short season sets in. Any disturbance, on the upcoming short season will make the situation worse than the recent drought.

The livestock physical condition was rated as normal in Abaya, Gelana, Bule Hora, Dugda Dawa, Yabello and Teltele yet slightly below normal in Moyale, Meyo, Dire and Arero. Following massive death of livestock in the zone during February - April 2006, livestock population was estimated to have decreased significantly. There was no animal disease that occurred at an outbreak level in the zone. Concerning veterinary service, shortage of vet drug and experts was noted in many of the visited areas. The problem of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was continuing to be serious yet the attempt made to prevent or treat it was so poor.

2.3.3 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION PROSPECT

Timeliness of plantation, size of area planted and development stages of crop were rated normal in high and mid land woredas (Gelana, Abaya and Bule Hora). Exceptions were few flood-affected kebeles in Gelana and Abaya. Conversely, planted area coverage and timeliness of plantation was reportedly very poor almost less by 50 % than last year in the lowlands, particularly in Meyo, Arero, Moyale and Dire. In these areas most farmlands were left fallow attributed to impacts of the recent drought, irregular rainfall condition, lack and delayed supply of seed.

In majority of the visited lowlands, planted crops were observed drying at vegetative and flowering stages due to moisture deficit where as crops normally reach milky or maturity growth stage during the assessment time. Almost 95% - 99 % yield loss was anticipated in Moyale, Meyo, Arero and Dire due to the unfavourable rainfall of the season and impact of last drought. The prospect was relatively better in Yabello, Teltele and Dugda Dawa as planted crops were under seed setting and maturity stage. At some stages during the season, armyworm infestation was reported from all woredas except Gelana and Abaya. Respective woreda agriculture offices made pesticide spraying to minimize the impact thus controlled the situation. The overall yield loss at zone level was estimated at 25% - 35%.

2.3.4 HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

Incidents of bloody and watery diarrhoea on children were recorded in Dire, Moyale and Arero. But there were no disease identified at an outbreak level. The Mobile clinic service supported by UNICEF and WHO is much acknowledged for filling the existing shortage of human power and essential drug. Nutrition condition was normal due to presence of emergency and safety net programs in the zone.

2.3.5 MARKET CONDITION

Livestock supply to market including supply of bull and agricultural oxen declined compared to normal year following massive loss during the last drought. Regarding price, it was high for small ruminant and camel, but normal for cattle. The recent tribal conflict also reportedly affected market trend as external and local traders felt insecure. Supply of grain was normal owing to import from highlands of the zone and central highlands of the country such as Shasemene, Dila and Awassa even though the price was reportedly very high. And the existing term of trade was generally not in favour of the pastoralists. (Abaya woreda uses market centers in Dila and Yergachefe woredas of the SNNPR because there are no market centers in the woreda).

2.3.6 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT OF THE ZONE

Food insecurity was still critical in the zone. This was attributed to factors like the recent drought and subsequent loss of livestock asset in the lowlands, poor Genna season, crop failure (95%-99%), low supply of livestock product, unfavourable market condition, and hailstorm and flood incidents. Under such circumstance that by and large determines food security situation of the zone, substantial population remains highly vulnerable and continued support is needed up to end of the year. Apparently, a total of **152,400** people need emergency relief food during the period indicated. (Details on Annex 1).

1.4. SOUTH OMO ZONE (SNNPR)

BASIC FACTS	
Number of Woredas	6
Share of Belg/Genna	43%
Projected rural population	970,166
Estimated needy population	0
Percent of Needy population per rural population	0
Food aid requirement in MT	0

1.1.1 WEATHER CONDITION

On set of Belg rain was timely in most parts of the zone. The amount and distribution was also favorable despite occurrence of dry spell in some pastoral kebeles mainly because of early cessation. The rain was expected to cease at the end of April and first ten days of May but, some pastoral kebeles in the east and south-east of Hamer (Zegerma, Cherkoka, Asile and Mino Gelti) and Bena Tsemay (Duma, Gisma, Anchete, Bola and Bura) encountered dry spell since mid April.

1.4.2 CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECT

Cultivated area generally increased this year compared to the reference year. Cultivated fields for major Belg crops increased by more than 20% for Hamer and Bena Tsemay and by about 15% for Bako Gazer. Land preparation and planting in Bako Gazer Woreda was done following the seasonal agricultural calendar and there were no major incidence of adverse weather condition, disease and pests. As a result, the outlook for Belg crop performance was very good. Estimates for woreda level production show an increase by more than 150% to more than 200% for maize and sorghum.

The overall crop production (Belg and Meher) in 2005/2006 was good except for Meher sorghum as compared to the reference year (2003/2004). For Hamer and Bena Tsemay woredas, Belg contributes about 20% and 30% of annual food requirements in addition to its significance to support livestock. The overall performance of Belg crops (maize and sorghum) was better in the agro-pastoral parts of the two woredas. However, the above indicated pastoral kebeles expect some yield loss due to the occurrence of dry spell. Since Belg maize had been totally damaged due to dry weather toward the end of the season, analysis of Belg production using the baseline spread sheet was made by putting zero production figures, that is, total failure in production for maize for the South Omo Pastoral (SOP) Livelihood Zone. Unlike the estimates by the respective woredas, the output reveals decrease in crop production at LZ level for SOP in all woredas. The performance of sorghum, the main crop grown in the area, was better, though a few plots that suffered moisture stress partially wilted.

1.4.3 WATER, PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

In most parts of Hamer and Bena Tsemay, movement of livestock in search of grass and water takes place from December to beginning of April. Cattle usually stay in areas they migrated to until after the start of the rains when availability of water and pasture improves (beginning of April) in their areas of origin. This year too livestock from Hamer and Bena Tsemay started moving since December to dry period grazing areas like Kako River, Karo and Mago National Park. This year Bako Gazer and Bena Tsemay woredas reported that herds came back to their home places since towards end of March. On the other hand, Hamer Woreda reported that cattle stayed away 15-20 days longer than usual after the commencement of precipitation in mid February.

The rain significantly contributed to development of water sources and regeneration of pasture with improved availability. Findings indicate that if the prevailing precipitation continued and the expected short rains in September and October perform well, there would be no unusual problem till the next Belg. The good weather conditions for three consecutive seasons contributed to the growth of herd size of cattle and shoats and their good physical condition. There was no disease outbreak and no unusual herd movement. Woreda agriculture desks were undertaking regular treatment to control CCPP, black leg and TRIPS. But shortage of veterinary medicines was reported particularly for the treatment of CCPP due to the repeated occurrence of the disease.

1.4.4 MARKET CONDITION

Price change for staple food especially maize compared to the reference year was between 120% – 130%. Reference year price was higher for Bena Tsemay and Hamer as a result of lack of access to market. Traders had started to supply maize and other cereals to woreda towns using medium trucks. This eased lack of access to staple food purchase for the pastoralists. On the other hand, price for livestock was on the rise making the terms of trade favour the pastoralists. Livestock price generally increased from 150% to 200% due to growing external demand. Crop production in Hamer Woreda declined by half compared to the reference year. However, there will be no food or expenditure deficit for the poor in this Livelihood Zone. The food gap that arises due to crop failure could be covered through purchase since the income from sales of livestock was expected to increase dramatically (over 200%).

1.4.5 HUMAN HEALTH AND EDUCATION

There had been meningitis outbreak in November and December 2005 which was quickly controlled. Otherwise, no major health problem was reported. With respect to education, increased dropouts were reported during the second semester in three schools in Hamer Woreda due to suspended school feeding program.

1.4.6 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS UP TO END OF DECEMBER 2006

Taking good performance of the rains in to consideration in most parts of the zone; positive developments in availability of water and pasture; good prospect for crops; good market price for livestock; ongoing safety net program; and labor based employment opportunities (PCDP), it was concluded that food security situation remains stable until end of December 2006.

PART TWO: FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS IN CROP DEPENDENT AREAS

2.1 TIGRAY REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones	5
Number of woredas	35
Belg as percent of annual crop production	2%
Projected rural population	4,447,262
Estimated needy population in 2006	0
Needy population as a % of rural population	0
Food aid requirement in MT	0

2.1.1 WEATHER CONDITION

This year the onset of Belg rain in the Belg producing Southern Zone was generally late by one month and two weeks in all woredas as compared to normal year. The usual onset for Alamata was first week of February while this year it started in the second week of March. Similarly, in Rayya Azebo, Alajie and Hintalo Wajirat it started in the second week of March while the usual onset was third week of January. In Ofla and Enda Mehoni woredas the usual onset was the third week of January on average while this year it started in the first week of March.

The amount and distribution of Belg rain was better since the onset through March and April with the exception of few PAs in Alamata (Tao, S/Wuha, Timuga and Limat) and Rayya Azebo (Chercher, H/Alga and Kersole) where there was a 12-15 days of dry spell during April. The cessation of Belg rains was early by one month (first week of May), except in Ofla, where it was normal. In general, the rainfall situation of this year was better than last year and before except in some pocket areas of Alamata, Rayya Azebo and Enda Mehoni. There was no any report of cases of adverse weather condition.

2.1.2 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECT

Major crops grown in the area include teff, wheat, and barely as well as pulses that are produced in highland areas of Ofla and Enda Mehoni. Planned area coverage was not fully accomplished in Alamata, Enda Mehoni, Alajie and Hintalo Wajirat woredas due to late onset, poor amount and erratic nature of Belg rain in March and April. On the other hand, in Rayya-Azebo and Ofla, area prepared and planted was higher by 39% and 6% than the planned owing to better amount and distribution of rain following the onset.

There was significant share of Belg crop of the annual production in Alamata, Rayya Azebo and Ofla. In Enda Mehoni, Alajie and Hintalo Wajirat, however, it was lower by 5%, 2 % and 1 % respectively. This year land preparation and plantation was late. After the late onset the agricultural practices that followed were normal. Except the armyworm infestation in Alamta and Rayya Azebo, there was no major damage of crop by pests and insects. The infestation was only against sorghum and maize. The level of damage was reported to be insignificant due to the early development stage

of the pest and massive control measures such as chemical sprays taken successfully by mobilizing the community.

In general, 16,959 ha of land was planted by Belg crops and 131,021 quintals of production was expected. Thus, this year area planted and estimated production shows 26% and 21% increment at zonal level respectively from last year. Similarly, this year area planted and estimated production shows 84% and 112% increment respectively from the last four years average.

2.1.3 LIVESTOCK CONDITION

The recurrent drought prior to last year (2005) depleted the asset base of farmers up to the beginning of this year. However, due to good Meher and Belg rains, which improved access and availability of pasture and drinking water this year, the physical condition of livestock highly improved in all woredas of the zone. Moreover, there were no livestock reports of epidemic diseases to the level of outbreak. Nevertheless, the water point for livestock in some Pas based was contaminated causing livestock disease and death. Accordingly, further investigation was recommended in order to seek for solutions.

2.1.4 HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

There was no human health problem to the level of epidemic in all the visited weredas. Alamata and Rayya Azebo are malaria endemic areas that experienced epidemic of malaria. However, in spite of good rains there were no cases of malaria at epidemic level this year. The effective preventive measures taken by woreda BOH that include massive distribution of mosquito nets, sanitation activities and awareness creation of the community contributed to the low infestation level of malaria this year.

2.1.5 MARKET CONDITION

Even though supply of cereal crops increased slightly since June 2006, it was yet lower than normal years. As a result, the price of cereal crops show increment as compared to last year of the same season, with the exception of sorghum which is almost at normal. Supply of livestock was normal. The main reason for higher price of cereals and livestock was the household food security package which increased credit facility of farmers to purchase livestock and big export demand at national level. Moreover, wage labour showed an increased trend since April and relatively higher than last year of the same season

2.1.6 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT DURING AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2006

Main sources of income for the rural community are crop production and livestock. Major food crops grown in the zone are sorghum, teff, maize, barley, wheat and pulses. The better Meher crop production and effective handling of safety net beneficiaries as well as relatively good harvest of Belg crops contributed towards the stabilized food security situation of the zone. Moreover, other coping mechanisms such as wage labour, remittance, household food security packages and other incomes were normal. As a result, the finding indicates that there would be no emergency need assistance during the next six months.

2.2 AMHARA REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones	11
Number of woredas	108
Belg as percent of annual crop production	10-15%
Projected rural population	20,432,491
Estimated needy population	258,400
Needy population as a % of rural population	1.3%
Food aid requirement in MT	16,455

2.2.1 WEATHER CONDITION

The onset of current Belg rains as a whole was late by a month and half in the three zones and 5 weeks late in Oromiya Zone. Its onset was in first and second weeks of March in North and South Wollo respectively. In North Shoa the normal onset is in first week of January but this year it was at third week of February. Regarding onset in Oromiya it was in third week of January where normally it is in mid December.

The distribution and amount was rated good from mid March to mid April up to end of April and second week of May in North and South Wollo and North Shoa respectively and poor and erratic throughout Oromiya Zone. In North Wollo the distribution was irregular in pocket areas of Delanta, Gubaletto and Wadla woredas after mid April. The cessation of the Belg rain that is mid May was close to normal only in North Shoa with 3 weeks and a week early in North and South Wollo respectively. The early cessation had an effect on premature crop plants in the zones. Though it was irregular and poor in distribution and amount in Oromiya, its cessation was end of April, which is normal. On the other hand, excess rain on one side and moisture stress on the other affected crop production in North Shoa woredas (excess rain in Efrata, Tarmaber and Asagirt and moisture stress in Antsokia-Gemza, Berhet, Asagirt, Efrata, Gerakeya and Gishe-Rabel).

2.2. 2 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Higher production was expected in North Shoa and South Wollo, given the favorable condition of the rain after mid March which was good in distribution and amount though late whereas significant reduction in Oromiya and North Wollo was expected. As the result of late onset planting was also late in all zones though it had no impact on area planted in South Wollo and North Shoa unlike the other zones. Likewise the area planted in Oromiya and N. Wollo had a decrease by 31% and 8% respectively compared with that of 2005 but an increase of 10% and 8% in North Shoa and S. Wollo zones respectively.

Expected production showed increasing trend in North Shoa and South Wollo (even though a significant reduction was expected in Dessie Zuria, Mekdela, Tenta and Sayint Woredas) zones whereas a considerable reduction was lexpected in North Wollo. The expected production increase in the zones was attributed to favorable rain after mid March and planted area increase. The reasons for production

reduction in North Wollo and in some woredas of South Wollo zones were cited as late planting and early cessation of rain. However, most crops were at seed setting and maturing stage due to late planting in all zones where production expected could be affected by excessive rain and some calamities such as hailstorm as extended harvesting time would likely be at the end of July to August. The same would be true to Gerakeya Woreda of North Shoa Zone where 85% of Belg crops were at seed setting stage during the assessment.

2.2.3 PASTURE, WATER AND LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

As a result of favorable rains in distribution and amount mainly after mid March, the overall pasture and water condition in all zones was found to be good even though shortage was reported in pocket areas of all zones due to shortage of rain particularly in lowland localities. Physical condition of the livestock was observed improving. Herd size increased in woredas with food security packages that created conducive environment for income generation for some farmers who are engaged in additional rearing opportunities.

As to health condition of the livestock, there were cases of pastrolosis in North Wolla, sheep pox in South Wollo which were put under control and undiagnosed camel disease in North Shoa. Apart from these cases there were no unusual occurrences of diseases.

2.2.4 MARKET CONDITIONS

Market prices for both staple cereals and livestock increased tremendously in all woredas of the zones compared with normal season and even with the past years. For instance, the prices of staple food crops increased in Gubalefto and Delanta Daunt this year from 5 % to 37% compared with 2005, whereas the increase compared with that of 1998-2004 average was 16% - 90% for different crops. Furthermore, the cereals price increase was higher in North Shoa Zone. In Antsokia Gemza Woreda the price increase for wheat and barley was 100% and 66% compared with 2005. The situation was closely similar in Belg dependent zones of Amhara Region. Among the reasons for price increase in North Wollo were last Meher (2005) production reduction; and decreased proportion of relief food assistance. The prices for livestock also showed increase in all zones and woredas. Specifically in Gubalafto and Delanta Daunt woredas of North Wollo sheep price increased from 13% to 153% against 2005 and 65% to 182% compared with 1998-2004 average. In Mojana Wodere and Basona Worena woredas of North Shoa, sheep price increase was 67% and 60% respectively this year compared with 2005. Factors attributed to cereals and livestock price increase among others was increased demand by outside traders transporting to different directions in the country.

2.2.5 HUMAN HEALTH AND NUTRITION CONDITIONS

Nothing serious and unusual regarding human health was noted in all zones and woredas visited except some common diseases not beyond control. Enhanced Outreach Strategy and Targeted Supplementary Feeding (EOS/TSF) were under way in all woredas of North and South Wollo zones whereas screening and fulfilling

preconditions was in progress in North Shoa and Oromiya zones to implement nutritional status-improving programmes for lactating women and children.

2.2.6 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS UP DURING AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2006

The food security situation in Amhara Region was generally rated to be stable. But as a result of both last Meher and Belg production reduction, some pocket areas in South Gonder, Waghamra, North and South Wello as well as in Oromiya zones need emergency food assistance. Due to this effect a total of **258,400** people need emergency food assistance during the second half of the year. (Details on table 5).

Table 5: Affected Population and Food Requirement for Amhara Region from August to December 2006

Zone	Population needing assistance	Food aid requirement (MT)				
		Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
N. Gonder	3,100	93.00	-	2.78	9.30	105.08
N. Shewa	34,600	1,629.00	112.47	48.87	162.90	1,953.24
N. Wello	85,700	4,245.00	445.76	127.34	424.50	5,242.60
Oromiya	96,900	5,812.00	320.04	176.00	580.00	6,888.00
S. Wello	22,100	874.50	91.83	26.22	87.45	1,080.00
W. Hemra	16,000	960.00	100.80	28.80	96.00	1,185.60
Total	258,400	13,613.50	1,070.90	410.01	1,360.15	16,455.00

2.3 OROMIYA REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones	17
Number of woredas	248
Belg as percent of annual crop production	10-15%
Projected rural population(Excluding Borena Zone)	23,720,570
Estimated needy population (Excluding Borena Zone)	712,500
Needy population as a percent of rural population	2.9%
Food aid requirement in MT	37,466

2.3.1 WEATHER CONDITION

Good rains in terms of amount and distribution were observed in most parts of Oromiya Region during March and April. The rains were, however, excessive accompanied with hailstorm and flood which hampered appropriate planting time in East Hararghe and damaged crops in Bale, Arsi and especially in mid and high land areas West Hararge. The onset was early by a week in Guj Zone while it was timely in most parts of East Harrarge and Bale zones.

On the contrary, the rains were insufficient in amount and erratic in distribution in low lands of Arsi, East Shoa and West Hararghe. The performance was very poor particularly in Fentale and Boset weredas of East Shoa which received rains for only 3 days during the season. Besides, the rains started late by about 1-3 weeks in most parts of Arsi, East Shoa and low lands of East Hararge zones. The rains withdrew 1-2 weeks earlier in most parts East Shoa, West and East Hararghe zones while it was timely in most parts of Bale. There were occurrences of dry spell that affected crops in lowlands of Arsi and pocket areas of Bale zones. Dry weather conditions with only some showers particularly in mid and highland areas of East Hararghe characterized the month of May. Overall, the rains this year can be generally rated favourable and better than the previous year particularly in mid and highland areas of the region despite occurrences of the weather adversities.

2.3.2 AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION POSPECT

Short cycle cereals and pulses like barely, wheat, teff, haricot bean and field peas are considered as major Belg crops grown during the Belg season in most Belg growing areas of Oromiya Region. Planting time of Belg crops is normally during March and April. Thus, during the Belg 2006 season, timeliness of planting was rated normal in most parts of Arsi, Bale, Guji, East and west Hararghe zones even though there was replanting in some highland areas of Bale due to excessive rains. Exceptions are most parts of North and East Shoa, some woredas of East Hararghe zones and some lowland woredas of Bale where planting was delayed due to insufficient amount and late onset of the rains. Planted area coverage increased in Arsi, Bale and Guji while it decreased in North Shewa and hilly high land areas of West Hararghe zones compared to last year. Most of the Belg crops were found at maturity and harvesting stages during the assessment.

The overall crop production prospect in Arsi, Bale, Guji, highland areas of West and East Hararghe zones can be rated as good. Nevertheless, production is expected to be significantly decreased due to excessive rains on water logging verti soil pocket areas and moisture stress problem in lowland parts of Arsi Zone. In addition to this, production is a total failure due to poor performance of the rains in some pocket areas of North Shoa Zone, particularly some PAs of Kimbibit and Aleltu. Furthermore, crop production prospect is seriously affected by the occurrence of adverse weather conditions such as flood, heavy rain and dry spell during the season in East Shoa Zone.

2.3.3 WATER, PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

Availability of water and pasture was normal across the region except shortage in Boset and Fentale woredas of East Shoa, lowlands of West Hararghe and lowlands of Aminga in Arsi Zone. Physical condition of livestock was apparently rated normal in all zones but below normal in Boset and Fentale woredas of East Shoa Zone. No unusual outbreak of disease was reported during the season except unidentified camel disease that had been noted in Bale and West Hararege lowlands and bovine pastrolosis, anthrax and blackleg outbreak that was reported in some kebeles of Amigna Woreda of Arsi Zone.

2.3.4 MARKET CONDITION

Price of both livestock and grain showed increment in all zones compared with the same time of normal year. Availability of Productive Safety Net (PSNP) cash transfer is considered as one of the factors that contributed towards the rise of grain price. On the other hand, livestock price increment is attributed to high purchase of livestock by traders both for internal and external consumption. The supply of grain on markets was normal in most zones except in West Hararge, East Hararge and Gololcha Woreda of Arsi zones. Low supply in this case was due to below average production of grain, loss of livestock asset due to recurrent drought and high livestock off take during previous years.

2.3.5 HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

There was no report of epidemic outbreak human disease in most zones, except in Shashemene, Arsi Negele and Siraro woredas of West Arsi Zone. The situation was worrisome in Shashemene Woreda with unidentified disease affecting 174 people and claiming the lives of 20 in July. Due to the same disease one person died in Arsi Negle Woreda and some were getting sick. This epidemic outbreak was observed in 9 PAs of Shashemene, 3 PAs of Arsi Negele and one PA of Siraro woredas.

The main symptoms of the disease were instant vomiting and Diarrhoea. The potential source of the disease was believed to be water pollution and a campaign work was underway to control it. Two treatment centres were established at Jelo and Kaba PAs of Shashemene Woreda to treat patients and to teach people about personal hygiene. There was also expansion of the disease to other neighbouring woredas of the zone.

Many weak and malnourished children were already admitted to treatment centers and significant numbers of people were travelling for treatment to the centers, nearby health posts and clinics. The situation was alarming and needs due attention by all concerned. There were also reports of malnutrition in some woredas of East Hararghe, West Hararghe and Arsi. Otherwise, the situation was reportedly stable in most parts of the region.

2.3.6 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT UP TO END OF DECEMBER 2006

Production prospect in Guji, Bale, Arsi and high lands of West Hararghe was expected to be normal due to favourable weather conditions and, therefore, no major food gap was identified. However, as the result of inconsistent and adverse rainfall, decrease in both crop and livestock production prospect was anticipated in East Shoa, some woredas of Bale and Arsi, East Hararghe and lowlands of West Hararghe.

Market condition during the assessment itself was not favourable for the food insecure population in areas like East and West Hararghe zones. Furthermore, existing malnutrition situation indicated the presence of food security problem in the two identified zones and woredas. In addition to this, displacement caused by tribal conflict Odo Shakiso Woreda of Guji Zone was additional factor that exacerbated the food shortage problem. Therefore, excluding Borena Zone a total of **712,500** people are in need of emergency food aid. (Details on table 6).

Table 6: Affected Population and Food Requirement for Oromiya Region from August to December 2006

Zone	Population needing assistance	Food aid requirement (MT)				
		Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Arsi	58,100	3,105.00	84.30	93.03	310.50	3,593.00
Bale	3,200	240.00	0.00	7.20	24.00	271.00
E.Hararghe	375,230	18,716.85	1,099.09	561.31	1,871.74	22,159.00
E.Shewa	77,510	3,831.30	44.32	114.90	383.14	4,374.00
Guji	40,700	1,221.00	65.20	36.62	122.10	1,445.00
W.Hararghe	155,660	4,870.80	42.20	146.10	487.12	5546.00
S. W. Shewa	2,100	63.00	6.62	1.88	6.30	78.00
Total	712,500	32047.95	1341.73	961.04	3204.90	37466.00

2.4 SNNP REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones	14
Number of woredas	81
Belg as percent of annual crop production	40%
Projected rural population	14,025,138
Estimated needy population in the second half of 2006	48,900
Needy population as a percent of rural population	0.35%
Food aid requirement in MT.	1,812

2.4.1 WEATHER CONDITION

In most Belg producing areas of the SNNP Region, Belg rains are usually expected from Mid February to late May. There are however few areas that receive the rains from the beginning of February to mid June. The Belg rains this year showed slight variability in onset and cessation. Most of the areas received the rains on time while some had early onset (Amaro and Burji) and others (Gamogofa and Dawro) faced two to three weeks of delay.

There were also short dry spells ranging from one to three weeks from mid April to Mid May in the lowland pastoral areas and dry mid lands of South Omo, Gamogofa, Dawro, welayta, Guraghe zones and Burji Special Woreda. The impact of other adverse weather conditions such as hailstorm and flooding was reported in the lowlands of Wolayita in April and May with adverse effect on performance of maize. Despite the delays and the early cessation in few areas, Belg rains this year were sufficient in amount and coverage.

2.4.2 CROP PRODUCTION

Area covered with Belg crops this year was greater compared to the previous years and even much higher compared to the reference year (Belg 2003). Following favorable rainfall, most farmers in the Belg growing areas of the region made good land preparation and sowed in time except in some lowland areas where the rains delayed.

Input utilization was, however, very low in all the visited woredas. The low performance of input utilization is associated with the low interest of farmers to use inputs and weak credit access. Improved seeds too were in short supply. No major pest infestation was reported except the occurrence of army worm in mid April and the beginning of May which was effectively controlled before damaging crops.

Generally, the weather condition was conducive for the development of crops except the occurrence of adverse conditions like moisture stress, excessive rains, hailstorm, and flooding, which affected crop yields in the low land parts of the region. Despite the short dry spell and the adverse weather conditions in limited areas, the overall crop performance was above the baseline year for most of the zones and woredas. Hence production was anticipated to increase in all Belg growing areas.

2.4.3 LIVESTOCK CONDITION

The Belg rainfall was favourable for pastures and water availability. As a result, the livestock were in good circumstance in terms of physical condition, production and reproduction. Although occurrence of some epidemic diseases such as CCPP, blackleg, anthrax and lamp-were reported from some woredas of Guraghe, Silte, Wolaita, Konso and South Omo zones, the diseases were controlled before incurring far reaching damage. The vaccination service for the diseases had always been on standby in most places facing shortage of medicine.

In addition, Trypanomiasis infestation was reported from the lowland parts of Dawuro, Gamogofa, Wolaita, KT and South Omo zones and Konso Special Woreda. The impact was very serious in Dawuro Zone as it reportedly claimed about 32,000 heads of cattle in Tocha and Mareka woredas starting from 2003/4. Livestock death of the disease still persists in the zone because of inadequate control measures. The severity was increasing in area coverage and number of livestock death.

Shortage of grazing land and increment of crop coverage in Hadiya and Silte encourages stall feeding. In fact, crop residues utilization for animals feed had been well adopted by the farmers as a good substitute of pasture. The grazing land encroachment trend may result in reduction of livestock population in the long run.

2.4.4 MARKET PRICE SITUATION

Both grain and livestock market prices showed significant increments in the period January – May 2006 as compared to the same time in the past three consecutive years. Grain price increment this year ranges from 35% - 75% and that of livestock from 25%-83% as compared to the reference year. Major reasons claimed for the increment in market prices of grain and livestock were low supply of crops to the market as most farmers sold out most of their harvest early November and December, which is the pick selling period for Meher crops; the influence of cash distribution and livestock restocking activities through productive safety net and other food security programs; and the involvement of high number of traders in both grain and livestock market.

Most farmers benefited from the high prices of livestock as well as crops that remained at pick even during time of harvest. However, the poor farmers who rely on high volume of grain purchase and less or none on livestock sales are victims of the high price. Meanwhile, Productive Safety Net intervention had been assisting in improving the purchasing power of most of the poor who participate in the program. Labor price also increased by about 25% in the region as compared to the same time in the reference year. The labor opportunity remained the same in some areas and better in some others. Besides, there were reports from some areas where the number of daily laborer reduced due to restocking and cash transfer activities through safety net program that kept them busy. Unlike all other crops the price of pepper in Alaba Special Woreda dropped down by about 14% from the reference year due to an extended cultivation of pepper in other parts of the woreda.

2.4.5 HUMAN HEALTH SITUATION

Human health situation was stable in most parts of the Region as there was no report of major outbreak during January - June 2006. There were no unusual mortality and morbidity rate either. However, usual malaria prevalence was reported from most lowland areas of the region against which successful control measures were taken by the health services. In addition, there were reports of prevalence of meningitis in some areas of Gamogofa, Wolaita, KT, and South Omo zones and Konso Special Woreda during January – April 2006 but was controlled timely.

Apart from Guraghe, Hadiya and Silte zones, malnutrition related diseases were not observed in other parts of the region. Malnutrition and related problems were observed only in Mareko and Meskan from Guraghe, Shashego from Hadiya, Dalocha, Silti and Sankura from Silte Zone. There was significant number of oedematous cases on children in Guraghe and Silte zones. Moreover, standardized nutrition survey results of GOAL revealed the global acute malnutrition (GAM) at an alarming rate in Silti and Sankura woredas.

2.4.6 WATER

The good performance of the rains during the Belg season resulted in abundance of water in most parts of the region. Especially the pastoral and agro pastoral areas of South Omo benefited from the rain that helped for replenishment of water sources. However, there was a report of water shortage in the months of January-February in some lowland areas of Kembata Timbaro due to late start of the Belg rains but the condition was reversed for better after the rain started. In addition, the north-western parts of Alaba Special Woreda were still under chronic water shortage for both human and livestock consumption.

2.4.7 FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT DURING AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2006

Belg benefiting areas have benefited from the good weather and ensure food security until the coming Meher harvest. The Meher areas also made use of the Belg rains to plant and grow long cycle crops until the Meher season was in.

As many of the woredas are chronically food insecure, the food gap in many of them is significant. However, the food gap could be filled with the existing safety net program in majority of the cases. But few woredas still show localized deficit and remained to be beyond the safety net capacity and targeting.

The alarming malnutrition rate reported in Sankura and Silti woredas appeared as an important indicator of the deterioration of food security in some areas. Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) screening figures were also indicating the prevalence of malnutrition not only in the two woredas but also in Shashego Woreda of Hadiya. Some parts of Sidama Zone showed food insecurity. Deficit showing woredas of Dalocha in Silte Zone and Mareko in Guraghe and Tocha and Mareka woredas of Dawro zones had severely malnourished children getting treatment in stabilization centers. As a result of the above major factors a total of **48,900** people in Guraghe,

Sidama, Silti and Dawro zones need emergency food assistance. (Details on table 7 below).

Table 7: Affected Population and Food Requirement for SNNPR from August to December 2006

Zone	Population needing assistance	Food aid requirement (MT)				
		Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Gurage	13,000	390.00	40.96	11.70	39.00	482.00
Sidama	10,600	318.00	33.40	9.54	31.80	393.00
Silte	9,000	270.00	28.36	8.10	27.00	333.00
Dawro	16,300	489.00	51.36	14.66	48.90	604.00
Total	48,900	1,467.00	154.08	44.00	146.7	1,812.00

Annex 1: Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement from August-December 2006 by Woreda

Region	Zone	Woreda	Affected Population	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Afar	Zone 2	Ab Ala	6,400	192	0	5.76	19.2	217
Afar	Zone 2	Koneba	2,100	63	0	1.88	6.3	71
Afar	Zone 2	Megale	700	21	0	0.62	2.1	24
	Zone 2 Total		9200	276	0	8.26	27.6	312
Afar	Zone 4	Yalo	1,200	36	0	1.08	3.6	41
	Zone 4 Total		1,200	36	0	1.08	3.6	41
Afar Total			10,400	312	0	9.34	31.2	353
Amhara	N.Gonder	Addi Arkay	3,100	93	0	2.78	9.3	105
	N.Gonder Total		3,100	93	0	2.78	9.3	105
Amhara	N.Shewa(R3)	Ankober	19,800	891	93.57	26.73	89.1	1,100
Amhara	N.Shewa(R3)	Gishe Rabel	4,000	180	18.9	5.4	18	222
Amhara	N.Shewa(R3)	Lay Betna Tach	5,600	168	0	5.04	16.8	190
Amhara	N.Shewa(R3)	Tarmaber	5,200	390	0	11.7	39	441
	N.Shewa(R3) Total		34,600	1629	112.47	48.87	162.9	1,953
Amhara	N.Wello	Dawunt Delanta	18,200	1,092.00	114.68	32.76	109.2	1,349
Amhara	N.Wello	Guba Lafto	7,300	219	23	6.56	21.9	270
Amhara	N.Wello	Habru	22,600	678	71.2	20.34	67.8	837
Amhara	N.Wello	Kobo	37,600	2,256.00	236.88	67.68	225.6	2,786
	N.Wello Total		85,700	4,245.00	445.76	127.34	424.5	5,243
Amhara	Oromiya	Artuma Fursina	27,000	1,620.00	0	48	160	1,828
Amhara	Oromiya	Dawa Chefa	50,800	3,048.00	320.04	92	304	3,764
Amhara	Oromiya	Jile Timuga	19,100	1,144.00	0	36	116	1,296
	Oromiya Total		96,900	5,812.00	320.04	176	580	6,888
Amhara	S. Wello	Ambasel	2,000	60	6.3	1.8	6	74
Amhara	S. Wello	Dessie Zuria	2,000	60	6.3	1.8	6	74
Amhara	S. Wello	Kalu	4,000	120	12.6	3.6	12	148
Amhara	S. Wello	Mekdela	8,900	400.5	42.06	12	40.05	495
Amhara	S. Wello	Sayint	5,200	234	24.57	7.02	23.4	289
	S. Wello Total		22,100	874.5	91.83	26.22	87.45	1,080
Amhara	W.Hamra	Dehana	6,000	360	37.8	10.8	36	445
Amhara	W.Hamra	Zikuala	10,000	600	63	18	60	741
	W.Hamra Total		16,000	960	100.8	28.8	96	1,186
Amhara Total			258,400	13613.5	1070.9	410.01	1360.15	16,455
Dire Dawa	Dire dawa	Dire dawa town	10,000	300	31.5	9	30	371
Dire Dawa	Dire dawa	Gurgura	31,160	467.4	49.08	14.02	46.74	577
	Dire dawa Total		41,160	767.4	80.58	23.02	76.74	948
Dire Dawa Total			41,160	767.4	80.58	23.02	76.74	948

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement from August-December 2006 by Woreda

Region	Zone	Woreda	Affected Population	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Oromiya	Arsi	Amigna	3,000	225	0	6.75	22.5	254
Oromiya	Arsi	Bekoji	7,000	420	0	12.6	42	475
Oromiya	Arsi	Hitosa	5,000	285	23.65	8.55	28.5	346
Oromiya	Arsi	Lode Hitisa	3,700	277.5	0	8.3	27.75	314
Oromiya	Arsi	Munessa	1,500	90	0	2.68	9	102
Oromiya	Arsi	Robe	13,000	615	25.2	18.45	61.5	720
Oromiya	Arsi	Seru	2,100	157.5	0	4.7	15.75	178
Oromiya	Arsi	Shirka	15,000	450	0	13.5	45	509
Oromiya	Arsi	Tena	3,300	247.5	0	7.4	24.75	280
Oromiya	Arsi	Tiyo	4,500	337.5	35.45	10.1	33.75	417
	Arsi Total		58,100	3105	84.3	93.03	310.5	3,593
Oromiya	Bale	Agarfa	3,200	240	0	7.2	24	271
	Bale Total		3,200	240	0	7.2	24	271
Oromiya	Borena	Abaya	2,100	94.5	9.93	2.82	9.45	117
Oromiya	Borena	Arero	20,800	1,560.00	163.8	46.8	156	1,927
Oromiya	Borena	Dire	41,200	3,090.00	324.45	92.7	309	3,816
Oromiya	Borena	Dugda Dawa	4,100	307.5	0	9.2	30.75	347
Oromiya	Borena	Gelana	8,800	660	69.3	19.8	66	815
Oromiya	Borena	Meyo	17,800	1,335.00	140.2	40.05	133.5	1,649
Oromiya	Borena	Moyale	42,400	3,180.00	333.9	95.4	318	3,927
Oromiya	Borena	Teltele	8,100	607.5	0	18.2	60.75	686
Oromiya	Borena	Yabele	7,100	532.5	0	15.95	53.25	602
	Borena Total		152,400	11367	1041.58	340.92	1136.7	13,886
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Babile	9,540	286.2	0	8.58	28.62	323
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Bedeno	34,310	1,969.80	0	59.06	196.99	2,226
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Chenaksen	40,000	1,200.00	0	36	120	1,356
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Deder	46,700	2,503.50	192.95	75.08	250.35	3,022
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Fedis	15,330	689.85	72.42	20.7	69	852
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Girawa	34,310	2,091.30	185.85	62.74	209.14	2,549
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Golo Oda	16,100	738	0	22.08	73.8	834
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Goro Gutu	23,270	1,076.10	0	32.28	107.62	1,216
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Gursum	10,400	312	0	9.36	31.2	353
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Haro Maya	8,600	258	0	7.74	25.8	292
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Jarso	11,000	492	0	14.76	49.2	556
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Kersa	32,900	1,369.50	143.81	41.06	136.95	1,691
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Kombolcha	1,140	34.2	0	1.02	3.42	39
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Kurfa Chele	23,200	1,011.00	106.19	30.33	101.1	1,249
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Malka Belo	18,000	913.5	0	27.37	91.35	1,032
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Meta	39,230	2,931.90	307.87	87.95	293.2	3,621
Oromiya	E. Harrerge	Meyu	11,200	840	0	25.2	84	949
	E. Harrerge Total		375,230	18716.85	1009.09	561.31	1871.74	22,159

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement from August-December 2006 by Woreda

Region	Zone	Woreda	Affected Population	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Adama	2,400	108	0	3.24	10.8	122
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Arsi Negele	13,700	522	0	15.64	52.2	590
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Boset	11,870	479.1	24.48	14.36	47.92	566
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Dugda Bora	11,200	672	0	20.16	67.2	759
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Fentale	15,900	765	19.84	22.94	76.5	884
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Shashemene	15,000	900	0	27	90	1,017
Oromiya	E. Shewa	Siraro	7,440	385.2	0	11.56	38.52	435
	E. Shewa Total		77,510	3831.3	44.32	114.9	383.14	4,374
Oromiya	Guji	Liben	20,000	600	0	18	60	678
Oromiya	Guji	Odo Shakiso	20,700	621	65.2	18.62	62.1	767
	Guji Total		40,700	1221	65.2	36.62	122.1	1,445
Oromiya	S.W. Shewa	Sebeta Awaso	2,100	63	6.62	1.88	6.3	78
	S.W. Shewa Total		2,100	63	6.62	1.88	6.3	78
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Boke	20,200	606	0	18.18	60.6	685
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Chiro	45,610	1,368.30	0	41.04	136.84	1,546
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Darolebu	10,280	377.4	14.48	11.3	37.74	441
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Doba	20,480	662.4	10.08	19.88	66.24	759
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Goba Koricha	11,820	366.6	2.52	11	36.66	417
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Kuni	6,250	187.5	0	5.62	18.76	212
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Mesela	9,530	357.9	15.12	10.74	35.8	420
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Mieso	18,900	567	0	17	56.7	641
Oromiya	W. Haraerge	Tulo	12,590	377.7	0	11.34	37.78	427
	W. Haraerge Total		155,660	4870.8	42.2	146.1	487.12	5,546
Oromiya Total			864,900	43414.95	2293.31	1301.96	4341.6	51,352
SNNPR	Gurage	Mareko	13,000	390	40.96	11.7	39	482
	Gurage Total		13,000	390	40.96	11.7	39	482
SNNPR	Sidama	Boricha	6,600	198	20.8	5.94	19.8	245
SNNPR	Sidama	Dale	4,000	120	12.6	3.6	12	148
	Sidama Total		10,600	318	33.4	9.54	31.8	393
SNNPR	Silte	Dalocha	9,000	270	28.36	8.1	27	333
	Silte Total		9,000	270	28.36	8.1	27	333
SNNPR	Dawro	Isra Tocha	11,700	351	36.86	10.52	35.1	433
SNNPR	Dawro	Mareka Gena	4,600	138	14.5	4.14	13.8	170
	Dawro Total		16,300	489	51.36	14.66	48.9	604
SNNPR Total			48,900	1467	154.08	44	146.7	1,812

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement from August-December 2006 by Woreda

Region	Zone	Woreda	Affected Population	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Somali	Afder	Bare	42,200	3,165.00	332.35	94.95	316.5	3,909
Somali	Afder	Chereti	29,200	2,190.00	0	65.7	219	2,475
Somali	Afder	Dolobay	28,700	2,152.50	226	64.55	215.25	2,658
Somali	Afder	Elkere	26,200	1,965.00	206.35	58.95	196.5	2,427
Somali	Afder	Goro Baqaqsa	11,200	840	0	25.2	84	949
Somali	Afder	Guradamole	12,300	922.5	0	27.65	92.25	1,042
Somali	Afder	Hargele	28,800	2,160.00	0	64.8	216	2,441
Somali	Afder	West Imi	35,300	2,647.50	278	79.4	264.75	3,270
	Afder Total		213,900	16,042.50	1042.7	481.2	1604.25	19,171
Somali	Degehabur	Aware	29,500	2,212.50	0	66.35	221.25	2,500
Somali	Degehabur	Degehabur	41,500	3,112.50	0	93.35	311.25	3,517
Somali	Degehabur	Degehamedo	24,500	1,837.50	192.95	55.1	183.75	2,269
Somali	Degehabur	Gunagoda	19,000	1,425.00	0	42.75	142.5	1,610
Somali	Degehabur	Misrak Gashamo	40,500	3,037.50	0	91.1	303.75	3,432
	Degehabur Total		155,000	11,625.00	192.95	348.65	1162.5	13,329
Somali	Fik	Dihun	22,500	1,687.50	177.2	50.6	168.75	2,084
Somali	Fik	Fik	69,500	5,212.50	547.30	156.35	521.25	6,437
Somali	Fik	Gerbo	24,400	1,830.00	192.15	54.9	183	2,260
Somali	Fik	Hamero	40,500	3,037.50	318.95	91.1	303.75	3,751
Somali	Fik	Lagahida	20,400	1,530.00	0	45.9	153	1,729
Somali	Fik	Meyumuluka	10,200	765	0	22.95	76.5	864
Somali	Fik	Segeg	21,600	1,620.00	170.1	48.6	162	2,001
Somali	Fik	Selahad	19,300	1,447.50	0	43.4	144.75	1,636
	Fik Total		228,400	17,130.00	1405.7	513.8	1713	20,763
Somali	Gode	Adadle	24,800	1,860.00	195.3	55.8	186	2,297
Somali	Gode	Denan	29,300	2,197.50	230.75	65.9	219.75	2,714
Somali	Gode	East Imi	45,800	3,435.00	360.70	103.05	343.5	4,242
Somali	Gode	Ferfer	28,400	2,130.00	223.65	63.9	213	2,631
Somali	Gode	Gode	41,500	3,112.50	326.8	93.35	311.25	3,844
Somali	Gode	Kelafo	71,300	5,347.50	561.50	160.4	534.75	6,604
Somali	Gode	Mustahil	43,700	3,277.50	344.15	98.3	327.75	4,048
	Gode Total		284,800	21,360.00	2242.85	640.7	2136	26,380
Somali	Jijiga	Awbere	32,000	2,400.00	0	72	240	2,712
Somali	Jijiga	Babile	15,200	1,140.00	0	34.2	114	1,288
Somali	Jijiga	Gursum	10,900	817.5	0	24.5	81.75	924
Somali	Jijiga	Hareshen	18,000	1,350.00	141.75	40.5	135	1,667
Somali	Jijiga	Jijiga	45,800	3,435.00	0	103.05	343.5	3,882
Somali	Jijiga	Kebribeyah	27,400	2,055.00	0	61.65	205.5	2,322
	Jijiga Total		149,300	11,197.50	141.75	335.9	1119.75	12,795

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement from August-December 2006 by Woreda

Region	Zone	Woreda	Affected Population	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Somali	Korahe	Debeweyin	28,100	2,107.50	221.3	63.2	210.75	2,603
Somali	Korahe	Kebrdehar	59,400	4,455.00	467.80	133.65	445.5	5,502
Somali	Korahe	Shekosh	25,700	1,927.50	202.4	57.8	192.75	2,380
Somali	Korahe	Shilabo	25,000	1,875.00	196.9	56.25	187.5	2,316
	Korahe Total		138,200	10,365.00	1088.4	310.9	1036.5	12,801
Somali	Liben	Dolo Dodo	57,500	4,312.50	452.80	129.35	431.25	5,326
Somali	Liben	Filtu	20,400	1,530.00	0	45.9	153	1,729
Somali	Liben	Hudet	7,000	525	55.15	15.75	52.5	648
Somali	Liben	Moyale	85,400	5,814.00	517.40	174.38	581.4	7,087
	Liben Total		170,300	12,181.50	1,025.35	365.38	1218.15	14,790
Somali	Shinile	Afdem	10,400	780	0	23.4	78	881
Somali	Shinile	Ayisha	19,500	1,462.50	0	43.85	146.25	1,653
Somali	Shinile	Dembel	37,000	2,775.00	291.4	83.25	277.5	3,427
Somali	Shinile	Erer	29,500	2,212.50	0	66.35	221.25	2,500
Somali	Shinile	Miesso	16,300	1,222.50	0	36.65	122.25	1,381
Somali	Shinile	Shinle	31,100	2,332.50	0	69.95	233.25	2,636
	Shinile Total		143,800	10,785.00	291.4	323.45	1078.5	12,478
Somali	Warder	Boh	31,200	2,340.00	0	70.2	234	2,644
Somali	Warder	Danot	18,800	1,410.00	148.05	42.3	141	1,741
Somali	Warder	Geladin	41,000	3,075.00	322.9	92.25	307.5	3,798
Somali	Warder	Warder	38,800	2,910.00	305.55	87.3	291	3,594
	Warder Total		129,800	9,735.00	776.5	292.05	973.5	11,777
Somali Total			1,613,500	120,421.50	8207.6	3612.03	12042.15	144,283
Grand Total			2,837,260	179,996.35	11806.47	5400.36	17998.54	215,202