

***Food Supply
Prospect
in 2003***



***Disaster Prevention and
Preparedness Commission***



***EARLY WARNING
SYSTEM***

REPORT

JANUARY

2003

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Glossary of Local Names

<i>Belg</i>	-	Short rains/season from February/March to June/July (National)
<i>Azmera</i>	-	Rains from early march to early june (Tigrai)
<i>Tsedia</i>	-	Rains from mid june to end of September (Tgrai)
<i>Birkads</i>	-	Traditional deep water wells
Chat	-	Mildly narcotic shrub grown as cash crop
Dega	-	<i>Highlands</i> (altitude >2500meters)
Deyr	-	Short rains from October to November (Somali)
<i>Ellas</i>	-	Traditional deep water wells
<i>Gu</i>	-	Main rains from February/March to June/July (SNRS)
<i>Hagaya</i>	-	Short rains from October to November (Borena/Bale)
<i>Karma</i>	-	Main rains from July/August to September/October (Afar)
<i>Kiremt</i>	-	Main rains from July/August to September/October (National)
Kolla	-	<i>Lowlands</i> (altitude <1500meters)
<i>Meher</i>	-	Main harvest
<i>Sugum</i>	-	Short rains from March to April (Afar)
Woina Dega	-	<i>Midlands</i> (altitude 1500-2500meters)

Acronyms

DPPC	-	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
WFP	-	World Food Program
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organizations
USAID-FEWS	-	United States Agency for international Development/Famine Early Warning System
EC-LFSU	-	European Community/Local Food Security Unit
DPPD	-	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Department
DPPB	-	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau
MoA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
CBPP	-	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CCPP	-	Contagious Caprine Plevro Pneumonia
FMD	-	Foot and Mouth Disease
BoA	-	Bureau of Agriculture
UN/EUE	-	United Nation/Emergency Unit for Ethiopia
UN/WFP/VAM	-	United Nation/World Food Program/Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	-	Department For International Development
CARE	-	CARE Ethiopia
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Service
PCAE	-	Pastoral Concern Association Ethiopia
SCF/UK	-	Save the Children Fund/United Kingdom
WVI/E	-	World Vision International/Ethiopia
KAT	-	Kembata Alaba Tembaro
PAs	-	Peasant Associations
WVI	-	World Vision International
ACF	-	Action Contre La Faim
LWF	-	Luteran world Federation

Executive summary

The year 2002 was characterized by one of the worst droughts in recent years. The poor performance of the Belg rains and its absence from many lowland areas of the country in April and May significantly affected planting and early growth development of the long cycle crops of Maize and Sorghum, which account for 40 % of national production. Poor Belg rains and associated agricultural performance was then compounded by the delay of the main rains (kiremt) of between one – one & half months, which magnified the effects of early year drought. As rains did not continue past their normal cessation date, some areas had less than month growing season.

The November multi-agency pre-harvest assessment conducted by over 20 teams in 53 zones confirmed lowland areas in the North, East, South and Central parts of the country as severely affected. Some midland areas are also badly affected, where main long-cycle crops withered with the extended dry period between mid-April and the end of July. Maize and sorghum reduction in drought affected lowland areas is estimated between 70% and 100%. Some surplus producing parts of the country have also been adversely affected, affecting overall national food availability. Central statistics Authorities production assessment results indicate that total annual production is 25.8% down from last year.

Pastoral areas are also affected, especially Afar and Shinille and Jijiga Zones in Somali Region, which experienced lowest rainfall for five years for both rainy seasons (Belg = GU and Kiremt = Kerma). As a result, many traditional hands dug wells, temporary rivers, ponds and Elas have dried up, leading to water shortages for both the human and livestock population, and shortage of pasture (as in lowland cropping areas too). In Borena and S. Omo the situation is satisfactory. Results of recent multi-Agency pastoral area assessment conducted in Somali, Borena and South Omo confirmed that South Omo and most parts of Borena are self-sufficient in food. Mid 2002 livestock mortality was therefore high and remaining herds were left in poor physical condition. While water tankering has and will continue to be undertaken in pastoral areas, water rationing has been initiated in the lowlands of West Hararghe.

While only malaria outbreaks are reported to date, social dislocation and poor nutrition lead to changed disease environments that become breeding grounds for epidemics.

In general, the food security situation both in the cropping and pastoral areas is poor. Recourse to market in the event of production failure is limited because of low or lack of purchasing power and cereal price hikes, and falling livestock prices. In the north-eastern lowland escarpment of Amhara and Tigray, the lowland Rift Valley in SNNPR, in East and West Hararghe of Oromiya, and in the lowland pastoral and agro-pastoral regions of Afar, Oromiya and northern Somali, households are expected to cover only one-two months of food requirements from own sources, indicating why needs will steadily rise as of January.

In terms of total numbers, people in need for 2003 exceed the crisis of the mid-1980s, perhaps because the current crop failure in many lowland areas is total. During 1983/84 most farmers had sufficient from their harvest for two-three months. Even then, the asset base of households was more robust in the 1980s than today where population growth and recurrent droughts have diminished household assets, farm and pasture land dramatically over time.

The multi-agency pre harvest assessment teams concluded that a total of 11.3 million are estimated to need food aid beginning in January 2003, while just under 3.1 million people are expected to be able to cope but will remain under close monitoring. In total, 14.5 million people are at risk by the drought, about 21% of the total population (see Table 1 below). It may be the case, depending on upcoming cropping seasons that this group will need relief assistance towards the end of the year. This, for example, was the case in 2002.

Table 1: Affected Population Needing Food Assistance

Region	Population in need of			Close monitoring	Total affected population
	Immediate food assistance				
	Male	Female	Total		
Afar	451,261	334,939	786,200	307,200	1,093,400
Amhara	1,674,191	1,639,108	3,313,299	662,271	3,975,570
Benshangul-Gumuz	16,540	15,060	31,600	2,900	34,500
Dire Dawa	38,179	35,321	73,500	25,000	98,500
Gambella	29,414	28,947	58,361	11,200	69,561
Harari	10,207	9,793	20,000	17,965	37,965
Oromiya	1,557,223	1,494,737	3,051,960	1,031,400	4,083,360
SNNP	556,520	558,132	1,114,652	471,780	1,586,432
Somali	578,223	489,197	1,067,420	311,710	1,379,130
Tigray	908,681	922,919	1,831,600	300,300	2,131,900
Total	5,820,439	5,528,153	11,348,592	3,141,726	14,490,318

Of the 14.5 of the drought-affected population for 2003, 11.3 million require immediate food assistance and the remainder remain under close monitoring. Their food needs are to be determined throughout the course of 2003. Presently, relief requirements are estimated at 1,461,679 MT, comprising 1,329,344 MT cereals, 128,070 MT blended food and 4,265 MT oil. Blended food and oil are targeted to those communities (and vulnerable groups within them) already experiencing internationally unacceptable levels of malnutrition and where risk of mortality is real and imminent without intervention. (Refer to chapter four with regard to targeting and distribution practice).

Note that these figures are based on the assumption that the 2003 Belg season will be normal. As such, needs for the second half of the year may be revised, following the June 2003 Belg and pastoral area assessment.

Table 2: 2003 Food Requirements by Region

Region	Cereals (MT)	Blended Food (MT)	Oil (MT)	Total (MT)
Afar	117,930	12,383	412	130,725
Amhara	358,123	32,481	1,083	391,687
Benshangul-Gumuz	2844	0	0	2,844
Dire Dawa	11,025	1,158	39	12,222
Gambella	7,235	760	22	8,017
Harari	2,003	210	7	2,220
Oromiya	365,195	37,864	1260	404,319
SNNP	105,722	10,670	356	116,748
Somali	118,919	8544	285	127,748
Tigray	240,348	24,000	800	265,149
Total (MT)	1,329,344	128,070	4,265	1,461,679

Introduction

This report brings together findings of a recently concluded DPPC-led Multi-Agency Emergency Needs Assessment. The purpose of the assessment was to provide indications of food needs for the year 2003. The findings are based on the analysis of major food security indicators, such as climate and weather, agricultural activities and crop production statistics, livestock conditions, markets, additional income sources, and human and livestock health.

The report provides information on where and when current food assistance is required, the magnitude of the beneficiary numbers, their relief needs, causes for any current and anticipated food crisis and areas of immediate concern. Such information is intended to assist planning and implementation of appropriate and timely interventions at different levels within the relief system, both within and outside of government structures.

Teams attempted to estimate the number of people requiring emergency relief food assistance at level. The needs estimating method relies on the qualitative approach, which depend on the judgment of the assessor in the field. The need assessment methodology group, however, is still working very hard to improve the methodology.

The geographical coverage of the assessment includes the entire zones of the country. To do this 26 teams with approximately 80 assessors were dispatched for three weeks duration starting November 04, 2002. Over 15 agencies from Governmental Organizations, Donors, UN and NGOs were involved in the assessment. To mention some,

DPPC	USAID/FEWS	LWF
UNEUE	CIDA	PCAE
UNWFP	DFID	SC/UK
UNWFP/VAM	ERCS	SC/US
EU/LFSU	CARE	WVE
USAID	CRS	

In addition, staff from relevant line departments at the regional and zone levels joined the various teams when they arrived at the regional and zonal capitals.

The assessment approach was mainly qualitative. The assessment teams received results of /zonal assessments and collected other relevant information. The /zonal assessments and other information were then reviewed and confirmed by the teams using rapid rural assessment techniques, such as:

- Interviews with local officials and experts;
- Interviews and group discussions with key informants and households at the sub- level; and
- Physical inspection of crop, livestock and market conditions.

The report has an Executive Summary that highlights the most salient features of the recent assessment. The body of the report is divided into two parts: Part One addresses situations and food prospects in the main crop growing regions; and Part Two addresses the same themes for the pastoral regions of the country. The report for each region is presented separately under five sections entitled: Weather Conditions; Agricultural Activities and Crop Production; Water, Pasture and Livestock Conditions; Market Conditions; Human Health Conditions; and Food Security Prospects in 2003. Borena, Bale and South Omo are separately treated in Part Two, not because they are separate regions but because they are predominantly pastoral and/or agro-pastoral.

The estimates of relief needs contained in this report will be updated in July, following the *Belg* harvest and *Gu* rains assessment. Food needs could change either upwards or downwards depending on the outcome of the next *Belg* harvest and the quality of *Gu* rains in the pastoral areas.

Relief food distributions will continue to be implemented at a monthly ration rate of 15 kg of cereals/person/month supplying approximately 1700 kcal/person/day against minimum requirements of 2,170 kcal/person/day. Furthermore, 35% of the most severely affected population requiring food assistance should receive supplementary rations of blended food (150g/person/day) and vegetable oil (50g/person/day), providing an additional 1,000 kcal/person/day.

PART ONE: SITUATION IN THE CROP GROWING AREAS

1.1: TIGRAY REGION

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	4
Number of s.....	34
Meher as percent of annual crop production	Over 90%
Projected rural population for mid 2003	3,333,283
Estimated needy Population in 2003	1,831,600
Needy Population as percent of rural Population	55%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	265,148

1.1.1 Weather Conditions

In Southern, Eastern, and Central Zones of Tigray Region, Belg locally called *Azmera* (early March to early June) and Meher locally called *Tsidiya* (mid June to end of September) are the two main rainy seasons. In the Western Zone, however, the rainfall normally starts at the end of April and continues up to the end of September

This year, there were not Belg rains in most zones. However, some parts of the Southern Zone, such as Raya Azebo, had some rains. *Meher (Tsidiya)* rain this year was late by two-six weeks and ceased one-four weeks earlier than the usual time.

The amount of rainfall was extremely limited and its distribution was erratic, especially in Southern, Eastern, and Central Zones of the region. s adjacent to Afar Region and the Mereb River were the most affected. Raya Azebo and Alamata s of Southern Zone; Atsbi, Wukro and Irob s of East Zone; Mereb Leke, Wore Leke, and Ahferom s of Central Zone and Tahitay Adiabo and Laelay Adiabo s of Western Zone were the hardest hit.

The rainfall performance in the far-Western Zone of the region (Wolkite, Kaftahumera, and Tseggedey) was favourable although it was not as usual.

1.1.2 Agricultural Activities And Production Prospects

The major type of crops planted varies according to the agro-ecological zones. Barley and wheat mainly were planted in the highlands while sorghum, maize, finger millet, and teff were planted in midland and lowlands. Proper land preparation and timely planting of the long-cycle crops were not possible due to the failure of Belg rains. The other crops were also planted late by about a month. The total area planted in the region was significantly declined from normal.

In all parts of the region farmers had to shift from planting of high yielding long-cycle crops to the low yielding short-cycle crops, mainly from sorghum to short variety sorghum and/or teff. The poor land preparation and low amount of rains favoured crop pests, diseases, and weed infestations that damaged different crops in most parts of the region. In addition to this, most crops were found at vegetative to flowering stage (at which the crops need more moisture) while the rains withdrew in early September 2002. Sorghum, maize and finger millet were the most affected crops.

Production losses in the affected Zones of the region (Southern, Eastern, Central, and North Western) range from 52–74 percent of the average. Eastern Zone has the lowest production in the region. Though the production in the Western Zone (*Wolkite, Tsegedey, and Kaftahumera s*) was relatively better than the other zones in the region, it was 23% lower than the average production.

1.1.3 Water, Pasture And Livestock Conditions

There was sever shortage of pasture and drinking water particularly in the Southern, Eastern, and Central Zones due to the absence of Belg and the late onset of Meher rains during the period April to mid July. As a result, a total of 16,909 and 28,821 cattle and shoats respectively were died, in the Southern and Eastern zones.

The rainfall in the months of July and August 2002 on the other hand favored pasture and drinking water to improve to some extent. The regeneration, however, was not to full extent. In comparison to the normal situation, the availability of pasture and drinking water was very poor in the region as a whole and in Southern, Eastern, and Central zones in particular. As a result the physical condition of livestock in these zones was not fully recovered. In relative terms, there was better pasture availability in the lowland areas of the Western Zone.

At the time of assessment, animals were fed the straw from the failed crops, and water was not completely depleted. However, the condition could deteriorate fast as the dry season draws on. Perennial streams and ponds were drying up or the volume of their water was decreasing fast. Shortage of drinking water and pasture was already a concern in the region. A total of 16, 477 heads of livestock from *Adwa, Mereb Leke, Tahitay Michew, and Ahferom s* already migrated untimely to *Wolkite and Asgede Tsimbla s* in search of pasture. The physical condition of animals was weaker than normal.

No unusual livestock disease outbreaks were reported from the region. However, lumpskin, pasteurolosis, black leg, foot-and-mouth diseases, and external parasites are reported to be widespread.

1.1.4 Human Health Conditions

In reference to human health, with the exception of malaria and water born diseases in the lowland areas, there was no human outbreak disease. However, from Southern, Eastern, and Central Zones, signs of malnourishment on children of age under five was reported. A total of 811 household heads and their families from *Tankua Abergelle, Ahferom, Wore Leke, and Mereb Leke s* of Central Zone migrated to *Wolkite and Kafta Humera s* of Western Zone in search of labour and food.

1.1.5 Food Security Prosepect for the Year 2003

Farmers in most parts of the region are chronically food deficit due to the low soil fertility and the recurrent drought. As a result of this, the region has been under emergency food aid for several years in the past.

Production losses in the affected Zones of the region (Southern, Eastern, Central, and North Western) range from 52–74 percent of the average. This reduction in production definitely will affect the 2003 food consumption requirement. More over, the current purchasing power of the rural population for food commodities was very low due to low livestock prices and very high food grain prices. The other income sources like wage labor, petty trading, and sales of firewood were not also in a position to compensate the food deficit and income losses from crop and livestock.

Generally, the chronic food shortage problem combined with the current production reduction would cause 1.8 million people to be in need of emergency relief food aid for the year 2003 and another 300,300 people were in need of close monitoring for the same year. The details of estimated number of beneficiaries and the food requirement is provided in table 3 below.

Table 3. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Tigrai

No	Zone	Population Needing				Grains	Famix	Oil	Total
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring				
		Male	Female	Total					
1	C. Tigrai	340,034	341,866	681,900	72,700	92,057	8,429.87	281.00	100,767
2	E.Tigrai	241,003	256,197	497,200	106,400	67,109	7,046.39	234.88	74,390
3	S.Tigrai	230,754	232,346	463,100	89,300	59,817	6,280.79	209.36	66,307
4	W.Tigrai	96,890	92,510	189,400	31,900	21,366	2,243.43	74.78	23,684
Total		908,681	922,919	1,831,600	300,300	240,348	24,000.48	800.02	265,148

1.2 Amhara Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of Zones	10
Number of s.....	106
Meher as percent of annual crop production	Over 90%
Projected rural population for mid 2003	15,943,801
Estimated needy population in 2003	3,313,299
Needy Population as percent of rural population	21%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	391,687

1.2.1 Weather Conditions

Amhara Region benefits from both Belg and Meher rains. While the highland areas predominantly depend on Belg rains for crop production, such rains are also equally important in Midland areas for land preparation for the Meher season and in lowland areas for the planting of long cycle crops.

The performance of the Belg rain in 2002 in general was rated to be poor. There was also significant delay in the onset of Meher rains. Dry spell during Meher rains have been reported between the second and third weeks of July. Throughout the region the Meher rains were unevenly distributed and erratic. Good Meher rains have been reported only from end of July to end of August.

Exceptionally poor rains have been reported in Zikuala of Wag Hamra Zone, areas bordering Afar (particularly Bati and Jille Timuga s in Oromiya Zone; Kalu and Worebabu in South Wollo and lowland parts of Minjar Shenkora, Ankober, Berehet, Kewet and Efratana Gidem in North Shoa Zone) and areas falling in the Abay, Tekezie and Beshelo gorges (these include PAs (Peasant Associations) in Kelela, Jama, Sayint, Wegdie and Debre Sina of South Wollo; Simada, Tach Gayint, Lay Gayint and Ebinat of South Gonder; and Shebel Berenta, Enarj Enawaga, Enibise Sar Mider and Goncha Siso Enesio of East Gojam)

With the exception of Awi, all zones experienced early cessation of rains. The extent of cessation ranges between three to five weeks. In general the performance of this year's rain was rated to be below normal.

1.2.2 Agricultural Activities and Production Prospects

Planting of long cycle crops have significantly declined due to early cessation of the Belg and late onset of the Meher rains. The areas that have not been covered by long cycle crops have been replaced by short maturing varieties and short cycle crops. This has resulted for increased areas planted particularly by teff crop.

The planting of short-cycle crops and pulses were also late in many areas by about three weeks. In some areas the area planted by pulses have shown significant decline.

This was due to problem of soil moisture weakened draft oxen, overlapping of land preparation and planting activities and other factors.

Dry planting and replanting of both short and long cycle crops have been frequently practiced in many areas of the region. In addition to these, in Habru, Worebabu, Kelela, Wegdie and Kalu s of South Wollo Zone, infestation of stalk borer caused significant damage on crops.

Use of farm inputs like improved seed and fertilizer have shown dramatical reduction throughout the region. These have also contributed for the decline of production.

Overall production in the region was estimated to be 17% lower than the previous year's production. The production reduction at zonal level varies from 9% in North Gonder to 51% in Wag Hamra. The reduction was significantly higher in lowland areas than the other agro-ecological zones.

1.2.2 Pasture, Water and Livestock Conditions

Early cessation of the Belg and late onset of the Meher rains have created acute shortages of pasture and water in the eastern lowland areas of Amhara Region (including East Gojam and the eastern parts of north and South Gonder). These resulted in a significant number of livestock death in Oromiya Zone; Ankober, Berehet, Kewet and Minjar Shenkora of North Shoa; Kelela and Sayint of South Wollo; Kobo and Habnru of North Wollo; Goncha and Enarj Enawga of east Gojam and Debark of North Gonder.

During the assessment, lowland areas of North Shoa, Oromiya, North Wollo and Wag Hamra were suffering from pasture shortage for livestock. The physical conditions of livestock in these areas were poor. Unusual livestock movement has been reported in search of pasture to the Tekezie gorge in Ziquala and Cheffa valley in Oromiya Zone. There have been also reports of influxes of livestock from Afar to Worebabu of South Wollo Zone. On the other hand, the livestock condition in the midland and highland areas of the above zones were relatively better than the lowlands.

Like pasture, water availability in many areas of Amhara was poor. The worst affected areas were Ziqua and Sekota of Wag Hamra; Bugna of North Wollo; Kalu, Wegdi and Worebabu of South Wollo; East and West Belessa of North Gonder.

Access to water was a major problem for large number of people in Ziquala . Many people in this were forced to travel more than 13 hours to get drinking (fetch) water.

1.2.3 Human Health Conditions

Significant cases of Malaria epidemic have been reported from many areas of Amhara Region. The areas affected by malaria were three s in West Gojam, eight s in East Gojam, two s in North Gonder and seven s in South Gonder. Among these areas the Fogera plains of North Gonder and South Gonder were reported to be badly affected. Malaria out break has been reported from the above areas during the critical period of weeding and harvesting. There was a fear that the current unseasonal rains may also further aggravate the problem. In addition to these 191 people have been reported to suffer from Ergotism.

Malnutrition problem has also been reported from some areas of the region. Nutrition survey conducted in the month of August in Kalu and Dessie Zuria of South Wollo indicated a global malnutrition rate of 17.4 and 17.8, respectively.

There were also indication of high level of malnutrition problem in Tach Gayint of South Gonder, Enebsi Sar Mider of East Gojam and Ziquala of Wag Hamra Zones.

In the previous months increased number of severely malnourished children have been admitted to Sekota Hospital.

1.2.5 Food Security Prospects for the year 2003

Supply of cereals in most markets was very low. This was mainly due to a reduction in supply of cereals from local production. This situation has resulted for increased price of cereals than the same period of last year.

Contrary to cereals, in most areas the supply of livestock to the market was unusually high. Most affected areas were forced to sell their livestock to buy grains for their livelihood. As a result, the price of livestock has declined significantly affecting the terms of trade between livestock and cereals. The condition will continue to deteriorate further in the coming few months.

The number of people seeking (looking) for daily labour has increased than normal, while labour opportunities have declined because of poor production prospect particularly in Raya and Kobo. This situation has led to significant decline of daily wage rates.

In creased supply of wood and charcoal have been observed at markets in most affected areas. In addition to these market accessibility problem have resulted to higher prices of staple foods in areas like Ziquala and Dehana of Wag Hamra and Berehet and Giske Rabel of North Shoa Zones.

The poor Belg and Meher seasons have resulted significant decline in both crop and livestock production. The crop production reduction ranges from 9 - 51%. Other income sources such as opportunities for getting daily labour have also been affected. Unusual food stress responses including the sale of standing crops, unusually increased sale of livestock ...etc. have been reported. The overall food security situation in Amhara Region is very critical.

Therefore, it is estimated that a total of 3,3 million people will require emergency food assistance in 2003. The food requirement of these people is estimated at 391,687 MT. Additionally, 662,271 people need close monitoring. The details of estimated number of beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 4 below.

Table 4. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Amhara region

No	Zone	Population Needing			Close Monitoring	Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance				Grain	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	N.Wollo	183,641	179,459	363,100	40,400	37,155	2,030.62	67.69	39,255
2	Oromiya	102,202	100,498	202,700	32,840	23,527	1,941.35	64.71	25,533
3	S.Wollo	461,429	466,011	927,440	204,711	102,065	9,476.70	315.89	111,858
4	E.Gojjam	105,994	106,865	212,859	33,000	23,553	2,236.20	74.54	25,864
5	N.Gonder	234,590	224,410	459,000	57,170	44,090	4,578.40	152.61	48,821
6	N.Shewa	140,779	137,421	278,200	88,000	30,209	3,028.25	100.94	33,338
7	S.Gonder	341,264	325,136	666,400	181,550	72,921	7,468.34	248.94	80,638
8	W.Gojjam			0	6,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
9	Waghamra	99,142	94,358	193,500	18,600	22,786	1,721.06	57.37	24,564
10	Awii	5,151	4,949	10,100	0	1,818	0	0	1,818
Total		1,674,191	1,639,108	3,313,299	662,271	358,123	32,480.92	1082.70	391,687

1.3 Oromiya Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of Zones (excluding Borena and Bale zones).....	10
Number of s (excluding Borena and Bale zones).....	167
Meher as percent of annual crop production (excluding Borena and Bale zones).	Over 90%
Projected rural population for mid 2003 (excluding Borena and Bale zones)...	17,989,611
Estimated needy population in 2003 (excluding Borena and Bale zones).....	2,883,500
Needy Population as percent of rural population.....	16%
Food aid requirement (MT) (excluding Borena and Bale zones).....	390,621

1.3.1 Weather Conditions

The onset of both of short Belg and main Meher rains were late in most parts of the region. Belg rains were late by 3-12 weeks in most part of the region. Exceptions were Arsi and East Shewa Zones where onset of the rain was normal.

Meher rains were also late by two-four weeks in East Shewa, West Hararghe, East Hararghe, Arsi and in some part of South West Shewa Zones and ended two-eight weeks earlier than normal in most part of the region. In Illubabor, West Wellega and in the mid and highland of Jimma and East Hararghe, however, the rain ended on time.

Overall the rains were below the long-term average and, unevenly distributed and accompanied by frequent dry spells in most part of the region and particularly in the dry midland and lowland areas of West Hararghe, East Hararghe, East Shewa and Arsi Zones. Dry spells, some of which prolonged and during critical time of crop growth were reported from most part of the region.

The weather conditions were reported to be fair in Illubabor, West Wellega, Bale and Borena Zones. Particularly in Borena, this year's Hageya rains were better than the long-term average in terms of its distribution and intensity.

1.3.2 Agricultural activities and crop production prospects

The major crops grown in the region are sorghum, maize, teff, wheat, barley and finger millet. Maize and sorghum are the most important food crops in the region. Cash crop production includes coffee, chat, haricot beans, onion, peppers and oil seeds.

Planting of long cycle crops such as maize and sorghum delayed by 3-12 weeks. Similarly planting of short cycle Meher crops delayed by two-five weeks.

The failure of the 2002 Belg rains has forced farmers not to plant long cycle crops particularly maize or shift from long cycle crops to low yielding short cycle crops. In some areas replanting has been practiced by replacing maize crop with a relatively drought resistant varieties of short cycle sorghum and/or other short cycle crops.

The use of agricultural inputs has declined significantly. The reasons for the low level of input utilization are delay of the season rains and problems associated with credit facilities.

Maize, which used to be one of the major crops, survived only in a few pockets of the Midland areas. In general the entire region, including the surplus producing zones of East Wellega and Arsi,

experienced a significant production loss. The most affected crops are maize and sorghum in the lowland and dry midland areas of the region. The lowland parts of the region are the hardest hit areas. In these areas the production reduction is estimated to be 60-100%. Good production will be expected only in Illubabor Zone.

Cash crop performance was also expected to be lower than normal. In East and West Hararghe, Jimma and East Wellega zones the coffee harvest will be about 50% lower than last year. On the other hand, in Illubabor and West Wellega coffee production is better than that of the previous year.

1.3.3 Pasture, Water and Livestock Conditions

Availability of pasture and drinking water was below normal in some parts of East Wellega, the dry midlands and lowlands of East and West Hararghe and most s of Arsi and East Shewa zone. Shortage of water was reported in four s of Jimma Zone. Unusually early migration has started from East Hararghe, Arsi, East Shewa and West Hararghe zones.

In parts of East Wellega and Jimma zones streams and wells unusually dried up. This forced farmers to travel long distances with their cattle in search of water. There was also a great concern in most parts of the region that pasture and water will not last until the coming Belg season.

In Arsi, extreme lowlands of West and East Hararghe as well as in the lowland parts of East and South West Shewa zones, physical condition of livestock was poor. In Meiso of West Hararghe Zone, livestock condition was deteriorating. In Arsi Zone 33,383 heads of livestock died due to the current drought and 2593 livestock deaths were also reported from East Wellega and Illubabor zones. In Jimma livestock death has increased because of Trypanosomiasis. However, livestock condition so far in the other parts of the region was good. Livestock herd size has increased in East and West Wellega, Illubabor and Bale zones.

1.3.4 Human Health Conditions

With the exception of malaria, no unusual outbreak of diseases has been reported. Malaria which is endemic in the region, has increased its spread mainly in the lowland areas of East Shewa, East Hararghe, Borena and the low- and midlands of Arsi.

Lack of medicines was a major concern to health institutions in East Hararghe, South West Shewa and West Hararghe. Other endemic diseases like diarrhea, relapsing fever and typhoid were also reported, but measures were taken before the diseases got out of control.

The distribution of dry-rations and supplementary food in the food deficit areas, has improved the nutritional situation of children in the affected areas. However, protein deficiency diseases (Kwashiorkor and Marasmus) are common among children under five in some s of Arsi zone. The spread of HIV/AIDS is reported to be alarming by the zonal health bureaus of Jimma, Illubabor, West and East Wellega zones.

1.3.5 Food Security Prospect for 2003

Crop production in Oromiya Region is significantly lower in 2002 than normal due to late and insufficient rains, moisture stress, a shift from long to short cycle crops and low input utilization.

The decline and/or loss of production is worst in the chronically food deficit areas of Eastern Shewa, West Hararghe and East Hararghe. The number of people affected by recurrent drought in these areas has increased significantly. As a result, the extent of food shortages and related

problems has grown. The level of destitution increased. Arsi zone, which is normally one of the bread-baskets of the country, also faces serious problems this year.

In good years, the western zones of the region produce substantial surpluses, but in 2002 they also experienced significant reductions in crop production. As a result, in the more marginal areas a number of people become food insecure. The most affected s in the region are found in East and West Hararghe, Arsi, East Shewa, South West Shewa, East Wellega and North West Shewa zones.

Coffee is the main cash crop for most farmers in the western and eastern parts of the region. Household income from this crop was below normal in most areas due to poor production and unfavorable market prices. “Chat”, the second important cash crop in the eastern part of the region, was also suffering from poor production due to the drought.

The situation for livestock in the mainly lowland areas of the region deteriorated. The production of livestock and livestock products has decreased significantly and the possibility to get enough food or income from livestock for survival has decreased sharply. Where as, the performance of the livestock in lowland Bale has improved and is reported to be good.

The overall food security situation in the region further worsened by the steep increase in cereal prices. Compared to long-term average and to last year. Livestock prices fell while cereal prices increased.

Highest cereal and lowest livestock prices were reported from the central and Eastern parts of the region. A deteriorating exchange rate between livestock and cereals means that the most drought-affected people have less capacity to purchase cereals for consumption and thus become poorer and more vulnerable.

In East Hararghe, West Hararghe and East Shewa the number of people, who moved in search of labour and employment have unusually increased. But at the same time, due to the drought, opportunities for daily labour decreased. Off-farm jobs were rare and contribute only to a very minimal degree to annual household incomes.

Overall, the current significant reduction in the major sources of income (crops and livestock), and the limited alternatives for other income sources, result in shortages of food for many people in Oromiya Region.

As a result, a total of 2,883,500 people in Oromiya region (excluding Borena and Bale zones) will need food aid in 2003 and another 973,300 people need close monitoring. The details of estimated number o beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 5 below.

Table 5. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Oromiya Region

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grain	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Arsi	228,575	223,925	452,500	134,200	53963	5666.13	186.31	59816
2	E.Hararghe	439,844	418,156	858,000	143,500	98,717	10365.32	345.51	109428
3	E.Shew	161,508	152,192	313,700	77,100	32067	3241.04	108.03	35416
4	E.Wellega	31,024	32,176	63,200	319,400	4716	189.00	6.30	4911
5	Illubabor	0	0	0	13,700	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jimma	0	0	0	35,200	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	N.Shewa	98,749	98,551	197,300	179,800	18,819	1,953.95	65.13	20,838
8	N.W.Shewa	47,961	49,539	97,500	68,800	9670	1015.32	33.84	10719
9	S.W.Shewa	2,644	2,556	5,200	1,600	444	46,60	1.55	492
10	W.Hararghe	461,557	434,543	896,100	0	134,417	14113.73	470.46	149001
Total		1,471,862	1,411,638	2,883,500	973,300	352,813	36,650.49	1217.13	390,621

1.4 Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR)

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones (Excluding South Omo).....	12
Number of s(Excluding South Omo).....	96
Number of special s.....	8
Meher as percent of annual crop production	60%
Projected rural population for mid 2003 (excluding South Omo).....	11,838,270
Estimated needy Population in 2003(excluding S. Omo).....	9%
Needy Population as percent of rural Population	1,114,652
Food aid requirement in MT (Excluding South Omo).....	116,747

1.4.1 Weather Conditions

The onset of the 2002 *Meher* rains was late in most parts of the region. Though, it was different from one agro-ecology to the other, the rains were started late by about a month in most places of the region. This time span was shorter in midlands and longer in lowlands. The amount of the rains was much lower than normal and the distribution was uneven and erratic. However, the rains stopped at the normal cessation time in most parts. Exceptions were lowlands of *Silti*, *Guraghe* and *Dawro* Zones and *Alaba* Special, where the rains ceased earlier than the normal time. There were also adverse weather conditions, like excessive rains and hailstorms in some places of *Gamo Gofa*, *Wolayta*, *Hadiya*, *KT*, *Gedio* and *Sidama* Zones.

1.4.2 Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

Wheat, barely and pulses in the highlands and teff, maize, sorghum, haricot bean and sweet potato in mid and lowlands are the major crops usually planted during *Meher* season. Planted area of long cycle crops like sorghum and maize significantly decreased this year, compared to last and normal years. This reduction was a result of *Belg* rain failure and late onset of *Meher* rains. On the other hand area of land covered with short cycle crops, like teff, significantly increased in some places due to the shifting from high yielding long cycle crops to the low yielding short maturing varieties.

Timeliness of planting was delayed in most places, especially in lowlands. Nevertheless, in most parts of *KT* and *Alaba* planting was on time. Out break of sweet potato butterfly in *Wolayita* and *KT* was a major problem during the season. Infestations of stock borer and Aphids in *KT* were also intensified, almost to the level of an outbreak.

Input utilization during the season was very low as the result of absence of credit facilities and late start of the rains. On the other hand efforts have been made by the government and NGOs to compensate long cycle crops, which failed as a result of poor *Belg* through provision of seeds of short maturing crops to the affected population.

Taking in to consideration all the above mentioned factors, like impact of *Belg* failure on long cycle crops, late on set of *Meher* rains, adverse weather conditions such as hail storms and excessive rains in some places, major outbreaks of pests and others the production prospect of *Meher* 2002 was much lower than last year and the average.

1.4.3 Pasture, Water and Livestock Conditions

Even though serious shortage of pasture and water was not reported during the assessment, currently the availability of pasture has seriously depleted. Hence, the pasture conditions would be much worsened in the upcoming major dry months. It could be serious, particularly in *Sodo*, *Mesken* and *Markeo* s of *Guraghe* Zone and in low lands of *Silti* Zone. The same threat exists in some places of *Wolayita* and *Konso*.

Similarly serious water shortages were reported in *Silti* Zone, *Alaba* Special and *Dale* of *Sidama* Zone. In those places water sources were dried earlier than usual time. For instance, in *Archume* and *Gololcha* in *Dalocha* and *Lanfaro* s of *Silti* zone perennial water falls has dried up in the month of November for the first time unlike the past many years.

The current herd size and physical conditions of livestock, however, remain nearly the same as normal. Outbreak of L.S.D and blackleg in *Humbo* and *Damot Woyide* s of *Wolayita*, anthrax in *Dalocha* and *Sankura* s of *Silti*, *Kedida Gamela* Woreda of *KT*, *Misha* Woreda of *Hadiya* Zones and pastrolosis in *Gibe* Woreda of *Hadiya* Zone were reported by the respective zonal and officials.

1.4.4 Human Health Conditions

In reference to human health there are report of disease outbreaks like relapsing fever in *Wonago* and *Yirga Chefe* s of *Gedio* and *Borecha* of *Sidama* Zones. On the other hand in *Badawacho* of *Hidiya* Zone unidentified respiratory disease locally called *Sugeta* affected many people in the area.

1.4.5 Food Security Prospect for the Year 2003

As it is mentioned above the 2002 production estimate was much below normal, particularly in the lowland areas. In some major markets of the region, current prices of staple food crops such as maize, sorghum and teff increased by 26%, 2% and 15% respectively as compared to the average prices. The expected income from livestock is also estimated to decrease, as the main dry season approaches. In addition, the opportunity for wage labor is very limited all over the region. The traditional coping mechanism such as remittance is also not expected to cover the losses from the other sources of income, because the populations in most agro-ecologies are affected by the current drought.

In some visited areas like *Konso* and *Wolyita*, more people than usual were migrating to other areas in search of wage labor.

The lamp sum of the above facts is negatively affecting the food availability and entitlement of the rural population in the year 2003. Therefore, a certain proportion of the rural population is eligible to emergency relief food assistance until the forthcoming production season. Accordingly, it is estimated that a total of 1,114,652 people are in need of relief food assistance and 471,780 people needing close monitoring in the year 2003. The details of estimated number of beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 6 below.

Table 6. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in SNNPR

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grains	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Bench Maji	678	694	1,372	22,800	247	25.93	0.86	274
2	Dawro	234	246	480	35,900	43	0.00	0.00	43
3	Gedeo	11627	11673	23,300	14,000	1748	183.49	6.12	1937
4	Gamo	105517	104,483	210,000	94,000	22,050	2116.80	70.56	24237
	Goffa								
5	Guraghe	28286	28214	56,500	33,500	6,564	689.22	22.97	7,276
6	Hadiya	30314	30586	60,900	14,300	5,468	574.09	19.14	6,061
7	Kefa	0	0	0	3,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
8	KT	23,928	24,072	48,000	18,000	3,600	378.00	12.60	3991
9	Sidama	78,078	74,922	153,000	52,300	11,475	976.5	32.55	12,482
10	Silte	58,094	58,706	116,800	31,400	12,786	1342.53	44.75	14173
11	Sp.Woreda	75,737	77,563	153,300	82,580	13,347	1401.44	46.71	14795
12	Wolayta	144,028	146,972	291,000	70,000	28395	2981.48	99.38	31476
	Total	556,521	558,131	1,114,652	471,780	105,722	10669.47	355.65	116,747

1.5 Dire Dawa

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	None
Number of s.....	1
Meher as percent of annual crop production	100%
Projected rural population for mid 2003	100,150
Estimated needy Population in 2003	73,500
Needy Population as percent of rural Population	73%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	12,221

1.5.1 Weather Conditions

The weather condition in Dire Dawa is predominantly hot and dry with two rainy seasons: Belg (short, usually in March –late May) and Meher (long, usually in late July-late September). In 2002, both rains started late by three to four weeks on average and were insufficient both in distribution and amount with frequent dry spells and early cessation. The average meteorological data from two representative sites (Chereimiti and Awale) indicated that the total rains obtained were only 1/3rd of the rains received last year.

1.5.2 Agricultural Activity And Production Prospect

Major crops grown are sorghum and maize that are long cycle Meher crops, which are planted in April. Last year dry planting (94% of the planned target) was conducted in time with the hope that the Belg rains will start on time.

Unfortunately, the hopes fole as the inception of the Belg rains was delayed by three to four weeks, which consequently caused late and poor germination of both crops. Repeated replanting was undertaken, but remained unfruitful due to moisture stress. The rain further ceased earlier in September while they were at head formation stage. As a result, about 82% of the annual crop production was lost.

1.5.3 Pasture Water and Livestock Conditions

Normally, at this time of the year pasture and water availability are adequate and livestock seldom migrate in search of these resources. However, due to the exceptionally insufficient and erratic nature of the last two consecutive rains (Belg and mMeher), feed shortage is already critical and to a lesser extent water problems surfaced as the depth of the water table increased and the distance of travel between the two resources increased. The situation is bad particularly, for weak species-cattle and sheep – which have already shown signs of emaciation.

In the predominantly pastoral areas, livestock have been driven to the mountainous areas including the neighboring regions. Whereas, in the predominantly crop dependent areas, livestock were using the stalks of the failed crops, which cannot sustain them for more than two months. Production of milk and the other products of livestock were poor. It was estimated that the livestock's contribution to the overall income of the rural population have decreased by 16%. There was no disease outbreak but provided that the drought continues to intensify which might be compounded with opportunistic diseases, large number of livestock death toll may be inevitable.

1.5.4 Human Health Conditions

The existence of severe malnutrition reported in pocket areas such as Hulu Madow PA. Some cases were already reported from Diljora hospital. In order to reverse further deterioration of the nutritional status, about 25% of the needy that are under five children should be provided with supplementary food in addition to the general ration. Apart from this there has been no report of outbreak disease, however, malaria remains the leading endemic disease.

1.5.5 Food Security Prospect for 2003

The prospect of the transitory food security situation of the region in 2003 is bleak. The poor rainfall of the last consecutive seasons caused significant loss of the outcomes from crops (81.6%) and livestock. As a result, of the crop production decline caused by the drought conditions. Cereal supply was decreasing with steadily increasing price trend. On the contrary, livestock supply increased, but suffers with decreasing prices. The terms of trade was particularly unfavourable for livestock herders while both pastoralists and farmers are facing poor purchasing power.

These are aggravated by the chronic food security situation of the region, which limits any alternative coping mechanisms that were exhausted during years of consecutive droughts. Moreover, the hard-hit Shinile Zone in Somali Region and East Hararghe in Oromiya surrounds the Council, forcing its population to face similar drought conditions as they share a lot with the communities in these zones.

As a result, the transitory food insecurity situation is poor forcing about 73,500 (38179 male and 35,321 female) individuals to be in dire need for live saving humanitarian assistance. Moreover, about 25,000 others need to be under close monitoring. The total food requirement is estimated to be 12,221 MT.

1.6 Harari Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	None
Meher as percent of annual crop production	100%
Projected rural population for mid 2003	70,238
Estimated needy Population in 2003	20,000
Needy Population as percent of rural Population	28%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	2,220

1.6.1 Weather Conditions

The weather of the region is characterised by bimodal rainfall. These are the Belg (short, usually in mid March – late May) and Meher (long, usually in mid June-late September). In 2002 Belg rains started late by three weeks on average and was insufficient both in distribution and amount. The Meher rains followed the same trend and were late by one week, inadequate and erratic with frequent dry spells and early cessation. The dry spells experienced were: last week of April – last week of May; second week of June to first week of August; and first week of September to first week of October.

1.6.2 Agricultural Activities And Production Prospects

Major crops grown in the region are sorghum and maize followed by chat in the midland and groundnut in the lowlands. The Belg rain is important not only for successful productivity of chat and vegetables but also has a paramount benefit to adequate availability of pasture and water, good preparation of land and planting of long cycle Meher crops. As a result, of the delay in Belg rains the crops were sown late by three weeks on average. Moreover, the utilisation of inputs – fertilisers and improved seed was less by 48% and 69% respectively as compared to 2001.

In addition to the delay in planting and poor supply and utilisation of improved input, the germination and consequent performance of the crops was severely affected by the insufficient rainfall that was characterized by frequent dry spells and timely cessation. Furthermore, infestations of pest diseases like *armama* and groundnut disease (fungus) exacerbated the crop loss in the lowland. Thus, an overall estimated loss of 56% in sorghum, 84% in maize, 64% in groundnut, and 60% in wheat as compared to the average annual production was experienced. Most affected areas are the lowland and the dry mid land areas.

1.6.3 Pasture, Water and Livestock Conditions

In the lowland and dry midland areas livestock feed shortage may occur in the coming few months. There was shortage of water as livestock was forced to walk great distance to the water points. Rains did not adequately replenish the water sources particularly in the lowland areas. However, in the highland areas the available pasture and stalk is expected to sustain livestock until the next Belg rains.

There was a shortage of water for human and livestock in the lowland areas particularly Erer, Hawe, Bakle, Burka, Sofi and Harawa PAs. Some of the rivers (small streams) have already dried up while other have less water as compared to normal. Among those that have dried up are Hamaraisa and Segija, while others like Erer, Sofi and Awumar are having less water as compared to normal year.

Livestock condition was satisfactory in all agroecological zones and livestock production remains fair. There was no disease outbreak currently, but provided that the drought continues to intensify, and the livestock in the lowland areas losses weight, opportunistic diseases and possibly outbreak may occur.

1.6.4 Human Health Conditions

There has been no outbreak disease reported. Malaria is the leading endemic disease and in response the region distributed malaria medicines and sprayed the most affected PAs.

1.6.5 Food Security Prospect for 2003

The prospect of the transitory food security situation of the region in 2003 is poor. The poor rainfall of the last consecutive seasons caused significant loss of the crop production (66%). As a result about 30% increment in price of crops as compared to last year has been experienced. The livestock supply increased, but suffers with decreasing prices, which is about 13% lower than last year. These are aggravated by the chronic food insecurity situation of the region, which limits any alternative coping mechanisms. Moreover, the hard-hit East Hararghe Zone, Oromiya Region surrounds the region, forcing its population to face similar drought conditions as they share a lot with the communities in this zone.

As a result, the transitory food insecurity situation is poor forcing about 20,000 (10,207 male and 9,793 female) individuals to be in dire need of relief food. Moreover, about 17,965 others need to be under close monitoring. The total food aid requirement is estimated to be was 2220 MT.

1.7 Benshangul-Gumuz Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	3
Number of s.....	20
Number of Special Woreda.....	2
Meher as percent of annual crop production	100%
Projected rural population for mid 2003	524,758
Estimated needy Population in 2003	31600
Needy Population as percent of rural Population	6%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	2,844

1.7.1 Weather Conditions

The 2002 Meher rain, which was supposed to start in April, was late by six to eight weeks but withdrew timely at the end of October. It was also erratic in distribution in parts of Assossa zone in October and November. Intermittent heavy rains and hailstorm was received in July/August in pocket parts of Assossa, Kemashi, Galo Mite, Yaso, Dangur and Wonbera s.

1.7.2 Agricultural Activities and Crop production prospects

Major food and cash crops grown in the region are maize, sorghum, haricot bean, noug and sesame. The late onset of the Meher rain delayed land preparation and planting of long cycle crops like maize and sorghum (by six weeks), forced shifting of these staple food crops to short cycle once and less productive crops like noug, sesame, millets and teff and contributed to the decline in area planted. For instance, in Assossa Zone, the area covered by sorghum has shown a 24% decline as compared to last year. Moreover, in Assossa, Kurmuk, Sherkole and parts of Menge s farmers were forced to replant sorghum and maize two to three times.

Overlapping of agricultural activities led to poor crop field management in which case parasitic weeds like striga got good opportunity of flourishing and suppressing crops mainly sorghum and maize and significantly contributed to yield reduction of both crops.

The short cycle crops like teff and noug were planted dry and faced moisture stress in September. Intermittent heavy rains and hailstorm received in July/August also inflicted damage in pocket parts of Assossa, Dangur and Wonbera s on crops like maize, sorghum and haricot bean at flowering, vegetative and grain filling stages, respectively.

Rat plague in 13 lowland kebeles of Mao Komo special and one kebele of Bambasi , which started in mid July and extended up to mid-October 2002 damaged maize (most affected), haricot bean, barley, noug, sesame and millet at green/maturity stage besides domestic utensils. The level of damage to the crops is reported to range between 80-100%.

To control the pest rodenticide (chemical called Zinc Phosphide (98.5 kg) was applied and a total of 39,442 rats were killed. This control somehow hindered the rats' further expansion to the midland areas and late maturing crops in areas bordering the infested kebeles. The rat plague had appeared 39 years ago in these areas. The cause of the plague is guessed by the local community to be as a result of extended desiccation of shoots of bamboo forests used as feed to the pests in both s or could be soil borne disease.

The proliferation (10 to 12 kids/rat) and rapid reproduction of the pest caused serious damage in the affected kebeles. The pest was more active and devastates crops in the evenings that makes the monitoring and control of the pest more problematic. The outbreak also created social and psychological disruptions as women, kids and animals like hens, goats and calves were bitten and wounded by the pest. The community has still worries that the plague may resume again if it gets conducive conditions.

In Assossa zone, 33 and 40 percent yield reduction is expected from maize and sorghum, respectively as compared to last year's post harvest estimate. Due to moisture stress maize has totally failed in Kurmuk and in parts of Asossa and green maize consumption was not experienced. However, the overall crop production in the region is expected to be good.

1.7.3 Water, Pasture and Livestock Conditions

Major sources of water in the rural parts of the region are rivers, springs, hand-dug wells, ponds and sand-water from basins of seasonal rivers ("Chirosh"). Hence, Shortage of water is common during the dry season (January-April) at normal condition in Kurmuk, Guba, Sherkole, and Menge s. This year the inadequacy of the Meher rain affected water availability and discharge of springs, rivers and wells, which is serious in Kurmuk and Guba s.

The old pond near Kurmuk town was almost empty in September. However, three-four days heavy rains received in October helped for partial replenishment of the water source, which may not be sufficient until the coming rainy season (April). In the rural parts of the , the people are currently using "Chirosh" as source of water. Nevertheless, the inadequate Meher rain could necessitate long travel and deep digging of sand for the water after a month. Hence, close monitoring of the situation is essential by the region and federal bodies.

In general, except in Kurmuk and Guba s the overall water availability in the region is satisfactory.

The physical condition of shoats and cattle, which dominantly exist in the lowland and highland parts of the region, respectively is good.

An outbreak of PPR goat disease had killed thousands of goats in Kurmuk, Menge, Sherkole and Komosha s of Asossa Zone in 2002. Furthermore, according to Regional, Zonal, officials and farmers in Asossa due to a problem created in giving vaccine against cattle and goats diseases (CBPP and CCPP) animals died (two weeks after the vaccine- at the end of September 2002) in six PAs and the cause is still under investigation at federal level.

1.7.4 Human Health Situations

Except for Malaria, which is an endemic disease in the region, no unusual disease outbreak is reported. However, in association with the unavailability of water there is fear of water borne diseases.

1.7.5 Food Security Prospects For The Year 2003

Besides crop production and animal rearing, important additional income sources in the region are artisan gold mining, wild food plants (roots and fruits), hunting (wild animals and wild bees honey), waged labor and petty commodity production.

Gold mining is an opportunistic venture and mainly limited to Kurmuk, Menge and Sherkole s of the region in that order and in areas bordering Abay River. As gold exploration activity requires

plenty of water, mainly for washing and separating the gold from soil clods, lack of water is faced especially in Kurmuk , which hampered gold mining activity eventually affecting incomes of the people relying on this business. To date gold miners are forced to go more than an hour carrying the soil in search of water for washing.

Waged labor price, which showed a decline on average from seven to four birr is commonly practiced (mostly by settlers in Assossa and Bambasi s) and farmers dwelling in the lowland parts of Mao Komo special .

In general, even though there are several meager additional income sources in the region, the food gap caused by crop production reduction could not be fully maintained in 2003. Hence, a total of 31,600 people will be in need of relief food assistance. In addition, 2900 people will require close monitoring. The details of estimated number of beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 7 below.

Table7. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in B/Gumuz Region

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grain	Fami x	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Assossa	13,311	12,089	25400	1500	2286	0	0	2286
2	Kemashi	0	0	0	1400	0	0	0	0
3	MaoKomo S.	3,229	2,971	6,200	0	558	0	0	558
Total		16,540	15,060	31,600	2900	2844	0	0	2844

1.8 Gambella Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	2
Number of s.....	7
Number of Special s.....	2
Meher as percent of annual crop production	83%
Projected rural population for mid 2003	165,515
Estimated needy Population in 2003	58,361
Needy Population as percent of rural population	35%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	8,017

1.8.1 Weather Conditions

The region is commonly known as ‘all year wet’ region because this area normally received rainfall for about nine months in a year, from the month of March to December.

The onset of the 2002 rainfall was one week early in Godere where as late by about one – one & half months in the remaining s. The rainfall in the region as a whole and the low land areas in particular was characterized by low amount and uneven distribution.

In the period between the end of June and end of August there was a long dry spell in Abobo, Dimma, Jikawo, Itang, Gambella, and Jor s. There is no any other weather related adversities reported.

Generally, the onset, amount and distribution in Godere were relatively better than the remaining s of the region. The rainfall ceased at the end of September.

1.8.2 Agricultural Activities and Production Prospects

The most common types of crops usually planted in the region are maize and sorghum. Typically these crops have been planted in the month of April. This year, however, both crops were planted late by about one – one & half months and area planted was 20% lower than the previous year.

The rainfall executed during the season was not conducive for both seasonal crop cultivation and the recession farming practices as of October. The moisture deficient, particularly in the months of June and July, resulted in retarding the physiological crop development. At the time when the rainfall withdrew, out of the total maize crops in the field about 55% was found at flowering, 35% at seed setting, and 10% at ripening stages. Similarly the 80% of the crop sorghum planted were at growth and 20% at flowering stages. This clearly shows that the crops were at critical stage while the rain ceased.

As a result of the above facts, the total production estimate (97,173 quintals) was expected to decrease by about 58% as compared to last year production (236,631 quintals).

1.8.3 Water Pasture And Livestock Conditions

In the region, particularly in its western parts, livestock is indispensable food and income source. It contributes about 22-60% of the annual income of the rural population.

Apart from Itang , where the displaced people from Abobo , pasture and drinking water availability in the remaining s was nearly the same as normal. As a result of this the current physical condition is good.

However, prevalence of livestock disease outbreaks including FMD, pastrolosis, PPPR, CBPP, and black leg in Jikawo, Gog, and Godere s was reported. Consequently, 10,000 heads of livestock were seriously affected and 1,076 of them died reportedly. In order to control the outbreaks, the Regional Bureau of Agriculture in collaboration with ACCORD has conducted a vaccination campaign for about 32,000 heads of livestock.

1.8.4 Human Health Conditions

With regard to human health, there was no abnormal/catastrophic disease out break reported so far.

1.8.5 Food Security Prospect For 2003

The total production in the region was estimated to be much lower than last year production. This reduction in production definitely will have a negative impact on food consumption requirement for next year. More over, the current purchasing power of the rural population for food commodities is very low due to low additional income opportunities and very high food grain prices. The other income sources like wage labor, gold mining, and fishing are not also in a position to compensate the food and income losses from crop and livestock.

As a result of the above facts a certain proportion of rural population is estimated to be eligible to emergency relief food assistance. Therefore, an estimate of 58,361 people are in need of relief food aid and 11,200 people needing closer monitoring in the year 2003. The details of estimated number o beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 8 below.

Table 8. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Gambella Region

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grain	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Zone 1	13955	13748	27,703	4500	3967	416.49	10.85	4394
2	Zone 2	15459	15199	30,658	6,700	3268	343.19	11.44	3623
Total		29414	28947	58,361	11,200	7,235	759.67	22.29	8017

PART TWO: SITUATION IN THE PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL AREAS

2.1 Afar Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	5
Projected rural population for mid 2003	1,251,883
Estimated needy Population in 2003	786,200
Needy Population as percent of rural population	63%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	130,725

2.1.1 Weather Conditions

The Karema (Meher) rains normally starts in mid June and extends through to mid September. This year's Meher/Karma rainfall condition in the region, however, was the worst as compared to the last five years'. The on-set was late by about a month in Zones 1, 3 and 5 and two months in Zones two and four. The amount and distribution was also very poor and erratic respectively. The season was generally dominated by frequent long dry spells. Finally, the rain ceased two-three weeks early i.e. at the end of August in Zones 1, 3 and 5 and first week of September in Zone 2 and 4.

The report from Meleka Werer Agricultural Research Center in Zone 3 revealed that last 10 year's average Karma rainfall was 568.6 mm, whereas this year's mean is about 50 mm. This gives an indication that this year's Karma rain was insignificant compared to the long-term average. Similarly in Zone 5, there were only two-five days of rains in Artuma, Dewe and Telalak s. Relatively the rain in zone 4 were a bit better than the other zones, but still, it was very poor compared to previous years'.

2.1.2 Water, Pasture, and Livestock Conditions

The main sources of water in the region are rivers, streams, ponds, Elas, and boreholes. This year, however, due to the low amount of rains in the Region as well as in the adjacent highlands, traditional water wells and boreholes have considerably decreased while seasonal rivers, ponds and Elas are drying up. Similarly, permanent rivers such as Awash, Gachene, Kebena and Arso have much lower volume than their normal size.

Critical shortage of water both for human and livestock consumption reported from many s. Though it was not adequate for some reasons, there was water trucking until recently in s where there is serious water shortage by the government WVI, ACF, and LWF. The availability of pasture and browses in most parts of the region was also worse than same period of last year and even worse ever in the history of their life. As a result, the physical condition of livestock in the region is worse than the usual and the milk production decreased significantly.

The Karma rain had significant impact on the availability of pasture and browses in most parts of the region. It was worse than similar period in previous years. As a result the normal routes and timing of livestock migration was interrupted in the region. Since there was no enough pasture along their normal route, large number of livestock movement from Zone 1 and 5 diverted to Awash River very early and have resulting over grazing. Similarly, livestock are migrated untimely to the adjacent highlands of Tigray, Amhara, and Oromiya regional states for search of pasture and water. The pasture shortage was very serious for cattle and sheep. Unless emergency fodder

assistance is takes place, the survival prospect of livestock would be irreversible. On the other hand there are still some browses for goats and camels, which will sustain them for sometime.

The current physical condition of livestock was relatively better as compared to their July/August situation in most places but much below the normal condition. Due to the current pasture and water shortage in the region milk production has reduced remarkably. Large number of livestock, especially, cattle and sheep are died in the period July/August.

2.1.3 Agricultural Activities And Crop Production Prospects

Rain fed agriculture is practiced in a limited scale in zones 2, 3, and 5 of the region. The main crop producing in the region are Argoba in Zone 3, where 95% of the annual food supply of the comes from crop production, Dulecha in Zone 3, and Semu Robi in Zone 5. In addition to this, crops are grown under irrigation using Awash River in Afambo, Duhti and Assayita s in Zone 1.

Sorghum, maize, and teff are commonly planted crop types. However, last year, due to total failure of Sugum (Belg) rain, long cycle crops (sorghum and maize) were not planted in April and May. Effort was made to replace with short varieties of same crops and teff also in late July. However, the effort has failed due to severe moisture stress. Therefore, production from both irrigation and rain fed agriculture is a total failure.

In general, the terms of trade are very unfavorable for the pastoralists. It has deteriorated considerably and it is going to deteriorate further in the coming two – three months.

2.1.4 Human Health Conditions

There was no report of major outbreaks of human diseases at epidemic level in the region. Malaria prevalence was reported in all s visited. The report received from clinics, indicates the prevalence of water born disease and malnutrition problems aggravating. The malnutrition problem in Zone 2 and 1 reported to be sever. The water borne diseases were under treatment in each health institutions in Zone 3. Currently there was shortage of medicine and health personnel in most affected s reportedly. For instance, this problem was reported in Buremudayitu and Argoba s in Zone 3 and Telalak in Zone 5. In general, the health facilities in almost all s need to be strengthened with health staff and medicaments (for children and mothers in particular) at the earliest time possible. Currently due to the drought, most children are not taking milk and they need to be provided with supplementary food.

2.1.5 Food Security Prospect for the Year 2003

The failure of Sugum and Karema rains of 2002 significantly affected the major sources of income such as livestock and livestock sales and crop production for both pastoral and agro-pastoral population. Considerable loss of livestock in July/August reported from most s due to the failure of Sugum and poor karma rains. Currently pasture and water are very critical in almost all s. Except for little goat and camel milk, the production of cow milk is negligible.

The other source of income in the region is very limited and people are currently depending on relief food assistance. At the moment, due to shortage of pasture and water there is untimely in and out migration of livestock, mainly cattle. The availability of pasture in the bordering regions of Amhara, Oromiya and Tigray also reported to be inadequate due to the poor performance of the 2002 Meher rainfall.

The price of grains has increased considerably as compared to usual and same time last year. Traders bring the available grain in the market from neighboring s in Amhara and Oromiya regions. However, the supply of grains is very limited. On the other hand the price of livestock is very low compared to same time last year and the usual. The terms of trade are also very unfavorable for the pastoralists.

As a result of the above facts, the food security situation in the region has deteriorated significantly. It is also expected to deteriorate further because of the coming dry seasons. Therefore, a total of 130,725 MT of emergency relief food is likely required for 786,200 people. In addition to this, about 307,200 people are estimated as needing close monitoring. The details of estimated number o beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 9 below.

Table 9. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Afar

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirment in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grains	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Zone 1	112,748	82,752	195,500	112,300	29325	3079.13	102.64	32507
2	Zone 2	106,901	84,899	191,800	44,800	28,770	3020.85	100.70	31892
3	Zone 3	63,012	49,888	112,900	30,600	16,935	1778.18	59.27	18772
4	Zone 4	56,152	44,048	100,200	30,700	15030	1578.15	52.61	16661
5	Zone 5	112,446	73,354	185800	88,800	27870	2926.35	97.55	30894
Total		451,261	334,939	786,200	307,200	117,930	12382.65	412.77	130725

2.2 Somali Region

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	9
Projected rural population for mid 2003	3,312,989
Estimated needy Population in 2003	1,067,420
Needy Population as percent of rural population	32%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	127,747

2.2.1 Weather Conditions

The two main rainy seasons in Somali Region are Gu and Deyr. Most part of the region get rains in Gu (late March – late May) and Deyr seasons (mid October to November) while Shinile and highlands of Jijiga zones receive Gu and Karan rains from April to May and late July to early September respectively.

The Gu and Karan season rains in some parts of Jijiga Zone were below normal and near normal respectively, while in Shinile Zone the last two consecutive rainy seasons failed. The most affected s in Jijiga zone include Awbarre, Kebribeyah, Jijiga and Babile s.

Deyr season rains started one–three weeks late in Kelafo, Mustahil and Ferfer s of Gode, Bare and Dolo Bay s of Afdere zones. There was no or little rain in November in Harshin Woreda of Jijiga, Fik, Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferfer and East Emi s of Gode Zone. In the other part of the region, however, the rain started early and ceased on time.

In general the amount and distribution of the Deyr rains were poor in Korahe, Fik, most part of Gode and some part of Jijiga Zone (Harshin woreda) and pocket area of Dolo Ado woreda of Liben Zone and Deghamedo Woreda of Degehabour Zone.

2.2.2 Water, Pasture and livestock conditions

The main source of water for human and livestock consumption include Birkads, Rivers, hand –dug wells, ponds, and shallow wells and bore holes. The water condition of the region in most Deyr receiving areas, except for some pocket areas that need immediate and medium intervention, is almost normal. It is believed to sustain the pastoralists and their livestock until the next rainy season. However, Shinile and parts of Jijiga, Korahe, Warder, Fik and Gode zones are currently facing critical shortage of water and emergency water intervention could be required. In Shinile Zone water trucking is already underway. Fik town, Hamero (Gassanges), Garbo town and Dehun (Bermil and Garrasely) are the most affected areas in terms of water shortage in Fik zone. The water shortage problem is also very sever in Korahe Zone particularly in Dobowein and Higlaley and Nagadweyn localities of Kebridehar s. Some areas in Jijiga, warder and Gode zones also reported to have faced critical water shortage earlier than normal.

Rains have improved pasture and browse resources in most areas of the region. Exceptions are Korahe and Fiks zones and the Karan dependent areas (shinile and Jijiga) where abnormal and massive livestock out - migration have already started. Already mass migrations have been reported within and outside Shinile Zone. Livestock from Afdem and Mieso reportedly concentrated in the mountainous areas like Afdaba, Asebot, Aydhidhi, Badhiwayn and cactus areas of Afdem. Livestock of Dambal, Shinile and Aysha s have migrated to the mountainous parts of Dambal (Jirri, Harawato, Lowenaje and Biyoade) and the ordering areas of Jijiga. The livestock of Erer Werda

have been driven to the foothills bordering with Oromiya. The cattle and camel from Harshin Woreda of Jijiga Zone have moved to the neighboring Degahbur and Aware s in search of pasture. Goats were driven to Somaliland (Baligubadley area) .In Korahe Zone, there have been abnormal early migration of livestock to traditional dry season grazing areas and to Carmale area of Gode and Denan's of Gode Zone.

The livestock physical condition and milk production reported to be poor in Shinile, Korahe, Fik and satisfactory in Jijiga and some part of Afder zones. Except Jijiga zone milk supply in the above noted areas has decreased significantly due to shortage of water and pasture.

In areas where the rains were favorable many cows and camels have conceived and expected to give birth after nine months and 12 months respectively.

Death of livestock due to shortage of water and pasture were seen only in Shinile zones. There were no reports of animal diseases at epidemic level, however, the common endemic and opportunistic diseases are prevailing.

2.2.3 Agricultural Activities and Production Prospects

The majority of the Somali Region population is pastoral with significant agropastoral groups, but overwhelmingly dependent on livestock production for their livelihoods. The main farming areas include Jijiga, some parts of Afder, Liban and Gode zones. They depend on rain, flood recession (Web, Genale, Wabe – Shebele and other rivers) and irrigation at small-scale level.

Although most parts of the Somali Region received average rainfall during the just-ended Deyr season, areas planted with the commonly grown food crops like maize and sorghum was minimal. Only little planting was carried out in the major riverine areas like Kelafo, East Imi, Mustahil, west Imi, Dolo Odo and Charati s due to inadequate moisture and absence of flood recessions. In the agropastoral areas of Kebridahar, Sheygosh, Doboweyn, Danan and Kelafo crops were affected by moisture stress due to early cessation and inadequacy of rains, as well as crop pests like stalk borers, aphids and birds. In Jijiga Zone, which is predominantly crop-dependent, the main crop such as sorghum performed poorly, while the maize crop failed, with the worst affected s being Babile and parts of Awbare. Overall, the prospect for crop production in Somali region looks poor.

2.2.4 Human Health Conditions

Widespread occurrences of a contagious diarrhea (bloody and watery) reported from all the Zones in the region. The worst affected areas include Gashamo Woreda of Degahbour Zone, Awbare and Kebribeyah s of Jijiga zone, Korahe zone, Fik zone, Filtu Woreda and Afder.

Furthermore, there is a high level of malnutrition, vitamin A deficiency and other micronutrient deficiencies in children, pregnant and breast-feeding mothers in Afdem and Meiso s of Shinile zone and Kelafo woreda of Gode zone. High prevalence of diseases associated with poor hygiene and lack of clean water were reported particularly in Shinile and Jijiga zone. Endemic diseases like Malaria, upper respiratory infections, whooping cough and TB, all related to poor hygiene and in some case to malnutrition are widespread in the Region.

In the worst drought affected s the existing drought-related health problems are exacerbated by the poor health and water services.

Therefore, immediate health and nutritional interventions, including supplementary feeding in the most affected areas are required. More specifically, provision of essential drugs and insecticide treated nets, disease prevention and epidemic control measures are required.

2.2.5 Food Security Prospects in 2003

Livestock and staple food prices remain relatively stable in most part of the Region. This is attributed to the improved livestock condition and relief distribution, which stabilized the market. However, in Shinile, Fik and parts of Degahbur and Jijiga zones prices of livestock were below average and terms of trade have been deteriorating. Prolonged livestock ban (by Gulf States), insignificant domestic demand and recent crackdown on illegal cross border trade with Somalia, are some of the factors that negatively affecting the food security situation in the Region. In Somali Region, where livestock trade is the backbone of the livelihood system, livestock market failure has serious consequences for food security.

In general, although the food security situation in most of the Deyr – receiving areas has shown an improvement, there is still a need for emergency interventions in some of these areas and in most of the Karan – dependent areas. In the affected areas the impact of the rains on the food security was minimal and both pasture and water shortages are severe. The situation is particularly serious in Shinile, Fik and parts of Gode and Korahe zones and hence needs immediate attention.

Therefore, a total of 1,067,420 people in the Region will be requiring relief assistance in 2003 and another 311,710 people need close monitoring. The details of estimated number of beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 10 below.

Table 10. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Somali region.

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grains	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Afder	51168	44,832	96000	24,200	8640	309	10	8959
2	Degehabur	26502	20398	46900	18100	3920	142	5	4066
3	Fik	110799	88541	199340	45210	17941	1884	63	19887
4	Gode	53732	44868	98600	36000	8118	208	7	8333
5	Jijiga	112985	102355	215340	72600	28041	1525	51	29617
6	Korahe	25500	18670	44170	36000	2650	0.00	0.00	2650
7	Liben	27166	23634	50800	10000	4572	0	0.00	4572
8	Shinile	152327	131903	284230	52600	42,635	4477	149	47,260
9	Warder	18044	13996	32040	17000	2403	0.00	0.00	2403
Total		578223	489,197	1067420	311,710	118,919	8544	285	127,747

2.3 Borena and Guji Zones (Oromiya Region)

BASIC FACTS	
Number of zones.....	2
Number of s (7 in Guji Zone and 8 in Borena Zone).....	15
Projected rural population for mid 2003 in both zones.....	1,625,881
Estimated needy Population in both zones in 2003	23,400
Needy Population as percent of rural population	1.4%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	2175

2.3.1 Weather Conditions

The former Borena Zone is divided to two zones namely Burji and Borena. Guji zone consist of seven s namely Wadera, Adolla, Shakiso, Bore, Uraga, Liben and Kercha while Borena Zone divided into 8 s namely Yabello, Moyalle, Dirre Teltele, Arero, Gelana, Abaya and Bulle Hora (H/mariam).

The main rainy seasons in Borena and Gujii zones are Gena (mid march to may) and Hagaya (2nd week of September to end of November). The on-set of Hagaya rain was early by 2 weeks and late in some pocket areas of Arrero and Moyale s of Borena Zone and ceased earlier in most part of the zones. Dry spell was observed in Gujii Zone for one week in September and 2 weeks in December. The overall performance of Hagaya rain was normal in most palces. However, the amount and spatioal distribution of rains were low and uneven in Abaya, Gelana Mega and Moyale s of Borena Zone.

2.3.2 Water Pasture and Livestock Conditions

The main source of water in Gujii and Borena zones are rivers, ponds, hand-dug wells, hand pumps, cisterns and traditional Elas. The existence of good rain provides sufficient water for human and livestock consumption until the next rainy season.

The early on-set of Hagaya rain in Gujii Zone created favorable situation for replenishment of pasture and browses. The situation was also reported to be more or less similar in Borena. The rain improved pastures and browses significantly. However in some areas bush encroachment prohibits the ease access of grazing land.

The improvement of water and pasture positively influence the performance of livestock, herd size and their products. Disease outbreaks were not observed across the zones. The common endemic diseases were reported and vaccination was given in Borena zone against FMD diseases.

2.3.3 Agricultural activities and Crop production prospects

The major type of crop grown in these two zones is maize. In most part of the two zones crops were at maturing and harvesting stage. In peredominantly crop deendant part of Borena Zone (Gelana and Abaya s), however, major crop losses were experienced due to early cessassion of rain at the critical flowering stage of Teff and Maize. There was no major pest or disease problem reported except ball worm infestation on maize in some areas of Borena Zone

2.3.4 Human Health Conditions

There was no report of human disease out break at epidemic level but the prevalence of malaria was severe and intervention is still going on.

2.3.5 Food security prospects

The current food situation is normal and is believed to be self-sufficient mainly in the pastoral area of the two zones. The market condition benefits livestock producer, except in some pocket areas where the dominant consumer is Kenya. In addition to this different food and income sources and other possible coping mechanisms are as usual. In predominantly crop dependant area of Borena Zone (Gelana and Abaya Woreda), however, major crop loss were experienced due to early cessation of the rain.

As a result of the above facts 23,400 people in Borena Zone are in need of relief food aid and 21,600 people in both zones require close monitoring in the year 2003. The details of estimated number o beneficiaries and the food requirement are provided in table 11 below.

Table 11. Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement for 2003 in Borena and Guji zones

No	Zone	Population Needing				Food Aid Requirement in MT			
		Food Assistance			Close Monitoring	Grain	Famix	Oil	Total
		Male	Female	Total					
1	Borena	11934	11466	23,400	11,300	1962	206	7	2175
2	Guji	0	0	0	10,300	0	0	0	0
Total		11934	11466	23400	21600	1962	206	7	2175

2.4 Bale Zone (Oromiya Region)

BASIC FACTS	
Number of woredas.....	18
Projected rural population for mid 2003	1,480,980
Estimated needy Population in 2003	145,060
Needy Population as percent of rural population	10%
Food aid requirement (MT).....	11,523

2.4.1 Weather Conditions

The Meher rain normally starts in mid-June and continues up to second week of September in mid and high land areas of Adoba, Dodota, Agarffa and Sinana s of the zone. In the remaining mid and high land areas of Golocha, Gura Damole, Mena Angetu, Meda Wolabu, Goba and Gasera areas, it usually starts in mid August and extends up to first week of November. The low land s of the zone such as Sewena, Rayitu, Beltu and Goro s and the low land areas of Ginir, Gura Damole, Meda Wolabu, Gololcha, Gasera and Mena Angetu receive Meher rains starting from first week of September up to end of November.

The on set of the 2000 Meher rains was in general early in most parts of the zone. The distribution and amount of the rain in the lowland s were favorable and much better compared to previous years'. On the other hand it was insufficient, erratic and torrential (in some places) in the mid and highland areas of Ginir, Goro, Golocha and Menta Angetu. The withdrawal was early in the mid land areas of Gosera. Long dry spells, which caused considerable damages to crops at germination and flowering stages, were also reported in Sinana, Gasera aand Goro s.

2.4.2 Water, Pasture and Livestock Conditions

Following the good Meher rains all water sources such as ponds, shallow wells and earth dams were sufficiently replenished water, which is believed to be adequate until the next rainy season. The early on-set of Meher rain in mid and lowland s of the zone also created favorable condition for the full regeneration of pasture.

As a result the physical condition of livestock and the milk production have shown significant improvements in most s of the zone. The herd size was also increasing as compared to the last seven years. Livestock and livestock product sales form the major sources of income in the lowland s such as Rayitu, Beltu, Sewena, Goro, Ginir, Gura Damale, Meda Wolabu and Mana Angetu. There were no reports of unusual prevalence of herd movement and animal disease out break.

2.4.3 Agricultural Activities And Crop Production Prospects

The Meher season crop production contributes about 70-90% of the annual food supply in the mid and high land s. In the lowland s it forms only 30-40% of the income sources. Wheat, barley and teff are the major Meher crops in the highland and midland areas. In the lowland areas major crops include haricot bean, maize, sorghum and teff. The 2002 crops however, were severely affected at the germination and flowering stages due to moisture stress particularly in the mid and highland areas of the zone. It was reported that the wheat fields, in Sinana Woreda were plowed under at the stage flowering due to long dry spells.

2.2.4 Human Health Conditions

There was no report of unusual disease outbreak and alarming malnutrition problem reported from visited s. But cases of night blindness reported on less than ten years old children at Rayitu, Sewena, and lowlands of Ginir, Goro, Gura Damole, and Meda Wolabu. According to the Woreda report 2 out of 10 children were reported to have the problem and the case was reported to be due to lack of balanced diet.

2.2.5 Food Security Prospects for 2003

The main source of income in the mid and high land s is crop production. The performance of crop this year, reported to be very poor from last year specifically in midland s of Sinana, Gasera, Goba and midland areas of Gololcha, Ginir and Gura Damole. Normally the midland, areas of Bale Zone is highly productive where significant number of Private investors and state farms do mechanistized farming.

In the lowland s, the main income sources are livestock and livestock product sales. Due to the favorable rains during the season (Sep-Nov/2003) pasture and water supplies have shown significant improvement. The livestock Physical condition and milk availability have also improved as well. However, despite the current favourable condition, the majority of the people still remain destitute as a result of the cumulative effect over the last years' drought and the failure of 2002 Belg rainfall.

Most people have lost their asset and are unable to meet their food requirement. In addition to this, the agro-pastoralists are unlikely to benefit from the favorable opportunities as most of them didn't plant their fields with short maturing crops due to lack of seeds.

The market condition this year also indicates shortage of food supply and price of food grain has shown 58% increase compared to last year this time. The increase in price of staple food (maize) report to be unusual at this time of the season happened to be due to Belg crop (2002) failure. Regarding the supply of food grain, it was reported that it is less specifically in the markets of Ginner, Goro, Gololcha, Gasera, Gura Damole Meda Wolabu and Mena Angetu s. Supply of livestock to the market was minimal and the price of livestock has also shown little improvement. The average price of a goat is Birr 75.00 and if lowland needs to buy one quintal of maize, then he has to sell almost two Goats.

Therefore, due to the above noted problem, a total number of 145,060(73426 male and 71,634 female) people are estimated to require relief assistance. In addition 36,500 people require close monitoring.

2.3 South Omo Zone, (SNNP)

BASIC FACTS	
Number of woredas.....	6
Projected rural population for mid 2003	386,493
Estimated needy Population in 2003	0
Needy Population as percent of rural population	0
Food aid requirement (MT).....	0

2.5.1 Weather Conditions

The onset of short rainy season (*late September- early November*) was timely. The amount and distribution of the rain was normal throughout the zone.

2.5.2 Water, Pasture and Livestock Conditions.

The main sources of water in the Zone are rivers, ponds, cistern and bore holes. Water availability is adequate and expected to sustain both human and livestock satisfactorily until the next rainy season.

The overall pasture and browse condition are sufficient and expected to take the livestock until the next rainy season. Ample supply of pasture has been observed in most parts of the zone and most of the usually dry seasons grazing areas are not yet even touched.

The livestock condition is good across the zone with normal milk, butter and meat production. The milk supply to the market was reported to be normal. No epidemic disease outbreaks were reported across the zone. But prevalence of endemic diseases was reported. According to the respondents vaccination for 40,000 goats was on process.

2.5.3 Agricultural Activities and Crop Production prospects.

Kuraz Woreda obtains 15% of its annual income from the recession agriculture along the *Omo* and *Kibish* river. The very poor rains of *Meher* 2002 in southern highland part of Ethiopia have not provided adequate water to enable floods for recession agriculture in the woreda. Therefore, farming activity for 2002 was reduced from 5000 to 300 *hectares*.

The 20% of income for *Hamer* Woreda is obtained from rain fed and recession agriculture. Some of the *Meher* dependant PAs of the woreda receives below normal rain and production loss was reported. The amount of production loss couldn't be figured out by the woreda agriculture expertise. *Bena Tsemay* Woreda receives 30% of its income from crop production. Data about the last year production was not obtained from the Woreda, but production of last year was reported as normal.

As opposed to other s *Gazer* is dominantly crop dependant and it forms 70% of the annual food supply. Although the impact of poorly performing *Meher* rain influences *Gazer* Woreda, farmers were benefited from the erratic rain through planting root crops, like potato. The crop production of 2001 was prosperous and farmers were able to sell their stored crop with good price. Even though the 6 low land PAs of *Gazer* Woreda received below normal rain of *Gu* season they are now getting good rain and the problem of pasture and water is solved.

2.5.4 Human Health Conditions

There is no outbreak disease in the zone. Report from health stations indicates that no disease was observed at epidemic level.

2.5.5 Food security prospect for January- July 2003

The food security situation in the zone reported to be good and thus, at present there is no need for relief intervention. But some pockets area in the zone need close monitoring.

Annex 1: Affected Population and Food Assistance Requirements in 2003

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
Afar	Total		786,200	307,200	117930	12382.65	412.76	130725
	Zone 1		195,500	112,300	29325	3079.13	102.64	32507
		Afambo	11,100	4,200	1665	174.83	5.83	1846
		Assaiyta	33,000	13,000	4950	519.75	17.33	5487
		Chifra	48,700	25,000	7305	767.03	25.57	8098
		Dubti	41,700	25,300	6255	656.78	21.89	6934
		Elidaar	24,800	15,800	3720	390.60	13.02	4124
		Mile	36,200	29,000	5430	570.15	19.01	6019
	Zone 2		191,800	44,800	28770	3020.85	100.70	31892
		Abala	16,900	4,600	2535	266.18	8.87	2810
		Afdera	13,000	4200	1950	204.75	6.83	2162
		Berhale	37,300	2,700	5595	587.48	19.58	6202
		Dalol	42,200	11,000	6330	664.65	22.16	7017
		Eirebti	39,600	9,600	5940	623.70	20.79	6584
		Kuneba	27,100	8,000	4065	426.83	14.23	4506
		Megale	15,700	4,700	2355	247.28	8.24	2611
	Zone 3		112,900	30,600	16935	1778.18	59.27	18772
		Amibara	21,300	8,000	3195	335.48	11.18	3542
		Argoba	12,800	0	1920	201.60	6.72	2128
		Awash F	9,600	5,700	1440	151.20	5.04	1596
		Bure Mod	38,200	11,400	5730	601.65	20.06	6352
		Dulecha	13,500	0	2025	212.63	7.09	2245
		Gewane	17,500	5,500	2625	275.63	9.19	2910
	Zone 4		100,200	30,700	15030	1578.15	52.61	16661
		Aura	14,000	3,700	2,100	220.50	7.35	2328
		Ewa	25,400	10,600	3810	400.05	13.34	4223
		Golina	12,800	2,200	1920	201.60	6.72	2128
		Teru	30,500	10,200	4575	480.38	16.01	5071
		Yalo	17,500	4,000	2625	275.63	9.19	2910
	Zone 5		185,800	88,800	27870	2926.35	97.55	30894
		Artuma	31,600	10,000	4740	497.70	16.59	5254
		Dewe	41,100	21,800	6165	647.33	21.58	6834
		Fursi	43,500	16,000	6525	685.13	22.84	7233
		Semu Robi	33,800	15,600	5070	532.35	17.75	5620
		Tealak	35,800	25,400	5370	563.85	18.80	5953
Amhara	Total		3,313,299	662,271	358,123	32480.91	1082.70	391,687
	N. Wollo		363,100	40,400	37155	2030.62	67.69	39253
		Bugna	60,000	0	6188	0.00	0.00	6188
		Delanta	59,700	0	6336	0.00	0.00	6336
		Gidina	28,200	4,000	3018	0.00	0.00	3018
		Gubalafto	41,100	7,900	4029	423.05	14.10	4466
		Habru	65,100	13,000	6640	697.22	23.24	7361
		Kobo	40,700	2,000	4163	437.06	14.57	4614
		Meket	46,200	13,500	4508	473.29	15.78	4997
		Wadla	22,100	0	2274	0.00	0.00	2274
	Oromiya		202,700	32,840	23,527	1941.35	64.71	25,533
		Artuma F	36,800	8,500	4154	436.16	14.54	4605
		Bati	60,800	8,440	7034	738.52	24.62	7797
		Dawa Chefa	45,000	7,600	5,038	0.00	0.00	5,038
		Jile Timuga	60,100	8,300	7302	766.68	25.56	8094

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitorin g	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	S.Wollo		927,440	204,711	102065	9476.70	315.89	111858
		Ambasel	41,200	6,200	4049	425.09	14.17	4488
		Debre Sina	77,500	11,680	8439	886.04	29.53	9354
		Dessie Zuria	106,500	8,600	11787	1237.64	41.25	13066
		Kalu	106,800	20,400	12619	1324.98	44.17	13988
		Kelala	67,500	12,700	6450	677.25	22.58	7150
		Kutaber	28,800	13,000	2820	0.00	0.00	2820
		Legambo	51,400	24,800	5466	573.93	19.13	6059
		Mekdela	51,800	16,100	5439	571.10	19.04	6029
		Sayint	94,700	0	12012	1261.30	42.04	13316
		Tehuledere	37,100	0	4011	0.00	0.00	4011
		Tenta	47,900	12,300	4311	452.66	15.09	4779
		Wegde	42,920	21,800	5006	525.64	17.52	5549
		Werebabo	63,300	15,000	7787	817.58	27.25	8631
		Woreillu	57,200	18,890	5859	92.33	3.08	5955
		Albuko	22,420	9,540	2354	247.18	8.24	2610
		Jama	30,400	13,701	3657	383.99	12.80	4054
Amhara	E.Gojjam		212,859	33,000	23553	2236.20	74.54	25864
		Degen	359	0	65	6.79	0.23	72
		Enarg	26,500	3,700	3368	326.03	10.87	3704
		Enbse Sar	92,600	2,700	10641	1088.33	36.28	11766
		Gonchasiso	37,700	20,800	3932	326.97	10.90	4269
		Shebel	55,700	5,800	5549	488.09	16.27	6053
	N.Gonde		459,000	57,170	44090	4578.40	152.61	48821
		Addi Arkay	59,700	0	5618	589.84	19.66	6227
		Beyeda	97,400	0	10108	1061.35	35.38	11205
		Dabat	20,000	3,300	1935	203.18	6.77	2145
		Debark	30,100	9,170	2894	303.82	10.13	3207
		E/Belesa	66,900	0	6179	648.74	21.62	6849
		Gonder Z	10,800	2,500	486	0.00	0.00	486
		Janamora	70,000	17,200	7350	771.75	25.73	8147
		W/Belesa	37,100	12,400	3611	379.18	12.64	4003
		Wogera	67,000	12,600	5910	620.55	20.69	6551
	N.Shewa		278,200	88,000	30209	3028.25	100.94	33338
		Angolana	12,200	0	1134	0.00	0.00	1134
		Ankober	29,900	5,000	3330	349.65	11.66	3691
		Antsokiya	7,500	5,000	810	85.05	2.84	898
		Asagirt	5,000	2,000	608	63.79	2.13	673
		Basona	3,100	6,900	234	0.00	0.00	234
		Berehet	19,500	5,000	2408	252.79	8.43	2669
		Efratagidi	8,000	2,900	833	87.41	2.91	923
		Ensaro W	6,000	2,000	630	66.15	2.21	698
		Gera Kaya	35,000	10,000	3699	388.40	12.95	4100
		Gishe Rabel	18,000	5,000	2043	214.52	7.15	2265
		H/mariam	5,000	5,000	518	54.34	1.81	574
		Kewet	17,800	2,000	1908	200.34	6.68	2115
		Lalomama	22,000	4,000	2160	226.80	7.56	2394
		Merhabata	35,000	9,000	3870	406.35	13.55	4290
		M/ Worem	19,000	6,000	2070	217.35	7.25	2295

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitorin g	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
		Minjar	19,200	5,000	2336	245.23	8.17	2589
		Mojana W	6,000	2,000	540	56.70	1.89	599
		Moret Jiru	0	7,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Tarmaber	10,000	4,000	1080	113.40	3.78	1197
Amhara								
	S.Gonder		666,400	181,550	72921	7468.34	248.94	80638
		Ebnat	143,300	37,000	17090	1740.22	58.01	18888
		Este	51,200	26,700	4733	406.82	13.56	5153
		Farta	35,300	15,700	2967	267.44	8.91	3243
		Fogera	10,000	11,250	900	94.50	3.15	998
		Lay Gayint	131,100	23,200	14513	1523.81	50.79	16087
		Libo Kemkem	62,500	17,600	6413	673.31	22.44	7108
		Simada	158,800	34,900	17757	1864.49	62.15	19684
		Tach Gayint	74,200	15,200	8550	897.75	29.93	9478
	W.Gojjam	Sekela	0	6,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
	Waghamra		193,500	18,600	22786	1721.06	57.37	24564
		Dahna	64,000	0	6395	0.00	0.00	6395
		Sekota	78,800	10,400	9547	1002.39	33.41	10582
		Ziquala	50,700	8,200	6845	718.67	23.96	7587
	Awi	Jari	10,100	-	1,818	-	-	1,818
Dire Dawa	Total	Dire Dawa	73,500	25,000	11025	1157.63	38.59	12221
Gambela	Total		58,361	11200	7235	759.67	22.29	8017
	Zone 1		27,703	4500	3967	416.49	10.85	4394
		Akobo	9,292	0	1673	175.62	5.85	1854
		Gambela	4,000	1,500	420	44.10	1.47	466
		Itang	8,411	1,000	1244	130.62	1.32	1376
		Jikwo	6,000	2,000	630	66.15	2.21	698
	Zone 2		30,658	6,700	3268	343.19	11.44	3623
		Ababo	7,000	2,000	735	77.18	2.57	815
		Dimma	10,000	2,000	1050	110.25	3.68	1164
		Godere	1658	0	298	31.34	1.04	331
		Goge	5,000	1,200	450	47.25	1.58	499
		Jor	7,000	1,500	735	77.18	2.57	815
Harar	Total	Harari	20,000	17,965	2003	210.29	7.01	2220
Oromia	Total		3,110,860	1,039,200	367933	38151.15	1269.14	407353
	Arsi		452,500	134,200	53963	5666.13	186.31	59816
		Lode Hitosa	2,800	700	336	35.28	1.18	372
		Amigna	14,200	3,500	1704	178.92	5.96	1889
		Aseko	22,400	9,400	2688	282.24	9.41	2980
		Chole	6,000	5,900	720	75.60	2.52	798
		Dodota Sire	59,700	26,000	8060	846.25	28.21	8934
		Gedeb	6,100	7,200	732	76.86	0.00	809
		Gololcha	59,500	6,600	5178	543.70	18.12	5740
		Hitosa	14,400	14,300	1944	204.12	6.80	2155
		Jeju	14,000	1,000	1890	198.45	6.62	2095
		Limuna Bilbilo	30,100	18,200	3612	379.26	12.64	4004

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
		Merti	34,700	13,000	4268	448.15	14.94	4731
		Munessa	6,700	0	804	84.42	2.81	891
		Robe	16,600	7,200	1992	209.16	6.97	2208
		Seru	31,800	2,900	2862	300.51	10.02	3173
		Shirka	23,700	1,300	2844	298.62	9.95	3153
		Sude	32,300	0	3876	406.98	13.57	4297
		Tena	12,900	0	1548	162.54	5.42	1716
		Tiyo	4,700	900	564	59.22	1.97	625
		Zeway Dugda	59,900	16,100	8342	875.86	29.20	9247
	Bale		145,060	36,500	10421	1066.61	35.55	11523
		Agarfa	2,000	500	150	0.00	0.00	150
		Beltu	20,000	5,000	900	94.50	3.15	998
		Berber	6,360	2,000	401	42.15	1.40	445
		Gasera	1,500	500	113	0.00	0.00	113
		Ginir	11,000	3,000	825	86.63	2.89	915
		Gololcha	5,200	2,000	337	35.37	1.18	373
		Goro	10,000	5,000	750	78.75	2.63	831
		Gura Domale	4,000	1,500	300	31.50	1.05	333
		M/Angetu	23,000	2,000	1995	209.48	6.98	2211
		M/Wolabu	13,000	5,000	975	102.38	3.41	1081
		Raytu	28,000	5,000	2100	220.50	7.35	2328
		Sewena	21,000	5,000	1575	165.38	5.51	1746
Oromia								
	Borena		23,400	21,600	1962	206	7	2157
		Abaya	9,600	4,000	720	75.60	2.52	798
		Adolana Wadera	0	3800	0	0	0	0
		Gelana Total	13,800	6,800	1242	130.41	4.35	1377
		Liben	0	6,500				
		Moyale	0	5,00	0	0	0	0
	E.Harag		858,000	143,500	98,717	10365.32	345.51	109428
		Babile	60,600	2,100	7,272	763.56	25.45	8061
		Bedeno	44,700	13,000	3963	416.10	13.87	4393
		Deder	43,500	20,300	4610	484.01	16.13	5110
		Fedis	110,600	16,800	14,465	1518.87	50.63	16035
		Girawa	47,800	9,400	5209	546.96	18.23	5774
		Golo-Oda	55,600	5,100	7506	788.13	26.27	8320
		Goro Gutu	50,500	7,500	5604	588.44	19.61	6212
		Gursum	75,000	3,000	8995	944.46	31.48	9971
		Haro Maya	42,300	20,800	4537	476.34	15.88	5029
		Jarso	45,100	8,000	4576	480.47	16.02	5072
		Kersa	50,400	6,600	5913	620.90	20.70	6555
		Kombolcha	44,300	1,500	4652	488.41	16.28	5156
		Kurfachole	39,500	5,200	3752	393.99	13.13	4159
		Melkabelo	38,400	7,000	4454	467.63	15.59	4937
		Meta	57,700	11,500	6190	649.96	21.67	6862
		Meyu	52,000	5,700	7020	737.10	24.57	7782

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	E.Shew		313,700	77,100	32067	3241.04	108.03	35416
		A/Jida Kombo	48,800	0	5478	575.19	19.17	6072
		Adaa Liben	38,800	0	4242	445.41	14.85	4702
		Adama	42,300	35,000	4605	483.53	16.12	5105
		Arssi Negele	7,500	7,500	675	70.88	2.36	748
		Bosete	49,400	20,200	4896	451.08	15.04	5362
		Dugdā Bora	48,000	0	5370	563.85	18.80	5953
		Fentale	56,400	0	5076	532.98	17.77	5627
		Shahsemene	21,400	0	1626	107.73	3.59	1737
		Siro	1,100	14,400	99	10.40	0.35	110
Oromia								
	E.Wellega		63,200	319,400	4716	189.00	6.30	4911
		Abay Chomen	0	400	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Abe Dangor	0	3,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Amuru	0	2,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Diga	0	14,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Gida KIRAMU	0	32,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Guduru	20,000	10,000	1800	189.00	6.30	1995
		Guto Wayu	1,600	50,000	120	0.00	0.00	120
		Ibantu	0	13,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Jardega Jarte	0	10,800	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Jima Arjo	0	20,100	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Jimma Horo	0	51,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Jimma Rare	0	16,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Nunu Kumba	20,000	12,500	1500	0.00	0.00	1500
		Sasiga	0	25,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Sibu Sire	0	46,800	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Wama Boneya	21,600	12,600	1296	0.00	0.00	1296
	Illubabor		0	13,700	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Algae Sachi	0	7,900	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Dedesa	0	4,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Gechi	0	1,800	0	0.00	0.00	0
	Jima		0	35,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Kersa	0	1,500	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Limmu Kosa	0	5,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Omonada	0	5,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Sokoru	0	15,500	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Tiro Afeta	0	8,000	0	0.00	0.00	0

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	N.Shewa		197,300	179,800	18,819	1,953.95	65.13	20,838
		Abichuna Gne	2,000	1,100	210	0.00	0.00	210
		Degem	6,300	14,300	729	76.55	2.55	808
		Dera	48,900	26,300	4401	462.11	15.40	4879
		Gerar Jarso	16,100	19,200	1449	152.15	5.07	1606
		Hidabu Abote	14,800	1,400	1332	139.86	4.66	1477
		Kembebit	14,800	25,300	1554	163.17	5.44	1723
		Kuyu	29,500	7,400	2655	278.78	9.29	2943
		Muluna Sululta	0	11,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Wara Jarso	29,000	28,800	2610	274.05	9.14	2893
		Wuch/ Jido	21,600	41,000	2592	272.16	9.07	2873
		Yaya G/D .Lib	14,300	3,800	1287	135.14	4.50	1427
	N.w.shewa		97,500	68,800	9670	1015.32	33.84	10719
		Ada Berga	15,800	41,800	1091	114.57	3.82	1210
		Gendeberet	51,200	22,000	5376	564.48	18.82	5959
		Meta Robe	30,500	5,000	3203	336.26	11.21	3550
	S.W.Shew		5,200	1,600	444	46.60	1.55	492
		Kersa Kondaltit	5,200	1,600	444	46.60	1.55	492
	W.Haraghe		896,100	0	134417	14113.73	470.46	149001
		Anchara	52,600	0	7890	828.45	27.62	8746
		Boke	74,000	0	11100	1165.50	38.85	12304
		Chiro	138,600	0	20790	2182.95	72.77	23046
		Daro Labo	81,500	0	12225	1283.63	42.79	13551
		Doba	64,400	0	9660	1014.30	33.81	10708
		Guba Koricha	90,900	0	13637	1431.83	47.73	15116
		Habro	89,900	0	13485	1415.93	47.20	14948
		Kunni	74,400	0	11160	1171.80	39.06	12371
		Mesela	64,400	0	9660	1014.30	33.81	10708
		Mieso	112,600	0	16890	1773.45	59.12	18723
		Tullo	52,800	0	7920	831.60	27.72	8779
SNNPR			1,114,652	471,780	105722	10669.47	355.65	116747
	Bench Maji		1,372	22,800	247	25.93	0.86	274
		Maji	1,372	0	247	25.93	0.86	274
		Maji Minet	0	13,800	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Surma	0	9,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
	Dawro		480	35,900	43	0.00	0.00	43
		Gena Bosa	0	12,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Loma	0	21,800	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Mareka	0	1,900	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Tocha	480	0	43	0.00	0.00	43
	Gedeo		23,300	14,000	1748	183.49	6.12	1937
		Kochere	10,000	8,000	750	78.75	2.63	831
		Wonago	12,000	6,000	900	94.50	3.15	998
		Yergachefe	1,300	0	98	10.24	0.34	108

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	Gamu Gofa		210,000	94,000	22050	2116.80	70.56	24237
		Arbaminch	15,000	5,000	1575	165.38	5.51	1746
		Bonke	18,000	7,000	1890	198.45	6.62	2095
		Boreda	20,000	8,000	2100	220.50	7.35	2328
		Chencha	3,000	3,000	315	0.00	0.00	315
		Daramalo	10,000	10,000	1050	0.00	0.00	1050
		Dita	5,000	5,000	525	0.00	0.00	525
		Goffa	15,000	10,000	1575	165.38	5.51	1746
		Kemba	22,000	10,000	2310	242.55	8.09	2561
		Kucha	26,000	10,000	2730	286.65	9.56	3026
		Mirab Abaya	40,000	13,600	4200	441.00	14.70	4656
		Ubadebretseh	18,000	6,000	1890	198.45	6.62	2095
		Zala	18,000	6,400	1890	198.45	6.62	2095
SNNPR								
	Gurage		56,500	33,500	6564	689.22	22.97	7276
		Abeshige	0	2,500	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Checha	0	3,200	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Mareko	26,800	12,600	3090	324.45	10.82	3425
		Meskan	20,500	11,900	2370	248.85	8.30	2627
		Sodo Zuria	9,200	3,300	1104	115.92	3.86	1224
	Hadya		60,900	14,300	5468	574.09	19.14	6061
		Badewacho	30,000	6,300	3150	330.75	11.03	3492
		Duna	10,300	3,000	773	81.11	2.70	856
		Gide	8,700	2,000	653	68.51	2.28	723
		Misha	6,900	0	518	54.34	1.81	574
		Shashego	0	3,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Soro	5,000	0	375	39.38	1.31	416
	Kefa		0	3,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Decha	0	3,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
	KT		48,000	18,000	3600	378.00	12.60	3991
		Angacha	10,000	4,000	750	78.75	2.63	831
		Kachabira	10,000	4,000	750	78.75	2.63	831
		Kededa Gamela	12,000	5,000	900	94.50	3.15	998
		Omosheleko	16,000	5,000	1200	126.00	4.20	1330
	Sidama		153,000	52,300	11475	976.5	32.55	12482
		Aleta Wondo	32,000	10,000	2400	252.00	8.40	2660
		Aroresa	8,000	4,000	600	0.00	0.00	600
		Awassa	12,000	5,000	900	94.50	3.15	998
		Bensa	13,000	5,000	975	0.00	0.00	975
		Borecha	38,000	15,000	2850	299.25	9.98	3159
		Dale	30,000	9,400	2250	236.25	7.88	2494
		Dara	12,000	3,500	900	94.50	3.15	998
		Shebedeno	8,000	400	600	0.00	0.00	600

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	Silti		116,800	31,400	12786	1342.53	44.75	14173
		Dalocha	35,400	10,400	3888	408.24	13.61	4310
		Lanfero	38,000	11,000	3960	415.80	13.86	4390
		Sankura	18,000	8,000	2040	214.20	7.14	2261
		Silti	25,400	2,000	2898	304.29	10.14	3212
SNNPR								
	Sp.		153,300	82,580	13347	1401.44	46.71	14795
		Alaba	40,000	10,000	3600	378.00	12.60	3991
		Amaro	30,000	5,000	2250	236.25	7.88	2494
		Burji	0	5,000	0	0.00	0.00	0
		Derashe	9,000	2,280	810	85.05	2.84	898
		Konso	74,300	60,300	6687	702.14	23.40	7413
	Wolayita		291,000	70,000	28395	2981.48	99.38	31476
		Boloso Sore	40,000	20,000	3000	315.00	10.50	3326
		Damot Gale	31,000	10,000	3225	338.63	11.29	3575
		Damot Woyde	60,000	5,000	6525	685.13	22.84	7233
		Humbo	65,000	5,000	6900	724.50	24.15	7649
		Kindo Koisha	55,000	10,000	5745	603.23	20.11	6368
		Offa	20,000	10,000	1500	157.50	5.25	1663
		Sodo Zuria	20,000	10,000	1500	157.50	5.25	1663
Somale			1,067,420	311,710	118910	8544	285	127748
	Afder		96,000	24,200	8640	309	10	8959
		Alekere	9,000	3000	810	0.00	0.00	810
		Bure	10,000	3,000	900	0.00	0.00	900
		Chereti	4,300	0	387	0.00	0.00	387
		Dolo Bay	10,500	3,000	945	0.00	0.00	945
		Gorobokok	10,500	4,200	945	0.00	0.00	945
		Guradamol	14,000	4,000	1260	0.00	0.00	1260
		Hargelle	5,000	4,000	450	0.00	0.00	450
		Mierab Emi	32,700	3,000	2943	309	10	3262
	Degehabur		46,900	18,100	3920	142	5	4066
		Aware	16,400	5000	1476	0.00	0.00	1476
		Degehabur	10,900	4000	818	0.00	0.00	818
		Degehame	15,000	6100	1350	142	5	1496
		Gashamo	4600	3000	276	0	0.00	276
	Fik		199,340	45,210	17,941	1884	63	19887
		Dhun	16,940	9000	1525	160	5	1,690
		Fik	67,270	14000	6054	636	21	6711
		Gerbo	15,950	8210	1436	151	5	1591
		Hamero	27,380	14,000	2,464	259	9	2732
		Legehida	23,600	0	2124	223	7	2354
		Muyumulu	13,600	0	1224	129	4	1357
		Segeg	13,000	0	1170	123	4	1297
		Selehat	21600	0	1944	204	7	2155

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	Gode		98,600	36,000	8118	208	7	8333
		Adadale	3000	3000	180	0	0	180
		Denan	14,000	4000	1260	0.00	0.00	1260
		East Emi	21000	7000	1575	0.00	0.00	1575
		Fefer	9400	4000	495	0.00	0.00	495
		Gode	14,200	0	1,278	0.00	0.00	1,278
		Kelafo	22,000	10,000	1980	208	7	2195
		Mustahil	15,000	8000	1350	0.00	0.00	1350
	Jijjiga		215,340	72,600	28,041	1525	51	29617
		Awbere	52,420	28,400	7,863	826	28	8,716
		Babile	54,000	2,800	4,860	510	17	5,387
		Gursum	12,000	3,100	1,800	189.00	6.30	1,995
		Harshin	17,000	7,000	1530	0	0	1530
		Jijjiga	40,000	20,800	6,000	0.00	0.00	6,000
		Kebribeyah	39,920	10,500	5,988	0.00	0.00	5,988
	Korahe		44,170	36,000	2650	0.00	0.00	2650
		Debeweyn	13,110	8,000	787	0.00	0.00	787
		Kebedechar	17,720	13000	1063	0.00	0.00	1063
		Shekosh	6000	7000	360	0.00	0.00	360
		Shilabo	7340	8000	440	0.00	0.00	440
	Liben		50,800	10,000	4572	0.00	0.00	4572
		Dolo-Odo	16,000	1000	1440	0.00	0.00	1440
		Filtu	10,000	2000	900	0.00	0.00	900
		Hudet	5,500	5000	495	0.00	0.00	495
		Moyale	19,300	2000	1737	0.00	0.00	1737
	Shinile		284,230	52,600	42,635	4477	149	47260
		Afdem	48,000	10,000	7,200	756.00	25.20	7,981
		Ayshia	34,370	3,900	5,156	541.33	18.04	5,715
		Danbel	54,500	9,800	8,175	858.38	28.61	9,062
		Erer	54,730	7,100	8,210	862.00	28.73	9,100
		Meiso	32,000	17,600	4,800	504.00	16.80	5,321
		Shinile	60,630	4,200	9,095	954.92	31.83	10,081
	Warder		32,040	17,000	2403	0.00	0.00	2403
		Boh	5750	5,000	431	0.00	0.00	431
		Danot	5910	4000	443	0.00	0.00	443
		Geladin	12,650	3000	949	0.00	0.00	949
		Warder	7730	5000	580	0.00	0.00	580
Tigray	Total		1,831,600	300,300	240,348	24,000.48	800.02	265,148
	C Tigray		681,900	72,700	92,057	8,429.87	281.00	100,767
		Adiet Naedier	56,500	6,000	7,628	800.89	26.70	8,455
		Adawa	79,700	9,800	10,760	1,129.75	37.66	11,927
		Ahmferom	115,100	15,000	15,539	1,631.54	54.38	17,224
		D/Tembien	53,300	4,300	7,196	0.00	0.00	7,196
		K/Tembien	70,700	7,600	9,545	1,002.17	33.41	10,580
		Lay Maichew	33,900	0	4,577	0.00	0.00	4,577
		Mereb	79,500	5,900	10,733	1,126.91	37.56	11,897
		T/Abergele	50,600	4,000	6,831	717.26	23.91	7,572
		Tach Maichew	52,700	5,700	7,115	747.02	24.90	7,886
		Werie	89,900	14,400	12,137	1,274.33	42.48	13,453

Region	Zone		Population Needing		Food Requirement in MT			
			Assistance	Close Monitoring	Cereal	Famix	Oil	Total
	E.Tigray		497,200	106,400	67,109	7,046.39	234.88	74,390
		Atsebi	81,400	19,900	10,989	1,153.85	38.46	12,181
		G/Afeshom	75,000	20,000	10,125	1,063.13	35.44	11,224
		G/Mekeda	78,200	10,000	10,557	1,108.49	36.95	11,702
		Hawzien	80,900	16,600	10,922	1,146.76	38.23	12,106
		Irob	23,600	0	3,173	333.11	11.10	3,517
		Sasi	82,200	20,000	11,097	1,165.19	38.84	12,301
		Wukro	75,900	19,900	10,247	1,075.88	35.86	11,358
	S.Tigra		463,100	89,300	59,817	6,280.79	209.36	66,307
		Alagie	28,600	6,600	3,003	315.32	10.51	3,329
		Alamata	49,300	10,000	6,656	698.83	23.29	7,378
		Endamehoni	35,100	10,000	4,212	442.26	14.74	4,669
		Enderta	82,400	20,000	11,124	1,168.02	38.93	12,331
		H/Wajirat	72,400	15,000	9,774	1,026.27	34.21	10,834
		Ofla	43,900	7,000	4,610	484.00	16.13	5,110
		Raya	88,800	10,000	11,988	1,258.74	41.96	13,289
		S/Saharti	62,600	10,700	8,451	887.36	29.58	9,368
	W.Tigray		189,400	31,900	21,366	2,243.43	74.78	23,684
		A/Tsimbla	20,500	0	1,836	192.78	6.43	2,035
		L/Adiabo	27,800	0	3,336	350.28	11.68	3,698
		M/Zana	29,400	4,600	2,646	277.83	9.26	2,933
		T/Adiyabo	46,300	10,100	5,556	583.38	19.45	6,159
		T/Koraro	18,600	0	1,674	175.77	5.86	1,856
		Tselmti	46,800	17,200	6,318	663.39	22.11	7,004
	Beneshangul Gumz total		31,600	2900	2844	0	0	2844
	Asosa Total		25,400	1500	2286	0	0	2286
		Asosa Total	15,000	0	1350	0	0	1350
		Kurmuk Total	10,000	0	900	0	0	900
		Bambasi Total	400	0	36	0	0	36
		Menje	0	1500	0	0	0	0
	Kemashi Total		1400	0	1400	0	0	0
		Sirbaabay Total	1400	0	1400	0	0	0
	Sp.Woreda		6200	0	558	0	0	558
		MaoKomo total	6200	0	558	0	0	558