

FOOD SUPPLY PROSPECTS - 2009



Disaster Management and Food Security Sector (DMFSS)
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD)
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Glossary

Azmera	Rains from early March to early June (Tigray)
Belg	Short rainy season from February/March to June/July (National)
Birkads	cemented water reservoir
Chat	Mildly narcotic shrub grown as cash crop
Dega	Highlands (altitude>2500 meters)
Deyr	Short rains from October to November (Somali Region)
Ellas	Traditional deep wells
Enset	False Banana Plant
Gena	Belg season during February to May (Borena and Guji zones)
Gu	Main rains from March to June (Somali Region)
Haga	Dry season from mid July to end of September (Southern zone of of Somali)
Hagaya	Short rains from October to November (Borena/Bale)
Jilal	Long dry season from January to March (Somali Region)
Karan	Rains from mid-July to September in the Northern zones of Somali region (Jijiga and Shinile zones)
Karma	Main rains fro July to September (Afar)
Kolla	Lowlands (altitude <1500meters)
Meher/Kiremt	Main rainy season from June to September in crop dependent areas
Sugum	Short rains (not more than 5 days)that falls between March and April (Afar region)
Tsedia	Rains from mid June to end of September (Tigray)
Woina Dega	Midlands (altitude 1500 – 2500 meters)

Acronyms

BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
CARE	CARE - Ethiopia
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Plevro Pneumonia
DMFSS	Disaster Management and Food Security Sector
DPFSB	Disaster Prevention and Food Security Bureau
ERCS	Ethiopian Red Cross Society
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
LIU	Livelihood Integration Unit
MoARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoH	Ministry of Heath
NGOS	Non- Governmental Organizations
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
Reference year	The year in which the baseline data for HEA analysis is collected
SC-UK	Save the Children – United Kingdom
UN/OCHA	United Nation office for coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID -FEWsNet	United States Agency for International Development /Famine Early Warning System
WFP	World Food Program
WFP	World Food Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The poor performance of the seasonal rains (2008 *belg/gu* and *meher* rains) in some parts of the country coupled with soaring prices of staple food commodities led to a deterioration of the food security situation, particularly in north eastern and eastern parts of the country.

As a result, a total of 4,945,425 beneficiaries are estimated to require emergency food assistance in 2009. A total of 591,503 MT of food is required to address the needs of the estimated beneficiaries. The Government and humanitarian partners are urged to jointly mobilize timely and adequate response to alleviate a further deterioration of the situation.

Somali Region

The overall performance of the 2008 *deyr* rain in the seven *deyr*-receiving zones of the region was good in comparison with previous years. Exceptions are limited areas in Warder and Korahe zones where the amount of rain was inadequate. However, the *karan* rains in Jijiga and Shinille zones were poor, resulting in poor crop performance and inadequate water and pasture for livestock. In 2009, water and pasture shortage will be most acute in many areas of Shinille and Jijiga and some pocket areas of Korahe and Warder zones, particularly during the first two months of *jilal*, long dry season.

The main source of water in many areas of the region is underground, so boreholes need to be maintained properly to ensure availability of water, both for human and livestock consumption.

Drought induced shortage of water and pasture has resulted in significant numbers of livestock death in some areas of the region in previous seasons. This has caused reduction of calving, especially with cattle and sheep. Consequently, it seriously affected the supply of milk and milk products and the food security of the pastoralist population.

Prices of staple food commodities remain high throughout the region with declining livestock prices, especially for cattle and poor supply in the local markets. As a result of the above mentioned factors, a total of 1,550,143 people are likely to require emergency food assistance in 2009.

Amhara Region

The failure of *belg* rains in the first half of 2008, high food prices and limited labor opportunities significantly affected the poor and very poor households, which heavily depend on food purchases. 2008 *meher* rains were also below average particularly in the lowlands of the eastern zones of the region. These include lowlands of North Wello, South Wello, North Shoa and Wag Hamra zones. As a result, 995,095 people are estimated to require emergency food assistance in 2009.

SNNP Region

The *meher* rains in SNNPR were timely in onset and cessation, however, were heavier in extent and greater in terms of amount than in the normal year. As a result, crop production is expected to be better than 2007 and the reference year (2003-2004), despite losses in some areas due to the heavy rainfall. Exception is some coffee-dependent areas, which had poor harvest due to the effects of poor *belg* rains. Livestock conditions are normal, with no disease outbreaks, other than some pocket areas of South Omo zone. For the most part, food prices are decreasing when compared to prices in 2008. Livestock prices have also decreased from the level for same time last year. The poor coffee harvest and the effects of weather adversities have significantly affected livelihoods and food security situation in coffee-dependent areas/zones of the region.

In general, food security situation is expected to be stable in most areas. However, in some parts of the region the negative effects of last poor *belg* rains still remain. Because of this and some weather adversities during 2008 *meher* season, a total of 881,739 people are likely to require emergency food assistance, in the 2009.

Oromiya Region

The overall food security situation in Oromiya Region is rated as good. Exceptions are lowland areas of the region including Bale, East and West Hararghe, and Arsi zones where deteriorating food security situation was reported. In these areas, the current year production is expected to decline from that of 2007 and the reference year (2006-2007). This is attributed to inadequate land preparation and late planting due to poor *belg* rains, army worm infestation in May 2008, decreased use of fertilizer and early withdrawal of *meher* rains, while crops were at their flowering and grain filling stages. Weather adversities like torrential rain and over-flooding of rivers in some areas and price escalation of staple food further deteriorated the food security situation in the above noted areas. As a result, a total of 683,839 people are likely to require emergency relief assistance in 2009

Tigray Region

The food security situation in most parts of Eastern, Southern and South-eastern zones of Tigray Region has deteriorated considerably due to the poor performance of the *meher* season, increase in food prices, low demand for agricultural labour, reduction in livestock prices and deteriorating physical condition of livestock. The overall crop production prospect in 2008 was rated as poor compared to 2007 and the reference year (2005-2006). In almost all woredas of Eastern, South-eastern, Southern zones and Tanqua Abergele woreda and other pocket areas of Central Zone. On the other hand, the *meher* season performance in 2008 was relatively better for crop production and replenishment of pasture and water in Western and most parts of Central zones of the region. However, due to deteriorating food security situation particularly in Eastern, South-eastern and Southern zones of region, a total of 674,304 people are likely to require emergency relief assistance in the current year.

Afar Region

In Afar Region, livestock herds have been significantly depleted and weakened as a result of poor conditions in the preceding seasons and poor to below average Karma rains of 2008. This is expected to have a negative effect on the overall food security situation in the region in the current year. The poor performance of the *karma* rains has also caused significant damage to crops in some agro-pastoral areas of the region including Abaala wereda where significant yield reduction was reported. Because of the above noted challenges, 86,428 people in the region are likely to require emergency food assistance.

Beneshangul Gumuz

Incidents of internal conflict over scarce resources in parts of Assosa and Kemashi zones of the region from March to May 2008 seriously inhibited normal agricultural activities. Most farmers were unable to cultivate and plant their lands. The few that managed to do so did not have the chance to take care of their crops. As a result, crops were damaged by weeds or wild animals. This has now contributed to deteriorated food security situation in five woredas of the region, in which a total of 35,233 people are likely to require emergency relief food assistance in 2009.

Gambella

Due to significant harvest loss by floods along the banks of major rivers, localized wind and hailstorms, some communities in parts of the region are expected to encounter food shortages in 2009. As a result, a total of 31,000 people are likely to require emergency food assistance in the current year.

Dire Dawa

The poor *belg* and *meher* season rainfall in Dire Dawa in 2008 affected the overall crop production considerably, especially that of sorghum and maize. Crop production prospects this year are therefore, reported to be significantly low compared to the reference year, 2006 (EC1998/99). This is attributable to delays of *belg* rains during land preparation and planting of long cycle crops, occurrences of long dry spells, inadequate rains at reproductive and grain filling stages of crops, pest infestation, insufficient use of fertilizers and improved seeds, and repeated planting of crops such as maize and sorghum. In addition, a high price of staple foods has further exacerbated the food security situation. Because of these factors, 7,644 poor and very poor people are estimated to require emergency food in 2009.

Harari

In Harari Region, the income from crop and livestock sales was notably high when compared to the reference year, 2006, assisting most households to maximize their income and increase food purchases to fill their gaps without requiring external assistance. Despite the late onset, the seasonal rainfall was adequate in amount and distribution, with minor impact/effect on crop production.

Summary of Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement by Region

Region	Emergency	Population needing close monitoring	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
			Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Oromiya	683839	90436	62084	6519	1863	6208	76674
Amhara	995095	566904	91529	9611	2746	9153	113038
Tigray	674304	0	101146	10620	3034	10115	124915
Dire Dawa	7644	0	688	72	21	69	850
Harari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	881739	287803	70251	7376	2108	7025	86760
Afar	86428	0	7779	817	233	778	9606
Somali	1550143	0	139513	14649	4185	13951	172298
Gambella	31000	0	2790	293	84	279	3446
Benishangul	35233	0	3171	333	95	317	3916
Grand Total	4,945,425	945,143	478,950	50,290	14,369	47,895	591,503

INTRODUCTION

DMFSS-led Multi-Agency Emergency Needs Assessment was conducted to identify food and non-food requirements of all regions. The assessment, between November and December, 2008, involving 114 assessors from 14 Government (DMFSS, MoH, MoWR), donor (USAID and FEWS Net), UN (WFP, UNICEF, FAO and OCHA) and Non-governmental organizations (CARE, ERCS, WVI, SC/UK) was organized in 23 teams.

This report provides the findings of the multi-agency needs assessment. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the outcome of 2008 *meher* season and its impact on livelihood security in the cropping and pastoral areas and to determine, the likely number of needy population requiring emergency food assistance for the year 2009.

The report provides information on the overall food security situation by region, emphasizing on areas of concern; where, when and why emergency food is needed, type of assistance required and type of population in need.

The emergency food needs estimates contained in this report will be updated following 2009 *belg* and *gu* seasonal assessments.

The emergency food requirement shown in this report is estimated at a monthly ration rate of 15 kg of cereals/person/month, supplementary rations of blended food at 4.5kg/person/month, vegetable oil at 0.45kg/person/month and pulses at 1.5kg/person/month.

The methodologies used to conduct the assessment were Household Economy Approach (HEA) in Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, SNNP, Dire Dawa, Harari, Afar and Somali Regions and traditional methodology in Gambella and Beneshangul-Gumuz Regions. The table below briefly presents the HEA as used in the seasonal assessment.

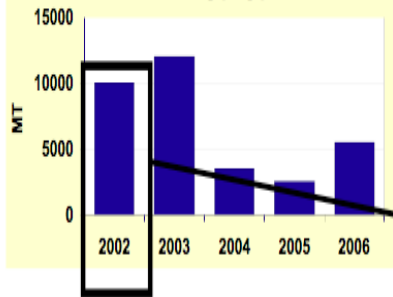
Seasonal Assessment Methodology – The Theory

BASELINE + HAZARD + COPING = OUTCOME (SEASONAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS)

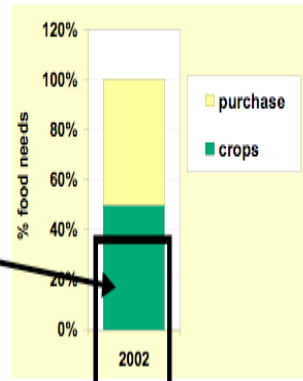
Three types of information are combined in the seasonal assessments: **Baseline data** which describes how people live and their vulnerabilities; **Hazard information**. This is collected during the seasonal assessment (i.e. changes in crop production, changes in livestock prices, inflation, changes in availability of labour and other sources of income); **Information on Coping** (i.e. what people do in bad years). This is collected when the baselines are compiled. During seasonal assessments, a decision is taken as to whether it is appropriate to include coping in the analysis. *Coping (eg. sale of some assets, switching diet from higher value foods to lower value foods) is what households do in poor years. It should not be something that households do every year.*

Combining seasonal assessment data with the baseline data – a problem specification

Sorghum Production: District A

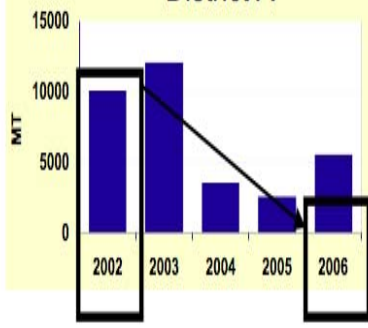


HEA Baseline



LIU baseline data for the reference year identifies the contribution of crops, livestock, and other sources to households' food intake (2100 kcals) and cash income. **Woreda data on crop production** (eg sorghum) is then collected for **the reference year** (eg 2002).

Sorghum Production: District A



So the 2006 problem specified for sorghum would be:

Sorghum production ('000 MT)					
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
10	12	3.5	2.5	5.5	

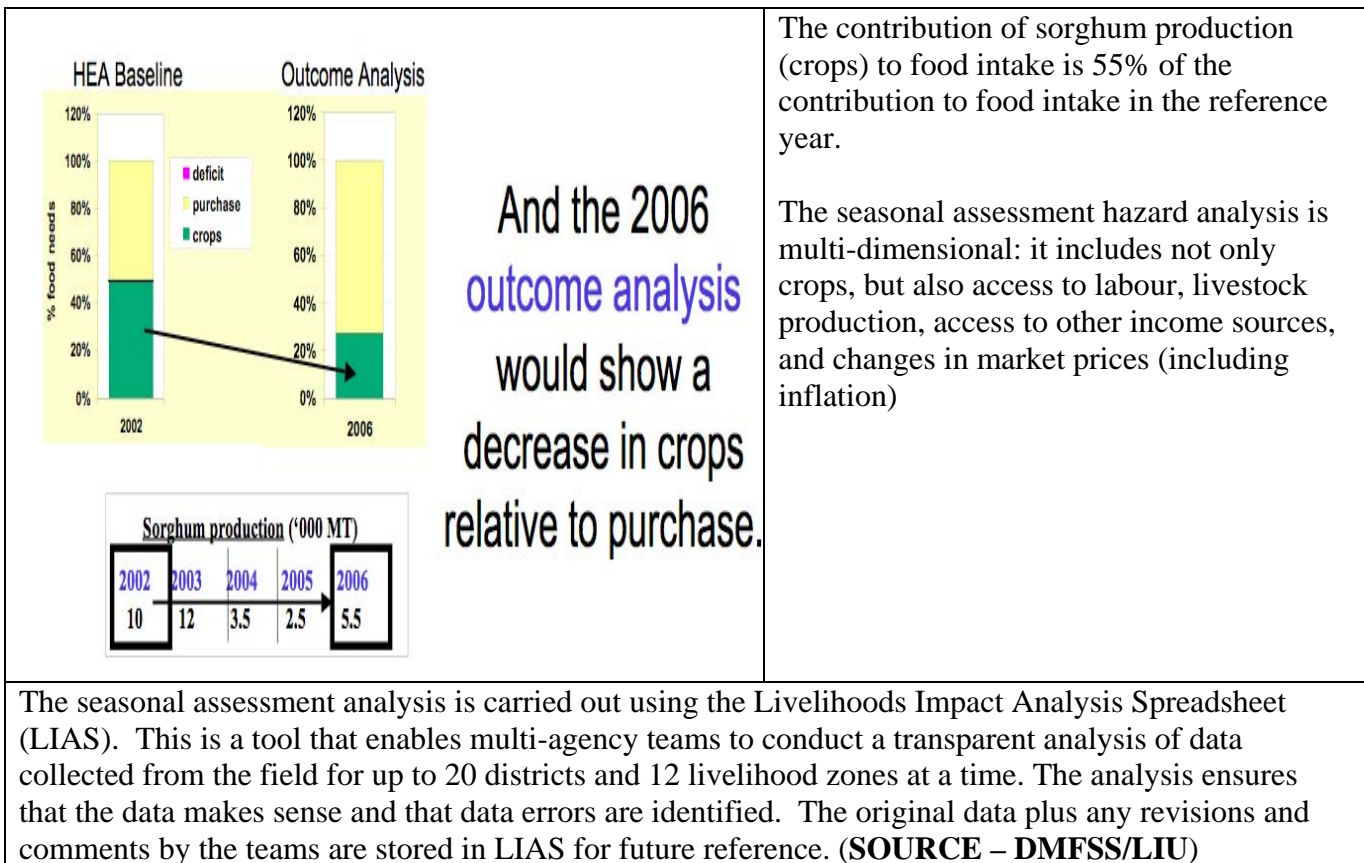
$$5.5 / 10 \times 100 = 55\%$$

$$\text{Current yr/reference yr} \times 100$$

This corresponds to the sorghum component of crops in the baseline.

During the seasonal assessment **current year crop production data** at the woreda level (in this example 2006) **is collected and compared to the reference year data.**

This gives the problem specification for the current year. Sorghum production in this example is 55% of sorghum production in the reference year.



Seasonal Assessment Methodology – the practice

1. Each region sends one person to Addis to prepare and print the seasonal assessment materials for their region.
2. A Seasonal Assessment Trainers of Trainer (TOT) workshop is held in Addis Ababa for federal and regional team leaders (usually 2 per region).
3. The people trained in the TOT then travel to the regions and provide 2 days training to team members in each region.
4. Teams are composed of federal, regional government staff from MOARD, MOH, MOWR; WFP, UNICEF, NGOs
5. The teams are briefed by DPFSCB officials before visiting selected zones and woredas.
6. The teams collect data for all the woredas but only visit some of the woredas to confirm findings.
7. Semi-structured interviews/briefings/debriefing are held with regional/zonal and woreda officials to discuss the food security situation and to gather crop, livestock, price and "other" information for the current season.
8. Semi-structured interviews with crop and livestock traders and others who have a good knowledge of markets are also conducted.
9. Complementary information is collected through field observations, and where feasible through discussions with NGO staff, community leaders, and model farmers.
10. Additional sources of information used included: the Livelihood Baselines and rainfall (RFE) data.
11. The teams then spend 3-4 days entering the data collected into the Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheets (LIAS), analyzing the data and preparing the regional report. The LIAS is a tool that enables multi-agency teams to conduct a transparent analysis of data collected from the field. The analysis ensures that the data makes sense and that data errors are identified and adjustments made. The original data, plus any

revisions and comments made by the teams, have been stored in LIAS for future reference. The Livelihood Impact Analysis Sheet enables coping strategies to be incorporated into the analysis. The LIAS identifies the wealth groups affected in each woreda, for how many months, and quantifies both the population in need and the amount (food/cash) required.

12. This was followed by debriefing and presentation to the regional officials.

REGIONAL SUMMARY OF FOOD SUPPLY PROSPECT

1. SOMALI

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	9
Number of Woredas	53
Projected rural population for mid 2009	3,928,657
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	1,550,143
Needy population as percent of the rural population	40.6%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	172,298

WEATHER CONDITION

Normally the *deyr* rain falls during mid September to mid October in the seven *deyr* receiving zones while the *karan* rain extends from mid July to mid September. This season, the rain in the seven *deyr* receiving zones mostly started on time, except for some pocket areas where it was late by two weeks.

During the season good rains were received in some parts of Afder, in parts of Geladin wereda in Warder zone, most parts of Fik and Degahbur zones and Kebridahar wereda in Korahe zone. On the contrary, little or no rain was received in West Imey and Barey weredas of Afder and most parts of Bokh and eastern and southern parts of Geladin wereda in Warder zone. Most parts of Jijiga and Shinille zones also received poor rain in 2008 *karan* season.

The unseasonable rains in the first week of November that fell in the highland areas of southern Oromiya caused flooding in major river basins like the Wabi Shebelle, Genale, Dawa and Jerrer Valley and inflicted heavy damage to crops, livestock and properties. However, the flood has improved pasture along the river banks. The impact of the flood was later assessed and the required emergency intervention was undertaken by the regional government in collaboration with humanitarian agencies.

LIVESTOCK CONDITION

As a result of good rains, pasture condition has significantly improved in the *deyr* receiving zones, particularly in most areas of Gode, Afder, Warder, Korahe, Liben, Degehabur and Fik zones. Currently available pasture is expected to sustain livestock until the next rainy season, except in pocket areas of Liben zone, Geladin, Bokh and Danot weredas of Gode zone. Physical condition of livestock in general started to recover from the impact of prolonged drought. Nevertheless, milk yield of all livestock generally declined due to previous dry conditions during which most livestock did not go through the normal gestation period.

However, in some parts of the region water sources are not adequately replenished to sustain both livestock and human needs at present and in the coming dry season-*jilaal*. These include Mustahil, Kelafo, Ferfer and Melka Salah, Toddob, Harsog and Higlo of Adadle wereda in Gode zone, Burkayar and Danan town of Danan wereda, Busah, Abosa, Fadayga, Korati and Siryarada kebeles of Kebribeyah wereda, south east of Hargelle, Gorobaqaqsa and some part of Barey, 22 kebele of Filtu, nine kebeles of Hudet and 14 kebeles of Moyale and

six kebeles of Dolo-Odo, eastern parts of Bokh, Danot and Geladin weredas of Korahe and warder zones and western part of Shinille wereda and all of Aysha and Afdem weredas.

In Jijiga and Shinille zones, pasture is scarce due to poor Karan rain, although the unseasonable rains received during the last week of October to first week of November improved pasture in some parts of the two zones. Critical pasture shortage was expected particularly in the northern parts of Shinille zone including the entire Aysha wereda and north of Erer, Afdem and Shinille weredas. As a result, massive livestock migrations from parts of Shinille and Aysha to Guban of Somaliland have already been reported. In Jijiga zone shortage of pasture is noticed in Babile, Jijiga and Harshin weredas.

With regard to livestock diseases, there were no reports of outbreak except for unknown diseases particularly on shoats and camel in Shinille (Afdem and Meiso), Liben (Hudet, Moyale and Filtu), Gode (Danan and Ferfer) and Afdem zone.

CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Out of the total livelihood zones in the Region ten are crop-producing areas. Of the total crop producing livelihood zones, two are riverine areas, one is sedentary farming, and the remaining seven are Agro-pastoral. However, late planting and poor crop production performance was observed in most *deyr/karan* receiving areas in the region in 2008 due to late onset and short duration of the season. In agro-pastoral and sedentary farming areas, planted sorghum, maize, wheat and barely have significantly decreased due to poor performance of consecutive seasons, high fuel cost for tractors (some farmers are dependent on tractor power to cultivate the land), death of plough oxen and pest attacks especially army worm infestation at vegetative stages.

Shortage of rains during vegetative, flowering and seed setting stage resulted in 75 percent to 80 percent yield reduction in sedentary and agro-pastoral areas. Significant yield reduction is expected in sorghum (although better for barely and wheat - still very much below average). On the other hand, maize faced total failure in most sedentary and agro-pastoral areas.

In Liben, Afdem and Gode zones overflow of Wabi Shebelle, Genale and Dawa rivers caused damage to crops and properties. In Liben zone, about 2,018 hectares of land, which was covered by various crops, was totally washed away by the flood. Moreover, eight water pumps and spare parts were also damaged. Similarly, in Afdem (Genale and Dawa rivers) and Gode zones (Shebelle river) crops and vegetables planted in the area were highly affected due to unexpected flood from the rivers.

Based on this, it can be concluded that the prospect of crop production in both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture in this season will be much below normal compared to normal year due to combined factors such as insufficient moisture, flood damage, pest infestation and shortage of seeds.

MARKET CONDITION

Prices of staple food items (sorghum and maize) in most parts of the region are currently showing slight improvement as compared to the past couple of months, however, still much higher than the reference year (the reference year varies by livelihood zone, 2003- 04 or 2004- 05 or 2005- 06). Nonetheless, prices in Afdem and Liben zones continue to show increase. The current prices of the two major staple food items are on average four fold or 400 percent of the reference year. The price reduction observed in food items in the past few months is mainly attributed to relief food distribution in all zones, and, to some extent, increased supply of government-subsidized wheat in Dire Dawa/Shinille and Jijiga areas.

Given crop-failure in the sedentary, agro-pastoral and riverine areas, prices of staple food crops are expected to rise in the coming months of *jilaal* season which is normally characterized by increased demand for food crops among pastoralists.

On the other hand, the current prices of imported food items like rice, wheat flour and sugar have increased (almost doubled or 200 percent when compared to prices in the reference year) throughout the region.

Regarding livestock trade, currently the prices of cattle are generally much below normal due to poor body condition and very low demand in most areas (20-30 percent below the reference year). On the other hand, shoat prices showed increment due to the Id festivals where there was increased demand both locally and out of the country. Shoat prices are expected to further increase as a result of increased demand; for other livestock, the prices are expected to decline even more in the coming months as *jilaal* (dry-season) progresses with its adverse effects on the body condition of livestock. The inverse trend of livestock and cereal prices (increasing prices of cereals and decreasing prices of livestock) will have negative impact on the purchasing power of rural population (pastoralists and agro-pastoralists) of the region.

FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT

The current *deyr/karan* poor rainfall performance resulted in scarce pasture and shortage of water availability which contributed to poor physical condition of livestock. This shows much below normal food security situation mainly of *karan* receiving areas. Factors for the poor food security situation include livestock death (cattle and shoats) as a result of recurrent drought, reduced herd size compared to the reference year, and the effect of previous long dry season (*jilaal*), which induced water and pasture shortage for cattle, camel and shoats. Rains in *karan* receiving areas resulted in very low pasture regeneration; unseasonable rains improved pasture and water in these areas except pocket areas of Shinille and Aysha weredas. However, the impact of unseasonable rains on the overall food security situation of the zone is minimal due to consecutive failure of previous seasons.

Furthermore, reduction in the number of breeding and lactating animals resulted in poor livestock (milk) production in the pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood zones.

Although, food prices have shown declining trend, they still remain at record high levels. With limited livestock to sell and high cereal prices, pastoralists will continue to struggle to only meet their basic food and non-food needs, and to take actions to recover their primary livelihood assets. Pastoralists will continue to face conditions of stress and it will take several good seasons for livelihoods to recover.

Poor supply of grains in the local markets and high prices of cereals and imported food items affected the purchasing power of rural communities. Declining livestock prices and poor demand for some types of livestock in and out of the region have resulted in asset depletion and weakened community traditional coping mechanisms.

Crop failure and significant decline of livestock production has critically affected access to income. Supply of bush products has increased while prices have decreased in most parts of the Region. Agricultural labor opportunities have significantly declined due to crop failure, which has been the main source of demand. Additionally, there are unusual labor migrations to neighboring urban areas and bordering countries including Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti.

Therefore taking into consideration the above factors, **1,550,143** people would need immediate food assistance in 2009.

Table-1: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Somali Region

Zone	Emergency	Population needing close monitoring	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
			Cereal	Sup. Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Shinile	182491	0	16424	1725	493	1642	20284
Jigjiga	250357	0	22532	2366	676	2253	27827
Gode	156396	0	14076	1478	422	1408	17383
Afder	218316	0	19648	2063	589	1965	24266
Liban	186116	0	16750	1759	503	1675	20687
Dagahbur	180660	0	16259	1707	488	1626	20080
Fik	150510	0	13546	1422	406	1355	16729
Warder	108231	0	9741	1023	292	974	12030
Korahe	117066	0	10536	1106	316	1054	13012
Total	1,550,143	0	139,513	14,649	4,185	13,951	172,298

2. AMHARA

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	10
Number of Woredas	146
Projected rural population for mid 2009	15,539,789
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	995,096
Needy population as percent of the rural population	6.6%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	113038

Weather Condition

The overall weather condition during the *meher* season in the western parts of the region (North Gondar, South Gondar, West Gojjam, East Gojjam, and Agew Awi) has been favorable for crop production, despite shortages of rains experienced in some lowland areas of Janamora, Beyeda and Tselemt in North Gondar; Tach Gayint, Simada and Ebinat woredas in South Gondar. Performance of rains was good with timely onset and good distribution. Nonetheless, like in most parts of the country, the region has experienced unseasonable and heavy rainfall in October/November.

In the eastern parts of the region (Wag Hamra, North Wollo, South Wollo, Oromiya and North Shewa), however, weather performance was mixed. *Belg* rains (February – May) were very poor or totally failed throughout the zones. In most lowlands, the *kirmet* rains (June-September) started late and their distributions were poor, characterized by dry spells towards the beginning and end of the rainy season. Rains ceased very early in many parts of the low lands. Areas most affected by poor *kiremt* rains include lowlands of North Shewa, Oromiya, South Wollo and North Wollo that border Afar Region as well as lowlands of Wag Hamra zone and parts of the western woredas of North and South Wollo. On the other hand, *kiremt* rains performed generally well in most highland and midland areas of the eastern zones. Highly localized hailstorms and flush floods have occurred in different areas while severe frost was reported in November/December in several

highland woredas of Wag Hamra, North Wello, South Wello and North Shewa. Nearly all woredas in the zones received untimely rains in October/November.

Production Prospect

In western zones of North and South Gondar, West and East Gojjam and Awi zones, weather condition during the *meher* season was generally conducive for timely land preparation, planting and crop development. Although hailstorms, flash floods and pests in isolated localities of the above listed zones and lowlands of Janamora, Beyeda, Tselemt, Tach Gayint, Simada and Ebinat suffered from poor *kiremt* rains, the 2008 crop production prospect in all western zones is promising and the volume of harvest is expected to be significantly higher than in the past two years. Increased production is attributed to a combination of good weather and increased use of fertilizers in most zones. However, in the drought affected parts of Janamora, Beyeda, Tselemt, Simada, Tach Gayint and Ebinat, an estimated 50 percent to 80 percent yield reduction is expected. The unseasonable rainfall in October/November caused some damages to maturing crops like *teff*, wheat and pulses particularly in the lowlands. The rains, however, improved pasture and water availability.

In the eastern zones, much of the area allotted for long-cycle crop planting had to be left fallow due to the failure of the 2008 *belg* rains. Consequently, production of high-yielding maize and sorghum dropped sharply. This necessitated a major shift in the cropping pattern to short-cycle and low-yielding crops such as *teff*, maize, sorghum and pulses later during the *meher* season. Failed *belg* fields were similarly used for planting *meher* crops, following the start of the *kiremt* rains. As a result, the area under long-cycle maize and sorghum declined drastically, while that of *teff* increased substantially due to poor *belg* season rainfall.

Weakening of draft power and inadequacy of soil moisture during the earliest part of the season interfered with optimal land preparation. Following the late onset of *kiremt* rains in many areas, planting of *meher* crops was delayed by a period of two to three weeks. Later in the cropping season, crops encountered a series of weather related shocks including excessive rainfall, localized hailstorms and flash floods. Moisture stresses from dry spells, untimely rainfall, crop pests such as quela quela birds and bush crickets and disease including sorghum chaffer affected production. Although the relative severity of these adverse factors varies from place to place, the most heavily affected areas are the eastern lowlands of Bati, Jile Timuga, Dewe Harewa and Artuma Fursi (Oromiya zone); Argoba, Ambassel, Worebabo and Tehuledere (South Wello); Kobo, Habro, Gubalafto (North Wello); Ankober, Minjar Shenkora, Berehet, Kewot, Efratan Gidim and the Menz areas (North Shewa); Abergele, Ziquala and Sehala (Wag Hamra). Despite a number of adverse situations that have led to significant yield losses, most of the eastern zones are anticipating a higher harvest this year in comparison to the past two years. For example, South Wello estimates in 2008 *meher* harvest to be about 23 percent higher than in 2007. Similarly, North Wello and North Shewa are estimating a 4 percent and 8 percent increase, respectively over the level of production a year ago.

Livestock Condition

Currently, the overall physical condition of livestock in all zones is good and normal. The relatively good weather condition as well as the positive impact of the untimely rains in October/November has improved availability of water and pasture for livestock in most parts of the region. Apart from reports of endemic diseases in Oromiya zone and in some woredas of South Wello zones, there have not been any livestock disease outbreaks. The impact of endemic diseases has been minimal due to enhanced vet services throughout the region. Due to prolonged dry season and failure of *belg* rains in the first half of 2008, livestock were severely weakened and died in significant numbers due to drought and related diseases in Tenta, Mekdela, Mehal Sayint, Sayint Ajibar and Legambo (South Wello); Delanta and Wadla (North Wello); and Minjar Shenkora (North Shewa).

In the eastern lowlands of the region where the recent *kiremt* rains were very poor, there is high concern that water and pasture could be seriously scarce during the coming dry season. In particular, failure of long-cycle sorghum in these areas is likely to limit availability of crop residue, important sources of animal feed during the long dry season. Pasture and/or water shortages have already started to be reported in lowlands of Argoba and Worebabo in South Wello, Berehet, Kewot and Minjar Shenkora woredas of North Shewa, and Ziquala, Abergele and Sehala woredas of Wag Hamra, and Lasta woreda in North Wello.

Market Condition

Food prices had been sharply rising throughout the region during the first eight to nine months of 2008. However, this trend has changed since September/October and prices of food grains have continued to show some declines, following increased market supply from the fresh harvest. Nonetheless, this year price levels are significantly higher compared to the past few years, including 2006, the reference year. According to the recent assessment, the regional level rise in the prices of food and cash crops in 2008, on average, have been 300 percent to 450 percent compared to those of the preceding two years.

A number of factors are believed to have contributed to the inflated food and livestock prices in the region, including global inflation, improved access to markets and market information by farmers and better outlet to Sudan for zones close to or neighboring the Sudan.

Currently, market supply of grains has increased in most markets and is regarded as normal for harvest period. Contrary to normal patterns, however, low market supply of grain is reported in most woredas of South Wello, Wag Hamra, Oromiya and North Shewa. In most woredas of South Wello zone, maize and sorghum is being supplied by traders from Gojjam, Addis Ababa and Oromiya Region. Similarly, North Shewa has been receiving maize and wheat from areas including Addis Ababa, Wollega, Awassa and Gojjam during the hungry season that normally extends from May to September. The fact that current market supplies of grain are low in the above mentioned zones could be a strong indication of below average harvests in the zones this year.

Supply of livestock to markets has increased in parts of Wag Hamra, Oromiya, North and South Wello zones while it is normal in the remaining zones. The unusually high market supply of livestock in some of the zones is related to current feed and food shortages. In woredas like Sehala, Ziquala and Abergele, Habru, Kobo, Gubalafto and Lasta where supplies are high and demand is low, prices of livestock have started to decline.

Food Security Prospect

The overall adequate weather for crop production in most of the region, (especially the western zones, mid and high altitude areas of eastern zones), and increased utilization of chemical fertilizers and compost indicate a promising harvest. Despite such positive outlooks in production at the regional level, significant yield losses in connection to the weather irregularities have been recorded in most parts of the eastern zones and a few woredas in North and South Gondar.

The failure of *belg* rains in the first half of 2008 continues to impact large numbers of households in the region. Many lost *belg* harvest and the next production is expected in July/August 2009. Areas like Tenta, Sayint, Ajibar, Legambo, Mehal Tenta and Mekdela (South Wello); Delanta and Wadla (North Wello); and parts of Minjar Shenkora and the Menz areas (North Shewa) lost a significant number of livestock due to drought and related causes. Recovery will take some time.

Abnormally high food prices observed in 2008 are more likely to persist in the months to come. Currently, although some declines in prices of staple foods are recorded due to the new harvest, price levels are still higher than those of similar periods in the past. Hence, poor and very poor households, which heavily depend

on food purchases, will not be able to cope with the shocks on production and limited labor opportunities. Thus, 995,095 people are estimated to require emergency food assistance in 2009.

Table-2: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Amhara Region

Zone	Emergency	Population needing close monitoring	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
			Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Agew	0	43333	0	0	0	0	0
E.Gojam	0	46339	0	0	0	0	0
N Gondor	41045	68	3694	388	111	369	4562
N Shewa	168087	108214	16971	1782	509	1697	20959
N Wollo	161753	44542	14558	1529	437	1456	17979
Oromia	91610	44618	8245	866	247	824	10182
S Gondor	52015	35766	4808	505	144	481	5938
S Wollo	418295	222936	37647	3953	1129	3765	46493
W.Gojam	0	15084	0	0	0	0	0
Wag Himira	62290	6004	5606	589	168	561	6924
Total	995,095	566,904	91,529	9,611	2,746	9,153	113,038

3. SNNPR

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	13 zones and 8 special woredas
Number of Woredas	134
Projected rural population for mid 2009	13,888,229
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	881,739
Needy population as percent of the rural population	6.5%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	86,760

Weather Conditions

SNNPR is characterized by bi-modal rainfall, namely the *belg* and *meher* seasons. *Belg* rain usually starts in mid-January and continues up to mid-April. *Meher* rain usually begins in mid-June and extends up to the end of September, with light showers in October. These light showers are locally known as *sapia*. In areas such as Wolayita these rains are crucial for root crops such as sweet potato, taro, and cassava.

In 2008, the onset of the *belg* rains was delayed by 45-60 days in most parts of the region. The onset of *meher* rains was timely in most areas, although it was slightly late in Hamer and Bena Tsemay woredas of South Omo and early in some parts of Gurage zone. Cessation was early in Konso and Burji Special Woredas.

In terms of amount, a dry spell was reported in Hadiya, Gurage, Silte, and Kembata Tembaro zones and Alaba Special Woreda in September and in South Omo zone and Dirashe Special Woreda for 15 days in July and

August. The rains in South Omo zone in August were below average, being erratic in some parts of Bena Tsemay and Dassanech woredas.

In October, the *meher* rains were above normal in most parts of the region and were accompanied with weather adversities like flooding, hailstorms, and landslides. Flooding was reported in Shashego woreda of Hadiya zone, Lanfuro and Silti woredas of Silte zone, Duguna Fango woreda of Wolayita zone, Aroresa woreda of Sidama zone, and Marako woreda of Gurage zone. In addition, the Omo and Weito rivers overflowed in Dassanech, Hamer, Male, and Gnagatom woredas. Hailstorms were reported in Meskan and Kebena woredas of Gurage zone, East Badawacho woreda of Hadiya zone, Bona, Dale and Bursa woredas of Sidama zone, and Kindo Koisha, Damot Woide, Damot Sore and Sodo Zuria woredas of Wolayita zone.

Generally, other than pocket areas, the 2008 *meher* weather was normal in terms of amount and distribution. The performance of *sapia* rains was good in most parts.

Crop Production Prospects

Significantly larger areas have been planted with *meher* crops compared to both the reference year (2003-04) and the last *meher* season. For instance, the area planted for *meher* crops increased by 23 percent in Wolayita zone and by over 30 percent in Hadiya zone compared to 2007. For specific crops, the area planted with wheat increased by 46 percent in Gurage zone and 11 percent in Hadiya zone compared to last year; with maize by 29 percent in Gurage zone and 22 percent in Silte zone; and with pepper by 61 percent in Silte zone and 25 percent in Gurage zone. The major reason for increase in planting area is the replacement of *belg* crops by *meher* crops.

Nonetheless, pocket areas had a decline in area planted with *meher* crops. In South Omo zone, areas planted with recession agriculture were significantly less since less land than normal was flooded by the Omo and Weito rivers following below average rainfall in August. According to woreda information, only about 30 percent of the area was flooded by the Omo river in Gnagatom compared to the long term average. Also, the area planted with sweet potato significantly declined in Wolayita, Gamo Gofa, Kembeta Tembaro and southern Hadiya zones because of a shortage of cuttings.

In terms of agricultural input, despite high market prices, increased level of utilization has been reported from visited areas. Utilization of DAP reportedly increased by 19 percent in Silte zone, 18 percent in Hadiya zone, and 17 percent in Gurage zone compared to that of last *meher* season. Similarly, application of UREA reportedly increased by 41 percent in Gurage zone, 31 percent in Silte zone and 17 percent in Hadiya zone compared to 2007 *meher* season. A large increase was also reported in utilization of improved seed varieties.

No crop pests or diseases were reported at epidemic level in most visited areas. However, army worm infestation significantly affected 3,037 hectares in Hadiya zone and 13,000 hectares in Silte zone planted with sorghum and maize. Stalk borer also affected maize in Mareko woreda of Gurage zone. African ball worm reportedly affected 38 hectares of land planted with maize and haricot beans in Burji Special Woreda. Leaf bug also reportedly damaged 20 hectares of barley and wheat in Amaro Special Woreda, and CBD and CWD affected coffee in Gedeo and Sidama zones.

Heavy rain significantly affected early planted *meher* crops especially *teff*. Most visited woredas estimated yield loss of 20-25 percent on *teff*. Heavy rain in October also damaged about 15,303 hectares in Shashego woreda of Hadiya zone, 933 hectares in Gnagatom, over 5,000 hectares in Dassanech, and 40 hectares in Dalocha woreda of Silte zone. It was accompanied by hailstorms in pocket areas in Gurage, Wolayita and Sidama zones.

Prolonged dry spell during the last *belg* season resulted in coffee flowering only once (instead of three times), causing a high yield loss in plants expected to be harvested in December. Accordingly, the current season coffee production is anticipated to fall by about 67 percent in Sidama zone and 53 percent in Gedeo zone compared to harvests last year.

Overall, outside the outlined pocket areas, crops are expected to perform better than the last *meher* or the reference year. This is due to favorable weather conditions, timely planting, and increased agricultural input utilization.

Livestock Conditions

Due to the average *meher* rain, availability of pasture and water was reportedly adequate for livestock in the whole region. Heavy rains received in October and November particularly improved the availability of water resources.

While livestock migrated outside their traditional grazing grounds earlier in the year due to poor *belg* rains, they have now returned to their normal grazing areas. Presently, there are no reports of unusual livestock movement anywhere in the region.

Livestock physical condition was also reported to be satisfactory. There has been no unusual mortality or morbidity of livestock except in South Omo zone and a few other localized areas elsewhere in the region. In South Omo zone, livestock mortality and morbidity are reported to be high in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas due to outbreaks of diseases such as AHS (African Horse Sickness) in North and South Ari woredas, CBPP (Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia) in cattle of Salamago woreda, CCPP (Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia) in goats and sheep of Dasenech, Ngangatome, Bena-Tsemay and Hamer woredas, LSD (Lumpy Skin Disease) in cattle of Ngangatome and Male woredas, and PPR (*peste-des-petit-ruminants*) in goats and sheep in Dasenech, Hamer, and Bena-Tsemay woredas. PPR is the most serious epidemic reported as it is highly contagious and still not under control. Quite a large number of animals have also died due to mangelite tick infestation: 8,200 cattle, 6,150 goats and 5,330 sheep in Dassanech alone within the last five months. Increased rates of endemic diseases like anthrax, blackleg, pasteurellosis and trypanosomiasis have also been reported in almost all lowland areas of the zone. Elsewhere in the region, there have been no major outbreaks of disease apart from increased prevalence of pasteurellosis, anthrax and blackleg in Doyo Gena, Kacha Birra and Demboya woredas, blackleg in Loka Abaya and Soro woredas, and anthrax in Kebena woreda.

Market Conditions

Market prices of food crops have significantly declined compared to the previous months throughout the region as the current season's production is supplied to the markets. The price of maize in the key reference markets declined by 140-170 percent during October - November compared to that of July - August. While this is still well above last year's and the last five years' average, it is not a matter of particular concern in areas that predominantly depend on food crop production as high prices during harvest months mean that farmers/producers are securing more money than before. However, households in those areas mostly depending on cash crop production, poor households in urban areas, and pastoralists are likely to suffer much more from high prices of staple food crops.

Although market prices for food crops are expected to rise in the next hunger season, traders interviewed have predicted that staple food prices in the next hunger season will not be as high as that of the previous hunger season, due to relatively better production obtained in the current season.

Following the decline in demand for coffee in international markets, coffee prices have declined compared to last year's level, with the price of a predominant red cherry variety reported to have fallen by 20-30 percent in Gedeo and Sidama zones.

Livestock prices have also shown a declining trend in recent months. It will continue to decline in the coming months in most parts of the region, partly because of the reduced coffee harvest and the subsequent decline of purchasing power in areas dependent on coffee production. Livestock prices were declining even faster in pastoral areas due to falling demand.

Due to the poor performance of this year's coffee production, both daily labour opportunities as well as wage rates are reported to have declined in predominantly coffee producing areas. In Sidama and Gedeo zones the coffee labour wage rate declined by 30-35 percent compared to the same period last year, as large numbers of people are competing for minimal labour opportunities.

Food Security Prospects

Favorable weather during this *meher* season, exhaustive cultivation of available plots, increased utilization of agricultural inputs and the absence of widespread infestation of crops by pests and diseases have enabled better production in most of SNNPR, as compared to the last *meher* and the reference year. Exceptions are the coffee dependent areas of Sidama and Gedeo, pastoralists whose recession agriculture was impeded by lesser overflow of Omo and Weito rivers, flood-damaged crops in Shashego, and areas in Burji Special Woreda where agricultural activities were hampered by conflict.

Extended heavy rains up to the end of October further improved pasture and water for livestock, and no livestock disease reached epidemic proportions, except in South Omo zone.

The price of food crops have significantly declined, reflecting the improved supply of cereals in the market following a good harvest in most parts of the region. On the other hand, falling prices of coffee and livestock negatively affects those who depend on coffee and livestock income to buy food.

Major sources of cash income other than agriculture and livestock are sales of grass and firewood, remittances, petty trade, small-scale petty commodity production (weaving, tanneries, blacksmithing, etc.), honey production, coffee labour, local agricultural labor, local urban works, and migratory labour. In general, conditions of these income sources have been normal in most parts of the region.

Presently, the food security condition is normal and there have been no high-cost coping strategies employed to mitigate unusual food stress, except in Gedeo zone due to the impact of the poor coffee harvest.

In general, food security situation is expected to be stable in most areas. However, in some parts of the region the negative effects of last poor belg rains still remain. Because of this and some weather adversities during the 2008 *meher* season, a total of 881,739 people are likely to require emergency food assistance in SNNPR in 2009.

Table 3- : Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for SNNPR

Zone	Emergency	Population needing close monitoring	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
			Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total

Gamo Gofa	78414	0	4906	515	147	491	6059
Wolayita	91428	0	5486	576	165	549	6775
Sidama	125700	60000	11313	1188	339	1131	13972
Gedio	275265	0	24774	2601	743	2477	30596
Kembeta-T	77500	66000	5813	610	174	581	7178
S. omo	46492	0	4184	439	126	418	5168
Gurage	16300	31199	978	103	29	98	1208
Silte	29694	50125	2227	234	67	223	2750
Hadiya	67163	49085	5037	529	151	504	6221
Special woredas	73783	31394	5534	581	166	553	
Total	881,739	287,803	70,251	7,376	2,108	7,025	86,760

4. OROMIYA Region

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	18
Number of Woredas	262
Projected rural population for mid 2009	24,478,295
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	683,839
Needy population as percent of the rural population	2.9%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	76,674

Weather Condition

Most parts of the region receive rains twice a year: *belg* and *meher* season rains. The usual time period of *belg* rains is Mid-February to May in *belg*-receiving areas and *meher* (main rains - from mid-June to mid-September in most parts of the region with the exception of Borena and lowlands of Guji zones where the rainfall pattern is different). In Borena and lowlands of Guji, the main rains locally known as the *gana* normally start in mid-February and extend up to end of May and the time period for *hageya*/shorter season is from mid-September to November.

In 2008, the *belg* rains started in mid-April, late by about one to two months over most *belg*-receiving parts of the region. In the month of April, the amount and distribution of these rains was below normal. In the months of May and the first half of June, there were occurrences of dry spells in most parts. In general, *belg* rains were characterized as a total failure in the region.

The onset of *meher* rains was timely for most parts of the region with the exception of some lowland areas in East Hararghe, Bale, Arsi, and West Arsi zones where onset was late. The season ended two to three weeks earlier in some areas in East Hararghe, West Hararghe, Arsi and Jimma Zones. There were occurrences of dry spell in the month of September in Arsi, West Arsi and lowlands of Bale zones. The amount and distribution of *meher* rains is reportedly erratic and below average particularly in the lowlands of Bale, West Hararghe, East Hararghe, Arsi and Jimma zones.

After cessation of *meher* rains, unseasonable rains occurred at the end of October and first week of November. The October rains were good in terms of amount and distribution in all agro-ecological areas of the region. There were reports on occurrence of heavy rain and hailstorm accompanied by flooding and/or landslides in some pocket areas of the region.

In *hageya* rain receiving areas of Borena and Guji zones, the onset and cessation of seasonal rains were timely and the amount and distribution of these rains were reported to be better than the last five years in all woredas of the two zones.

Crop production prospect

Major crops normally grown during the *meher* season in all zones of the region include sorghum, maize, wheat, barley and *teff*. Pulses such as haricot bean and pea; oil seeds such as groundnut, flax and nyjer seed and cash crops such as chat and coffee are widely grown in many parts of the region

Normally, land preparation for long maturing crops of sorghum and maize begins in March and planting in April. Land preparation for short maturing crops such as wheat, barley and *teff* is usually May and June with planting time from end of June to August.

In 2008, due to failure of *belg* rains, land preparation and planting of long maturing crops was significantly delayed. In most areas, farmers tried to plant crops using the little rain showers obtained in the third and fourth week of April. In some circumstances, dry planting was also practiced by assuming rains might improve in each successive month. However, the rains failed to show improvement and followed by an elongated dry spell in the months of May up to mid-June.

Land preparation and planting for short maturing varieties of *meher* season crops was undertaken on time. 2008 *meher* production prospect in western zones of the region, North Shoa, West Shoa, West Arsi, mid and high land areas of Bale, Borena and Guji zones is generally good and/or better than last year. Exceptions are east Hararghe, West Hararghe, lowlands of Arsi and Bale and East Shoa zones and some pockets in western zones.

The major reasons attributed for the declines are inadequate land preparation and delayed planting due to 2008 poor *belg* rainfall, army worm infestation in May, decreased use of fertilizer and early withdrawal of *meher* rains when crops were at their critical growth stages. While considering the performance of production on a zone by zone basis, the current year production estimate is significantly lower than the reference year in East and West Harareghe by 23 percent and 33 percent, respectively. Production reduction is reportedly very high in the lowland parts of the two zones. In Bale, the production prospect in the highlands is anticipated to be normal except in some pocket areas while significant production reduction is expected in the lowland parts. In East Shoa, the current year production estimate is lower than planned by about 14 percent. Although the production reduction is not significant, some pocket areas in the western zones of the region is also assumed to face production reduction compared to the planned.

There were also reports of excessive rains, hailstorm and flooding in the months of August and November in some highland areas that caused damage to some crops. On the other hand, the unseasonable rains in late October and early November in many parts of the region reported to have benefited many of the late planted crops.

Livestock condition

Due to prolonged dry spell condition that prevailed before the *belg* season and inadequate precipitation during *belg*, many lowland areas of Oromiya Region, including pastoral and agro-pastoral parts of Borena, Guji, Bale, lowlands of East Hararghe, West Hararghe, West Arsi and Arsi have experienced a serious shortage of pasture and water that led to significant deaths of livestock. The drop in herd size and reduced calving rates of animals has negatively influenced availability of milk which is considered to be the major source of income and food in pastoralist areas. However, following favorable rainfall condition during *meher* season, availability of pasture and water has significantly improved over most parts of the region.

In general, current livestock condition in terms of pasture, water, livestock physical condition can be regarded as favorable throughout the region. There have been no reports of livestock diseases at epidemic level. Nevertheless, the impact of last dry season on herd size and livestock production will have a significant impact on food security situation of pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

Market condition

Slight decrease in prices has been observed in areas including East Hararghe, Borena, West Arsi and North Shewa zones. This change is as a result of the current harvest, shift of PSNP payment from cash to food and the existing emergency food interventions in different places. However, the current price is still much higher than the reference year level.

Decreasing trend and/or slight increases in livestock prices and unfavorable terms of trade compared to last year for same time have been reported from most zones including Borena, Guji, East Hararghe and West Hararghe zones.

With the exception of East Hararghe, most zones reported that the current supply of grain to markets is improved. In addition, there is no unusual demand that would negatively affect availability of food crops on the market and no problems relating to physical access to markets.

Concerning wage rates, most places reported an increase in payment rates compared to the reference year. In most places the wage rate increased by more than 50 percent. However, due to the fact that the increases in food price are considerable as compared to the reference year; the change in wage rate is not expected to fill the gap created by the unfavorable market conditions.

Overall Food Security Prospect

Poor *meher* rains this year in some parts of the region compounded by the almost total failure of the last *belg* rains, extremely high price of staple crops and death of livestock are reported to contribute to the likely food insecurity situation in the upcoming months in some areas of the region. These include some areas in East Hararghe, West Hararghe, Arsi, Bale, Borena, Guji, West Arsi, West Shewa and North Shewa zones. Weather adversities like torrential rain, over-flooding of rivers in some pocket areas were also causes for slight to significant damages on crops in some localities. Therefore, a total of 683839 people are likely to require emergency relief assistance in 2009.

Table- 4: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Oromiya Region

Zone	Emergency	Population needing close monitoring	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
			Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
E.Harareghe	166416	0	14977	1573	449	1498	18497
W.Harareghe	137100	0	12339	1296	370	1234	15239
Bale	28246	8000	2542	267	76	254	3140
East Shoa	0	4483	0	0	0	0	0
North Shoa	6545	0	674	71	20	67	832
West Arsi	22154	0	1994	209	60	199	2462
Arsi	90449	0	8140	855	244	814	10053
Borena	66297	0	5967	627	179	597	7369
Guji	62875	0	4055	426	122	406	5008

West Shoa	61554	1230	5983	628	179	598	7389
Jima	14421	8000	2163	227	65	216	2671
West Wellega	0	4867	0	0	0	0	0
East Wellega	27782	24309	3249	341	97	325	4013
Horo Gu.Wellega	0	39547	0	0	0	0	0
South West Shoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	683,839	90,436	62,084	6,519	1,863	6,208	76,674

6. TIGARY

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	5
Number of Woredas	35
Projected rural population for mid 2009	3,572,413
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	674,304
Needy population as percent of the rural population	19.4%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	124,915

Weather Condition

2008 *meher* season performance was poor, especially in Eastern zone of Erob, Hawzein, Ganta Afeshum, Saese Tseada Emba, Gulomekeda, Kilte Awlaelo, and Atsbi Wonberta woredas. The Southern zone is highly affected by the late and/or absence of *belg* rainfall.

Similarly the onset of *tsidya* rainfall (main season) was delayed by at least a month compared to the normal season in Eastern, South Eastern and Southern part of Tigray. During the normal season, *tsidya* rainfall starts in mid-June and lasts until mid-September. In 2008, however, it was late by more than two weeks compared to normal year and the amount, frequency and distributions was poor. The cessation of *meher* rain was also early in most woredas, affecting normal crop growth and pasture development.

In Central and South Western zones, with the exception of Tanqua Abergele and some pocket areas of Ahferom, Were Lehe, Mereb Lehe, Kola Tembien and Nadire Adet, the overall rainfall conditions this year was normal. In Tanqua Abergele and some pocket areas of Ahefrom, Were Lehe, Mereb Lehe, Kola Tembien, Nadire Adet and Ahferom, onset, distribution and quantity of rains were erratic.

Crop production prospect

Tigray is largely dependent on *meher* season crop production. The *belg* rains are very important for the planting of the long cycle *meher* crops (sorghum, maize and millet in order of importance) and production of *belg* crops particularly in southern zones and for the replenishment of water and pasture supplies. Therefore, in Southern, Southeastern and Eastern zones in general and Alamata, Raya Azebo, Endamehoni and Hintalo Wajirat woredas from Southern zone in particular, the absence of Azmera (*belg*) rains has affected the timely planting of long cycle crops, which are high yielding. This in turn affected land preparation for Tsidya crops. As a result farmers were forced to switch from planting long cycle crops to short cycle. The majority of planted Azmera (*belg*) crops have completely failed due to long dry spell, accompanied by inadequate and erratic distribution of rainfall. Farmers in affected areas reported that they have re-planted three to four times during the course of this year.

Total area planned for *meher* season in the region this year was about 10% more than the reference year and almost similar to the land cultivated last year. Land preparation in all visited woredas was normal. Most of the crops were planted on time. However, there was a delay in planting of some crops due to the late onset of rainfall.

The overall crop production prospect this year was rated as poor compared to last year and the reference year (EC1997/1998) in almost all woredas in Eastern, South eastern, Southern zones and Tanqua Abergele and pocket areas in Central zone. Although rainfall performance and crop planting and harvest were good at woreda level in the Central and North Western zones, some pocket areas had poor harvest due to moisture stress and hail storm.

Livestock conditions

The *meher* season in 2008 was favorable for better pasture regeneration and availability of water for livestock in the Western and most part of Central zones. However, the amount and distribution of rainfall was very poor and the absence of rains resulted severe shortage of water and pasture for livestock in most woredas of Eastern and Southern zones, particularly in Raya valley livelihood zone in the Raya Azebo and Hintalo Wajirat woredas. As a result of water and pasture shortages, the physical condition of livestock, in particular cattle, is very poor and female animals are weak. Death of a significant number of livestock has been reported from six woredas of eastern Tigray.

In the drought affected woredas of Southern zone (Alaje and Raya Azebo), South Eastern zone (Hintalo Wajirat) and Eastern zone (Atsbi Wonberta, Hawzein, Erob and Saese Tseada Emba) significant number of livestock have been forced to migrate to neighboring woredas within the region and into other regions such as Afar and Amhara; in search of pasture and water.

In Astbi Wonberta, Erob, Raya Azebo woredas farmers face water shortage for their livestock but in other woredas the water shortage problem has not yet intensified. However, there is high fear over acute water shortage as water sources in these woredas is declining and the discharge is much lower when compared to a normal year. In these early months of the dry season, in some areas farmers are forced to collect water from distant areas using camels and donkeys. Other livestock owners are also forced to truck their animals' long distances in search of water. Transporting starving livestock long distance aggravates the poor livestock body condition. With the exception of Raya Azebo, there was no livestock disease to the level of epidemic.

Market condition

The supply of cereals in the visited woredas is very limited and declining though the demand is at increasing rate. The reasons for such conditions are *belg* production failure, inadequate Azmera (*meher*) rainfall and unreliability of production prospects in the current harvest season. Price of grains remains very high compared to last year and the reference year. On the other hand, the marketability of livestock, especially cattle, has reduced dramatically due to poor physical condition of the livestock. Supply is high and demand is low, which has resulted in poor prices and terms of trade. Cattle prices are currently only 10 percent more than the reference year price while shoats are about 20 percent more than the reference year price.

Although the current price of daily wages is relatively higher than the reference year, the poor performance of Azmera (*meher*) rains has led to lower demand of local and seasonal migratory agricultural labour such as weeding and harvesting. For instance, labour migration to Raya Azebo was largely non-existent this year.

Food Security Prospect in 2009

Food security situation in most parts of Eastern, Southern and South Eastern zones of Tigray has deteriorated considerably due to the poor performance of the *meher* season, sharp increase of food prices, low demand for agricultural labour, reduction of livestock prices and deteriorating physical condition of livestock.

The major sources of income in Tigray region are crop production, livestock and livestock products, local and migratory labour and income from PSNP. Overall crop production this year was rated below average particularly in Eastern, South Eastern, Southern and Tanqua Abergele and pocket areas in Central zones. Similarly, income from livestock, livestock products and labour has also been seriously affected. Due to the failure of the *belg* rains and the poor performance of the Azmera rain, the demand for labour has decreased. Production of honey, which is an important source of income in Eastern parts of Tigray, was reported to be very low. For instance, the production of honey in Erob woreda was only 4 percent when compared to production during the reference year.

The main coping strategies in the region are sale of additional livestock, intensification of local and migratory labour. The sale of additional livestock is unlikely at this time due to decreases in herd size, poor animal body condition and low market prices.

Therefore, based on the above noted reasons, a total of 674,304 people are likely to require emergency relief assistance in 2009.

Table-5: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Tigray

Zone	Emergency	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
		Cereal	Sup. Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
South	201965	30295	3181	909	3029	37414
East	193367	29005	3046	870	2901	35821
Central	186625	27994	2939	840	2799	34572
North Western	92347	13852	1454	416	1385	
Total	674,304	101,146	10,620	3,034	10,115	124,915

6. AFAR Region

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	5
Number of Woredas	33
Projected rural population for mid 2009	1,257,560
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	86428
Needy population as percent of the rural population	7.07%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	9,606

Weather conditions

The main rainy season, known locally as *karma*, normally starts in the region at the end of June and ceases around the first week of September. This year, *karma* rains started in mid-July in some areas and at the beginning of August in others; late by approximately two to five weeks. The rain ceased around mid-September, which is considered as normal in all zones.

Performance of the rain is generally below normal in its amount, distribution and has been erratic. In most zones, the number of rainy days is reportedly less than five. The areas most affected by poor performance of the rains are: Elidaar, Kori and Mille woredas in Zone 1; Erebti, Bidu, Abaala, Dallol, Afdera and Berhale in Zone 2; Argoba and Dulecha in Zone 3; Teru and Yallo in Zone 4 and Dalifage, Dewe and Telalak in Zone 5. On the other hand, Ewa, Awra, and Gulina woredas in Zone 4; Chifra woreda in Zone 1, Amibara and Awash Fentale in Zone 3 have received relatively better rainfall as compared to the other woredas in the region.

Unseasonable rains at the end of October caused flooding in some PA's in Mille, Afambo, Aysaita and Dubti woredas of Zone 1 and Dallol woreda in Zone 2.

Crop production prospect

Crop production is practiced in agro-pastoral areas of the region. Cropping areas are located in Abaala, Dallol and Berhale woredas in Zone 2; Argoba, Gewane and Bure Mudayitu in Zone 3 and Gulina, Ewa and Yallo woredas in Zone 4. Major crops planted in the region include; sorghum, maize and barley and teff. The poor *karma* rains of 2008 have caused significant production reduction in agro-pastoral livelihood zones of Abaala, Argoba and Dallol woredas. Main factors leading to crop loss were: late onset, erratic distribution and early cessation of *karma* rain, flood damage, absence of flood for irrigation from Tigray highlands in Abaala and pest infestation in Argoba and Dulecha woredas. As a result of the poor performance of crops, fields in Abaala woreda were left out for livestock to graze on. A better harvest has been anticipated in Dallol and Berhale woredas when compared to other neighboring woredas. Apart from rain-fed agriculture, few households are practicing irrigation in Gewane, Bure Mudayitu, Aysaita, Dubti, Afambo, Ewa, Awra woredas in Zones 1, 3 and 4. According to the respective district agriculture offices and team observation, with the exception of Bure Mudayitu, better crop harvest is anticipated in these areas due to increased cultivation of land than usual.

Livestock conditions

The main types of livestock in the region are camels, cattle, goats and sheep. This year, due to the poor performance of *Karma* rains, pasture and browse availability was reportedly below normal. Most potential grazing areas, such as Dokka in Zone 4, Bahirin in Zone 2, Alidegi in Zone 3 and rangeland around Awash River in Gewane and Bure Mudayitu districts are overgrazed. As a result of the scarcity of pasture, a large number of livestock were forced to migrate earlier to the potential grazing areas found in Zone 5 and along Awash River. Reportedly, some livestock also migrated earlier than normal from Zone 2 to neighboring woredas of Tigray, from Dalefage in Zone 5 to Dewe and Artuma woredas of Oromiya Zone of Amhara region. In Gewane woreda in Zone 3, the usual cattle movements to neighboring area have been limited as the adjacent areas face a severe shortage of pasture.

Furthermore, although the unseasonable rains received at the end of October have contributed to an improvement in the availability of pasture and browse in the region, there are still concerns about the potential for a further decline of pasture and browse in the upcoming dry season. Pasture in Zone 5 is anticipated to be of insufficient quantity for a month.

Physical condition of livestock is poor. Livestock death was reported in some districts like Bure Mudayitu. However, this situation has slightly improved as a result of unseasonable rains that were received at the end of October.

With regard to livestock diseases, other than the usual types, there are no reports to indicate that the prevalence has reached outbreak level. However, livestock death has been reported in some woredas of Elidar,

Mille, Korrie and Adaar in Zone 1; Erebti and Dallol in Zone 2; Teru and Gulina in Zone 4. due to diseases such as pasteurelloses, CBPP, PPR, lumpy skin and unidentified camel disease. Following the incidences of these diseases, vaccination has been carried out to treat livestock against CBPP and PPR in some districts.

Communal grazing areas in the region have shown a reduction in volume of biomass. A large area of grazing land is covered by *prosopis* and *parthynium* weeds.

In general, livestock holding and productivity has shown a declining trend and already threaten the food security situation of pastoralist community in the region. The major factors that contributed for herd reduction (camel, cattle and shoat) were drastic selling to meet food needs, mortality due to drought and environmental degradation. Currently, milk production is less available for consumption than the previous years.

As a result, the outcome of HEA analysis indicates that the herd reduction of camel, cattle and shoat is 30%, 33% and 40% respectively in Namalefan and Baadu livelihood zones. Similarly, in Cheno crop livelihood zone the herd reduction is 7% for camel, 47% for cattle and 41% for shoat respectively as compared to the reference year.

Market conditions

Rainfall performance and market supply are strongly linked in a pastoral setting. Pastoralists are primarily dependent on livestock assets to purchase their requirements. The most common market centers in the region are Chifra, Abaala, Aysaita, Yallo, and Awash. During the *karma* season, district level market information has shown that maize, sorghum, teff, cattle's and shoats were commodities mainly supplied to the markets, but the volume of marketable grains has been reduced compared to the previous years while that of livestock supply increased.

The prices of maize and sorghum have continued to rise during the *karma* season due to limited grain supply in the major market centers. Comparison of current season price data to the reference year has shown that maize price increased significantly by 305 percent in Gachene market. It is also observed that the price of maize and sorghum shows a slight reduction during safety net food distribution and sky -rocketed when PSNP food transfer is late. In general the terms of trade (ToT) between livestock and cereal is not in favor of the poor households in the pastoralist and agro-pastoral communities.

Food security prospect

In 2008, except in few areas that benefit from irrigation (Gewane, Bure Mudayitu, Asayita, Dubti, Afambo, Ewa and Awra woredas of Zone 1, 2 and 3), the overall crop production prospect from rain-fed agriculture is not promising.

Pasture regeneration and water availability is reportedly poor over most parts of the region due to inadequate *karma* rains. Pasture has already been substantially depleted in some areas. Livestock holding and productivity has declined compared to previous years. Milk production is also very low due to inadequate supply of water and pasture..

As a result, the supply of livestock to major market centers is very high. Market demand for livestock has shown a decline whereas that of cereals has shown a significant increase. Hence, the terms of trade have negatively affected the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist. Although other income sources for pastoral and agro pastoral communities in the region such as salt mining, sale of charcoal, labor in commercial farming and remittances have not shown significant decline, the contribution from these sources are not expected to fill the food gap created by the combined impact of the significant decline of livestock and crop production.

In general, given the year 2008 below normal *karma* rains performance, followed by weak livestock physical condition, decreased crop and livestock productivity, increased price of staple foods, the food security situation in the region in general is critical. The problem is much more serious in Abaala, Argoba and Dallol woredas where crop production loss is very significant and also in areas where significant number of livestock deaths have been reported (Teru, Erebti, Bidu, Korri and Ellidar woredas)

Therefore about 86,428 people are likely to require emergency relief food assistance due to the current shock in 2009.

Table- 6: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Afar Region

Zone	Emergency	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
		Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Zone 1	11590	1043	110	31	104	1288
Zone 2	35064	3156	331	95	316	3897
Zone 3	8328	750	79	22	75	926
Zone 4	3739	337	35	10	34	416
Zone 5	27707	2494	262	75	249	3080
Total	86,428	7,779	817	233	778	9,606

7. Beneshangul Gumuz

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	3 zones and one special woreda
Number of Woredas	17
Projected rural population for mid 2009	589,496
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	35,233
Needy population as percent of the rural population	6.1%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	3916

Weather Conditions

The main rainy season in the region normally extends from April to September. Except for a few isolated areas, the on-set and cessation of *meher* rains in 2008, was generally on time in all zones of the region. Distribution of rains was also good throughout the season despite occurrences of flash floods in parts of Sherkole woreda and hailstorms in one kebele of Pawe Special Woreda in the month of August. In both cases, damages to crops have occurred, although were not significant. Overall, weather remained favorable for crop production.

Crop production Prospects

Both land preparation and planting of the main season crops were undertaken timely, from April to July, in all areas except few localities affected by internal conflict over scarce resources. The amount and distribution of *meher* rains have been conducive for crop production. As a result, good harvest is anticipated in all woredas of the region where normal agricultural activities were possible

Overall production in the region in 2008 has been estimated to be higher than that of 2007, including in Asosa and Kemashi zones, affected by conflict, that expect a 4.5- 6.5 percent increase of harvests this year.

Livestock Condition

There have not been any livestock disease outbreaks in the past few months. Pasture and water availability remains adequate in the region and overall physical conditions of livestock rated as good.

Market Conditions

Market supply of food grains to most areas of Kamashi and Metekel zones is generally high and normal for the time of the year. This is attributed to favorable harvest from the current agricultural season.

Prices of cereals in the region have displayed remarkable increases from same period last year. Comparison of November prices of maize and sorghum in four selected woredas (Asosa, Kurmuk, Kemashi and Mandura), shows that the 2008 prices were very much higher than those of 2007. The increase ranged between 50 and 300 percent, with the highest percentage increase observed in Kurmuk woreda. A similar comparison for prices of shoats shows that the 2008 prices were higher by an order of 10-50 percent.

Food Security Prospects

Agricultural performance has been good and a normal harvest is expected in many parts of the region. However; emergency relief food assistance is likely to be required in some pockets as a result of displacement due to internal conflict over resources and prevalence of malnutrition in children. After analyzing the impact of poor harvests in the conflict afflicted areas and the contributions of traditional coping mechanisms including collection of wild fruit, roots and honey, it was estimated that some 35,233 people to be in need of emergency food in 2009.

Table7 - : Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Beneshangul Gumuz

Zone	Emergency	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
		Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Assosa	25461	2291	241	69	229	2830
Kamashi	9772	879	92	26	88	1086
Total	35,233	3171	333	95	317	3,916

8. GAMBELLA

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	3zones and one special woreda
Number of Woredas	11
Projected rural population for mid 2009	235,680
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	31000
Needy population as percent of the rural population	13.5%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	3,446

Weather Condition:

The region, with the exception of Mezhenger zone, has only one rainy season that extends from mid-April to late September. Mezhenger Zone, on the other hand, has two rainy seasons: *belg* and *meher*. In 2008, both *belg* and *meher* rains arrived on time and the intensity and distribution of the rains during the usual

precipitation period was normal. However, unseasonable rainfall in October resulted in flooding in the flood prone woredas along Baro, Gilo and Akobo rivers. Additionally, some of the flood prone woredas have also experienced moderate floods in July/August.

Crop Performance

Favorable weather conditions during the main rainy season allowed timely agricultural activities including land preparation and planting. Areas cropped in 2008 have reportedly increased by about 20 percent compared with the average in the last five years.

The floods affected some *meher* crops in the flood prone areas of Itang, Jikawo, Wontura, Akobo, Lare and Gambella woredas. Floods have also affected flood recession farming activities in the region. Planted maize in Gog and Jor woredas using recession farming has also been destroyed. Fields normally used for recession agriculture were under water during the assessment period making replanting or late planting impossible due to hot and dry months that easily devastate newly emerging crops. Following the *meher* harvest, recession agriculture normally provides a second season production to several communities along major rivers. In July/August floods have caused damages to crops at flowering and seed formation stages in Agnua and Nuer zones.

The volume of production expected in 2008 in Gambella is higher than last year. It is also significantly higher than 2001 when the region enjoyed one of the best harvests in recent years. The good regional level 2008 harvest is mainly due to the bumper harvests in few kebeles of Gog, Dima, Lare, Godere and Itang woredas. However, a combination of floods in several woredas, and wind and hailstorms in localized areas severely affected crops and have resulted in substantial yield losses. Wind storms in two kebeles of Abobo woreda have devastated 27 percent of planted crops. Similarly, floods in Itang, Gog, and Lare woredas have damaged 16 percent to 30 percent of the planted crops.

Livestock Condition

There was no animal disease outbreak reported from the region in 2008. During July to September, pasture shortage was observed in flood affected areas of Jor, Itang, Lare, Jikow, Wontuwa and Akobo. Since mid-September, however, pasture availability has improved in all woredas except Akobo and Wontuwa. The shortage observed in Akobo and Wontuwa is related to the widespread flooding that has inundated some of the grazing areas in these woredas. This has severely limited livestock's access to pastures. Where the floods have already receded, fresh pastures have started emerging and herders are unlikely to face any major pasture problems in the coming months. Additionally, availability of water for livestock consumption is adequate across the region. Furthermore, the physical condition of livestock in general is close to normal.

Market Condition

Prices of staple food crops (maize and sorghum) had been steadily rising throughout the region between January and August 2008. With the start of new harvest in August, the trend reversed and prices have since then continued to decline and current prices of staple foods are considerably lower than their levels in May and June.

Food Security Prospect

Food shortage is imminent in parts of Gambella Region, due to reduced production from *meher* harvest as a result of the floods in July/August/October and hailstorms in localized areas. The prospect of secondary season harvest from the recession agriculture practiced along the banks of Baro and Gile rivers is also very poor due to the prolonged flooding that has inhibited late planting. Considering the various shocks on production as well as the contribution of the various coping mechanisms available to affected communities

(fishing, hunting, wild fruit and root gathering and honey collection), 31,000 people are likely to require emergency food assistance in 2009.

Table-8: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Gambella Region

Zone	Emergency	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
		Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Agnua	9000	810	85	24	81	1000
Nuer	20000	1800	189	54	180	2223
Itang	2000	180	19	5	18	222
Total	31000	2790	293	84	279	3446

9. DIRE DAWA ADMINISTRATIVE COUNSEL

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	1
Number of Woredas	1
Projected rural population for mid 2009	113,162
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	7644
Needy population as percent of the rural population	6.95%
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	850

Weather condition

Dire Dawa Administrative Counsel benefits from both *belg* and *meher* rains and short rainy season that falls between March and May. *Meher* is the main rainy season that normally starts in the first week of July and extends to end of September.

The performance of rains in both seasons in 2008 was not satisfactory. *Belg* rains were delayed by one month from the usual time.

The *meher* rains started on time, however, ceased earlier by about two weeks from the normal. The amount and distribution of the rains during the two rainy seasons was below normal and/or poor.

Crop Production

Major seasonal crops cultivated in the Administrative Council include sorghum, maize, haricot beans and oil seeds. The population in the lowland areas mostly relies on livestock production.

In normal years, land preparation for long cycle crops is undertaken from the beginning of March to mid-April and planting from mid-April to early May. Planting of short maturing crops is between end of June and second week of July. Due to the late on-set of *belg* rains this year, land preparation and planting of long cycle crops was delayed by one month and 15 days respectively from the usual period. In addition, the early withdrawal of *meher* rains also affected crops at their critical growth stages such as flowering, fruit setting and maturing.

Overall crop production prospects in the Administrative Council this year, reported to be significantly lower than the reference year 2006 (EC1998/99).

Livestock

Currently, there are no unusual pasture and water shortages and reports of disease outbreaks at epidemic level. The physical conditions of livestock reported to be normal. The total herd size of cattle and camel slightly increased from that of the reference year where as that of shoats decreased because of the good market outlets.

Market

The staple food prices in the previous four months (July, 2008–September, 2008) were very high as compared same period of previous years. However at the time of the assessment, they show a slight decreasing trend due to increased access to green harvest, increased supply of food grains by cooperatives to the main markets traded from the central parts of the country. In addition the on going food distribution has its own contribution to stabilize the existing market price. On the other hand the price of livestock was relatively stable in the past consecutive years.

Food Security Prospects

During the reference year, the major sources of food for poor households Sorghum, Maize and Chat (SMC) livelihood zone are own production, purchase and safety net resources. Their income sources are from sale of livestock, crops and labor as well as self-employment. These households spend their money mainly on food purchase, health, education, fertilizer and other items.

The poor *belg* and *meher* rains in 2008 have affected the overall crop production considerably, especially that of sorghum and maize. Consequently, 7,644 of poor and very poor households are likely to require emergency relief food assistance in 2009.

Table-9: Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Dire Dawa Administrative Counsel

Zone	Emergency	Emergency Food Requirement (MT)				
		Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Dire Dawa	7644	688	72	21	69	850
Total	7644	688	72	21	69	850

10. HARARI

Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	1
Number of Woredas	1
Projected rural population for mid 2009	86,460
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2009	0
Needy population as percent of the rural population	0
Food requirement in Mt for emergency assistance	0

Weather Condition

The *belg* rains started one month late (mid-April) and ended on time (late May/early June). The *meher* rains started 2-3 weeks late (mid-July) and ended 1 to 2 weeks early (early September). Generally, the rains were adequate in amount and distribution, although in Sofi area it was lower and insufficient, similar to adjacent woredas of East Harerghe where the rainfall deficit was significant. There were no weather adversities such as flooding or hailstorms.

Crop Production

The contribution of sorghum, maize and groundnut as well as wheat out the annual crop production is 65 percent, 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively. These crops were also cultivated this year. For long cycle crops (sorghum and maize), land preparation and planting was significantly delayed due to the late rain, resulting in substantially lower yields than expected. Wheat production was higher than expected due to crop shifting from longer to shorter cycle crops. There was army worm infestation in May but it was well controlled and did not affect crops.

Overall, the 2008 production estimate was reported to be approximately 65 percent of the planned production for the year and 94 percent of the reference year, 2006.

Livestock

Current availability of water and pasture is sufficient. Livestock health and body condition is normal and there have been no reports of diseases outbreaks at epidemic level.

Market

Food grain prices are decreasing from their level in July and August 2008, although they are still higher than that of same time last year and years before. Livestock prices also show a slight decrease from the previous months of the year but are still generally higher than they were one to three years ago

Food Security Prospect

This year crop production is slightly affected. However, income from crop and livestock sales is very high as compared to the reference year (2006) due to their high prices. As a result, most households are expected to maximize income and increase food purchases in order to fill their food gap without requiring external assistance. Therefore emergency relief food assistance is not envisaged for the first half of 2009.

Annex -1: 2009 Beneficiary number and food requirement by Region by Zone by woreda

Region	Zone	Woreda	Ben. No	Duration	Emergency Food Requirement				
					Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Babile	15943	6	1435	151	43	143	1772
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Bedeno	14610	6	1315	138	39	131	1624
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Chinaksen	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Deder	23901	6	2151	226	65	215	2657
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Fedis	2548	6	229	24	7	23	283
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Girawa	19011	6	1711	180	51	171	2113
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Golo Oda	13560	6	1220	128	37	122	1507
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Goro Gutu	14762	6	1329	140	40	133	1641
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Gursum	25238	6	2271	238	68	227	2805
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Haro Maya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Jarso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Kersa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Kombolcha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Kurfa Chele	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Melka Balo	16629	6	1497	157	45	150	1848
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Meta	15379	6	1384	145	42	138	1709
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Meyu	455	6	41	4	1	4	51
Oromiya	E.Harareghe	Midega	4380	6	394	41	12	39	487
	E.Harareghe Total		166416		14977	1573	449	1498	18497
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Anchar	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Boke	12174	6	1096	115	33	110	1353
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Chiro	18855	6	1697	178	51	170	2096
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Darolebu	12783	6	1150	121	35	115	1421
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Doba	15211	6	1369	144	41	137	1691
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Gemechis	20404	6	1836	193	55	184	2268
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Goba Koricha	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Habro	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Hawi Gudina	6010	6	541	57	16	54	668
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Kuni	20167	6	1815	191	54	182	2242
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Mesela	21712	6	1954	205	59	195	2413
Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Mieso	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

Oromiya	W.Harareghe	Tulo	9784	6	881	92	26	88	1087
	W.Harareghe Total		137100		12339	1296	370	1234	15239
Oromiya	Bale	Dolo Mena	5342	6	481	50	14	48	594
Oromiya	Bale	Gura Damole	3856	6	347	36	10	35	429
Oromiya	Bale	Berbere	772	6	69	7	2	7	86
Oromiya	Bale	Harena Buluk	12798	6	1152	121	35	115	1422
Oromiya	Bale	Dinsho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Dawe Kachen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Agarfa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Ginir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Meda Wolabu	4053	6	365	38	11	36	450
Oromiya	Bale	Sewena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Rayitu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Dawe Serer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Legehida	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Gasara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Gololcha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Bale	Goro	1425	6	128	13	4	13	158
	Bale Total		28246		2542	267	76	254	3140
Oromiya	East Shoa	Fentale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	East Shoa	Kombolcha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	East Shoa Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	North Shoa	Abichu Gne'a	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	North Shoa	Debrelibanos	3600	7	378	40	11	38	467
Oromiya	North Shoa	Hidabu Abote	1100	7	116	12	3	12	143
Oromiya	North Shoa	Jida	445	5	33	4	1	3	41
Oromiya	North Shoa	Kimbibit	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	North Shoa	Kuyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	North Shoa	Wara Jarso	1400	7	147	15	4	15	182
Oromiya	North Shoa	Wuchale	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
	North Shoa Total		6545		674	71	20	67	832
Oromiya	West Arsi	Adaba	16000	6	1440	151	43	144	1778
Oromiya	West Arsi	Arsi Negele	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Arsi	Dodola	6000	6	540	57	16	54	667
Oromiya	West Arsi	Shala	154	6	14	1	0	1	17
Oromiya	West Arsi	Siraro	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	West Arsi Total		22154		1994	209	60	199	2462
Oromiya	Arsi	Gololcha	41271	6	3714	390	111	371	4587

Oromiya	Arsi	Seru	1490	6	134	14	4	13	166
Oromiya	Arsi	Aseko	12124	6	1091	115	33	109	1348
Oromiya	Arsi	Amigna	2862	6	258	27	8	26	318
Oromiya	Arsi	Bele	2278	6	205	22	6	21	253
Oromiya	Arsi	Merti	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Arsi	Chole	15297	6	1377	145	41	138	1700
Oromiya	Arsi	Jeju	2692	6	242	25	7	24	299
Oromiya	Arsi	Robe	8100	6	729	77	22	73	900
Oromiya	Arsi	Shirka	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Arsi	Tena	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Arsi	Sire	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Arsi	Sude	4335	6	390	41	12	39	482
	Arsi Total		90449		8140	855	244	814	10053
Oromiya	Borena	Abaya	5821	6	524	55	16	52	647
Oromiya	Borena	Arero	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Borena	Bule Hora	22152	6	1994	209	60	199	2462
Oromiya	Borena	Dhas	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Borena	Dillo	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Borena	Dire	7519	6	677	71	20	68	836
Oromiya	Borena	Dugda Dawa	14622	6	1316	138	39	132	1625
Oromiya	Borena	Gelana	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Borena	Melka Soda	14569	6	1311	138	39	131	1619
Oromiya	Borena	Mio	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Borena	Moyale	1407	6	127	13	4	13	156
Oromiya	Borena	Teltele	207	6	19	2	1	2	23
Oromiya	Borena	Yabelo	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Borena Total		66297		5967	627	179	597	7369
Oromiya	Guji	Liben	12064	6	1086	114	33	109	1341
Oromiya	Guji	Goro Dola	17817		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Guji	Adola	14061	6	1265	133	38	127	1563
Oromiya	Guji	Wadera	2355	6	212	22	6	21	262
Oromiya	Guji	Girja	1813	6	163	17	5	16	202
Oromiya	Guji	Odo-shakiso	14765	6	1329	140	40	133	1641
	Guji Total		62875		4055	426	122	406	5008
Oromiya	West Shoa	Abuna Gindabarat	11497	5	862	91	26	86	1065
Oromiya	West Shoa	Adda Berga	5642	7	592	62	18	59	732
Oromiya	West Shoa	Ambo	2315	5	174	18	5	17	214
Oromiya	West Shoa	Bako Tibe	4500	7	473	50	14	47	584

Oromiya	West Shoa	Chilya	4500	7	473	50	14	47	584
Oromiya	West Shoa	Dano	5800	7	609	64	18	61	752
Oromiya	West Shoa	Dendi	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Shoa	Ejere	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Shoa	Gindeberet	4000	7	420	44	13	42	519
Oromiya	West Shoa	Ifata	3500	7	368	39	11	37	454
Oromiya	West Shoa	Ilugalan	4600	7	483	51	14	48	597
Oromiya	West Shoa	Jeldu	3500	7	368	39	11	37	454
Oromiya	West Shoa	Jibat	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Shoa	Meta Robe	4000	7	420	44	13	42	519
Oromiya	West Shoa	Midakegni	5500	7	578	61	17	58	713
Oromiya	West Shoa	Nono	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Shoa	Toke Kutaye	2200	5	165	17	5	17	204
	West Shoa Total		61554		5983	628	179	598	7389
Oromiya	Jima	Nono Benjaa	14421	10	2163	227	65	216	2671
	Jima Total		14421		2163	227	65	216	2671
Oromiya	West Wellega	Mana Sibu	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Wellega	Sayo Nole	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	West Wellega	Haru	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	West Wellega Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	East Wellega	Horo Limu	677	5	51	5	2	5	63
Oromiya	East Wellega	Diga	10235	6	921	97	28	92	1138
Oromiya	East Wellega	Sasiga	14932	9	2016	212	60	202	2490
Oromiya	East Wellega	Limu	1938	9	262	27	8	26	323
	East Wellega Total		27782		3249	341	97	325	4013
Oromiya	Horo Gu.Wellega	Jima Rare	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Horo Gu.Wellega	Abay Coman	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	Horo Gu.Wellega	Darjega Jarte	0		0	0	0	0	0
	Horo Gu.Wellega Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	South West Shoa	Ammeya	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	South West Shoa	Sabata Hawas	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	South West Shoa	Sodo Dache	0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya	South West Shoa	Qersa Malima	0		0	0	0	0	0
	South West Shoa Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Oromiya Total			683839		62084	6519	1863	6208	76674
Amhara	Agew	Ankasha	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

Amhara	Agew	Banja	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	Agew	Dangila	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	Agew	Fagta Lakoma	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	Agew	Guagusa Shikudad	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	Agew	Guangua	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	Agew	Jawi	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Agew Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Aneded		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Awabel		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Baso Liben		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Bibugn		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Debay Telatgen		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Debre Elias		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Dejen		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Enarj Enawga		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Enbise Sar Midir		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Enemy		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Goncha Siso Enese	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Gonje	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Guzamn		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Hulet Ej Enese		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Michakel		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Senan		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	E.Gojam	Shebel Bereta	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	E.Gojam Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Addi Arekay	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Alefa	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Beyeda	6647	6	598	63	18	60	739
Amhara	N Gondor	Chilga	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Dabat	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Debark	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Dembia	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	East Belesa	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Gonder Zuria		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Janamora	21226	6	1910	201	57	191	2359
Amhara	N Gondor	Lay Armacho	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Metema	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Mirab Armacho	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

Amhara	N Gondor	Quara	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Tach Armacho	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Takusa	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Tsegede	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	Tselemt	13172	6	1185	124	36	119	1464
Amhara	N Gondor	Wegera	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Gondor	West Belesa	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	N Gondor Total		41045		3694	388	111	369	4562
Amhara	N Shewa	Angolelana Tera	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Ankober	25536	6	2298	241	69	230	2838
Amhara	N Shewa	Antsokiya	7458	6	671	70	20	67	829
Amhara	N Shewa	Assagirt	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Basona Worena	21331	6	1920	202	58	192	2371
Amhara	N Shewa	Berehet	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Eferatana Gidem	6407	6	577	61	17	58	712
Amhara	N Shewa	Ensaro	1740	6	157	16	5	16	193
Amhara	N Shewa	Gera Midir	44731	6	4026	423	121	403	4972
Amhara	N Shewa	Gishe Rabel	28754	6	2588	272	78	259	3196
Amhara	N Shewa	Hagere Mariam	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Kewet	6924	6	623	65	19	62	770
Amhara	N Shewa	Keya Gabriel	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Menz Lalo Midir	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Menz Mama Midir	5585	6	503	53	15	50	621
Amhara	N Shewa	Merahbete	4260	6	383	40	12	38	473
Amhara	N Shewa	Mida Weremo	5160	6	464	49	14	46	574
Amhara	N Shewa	Minjar Shenkora	10201	6	918	96	28	92	1134
Amhara	N Shewa	Mojan		6	1105	116	33	110	1364
Amhara	N Shewa	Moretna Jiru	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Shewa	Siya Debirna Wayu		6	312	33	9	31	385
Amhara	N Shewa	Tarema Ber		6	427	45	13	43	527
	N Shewa Total		168087		16971	1782	509	1697	20959
Amhara	N Wollo	Bugna	8176	6	736	77	22	74	909
Amhara	N Wollo	Dawunt	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Wollo	Delanta	38151	6	3434	361	103	343	4240
Amhara	N Wollo	Delanta_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Wollo	Gidan	54771	6	4929	518	148	493	6088
Amhara	N Wollo	Gidan_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Wollo	Guba Lafto	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

Amhara	N Wollo	Guba Lafto_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Wollo	Habru	12834	6	1155	121	35	116	1427
Amhara	N Wollo	Kobo	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Wollo	Lasta	6243	6	562	59	17	56	694
Amhara	N Wollo	Meket	17441	6	1570	165	47	157	1939
Amhara	N Wollo	Meket_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	N Wollo	Wadla	24137	6	2172	228	65	217	2683
Amhara	N Wollo	Wadla_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	N Wollo Total		161753		14558	1529	437	1456	17979
Amhara	Oromia	Artuma Fursi	21725	6	1955	205	59	196	2415
Amhara	Oromia	Bati	32143	6	2893	304	87	289	3573
Amhara	Oromia	Dewa Chefa	15548	6	1399	147	42	140	1728
Amhara	Oromia	Dewa Harewa	1394	6	125	13	4	13	155
Amhara	Oromia	Jille Timuga	20800	6	1872	197	56	187	2312
	Oromia Total		91610		8245	866	247	824	10182
Amhara	S Gondor	Dera		6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	E Esite	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	Ebenat	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	Farta	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	Fogera	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	Lay Gayint	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	Libo Kemkem	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Gondor	Simada	13675	6	1231	129	37	123	1520
Amhara	S Gondor	Tach Gayint	38340	6	3451	362	104	345	4262
Amhara	S Gondor	W Esite		6	127	13	4	13	157
	S Gondor Total		52015		4808	505	144	481	5938
Amhara	S Wollo	Albuko	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Albuko_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Ambasel	36747	6	3307	347	99	331	4084
Amhara	S Wollo	Ambasel_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Argoba	8829	6	795	83	24	79	981
Amhara	S Wollo	Debresina	9777	6	880	92	26	88	1087
Amhara	S Wollo	Dessie Zuria	72205	6	6498	682	195	650	8026
Amhara	S Wollo	Dessie Zuria_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Jama	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Kalu	16018	6	1442	151	43	144	1780
Amhara	S Wollo	Kalu_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Kelela	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

Amhara	S Wollo	Kutaber	30100	6	2709	284	81	271	3346
Amhara	S Wollo	Kutaber_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Legambo	54367	6	4893	514	147	489	6043
Amhara	S Wollo	Legambo_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Legehida	5469	6	492	52	15	49	608
Amhara	S Wollo	Legehida_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Mehal Sayint	33951	6	3056	321	92	306	3774
Amhara	S Wollo	Mekdela	30297	6	2727	286	82	273	3368
Amhara	S Wollo	Mekdela_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Sayint	39032	6	3513	369	105	351	4338
Amhara	S Wollo	Tenta	26476	6	2383	250	71	238	2943
Amhara	S Wollo	Tenta_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Thehulederie	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Thehulederie_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Wegde	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	S Wollo	Were Ilu	26866	6	2418	254	73	242	2986
Amhara	S Wollo	Werebabu	28161	6	2534	266	76	253	3130
Amhara	S Wollo	Werebabu_BD	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	S Wollo Total		418295		37647	3953	1129	3765	46493
Amhara	W.Gojam	Achefer	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Bahirdar Zuria	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Bure	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Dega Damot	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Dembecha	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Jabi Tehnan	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Mecha	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Quarit	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Sekela	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Semen Achefer	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Wemberma	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	W.Gojam	Yilmana Densa		6	0	0	0	0	0
	W.Gojam Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Amhara	Wag Himira	Abergele	21241	6	1912	201	57	191	2361
Amhara	Wag Himira	Dehana	11596	6	1044	110	31	104	1289
Amhara	Wag Himira	Gaz Gibla	4039	6	364	38	11	36	449
Amhara	Wag Himira	Sahla	6400	6	576	60	17	58	711
Amhara	Wag Himira	Sekota	12091	6	1088	114	33	109	1344
Amhara	Wag Himira	Ziquala	6923	6	623	65	19	62	769

	Wag Himira Total		62290		5606	589	168	561	6924
Amhara Total			995095		91529	9611	2746	9153	113038
Tigray	South	Raya Azebo	41124	10	6169	648	185	617	7618
Tigray	South	Ofla	14927	10	2239	235	67	224	2765
Tigray	South	E/mehoni	21951	10	3293	346	99	329	4066
Tigray	South	Alamata	12910	10	1937	203	58	194	2392
Tigray	South	Alaje	31721	10	4758	500	143	476	5876
Tigray	South	S/samre	23384	10	3508	368	105	351	4332
Tigray	South	H/wejerat	31522	10	4728	496	142	473	5839
Tigray	South	Enderta	24426	10	3664	385	110	366	4525
	South Total		201965		30295	3181	909	3029	37414
Tigray	East	Atsbi wemberta	36880	10	5532	581	166	553	6832
Tigray	East	wukro	22690	10	3404	357	102	340	4203
Tigray	East	Hwuzen	39621	10	5943	624	178	594	7340
Tigray	East	S/ts/Emba	33651	10	5048	530	151	505	6234
Tigray	East	G/mekada	23499	10	3525	370	106	352	4353
Tigray	East	G/afeshum	31765	10	4765	500	143	476	5884
Tigray	East	Erop	5261	10	789	83	24	79	975
	East Total		193367		29005	3046	870	2901	35821
Tigray	Central	Adwa	13592	10	2039	214	61	204	2518
Tigray	Central	Ahferom	14842	10	2226	234	67	223	2749
Tigray	Central	Degua Tembien	22935	10	3440	361	103	344	4249
Tigray	Central	Kola Tembien	35779	10	5367	564	161	537	6628
Tigray	Central	Laelay Miachew	6438	10	966	101	29	97	1193
Tigray	Central	Mereb Leke	12465	10	1870	196	56	187	2309
Tigray	Central	Naedere Adiet	14767	10	2215	233	66	222	2736
Tigray	Central	Tahtay Maichew	14774	10	2216	233	66	222	2737
Tigray	Central	Tanqua Abergele	37197	10	5580	586	167	558	6891
Tigray	Central	Werie Leke	13836	10	2075	218	62	208	2563
	Central Total		186625		27994	2939	840	2799	34572
Tigray	North Western	Asgede Tsembela	8725	10	1309	137	39	131	1616
Tigray	North Western	Laelay Adiabo	5938	10	891	94	27	89	1100
Tigray	North Western	Medebay Zana	17717	10	2658	279	80	266	3282
Tigray	North Western	Tahtay Adiabo	11297	10	1695	178	51	169	2093
Tigray	North Western	Tahtay koraro	9574	10	1436	151	43	144	1774
Tigray	North Western	Tselemti	39096	10	5864	616	176	586	7243
	North Western Total		92347		13852	1454	416	1385	17107
Tigray Total			674304		101146	10620	3034	10115	124915

Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	7644	6	688	72	21	69	850
	Dire Dawa Total		7644		688	72	21	69	850
Dire Dawa Total			7644		688	72	21	69	850
Harari	Harari	Harari	0		0	0	0	0	0
	Harari Total		0		0	0	0	0	0
Harari Total			0		0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Kemba	10500	4	630	66	19	63	778
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	West Abaya	17000	6	1530	161	46	153	1890
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Zala	9113	4	547	57	16	55	675
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Kucha	17000	4	1020	107	31	102	1260
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Uba Debre Tsehay	5400	3	243	26	7	24	300
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Demba Gofa	6651	3	299	31	9	30	370
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Aida	4200	4	252	26	8	25	311
SNNPR	Gamo Gofa	Chencha	8550	3	385	40	12	38	475
	Gamo Gofa Total		78414		4906	515	147	491	6059
SNNPR	Wolayita	Boloso Sore	14000	4	840	88	25	84	1037
SNNPR	Wolayita	D/Fulas	12901	4	774	81	23	77	956
SNNPR	Wolayita	Boloso Bombe	12000	4	720	76	22	72	889
SNNPR	Wolayita	Kindo Koyisha	10000	4	600	63	18	60	741
SNNPR	Wolayita	Damot Gale	8000	4	480	50	14	48	593
SNNPR	Wolayita	Damot Weiydie	12943	4	777	82	23	78	959
SNNPR	Wolayita	Dugda Fango	7115	4	427	45	13	43	527
SNNPR	Wolayita	Sodo Zuria	14469	4	868	91	26	87	1072
	Wolayita Total		91428		5486	576	165	549	6775
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Wendo Genet	5000	6	450	47	14	45	556
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Loka Abaya	10000	6	900	95	27	90	1112
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Bona Zoria	10000	6	900	95	27	90	1112
SNNPR	SIDAMA	A/Chuko	13000	6	1170	123	35	117	1445
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Aleta Wendo	20000	6	1800	189	54	180	2223
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Aroresa	6000	6	540	57	16	54	667
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Bensa	6700	6	603	63	18	60	745
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Boricha	15000	6	1350	142	41	135	1667
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Dale	15000	6	1350	142	41	135	1667
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Dara	15000	6	1350	142	41	135	1667
SNNPR	SIDAMA	Shebedino	10000	6	900	95	27	90	1112
	SIDAMA Total		125700		11313	1188	339	1131	13972
SNNPR	GEDIO	Bule	25110	6	2260	237	68	226	2791
SNNPR	GEDIO	Dila Zuria	57000	6	5130	539	154	513	6336

SNNPR	GEDIO	Gedeb	14456	6	1301	137	39	130	1607
SNNPR	GEDIO	Kochere	54095	6	4869	511	146	487	6013
SNNPR	GEDIO	Wenago	57339	6	5161	542	155	516	6373
SNNPR	GEDIO	Yirgachefe	67265	6	6054	636	182	605	7477
	GEDIO Total		275265		24774	2601	743	2477	30596
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Kacha Bira	18000	5	1350	142	41	135	1667
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Tembaro	20000	5	1500	158	45	150	1853
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Hadero and Tunto	20000	5	1500	158	45	150	1853
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Kidida Gamela	10000	5	750	79	23	75	926
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Demboya	4500	5	338	35	10	34	417
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Angacha	5000	5	375	39	11	38	463
SNNPR	Kembeta-Tembaro	Doyo Gena		5	0	0	0	0	0
	Kembeta-Tembaro Total		77500		5813	610	174	581	7178
SNNPR	S. OMO	Bena Tsemay	7930	6	714	75	21	71	881
SNNPR	S. OMO	Dasenech	10000	6	900	95	27	90	1112
SNNPR	S. OMO	Gnagatom	7000	6	630	66	19	63	778
SNNPR	S. OMO	Hamer	11562	6	1041	109	31	104	1285
SNNPR	S. OMO	Male	10000	6	900	95	27	90	1112
	S. OMO Total		46492		4184	439	126	418	5168
SNNPR	GURAGE	Gumer		4	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	GURAGE	Mareko	7800	4	468	49	14	47	578
SNNPR	GURAGE	Meskana	8500	4	510	54	15	51	630
SNNPR	GURAGE	G/Gu/Welene			0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	GURAGE	West Aklil			0	0	0	0	0
	GURAGE Total		16300		978	103	29	98	1208
SNNPR	SILITE	Lanfero	4000	5	300	32	9	30	371
SNNPR	SILITE	Silte	6000	5	450	47	14	45	556
SNNPR	SILITE	Hulbareg			0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	SILITE	Alicho Weriro			0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	SILITE	E. Azernet			0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	SILITE	Sankura	11694	5	877	92	26	88	1083
SNNPR	SILITE	Dalocha	8000	5	600	63	18	60	741
SNNPR	SILITE	W. Azernet		4	0	0	0	0	0
	SILITE Total		29694		2227	234	67	223	2750
SNNPR	HADIYA	Shashego	10645	5	798	84	24	80	986
SNNPR	HADIYA	Misha	5082	5	381	40	11	38	471
SNNPR	HADIYA	Lemo	4383	5	329	35	10	33	406

SNNPR	HADIYA	Gibe	6616	5	496	52	15	50	613
SNNPR	HADIYA	Soro	7621	5	572	60	17	57	706
SNNPR	HADIYA	Duna	5182	5	389	41	12	39	480
SNNPR	HADIYA	Anlemo	4368	5	328	34	10	33	405
SNNPR	HADIYA	Gombora	6816	5	511	54	15	51	631
SNNPR	HADIYA	East Badawacho	7730	5	580	61	17	58	716
SNNPR	HADIYA	West Badawacho	8720	5	654	69	20	65	808
	HADIYA Total		67163		5037	529	151	504	6221
SNNPR	SPECIAL WOREDAS	Alaba		5	0	0	0	0	0
SNNPR	SPECIAL WOREDAS	Konso	41383	5	3104	326	93	310	3833
SNNPR	SPECIAL WOREDAS	Derashe	12400	5	930	98	28	93	1149
SNNPR	SPECIAL WOREDAS	Amaro	5000	5	375	39	11	38	463
SNNPR	SPECIAL WOREDAS	Burji	15000	5	1125	118	34	113	1389
	SPECIAL WOREDAS Total		73783		5534	581	166	553	6834
SNNPR Total			881739		70251	7376	2108	7025	86760
Afar	Zone 1	Asayita	27	6	2	0	0	0	3
Afar	Zone 1	Afambo	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 1	Mille	3719	6	335	35	10	33	413
Afar	Zone 1	Chifra	3450	6	311	33	9	31	383
Afar	Zone 1	Dupti	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 1	Elidar	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 1	Adaar	3056	6	275	29	8	28	340
Afar	Zone 1	Kori	1338	6	120	13	4	12	149
	Zone 1 Total		11590		1043	110	31	104	1288
Afar	Zone 2	Abala	3598	6	324	34	10	32	400
Afar	Zone 2	Erebti	16504	6	1485	156	45	149	1834
Afar	Zone 2	Dallol	5812	6	523	55	16	52	646
Afar	Zone 2	Berahle	3324	6	299	31	9	30	369
Afar	Zone 2	Megale	1924	6	173	18	5	17	214
Afar	Zone 2	Kuneba	2454	6	221	23	7	22	273
Afar	Zone 2	Afdera	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 2	Bidu	1448	6	130	14	4	13	161
	Zone 2 Total		35064		3156	331	95	316	3897

Afar	Zone 3	Argoba	3902	6	351	37	11	35	434
Afar	Zone 3	Dulecha	952	6	86	9	3	9	106
Afar	Zone 3	A/Fentale	1107	6	100	10	3	10	123
Afar	Zone 3	Amibara	1039	6	94	10	3	9	115
Afar	Zone 3	Gewane	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 3	Buremedaitu	1328	6	120	13	4	12	148
	Zone 3 Total		8328		750	79	22	75	926
Afar	Zone 4	Gulina	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 4	Awra	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 4	Ewa	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 4	Yalo	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Afar	Zone 4	Teru	3739	6	337	35	10	34	416
	Zone 4 Total		3739		337	35	10	34	416
Afar	Zone 5	Telalk	4274	6	385	40	12	38	475
Afar	Zone 5	Dewe	3226	6	290	30	9	29	359
Afar	Zone 5	Dalifage	11568	6	1041	109	31	104	1286
Afar	Zone 5	Hadelela	3636	6	327	34	10	33	404
Afar	Zone 5	Semurobi	5003	6	450	47	14	45	556
	Zone 5 Total		27707		2494	262	75	249	3080
Afar Total			86428		7779	817	233	778	9606
Somali	Shinile	Afdem	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Somali	Shinile	Ayasha	24769	6	2229	234	67	223	2753
Somali	Shinile	Dembel	30974	6	2788	293	84	279	3443
Somali	Shinile	Erer	30641	6	2758	290	83	276	3406
Somali	Shinile	Mieso/Mulo	33312	6	2998	315	90	300	3703
Somali	Shinile	Shinile	39860	6	3587	377	108	359	4430
Somali	Shinile	Afdem SEA	22583	6	2032	213	61	203	2510
Somali	Shinile	Mulo SEA	352	6	32	3	1	3	39
	Shinile Total		182491		16424	1725	493	1642	20284
Somali	Jigjiga	Awbare	106330	6	9570	1005	287	957	11819
Somali	Jigjiga	Babile	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Somali	Jigjiga	Gursum	8012	6	721	76	22	72	891
Somali	Jigjiga	Harshin	28671	6	2580	271	77	258	3187
Somali	Jigjiga	Jigjiga	53299	6	4797	504	144	480	5924
Somali	Jigjiga	Kebri Beyah	54044	6	4864	511	146	486	6007
	Jigjiga Total		250357		22532	2366	676	2253	27827
Somali	Gode	Adadle	35535	6	3198	336	96	320	3950
Somali	Gode	Danan	6355	6	572	60	17	57	706

Somali	Gode	East Imey	30911	6	2782	292	83	278	3436
Somali	Gode	Ferfer	13139	6	1183	124	35	118	1460
Somali	Gode	Gode	24072	6	2166	227	65	217	2676
Somali	Gode	Kelafo	28032	6	2523	265	76	252	3116
Somali	Gode	Mustahil	18352	6	1652	173	50	165	2040
	Gode Total		156396		14076	1478	422	1408	17383
Somali	Afder	Barey	25159	6	2264	238	68	226	2796
Somali	Afder	Cherati/Weyib	49185	6	4427	465	133	443	5467
Somali	Afder	Dolobay	8718	6	785	82	24	78	969
Somali	Afder	Elekere/Serer	25440	6	2290	240	69	229	2828
Somali	Afder	Gorobaqaqsa	23561	6	2120	223	64	212	2619
Somali	Afder	Guradamole	10267	6	924	97	28	92	1141
Somali	Afder	Hargelle/Afker	39945	6	3595	377	108	360	4440
Somali	Afder	West Imey	19820	6	1784	187	54	178	2203
Somali	Afder	Kersa Dula	16221	6	1460	153	44	146	1803
	Afder Total		218316		19648	2063	589	1965	24266
Somali	Liban	Dolo Odo	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Somali	Liban	Filtu	44053	6	3965	416	119	396	4896
Somali	Liban	Moyale	117204	6	10548	1108	316	1055	13027
Somali	Liban	Hudet	17874	6	1609	169	48	161	1987
Somali	Liban	Moyale SEA	6985	6	629	66	19	63	776
	Liban Total		186116		16750	1759	503	1675	20687
Somali	Dagahbur	Aware	35171	6	3165	332	95	317	3909
Somali	Dagahbur	Gunagado	39846	6	3586	377	108	359	4429
Somali	Dagahbur	Dagahbur	43907	6	3952	415	119	395	4880
Somali	Dagahbur	Dagahmadow	22576	6	2032	213	61	203	2509
Somali	Dagahbur	Gashamo	39160	6	3524	370	106	352	4353
	Dagahbur Total		180660		16259	1707	488	1626	20080
Somali	Fik	Dihun	11533	6	1038	109	31	104	1282
Somali	Fik	Fiq	58988	6	5309	557	159	531	6557
Somali	Fik	Gerbo	16850	6	1517	159	45	152	1873
Somali	Fik	Hamero	29791	6	2681	282	80	268	3311
Somali	Fik	Segeg	10878	6	979	103	29	98	1209
Somali	Fik	Selehad	13290	6	1196	126	36	120	1477
Somali	Fik	Legehida	6090	6	548	58	16	55	677
Somali	Fik	Meyu Muluke	3090	6	278	29	8	28	343
	Fik Total		150510		13546	1422	406	1355	16729
Somali	Warder	Bokh	34975	6	3148	331	94	315	3887

Somali	Warder	Danot	18376	6	1654	174	50	165	2042
Somali	Warder	Galadi	35540	6	3199	336	96	320	3950
Somali	Warder	Warder	19340	6	1741	183	52	174	2150
	Warder Total		108231		9741	1023	292	974	12030
Somali	Korahe	Dobowein	27023	6	2432	255	73	243	3004
Somali	Korahe	Kebridahar	47578	6	4282	450	128	428	5288
Somali	Korahe	Sheygosh	21404	6	1926	202	58	193	2379
Somali	Korahe	Shilabo	21061	6	1895	199	57	190	2341
	Korahe Total		117066		10536	1106	316	1054	13012
Somali Total			1550143		139513	14649	4185	13951	172298
Gambella	Agnua	Abobo	2000	6	180	19	5	18	222
Gambella	Agnua	Gog	1000	6	90	9	3	9	111
Gambella	Agnua	Dimma	2000	6	180	19	5	18	222
Gambella	Agnua	Jor	4000	6	360	38	11	36	445
	Agnua Total		9000		810	85	24	81	1000
Gambella	Nuer	Akobo	7000	6	630	66	19	63	778
Gambella	Nuer	Jikawo	4000	6	360	38	11	36	445
Gambella	Nuer	Wontiha	5000	6	450	47	14	45	556
Gambella	Nuer	Lare	4000	6	360	38	11	36	445
	Nuer Total		20000		1800	189	54	180	2223
Gambella	Itang	Itang	2000	6	180	19	5	18	222
	Itang Total		2000		180	19	5	18	222
Gambella Total			31000		2790	293	84	279	3446
Benishangul Gumuz	Assosa	Sherkole	7628	6	687	72	21	69	848
Benishangul Gumuz	Assosa	Menge	9230	6	831	87	25	83	1026
Benishangul Gumuz	Assosa	Kurmuk	7103	6	639	67	19	64	789
Benishangul Gumuz	Assosa	Homosha	1500	6	135	14	4	14	167
	Assosa Total		25461		2291	241	69	229	2830
Benishangul Gumuz	Kamashi	Belo Jiganfoye	9772	6	879	92	26	88	1086
	Kamashi Total		9772		879	92	26	88	1086
Benishangul Gumuz Total			35233		3171	333	95	317	3916
Grand Total			4945425		478950	50290	14368	47895	591503