Food Supply Prospect Based on Different Types of Scenarios in 2005

EWS

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Glossary of Local Names

Belg	-	Short rains/season from February/March to June/July (National)
Azmera	-	Rains from early march to early June (Tigrai)
Tsedia	-	Rains from mid June to end of September (Tgrai)
Birkads	-	Traditional deep water wells
Chat	-	Mildly narcotic shrub grown as cash crop
Dega	-	*Highlands* (altitude >2500meters)
Deyr	-	Short rains from October to November (Somali)
Degeza		Pest called Wollo Bush Cricket
Ellas	-	Traditional deep water wells
Enset		False Banana
Gu	-	Main rains from February/March to June/July (SNRS)
Genaa		Belg Season rain in Borena and Guji zones during mid march and mid May
Haga		Dry season form mid July to end of September southern zone of Somali.
Hagaya	-	Short rains from October to November (Borena/Bale)
Jilal		Dray season in Somali region from January to march
Karma	-	Main rains from July/August to September/October (Afar)
Karan		Rain season from mid July to mid September (for Jijiga and Shinle zones)
Kebele		Peasant Associations
Kiremt	-	Main rains from July/August to September/October (National)
Kolla	-	*Lowlands* (altitude <1500meters)
Meher	-	Main harvest
Sugum	-	Short rains from March to April (Afar)
Woina Dega	-	*Midlands* (altitude 1500-2500meters)

Acronyms

DPPC	-	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
WFP	-	World Food Program
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organizations
USAID	-	United States Agency for international Development
FEWS		Famine Early Warning System
EC-LFSU	-	European Community/Local Food Security Unit
EPSP		Emergency Preparedness Strengthening Program
EWWG		Early Warning Working Group
EW		Early Warning
SNNPR		Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
NMSA		National Meteorological Survey Authority
IMC		International Medical Corps
UN OCHA		United Nations Office for the for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
EMA		Ethiopian Mapping Authority
FAO		Food and Agriculture Organization
ZOA		Zonal office of Agriculture
PAs		Peasant Association
SCF/UK		Save the Children Fund United Kingdome
DPPD	-	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Department
DPPB	-	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau
MoA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
CBPP	-	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CCPP	-	Contagious Caprine Plevro Pneumonia

Excutive summary

Situation in Cropper Areas

Tigray

Tigray region is dependent on Belg rainfall (January-May), Azmera rainfall (April to end of May), and Tsedia rainfall, which is the main rain equivalent to the kiremt rain elsewhere in the country (June-September). Crop production and livestock are thus affected by the fluctuation or low rainfall amount and pattern. In 2004 the Azmera rain was late up to eight weeks in most parts of the region, while Tsedia rain was early in few woredas of Central Tigray and North-Western Tigray zones. Nevertheless the amount and distribution was not sufficient. Relatively better rainfall in amount and coverage was obtained in a few woredas of Central Tigray zone, highland areas of the Southern Tigray zone and most parts of North-Western and Western Tigray. Long dry spells lasting for three to seven weeks, with the rainfall performance thus rated much worse, were experienced in many parts of Southern and Central Tigray zones, and all of Eastern Tigray zone. The problem was significant in parts of Ahferom, parts of Mereb Leke, Tanqua Abergelle, Worei Leke woredas of Central zone and in Raya Azebo, Alamata, Enderta and parts of S/Seharti woredas of Southern Tigray zone. Heavy rainfall accompanied by hailstorm damaged planted crops in Tanqua Abergelle woreda in and other parts of Central Tigray zone and Atsbi Womberta woreda in Eastern zone and Enderta woreda of Southern zone.

Land preparation and planting was delayed for Azmera and Tsedia crops due to the poor performance of the rainfall, forcing farmers to shift from long cycle to short cycle crops. Most Azmera crops are in late vegetative growth stage and Tsedia crops are in vegetative growth of which teff is at germination stage. Fertilizer utilization was significantly low, and the demand for improved seed, although high, could not be met, as the supply was low. Pest and weed damage was also reported in Central Tigray zone. Therefore good crop performance is limited to only highland areas, and woredas of Eastern zone, and lowland areas of Central zone expect poor crop performance.

Insufficient pasture as a result of poor rains, and therefore poor physical condition of all livestock, is reported in most low-lying areas, being worst in all woredas of Eastern zone, and some of Central and Southern zones. No epidemics, either of human or of animals was reported. The price of major crops and livestock has shown an increasing trend, mainly attributed to the poor harvest of last year and fear of poor production performance of the coming harvest. All these factors will have a serious impact on the food security situation in 2005. Thus three scenarios were developed based on the information available. In the best case scenario, 70,576 people will need relief assistance. In the medium case scenario, 399,279 people are estimated to require support and under the worst case scenario, 736,075 people will need food aid.

Amhara

Generally, the onset of Meher rainfall in most parts of the region was timely with some delays in certain areas. The distribution and amount was also rated as good and conducive for better harvests than the last three years, particularly in North Gonder, South Gonder and East Gojjam zones. However, an extended dry spell was reported in the month of May in almost all zones of the region. As a result, a shift was made from long cycle to short cycle crops in North Gonder, South Gonder, East Gojjam, North Wollo and South Wollo.

With respect to the input supply and utilization, thanks to the good performance of the Meher rains, encouraging credit faculties, and timely supply of the inputs, the achievement has been significantly re-invigorated compared to the last three yeas.

Due to the improvements in pasture and water resources, livestock condition at present in most zones is very good. However, some stress in terms of physical and health condition of livestock has been reported in some parts of Adiarkay of North Gonder, Zuquala of Wag Hamra, areas adjacent to the Tekeze and Abay gorges and few pocket areas of North and South Wello zones.

Aside from the prevalence of some endemic diseases such as malaria in some locations, no major and unusual human health diseases were reported in most zones of the region.

Regarding the market prices, some increases have been observed in the prices of staple crops, mainly teff, largely attributed to purchases by the government for market stabilization. Prices of livestock, especially sheep and goats, have also increased, largely due to government purchases for the family-based specialization program.

Except in those areas with known food insecurity and those suffering from irregularities of this main season rainfall, the early prospect of this Meher season harvest is that it is expected to be good if the rain continues at least for the coming one month in a favorable condition. Meanwhile, considering the rainfall as well as the performances of other variables in the days and weeks ahead as the determinant factors, three scenarios have been developed to estimate the food security situation and number of needy people that might require external assistance. Accordingly, it has been forecasted that some 360,558 and 1,001,158 people will need food aid in the region in 2005 under mid case (most probable) and worst case scenarios respectively.

Oromiya region

As usual, there is a very different picture between traditionally surplus areas of western and central Oromiya, and traditionally deficit areas, especially in the east, which are facing the prospect of very poor crops.

In the western, northern, highland and midland areas of Oromiya the crops performed well due to the meher rains. Good production is expected, better in fact than crops of the last three to five years.

However, late and erratic rains combined with a long dry spell in the eastern and central parts of the region (East and West Hararghe, East Shoa and Arsi) resulted in a loss of crop production. Total crop failure is expected in some lowland areas.

There is concern over lack of water in the eastern lowlands unless more rains are received. The current pasture, water availability and livestock condition in most high and midland areas of the region is adequate and normal. In central and west-central parts of the region there is an increasing shortage of grazing land due to expanded land cultivation.

No major livestock disease outbreaks were reported but some deaths occurred in the western parts of the region due to disease and lack of pasture in the dry season.

There was no human disease outbreak although malaria is prevalent in most lowland areas. However child malnutrition was reported in the eastern part of the region.

Cereal and livestock prices in the central, western and eastern parts of the region have increased. Meat processing plants and border trade created better markets for livestock. The price of cereals in Arsi zone increased significantly due to the failure of Belg crops such as maize.

Considering the major factors that determine emergency food needs of the crop dependent areas of the region in the best case scenario an estimated 611,576 people; 1,348,156 in the most probable case and 2,282,076 people in the worst case scenario will need food aid assistance. This figures does not include the pastoralst in lowlands of Bale and Borena.

SNNPR

The onset of meher rain was late by two weeks to a month in most parts of the region. The late onset was also followed by inadequate amount and uneven distribution of rainfall. Its adverse effects were severe particularly in dry -midland and lowland areas.

In addition to this, incidents of other adverse weather conditions like, heavy rain, hailstorm and flooding was also reported. In some parts of the region deaths of human and livestock as well as damage of field crops and some properties occurred due these adversities.

With regard to agricultural activities, the annual and perennial crop production were reported to be poor, due to weather related problems. The production of the main annual long cycle crop, Maize, has failed, and the replacements by short maturing crops such as haricot been and Teff were also constrained. The perennial crops such as coffee and enset (false banana) have also been affected by unfavourable weather condtion.

Due to poor performance of the meher season, shortage of feed for livestock was prevalent in Kembata - Tembaro, Sidama, Silti, Gamo Gofa, and Guraghe lowland areas. The same also holds true for Konso special woreda. Shortage of pasture and water for livestock was reported to be significant in most parts of South Omo.

With regard to human health and nutritional status, report indicates that malaria prevalence remains the major human health problem in the lowland parts of the region. Incidences of Meningitis was also reported in Sidama and Abeshegie woreda of Gureghe zone.

Malnutrition in children was reported in Boricha and Hula woredas of Sidama zone; Chencha, Dita, Zala, Arbaminch zuria, Bonke, Kebma and Boreda woredas of Gamo Gofa zone; and Lanfero and Dalocha of Silti zone.

Based on the above facts three scenario were developed to consider the number of needy population who will require emergency relief assistance in year 2005. In the best case scenario 209,501, in mid case scenario 602,687 and ; in worest case scenario 1,111,253 beneficiaries respectively will need food aid assistance were identified. These figures include the beneficiaries inpastoralist areas of South Omo.

Dire Dawa

The late onset of Meher rains and inadequate and erratic pattern afterwards caused a poor performance of both sorghum and maize crops and a poor prospect of harvests in most of the 38 kebeles in the council. The poor nature of the soil, high temperature and moisture stress have led to below average crop production prospects. Pre-harvest estimates indicate a 70-80% loss even if the remaining period of Meher rains are good. There are water shortages. The physical condition of the livestock is below normal and as there is a shortage of pasture the livestock, are migrating to neighbouring zones. Dire Dawa is already a food dependant zone.

The best case scenario is that 41,546 people will need food assistance for ten months in 2005. A mid case scenario estimates number in need at 8,454 people and the worst case scenario would see 28,454 people requiring food assistance for 12 months.

Harari

In the Harari region the late onset of Meher rains and inadequate and erratic pattern afterwards caused a poor performance of both sorghum and maize crops and a poor prospect of harvests in the lowland areas and parts of the midlands. While there were no human or livestock health problems, the physical condition of the livestock is below normal and there is a shortage of pasture. Consequently the mid case scenario estimates 3,171 people in need for a ten month period and the worst case scenario has 21,421 needy people for 12 months in 2005.

Gambella and Beneshangul Gumuz

Even though the Mid Meher season assessment does not include Gembella and Beneshangul Gumuz regions, using the historical data and other early warning information gathered on regular basis, the number of people who require emergency relief assistance was included using theree types of scenarious in the summary table

Situation in Pastoral Areas

Somali Region

The food security situation in most parts of Somali Region (especially in the seven zones receiving deyr rains in October/November) is below normal to poor, with the situation in some districts already considered as a near-emergency. The main factors for the poor food security situation are the poor performance of the deyr rains in 2003, the poor gu rains in April/May this year, and market-related problems.

The worst affected population groups include: the Riverine populations of Dolobay, Charati and Hargelle districts and other poor groups in Bare and West Imey districts in Afder Zone; pastoral groups in Gashamo and Aware districts in Dagahbur Zone; poor groups in Fik, Hamaro, Duhun, Garbo and Sagag districts of Fik Zone; pastoral groups in Bokh and Galadi districts and parts of Warder district in Warder Zone; Sheygosh agropastoralists and pastoralists in Shilabo and north-eastern Kebridahar district of Korahe Zone; all poor groups in Ferfer, East Imey, Danan, parts of Gode and Adadle districts of Gode zone; and groups in Dolo Ado of Liban zone. The situation in most of Jijiga and Shinile Zones is considered relatively better.

In general the food security situation in Shinile and Jijiga zones is deteriorating. Considering the current performance of long cycle crops, which is very much below the average in this year, crop production prospects in Jijiga, Awbare and Parts of Kebribayah weredas of the zone, will remain insignificant. The harvests from short cycle crops (wheat, barley and maize) depend on the good performance of the karan rains in the remaining weeks of the season. Pasture condition is relatively poor, and milk production is at minimal or lacking despite the normal livestock condition in general. In jijiga zone, the in-migration of large numbers of animals from the neighbouring zones of the region is anticipated to cause earlier depletion of the available pasture and consequently this will have a negative impact on livestock. Most parts of Dembel, Parts of Meisso and Pockets of Afdem are severly affected in terms of pasture and water shortage in Shinile Zone.

Conditions for 2005 are difficult to predict as they depend on the deyr rains in October/November 2004 and the gu rains between March and May in 2005. Using historical data of recent years, three scenarios have been built up: a best case scenario of 84,469 beneficiaries; a mid-case scenario of 582,855 beneficiaries and a worst case scenario of 1,307,674 beneficiaries.

Afar Region

The onset of Karama rains (July-September) was delayed by one month throughout the region. The distribution was erratic and the amount was insufficient. Although the Karama season was not yet over at the time of the assessment, the possibility of getting additional rain during the remaining period was considered unlikely. The rain was not enough to regenerate pasture and replenish water sources. Pasture is depleting quickly in Chifra Wereda of Zone One, an area that used to accommodate huge livestock populations (mainly cattle) during drought period. The problem of water is increasing in Elidar and Dubti Weredas of Zone One, for which water tankering has already been started in Elidar. The problem of water is equally critical in Alaaba, Erebti, Dallol Weredas of Zone Two and other localities of the region.

The physical condition of livestock has not improved since last year. The price for livestock is declining while the price of cereals is increasing in comparison to market prices of last year. The price decrease in livestock is due to the poor physical condition of animals and lack of access to market.

The emergency needs in Afar region in 2005 would likely be based on two scenarios: middle case, ** beneficiaries, or worst-case, ** beneficiaries. Both scenarios consider rainfall, availability of water and pasture for livestock, and problem of access to communal grazing areas as core factors that determine which scenario would likely apply to food security in 2005 in Afar region.

Borena Zone of Oromiya Region

The performance of the main rainy season in Borena Zone, which is the Gena rains normally occurring between mid-March and mid-May, was seriously affected by delayed onset, which was one to two weeks later than normal, its erratic nature and inadequacy in amount. As a result, 70-100% crop loss is anticipated. Shortage of pasture and water is already experienced resulting in the movement of large herds and families starting in April, earlier than the normal time. Livestock condition is of concern in Borena, where pastoralists are moving back to their original places due to early depletion of pasture and water resources in the areas to where they migrated. Death of calves and cows has begun and it will be serious unless hageya rains, due to start in mid September and extend up to mid November are normal.

Terms of trade have been deteriorated owing to poor performance of the prior season. An unusual supply of important livestock assets like heifers, calves and bulls in the market was reported, while the price of livestock has dropped due to poor demand and poor physical condition. Supply from central parts of the country dominated cereal markets due to declined local production, as a result of which prices increased two- to three-fold from last year

Lowlands of Bale Zone (Oromiya Region)

The onset of rains in the highland and midland parts of the Zone was normal; the distribution was reported erratic as a result of which production will decline unless the cessation is prolonged to later than normal. In lowland woredas of the zone, onset of rainfall is end of August and early September, and hence it is premature to predict the performance of Meher crops. Water and pasture availability is reported normal except in lowland woredas such as Rayitu and Beltu where some shortage of pasture and water is reported. There is no problem reported in relation to health, both of livestock and humans.

Increased crop and livestock prices are reported as compared to the same time last year due to failure of Belg crops and market created by meat processing factories.

Consequently, in the best case scenario 10,424 people will be in need of assistance in 2005, 65,846 people under the most probable scenario and 158,146 people under the worst case scenario.

South Omo (SNNPR)

The food security situation in South Omo is not promising. Shortage of pasture and drinking water for livestock was reported over most parts of South Omo. In some incidence lovestock movements in search of pasture and drinking water was noted. According to information gathered at regional offfce, the number of people who require emergency reief assitance under best case is 30, 730 ; mid-case 51, 130 and 97, 330 worst case scenarios

Table 1:Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios by Rgions.

Region	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most Probable	Worst	Best Case	Most P.	Worst
TIGRAY	3,504,288	850,304	70,576	399,279	736,075	9,368.22	69,473.34	132,420.52
AFAR	1,238,873	250,087	64,507	187,713	374,813	6,855.18	20,864.30	83,320.93
AMHARA	16,610,683	1,572,442	0	360,558	1,001,158	0.00	28,389.84	112,544.90
OROMIYA	22,570,976	964,951	651,804	1,602,549	2,822,369	71,343.78	211,717.15	433,035.29
SOMALI	3,809,919	682,958	84,469	582,855	1,307,674	9,465.20	70,304.34	258,613.47
B. GUMUZ	539,046	0	0	0	22,000	0.00	0.00	1,222.65
SNNPR	14,290,623	760,487	209,501	602,687	1,111,253	23,711.33	73,636.73	172,674.73
GAMBELLA	173,704	0	0	24,900	50,000	0.00	1,383.82	3,705.00
HARAR	77,687	13,579	0	3,171	21,421	0.00	587.43	4,761.89
DIRE DAWA	105,955	41,546	0	8,454	28,454	0.00	1,566.10	6,325.32
TOTAL	**62,921,753**	**5,136,354**	**1,080,857**	**3,772,166**	**7,475,217**	**120,743.71**	**477,923.05**	**1,208,624.69**

Introduction

Experience shows that inter-agency contingency planning enhances the effectiveness and timeliness of response to emergencies. Therefore, in a country like Ethiopia, where emergency conditions are recurring repeatedly, contingency planning exercise has a paramount importance in taking the necessary preparedness measures and respond timely when ever the crises occur.

The contingency planning process is planned and organized by the EWWG. Prior to the assessment training for members of the EWWG as well as for the staffs working in EW Department of some selected regions was conducted on contingency planning process. FEWS NET and EPSP played an important role in organizing and funding the training.

This report brings together findings of a recently concluded multi-agency Mid-Meher 2004 and pastoral area emergency needs assessment. The purpose of the assessment is to assess the situations on the ground, collect data on different early warning indicators including weather conditions, agricultural activities and crop production prospect, water, pasture and livestock conditions, market conditions and so as to build different scenarios for contingency planning purpose. The scenarios were classified as best- case, most probable- case and worst-case scenarios. In building the scenarios different assumptions, like the performance of the weather conditions, planted area, input supply, livestock condition, market conditions and others food security variables were taken into consideration. However, the performance of the rains in the remaining part of the season was taken as the major factor. Hence the continuation of the rains beyond the normal time of cessation, cessation of the rains at the normal time and the termination of the rains earlier than normal were the main factors that were considered in building the three scenarios.

The assessment was conducted starting 14 August 2004 for a period of 3 weeks in most parts of the country. The assessment covered: Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Somali, Afar, Harari and Dire Dawa regions. Benshangul Gumuz and Gambela regions and South Omo zone of SNNPR were not included in the assessment due to logistics problem. However, the necessary information about these regions is included in the report using information from regular early warning monitoring system and historical ifnfomration of the regions. A total of 8 partner agencies, both within and outside Government, participated in the recent assessment. They were:

DPPC	**IMC**
WFP	**UN OCHA**
SC UK/Canada	**USAID**
NMSA	**EMA**

In addition staff from relevant line departments at the regional and Zone levels joined the missions from the center. Fourteen teams were deployed to conduct the assessment.

The report has an executive summary that highlights the most salient features of the recent assessment. The body of the report is divided into two parts; part one addresses situations and food prospects in the principally crop growing regions, while part two addresses the same themes for the pastoral regions/zones of the country.

PART ONE: SITUATION IN THE CROP GROWING AREAS

1.1: TIGRAY REGION

Basic Facts	
Number of zones ……..	5
Number of woredas ……..	34
Projected rural population for 2005	3,284,458
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec)	
• Worst-case scenario ……...	736,075
• Most Probable case Scenario……	399,279
• Best-case scenario……	70,576

1.1.1 Weather conditions:

Normally three rainfall times are known in the region. These rains locally called: Belg***(Jan-May)***, which is limited to few woredas in the southern zone, ***Azmera*** (April to end of May) and ***Tsedia*** (June-September) which is the main rainy season and equivalent to Meher rains else were in the country.

This year, the rains expected in April and June started late, were insufficient and followed by long dry spell. Azmera rain expected from the 2nd week of April in areas where long cycle crops dominate, was also late by up to 8 weeks. In some few woredas the rain started late April, but was followed by long dry spells, so has affected timely planting. Generally therefore, except in few pocket areas, there was no enough rain in the entire Azmera crop growing woredas this year. The problem was very much signified in parts of Ahferom, Mereb leke, Tanqua Abergelle, Worei Leke, Raya Azebo, Alamata, Enderta and parts of S/Seharti woredas of southern zone.

The normal Tsedia rain is expected between early to end of June, but this year, it started earlier in few woredas of the central, and north western zones of the region, however the amount and distribution was not sufficient. Relatively better rainfall in amount and coverage was obtained in few woredas of the central zone, highland areas of the southern zone and most parts of northwestern and western parts of the region.

Long dry spells, which lasted up to 7 weeks, have occurred in the month of May, July and August. To the contrary, heavy rainfall accompanied by hailstorm that damaged planted crops in Tanqua Abergelle and in some parts of central zone and Atsbi Womberta woreda in Eastern and Enderta woreda of southern zone were also among the adversities that occurred during the season.

1.1.2 Agricultural activities and Crop Production prospect:

The late onset, insufficient amount and poor distribution of the Azmera and Tsedia rain hampered and delayed the timely land preparation and planting of crops. The late sowing of Tsedia crops was highly pronounced in Raya Azebo, Alamata and Enderta Woredas of Southern, Wukro and Atsbi woredas of Eastern and, most parts of Worei Leke, Tanqua Abergelle, partial Ahferom and pockets areas of central zones. Due to the inadequacy of moisture farmers were forced to shift from long to short cycle crops. In the visited woredas 240,654 ha nearly 91% of the plan of land has already been planted and out of this 558 ha of land is replanted with other early maturing crops. Normally in August most Azmera crops such as maize, sorghum, finger millet and pearl millet should have reached flowering to early grain filling stage, but during this assessment they were either at early or late vegetative growth stage while Tsedia crops such as barley, wheat and hanfetse were at vegetative growth and teff at germination stage. In addition to this agricultural input utilization under current year crops was significantly low compared to plan and 2003.

Early indication of crop performance is relatively good in limited highland parts of Laelay Michew, Ahferom, few kebeles of Mereb Leke woredas of Central zone. While Atsbi Womberta, Kilte Awlaelo, Gulo

Mekeda woredas of Eastern, partial Ahferom, Tanqua Abergelle, most parts of Worei Leke, lowland pockets of Laelay Michew and limited parts of Mereb Leke woredas have poorest crop performance.

In addition to moisture stress, poor land preparation that has facilitated high weed infestation, occurrence of pests like, Stalk borer on sorghum and maize; shoot fly on teff, Degeza on wheat that damaged crops in most woredas of the Central zone and Root rot on broad bean in some woreda of Eastern and Central zones have seriously affected crop production prospect in the region. More over, heavy rainfall accompanied by hailstorm and flood has caused crop damage on 5,460 ha of land covered with different crops in Southern, Central and Eastern zones of the region.

Hence, except in the western part and high land areas of the region, the over all crop production prospect in the rest part of the region can be rated as poor.

1.1.3 Water, pasture and Livestock Conditions:

Poor performance of both Azmera and Tsedia rainfall has created problem of pasture in the region, but availability of drinking water is not considered a serious problem in all the visited woredas at this stage. The current physical condition of livestock is poor, in most woredas of Eastern, Tanqua Aberegelle and lowland parts of Ahferom woredas of Central zone, mainly in areas near to the Eritrean border and Raya Azebo, Alamata, Hintalo Wajerat and Enderta woredas of Southern zones except in high land areas, which are slightly better. No unusual disease out break was reported from the visited woredase except, increased cases of endemic diseases like pastrolosis, Anthrax, Black leg, sheep pox and Mangimites in Enderta and Tanqua Abergelle woredas of Southern zone.

1.1.4 Human health condition:

During the assessment period, none of the woredas visited has reported an unusual human disease outbreak. However, the fear for malaria epidemics stands in lowland woredas.

1.1.5 Market condition:

The price of major crops and livestock has shown an increase as compared to last year. Due to the poor harvest of last year and fear of the poor rainfall performance and specialization program respectively.

1.1.6 Food Security Prospect in year 2005:

Because of late onset, insufficient rain, late planting, poor land preparation, high weed infestation, low use of inputs, long dry spells, and the shift from long to short cycle crops, even if the rainfall stops as usual in end of August, there would be expectation of reduction of yield and other source of income including livestock and its products. So, all these would be having a very serious impact on the food security prospect of the coming year 2005.

Thus taking the performance of rain as a major factor as well as others which are assumed to have significant impact on the coming year food security prospect, Thus three scenarios were developed based on the information available thus far. In the best-case scenario, 70,576 people will seek assistance. In the most probable case scenario, 399,279 people are estimated to require support and about 736,075 people will need assistance in the worst-case scenario. The details are presented in the following table.

Table 2: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Tigrai Region

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
WEST TIGRAY	849,796	65,261	8,092	52,909	86,909	742.46	7,491.23	13,991.82
CENTRAL TIGRAY	1,115,948	282,960	39,437	161,189	316,249	4,867.57	27,677.33	56,755.82
EAST TIGRAY	659,975	275,876	12,992	82,388	156,124	2,166.09	15,262.38	28,921.97
SOUTH TIGRAY	878,570	226,207	10,055	102,793	176,793	1,592.09	19,042.40	32,750.90
TOTAL	3,504,288	850,304	70,576	399,279	736,075	9,368.22	69,473.34	132,420.52

1.2 Amhara Region

Basic Facts	
Number of zones ……..	10
Number of woredas ……..	106
Meher as percent of annual crop production…….	Over 90%
Projected rural population for 2005 ……	16,610,683
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – July)	
• Worst-case scenario ……... …….	1,001,158
• Most Probable case scenario…….……	360, 558

1.2.1: Weather Conditions

The normal start of the Meher rains in Amhara region ranges from mid-April in the wettest northwestern part of the region (North and South Gondar, South Gondar, East Gojam and zones not covered by the assessment) to mid-June in the northeastern and eastern segment of the region (Wag Hamra, North and South Wollo, North Shoa and Oromiya zones). Onset of rains in 2004 was rated earlier than normal, in Oromiya zone, or very close to normal in the rest of the zones of the region, although 3-4 weeks delay was experienced in the lowland woredas of North Wollo (Kobo, Harbu and Gubalafto) and South Wollo (Worebabo, Kallu Mekdella Debre Sina and Sayint) and South Gondar (lowland kebeles of Ebinat woreda). After early rain during April, rain was uneven, and in the northeast, erratic. There were dry periods, ranging from 3-4 weeks in the northeast to 4-6 weeks in the northwest. However once the main Meher rains set in, in June, almost all parts of the region had good precipitation, both in amount and distribution. The exceptions were Wag Hamra and the three lowland woredas of North Wollo, where the season has been described as a 'light rainy season'. In addition, rain in areas around the Tekeze and Abay Gorges was inadequate and erratic. In North Gondar, South Gondar, East Gojam and South Wollo zones the rainfall showed a particular positive pattern of rain in the nights and sunshine in the daytime. This reduced possible evapo-transpiration, and helped in weeding. General rating of the season rainfall is good and better than the last few production years

1.2.2: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

Generally speaking, thanks to the Belg precipitation in the east on the one hand and on the other hand the timely onsets of the Meher season rainfalls between March and April in the west and northwest, land preparation activities were by and large very satisfactory. Thus in spite of the irregularities of Belg rain, particularly in some parts of North and South Wollo zones, even in these zones most farmers managed to prepare their lands in a timely manner. However despite the timely onset in the west and northwest, insufficient moisture and interruptions to the rains delayed planting. Also in the east, three woredas of South Wollo zone (Mekdela, Tenta and Debresina) only managed to plant 33% of their areas with long cycle crops. The long dry spells, particularly in the months of May and parts of June, had a considerable impact on the planted long cycle crops in East Gojjam, North and South Gondar, with some sorghum and maize crops wilted, stunted and eventually replaced by teff, wheat and other short maturing varieties of stalk crops. This also applied to potatoes. Teff was also substituted for long cycle crops in the affected eastern zones. In contrast, in North Showa, Oromiya and North Wollo zones, area planted was close to the amount planned.

Some rainfall shortages and irregularities were also prevalent in the months of June and, largely in the east, in some parts of July, delaying the planting of short cycle crops of barley, wheat and teff by two to three weeks in East Gojjam, South Gondar and North Gondar and the planting of teff in the lowland areas of Wag Himra, North Wollo, South Wollo, Oromiya and North Shoa zones. As a result of the gradual improvement in precipitation both in amount and uniformity particularly after the middle of July, the crop performance at the time of the team's visit in almost all zones was very satisfactory except in a few lowland kabeles of Kalu and Worebabo woredas in South Wollo. At the time of the assessment, most crops were at normal stages. Long cycle crops and pulses were largely between growing and flowering stages, and most teff plantations

were at germination and early growth stages. The barley and wheat on the average were at tillering stage. Some stunted growth was observed in areas where rain was late and erratic.

Given the adequate and mostly uniform distribution of rain especially from the second half of July in most zones of the region, the current stand and prospect of the crops as a whole was labelled as very good. Nevertheless, as a result of the irregularities in this rainy season, the overall crop stand situations remain precarious in Ziquala woreda and the Abergele section of Sekota woreda in Wag Hamra zone and the Arabati environs of Worebabo woreda as well as Argoba kabelles of Kalu woreda in South Wollo bordering the Afar region. Eventual performances in all zones will be very much governed by the precipitation patterns as well as any adverse weather behaviour up in coming weeks to the end of the Meher rainy season.

As compared to the past three or four years, it appears that the supply and utilization of agricultural inputs this year has been very good. Almost all concerned officials and farmers are very satisfied with the way this issue has been handled this year. The provision as well as utilization has been reinvigorated due to the favorable rainfall patterns, good access to credit facilities and the timely supply of the inputs by respective agencies. Thus though a complete data was not compiled from the other zones, more than 329,539 quintals of fertilizer have been utilized out of the total supply of 408,027 quintals to North Wollo, East Gojjam and South Gondar zones alone. The achievement in distribution and utilization so far is more than 81%.

1.2.3: Water, Pasture And Livestock Conditions

The availability of pasture and water for the livestock, particularly in North Shoa, Oromia and Wag Hamra zones, have significantly improved and livestock are currently in good physical condition. In some woredas of South and North Wollo zones, the physical appearance of the livestock is poor, due to the poor performance of the Belg rains; though even in these zones the situation has been improving due to the gradual improvement of the rain. On the other hand, given the erratic nature of the showers**,** the pasture and water situation in some lowland areas of North Wollo and North Gonder zones remains precarious. Meanwhile, nothing serious and unusual has been reported in the health situation of the animals except a few death cases in some woredas of South Gondar and South Wollo largely as a result of endemic diseases such as Anthrax and feed stress in line with the poor Belg performance.

1.2.4: Human Health Conditions

No significant or unusual incidences of human diseases were reported in the season in all zones so far, except a few incidences of malaria and meningitis in North Shoa and Wag Hamra zones respectively. However, a threat of malaria outbreak normally hovers over the mid and lowland areas of the region in the months of October to December.

1.2.5: Market Condition

In almost all zones the price of livestock, particularly sheep and goats, have been increasing, largely due to the purchases by the government for the specialization program (under which small livestock are purchased for a family-based program). Similar increases have been observed in the prices of staple crops, particularly teff, attributed largely to the purchases by the government to stabilize markets, especially in the surplus producing areas of some zones, and the consolidation of local trade in Oromia and North Gondar. The failure of Belg crops, particularly in South and North Wollo zones, may also have contributed to the increment in the prices.

12.6: Food Security Prospect in Year 2005

The food security situation of the region for the coming year depends on a number of factors. In fact, being critical during the flowering and seed formation stages, the rainfall situation until the end of the meher/kiremt rainy season will play a determining role. Moreover, the extent and types of hazards such as frost in the highlands and pests in the lowland areas will also have a significant impact on the food security situation. The Belg rains due next April are also vital.

Meanwhile, the performance of livestock is also very critical to strengthening the food security situation of the region.

Various factors and assumptions were considered in developing three scenarios for the coming year. Under the most likely scenario, 360,558 people in the region are expected to require food assistance in the year 2005. For the worst case scenario 1, 001, 158 people require food assistance.

Table 3: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Amhara Region

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
N. GONDER	2424385.265	230173	0	47827	101827	0	4024.13	11318.071
S. GONDER	2162542.98	226848	0	37152	83152	0	2064.722	9242.3448
N. WELLO	1533207.276	271993	0	63007	215007	0	3501.614	15932.019
S. WELLO	2607277.476	495814	0	125186	294186	0	11687.53	36093.406
N SHEWA (R3)	1905451.44	101880	0	23120	85720	0	1713.192	9435.153
E. GOJJAM	2035575.737	45294	0	24706	106706	0	2746.072	17790.558
W. GOJJAM	2189319.017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. HIMIRA	345545.054	90491	0	24509	69509	0	1816.117	7725.9254
A. AWI	853289.6673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OROMIYA	554089.2146	109949	0	15051	45051	0	836.4593	5007.4187
TOTAL	**16,610,683**	**1,572,442**	**0**	**360,558**	**1,001,158**	**0**	**28,390**	**112,545**

1.3 Oromiya Region

Basic Facts
Number of zones (excluding Borena, Guji and Bale zones)…… ……11
Number of woredas (excluding Borena, Guji and Bale ones)…… …….167
Projected rural population for 2005 ……19,064,224
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec)
• Worst-case scenario (excluding Borena and Bale zones)..…….. …….2,282,076
• Most Probable case scenario (excluding Borena and Bale zones)….. ……..1,348,156
• Best-case scenario (excluding Borena and Bale zones)…… ……...611,576

1.3.1 Weather Conditions

The onset of Meher rains in most parts of the region was more or less timely. The amount and distribution was also generally satisfactory especially in the Western part of the region. However, in Arsi, South West Shoa and East and West Hararghe Zones there were delays of 2-4 weeks. The rains were also inadequate, erratic and uneven in distribution, particularly in the lowland. In addition to this, other adverse conditions such as long dry spells, hailstorms and flooding caused damage to replanting of short cycle crops in pocket areas of the region.

1.3.2 Water, Pasture and Livestock Condition

There is concern over scarcity of water in central and eastern parts of the region (i.e. East Hararghe and East Shoa lowlands). The current pasture, water availability and livestock condition of most high and midland areas of the region is reported to be adequate and normal.
There was no unusual livestock disease outbreak reported except the sporadic occurrence of trypanosomiasis in Jimma, South West Shoa and Illubabor. Livestock deaths were also reported in some parts of East Wollega and West Shoa Zones due to trypanosomiasis, liver worm and FMD, aggravated by shortage of pasture following the long dry spell (March to May).

1.3.3 Agricultural activities and Crop production prospects

Western, South Western and the Northern Zones of Oromia Region received ample and timely rains during this meher season. As a result land preparation and plantation is based on the normal agricultural calendar. In some of the zones, cultivated land and planted crops were the best of those from the past five years. As well, the current extension system in which farmers are organized into small groups for support and supervision helped strengthened the good performance of the agricultural activities. Overall, the performance of crops in this part of the region is rated as good and a good yield is anticipated, provided the rains continue into the first two weeks of October.

The Eastern and South Eastern lowland part of Oromia suffered from late, poor and erratic rains, hindering plantation. Hence, cultivated and planted land is below what was planned at the zonal level. As a result of the poor weather conditions (long dry spell), long cycle crops (maize and sorghum) were seriously affected in the aforementioned areas. As a result, early maturing maize varieties and short cycle crops were replanted but are not looking promising. More over high temperatures created favourable conditions for pest infestations like, stalkborer, which subsequently affected maize. In general, due to the above-mentioned reasons, crop failure and high yield loss, particularly on long cycle crops, is anticipated in those parts of the region where the weather condition performed poorly.

1.3.4 Human Health

There are no serious reports of epidemic but there are indications of malnutrition for children under-five in East and West Hararghe and East Shoa. There is also endemic malaria in some parts of the region.

1.3.5 Market Conditions

In East and West Hararghe and East Shoa, prices of both cereals and livestock are increasing. The reason given for the rise in livestock price especially of shoats is the high demand by the meat processing factories as well as cross border trade in East Hararghe.

In the western part of the region, particularly Illubabor, Jimma and East Wollega there is a slight increase in the price of livestock and cereals. In the central parts especially in Arsi Zone there is a significant increase in the price of cereals as a result of failure of Belg crops such as maize. The price of livestock also increased.

1.3.6 Food Security Prospects in Year 2005

Subsequent to adverse weather conditions (dry spells, hailstorms, flooding) a major yield reduction, especially on long cycle crops is anticipated in some parts of the region. Considering the major factors that determine emergency food needs of the crop dependent areas, three scenarios were developed. Hence under best case, most probable case and worst-case scenarios 611,576, 1,252,556 and 2,124,076 people respectively will need food aid assistance in the year 2005.

Table 4: Needy Population and Food Requirement under Different Scenarios for Oromiya Region

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
W. WELLEGA	1,875,800	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. WELLEGA	1,478,171	0	2,000	2,000	14,000	185.25	185.25	1,296.75
ILLUBABOR	1,016,779	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIMMA	2,348,304	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
W. SHEWA	1,805,298	0	0	0	115,320	0.00	0.00	12,861.91
N. SHEWA (R4)	1,421,141	26,779	0	41,721	157,621	0.00	3,734.73	17,519.57
E. SHEWA	1,624,010	65,680	13,857	142,320	208,020	1,540.21	17,601.71	33,585.83
ARSI	2,653,255	84,530	2,000	80,970	180,470	259.35	10,499.78	23,402.45
W. HARAERGE	1,587,447	269,195	195,179	439,805	694,605	21,694.15	65,179.10	128,675.58
E. HARERGE	2,387,105	301,660	398,540	545,740	732,340	44,297.72	80,878.67	135,665.99
GUJI	728,557	2,200	0	95,600	158,000	0.00	8,854.95	17,561.70
SW. SHEWA	984,375	0	0	0	21,700	0.00	0.00	2,411.96
TOTAL	**19,910,243**	**750,044**	**611,576**	**1,348,156**	**2,282,076**	**67,976.67**	**186,934.20**	**372,981.72**

1.4: Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR)

Basic Facts
Number of zones (Excluding South Omo)…… 12
Number of woredas (Excluding South Omo). …….. ……..96
Number of special woredas……8
Meher as percent of annual crop production…….60%
Projected rural population for 2005……13,309,660
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec)
• Worst-case scenario (Excluding South Omo)……... ……1,013,923
• Most Probable case scenario (Excluding South Omo)……551,557
• Best-case scenario (Excluding South Omo)……178,771

1.4.1: Weather Conditions

The onset of meher rain was late by two weeks to a month in most parts of the region. After the late onset, the rainfall was inadequate in amount and uneven in its distribution. Its adverse effects were severe in dry-mid land and lowland areas. Meher rain's contribution is very significant, covering up to 100% of the annual production in some zones and up to 30% of the total production in the region. There was no rain before the assessment dates (3rd week of August) in Burji and Amaro Special Woredas, which was expected to begin in the first week of the month. Similarly, the onset of the Meher rain was delayed from two weeks to a month in Dawro, Gedeo, Gamo Gofa, Gurage, Silti, Wolayta Zones and Derashe Special Woreda. In addition to the late onset, the rainfall was also erratic. Extended dry spells of about 20 days (July 25 – August 15) in Sidama Zone, 13-16 days in Kambata-Tembaro Zone, and 15 days in Hadiya Zone have had considerable negative impacts on long-cycle crops, mainly maize. However, the performance was rated from normal to above average in parts of Dawro and Wolayta Zones. There were incidents of adverse weather conditions confirmed during the assessment. Paradoxically, loss of human lives and livestock as well as field crops and properties occurred in some parts of the region due to heavy rain, hailstorm, and flooding. Heavy rain in Burji Special Woreda and Kadida Gamela Woreda of Kambata-Tembaro Zone as well as hailstorm and flooding in Alaba Special Woreda damaged crops.

1.4.2: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

The rural population in SNNPR is dependent on annual and perennial crop production and livestock, which are under stress currently because of weather-related problems. The production of the main annual long-cycle crop, maize, has failed, and the replacements by short maturing crops such as haricot bean and teff were constrained. The constraining factors were inadequate seed supply and farmers' loss of confidence and discouragement due to the intermittent erratic rain. FAO donated seeds to farmers in Amaro Special Woreda and provided 212,000 birr for Boricha and Shebedino Woredas for seed purchase in Sidama Zone. The Catholic Church in Sidama Zone provided 167,000 birr for the same purpose. 591,000 birr was allocated by the Federal Government for seed purchase in Sidama Zone. However, the seed had not been purchased at the time of assessment, and the time of planting was almost over.

The perennial crops such as coffee and enset have also been affected as a consequence. The former is expected to be affected both in quality and quantity, affecting the key income source of the producers — in Sidama and Gedeo Zones. Enset, the main staple crop in most visited woredas and zones of the region, is also affected by bacterial wilt and milly bug insect. The enset plant has somehow survived the extended dry spells at the cost of shrinking and retarding, which will extend its growth and maturity period by additional years. Land preparation and planting of meher crops was delayed as a result of the late onset and poor rainfall. In Burji Special Woreda about 37%, in Amaro 35%, in Gedeo 68%, in Sidama 78% and in Derashe Special Woreda only 26% of land planned to be cultivated was actually cultivated for the season. In Wolayta and Kambata-Tembaro Zones and Konso Special Woreda, land preparation and planting were performed as planned and its coverage was reported similar to the previous year.

Nevertheless, the intermittent dry spells and overall poor performance of the meher rain has had remarkable negative effects on the agricultural activities. The crops were observed at vegetative and flowering stages. Despite efforts made by farmers and experts at all levels to cover as much land as possible to compensate for the belg crop failure in the meher season, the estimated yield will be below normal. It was stressed that belg fields replaced by short maturing varieties will not substitute the yield of failed maize. Hence, crop production failure will result in food insecurity at the household level.

1.4.3: Water, Pasture And Livestock Conditions

Shortage of feed for livestock was prevalent in Kambata-Tambaro, Sidama, Silti, Gamo Gofa, and Gurage lowland areas. Significant scarcity was also reported in the other parts of the region. However, in some areas the failed belg maize residue served as a good source of feed for livestock. In most parts of the region, the overall physical condition of livestock was found reported to be in good condition. However, in Gurage and Silti lowland woredas, pasture and water problems resulted in livestock body-weight deterioration. The same also holds true for Konso Special Woreda. Frequent outbreaks of livestock disease such as black leg occurred in Derashe Special Woreda. Measures were taken in time to put the disease under control. Threat of increased intensity of Anthrax was noted in Alaba Special Woreda due to the flooding problem where the disease used to be endemic to the area. Pastoralists in South Omo Zone have faced shortage of pasture and water for their livestock and were reported under unusual stress migration in search of it.

1.4.4: Human Health Conditions

Malaria prevalence remains major human health problem in the lowland parts of the region. Meningitis incidence was also reported in Sidama and Abeshegie Woredas of Gurage Zone. Malnutrition in children was reported in Boricha and Hula Woredas of Sidama Zone; Chencha, Dita, Zala, Arbaminch Zuria, Bonke, Kemba and Boreda Woredas of Gamo Gofa Zone; and Lanforo and Dalocha Woredas of Silti Zone. Especially in Sidama Zone, critical child malnutrition has occurred in Hula Woreda; and marasmic and kuwashic children having bloated bodies were observed during the assessment.

1.4.5: Market Conditions

Price of food crops was noted increasing in the range of 5-40 % from time to time compared to the previous year due to the poor belg performance. Current market prices of livestock were reported lower than the previous year. However, in some areas the price of livestock was reported higher than the previous year such as in Kambata-Tambaro, Dawro, and Silti Zones.

1.4.6: Food Security Prospect in Year 2005:

Primarily weather-related problems have been adversely affecting the food security status of the population in the region as described above. The anticipated meher-crop production loss, being aggravated by the already failed belg production, will have an extended negative impact on the food security situation of the region. The anticipated serious humanitarian problem will force much of the population to seek relief food support in 2005. Based on the assessment, three scenarios were developed in order to project the needy figures under differing circumstances. In the best-case scenario, 209,501 people will seek relief assistance. In the most likely scenario, 602,687 people are projected to be under relief support. An estimated 1,111,253 people will need food aid in the worst-case scenario. The details are described in the following table.

Table 5: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for SNNPR

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
GURAGE	1,826,862	14,366	2,817	45,134	119,234	208.74	3,767.11	23,596.35
HADIYA	1,591,873	58,640	0	33,360	64,360	0.00	5,122.63	12,217.33
KT	680,985	57,834	0	10,166	29,166	0.00	1,506.60	4,862.70
SIDAMA	2,818,502	69,100	43,250	145,900	223,150	5,608.44	18,919.58	28,936.98
GEDEO	671,103	20,780	15,740	26,220	42,220	2,041.08	3,400.08	5,474.88
WELAYITA	1,461,273	220,698	2,240	49,302	107,302	331.97	5,807.59	14,754.13
GAMO GOFA	1,568,414	115,775	58,688	104,925	168,275	6,523.17	11,662.41	28,055.65
KEFFA	592,779	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHEKA	307,494	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BENCH MAJI	406,908	1,000	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
YEM SW	85,839	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMARO SW	127,783	12,860	0	12,514	19,280	0.00	1,622.75	2,500.13
BURJI SW	46,159	14,650	0	5,350	17,150	0.00	693.76	2,223.93
KONSO SW	204,690	73,490	1,510	6,510	26,510	167.84	1,085.38	4,419.88
DIRASHE SW	109,989	12,340	0	6,560	22,660	0.00	486.10	2,938.44
ALABA SW	229,189	22,666	2,334	14,334	25,334	302.66	1,858.76	3,285.19
SELTI	646,110	40,488	49,112	85,512	140,512	5,076.96	11,670.19	23,225.53
DAWRO	423,863	8,730	3,080	5,770	8,770	342.34	962.00	1,949.57
BASKETO SW	42,364	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	13,842,177	743,417	178,771	551,557	1,013,923	20,603.21	68,564.95	158,440.68

1.5 Dire Dawa

Basic Facts
Number of Zones. ……None Number of woreda ……1 Meher as percent of annual crop production .....……100% Projected rural population for 2005…….. 117, 768 Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec) • Worst-case scenario ……... …….28,454 • Most Probable case scenario……..8,454

1.5.1: Weather Condition

The 2004 belg rains were a month late and then scarce in nature when they did arrive. The belg rains are important in preparing the land for the sowing of meher crops. The rains also stopped earlier than normal and there was a dry spell in June and early July. The next major rains, the meher were also late by about 2-3 weeks in mid July. There were some rains in the western and eastern areas in early August. However, these were not enough to revive the crops but the situation could change if more rains are received in September.

1.5.2: Water, Pasture and Livestock Conditions:

The districts experiencing serious water shortages are Malkakaro, Goladag, Jelobalina, and Boranjeden. These are in water shortage areas and water tankering has been implemented (October 2003 - March 2004) by the DPPB and Regional Council. In other sites of Dire Dawa (Jaldeysa Kuleyn, Elamhar, Hammar) where riverbed shallow wells are used, the water level has deceased due to the lack of rain. In some of the mid-highland areas people are able to use spring water and have access to developed water sources.

Due to the poor rains there is a lack of pasture in all areas of the council. Consequently, livestock have migrated to neighbouring East Hararghe (Anano and Midi).

The physical condition of the animals is normal but there is lack of milk production due to the pasture shortage. No disease outbreak was reported.

1.5.3: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

Because of the late onset of the belg rains people could not fully prepare and plant Meher crops on time. Farmers responded by planting short cycle crops such as sorghum and maize. 70% of the crops are at vegetative or seedling stages because of late planting and replanting.
Farmers planned to plant about 12,000 hectors but only 9,000 hectors were achieved, of which 6,750 hectors were replanted. Pre-harvest estimates indicate for a 70-80% loss even if the remaining period of *meher* rains perform well.

1.5.4: Human Health Conditions

No outbreak of diseases or abnormal cases of malnutrition was reported in Dire Dawa.

1.5..5 Food Security Prospect in Year 2005:

Dire Dawa is a food deficit area with limited and degraded land. Council Administration reported that people used to depend on their production for about six months. In addition, the prospect of the long cycled *meher* crop is not promising. An estimated crop production of 20-30% is expected which will be 50% less than last year. Livestock production is poor in most of the districts due to poor grazing and frequent movements and their physical condition is below normal. Government restriction on the cross border business activities, in which many people have been benefiting directly or indirectly, has also affected the food security situation of many people in the rural areas of Dire Dawa council.

Mid case scenario is estimated at 3,171people needing assistance and at worst case 47,107 people will be requiring assistance for 12 months.

Table 6: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Dire Dawa

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
DIRE DAWA	105,955	41,546	0	8,454	28,454	0.00	1,566.10	6,325.32

1.6 Harari Region

Basic Facts
Number of Zones. ……None
Number of woreda ……1
Meher as percent of annual crop production .....……100%
Projected rural population for 2005…….. 67,000
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – July)
• Worst-case scenario ……21,421
• Most Probable case scenario……..3,171

1.6.1: Weather Condition

Harari Region is 100% meher season dependent. This year the onset of meher rains was late by about two weeks. The distribution and amount of rains was poor and erratic in PAs in the lowland areas, compared to those in the highland areas. Only 7 days of rain was reported in the region.

1.6.2: Agricultural Activities and Production Prospects

Due to the late onset of meher rains the planting of the crops was also late. The main staple crops grown are sorghum and maize. There are also important cash crops such as Chat and groundnuts. Due to the poor performance of the meher rains the crops did not perform well, particularly in the lowland areas. In some areas sorghum was replanted. Currently, the standing crops are at two growth stages; some at flowering stage and others at vegetative stage. If the meher rains continue until late September most crops may reach maturing stage. However, if rains discontinue from now onwards a significant reduction in crop production will be experienced.

1.6.3: Water, Pasture and Livestock Conditions

Currently, there is no water problem in the region but in the long dry spells some areas in the lowland face water shortage.

Regarding pasture, the communal grazing land is limited, as most of the people are crop dependent. However, the pasture condition in the lowland areas is poor due to lack of rain. Most of the animals graze in the adjacent mountains of East Haraghe.

The livestock physical appearance in the highland areas was normal and some livestock particularly cattle in lowland areas have been weak due to the lack of sufficient pasture. No abnormal outbreak of disease was reported.

1.6.4: Human Health Condition

There is no human health problem in the region.

1.6.5 Food Security Prospect in Year 2005:

The food security situation in parts of Harari Region particularly in the lowland and some areas in the mid-highlands is not promising. There had been a poor and erratic rainfall of both (Belg and Meher) in those areas, which affected the performance and production of meher crops. According to the Agricultural Bureau even if the rains continue until late September, there is an estimated loss of 60% for sorghums while the maize loss will be about 80%.

This will affect the chronically food insecure areas such as the nine PAs in the lowland and mid-highland which make up more than half of the total PAs in the Harari region. Moreover, these PAs are currently benefiting from relief food assistance. In the remaining 8 Pas that are mainly in the highland areas the food security is relatively better as those areas normally cultivate other cash crops like chat and they also receive better rains.

Despite the normal/good prices of both livestock and cereal crops in Harar market, the food security prospect is not predictable due to the poor physical condition of the animals in the lowland areas and the insignificant crop production. Therefore, the food security situation is most likely to deteriorate in 2005 due to the negative impact of both 2004 rainy seasons.

The mid case scenario estimates 3,171 people in need for a ten-month period and the worst case scenario has 21,421needy people for 12 months in 2005.

Table 7: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Harari Region

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
HARARI	77,687	13,579	0	3,171	21,421	0.00	587.43	4,761.89

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

2.1 Afar Region

Basic Facts
Number of zones……5
Number of woredas…… 29
Projected rural population for 2005 ……1,238,857
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – July)
• Worst-case scenario. ……. ……..374,813
• Most Probable scenario…….……187,713
• Best-case scenario……...64,507

2.1.1: Weather Condition

The *Karama* rains normally fall between late June and mid - September. These rains are important for *Karama* crop production in limited crop growing areas like Abaala of Zone 2, Argoba of Zone3 and Semurobi of Zone 5. The rains are also essential for pasture regeneration and replenishing of water sources. However, the onset of the rains was late by one month in zones 2, 4 and 1. In zones 3 and 5 it was late by 2 weeks. Exception was Argoba Wereda of Zone 3 where on-set was on time. The amount of rain was insufficient and its distribution was by and large, erratic throughout the region. 5 kebeles of Chifra wereda of Zone 1 reported to have received no rains so far. In relative terms, the *Karama* rains were particularly poor in zones 2 and 4 and parts of Zone 1.

The rains in certain areas of the region such as Abaala, Erebti, Megale and Afdera Weredas were accompanied with high winds and hailstorms in which goats/sheep were killed and residential houses were destroyed. The heavy rains in the upper escarpments of Eastern Tigray have also caused flooding in lowland areas of Kuneba and Berhale and caused damages to property. Similarly, grazing areas in Gewane and Buremudaitu Weredas were flooded by the overflow of Awash River. Floods caused by overflow of Bulga and Keneba rivers have also resulted in serious damage in areas between Dulecha and Awash Fentale.

2.1.2: Water, Pasture, and Livestock Conditions

The main sources of water in the region are Seasonal/perennial Rivers, boreholes, hand-dug wells or Elas and pond. Although the current rains have improved the availability of water both for human and livestock, there are pocket areas where water is getting critical. Some of these are: Berehale, Erebti and Dallol Weredas of Zone two; Elidar and Dubti Weredas of Zone 1 and Yallo and Teru Weredas of Zone 4.

In Zone 5, areas such as Kumame and the lowland areas of Semurobi Wereda are facing water shortages. These localities might turn out to be hotspot areas of Zone 5 as far as water supply problem is concerned.

Pasture didn't recover yet in zone1 due to Karama rain that was started late and poor in amount. A slight change on browse regeneration observed in visited Weredas, which is below the normal season. It appears alarming in Chifra, where the rangelands are highly depleted due to over grazing by livestock from surrounding Weredas. Chifra (which used to accommodate huge livestock from the surrounding areas during drought) is presently hosting cattle from Mille and bordering Ewa Wereda of Zone four.

In Zone 2, the behavior of the *Karama* rains does not seem to have impact towards the regeneration and development of pasture for livestock. It is believed that the small amount of rain received so far did not show signs of possible improvement of the pasture. The situation will likely remain unchanged even if it rains during the remaining period of the season. This means that the availability of pasture for cattle/sheep will be drastically reduced while the slight recovery observed in the development of shrubs/browse with the erratic rains received so far could likely maintain camel and goats until mid September 2004 with serious shortages in early 2005.

Generally the pasture situation in Zone 3 is better than the previous years in the zone. However, the conflict over scarce resources has a remarkable attribution in limiting access to available pasture in Gewane and Buremudaitu in particular.

The amount of the *Karama* rains that have fallen in limited areas of Zone four has no significant impact on the improvement of pasture and browse. Teru and Yallo Weredas are the most affected. Pastoralists in Yallo have started to migrate to highland areas of the Amhara and Tigrai while others in Aura and Ewa Weredas are in the process of moving their livestock to highland areas of parts bordering the Amhara and Tigray and communal grazing areas in Chifra.

In Zone 5, Browse in particular has regenerated and the available browse can sustain camel and goats up to end of September. On the other hand, the condition of grass is extremely poor, as normal growth has been hampered by thorny weeds.

Because of variations in the performance of the current *Karama* rain that led to scarcity of pasture and water in the region, the condition of livestock in Afar region is generally poor.

Livestock conditions in Zone 1 have not improved compared to similar period last year. To some extent the physical condition of camel and goats improved than cattle, though have not begin reproducing and therefore milk production has not commenced yet. Camels and goats would be in a better reproduction state if the rain continues to mid September.

In Zone 2, the condition of livestock is deteriorating in many parts of the zone because of shortage of pasture and water. Cattle seem to be the most affected in comparison to camels/goats. This has forced many pastoralists in Abaala, Dallol and Kuneba to migrate to the adjacent highland areas of Tigray in search of pasture. On the other hand, pastoralists in Erebti have started moving their livestock to Megale and Afdera where some pasture is reported. The livestock movements noticed this year in Zone two of Afar region is abnormally early.

The over all physical condition of the herd in Zone 3 is relatively good in all visited Weredas and improvements observed in this regard was confirmed by zonal and Wereda officials. Currently the livestock are in reproduction and the herd size is increasing. The cows observed in Alidagie rangelands were in good condition.

In Zone 4, the condition of livestock is deteriorating in many parts of the zone because of shortage of pasture and water. Cattle are the most affected with diminishing availability of milk in local market. However, because of availability of limited browse, camels and goats are in a better condition for reproduction.

In Zone 5, livestock condition is better than last year and the year before. However, owing to poor pasture, the physical condition of cattle in Artuma Wereda is deteriorating particularly in areas along the road to Dalifage. Regarding migration of livestock, cattle that have already moved to chaffa areas of Amhara region are back to their areas of origin (Telalak, Dewe and Fursi Weredas

Although no disease outbreak is reported in the region, the prevalence of common diseases such as parasites especially liver fluke CBPP, CCPP and ticks on goats was reported including unknown disease which killed 15 camels in three Kebeles of Berehle Wereda of Zone 2 and Dichotto locality of Zone 1. Shortage of veterinary services and drugs reported to be a major problem in most areas of the Region

2.1.3: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

The type of agriculture currently practiced in the region both rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. Irrigation is mainly practiced in Zone 1 using the Awash River. Farmers in Afambo, Dubti and Assaita Weredas stopped growing maize for the last three cropping seasons (1999 – 2002) because of changes in to the course of Awash River. Agricultural activities are now reactivated as the irrigation structures have been restored since 2003. The maize harvest this year is reported to be good and the possibility of growing sesame is being tried in Assaita and Afambo for which land preparation is currently in progress.

In Zone 2, Abaala, Dallol and Kuneba are the only areas where crops are grown through rain-fed agriculture and partly through floodwater from highland areas of Tigray. The crops that are grown include Maize, Sorghum, Barely and Teff. In 2004, the long cycle and short cycle crops were not planted in time because of delays observed in the onset of the *Karama* rain. Although some 1,880 hectares of land are presently under Maize, Sorghum, Barely and Teff in Abaala Wereda as a whole, field observation shows that the field crops mainly, Maize and Sorghum are at early vegetative stage that are unlikely to mature because of moisture stress. It is therefore, expected that there could be crop failure in the above localities.

Argoba and part of Dulecha Weredas are crop-producing areas of Zone 3 where both long and short cycle crops are grown. Sorghum was planted on time but affected by pests and rain shortage. Even though the onset of the rain in these Weredas was in the third week of June, it did not continue until end of July. Hence, good harvest is not expected. However, following the rains received in end July, Teff was planted on the first week of August on almost 75% of the *Karama* crop growing fields. Teff could perform better if the current rain continues until the third week of September.

There are a few peasant associations (PAs) in Semurobi Weredaof Zone 5 who practice rain fed agriculture. Presently, some 800 ha of land have been planted with maize and Teff. It was reported that land preparation activities were completed in time except delays observed with the current *Karama* rain. It is feared that the crop might fail if the current *Karama* rain do not continue up to the end of the season.

2.1.4: Market Conditions

The market prices in areas visited are stabilizing since 2003. At present the price of livestock is declining in many areas in comparison to cereals. This is due to weak physical conditions of livestock. At Chifra for example, the price of Maize is 200 Birr/quintal while the price of a medium size goat is 90 Birr/head on average. In Elidar the maize price is 150 Birr/quintal and price for medium size goat is 40 Birr/head. In general, the terms of trade is deteriorating with poor market access – seriously affecting pastoralists. Moreover, Afdera and other surrounding weredas of Zone 2 have lost the opportunity of acquiring additional sources of income that used to be generated by pastoralists through transportation and delivery of salt at destinations outside the zone. It has collapsed because of the drought due to poor physical condition (pack camels).

2.1.5: Human Health Condition

Because of recent flooding caused by the Awash River and its main tributaries in Zone 3 and occasional torrential rains and the stagnation of water, malaria seems to be at outbreak. Even at present, there are signs of malaria cases in flooded areas. Common water born diseases are becoming prevalent in many areas. Generally, no disease out break at epidemic level was reported except cases of upper respiratory infections, water born diseases and meningitis particularly in Dewe Wereda of Zone 5.

2.1.5: Food Security Prospect in Year 2005

The food security prospect of Afar region in 2005 depends, by and large, on the performance of the current *Karama* rain up to the end of the season, and the next *Sugum* rain expected in 2005. If the rains do not improve up to end September 2004, there will be no pasture mainly grass and the crops might fail in large proportion. The combined effects of poor rains during the successive seasons will drastically aggravate the existing precarious food security situation to a crisis level in 2005.

Table 8: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Afar Region

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
ZONE 1	349628.9	58288	15571	51612	105412	1415.94	5736.674	23433.088
ZONE 2	251532.8858	60682	28442	59918	121718	3161.328	6659.886	27057.911
ZONE 3	138801.283	33808	7760	26292	43892	862.524	2922.356	9757.1916
ZONE 4	152619.364	36965	12734	28035	62935	1415.384	3116.09	13990.451
ZONE 5	346290.3361	60344	0	21856	40856	0	2429.294	9082.2888
Total	**1,238,873**	**250,087**	**64,507**	**187,713**	**374,813**	**6,855**	**20,864**	**83,321**

2.2 Somali Region

Basic Facts
Number of zones ……. …….9
Number of woredas ……. …….51
Projected rural population for 2005 ……3,809,919
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec)
• Worst-case scenario ……... ……. 1,307,674
• Most Probable scenario…….……582,855
• Best-case scenario……...84,469

2.2.1: Weather Conditions

The main rainy seasons in Somali Region are Gu/Dira and Karan/Deyr. The southern seven zones of the Region normally receive "Gu rains" between last week of March and June. May is the most important month of the season where much of the precipitation is expected. The Gu/Dira rains also fall same time in Jijiga and Shinile Zones. The short rainy season (Deyr) in the seven zones is normally expected from October-Decmber.

Jijiga and Shinile Zones normally receive Karan rains between the last half of July to late September. This year however, the onset of the Karan rains was delayed by about 20-30 days in Shinile Zone. In Jijiga Zone, Karan rains started on time, in late July, but discontinued for about two weeks and resumed in last week of August. The performance of the rains in the two zones so far reported to be erratic and below average (poor in some areas in Shinile Zone). During the assessment, most parts of Dembel, some areas in Meisso and pocket areas of Afdem weredas in Shinile zone received no rains and only showers of rains reported in Jijiga, pocket areas of Kebribayah and Awbare weredas of Jijiga zone. On the other hand, central and eastern parts of Ayisha wereda, pocket areas of Dembel (Karanley and Dembal Kabeles) and Northern part of Shinile weredas (like Horey and Hariso) in Shinile Zone, reported to have received good rains in mid August/2004. In general, the prospect and the full impact of karan rains will depend on the good performance continuation of the current rains in the remaining period of the season.

2.2.2: Water, Pasture, and Livestock Conditions

The karan rains have improved the availability of water in many areas of the two Zones although it was still below normal. However shortage of water reported in those areas that received little/no rains in both last Gu and current season and in chronic water deficit areas. These areas include many sites in Dembel wereda and Unduftu of Afdem weredas.

Regarding pasture, except for some areas including southern and south-eastern parts of Kebribayah, eastern and southern parts of Harshin weredas in Jijiga Zone and Dembel wereda in Shinile Zone, there were no as such serious shortages reported during the assessment period

In general, the physical condition of livestock is normal in most areas of the two zones. Exceptions were Demel wereda in Shinile Zone and Harshin wereda in Jijiga zone, where poor condition for cattle and sheep reported. Livestock in Dembel wereda have already migrated to the mountainous areas bordering Oromiya, parts of Ayisha wereda and Jijiga Zone. The camels in Harshin wereda have also migrated to parts of Degahbur zone and Somaliland. On the other hand, a large number of livestock reported to have migrated to Dakhato and Fafan areas of Jijiga Zone from Fik and Degahabur zones and Kebridahar wereda of Korahe Zones and this situation is anticipated to cause earlier depletion of resources (mainly pasture and water).

2.2.3: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

The production prospects for long cycle crops such as maize and sorghum reported to be very poor due to lack of Gu rains in may/2004 (because of the early cessation of Gu rains) and delays in Karan rains. Long cycle crops are mainly produced in Jijiga and Awbare werdas of the Zone. According to information obtained from zonal agricultural office, the production loss for sorghum and maize was reported to be 70%

and 80% respectively, which is significantly higher than that of last year (50% and 70% respectively). This situation forced many farmers in Jijiga, Awbare and Kebribayah weredas to resort planting short cycle crops like wheat and barley and short maturing varieties of maize although there were also significant delays in Karan rains. The production prospects of the recently planted short cycle crops highly depend on the continuation and better performance of the Karan rains in the remaining period of the season. Similarly, little or no harvest is expected in the agro-pastoral areas of Dembel, Meisso and Erer weredas of Shinile Zone due to poor Gu rains and delays in Karan rains as well.

2.2.4: Health Condition:

No unusual disease outbreaks or abnormal malnutrition reported in both zones, however, rising cases of measles and malaria have been reported particularly in Dembel (Arabi area) and parts of Afdem woredas. Poor health facilities and lack of regular supply of essential drugs were reported from most weredas of the Zone.

2.2.5: Food security prospects in Year 2005

In general the food security situation in both zones is deteriorating. Considering the current performance of long cycle crops, which is very much below the average in this year, crop production prospects in Jijiga, Awbare and Parts of Kebribayah weredas of the zone, will remain insignificant. The harvests from short cycle crops (wheat, barley and maize) depend on the good performance of the karan rains in the remaining weeks of the season. Pasture condition is relatively poor, and milk production is at minimal or lacking despite the normal livestock condition in general. In jijiga zone, the in-migration of large numbers of animals from the neighbouring zones of the region is anticipated to cause earlier depletion of the available pasture and consequently this will have a negative impact on livestock. On the other hand, the livestock prices reported to be normal. Cereal price are also stable in most areas of the Zones.
However, the food security prospect of 2005 in the in the two zones (*Karan* receiving zones) depends on several factors. These include the performance of the remaining period of Karan season, the on-set and performance of 2004 *Deyr* rains in the southern zones, so that the in-migrant livestock will go back to their respective areas, and lastly, the onset and performance of the next two rainy seasons in 2005.

Fik, Dagahbour, Warder, Korahey, Gode, Afdera and Liban Zone

These zones were not assessed during the mid season pastoral area assessment in August/2004 as they are not karan benefiting areas. However, information obtained from the Regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau indicates that the current food security situation in most areas of the southern seven zones of Somali Region have deteriorated considerably as the result of the poor performance of 2004 Gu rains. The Gu rains ceased earlier, early May in most areas of these zones causing serious shortages of pasture and water. May is the month where most of the precipitation of the season is expected.

According to the Regional report, the situation in some districts is even considered as near emergency. There are reports of considerable livestock deaths in the worst affected weredas such as Dolo-addo in Liban Zone, Dolo-bay in Afder Zone and Gashamo in Degahabur Zone. Internal and external movement of livestock started abnormally early in most parts of the seven zones resulting in poor physical condition of livestock in most affected areas.

Most of the livestock mainly camels in Fik Zone have already moved out to the neighbouring zones and Regions (Afar and Oromiya). The cattle and sheep reportedly started to die due to shortage of pasture and water in seriously affected areas of the zones.

Water scarcity reported to be critical in Liban Zone particularly in 18 Kebeles in Filtu, 16 in Moyale and 5 in Hude weredas. These areas need emergency water intervention. The current effort by Zonal administration in the provision of emergency water reported to be seriously inadequate. Livestock (cattle and sheep) from Dolo-addo reported to have moved to Filtu wereda in search of pasture. The in migrant sheep reported to have started dying due to a combination of pasture and water shortages and diseases. It was also reported that livestock influx from Kenya in Moyale and Hudet weredas is accelerating the early depletion of the scarce pasture and water.

The situation in Gashamo and Aware weredas of Degehabour Zon has already become worrisome (in some areas of these two zones the situation is considered as emergency). Considerable death of livestock reported from Gashamo wereda due to shortage of pasture and water. There is also critical shortage of water in the two weredas, which needs immediate water intervention.

Like other zones, the situation in Warder and Korahe Zones is very much worrying. In Danot there is exhaustion of water and pasture by a large number of livestock from Mudug and Galgadud Regions of Somalia. Serious shortages of pasture and water due to high concentration of animals have been also reported from the eastern parts of Galadi and Bokh and warder weredas. Danot and parts of Warder weredas are also hosting large number animals from other parts of the Zone and Deghabur Zone.

Shegosh, Shilabo and eastern Kebridar weredas of Korahe Zone reported to be the worst affected in terms of water availability as result of mainly borehole breakdowns.

In general, most of areas in the seven southern zones are faced with serious shortages of pasture and water and accelerated depletion of scarce resources (mainly water and pasture) as a result of huge livestock influx from neighbouring Somalia and Kenya.

According to Emergency Response Plan of the region, 748,000 people (including areas of Shinile and Jijiga) are in need of emergency water intervention until the 2004 October/November rains. This situation will be slightly alleviated, if the Deyr rains (2004 October/November rains) resume on time and perform well. If it comes late or fails, the situation will become disastrous. Thus, close monitoring of the food security situation and the expected Deyr rains is highly required.

The worst affected population groups include: the Riverine populations of Dolobay, Charati and Hargelle districts and other poor groups in Bare and West Imey districts in Afder Zone; pastoral groups in Gashamo and Aware districts in Dagahbur Zone; poor groups in Fik, Hamaro, Duhun, Garbo and Sagag districts of Fik Zone; pastoral groups in Bokh and Galadi districts and parts of Warder district in Warder Zone; Sheygosh agropastoralists and pastoralists in Shilabo and north-eastern Kebridahar district of Korahe Zone; all poor groups in Ferfer, East Imey, Danan, parts of Gode and Adadle districts of Gode zone; and groups in Dolo Ado of Liban zone. The situation in most of Jijiga and Shinile Zones is considered relatively better.

The main factors affecting emergency needs in the Somali region in the year 2005 are:

- Early cessation and erratic pattern of last Gu season
- Poor pasture and shortage of water in all above mentioned woredas
- Possible failure of *Deyr* season and early cessation of *Karan*
- In and Out-migration of livestock and spread of opportunistic diseases
- Poor crop harvest, prolonged *jilal* season and insignificant rainfall in next two rainy seasons of 2005 will also lead the situation of the whole region into worst case scenario.

In worst-case scenario, the present crisis will develop into humanitarian disaster across all affected districts of the southern zones if the expected *Deyr* rains are missed or perform poorly. However the possibility of receiving ***late deyr rains*** in November and December will lead the situation into mid-case scenario. The problem is that the long dry season of *Jilaal* will immediately follow the *Deyr* rainy season.

Table 9: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Somali Region

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirement in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
SHINILE	386,252	104,259	0	48,391	183,892	0.00	5,378.66	40,879.12
JIJIGA	789,306	93,861	17,850	132,739	257,857	2,060.50	20,273.95	57,321.71
FIK	360,231	97,777	3,396	58,863	139,988	377.47	6,542.62	25,932.71
DEGEHABUR	296,650	45,789	32,650	71,969	111,554	3,629.05	7,999.35	20,665.43
WARDER	359,796	57,834	17,061	59,562	88,010	1,896.33	6,620.32	16,303.77
KORAHE	246,227	53,929	3,159	49,209	84,186	351.12	5,469.58	15,595.55
GODE	412,168	92,262	3,054	64,391	187,126	339.45	7,157.06	34,665.17
AFDER	443,486	78,183	5,688	61,992	175,582	632.22	6,890.41	32,526.53
LIBEN	515,803	59,064	1,611	35,739	79,479	179.06	3,972.39	14,723.48
TOTAL	3,809,919	682,958	84,469	582,855	1,307,674	9,465	70,304	258,613

2.3: Borena

Basic Facts
Number of woredas……..8 Projected rural population for 2005 ……1,065,549 Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec) • Worst-case scenario. ……. ……382,147 • Medium case scenario…….……...188,547 • Best-case scenario……29,804

2.3.1: Weather Conditions

The performance of the main rainy season in Borena Zone, which is Gena normally occurring between mid March and mid May was seriously affected not only by its delayed onset, which was 1-2 weeks late from the normal but also by its erratic nature and inadequacy in amount. Long dry spells characterized the season and most areas received rains for a few days while some pocket areas in Dire and Moyalle obtained no rains at all during the entire season. Cessation also came 2-4 weeks earlier than normal.

In the highland and most mid land woredas of Guji, onset was normal although the amount and distribution is reportedly erratic. Borena highland and mid land received unseasonable rains just for a couple of days in August. Generally however, improved performance of Hageya is decisive especially in terms of pasture regeneration and replenishment of water sources. The overall performance of Gena 2004 (main season) was poor with uneven and erratic distribution. Moreover Sorro is totally absent affecting the performance of crops, water and pasture condition of the mid land and low land areas.

2.3.2: Water, Pasture, and Livestock Conditions

Pasture and water inadequacy is reported in low and mid land areas owing to poor Gena 2004 performance. Normally, water and pasture availability is assured until Hageya and even extended to January. Yet, shortage of pasture and water is already experienced resulting in large herds and families movement earlier than normal, which started in April/2004.

In Borena particularly in Dire, livestock are returning back to their original place due to depleted pasture and water resources in potential areas in Yabello, Arero, and Teltele. As well, large number of livestock migrated from Northern Kenya to Southern Borena. Apart from the pasture and water resource depletion, major diseases such as Tryps are also reported to be serious causes of concern for the pastorals.

Normally, ponds are the main water source both for livestock and humans consumptions. However, this year ponds dried up earlier due to poor Gena performance. Communities are forced to utilize elas (traditional deep wells) and motorized water schemes. Due to pressure over these sources the discharge rates have considerably declined and some schemes stopped functioning. This was especially noted in Wachille of Arero. From the existing Bore holes and hand pumps around 72% are non–functional in Teltelle, Moyalle and Dire Woredas. In Arero severity of water shortage for humans forced woreda authorities to transport drinking water. Similar efforts are being made to start water tankering in Dire Woreda as well. The livestock condition is more worrying in Arero, Teltele, Moyalle and Dire. Calves and cows have begun to die and there is concern that this could be aggravated unless Hageya comes earlier. Large number of livestock death is also reported from traditional pasture potential areas such as Borbor in Arero due to shortage of pasture and water as well as FMD and other common livestock diseases.

2.3.3: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

Major crops grown in Gena are Maize, Teff, Sorghum, Haricot bean, and Wheat. Due to late onset, erratic distribution and inadequate rains, crop performance is seriously affected. Infestation of Quella quella in

Teltele is also reported. In midland and lowland parts, Maize has wilted and dried at growing and flowering stage.

2.3.4: Market Conditions

At present, increased reliance on cereals supply from the central parts of the country was noted due to declined local supply. Consequently, prices increased by 2-3 fold from last year. Livestock prices on the other hand especially that of heifer have shown significant decline (57%) reportedly due to poor physical conditions and generally low market demand. Unusually, increased supply of premature females, bulls and calves to markets was also reported. Favourable shoat prices continued to be stable due to availability of market opportunities by Luna and ELFORA.

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2.4.5: Human Health Conditions

Prevalence of the endemic malaria was reported from most lowland parts of Borena Zone. Although nutrition survey is not conducted, early signs and symptoms of malnutrition were reported from Arero, Dire and Teltelle Woredas.

2.1.6: Food Security Prospect in Year 2005

Due to the poor performance of Gena rains, crop yield loss is estimated at 70-100%. In addition, shortage of pasture and water resulted in deteriorated livestock physical condition and livestock products. As well, the terms of trade have significantly declined. Although the supply of cereals is relatively normal with cereals traded into the zone from other regions, prices have gone up considerabley. Increasingly, people tend to engage on sale of water, firewood and charcoal. In Arero and Teltele, collection of wild fruits has increased especially by women and children. In general, apart from Gena, the performance of Hageya is also crucial in determining the food security situation of 2005. Considering all the relevant factors, under the worst-case scenario, it is expected that an estimated 644,100 people would need relief food assistance in 2005. In the most probable case scenario, 388,100 needy populations would demand food aid and the figure for the best-case scenario is estimated at 123,500 people in Borena only, since no needy population is anticipated in Guji under this scenario.

Table 10: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Borenaa Zone

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirment in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
BORENA	1,065,549	101,753	29,804	188,547	382,147	2,208.48	17,464.17	42,475.64

2.4 Low lands of Bale Zone (Oromiya Region)

Basic Facts
Number of Agropastoral woredas …….. ……8
Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec)
• Worst-case scenario. …….. ……158,146
• Most Probable case scenario…….……65,846
• Best-case scenario……..10,424

2.4.1: Weather Conditions

The onset of rain in the highland and midland parts of the Zone was on time. In some midland parts, the distribution was reported to be erratic and the amount inadequate affecting planting time as well implying on the importance of the rains extending longer than usual. The normal performance of the rains in the lowland by late August/early September, along with adequacy and regularity is considered crucial given significant reduction in Belg season production.

2.4.2: Water, Pasture, and Livestock Conditions

At present, water availability is not a problem both for humans and livestock consumption but there is concern that shortage of water for livestock may prevail if Hageya is delayed in the lowland Woredas - Rayitu, Sewena, Beltu, Gorro, Medawolabu and Gura Damole. In most parts of the Zone, pasture availability and the physical condition of livestock is reported normal. Some shortages were reported in Rayitu and Beltu although no significant negative impact was noted. No livestock diseases outbreak was reported.

2.3.3: Agricultural Activities and Crop Production Prospects

In highland and midland woredas of the Zone, cultivation and planting is normal and area coverage is as planned. There is no fear in relation to reduction in production in these areas provided that the rains continued taking its normal course in terms of distribution, amount, and cessation. In some midland Woredas, (Gassera, Sinana), delayed plantation is reported because of erratic nature of rainfall. Shortage of seed is also reported in Sinana Woreda because of failure of Belg crop. In lowland Woredas of the Zone, land cultivation has started however, it is too early to suggest on the performance of Meher crops. The failure of Belg crops (long cycle) in Beltu, Rayitu, Sewena, Berbere Medawolabu, Menangetu, and Guradamole will have considerable impact on the overall food security prospects of Zone as most of the Zone's production and income is generated from the Belg Season production.

2.4.4: Market Conditions

Cereal prices have shown increment in all Woredas of the Zone, as a result of declined Belg crop production. Livestock price has also shown a significant increase. The price of Shoats is also increased because of the demand created by the meat processing factories in Modjo and Metehara.

2.4.5: Human Health Conditions

Currently, no deviation from the normal is reported regarding in all the woredas of the Zone.

2.4.6: Food Security Prospect in Year 2005

In highland Woredas of the Zone good production is expected provided that the rain continues in similar manner. Erratic rains and delayed planting in some midland parts could result in significant yield reduction. In addition, long cycle crops failed due to poor Belg performance in the lowland woredas and that subsequent drought resulted in livestock asset depletion. Therefore, considering all factors affecting emergency needs in the area, an estimated 102,240 people will need assistance in food under the best case

scenario. In the most probable case, 169,000 people will demand food aid while in the worst case scenario, 281,300 people will need food assistance in 2005.

Table 11: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for Bale Zone

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirment in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
BALE	1,595,184	113,154	10,424	65,846	158,146	1,158.63	7,318.78	17,577.93

2.6. South Omo (SNNPR)

Basic Facts
Number of woredas…….5 Projected rural population for 2005 ……..548, 445 Projected needy population scenario for 2005 (January – Dec) • Worst-case scenario. ……. ……97,330 • Medium case scenario…….……....51,130 • Best-case scenario……30,730

Even though Mid-Meher season assessment was not carried in South Omo, depending on the information obtained at regional office, the situation looks to be very bad. Serious shortage of pasture and drinking water for livestock was reoported over most parts of the zone . In some incidence movement of livestock in search of pasture and drinking water was noted. Therefore the nmber of people who require emergency relief assittance is estimated to be 30,730 in bestcase; 51,130 in mid case and 97,330 in worest case.

Table 12: Needy Population and Food Requirement Under Different Scenarios for South Omo Zone

Zone	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food Requirment in MT For Emergency Beneficiary		
			Best	Most P	Worst	Best	Most P	Worst
SOUTH OMO	448,446	17,070	30,730	51,130	97,330	3,108.12	5,071.77	14,234.05

Annex 1 Population Needing Emergency Food Assistance in 2005 on Different Types of Scenarios

Region	Zone	WoredaName	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food requirement in mt For emergency beneficiary		
					Best-	Middle-	Worst	Best	Midle	Worst
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	KAFTA HUMERA	42,199	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	TAHTAY ADIYABO	89,210	14,183	0	10,817	20,817	0.00	1,803.46	3,856.35
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	LAELAY ADIYABO	96,708	8,735	3,265	19,265	26,265	483.87	3,211.96	4,865.59
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	TAHTAY KORARO	75,245	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	MEDEBAY ZANA	118,993	9,139	861	10,861	20,861	111.65	1,810.80	3,864.50
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	ASEGEDE TSIMBELA	116,551	2,170	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	TSILEMTI	120,820	31,034	3,966	11,966	18,966	146.94	665.01	1,405.38
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	WELKAIT	112,000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TIGRAY	W. TIGRAY	TSEGEDE	78,069	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	MEREB LEHE	95,521	30,841	0	9,959	29,159	0.00	1,660.41	5,401.70
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	ENTICHO	161,966	42,331	11,480	22,669	37,669	1,488.67	3,779.49	6,978.18
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	WERIE LEHE	138,838	40,298	8,026	23,553	42,702	1,040.77	3,926.87	7,910.55
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	ADWA	110,816	29,892	10,608	23,608	35,317	1,375.59	4,373.38	6,542.47
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	LAELAY MAYCHEW	81,328	14,431	6,651	10,867	15,569	616.05	1,207.87	2,018.91
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	TAHTAY MAYCHEW	95,906	18,803	1,697	20,197	35,197	220.06	3,741.49	6,520.24
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	NAEDER ADET	109,681	24,086	0	14,414	30,914	0.00	2,670.19	5,726.82
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	KOLA TEMBEN	137,193	32,474	526	17,526	40,026	68.21	3,246.69	7,414.82
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	DEGUA TEMBEN	111,367	22,151	449	13,849	32,349	58.22	2,565.53	5,992.65
TIGRAY	C. TIGRAY	ABERGELE	73,332	27,653	0	4,547	17,347	0.00	505.40	2,249.47
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	GULOMAHDA	95,150	27,830	0	14,170	32,170	0.00	2,624.99	5,959.49
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	EROB	25,000	11,380	6,620	8,620	10,620	1,103.72	1,596.86	1,967.36
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	SAESI TSAEDAEMBA	118,996	49,854	0	6,146	20,146	0.00	1,138.55	3,732.05
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	GANTA AFESHUM	113,000	41,945	0	4,055	18,055	0.00	751.19	3,344.69
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	HAWZEN	117,072	30,228	6,372	24,772	34,772	1,062.37	4,589.01	6,441.51
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	WUKRO	85,931	70,020	0	4,980	9,980	0.00	922.55	1,848.80
TIGRAY	E. TIGRAY	ATSBI WENBERTA	104,827	44,619	0	19,645	30,381	0.00	3,639.24	5,628.08
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	SAMRE	110,788	29,329	2,671	13,171	23,671	445.32	2,439.93	4,385.05
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	ENDERTA	122,273	43,637	0	11,363	21,363	0.00	2,105.00	3,957.50
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	HINTALO WAJIRAT	132,197	33,996	504	10,004	20,004	84.03	1,853.24	3,705.74
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	ALAJE	101,271	14,224	2,276	9,776	14,776	295.14	1,811.00	2,737.25
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	ENDAMEHONI	80,202	17,828	0	9,172	17,172	0.00	1,699.11	3,181.11
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	RAYA AZEBO	111,000	32,246	0	26,254	37,754	0.00	4,863.55	6,993.93
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	ALAMATA	80,386	23,551	0	11,449	21,449	0.00	2,120.93	3,973.43
TIGRAY	S. TIGRAY	OFLA	140,453	31,396	4,604	11,604	20,604	767.60	2,149.64	3,816.89
AFAR	ZONE1	ELIDAR	55,714	11,504	8,496	13,196	16,196	629.55	1,466.74	3,600.37
AFAR	ZONE1	AYSAITA	46,145	12,679	0	2,321	7,321	0.00	257.98	1,627.46
AFAR	ZONE1	AFAMBO	16,510	2,977	323	1,023	2,023	35.90	113.71	449.71
AFAR	ZONE1	DUBTI	62,400	11,693	6,307	9,307	23,307	701.02	1,034.47	5,181.15
AFAR	ZONE1	MILE	81,349	9,555	445	10,645	26,445	49.46	1,183.19	5,878.72
AFAR	ZONE1	CHIFRA	87,510	9,880	0	15,120	30,120	0.00	1,680.59	6,695.68
AFAR	ZONE2	DALUL	51,158	11,760	12,240	18,240	30,440	1,360.48	2,027.38	6,766.81
AFAR	ZONE2	KONEBA	44,428	6,985	0	8,015	18,015	0.00	890.87	4,004.73
AFAR	ZONE2	BERAHLE	39,714	9,076	11,524	17,524	20,924	1,280.89	1,947.79	4,651.41
AFAR	ZONE2	AFDERA	19,158	4,272	928	3,728	8,728	103.15	414.37	1,940.23
AFAR	ZONE2	AB ALA	25,689	6,250	3,750	6,750	10,650	416.81	750.26	2,367.50
AFAR	ZONE2	MEGALE	24,065	4,930	0	3,070	10,770	0.00	341.23	2,394.17
AFAR	ZONE2	EREBTI	47,321	17,409	0	2,591	22,191	0.00	287.99	4,933.06
AFAR	ZONE3	BURE MUDAYTU	46,465	9,940	0	4,760	8,760	0.00	529.07	1,947.35
AFAR	ZONE3	GEWANE	23,943	5,240	7,760	12,660	15,660	862.52	1,407.16	3,481.22
AFAR	ZONE3	AMIBARA	25,501	7,944	0	3,456	6,456	0.00	384.13	1,435.17
AFAR	ZONE3	DULECHA	18,041	4,040	0	2,260	5,260	0.00	251.20	1,169.30
AFAR	ZONE3	ARGOBA	12,725	4,195	0	805	2,405	0.00	89.48	534.63
AFAR	ZONE3	AWASH FENTALE	12,127	2,449	0	2,351	5,351	0.00	261.31	1,189.53
AFAR	ZONE4	YALO	23,863	6,200	2,800	6,800	11,300	311.22	755.82	2,511.99
AFAR	ZONE4	TERU	43,275	10,810	7,190	12,190	19,690	799.17	1,354.92	4,377.09

Region	Zone	WoredaName	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food requirement in mt For emergency beneficiary		
					Best-	Middle-	Worst	Best	Midle	Worst
AFAR	ZONE4	AURA	22,403	8,699	0	1,301	5,301	0.00	144.61	1,178.41
AFAR	ZONE4	GULINA	20,237	4,406	2,594	4,594	8,094	288.32	510.62	1,799.30
AFAR	ZONE4	EWA	42,841	6,850	150	3,150	18,550	16.67	350.12	4,123.67
AFAR	ZONE5	TELALAK	80,392	15,387	0	1,613	4,613	0.00	179.28	1,025.47
AFAR	ZONE5	DEWE	70,296	9,758	0	3,242	7,242	0.00	360.35	1,609.90
AFAR	ZONE5	ARTUMA	56,783	11,434	0	5,466	9,466	0.00	607.55	2,104.29
AFAR	ZONE5	FURSI	78,142	14,163	0	9,137	13,137	0.00	1,015.58	2,920.36
AFAR	ZONE5	SIMUROBI GELE'ALO	60,678	9,602	0	2,398	6,398	0.00	266.54	1,422.28
AMHARA	N. GONDER	ADDI ARKAY	130,822	27,554	0	7,446	17,446	0.00	827.62	1,939.12
AMHARA	N. GONDER	BEYEDA	99,065	35,280	0	4,720	9,720	0.00	524.63	1,080.38
AMHARA	N. GONDER	JANAMORA	162,230	32,348	0	2,652	7,652	0.00	294.77	850.52
AMHARA	N. GONDER	DEBARK	139,123	16,603	0	3,397	8,397	0.00	377.58	933.33
AMHARA	N. GONDER	DABAT	140,818	11,313	0	1,687	8,687	0.00	187.51	965.56
AMHARA	N. GONDER	SANJA	133,337	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	LAY ARMACHEHO	147,510	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	WEGERA	229,313	30,320	0	4,680	9,680	0.00	520.18	1,075.93
AMHARA	N. GONDER	GONDER ZURIA	231,218	0	0	9,000	15,000	0.00	500.18	1,667.25
AMHARA	N. GONDER	DEMBIA	262,259	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	CHILGA	204,820	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	METEMA	57,416	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	WEST BELESA	87,938	39,145	0	4,855	10,855	0.00	269.82	1,206.53
AMHARA	N. GONDER	QUARA	46,223	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	ALEFA	264,356	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. GONDER	EAST BELESA	87,938	37,610	0	9,390	14,390	0.00	521.85	1,599.45
AMHARA	S. GONDER	EBENAT	201,208	52,444	0	7,556	12,556	0.00	419.92	1,395.60
AMHARA	S. GONDER	KEMEKEM	264,274	20,833	0	4,167	9,167	0.00	231.58	1,018.91
AMHARA	S. GONDER	FOGERA	218,482	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	S. GONDER	FARTA	294,818	0	0	4,000	10,000	0.00	222.30	1,111.50
AMHARA	S. GONDER	LAY GAYINT	200,986	59,756	0	10,244	20,244	0.00	569.31	2,250.12
AMHARA	S. GONDER	TACH GAYINT	106,663	36,620	0	3,380	8,380	0.00	187.84	931.44
AMHARA	S. GONDER	SIMADA	239,809	57,195	0	2,805	7,805	0.00	155.89	867.53
AMHARA	S. GONDER	ESITE	374,726	0	0	5,000	15,000	0.00	277.88	1,667.25
AMHARA	S. GONDER	DERA(SG)	261,577	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N. WELLO	BUGNA	213,173	42,597	0	7,403	22,403	0.00	411.42	1,660.06
AMHARA	N. WELLO	KOBO	192,232	33,206	0	16,794	46,794	0.00	933.33	3,467.44
AMHARA	N. WELLO	GIDAN	172,369	37,572	0	7,428	22,428	0.00	412.81	1,661.91
AMHARA	N. WELLO	MEKET	247,303	38,647	0	6,353	21,353	0.00	353.07	1,582.26
AMHARA	N. WELLO	WADLA	137,676	24,199	0	5,801	20,801	0.00	322.39	1,541.35
AMHARA	N. WELLO	DAWUNT DELANTA	184,880	32,041	0	7,959	32,959	0.00	442.32	2,442.26
AMHARA	N. WELLO	GUBA LAFTO	182,152	34,983	0	5,017	20,017	0.00	278.82	1,483.26
AMHARA	N. WELLO	HABRU	203,422	28,748	0	6,252	28,252	0.00	347.45	2,093.47
AMHARA	S. WELLO	MEKDELA	136,659	32,348	0	7,652	22,652	0.00	850.52	2,937.40
AMHARA	S. WELLO	TENTA	171,340	42,640	0	12,360	27,360	0.00	1,373.81	3,547.91
AMHARA	S. WELLO	KUTABER	162,261	19,963	0	10,037	25,037	0.00	743.74	2,782.86
AMHARA	S. WELLO	AMBASEL	140,377	27,358	0	7,642	17,642	0.00	849.41	2,287.73
AMHARA	S. WELLO	TEHULEDERE	140,657	17,835	0	12,165	17,165	0.00	676.07	1,907.89
AMHARA	S. WELLO	WEREBABU	112,376	28,013	0	6,987	16,987	0.00	776.61	2,202.79
AMHARA	S. WELLO	ALBUKO	103,072	19,807	0	10,193	20,193	0.00	1,132.95	2,244.45
AMHARA	S. WELLO	KALU	210,263	39,760	0	3,240	25,240	0.00	360.13	3,273.00
AMHARA	S. WELLO	DESSIE ZURIA	260,769	49,510	0	5,490	20,490	0.00	508.51	2,657.04
AMHARA	S. WELLO	LEGAMBO	202,243	36,214	0	8,786	18,786	0.00	813.80	2,436.07
AMHARA	S. WELLO	SAYINT	250,740	52,407	0	7,593	17,593	0.00	843.96	2,281.37
AMHARA	S. WELLO	DEBRESINA	156,581	28,504	0	6,496	16,496	0.00	722.03	2,139.12
AMHARA	S. WELLO	KELELA	147,881	30,687	0	7,313	14,313	0.00	677.37	1,590.89
AMHARA	S. WELLO	JAMA	135,687	18,376	0	6,624	11,624	0.00	368.13	1,292.01

Region	Zone	WoredaName	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Bene.	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food requirement in mt For emergency beneficiary		
					Best-	Middle-	Worst	Best	Midle	Worst
AMHARA	S. WELLO	WERE ILU	145,674	30,214	0	4,786	9,786	0.00	265.98	1,087.71
AMHARA	S. WELLO	WEGDE	130,697	22,178	0	7,822	12,822	0.00	724.51	1,425.17
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	WEREMO WAJETUNA MIDA	91,632	0	0	0	5,000	0.00	0.00	463.13
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	LAY BETNA TACH BET	117,750	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	SIYA DEBIRNA WAYU & ENSARO	153,167	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	MORETNA JIRU	91,613	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	GERA KEYA	164,267	42,138	0	4,862	12,862	0.00	360.27	1,429.61
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	GISHE RABEL	65,674	16,545	0	8,455	23,455	0.00	626.52	2,607.02
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	ANTSOKIA GEMZA	83,040	0	0	0	4,000	0.00	0.00	444.60
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	EFRATANA GIDIM	109,947	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	LALO MAMA	131,410	26,297	0	5,703	13,703	0.00	422.59	1,523.09
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	MAFUD MEZEZO & MOJAN	164,633	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	KEWET	122,206	0	0	0	5,000	0.00	0.00	555.75
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	ANGOLELA TERA	109,823	7,567	0	1,433	4,433	0.00	106.19	492.73
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	ANKOBER	82,807	0	0	0	3,200	0.00	0.00	355.68
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	ASAGIRT	54,542	9,333	0	2,667	5,667	0.00	197.62	629.89
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	HAGERE MARIAMNA KESEM	58,389	0	0	0	2,000	0.00	0.00	222.30
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	BEREHET	38,561	0	0	0	3,400	0.00	0.00	377.91
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	MINJARNA SHENKORA	119,152	0	0	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	333.45
AMHARA	N.SHEW (R3)	DEBRE BERHAN ZURIA	146,837	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	BIBUGN	106,643	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	HULET EJ ENESE	234,050	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	GONCHA SISO ENESE	145,904	14,717	0	5,283	22,283	0.00	587.21	3,715.13
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	ENBISE SAR MIDIR	132,570	18,953	0	11,047	41,047	0.00	1,227.87	6,843.56
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	ENARJ ENAWGA	150,159	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	ENEMAY	139,743	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	DEBAY TELATGEN	127,863	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	MACHAKEL	234,358	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	GUZAMN	244,940	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	BASO LIBEN	142,631	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	AWABEL	175,546	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	DEJEN	102,809	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	E. GOJJAM	SHEBEL BERENTA	98,359	11,624	0	8,376	43,376	0.00	930.99	7,231.86
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	ACHEFER	293,297	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	BAHIR DAR ZURIA	249,030	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	ADET	304,511	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	MERAWI	304,564	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	SEKELA	109,946	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	QUARIT	177,279	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	DEGA DAMOT	169,182	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	DEMBECHA	102,055	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	JABI TEHNAN	223,018	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. GOJJAM	BURE WEMBERMA	256,437	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	W. HIMIRA	ZIKUALA	63,067	24,002	0	10,998	25,998	0.00	814.95	2,889.68
AMHARA	W. HIMIRA	SEKOTA	158,851	40,332	0	4,668	19,668	0.00	345.90	2,186.10
AMHARA	W. HIMIRA	DEHANA	123,627	26,157	0	8,843	23,843	0.00	655.27	2,650.15
AMHARA	AGEW AWI	DANGILA	171,207	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	AGEW AWI	BANJA	185,991	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	AGEW AWI	ANKASHA	213,641	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	AGEW AWI	GUANGUA	160,783	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	AGEW AWI	FAGTA LAKOMA	121,667	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AMHARA	OROMIYA	DAWA CHEFA	199,728	21,507	0	3,493	13,493	0.00	194.12	1,499.75
AMHARA	OROMIYA	BATI	164,350	30,738	0	4,262	14,262	0.00	236.86	1,585.22
AMHARA	OROMIYA	ARTUMA FURSINA	95,006	26,471	0	3,529	8,529	0.00	196.12	948.00
AMHARA	OROMIYA	JILE TIMUGA	95,006	31,233	0	3,767	8,767	0.00	209.35	974.45

Region	Zone	WoredaName	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food requirement in mt For emergency beneficiary		
					Best-	Middle-	Worst	Best	Midle	Worst
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	MANA SIBU	154,036	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	NEJO	118,671	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	GIMBI	103,777	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	LALO ASABI	70,346	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	BOJI	102,214	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	AYRA GULISO	94,520	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	JARSO(WELLEGA)	99,234	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	JIMMA GIDAMI	113,395	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	HAWA WELELE	104,487	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	GAWO DALE	137,588	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	DILE LALO	120,449	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	YUBDO	89,283	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	HARU	66,257	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	NOLE KABA	138,229	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	SAYO	121,933	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	ANFILO	67,549	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. WELEGA	BEGI	173,833	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	LIMU	116,433	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	IBANTU	31,542	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	GIDA KIREMU	118,803	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	AMURU JARTI	89,079	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	ABE DONGORO	50,447	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	JIMMA HORO	134,509	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	ABAY CHOMEN	28,780	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	GUDURU	139,353	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	JIMMA RARE	48,794	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	BILA SEYO	82,034	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	SIBU SIRE	81,214	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	GUTO WAYU	147,489	0	0	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	926.25
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	SASIGA	56,317	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	DIGA LEKA	125,090	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	JIMMA ARJO	78,908	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	185.25	185.25	370.50
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	NUNU KUMBA	57,805	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	E. WELEGA	WAMA BONAYA	91,573	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	DARIMU	124,025	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	SUPENA SODO	72,864	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	CHORA	105,131	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	DEGA	56,613	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	BEDELE	111,701	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	GECHI	105,229	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	DEDESA	54,190	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	YAYU	100,153	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	METU	112,642	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	ALE	85,174	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	BURE	66,088	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ILLUBABOR	NONO	22,969	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	LIMU SEKA	157,763	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	LIMU KOSA	226,784	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	SEKORU	133,074	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	TIRO AFETA	123,745	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	KERSA (JIMMA)	158,828	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	MANA	149,238	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	GOMA	270,139	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	GERA	92,512	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	SEKA CHEKORSA	310,501	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Region	Zone	WoredaName	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food requirement in mt For emergency beneficiary		
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OROMIYA	JIMMA	DEDO	290,340	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	OMONADA	233,053	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	SIGMO	93,141	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	JIMMA	SETEMA	109,185	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	GINDE BERET	189,727	0	0	0	33,200	0.00	0.00	3,690.18
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	JELDU	182,948	0	0	0	18,000	0.00	0.00	2,334.15
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	AMBO	182,906	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	CHELIYA	205,981	0	0	0	12,500	0.00	0.00	1,389.38
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	BAKO TIBE	101,817	0	0	0	5,900	0.00	0.00	655.79
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	DANO	76,607	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	NONO	120,571	0	0	0	3,500	0.00	0.00	389.03
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	TIKUR	90,758	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	DENDI	218,414	0	0	0	3,400	0.00	0.00	377.91
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	EJERE (ADDIS ALEM)	82,442	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	ADDA BERGA	111,573	0	0	0	15,620	0.00	0.00	1,446.80
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	WALMARA	105,068	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. SHEWA	META ROBI	136,486	0	0	0	23,200	0.00	0.00	2,578.68
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	WARA JARSO	142,581	0	0	0	31,400	0.00	0.00	3,490.11
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	DERA	180,944	0	0	9,000	36,000	0.00	833.63	4,001.40
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	HIDABU ABOTE	83,300	0	0	2,500	16,000	0.00	231.56	1,778.40
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	KUYU	116,217	5,829	0	4,171	17,171	0.00	386.34	1,908.56
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	DEGEM	108,501	0	0	1,000	6,500	0.00	92.63	722.48
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	GERAR JARSO	78,972	0	0	7,000	14,000	0.00	518.70	1,556.10
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	YAYA GULELENA	97,782	0	0	5,000	9,500	0.00	463.13	1,055.93
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	WUCHALENA JIDO	131,063	7,160	0	5,840	10,840	0.00	540.93	1,204.87
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	ABICHUNA GNE'A	75,345	6,325	0	3,675	8,675	0.00	340.40	964.23
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	KEMBIBIT	94,318	7,465	0	3,535	7,535	0.00	327.43	837.52
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	BEREHNA ALELTU	147,676	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	N. SHEW (R4)	MULONA SULULTA	164,441	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	FENTALE	64,036	12,800	0	7,200	12,200	0.00	800.28	1,808.04
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	BOSET	120,589	14,443	4,957	10,557	15,557	550.97	1,564.55	2,881.93
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	ADAMA	143,491	0	0	15,000	20,000	0.00	1,667.25	2,964.00
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	LOME	83,962	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	GIMBICHU	78,578	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	ADA'A CHUKALA	205,121	0	0	16,000	25,700	0.00	1,185.60	2,856.56
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	DUGDA BORA	142,041	0	0	20,000	25,000	0.00	2,223.00	3,705.00
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	ADAMI TULU	106,162	28,637	0	21,363	41,363	0.00	3,166.00	7,662.50
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	ARSI NEGELE	150,796	0	8,900	20,000	25,000	989.24	2,964.00	4,631.25
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	SHASHEMENE	225,888	0	0	20,000	25,000	0.00	2,223.00	3,705.00
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	SIRARO	231,890	9,800	0	12,200	18,200	0.00	1,808.04	3,371.55
OROMIYA	EAST SHEWA	AKAKI	71,457	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ARSI	MERTI	105,184	12,187	0	4,813	12,813	0.00	624.13	1,661.53
OROMIYA	ARSI	ASEKO	80,116	4,922	0	3,078	6,078	0.00	399.14	788.16
OROMIYA	ARSI	GOLOLCHA	153,001	11,389	0	8,611	18,611	0.00	1,116.63	2,413.38
OROMIYA	ARSI	JEJU	110,845	0	0	11,000	20,000	0.00	1,426.43	2,593.50
OROMIYA	ARSI	DODOTANA SIRE	117,309	18,961	0	6,039	28,039	0.00	783.11	3,635.96
OROMIYA	ARSI	ZIWAY DUGDA	111,744	23,550	0	11,450	16,450	0.00	1,484.78	2,133.15
OROMIYA	ARSI	HITOSA	203,155	0	0	3,500	6,000	0.00	453.86	778.05
OROMIYA	ARSI	SUDE	148,746	0	0	3,000	10,000	0.00	389.03	1,296.75
OROMIYA	ARSI	CHOLE	100,646	0	0	3,000	5,000	0.00	389.03	648.38
OROMIYA	ARSI	AMIGNA	67,211	2,178	0	7,822	9,822	0.00	1,014.32	1,273.67
OROMIYA	ARSI	SERU	100,814	11,343	0	2,657	8,657	0.00	344.55	1,122.60
OROMIYA	ARSI	ROBE	140,047	0	0	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	1,296.75
OROMIYA	ARSI	TENA	109,662	0	0	4,500	7,000	0.00	583.54	907.73
OROMIYA	ARSI	SHIRKA	140,698	0	0	5,000	10,000	0.00	648.38	1,296.75

OROMIYA	ARSI	DEGELUNA TIJO	127,961	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ARSI	TIYO	87,269	0	0	2,500	4,000	0.00	324.19	518.70
OROMIYA	ARSI	MUNESSA	183,362	0	2,000	4,000	8,000	259.35	518.70	1,037.40
OROMIYA	ARSI	BEKOJI	197,469	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ARSI	GEDEB	145,177	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	ARSI	KOFELE	222,838	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	MIESO	112,000	51,374	0	37,626	56,626	0.00	5,576.17	10,489.97
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	DOBA	120,560	21,429	6,571	30,571	58,571	730.37	4,530.62	10,850.28
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	TULO	140,789	0	8,000	18,000	28,000	889.20	2,667.60	5,187.00
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	MESELA	143,503	0	26,000	32,000	45,000	2,889.90	4,742.40	8,336.25
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	CHIRO	362,619	48,947	81,053	131,053	201,053	9,009.04	19,422.05	37,245.07
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	GOBA KORICHA	89,688	36,227	8,773	28,773	38,773	975.12	4,264.16	7,182.70
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	ANCHAR	89,688	37,327	2,673	12,673	22,673	297.10	1,878.14	4,200.17
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	HABRO	144,692	0	23,000	42,000	55,000	2,556.45	6,224.40	10,188.75
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	DAROLEBU	137,362	30,701	13,299	39,299	75,299	1,478.18	5,824.11	13,949.14
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	BOKE	110,000	26,972	13,028	49,028	79,828	1,448.06	7,265.95	14,788.14
OROMIYA	W. HARAE	KUNI	136,546	16,218	12,782	18,782	33,782	1,420.72	2,783.49	6,258.12
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	KOMBOLCHA	102,519	0	17,000	20,000	28,000	1,889.55	2,964.00	5,187.00
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	JARSO	116,262	18,590	18,410	27,410	38,410	2,046.27	4,062.16	7,115.45
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	GURSUM	189,295	39,208	20,792	30,792	50,792	2,311.03	4,563.37	9,409.22
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	BABILE	87,000	27,088	26,112	42,112	58,012	2,902.35	6,241.00	10,746.72
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	FEDIS	195,806	62,456	22,544	34,544	47,544	2,505.77	5,119.42	8,807.53
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	HARO MAYA	196,279	0	30,000	33,000	40,000	3,334.50	4,890.60	7,410.00
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	KURFA CHELE	50,000	19,849	21,151	25,351	29,051	2,350.93	3,757.02	5,381.70
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	KERSA	151,682	3,500	49,500	55,500	61,500	5,501.93	8,225.10	11,392.88
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	META	219,923	0	40,000	48,000	60,000	4,446.00	7,113.60	11,115.00
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	GORO GUTU	134,446	23,254	4,746	18,746	33,746	527.52	2,778.16	6,251.45
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	DEDER	219,405	18,552	3,448	11,448	33,448	383.25	1,696.59	6,196.24
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	MALKA BALO	155,574	19,874	28,126	35,126	40,126	3,126.20	5,205.67	7,433.34
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	BEDENO	226,689	0	46,000	56,000	75,000	5,112.90	8,299.20	13,893.75
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	GIRAWA	231,895	38,829	4,171	26,171	37,171	463.61	3,878.54	6,885.93
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	MEYU	55,951	15,230	16,770	21,770	29,770	1,863.99	3,226.31	5,514.89
OROMIYA	E. HARERE	GOLO ODA	54,381	15,230	49,770	59,770	69,770	5,531.94	8,857.91	12,924.89
OROMIYA	BALE	KOKOSA	115,435	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	BALE	DODOLA	145,230	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	BALE	ADABA	116,150	0	0	0	5,000	0.00	0.00	555.75
OROMIYA	BALE	AGARFA	78,504	0	4,000	6,000	10,000	444.60	666.90	1,111.50
OROMIYA	BALE	GOLOLCHA	153,001	4,440	0	1,560	4,560	0.00	173.39	506.84
OROMIYA	BALE	GASERA	150,109	4,440	1,060	6,560	23,060	117.82	729.14	2,563.12
OROMIYA	BALE	LEGEHIDA (BALE)	49,554	14,210	0	5,790	16,290	0.00	643.56	1,810.63
OROMIYA	BALE	GINIR	109,718	6,120	0	1,880	6,880	0.00	208.96	764.71
OROMIYA	BALE	SINANANA DINSHO	150,933	0	0	8,000	12,000	0.00	889.20	1,333.80
OROMIYA	BALE	GOBA	40,671	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	BALE	MENA ANGETU	96,851	7,662	3,338	5,838	13,638	371.02	648.89	1,515.86
OROMIYA	BALE	NENESEBO	59,627	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	BALE	MEDA WELABU	80,208	15,974	2,026	9,026	14,026	225.19	1,003.24	1,558.99
OROMIYA	BALE	BERBERE	49,652	3,439	0	3,561	9,561	0.00	395.81	1,062.71
OROMIYA	BALE	GURADAMOLE(BALE)	24,768	4,712	0	2,288	7,288	0.00	254.31	810.06
OROMIYA	BALE	GORO(BALE)	88,684	10,903	0	2,097	10,097	0.00	233.08	1,122.28
OROMIYA	BALE	RAYITU	39,402	21,772	0	7,728	13,228	0.00	858.97	1,470.29
OROMIYA	BALE	SEWEYNA	46,687	19,482	0	5,518	12,518	0.00	613.33	1,391.38
OROMIYA	BORENA	HAGERE MARIAM	505,483	0	0	60,000	137,000	0.00	5,557.50	15,227.55
OROMIYA	BORENA	YABELO	61,737	16,827	0	33,573	47,573	0.00	3,109.70	5,287.74
OROMIYA	BORENA	ARERO	35,408	11,063	1,437	8,937	24,337	106.48	827.79	2,705.06
OROMIYA	BORENA	MOYALE	99,423	25,015	12,785	34,585	68,485	947.37	3,203.44	7,612.11

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OROMIYA	BORENA	DIRE	103,349	29,555	12,845	37,645	60,345	951.81	3,486.87	6,707.35
OROMIYA	BORENA	TELTELE	42,169	11,263	2,737	9,837	22,437	202.81	911.15	2,493.87
OROMIYA	BORENA	GELANA	146,879	8,030	0	3,970	21,970	0.00	367.72	2,441.97
OROMIYA	BORENA	ABAYA	71,102	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	GUJI	URAGA	221,143	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	GUJI	BORE	147,872	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	GUJI	ADOLANA WADERA	146,260	0	0	48,800	66,200	0.00	4,520.10	7,358.13
OROMIYA	GUJI	ODO SHAKISO	98,378	0	0	12,000	25,000	0.00	1,111.50	2,778.75
OROMIYA	GUJI	LIBEN (GUJI)	114,904	2,200	0	34,800	66,800	0.00	3,223.35	7,424.82
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	DAWO	75,767	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	KOKIR	72,873	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	ILU	56,141	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	BECHO	58,854	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	TOLE	57,895	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	KERSANA KONDALTITI	119,855	0	0	0	6,000	0.00	0.00	666.90
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	ALEM GENA	125,716	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	WALISONA GORO	201,785	0	0	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	1,111.50
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	WENCHI	103,243	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
OROMIYA	S.W SHEW	AMEYA	112,247	0	0	0	5,700	0.00	0.00	633.56
SOMALI	SHINILE	AYISHA	48,066	10,478	0	6,022	30,615	0.00	669.35	6,805.76
SOMALI	SHINILE	DEMBEL	74,945	15,192	0	14,280	41,906	0.00	1,587.22	9,315.64
SOMALI	SHINILE	SHINILE	85,135	26,742	0	3,258	37,110	0.00	362.13	8,249.44
SOMALI	SHINILE	ERER	75,259	14,274	0	11,622	43,065	0.00	1,291.79	9,573.27
SOMALI	SHINILE	AFDEM	50,000	27,186	0	2,814	7,814	0.00	312.78	1,737.05
SOMALI	SHINILE	MIESSO(SHINILE)	52,847	10,387	0	10,395	23,383	0.00	1,155.40	5,197.95
SOMALI	JIJIGA	AWBERE	190,089	19,221	8,809	20,779	40,779	979.12	3,079.45	9,065.17
SOMALI	JIJIGA	JIJIGA	234,817	29,217	5,412	51,583	120,783	601.54	7,644.60	26,850.06
SOMALI	JIJIGA	KEBRIBEYAH	166,612	17,782	0	18,549	30,008	0.00	2,748.96	6,670.83
SOMALI	JIJIGA	HARESHEN	72,144	8,575	2,064	16,249	18,779	305.88	3,010.13	4,174.65
SOMALI	JIJIGA	BABILE (JIJIGA)	112,309	14,997	1,565	23,648	41,577	173.95	3,504.63	9,242.54
SOMALI	JIJIGA	GURSUM (JIJIGA)	13,336	4,069	0	1,931	5,931	0.00	286.17	1,318.46
SOMALI	FIK	FIK	124,981	40,714	0	14,579	29,762	0.00	1,620.46	5,513.48
SOMALI	FIK	HAMERO	47,605	13,642	0	7,419	24,098	0.00	824.62	4,464.12
SOMALI	FIK	SEGEG	20,000	6,580	0	3,303	9,020	0.00	367.13	1,670.96
SOMALI	FIK	DIHUN	25,000	8,867	0	3,333	11,133	0.00	370.46	2,062.39
SOMALI	FIK	MEYUMULUKA(FIQ)	27,826	5,970	0	5,160	12,030	0.00	573.53	2,228.56
SOMALI	FIK	LAGAHIDA(FIQ)	48,286	7,660	1,997	11,654	22,340	221.97	1,295.34	4,138.49
SOMALI	FIK	SELAHAD	44,194	7,440	1,399	10,238	19,560	155.50	1,137.95	3,623.49
SOMALI	FIK	GERBO	22,339	6,904	0	3,177	12,044	0.00	353.12	2,231.23
SOMALI	DEGEHABUR	DEGEHAMEDO	41,510	8,500	0	6,500	13,937	0.00	722.48	2,581.92
SOMALI	DEGEHABUR	DEGEHABUR	77,226	26,210	0	15,548	30,165	0.00	1,728.16	5,588.01
SOMALI	DEGEHABUR	AWARE	97,049	11,079	12,774	22,921	33,796	1,419.83	2,547.67	6,260.70
SOMALI	DEGEHABUR	MISRAK GASHAMO	80,866	0	19,876	27,000	33,656	2,209.22	3,001.05	6,234.81
SOMALI	WARDER	DANOT	47,172	18,524	0	3,476	10,645	0.00	386.36	1,971.93
SOMALI	WARDER	BOH	90,009	12,530	5,168	22,866	31,223	574.42	2,541.56	5,784.07
SOMALI	WARDER	GELADIN	118,877	13,350	10,025	16,650	22,550	1,114.28	1,850.65	4,177.38
SOMALI	WARDER	WARDER	103,738	13,430	1,868	16,570	23,592	207.63	1,841.76	4,370.39
SOMALI	KORAHE	SHEKOSH	25,316	4,938	40	5,018	9,646	4.45	557.75	1,786.99
SOMALI	KORAHE	KEBRIDEHAR	97,629	31,657	0	8,343	24,437	0.00	927.32	4,526.89
SOMALI	KORAHE	DEBEWEYIN	77,048	9,584	1,778	25,416	35,416	197.62	2,824.99	6,560.81
SOMALI	KORAHE	SHILABO	46,235	7,750	1,341	10,432	14,687	149.05	1,159.52	2,720.85
SOMALI	GODE	GODE	92,981	35,336	0	19,664	34,664	0.00	2,185.65	6,421.51
SOMALI	GODE	DENAN	32,900	9,080	0	2,241	18,799	0.00	249.09	3,482.43
SOMALI	GODE	KELAFO	87,800	16,219	0	18,781	43,781	0.00	2,087.51	8,110.43
SOMALI	GODE	MUSTAHIL	53,890	11,362	0	4,532	23,638	0.00	503.73	4,378.94

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SOMALI	GODE	FERFER	34,942	6,153	718	5,871	20,357	79.81	652.56	3,771.11
SOMALI	GODE	EAST IMI	61,594	5,150	4,089	10,249	24,850	454.49	1,139.18	4,603.46
SOMALI	GODE	ADADLE	48,060	8,962	-1,753	3,053	21,038	-194.85	339.34	3,897.29
SOMALI	AFDER	ELKERE	38,439	4,873	797	6,467	15,127	88.59	718.81	2,802.28
SOMALI	AFDER	WEST IMI	40,878	5,150	880	6,910	24,850	97.81	768.05	4,603.46
SOMALI	AFDER	AFDER	70,947	25,999	0	4,001	24,001	0.00	444.71	4,446.19
SOMALI	AFDER	BARE	90,869	13,850	0	12,970	41,150	0.00	1,441.62	7,623.04
SOMALI	AFDER	DOLOBAY	79,291	13,367	0	10,033	31,633	0.00	1,115.17	5,860.01
SOMALI	AFDER	CHERETI	71,912	6,594	4,011	14,616	22,171	445.82	1,624.57	4,107.15
SOMALI	AFDER	GORO BAQAQSA	21,483	3,650	0	2,795	6,350	0.00	310.66	1,176.34
SOMALI	AFDER	GURADAMOLE	29,667	4,700	0	4,200	10,300	0.00	466.83	1,908.08
SOMALI	LIBEN	DOLO ODO	119,014	23,316	86	23,487	39,684	9.56	2,610.58	7,351.46
SOMALI	LIBEN	FILTU	125,400	19,128	0	8,872	21,199	0.00	986.12	3,927.07
SOMALI	LIBEN	MOYALE (LIBEN)	271,389	16,620	1,525	3,380	18,596	169.50	375.69	3,444.95
BEN. GUMUZ	METEKEL	DANGUR	35,919	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	METEKEL	GUBA	9,452	0	0	0	2,000	0.00	0.00	111.15
BEN. GUMUZ	METEKEL	WEMBERA	51,298	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN.GUMUZ	METEKEL	MANDURA	27,631	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN.GUMUZ	METEKEL	DIBATE	50,516	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	METEKEL	PAWE	39,576	0	0	0	7,000	0.00	0.00	389.03
BEN.GUMUZ	METEKEL	BULEN	23,321	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	ASOSA	MENGE	37,614	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN.GUMUZ	ASOSA	KURMUK	13,449	0	0	0	5,000	0.00	0.00	277.88
BEN. GUMUZ	ASOSA	ASOSA	81,285	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	ASOSA	SHERKOLE	18,280	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	ASOSA	BAMBASI	39,608	0	0	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	166.73
BEN. GUMUZ	ASOSA	ODA GODERE	29,166	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN.GUMUZ	KAMASHI	YASO	10,155	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	KAMASHI	SIRBA ABAY	12,049	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN.GUMUZ	KAMASHI	KAMASHI	10,892	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	KAMASHI	AGELO METI	18,543	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	KAMASHI	BELO JEGONFOY	14,722	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEN. GUMUZ	KAMASHI	TONGO SP. WEREDA	15,572	0	0	0	5,000	0.00	0.00	277.88
SNNPR	GURAGE	GORO (GURAGHE)	134,913	0	0	2,000	15,000	0.00	148.20	3,056.63
SNNPR	GURAGE	EZHANA WELENE	217,472	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	GURAGE	KOKIR GEDBANO GUTAZER	91,160	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	GURAGE	MAREKO	266,040	7,183	0	22,817	42,817	0.00	2,113.42	8,725.03
SNNPR	GURAGE	SODO	137,299	0	2,000	5,000	15,000	148.20	370.50	3,056.63
SNNPR	GURAGE	MESKANA	246,776	7,183	817	12,817	37,817	60.54	949.74	7,005.60
SNNPR	GURAGE	GUMER	320,179	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	GURAGE	CHEHA	150,949	0	0	2,500	8,600	0.00	185.25	1,752.47
SNNPR	GURAGE	ENEMORINA EANER	262,075	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	HADIYA	MISHA	375,031	4,200	0	5,800	10,800	0.00	967.01	2,000.70
SNNPR	HADIYA	LIMU	231,821	9,025	0	2,975	10,975	0.00	496.01	2,033.12
SNNPR	HADIYA	BADAWACHO	225,724	20,070	0	4,930	9,930	0.00	547.97	2,023.49
SNNPR	HADIYA	SORO	374,122	6,060	0	9,940	13,940	0.00	1,657.25	2,582.39
SNNPR	HADIYA	GIBE	157,338	4,200	0	4,800	8,800	0.00	800.28	1,630.20
SNNPR	HADIYA	SHASHOGO	112,403	9,025	0	2,975	5,975	0.00	330.67	1,217.56

SNNPR	HADIYA	DUNA	115,435	6,060	0	1,940	3,940	0.00	323.45	729.89
SNNPR	KT	OMO SHELEKO	163,464	25,456	0	4,544	14,544	0.00	673.42	2,424.85
SNNPR	KT	ANGACHA	198,670	7,890	0	2,110	4,110	0.00	312.70	685.24
SNNPR	KT	KEDIDA GAMELA	174,654	12,488	0	2,512	7,512	0.00	372.28	1,252.44
SNNPR	KT	KACHA BIRA	144,197	12,000	0	1,000	3,000	0.00	148.20	500.18
SNNPR	SIDAMA	SHEBEDINO	552,153	0	12,000	30,000	42,000	1,556.10	3,890.25	5,446.35
SNNPR	SIDAMA	AWASA	367,593	11,400	600	3,600	8,600	77.81	466.83	1,115.21

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SNNPR	SIDAMA	ARBE GONA	178,193	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	SIDAMA	DALE	379,686	11,250	8,750	28,750	38,750	1,134.66	3,728.16	5,024.91
SNNPR	SIDAMA	ALETA WENDO	343,885	11,870	4,630	21,130	28,130	600.40	2,740.03	3,647.76
SNNPR	SIDAMA	DARA	134,660	5,830	670	7,170	13,170	86.88	929.77	1,707.82
SNNPR	SIDAMA	HULLA	234,097	0	5,000	11,000	15,000	648.38	1,426.43	1,945.13
SNNPR	SIDAMA	BENSA	242,828	6,440	0	1,560	3,560	0.00	202.29	461.64
SNNPR	SIDAMA	ARORESA	125,502	3,910	0	1,090	2,340	0.00	141.35	303.44
SNNPR	SIDAMA	BORICHA	259,905	18,400	11,600	41,600	71,600	1,504.23	5,394.48	9,284.73
SNNPR	GEDEO	WENAGO	197,660	12,130	11,870	19,870	27,870	1,539.24	2,576.64	3,614.04
SNNPR	GEDEO	YIRGACHEFE	169,281	3,520	0	1,480	4,480	0.00	191.92	580.94
SNNPR	GEDEO	KOCHERE	200,485	5,130	3,870	4,870	9,870	501.84	631.52	1,279.89
SNNPR	GEDEO	BULE	103,677	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	WELAYITA	BOLOSO SORE	312,339	48,770	0	6,230	11,230	0.00	577.05	1,456.25
SNNPR	WELAYITA	DAMOT GALE	274,438	32,576	0	2,424	7,424	0.00	224.52	962.71
SNNPR	WELAYITA	DAMOT WEYDE	196,271	29,910	0	10,090	20,090	0.00	1,495.34	2,977.34
SNNPR	WELAYITA	SODO ZURIA	221,475	22,652	0	7,348	17,348	0.00	680.61	2,249.60
SNNPR	WELAYITA	KINDO KOYSHA	184,471	35,510	0	4,490	14,490	0.00	415.89	1,878.99
SNNPR	WELAYITA	OFA	145,946	18,520	0	6,480	11,480	0.00	600.21	1,488.67
SNNPR	WELAYITA	HUMBO	126,332	32,760	2,240	12,240	25,240	331.97	1,813.97	3,740.57
SNNPR	S. OMO	SELAMGO	17,778	0	2,400	5,000	8,600	222.30	463.13	1,115.21
SNNPR	S. OMO	BAKO GAZER	254,858	0	0	10,000	15,000	0.00	926.25	1,945.13
SNNPR	S. OMO	BENA TSEMAY	36,951	0	14,200	18,000	30,200	1,315.28	1,667.25	3,916.19
SNNPR	S. OMO	HAMER	76,541	9,580	12,020	13,620	31,020	1,336.02	1,513.86	5,171.81
SNNPR	S. OMO	KURAZ	62,317	7,490	2,110	4,510	12,510	234.53	501.29	2,085.73
SNNPR	G. GOFA	GOFA ZURIA	198,075	18,111	0	3,289	15,789	0.00	365.57	2,632.42
SNNPR	G. GOFA	ZALA	95,712	9,400	17,600	22,600	28,600	1,956.24	2,511.99	4,768.34
SNNPR	G. GOFA	KUCHA	135,468	16,593	0	1,007	5,907	0.00	111.93	984.84
SNNPR	G. GOFA	DITA	145,657	4,054	946	2,146	4,746	105.15	238.53	791.28
SNNPR	G. GOFA	CHENCHA	107,911	2,930	4,570	9,270	10,170	507.96	1,030.36	1,695.59
SNNPR	G. GOFA	BONKE	143,976	7,500	4,100	7,500	15,600	455.72	833.63	2,600.91
SNNPR	G. GOFA	KEMBA	131,240	14,100	400	8,400	10,750	44.46	933.66	1,792.29
SNNPR	G. GOFA	ARBA MINCH ZURIA	152,778	7,214	11,286	16,886	22,786	1,254.44	1,876.88	3,799.00
SNNPR	G. GOFA	MIRAB ABAYA	58,642	10,960	10,440	12,040	14,040	1,160.41	1,338.25	2,340.82
SNNPR	G. GOFA	BOREDA	128,308	11,459	0	3,541	9,841	0.00	393.58	1,640.74
SNNPR	G. GOFA	DARAMALO	72,707	4,054	5,546	8,746	14,146	616.44	972.12	2,358.49
SNNPR	G. GOFA	UBADEBRETSEHAY	98,935	9,400	3,800	9,500	15,900	422.37	1,055.93	2,650.93
SNNPR	G. GOFA	MELEKOZA	99,005	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	KEFFA	CHENA	189,420	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	KEFFA	GIMBO	110,174	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	KEFFA	MENJIWO	94,778	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	KEFFA	TELO	99,985	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	KEFFA	DECHA	98,421	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	SHEKA	GESHA	154,140	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	SHEKA	MASHA ANDERACHA	52,314	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	SHEKA	YEKI	101,040	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	B. MAJI	BENCH	261,433	1,000	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	B. MAJI	SURMA	31,992	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	B. MAJI	SHEKO	45,225	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	B. MAJI	MEANIT	43,995	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	B. MAJI	DIZI	24,263	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	YEM SW	YEM	85,839	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	AMARO SW	AMARO	127,783	12,860	0	12,514	19,280	0.00	1,622.75	2,500.13
SNNPR	BURJI SW	BURJI	46,159	14,650	0	5,350	17,150	0.00	693.76	2,223.93
SNNPR	KONSO SW	KONSO	204,690	73,490	1,510	6,510	26,510	167.84	1,085.38	4,419.88
SNNPR	DIRASHE SW	DIRASHE	109,989	12,340	0	6,560	22,660	0.00	486.10	2,938.44

Region	Zone	WoredaName	RU_POP_2005	Safety-net Beneficiary	Estimated Emergency Beneficiary			Food requirement in mt For emergency beneficiary		
					Best-	Middle-	Worst	Best	Midle	Worst
SNNPR	ALABA SW	ALABA	229,189	22,666	2,334	14,334	25,334	302.66	1,858.76	3,285.19
SNNPR	SELTI	DALOCHA	158,511	14,386	13,614	18,614	23,614	1,261.00	2,068.95	3,062.15
SNNPR	SELTI	Sankura	88,580		9,000	25,000	50,000	1,333.80	4,168.13	10,188.75
SNNPR	SELTI	Az Berbere	146,000		1,500	3,000	8,000	166.73	389.03	1,185.60
SNNPR	SELTI	SELTI	152,123	13,922	12,378	21,078	31,078	1,146.51	2,733.29	5,181.48
SNNPR	SELTI	LANFERO	100,896	12,180	12,620	17,820	27,820	1,168.93	2,310.81	3,607.56
SNNPR	DAWRO	ELA (KONTA)	66,658	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	DAWRO	ISARA TOCHA	121,320	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SNNPR	DAWRO	GENA BOSA	111,892	2,920	3,080	4,580	6,080	342.34	763.60	1,351.58
SNNPR	DAWRO	LOMA	123,994	5,810	0	1,190	2,690	0.00	198.40	597.99
SNNPR	BASKETO SW	BASKETO	42,364	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
GAMBELLA	ZONE1	ITANG	21,405	0	0	4,000	10,000	0.00	222.30	741.00
GAMBELLA	ZONE1	GAMBELA	10,503	0	0	2,500	5,000	0.00	138.94	370.50
GAMBELLA	ZONE2	ABOBO	16,380	0	0	2,400	5,000	0.00	133.38	370.50
GAMBELLA	ZONE2	GOG	13,861	0	0	4,000	6,000	0.00	222.30	444.60
GAMBELLA	ZONE2	JOR	5,430	0	0	1,700	3,000	0.00	94.48	222.30
GAMBELLA	ZONE3	AKOBO	14,640	0	0	4,300	9,000	0.00	238.97	666.90
GAMBELLA	ZONE3	JIKAWO	54,155	0	0	5,000	10,000	0.00	277.88	741.00
GAMBELLA	GODERE	GODERE	37,330	0	0	1,000	2,000	0.00	55.58	148.20
HARAR	HARAR	HARAR/HUNDENE	77,687	13,579	0	3,171	21,421	0.00	587.43	4,761.89
DIRE DAWA	DIRE DAWA	GURGURA	105,955	41,546	0	8,454	28,454	0.00	1,566.10	6,325.32