2005

Food Supply Prospect

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

Belg Production Prospect and Food Requirment from August to December 2005

September, 2005

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
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Glossary of Local Names

Meher	Main rains from June to September and harvest from late September to January
Belg	Short rains/season from February/March to early June/July (National)
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)
Ellas	Traditional deep water wells (Oromiya)
Gu	Main rains from February/March to June/July (Somali)
Hagaya	Short rains from October to November (Borena/Bale)
Karma	Main rains from July/August to September/October (Afar)
Kiremt	Main rains from July/August to September/October (National)
Kolla	Lowlands (altitude <1500meters)
Jilal	Long dry season from January to March (Somali)
Sugum	Short rains from March to April (Afar)
Woina Dega	Midlands (altitude 1500-2500meters)
Gena	Belg Season during mid-march and mid-May (Borena and Guji zones)
Haga	Dry season from mid July to end of September (southern zone of Somali)
SORRO	Short rain during Belg in Borena and Guji zones

Acronyms

DPPC	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
DPPD	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Department
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Plevro Pneumonia
PAs	Peasant Associations
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
RBoA	Regional Bureau of Agriculture
LSD	Lump Skin Disease
EOS	Enhanced Outreach Strategy
PCDP	Pastoral Community Development Project
ToT	Terms of Trade
DAs	Development Agents

Introduction

This report brings together findings of a recently concluded DPPC-led Multi-Agency Emergency Needs Assessment. The purpose of the assessment was to provide indications of emergency food need for the second half of the year 2005. The findings are based on the analysis of major food security indicators, such as climate and weather, agricultural activities and crop production statistics, livestock conditions, market situation, additional income sources and human and livestock health.

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

The geographical coverage of the assessment includes all Belg producing areas of the country that incorporates pastoral areas of Afar, Somali, Borena, Guji, Bale lowlands and South Omo. Some pocket areas in the Meher dependent areas, which were under close monitoring and where sign of food shortage reported were also considered. Sixteen federal teams drown from various government and humanitarian organizations were involved in the assessment. However, the assessment in most parts of Somali Region was conducted by the region in collaboration with NGOs and other humanitarian organizations operating within the region.

The Belg, relatively smaller season when compared to Meher, is of high importance both in the crop producing areas as well as in the pastoral communities. It has significant share in grain production and livestock supply throughout the country. Belg is also known as the main season in the pastoral areas of east, south east and south, that is, Somali, lowlands of Bale, Borena and Guji in Oromiya and South Omo in the SNNP Regions. Apparently, it is required to conduct assessment on various indicators of food security situation in both the cropping and pastoral areas of the country so as to have timely and continued intervention as conditions demand. The Summary of major finding of the assessment and emergency food requirement for the remaining months of 2005 is presented hereunder.

Executive Summary

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Even though there were some variations with respect to timeliness, cessation, amount and distribution, the Belg rains were by and large favorable in most areas of the country. For example, onset of the rain was timely in almost all Belg producing Woredas of South Tigray Zone in Tigray and in most zones of Amhara. The favorable Belg weather in Tigray created conducive situation for livestock except in some lowland areas where the Belg rain failed. In Oromiya it was erratic characterized by long dry spells but the overall performance both in terms of amount and distribution generally improved as of mid of April. In the SNNPR too, the overall weather condition was favorable for crop and livestock production.

Although onset was timely, an extended dry spell was reported from most places from February to mid March in Amhara. The situation showed improvement in the following two months (April and May) both in amount and distribution. The cessation extended into the beginning of June; in some cases overlapping with the start of the main Meher rainy season.

With respect to pastoral areas, the performance of the February/May rains that is known as "Sugum" in Afar; Gu in Somali and Genna in the other pastoral areas of the country was reported to be normal. In Guji Zone the rains started ten days earlier for all Woredas except Liban Woreda and distribution being normal and generally fair. Despite dry spells at the beginning and its late start in Hamer, the amount and distribution was reported to be normal and in some places above normal in South Omo zone.

Nevertheless, in Afar the performance of the rain in Zone Two and Four was very poor and below average. The Gu rains performed poorly in Shinile and Liben zones followed by Afder and Gode zones while ceasing early in Shinile and Liben.

Although some positive aspects of the rain were indicated, there are exceptions with varied effects in almost all areas under assessment. Among the common exceptions, besides irregularities of the rain were damages caused by flash floods as the result of excessive rains experienced in different areas of the east, southeast and south.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Planted areas of agricultural land in all crop-growing parts of the country were either high or normal, generally owing to favorable weather condition. In Tigray planted area showed significant increase over the last three years with expected better production as compared to the same period. Similarly, an estimated 24% increase of planted land as compared to last year was recorded in Amhara Region. Production prospect is also rated satisfactory in most parts even though a long dry spell forced farmers to replant in some pocket areas.

In most parts of Oromiya, farmers prepared land and planted either timely or in some cases even earlier than normal. However, in large parts of East Hararghe, some Woredas of West Hararghe, a Woreda in Guji and two in East Shoa, planting was delayed due to late onset of the rain. In spite of this adverse condition, the total area planted on average increased in the region. As the result of better rains towards the end of the season, increases in area planted and low rates of pest and crop diseases in most zones of the region, with the exception of East and West Hararghe, the over all crop production prospect in the region is promising.

Planted area was on average in high and midland, while slightly higher than average in lowland areas of the SNNPR. Planting was on time in high and midland areas but was delayed in some lowland areas of Wolayita, Dawro, Hadiya, KT and Gedio zones. Despite fear of significant yield reduction in many localities that were affected by flood, water logging, hailstorm, landslide, erosion and heavy wind, the overall performance of the season's harvest was expected to be better than the pervious year in most parts of the region.

Under the limited crop production practiced in Afar (Abala, Dallol and Kuneba in Zone tWoreda and Argoba wereda in Zone Three under rain fed condition and in Asayita, Dubti and Afambo weredas under irrigation using Awash River) long cycle crops were planted with the minimal moisture received during Sugum but the crops were reported to have wilted.

Agricultural activity in rain fed areas started late and this year long cycle crops such as maize and sorghum were planted with the minimal moisture received during the season. However, crops were reported to have wilted due to inadequate moisture

in Abaala, Dallol and Kuneba. In Argoba wereda, only 4 peasant associations (PAs) benefit from Sugum rains and this year no planting was undertaken due to lack/absence of rains. In areas where irrigation is practiced land preparation was underway and the level of Awash River seems promising for the coming agricultural activities (August/September - December).

Prospect of crop production in Somali region is expected to be below normal in all zones due to repeated floods in main riverine crop growing Woredas of Gode and Liban zones with the exception of Jijiga zone where gu rains were very good. In Borena crop planting for the current season was on time in most parts. The overall performance of crop production was good in spite of damages caused by over flooding. In Guji zone, planted area increased in mid-highland Woredas while heavy rains as well as dry spell in Liben and Odo-Shakiso Woredas damaged planted crops. With the exception of some yield loss from sorghum in South Omo due to the occurrence of heavy rain, crop pests like aphids and disease, the overall performance of crop production in the zone was satisfactory.

3 PASTURE, WATER AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

Water and pasture availability by and large was reported to be good or normal in most parts of the country. In Tigray, for instance, except for the lowland areas where the Belg rain failed there was favorable condition for livestock. The overall pasture and water condition in all the four visited Belg dependent zones of Amhara Region was found to be good as a result of the favorable Belg rains. Thus, physical condition of livestock is very good. As exceptional cases, about five kebeles of Ambassel, few areas of Woredarebabo bordering with Afar as well as some lowlands of Sayint Woreda in South Wollo were experiencing some shortages.

Although there were several Woredas of exception here and there in Oromiya Region, pasture and water condition in most Zones was expected to sustain livestock until the next rainy season. In some areas like Menangetu, Guradamole, Meda Welabu, Beltu and Goro Woredas of Bale Zone, herd size decreased due to poor post Belg rains, poor conceiving rates and livestock deaths caused by floods.

In SNNPR, initially there were shortage of pasture and water in some lowland areas but it was reversed for the better following April and May rains. With the exception of some localized areas, presently the situation was within the range of normal to above normal in most parts of the Region.

The availability of water for human and animal consumption this year improved significantly as compared to the same time last year in Afar, particularly in zone 3, 5 and 1. In Zone TWoreda and Four, however, it was reported to be scarce as a result of which water rationing was still underway in some Woredas. Nevertheless, improved condition of pastures was reported from most parts of Zone One, Three and Five. Livestock physical condition showed significant improvement in most areas.

Despite some critical problems in most Woredas of Fik, Some in Gode and few localized problems in other Zones of Somali Region, pasture and water availability generally improved following the Gu rains. Currently available pasture and water is sufficient to last until next rainy season in October in Jijiga, Fik, Dagahbur, Korahe and Warder Zones. Livestock condition showed significant improvement in most parts of the Region.

Ellas and Harros (ponds) that are main sources of water were filled with water, sufficient to meet animal and human consumption until Hageya rains expected in September in Borena Zone of Oromiya Region. The pasture and browse condition in the Zone was also normal that could sustain animals up to the coming season. There were, however, reports of unusual out migrations from Dirre Woreda in search of better pasture. The current livestock physical condition in the Zone looked very good as compared to last year of the same month.

As was the case in Borena, most of the main water sources in the Zone, i.e., local ELLA's and HARO's (ponds) were full and were expected to sustain both human and livestock until the next rainy season in Guji Zone. Pasture and Browse condition was expected to sustain livestock until the next rainy season. However, herd size did decrease in Liban Woreda due to poor post Hagaya rains, poor conceiving rates of the livestock, and livestock deaths caused by floods.

FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT UP TO END OF 2005

Food security situation varies across the country depending on rain situation and other related factors such as shocks, pests and epidemics. The current Belg food security prospects too, has variations depending on different factors. In Southern

Tigray, even though performance of crop production was better than last year in most parts of the zone, there are still food gap in the midland and lowland areas of Belg benefiting Woredas due to the failure of localized Belg rain. Coping mechanisms in these areas are very limited.

In South Omo Zone of SNNPR, the rains significantly contributed to development of water sources and regeneration of pasture. All grazing places in the zone were in good condition. Ponds contained adequate water that could keep the livestock up to the next short rainy season in September/October. Herd size (cattle and shoats) and their physical condition was normal and assets were depleted virtually rendering some 7,000 additional people from the Meher estimate in need of immediate relief assistance. However, the safety net program in the zone can cover the need of these people.

The overall food security situation is expected to remain stable in Amhara Region owing to
Promising prospect of the Belg harvest; the improved body condition and productivity of livestock; and the existence of huge food security related programs including the safety net program. Nevertheless, given the impacts of moisture deficits mainly due to late onset of Belg rains, extended dry spells in March, hailstorms, flooding and some occurrences of pests, pocket areas in North and South Wello will be requiring relief assistance. On the other hand, those who were under close monitoring in North Gonder and Wag Hemra due to the problem on the previous Meher harvest were reported to be food secure during the remaining months of the year. Some signs of food shortage were reported from these two zones. Although most needs of these people will be covered through safety net program, some 150,000 people whose number is above the safety net beneficiaries within the targeted Woredas still need emergency food assistance.

In Oromiya, nearly 1.4 million people need emergency food assistance during the remaining period of 2005. Large parts of this population are those affected by failure of last year's Meher harvest and who were under the emergency program and close monitoring during the first months of the year. Only 248, 000 people fall under emergency food assistance due to the poor performance of the current Belg season in some Woredas of Bale, Arsi, most Woredas of East and West Harrerghe Zones. The safety net program does not cover most affected Woredas where emergency assistance was requested. As a result, the proportion of needy population that will be covered by the safety net program is limited and large proportion of needy population need emergency food assistance.

With the exception of some localized areas severely affected by adverse weather conditions, the Belg harvest in most parts of SNNPR were expected to be better as compared to the previous years. Livestock were also found in a good condition and fetching high price as compared with the previous year and the average in most parts of the Region. The option of earning income from other sources of income also showed improvement. Taking these factors in to consideration, the need for emergency assistance is expected to decline till the end of 2005. Exceptions are Sidama, KT, Dawro, Burji and Amaro where the need for emergency assistance was forecasted to increase in the coming months.

Large proportion of the population in Afar region (90-95%) depends on livestock for their livelihood except those in few Woredas who are engaged in salt mining, renting of pack animals, sale of charcoal, fire wood, production of irrigated and rain fed crop, trade, employment in state farm and petty trade. However, due to the recurrent drought some of these sources of income are declining. This coupled with poor access to market obliged people to go to the neighboring Tigray and Amhara regions. An increased price of cereals was reported from most parts of the region. Under this circumstance, the food security situation in the region is still fragile. Due to the recurrent drought in the previous years, most livestock were in bad condition particularly in Zone Two and Four and a large proportion had died. The rangeland was hit by severe moisture shortage and high temperature. Pastures have not yet fully regenerated. Therefore, considerable number of pastoralists still need relief assistance in the two Zones. However, the situation in the other three zones namely, Zone One, Three and Five significantly improved. Even then, since the region had been in a critical problem during the previous years, the food security situations in all zones need special follow up and close monitoring.

Prospect of food security in Somali Region during second half of 2005 was improving. Exceptions were some pocket Woredas of Gode, West Imi and Guradamole Woredas of Afder zone, most Woredas of Fik Zone, and Moyale Woreda of Liben Zone. Low livestock prices, high cereal (maize, sorghum sand wheat) low level of milk production resulting from low calving rates among camels and cattle, low external livestock demand from Kenya, Somalia and Arab countries, severe floods that displaced many people and cumulative effects of recurrent droughts that depleted the asset base of the poor households and limited coping mechanisms are major factors contributing towards poor food security situation. Taking these factors into

account, the food security situation of some parts of the region still remain precarious and will therefore likely require continued food and non-food assistance for the coming five months.

Good harvest on the other hand, were anticipated in South Omo Zone despite minimal damages caused by heavy rain, flood, pests and blights (disease) infestations. Considering the significant improvements in the availability of water and pasture, good prospect of crops, on going safety net program and labor based employment opportunities (PCDP), emergency situation related with food shortages are unlikely for the second half of 2005 (August to December 2005) in the zone.

In general, as per the multi-agency need assessment, followed by a review of the results by the Federal Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission about 3.3 million people are likely to continue requiring emergency relief assistance from August to December 2005 out of which about:

- **471,510** people are new beneficiaries due to the failure of this year's Belg harvest.
- **698,700** people are in the pastoral areas of Afar and Somali who were under emergency food assistance from January to June 2005 and need an extension of the emergency program as of August.
- **2,077,860** people are those who were under emergency program and close monitoring from January to June due to the failure of last year's Meher and still need a continuation of emergency assistance during the remaining months of the year.
- **104,821** people were those who need special emergency assistance due to displacement of people as a result of previous year's recurrent drought, flash floods and localized conflicts.

The food situation of additional 2.5 million people still need close monitoring. The food assistance required for the remaining months of 2005 is estimated to be 235,400.60 MT, out of which 166,253.21 MT is cereal, 47,535.44 is blended food, 4,986.56 is oil and 16,625.39 pulses. (See table 2).

Relief food distributions will continue to be implemented at a monthly rate of 15 kg of cereals/person/month supplying approximately 1,700 kcal/person/day against minimum requirements of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Supplementary or blended food is considered only for severely and most severely affected Woredas. Of the population particularly, children, pregnant and lactating Women and the elderly who constitute 35% in these Woredas are entitled for supplementary or blended food at a rate of 15g/person/day and 50g/person/day respectively is calculated for all beneficiaries.

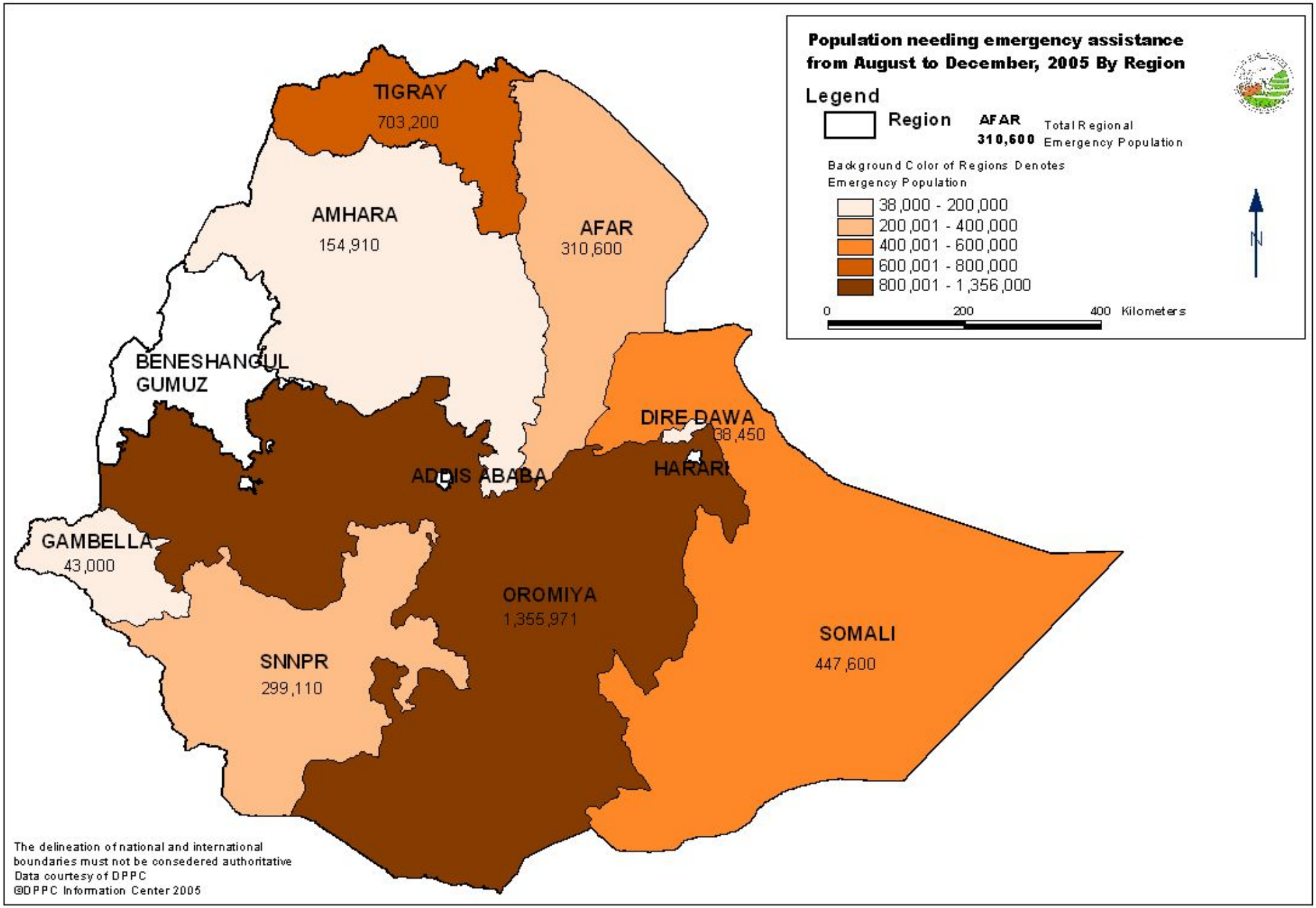
Table 1: Population Needing Food Assistance from August - December 2005 Due to Natural Problems

No.	Region	Population Needing Assistance Due to:				
		Failure of Belg harvest	Poor rainy season in the pastoral areas	Failure of the 2004 Meher harvest	Other special causes*	Total
1	Tigray	-	-	703,200	-	703,200
2	Afar	-	310,600	-	-	310,600
3	Amhara	40,300	-	114,610	-	154,910
4	Oromiya	248,100	-	1,062,550	45,321	1,355,971
5	Somali	-	388,100	-	59,500	447,600
6	SNNPR	183,110	-	116,000	-	299,110
7	Gambella	-	-	43,000	-	43,000
8	Dire Dawa	-	-	38,454	-	38,454
	Total	471,510	698,700	2,077,814	104,821	3,352,845

*Other special causes are causes such as displaced people due to previous year's recurrent drought, local conflicts, flash floods etc.

Table 2: - Emergency food replenishment from August to December 2005

No.	Region	**Food Requirement in MT**				
		Cereal	Blended food	Oil	Pulses	Total
1	Tigray	31,366.39	3,293.46	940.97	3,136.54	38,737.36
2	Afar	23,295	2,434.35	698.70	2,329.5	28,757.55
3	Amhara	7,645.80	785.55	229.29	764.59	9,425.23
4	Oromiya	54,369.69	5,280.57	1,630.67	5,437.11	66,718.04
5	Somali	31,980.00	3,329.64	959.36	3,198.00	39,467.00
6	SNNPR	15,152.71	1,393.15	454.29	1,515.29	18,515.44
7	Gambella	1,290	0	38.68	129.0	1,457.68
8	Dire Dawa	1,153.62	121.14	34.60	115.36	1,424.72
	Total	166,253.21	16,637.86	4,986.56	16,625.39	204,503.02


Population needing emergency assistance from August to December, 2005 By Region
Legend
Region
AFAR
310,600
Total Regional Emergency Population
Background Color of Regions Denotes Emergency Population
38,000 - 200,000
200,001 - 400,000
400,001 - 600,000
600,001 - 800,000
800,001 - 1,356,000
0
200
400 Kilometers
N
TIGRAY
703,200
AMHARA
154,910
AFAR
310,600
BENESHANGUL GUMUZ
DIRE DAWA
38,450
HARARI
ADDIS ABABA
GAMBELLA
43,000
OROMIYA
1,355,971
SOMALI
447,600
SNNPR
299,110
The delineation of national and international boundaries must not be consedered authoritative
Data courtesy of DPPC
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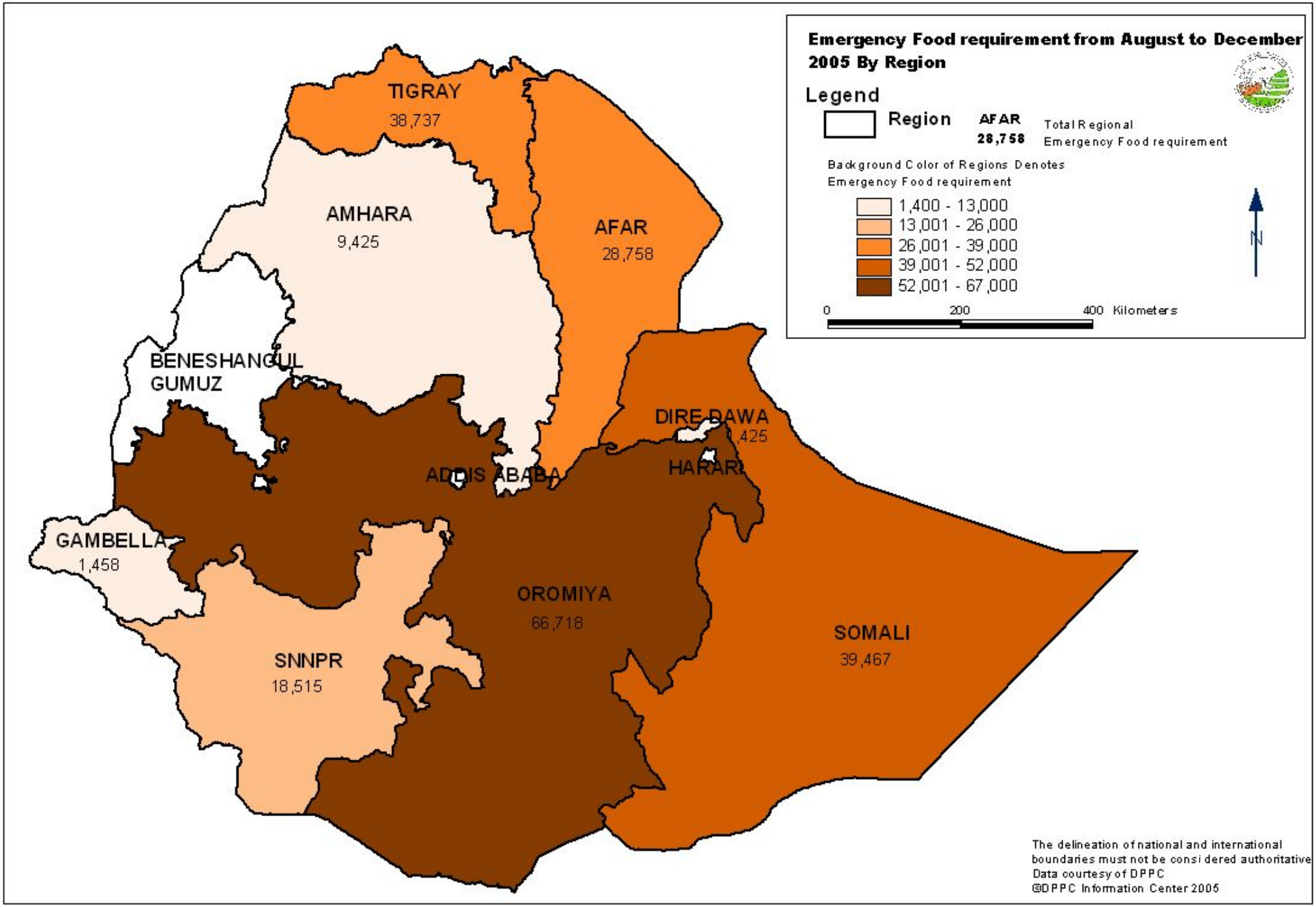
Map 1

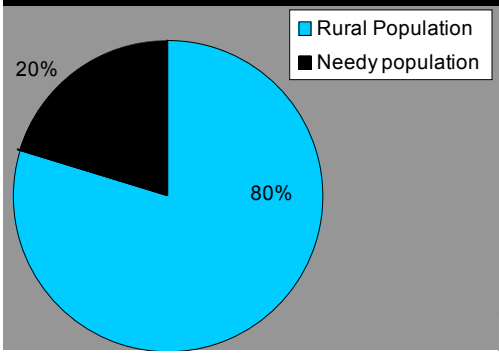

Emergency Food requirement from August to December 2005 By Region
Legend
Region
AFAR
28,758
Total Regional Emergency Food requirement
Background Color of Regions Denotes Emergency Food requirement
1,400 - 13,000
13,001 - 26,000
26,001 - 39,000
39,001 - 52,000
52,001 - 67,000
0
200
400 Kilometers
N
TIGRAY
38,737
AMHARA
9,425
AFAR
28,758
BENESHANGUL GUMUZ
DIRE DAWA
1,425
HARARI
ADDIS ABABA
GAMBELLA
1,458
OROMIYA
66,718
SOMALI
39,467
SNNPR
18,515
The delineation of national and international boundaries must not be consi dered authoritative
Data courtesy of DPPC
©DPPC Information Center 2005

Map 2:

PART ONE:

DETAILED DISCRIPTION OF SITUATION IN THE CROP GROWING AREAS

1.1 TIGRAY REGION



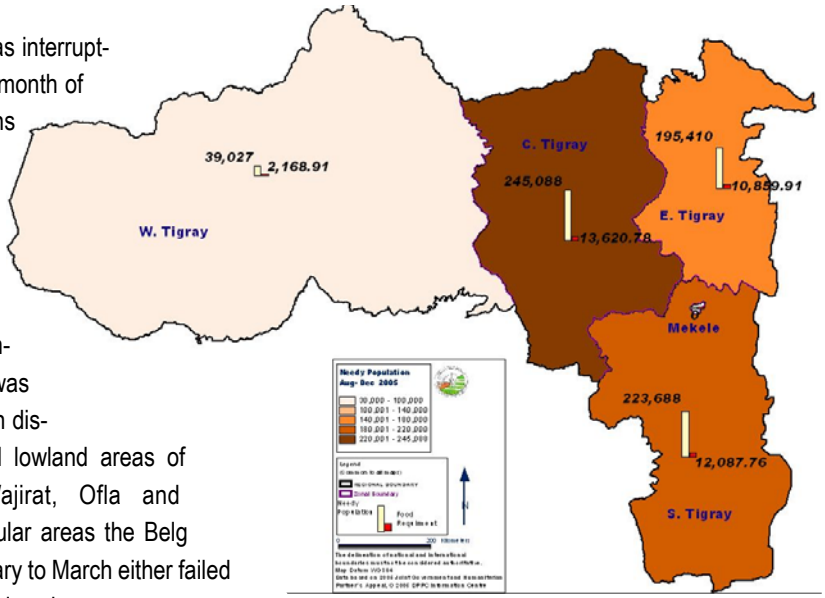
Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	5
Number of Woredas	34
Belg as percent of annual crop production	10%
Projected rural population for 2005	3,491,020
Needy population due to Belg failure	-
Estimated total needy population	703,200
Needy population as percent of rural population	20%
Total food aid requirement (MT)	38,737.36

CROP GROWING AREAS

1.1.1 WEATHER CONDITIONS

Onset of the season's rain was timely in almost all Belg producing Woredas of South Tigray Zone even though it was interrupted by long dry spells during the whole month of February. The performance of the rains significantly improved beginning from April until the end of the season. Both primary and secondary sources of information confirm that the amount of rainfall received and the number of rainy days were greater than that of similar periods of the past three years. It was also adequate in amount and uniform in distribution except in some midland and lowland areas of Alamata, Raya- Azebo,Hintalo- Wajirat, Ofla and Endamehoni Woredas. In these particular areas the Belg rains normally expected from mid-January to March either failed completely or were much below normal and erratic in distribution.

Tigray Region Beneficiaries and Food Requirement by Zone



1.1.2. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECT

Annual Belg crop contribution is comparatively high in Ofla and Raya Azebo Woredas (25% and 35 % respectively). On the other hand, the season's crop production contribution is 1-6% in Hintalo Wajirat, Alaje, Enda Mehoni and Alamata Woredas. The major crops produced are teff, wheat and barley.

Area planned, prepared and planted this year showed a significant increase as compared to the past three years. Out of the planned 18, 988 ha of land to be covered by Belg crops, about 65% (12,289ha) was planted and 88,282 quintals of yield was expected. The decrease from the target is because of poor performance of the rainfall in the afore-mentioned areas of concern. Lack of confidence with the farmers as to whether the performance of Belg rain becomes good or bad also contributed to the decrease. Yet, even if the expected total production is about 33% less than that of the planned, this year's production was significantly higher than that of 2002, 2003 and 2004 respectively.

Summary

- Rains started on time but were interrupted.
- Rain performace improved since April.
- Crop production expected to be higher than the last 3 years.

1.1.3. PASTURE, WATER AND LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

The availability of pasture and water was below normal in all Woredas of Southern Zone due to failure of Belg and Meher seasons rains last year. There were high internal and external livestock movements because of pasture and water shortages. The favorable Belg season weather condition, however, created a favorable situation for livestock except in the above-mentioned lowland areas where the Belg rain failed. Other than this, unusual disease outbreaks and migration of livestock was not reported at all.

1.1.4. MARKET CONDITION

Prices of crops remained stable in most parts of Southern Zone because of improved situation and better production during the season. However, in some areas of concern where the Belg rain performance was not satisfactory price of staple crops showed increment and that of livestock was declining significantly. Market supply in areas of where Belg rains failed showed reduction. The only means of income was from wage labour in the nearby Woredas and towns.

1.1.5. HUMAN HEALTH

Areas of natural water reservoirs and ponds made for water harvesting purposes created conducive situation for reproduction of mosquitoes virtually malaria becoming a serious threat to people in all Belg-producing areas. Reports indicate sharp increase of malaria cases mainly in Alamata and Raya Azebo Woredas. The situation in Raya Azebo Woreda was particularly very alarming since it was at an outbreak level as of June 9, 1997. The Regional Health Bureau was exerting maximum possible efforts to control the epidemics and treating patients at all health facilities of the Woredareda. In Mehoni health center alone they were treating 65 inpatients and 250-300 outpatients per day. Major constraints encountered were shortage of medicines and supplies, means of transport and financial problems to cover associated costs.

1.1.6. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

Even though crop production performance was by far better than last year, in the Belg producing Zone of Southern Tigray there is still food gap in the midland and lowland areas of Belg benefiting Woredas due to Belg rain failure. Coping mechanisms in those areas are very limited since the areas are hit by recurrent drought and their assets depleted. However, the additional food need of these Belg producing Woredas is expected to be covered by expanding the safety net program. In general, about 703,200 people affected by the previous Meher harvest need an extension of food assistance as of August 2005 throughout the Region and about 20,000 people to be under close monitoring.

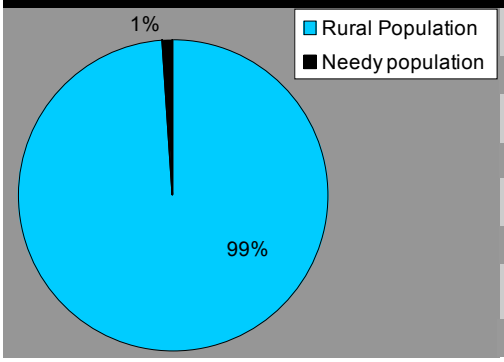
Table 3: Emergency beneficiaries and food requirement for Tigray

Name of Zone	Population due to		Food Requirement in MT				
	Needing assistance	Needing close monitoroing	Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pluses	Total
C.Tigray	245,088	0	11,029.02	1,158.03	330.87	1102.86	13,620.78
E.Tigray	195,410	0	8,793.48	923.34	263.79	879.30	10,859.91
S.Tigray	223,688	4,000	9,787.66	1,027.68	293.66	978.76	12,087.76
W.Tigray	39,027	16,000	1756.23	184.41	52.65	175.62	2,168.91
Total	703,213	20,000	31,366.39	3,293.46	940.97	3,136.54	38,737.36

PART ONE:

DETAILED DISCRIPTION OF SITUATION IN THE CROP GROWING AREAS

1.2: AMHARA REGION

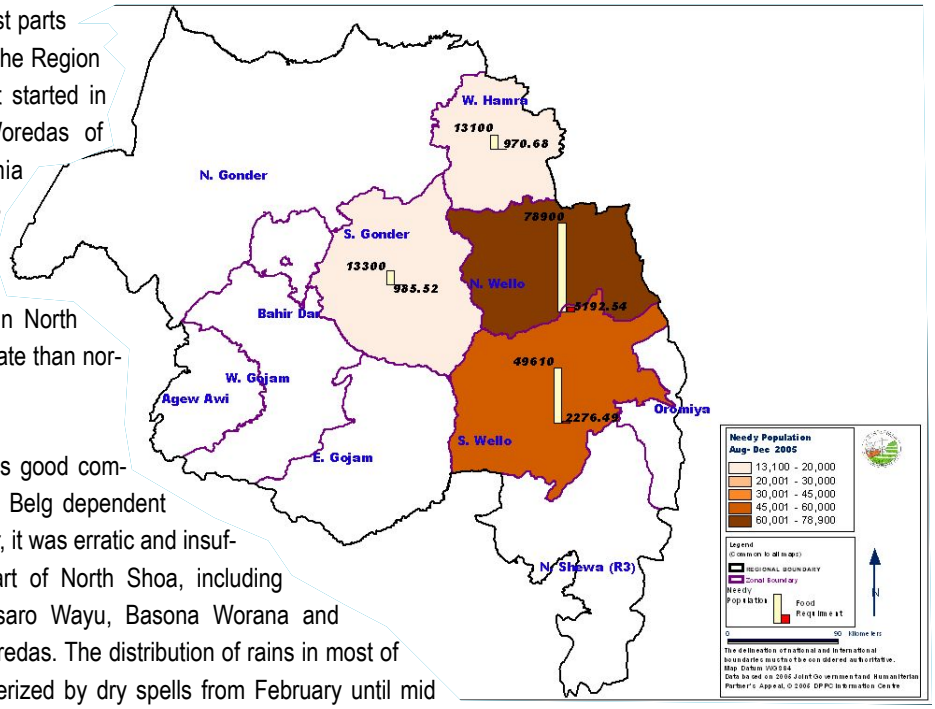


Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	10
Number of Woredas	106
Belg as percent of annual crop production	10%
Projected rural population	16,453,069
Estimated total needy population	154,910
Needy population due to Belg failure	140,300
Needy population as percent of rural population	1 %
Total food requirement in MT for emergency assistance	10,883.93

CROP GROWING AREAS

1.2.1 WEATHER CONDITIONS:

The onset of Belg rain in most parts of Belg dependent zones of the Region was timely and normal as it started in January. Even in some Woredas of South Wello and Oromia Zones, the onset of rain was about two weeks earlier than normal. On the other hand, Belg rain started in March in North Wello, one and half months late than normal.



The amount of Belg rain was good compared to the normal in most Belg dependent zones of the region. However, it was erratic and insufficient in South Western part of North Shoa, including Hageremariam, Kesem, Ensaro Wayu, Basona Worana and most parts of Gera Keya Woredas. The distribution of rains in most of the region was also characterized by dry spells from February until mid March except for Mekdela of South Wello. The amount and distribution of rain, on the other hand, was good in the month of April in all the Belg dependent zones.

The Belg rains withdrew late by two weeks in four Woredas of Oromia and in Sayint, Mekedela and Ambasel Woredas of South Wello. This late cessation of rains could affect some mature crops and on the other hand may be useful for lately planted immature crops. Meanwhile, occurrence of excessive rain and hailstorm in some Woredas of North and South Wello could result in damages to premature crops. Belg rain actually ceased earlier than normal in some midland areas of South Wello (e.g. Werebabo).

1.2.2. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS:

Given the favorable weather conditions during beginning of the season, land preparation activities both in the highlands and midlands were generally very good in most parts of the region. In general, an estimated 206,870 hectares of land was prepared and planted in all the four visited zones, which is 24 percent higher than the 166,403 hectares planted in 2004. Planting in most zones was by large timely except in North Wello zone and some Woredas of South Wello and Gera Keya of North Shoa, where it was late by one to two months. However, delays in harvests and preparation of land in the last Meher season on the one hand and that

Summary

- Onset and distribution of rains were normal, adequate and uniform in most parts except in North Wello.
- Land prepartion both in the highlands and midlands were generally very good.
- Promising prospect of Belg harvest, among other factors, is expected to improve food security situation stable at least in few woredas.

of the extended dry spell during the planting time in February on the other, affected land preparation and planting particularly in Dewa Chefa and Arthuma Fursi Woredas of Oromia Zone.

Production prospects for this Belg season were rated to be satisfactory largely due to the favorable weather conditions in most parts of the region. More than 1,979,100 quintals, which is about 103 percent higher than the 2004 harvest of 975,104 quintals, was expected. However, due to the long dry spell farmers in Werebabo Woreda of South Wello were forced to replant the short cycle and short maturing crops with the long cycle crops. In addition, the excessive Meher rain, flood, hailstorm, wind and frost expected to happen during the season, could affect the late-planted crops in North Wello and some areas of South Wello.

1.2.3. WATER, PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

The overall pasture and water condition in all the four visited Belg dependent zones was found to be good as a result of the favorable Belg rains. Thus, physical condition of livestock was very good. Nothing serious and unusual was also reported on the health conditions as well as herd sizes of the animals. Introduction of the new mobile veterinary clinics in all Woredas of South Wello as well as the support with vaccines and drugs by World Vision Ethiopia and Mekaneyesus, NGOs operating in Tenta and Ambassel Woredas, contributed towards the reduction and control of potential disease outbreaks.

Despite the favorable pasture and water conditions in most areas of the Belg producing zones, about five kebeles of Ambassel, few areas of Werebabo bordering with Afar as well as some lowlands of Sayint Woreda in South Wello were experiencing some feed and water shortages. Moreover, some places in Bati, Arthuma Fursi and Jile Tumuga Woredas of Oromia Zone that are adjacent to the Afar Region also faced scarcity of pasture and water, particularly before the onset of Belg season. Similar shortages and cases of external parasites were also reported in Habru Woreda of North Wello where up to 3,000 cattle were reported to have died since January 2005.

1.2.4. MARKET CONDITIONS

Both the prices of crops and livestock in most Woredas were increasing steadily. Prices were also very high compared to last year and average. The main reasons stated for the increases include poor 2004/05 Meher production and hence declines in the supply of grains; the increased purchases by some cooperatives and traders; and the transfer of relief food assistance to more cash-based Safety Net program.

With respect to livestock prices, except for minor declines in some pocket areas, most visited Woredas reported an increase in prices that were indicated to be higher than same time last year. Increased physical performance of the livestock coupled with significant government purchase, increase for various package programs and the improved trade opportunities were mentioned as some of the major reasons for the livestock price increase.

1.2.5. HUMAN HEALTH AND NUTRITION CONDITIONS

All zones reported nothing serious and unusual in the area of human health and nutrition. It was also reported that the recent screening of children for nutritional study by the Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS), indicated that the situation was stable.

1.2.6. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

Promising prospect of the Belg harvest, improved body condition and productivity of livestock, existence of huge food security related resources as well as availability of some carryover stocks, at least in few areas are expected to make the overall food security situation remain stable. Nevertheless, given the impacts of moisture deficits mainly due to late onset of Belg rains, extended dry spells in March, hailstorms, flooding and some occurrences of pests, about 49,610 people in South Wello and 78,900 in North Wello will be requiring external relief assistance for the next five months from August to December 2005.

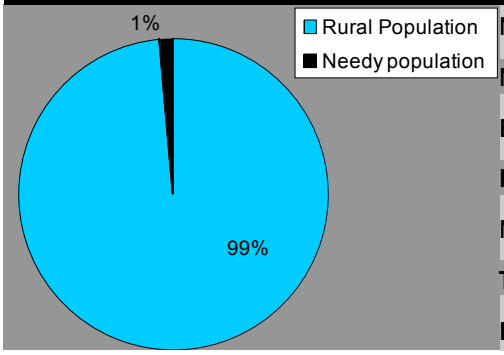
Furthermore, the 2004/05 Meher season post-harvest assessment indicated that there are some areas that needed humanitarian assistance, especially due to food shortages attributed to significant production decline. Hence, about 30,046 people of South Wello, 7,300 of North Wello, 86,497 of South Gondar, 47,200 of Wag Hemra and 19,000 of Oromia zones were reported to need food assistance. However, the food need of most of the people in the safety net Woredas is expected to be covered by expanding the safety net program by at least 20%. On the other hand, the food needs of those in Oromia Zone will be handled via pledges by ORDA (Bati program) which was planning to assist about 5,000 through public works and the rest, about 7,000 in Bati and 7,000 in Dewachefa Woredas will be supported by the carryover commodity resources currently in stock sufficient at least for the coming three months as reported by the zonal and regional offices.

As the result, only 40,300 people in the Belg producing areas and 114,610 in the Meher dependent areas require emergency food assistance which brings the total number of people needing food assistance to 154,910 and the total food requirement to 9,425.23MT as of August 2005.

Table 4. Emergency beneficiaries and food requirement for Amhara

Name of Zone	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
	Needing assistance	Needing close monitoring	Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pluses	Total
N.Shewa	0	24,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N.Wello	78,900	56,000	4,204.50	441.51	126.08	420.45	5,192.54
Oromiya	0	19,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S.Gonder	13,300	0	798.00	83.80	23.92	79.80	985.52
S. Wello	49,610	102,600	1,857.30	177.72	55.74	185.74	2,276.49
W.Hemra	13,100	0	786.00	82.52	23.56	78.60	970.68
Total	154,910	202,200	7,645.80	785.55	229.29	764.50	9,425.23

1.3: OROMIYA REGION

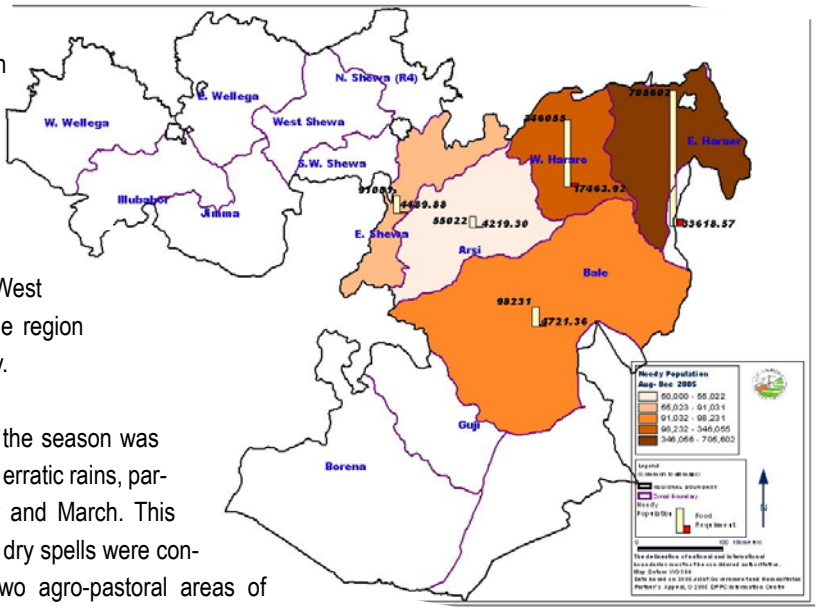


Basic Facts	
Number of Zones (excluding Borena and Guji Zones)	12
Number of Woredas (excluding Borena and Guji Zones)	186
Belg as percent of annual crop production	10-15%
Projected rural population (excluding Borena and Guji Zones)	20,600,765
Needy population due to Belg failure	248,100
Total needy population as percent of rural population	1 %
Food requirement in MT for emergency assistance	66,718.04

CROP GROWING AREAS

1.3.1. WEATHER CONDITION

The start of the Belg season rains in Oromiya varied from place to place. Accordingly, Arsi, experienced early onset of rains while it was late by 2-4 weeks in areas like East Hararghe, Boset and Fentalle Woredas of East Shoa and Kuni and Tulo Woredas of West Hararghe Zones. In the rest parts of the region the start of the season's rains was timely.



In most parts of the region the start of the season was also characterized by long dry spells and erratic rains, particularly during the months of February and March. This erratic nature of the rains and prolonged dry spells were consistently observed particularly in the two agro-pastoral areas of E.Shoa (Fenatale and Boset) and East Haraghe. The performance of the rains both in terms of amount and distributions generally improved as of mid of April throughout the region. Moreover, the amount of the rains towards the end of the season was excessive in some parts of the region that caused damage to life and property.

Weather adversities, like excessive rains, floods, hailstorms, water logging were reported during the season. As a result of these adversities, erosion of planted fields, silting up of crop fields, livestock deaths, and damage to houses and beehives occurred in the affected areas. Virtually, one or another of these calamities affected all zones with varying extent of damage from zone to zone. Overall, the performance of the Belg rains can be rated as normal to above normal in most parts of the region except in the afore-mentioned Woredas and pocket areas.

Summary

- Onset of rains varried from place to place; early in Arsi and late in East Hararghe.
- Good production is expected in mid and high land areas.
- The food security prospect in some Woredas of Bale, Arsi, most Woredas of East and West Harrerghe Zones is not good.

1.3.2. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECT

Major Belg crops in the region are short cycle crops like wheat, barley, haricot beans, oats, and teff. Planting of long cycle crops like Maize and Sorghum also takes place during this time. Land preparation and planting time in the region generally follow the onset pattern of the Belg rains. Consequently, in most parts of the region, farmers prepared land either timely or in some cases even earlier than normal. The same is true for planting time. Therefore, in N.Shewa, Arsi, West Hararghe, and pocket areas of East Hararghe, planting time was reported to have been normal. However, in large parts of East Hararghe, Kuni and Mesala Woredas of West Hararghe, and Fentale and Boset Woredas of East Shoa Zones, late onset of rains tempt-

ed for untimely land preparation and late planting of crops resulting in delays in the phonological stages of crops by about 3 weeks in some areas. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, such as late onset, prolonged dry-spells and/or insufficient rains which resulted in reduction in area planted in these stated areas, total area planted on average increased in the region. This reduction in area planted in parts of the region is, however, more than offset by significant increases in the remaining areas. In some of these areas, a significant increase in area planted was reported.

Regarding input utilization, particularly supply of seed in Arsi Zone was better than last year. As far as fertilizer was concerned, the supply was normal, although its price rose in Arsi Zone. On the other hand, the condition of standing crops was normal in most of the region. Crop growth stages, however, vary significantly along the zones and woredas in the region ranging from flowering to seed-setting stage. In most parts of West Hararghe it was at grain filling and at maturity in East Hararghe, for instance. Crop development stages depend on the timeliness of rains, and one can easily follow the specific stages of crops in various woredas by referring to the onset and continuity of rains in the areas as depicted in the rainfall section of this report.

1.3.3. LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

Pasture and water condition in most zones of Oromia Region was normal, and is expected to sustain livestock until the next rainy season. Exceptions are some woredas like Fentale and Boset of East Shoa, Chinaksen, Gorogutu, Kersa and Jarso of East Hararghe. In some areas like Menangetu, Guradamole, Meda Welabu, Beltu and Goro Woredas of Bale Zone, herd size decreased because of poor post Hagaya rains, poor conceiving rates, and livestock deaths caused by floods often in the wake of excessive rains. There were also reports of unusual out migrations of livestock from Dirre Woreda in search of better pasture. Physical condition of the livestock as well as milk and meat production was normal and good except in Fentale and Boset Woredas. Increased prevalence of some endemic diseases was observed in some lowland parts of Bale, Arsi, and E.Hararghe Zones. Intervention measures to control the problem were underway.

1.3.4. HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

There was no incidence of any human health threat reported as an outbreak throughout the region, except the incidence of malaria in Habro Woreda of West Hararghe. In other zones, cases of malaria was reported to be lowest this year compared to the past years.

Nutritional status of the population in the region is within acceptable standards except in Meda Welabu, Mena Angetu and Guradamole Woredas of Bale zone, most Woredas of West Hararghe; Grawa, Bedeno, Chinaksen and Kurfachelle Woredas of East Hararghe Zones. Actually, there was a serious humanitarian concern due to increased mortality rate and prevalence of signs of malnutrition in nine midland villages of Goro and Ginir Woredas. This incidence of malnutrition was caused by current shortage of food coupled with chronic problems existing in those areas

1.3.5. MARKET CONDITION

In all zones of the region prices of major crops - maize, wheat, teff - had increased. The increase was attributed to increased internal purchase by service cooperatives and other agencies and the safety net cash payment to food deficit areas. Besides, livestock prices particularly goats, and young ones of the cattle increased significantly in the region. The major reasons cited for the increase in price were re-stocking projects by government as part of food security initiatives, the demand of livestock from the Gulf states, increased demand from the national meat processing industries.

Supply of the main cash crop i.e., chat on market in West Hararghe increased as compared to last year of the same season. As it may be expected, however, its price went down since April. Similarly, wage price also decreased due to the increase in number of people searching for daily employment.

1.3.6. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

Taking into account all sources of food and income, the food security prospect in some Woredas of Bale, Arsi, most Woredas of East and West Harrerghe Zones was not good. Poor food security situation in these areas was resultant to poor Belg performance. As a result of this, 1,295,941 people will require food assistance from July to December 2005 due to the failure the Belg. Apart from this, 1.1 million additional beneficiaries who were under close monitoring and emergency food assistance during the Meher harvest, and others affected by localized conflicts will be needing food assistance from August to December 2005. Therefore, a total of 1,355,971 need assistance in the upcoming 4-6 months.

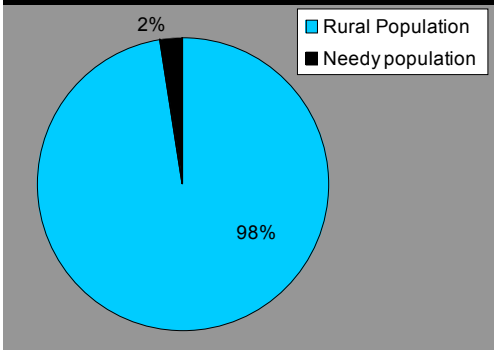
Table 5. Emergency Beneficiaries and food requirement for Oromiya

Name of Zone	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
	Needing Assistance	Close monitoring	Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Borena	0	46,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bale	98,231	41,500	3,981.47	222.41	119.33	398.15	4,721.36
Arsi	55,022	42,790	3,416.52	358.72	102.42	341.64	4,219.30
East Harrerghe	705,602	199,000	27,409.94	2,645.42	822.16	2,741.05	33,618.57
West Harrerghe	346,055	133,600	14,140.85	1,484.79	424.15	1,414.13	17,463.92
East Shoa	91,031	102,417	3,635.46	381.77	109.06	363.59	4,489.88
Total	1,355,971	586,652	54,369.69	5,280.57	1,630.67	5,437.11	66,718.04

PART ONE:

DETAILED DISCRIPTION OF SITUATION IN THE CROP GROWING AREAS

1.4: SOUTHERN NATIONS, NATIONALITIES AND PEOPLE'S REGION (SNNPR)

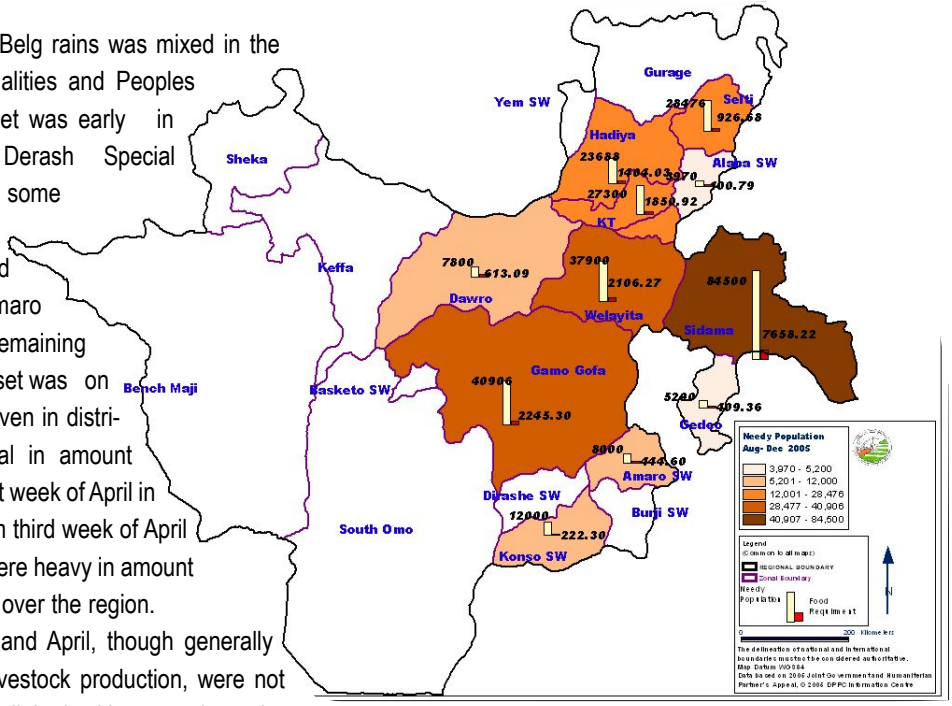


Basic Facts	
Number of Zones (excluding South Omo)	12
Number of Woredas (excluding South Omo)	97
Belg as percent of annual crop production	40%
Projected rural population (excluding South Omo Zone)	12,900,174
Total needy population due to Belg failure	299,110
Total needy population as percent of rural population	2%
Total food requirement in MT	18,515.44 MT

CROP GROWING AREAS

1.4.1. WEATHER CONDITIONS

The onset of this year's Belg rains was mixed in the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region. While the onset was early in Konso, Burji and Derash Special Woredas, it was late in some low land areas of Gofa, Dawro, Sidama and Gedeo zones and Amaro special Woreda. In the remaining parts of the region the onset was on time. The rains were uneven in distribution and below normal in amount from mid March to the first week of April in most lowland areas. From third week of April till the end of May, they were heavy in amount and evenly distributed all over the region.



The rains during March and April, though generally beneficial for crop and livestock production, were not without ill effect. Floods linked with excessive rains were reported to have claimed lives of people and livestock; ruined houses; displaced people; and caused damage to household properties and field crops planted over large area in several localities of the region. The most affected areas include: Arbaminch Zuria M/.baya, Boreda, Kucha, Humbo, D/Gale, D/ Woredayde, Shashego, Dalocha, Mareko, Boricha, Awassa Zuria, Alaba, Burji, Amaro Woredas. Occurrence of hail-storm, water logging, landslide, and erosion and heavy winds were reported from many localities. Despite occurrence of weather irregularities in many localities, in aggregate the performance of the season's rains was favorable for crop and livestock production in most parts of the region. The rains also ceased late throughout the region.

Summary

- Onset of rains was mixed as it was early in Konso, Burji and Derash woredas and late iGofa, Dawro, Sidama and Gedeo zones and Amaro special Woreda..
- Over all production prospect is anticipated to be good.

1.4.2. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECT

Major crops grown in Belg season in the Region include: maize, sorghum, teff, haricot bean, sweet potato, Irish potato and barely. Planted area was on average in high and midland while slightly higher than average in lowland areas. Planting activities were carried out on time in high and midland areas. Nevertheless, it was delayed in some lowland areas of Wolayita, Dawro, Hadiya, Gurage, KT and Gedeo Zones. Growth stage of crops was reported to be

delayed in areas where late planting and weather anomalies were experienced during the season.

Although significant yield reduction is expected in many localities of the region that were affected by flood, water logging, hailstorm, landslide, erosion and heavy wind during the season, the overall performance of the season's harvest was expected to be better than the pervious year in most parts of the region. Besides, sweet potato was seriously infested by butterfly in Wolayita Zone while blight was prevalent in Hadya and Kembata Timbaro Zones. Weed infestation was also a problem in many parts of the region.

The regional supply and utilization of both fertilizer and improved seeds was much lower as compared with the previous year. In Wolayita, for example, utilization of fertilizer declined from 2264.5 MT in 2004 to 922.5 MT in 2005. Similarly, utilization of improved seed declined from 306.5 MT in 2004 to 196.5 MT in 2005.

1.4.3. LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

There were shortage of pasture and water in some lowland areas of the region in connection with the late start and irregularities of the rains during February and March. These situations, however, were reversed for the better following April and May rains. Lately, pasture and water situation was normal to above normal in most parts of the region. Exceptions were localized areas in Sidama and Hadiya (Shashego) Zones where shortage of pasture was experienced as grazing land was inundated by flood. There was no major outbreak of disease reported. However, unidentified disease of cattle was reported in high and midland areas of Dale and Shebedino Woredas of Sidama Zone while high mortality of cattle due to Trypanosomiasis was reported in lowland areas of Mareko, Gena Bossa and Tocha Woredas of Dawro Zone. Both cases were being studied by veterinary professionals dispatched from the region.

1.4.4. MARKET CONDITION

Food prices were unusually high through out the region during the season even though the pattern of change of prices was not uniform across the region. The rise of price was more marked in areas where crops were damaged severely during 2004 Belg and Meher seasons. The pattern of change of price also varies with type of food commodities. Price change was more mirrored for maize than other food commodities. Maize price was close to the price of wheat in many parts of the region. The reason was that demand for maize increased with declining demand for expensive cereals. Cereal prices were expected to remain tight till Belg harvested. Livestock (goat, ox and sheep) in the whole region were fetching high price since April as compared with the previous year.

1.4.5. HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

No major outbreak of disease was reported. However, there was a serious concern of prevalence of malaria in many parts of the region. But nutritional status was stable in most parts of the region with the exception of Shebedino and Dale Woredas of Sidma Zone where nutrition level of children was rated very poor. Poor malnutrition condition was also reported prevailing in H/Mariam and Wonago Woredas though not yet technically confirmed by any nutritional studies.

1.4.5. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

The major sources of income for most rural households in the region being crop and livestock production the season's harvest was expected to be better as compared to the previous year with exception of localized areas severely affected by adverse weather conditions. Livestock were also found in a good condition and fetching high price as compared with the previous year and average in most parts of the region. Although cereal prices remained tight during the season, it was expected to show improvement during Belg harvest. The option of earning income from other sources such as on farm wage and honey production showed improvement.

Taking all these indicators, the need for emergency assistance is expected to decline till the 2005 Meher harvest in most parts of the region. Exceptions are Sidama, KT, Silte, Dawro, and Amaro where the need for emergency assistance was forecasted to increase in the coming months. It is generally estimated that 299,110 people will still need emergency assistance in the region up to the coming Meher while 233,400 people need close monitoring.

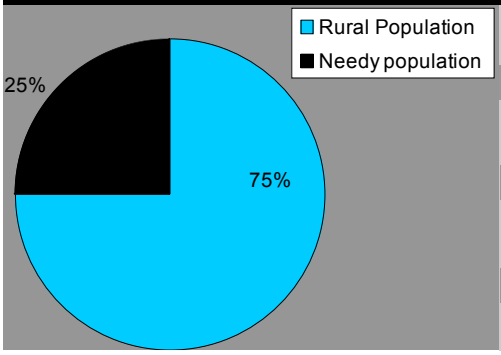
Table 6. Emergency beneficiaries and food requirement for SNNPR

Name of Zone	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
	Needing Assistance	Close monitoring	Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pluses	Total
Sidama	84,500	9,000	6,201.00	651.16	185.96	620.10	7,658.22
Gedeo	5,200	19,300	331.5	34.81	9.90	33.15	409.36
Amaro	8,000	0	360.00	37.80	10.80	36.00	444.60
G/Gofa	40,906	56,000	1,818.09	190.90	54.50	181.81	2,245.30
Welayita	37,900	30,000	1,705.50	179.10	51.12	170.55	2,106.27
KT	27,300	28,300	1,638.00	0.00	49.12	163.80	1,850.92
Dawro	7,800	4,500	517.50	28.36	15.48	51.75	613.09
Hadiya	23,688	14,000	1,136.87	119.37	34.11	113.68	1,404.03
Guraghe	19,370	10,900	432.30	45.38	12.96	43.24	533.88
Alaba	3,970	0	81.60	8.58	2.44	8.17	100.79
Konso	12,000	0	180.00	18.90	5.40	18.00	222.30
Silte	28,476	61,400	750.35	78.79	22.50	75.04	926.68
Total	299,110	233,400	15,152.71	1,393.15	454.29	1,515.29	18,515.44

PART TWO:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SITUATION IN PASTORAL AREAS

2.1: AFAR REGION

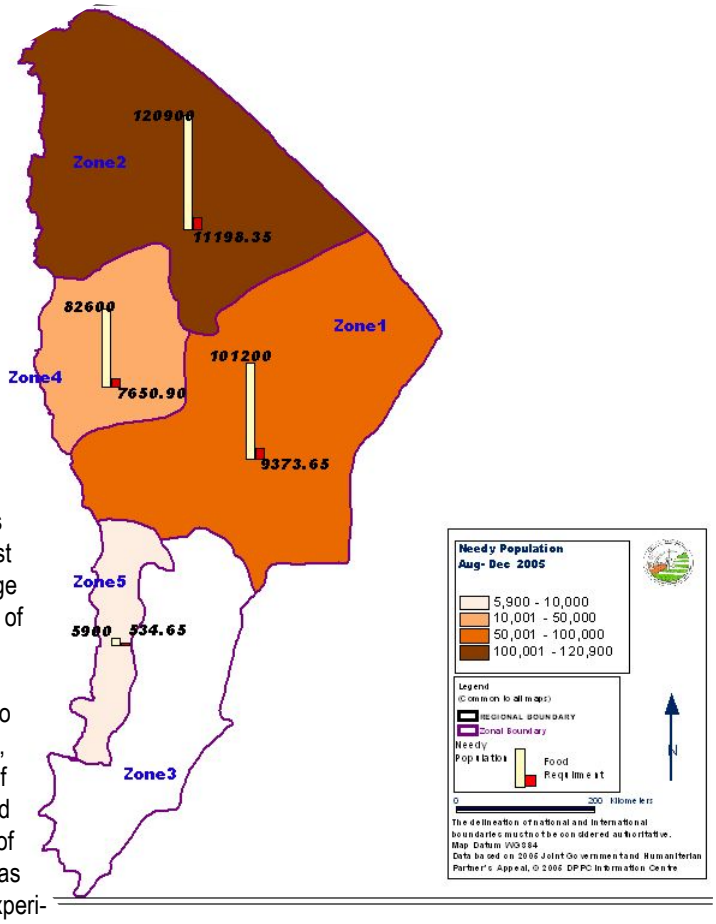


Basic Facts	
Number of Zones	5
Number of Woredas	29
Belg as percent of annual crop production	40%
Projected rural population for 2005	1,238,873
Total estimated needy population	310,600
Needy population as percent of rural population	25%
Total food aid requirement (MT)	28,757.55

PASTORAL AREAS

2.1.1. Weather Condition

Sugum rains were delayed by two weeks in general in most parts of the Region this year but during the start most woredas in Zone One, Three and Five received rains with better quantity and distribution as compared to previous five years. Most areas in the above noted zones also had somewhat unseasonable good rains in May 2005 (Sugum rains are expected between mid March and end of April).



In Zone Four, Sugum rains started late by two weeks (mid April up to end of April). And except for Teru, all woredas in the zone received 5-6 days of good rains. This performance of the rains in the zone was reported to be better than the last too years, but remained to be still below average and no rain was reported in May in all woredas of the Zone.

Sugum rains in Zone Two were also reported to be very much below average from the normal, and throughout the season (mid March - end of April), only Abala and Kuneba Woredas received relatively better rains (4 - 6 days) between end of April and beginning of May. The remaining woredas such as Berhale, Megale, Erebti and Dallol experienced little or no rains during the season.

In short, except for Zone Two, the quantity and distribution of the rains in most parts of the region was better as compared to the previous years, but its effect was very low because of its short duration and due to the effects of previous drought in most parts of the region.

2.1.2. WATER, PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

The major source of water for both livestock and human consumption include rivers, hand dug wells, boreholes, natural springs, traditional ellas and ponds. With this background, the availability of water for such consumption this year improved significantly as compared to the same time last year particularly in Zone Three, Five and One. In Zone Two and Four, however, it was reported to be scarce and as a result water rationing was still underway in Dallol, Berhale, Erebti, Yallo and Teru Woredas.

Summary

- Sugum rains were delayed by two weeks in general in most parts of the Region.
- The imporved weather, pasture and physical livestock condition in most parts of the region did not bring about significant changes on the overall food security situation.

Except for Zone Two and Four and some pocket areas in the remaining zones, improved condition of pasture was reported from most parts of the region. Browse condition was said to be generally good for camels and goats in most parts of the region. As a result, cattle that migrated to Amhara Region from Zone Five returned to their original locations. Similarly, all cattle that migrated from Yallo, Golina, Awura Woredas of Zone Four to Alamata of Tigray Region and North Wello and Oromiya Zones of Amhara Region also returned back. Contrary to this, little or no improvement in pastures was reported from some parts of the region including Chifera Woreda of Zone One, Gewane Woreda of Zone Three and Zone Two in general. Chifera Woreda, which used to host livestock from Zone Four and Five reportedly showed signs of little or no regeneration of pasture. Unusual livestock migration was observed from Abala, Megale and part of Erebti Woredas to Teru Woreda of Zone Four and from Dallol and Berhale Woredas to Kuneba and adjacent weredas in Tigray Region.

Regardless of the poor rate of pasture recovery, livestock body condition showed significant improvement in most parts of Zone Two and Four. Comparatively, condition of goats and camels was reported to be better in the region than that of sheep and cattle. Except for Gewane Woreda, milk supply reportedly increased in Zone Three even though the supply from cattle was noted to be almost negligible in Zone Four.

With regard to animal diseases, an endemic disease was reported from Megale, Erebti, Kuneba and Abala Woredaas in Zone One and Zone Four. According to the regional report (RBoA), the disease killed some camels.

2.1.3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION

Crop production in the region is very limited and it is practiced in Abaala, Dallol and Kuneba in Zone Two and Argoba Woreda in Zone Three under rain fed condition and in Asayita, Dubti and Afambo Woredas under irrigation using Awash River.

Agricultural activity in rain fed areas starts in Sugum season and this year long cycle crops such as maize and sorghum were planted with the minimal moisture received during the season. However, crops were reported to have wilted due to inadequate moisture in Abaala, Dallol and Kuneba. In Argoba Woreda, only four peasant associations benefit from Sugum rains and this year no planting was undertaken due to lack/absence of rains.

2.1.4. HUMAN HEALTH

There was no outbreak of human diseases and deaths to the level of epidemic in the Region except for measles in Argoba Woreda and high prevalence of malaria in almost all zones of the region.

2.1.5. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

The large proportion of the population in the region (90-95%) depends on livestock for their livelihood. In few woredas of the region the other sources of income include: salt mining, renting of pack animals, sale of charcoal, fire wood, production of irrigated and rain fed crop, trade, employment in state farm and petty trade. However, due to the recurrent drought some of these sources of income were declining.

The limited number of market places and poor access to them is one of the major problems in the region. For instance, the only market place for livestock in Zone Four is found at Yallo Woreda which is too far for most of the weredas in the Zone and it is also difficult to find all the necessary materials at this market. Because of this residents of the Zone are obliged to go to the neighboring Tigray and Amhara Regions (Alamata, Mehoni and Kobo and Hara areas) and Chifra Woreda in Zone One.

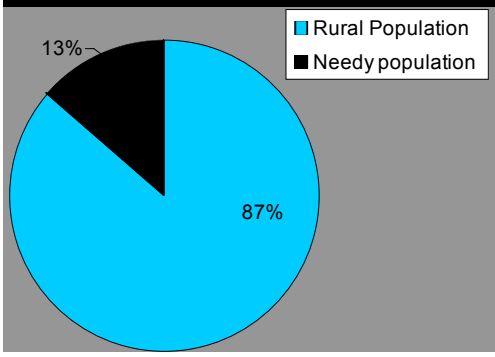
With regard to the availability and prices of both cereals and livestock, except for Zone Four where decline in cereals was not indicated, increased prices for both cereals and livestock was reported to persist in most parts of the region. The decline in cereal prices in Zone Four was attributed to high grain supply from neighboring highland areas and continued distribution of relief food. For example, wheat price (100 kilograms) in June 2005 in Yallo Woreda was reported to be birr 180 up by about 45% (birr 100) from the normal/usual price and down by 58% from the same time last year (birr 310). On the other, the terms of trade remained unchanged in most areas. High demand from highlanders, exporters, improved physical condition of livestock, and on-going relief food distribution were reported to have contributed for the increases in livestock prices.

However, the food security situation in the region was still fragile in some zones. Although the weather, pasture and physical livestock condition improved in most parts of the region as compared to same time last year (except Zone Two), it did not bring about significant changes on the overall food security situation due to effects of recurrent drought in the previous years. Most livestock were in bad condition and a large proportion had died. The rangeland was hit by severe moisture shortage and high temperature. Pastures did not yet fully regenerate and water tankering was still underway in some chronic water deficit areas. Pastoralists who lost their livestock during the recent drought will be facing chronic food insecurity until they re- build their livestock assets and regain productivity. This and other type of recovery in pastoral areas takes at least 4-5 years. There is also limited opportunity for pastoralists to improve their food security status outside livestock production. Therefore, considerable number of pastoralists still need relief assistance in the second half of 2005. Thus 310,600 people require emergency relief assistance during the second half of 2005. The need for chronically affected population is not included. In addition, 262,500 people need close monitoring during the Karema (main rainy season) because of various factors affecting them.

Table 7. Emergency beneficiaries and food requirement for Afar

Nameof Zone	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
	Needing assistance	Needing close monitoroing	Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pluses	Total
Zone One	101,200	58,100	7,590.00	797.00	227.65	759.00	9,373.65
Zone Two	120,900	63,700	9,067.50	952.15	271.95	906.75	11,198.35
Zone Three	0	53,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zone Four	82,600	28,000	6,195.00	650.55	185.85	619.50	7,650.90
ZoneFive	5,900	59,200	442.50	34.65	13.25	44.25	534.65
Total	310,600	262,500	23,295.00	2,434.35	698.70	2,329.50	28,757.55

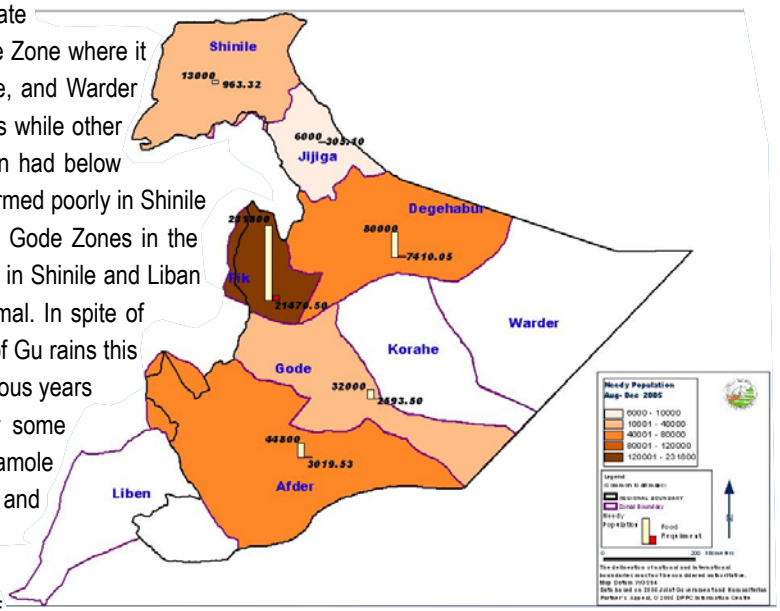
2.2: SOMALI REGION



Basic facts	
Number of zones	9
Number of Special Woredas	52
Projected rural population for mid 2005	3,342,477
Total estimated needy population in 2005	447,600
Needy population as percent of rural population	13%
Total food requirement in MT	39,467.99

2.2.1. WEATHER CONDITION

Onset of Gu rains in Somali Region was late for two weeks in all zones except Shinile Zone where it was timely. Jijiga, Dagahbur, Fik Korahe, and Warder Zones had normal or above normal rains while other Zones of Shinile, Gode, Afder and Liban had below normal to poor rains. The Gu rains performed poorly in Shinile and Liban Zones followed by Afder and Gode Zones in the order of severity. The rains ceased early in Shinile and Liban while in other zones cessation was normal. In spite of such irregularities, overall performance of Gu rains this year was reported to be better than previous years in most parts of the region except for some areas including Elkare, Dolobay, Guradamole and Bare Woredas of Afder Zone, Erer and Shinile Woredas of Shinile Zone, Moyale , Hudet and Dolo-Odo Woredas of Liban Zone and Shekosh Woreda of Korahe Zone.



2.2.2. PASTURE, WATER AND LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

The main water sources in Somali Region are shallow wells dug in riverbeds, rivers and streams, birkas and ponds. Wabe Shebelle, Ganale, Web and Dawa rivers are main water source particularly for people in Gode, Afder and Liban zones. With this little background,

Pasture and water availability generally improved following the Gu rains. During the assessment available pasture and water was assumed sufficient to last until next rainy season in October in Jijiga, Fik, Dagahbur, Korahe and Warder Zones. On the other hand, pasture was poor in Shinile Zone except areas in Erar and Afdem Woredas that border with highlands of Oromiya. However, some chronic water deficit areas like Danan, Gudis in East Imi and Todob in Adadle Woredas are likely to have water problems during the coming dry season and will need assistance in terms of water tankering. The number of people that are expected to face water shortages in these Woredas is 44,000.

Summary

- Onset of Gu rains in Somali Region was late for two weeks in all zones except Shinile Zone
- Rains ceased early in Shinile and Liban while in other zones cessation was normal.

Livestock condition during Belg was good in all zones of the region, though lactating cattle in Shinile Zone were reportedly weak due to inadequate pasture. There were no major livestock migrations observed by the

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time of the assessment. However, normal inter-Woreda migrations were reported in West Imi, Bare and Dolo Bay Woredas of Afder Zone, Garbo Woreda of Fik Zone and some Woredas in Shinile Zone. Livestock migration takes place to neighboring Woredas where pasture and water availability are better. Some cross border livestock migration from Kenya into Moyale Woreda of Liban Zone was reported. Milk production improved following the rains but still below normal or limited in some areas. Milk production remains low/below average due to low calving rates especially among the big ruminants (cattle and camels) in such zones as Warder and Dagahbur. Livestock reproduction particularly camel and cattle was reported to be minimal where the last Deyr rains were poor. Conceiving rate was reported to be very low due to inadequate water and pasture as a result of poor rains. Besides, animals that conceived last Deyr rainy season (e.g. Warder and Degahbur Zones) are expected to calve in 2005 Deyr season (October - November). All these factors attribute to current low supply of milk in most parts of the region. As to the issue of diseases, no livestock disease outbreak was reported.

2.2.3. CROP PERFORMANCE AND PRODUCTION

Prospect of crop production in Somali Region was expected to be below normal in all zones with the exception of Jijiga Zone where Gu rains were very good. The poor crop prospects were attributed to repeated floods caused by heavy rains in main riverine crop growing Woredas of Gode and Liban Zones; damages to irrigation pumps and farmlands; inadequate and early cessation of the rains in some zones. Farmers in riverine woredas commonly use flood recession to grow food crops. The flood recession crop growing Woredas that were affected by Shebelle River floods are East Imi, Kalafo, Mustahil and Ferfer of Gode Zone and West Imi of Afder Zone. Dawa river floods affected Dolo Odo Woreda where more than half of the irrigation pumps were reportedly taken away while most of those left were either still immersed in water or needed major repairs. Similar incident was also reported with Fafan stream that flooded some areas in Kabridahar Woreda. On the other hand, crop production in Jijiga Zone was expected to do well if the expected Karran rains perform well.

2.2.4. HUMAN HEALTH CONDITIONS

Even though increasing cases of malaria and diarrhea were reported from almost all the zones of the region, there were no reports of outbreaks of human diseases. The rise in cases of malaria was mainly attributed to the rainy season. Other common diseases reported include respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), bilharzias (in riverine woredas) and measles.

2.2.5. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

Prospect of food security was generally expected to be below normal for Somali Region during the second half of 2005. The anticipated low crop production is attributed to less areas planted in the major agro-pastoral Woredas of Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferfer and East Imi of Gode Zone, West Imi of Afder Zone, Dolo Odo of Liban Zone and Kabridahr and Dobaweyn Woredas of Korahe Zone due to repeated flooding of the rivers and consequent late planting. Other factors that contribute to below normal food security situation in the region were low livestock prices, low level of milk production resulting from low calving rates among camels and cattle, low external livestock demand from Kenya, Somalia and Arab countries, severe floods that displaced many people, presence of old and poor IDPs, clan conflict, and cumulative effects of recurrent droughts that depleted the asset base of the poor households and limited coping mechanisms.

Livestock prices showed decline in all zones in the region except Jijiga and Shinile Zones where prices remained good since beginning of the year. The decline in livestock prices in the affected zones was reportedly attributed to a number of factors like border trade restrictions to control illegal cross border trade, and low demand from Somalia and Kenya.

Basic cereal prices like maize, sorghum and wheat was reported to remain high for most of the year due to low local production (maize and sorghum), and road accessibility problems following heavy Gu rains in some zones. For example, price of maize rose roughly twice in Gode, Fik and Afder Zones where 100 kg (a quintal) of maize did cost 300 birr compared to 160 birr last year. Terms of trade were in favor of cereal producers/sellers.

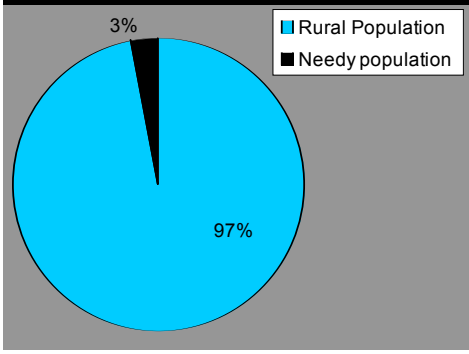
Although significant improvement in the rainfall, pasture and water condition observed in many areas, the situation still need close attention and monitoring. On the other hand, some areas still require continued food and non-food assistance for the coming 5 months. In this connection, a total of 447,600 people require food assistance from August to December 2005. Furthermore, 1,173,530 people need close monitoring.

Table 8. Emergency beneficiaries and food requirement for Somali

Name of Zone	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
	Needing assistance	Needing close monitoroing	Cereal	Sup.Food	Oil	Pluses	Total
Afder	44,800	166,700	2,445.00	256.72	73.31	244.50	3,019.53
Degehabur	80,000	118,000	6,000	630.05	180.00	600.00	7,410.05
Fik	231,800	80,330	17,385.00	1,825.45	521.55	1,738.50	21,470.50
Gode	32,000	124,400	2,100	220.50	63	210	2,593.50
Jijiga	6,000	160,400	270	0.00	8.10	27	305.10
Korahe	0	107,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shinile	13,000	192,100	780	81.92	23.40	78.00	963.32
Warder	0	154,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	447,600	1,173,530	31,980.00	3329.64	959.36	3,198.00	39,467.00

2.3: BORENA AND GUJI ZONES (OROMIYA REGION)

Basic Facts

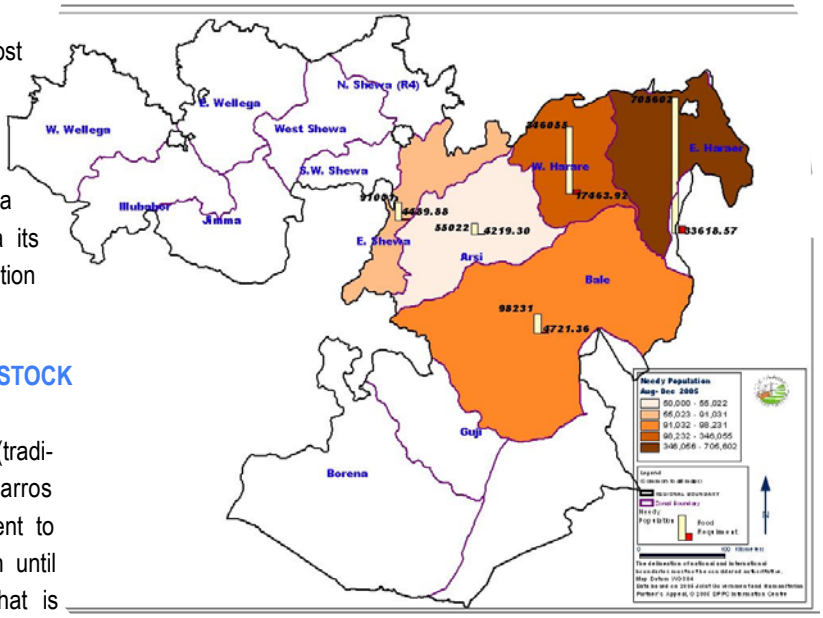


Number of zones	2
Number of woredas	13
Projected rural population in 2005	2,073,841
Needy population due to Acute problem for 2005	60,030
Needy population as percent of the rural population	3%
Food aid requirement in MT for emergency assistance	2,205.01

2.3.1 Borena Zone

2.3.1.1. WEATHER CONDITION

This year the onset of Gena rains in most parts of Borena Zone (Oromiya) was reported normal and in some it was even a bit early. Nevertheless, in some 12 peasant associations of Dirre Woreda and pocket areas of Moyale Woreda its onset was late by 3-4 weeks and cessation was around the last week of April.



2.3.1.2. PASTURE, WATER AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

The main drinking water sources Ellas (traditional hand dug deep well) and Harros (ponds) were filled with water sufficient to meet animal and human consumption until the coming rainy season, Hageya that is expected in September. The pasture and browse condition in the zone was normal and can sustain animals up to the coming season. There were, however, reports of unusual out migrations from Dirre Woreda in search of better pasture.

Livestock physical condition in Borena was very good as compared to last year of the same month during which Hageya rains were not substantially sufficient for pasture regeneration and water replenishment. That actually was contributing factor for animals to retard from mating and resulted in less conceiving rates. Camels and shoats remained the main milk source for pastoralists at the time.

There were no reports of animal health problem at epidemic level, except for endemic diseases like lump skin in Arero and increased prevalence of traypanosomiasis in Bule Hora Woredas.

2.3.1.3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Crop planting for Belg was on time. In most parts of Borena Zone, maize started tussling and was at grain-feeling stage during the assessment. The overall standing crop condition was good. Fresh maize on the cob did start to show up on the market. Besides, in some parts of Dirre Woreda, teff and wheat were being harvested. In moisture deficit areas of the Woreda maize and other crops wilted because of moisture stress.

Summary

- Onset of Gena rains in most parts of Borena Zone was reported normal.
- Pasture and browse condition in Borena zone was normal and can sustain animals up to the coming season.
- Food security prospect is expected to be normal, with the exception of some areas of concern.

Flood that occurred on May 1 & 12, 2005 destroyed standing crops around the riverbank in Gelana, Abaya and Bule Hora Woredas. Out of the 14 peasant associations of Gelana Woreda 5 were affected by the flood, which was more serious in 2 PAs, Shamule and Miteri. Dwellers of these two PAs were totally displaced from their village and lost their standing crop. They were living under difficult condition in small huts with relatives. In Abaya Woreda dwellers of one PA were the main users of Gelana River for irrigation. This year huge flood displaced them affecting 617 households and damaging 1,000 ha of irrigated land.

2.3.1.4. HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

Human health condition was reported to be normal in spite of fear of malaria that was rampant but didn't show up by then. The reason given by the Woreda health office was that the last heavy rains and current Sorro, short showery rains, prevented breeding of malaria.

2.3.1.5. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

The main source of income for Borena pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists is sale of livestock and livestock products. This is supplemented by producing and selling crop.

Market situation was reported to have improved in Borena Zone as compared to last year of the same month. Even though the price of cereal showed increment slightly, that of livestock increased significantly due to current high demand for livestock from private traders and meat exporters. Higher prices for their livestock this year means improvement of income. (In Moyale, the price of livestock improves for younger animals unlike those of older and big ones).

The food security prospect of Borena Zone is expected to be normal, with the exception of some areas of concern. The availability of water, pasture and browse with the good livestock physical condition are expected to improve the food security situation in Borena. Issues of concern yet were tribal conflict and flood that did affect a given part of the population. Apparently, 46,500 people affected mainly by the reported tribal conflict, in Yabelo Woreda need close monitoring.

2.3.2 GUJI ZONE

2.3.2.1. WEATHER CONDITION

This year, Belg rains started ten days earlier for all Woredas except Liban Woreda where it started 3 weeks late. SORRO rains were also reported to have started on time. Rainfall distribution was normal and generally fair, both in terms of days and coverage. However, a dry spell of 10 days was noted in mid highland Woredas. The intensity of the rains was excessive and above normal, resulting in floods which adversely affected planting of crops in Shakiso, Liban, Wadera, and Adola. There were also reports of livestock deaths due to heavy rains and the consequent floods. The cessation of the rains was normal with the exception of certain pocket areas where it extended for a week.

2.3.2.2. WATER, PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION

Most of the main water sources in the Zone, i.e., local ELLA's (traditional hand-dug wells) and HARO's (ponds) were full and expected to sustain both human and livestock until the next rainy season. Pasture and browse condition in the zone was normal, and expected to sustain livestock until the next rainy season.

In Liban Woreda, poor post Hagaya rains, poor conceiving rates of the livestock, and livestock deaths caused by floods and intensive sales of livestock decreased herd size. Consequently, milk and meat production was below normal. Livestock physical condition was below normal due to late onset of Gena rains coupled with the poor post Hagaya rains. Some endemic diseases like lump skin disease (LSD) with cattle were reported in all mid-highland and lowland Woredas. Vaccination campaign and provision of drugs although limited in amount were on going in all the visited woredas.

Summary

- Belg rains started ten days earlier and SORRO rains started on time.
- Rains were excessive and above normal, resulting in floods
- Crop performance is expected to be good as the result of good rains.

2.3.2.3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND CROP PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Land preparation was good and planting time was timely in all Woredas, except in Liban Woreda. High intensity of the rains resulted in less planting and weeding time for farmers. Nonetheless, planted area increased between 50-100% in mid-highland Woredas In Liban only 60% of the prepared land for maize was actually planted due to the delay in the onset of rains. Heavy rains plus dry spell damaged crops mainly maize at seedling and germination stages, in Liban and less significantly in Odo-Shakiso Woredas.

Floods also reportedly damaged 282 hectares in 10 PA's of the Woreda. In most affected areas, farmers replaced teff with maize.

2.3.2.4. HUMAN HEALTH CONDITION

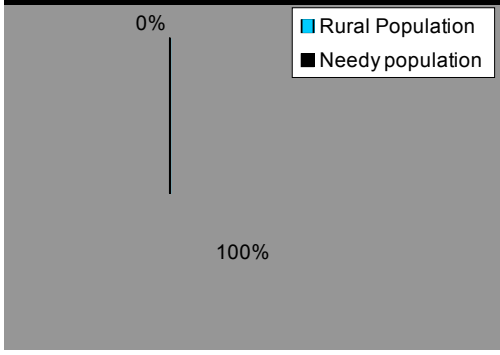
Apart from endemic diseases like malaria, diarrhea, and TB, no outbreak of epidemics was reported from any woreda. In some pastoral PA's of Liben Woreda, signs of malnutrition on children were reported. The fall in income of poor households and poor livestock production were cause to deterioration in nutritional status of households.

2.3.2.5. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECTS FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

Crop performance is expected to be good as the result of good rains characterized by early onset, high intensity, late cessation, and wide coverage. Water and pasture condition was also above normal, which was expected to raise livestock productivity significantly. The favorable TOT for the pastoralists normally improves nutritional status of pastoralists. Sorro rains also started in the zone on time. Therefore, food security prospect is good in most of the highland Woredas, provided that the Hagaya rains are received on time.

In the lowland pastoral Kebeles of Liben Woreda and neighboring kebeles of Wadera Woreda, milk production and livestock body condition were poor and below normal respectively. Signs of malnutrition were reported in 15 PA's in Liben Woreda. In Odo-Shakiso Woreda floods and dry spell affected crop production. Therefore, there is a need for the continuation of relief food to the already existing beneficiaries of 60,030 people in Li.ban wereda. Additional, 20,845 people in Liben, Odo-Shakiso and Wadera weredas need close monitoring.

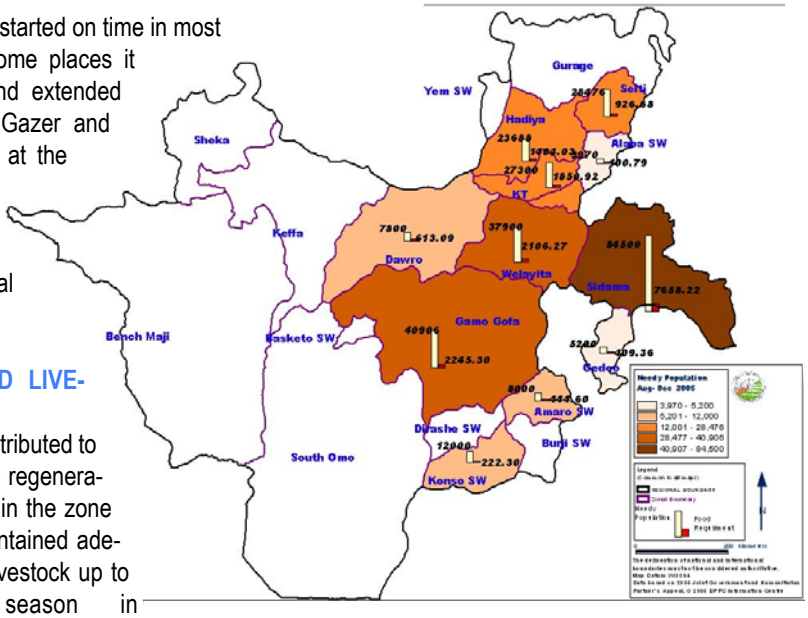
2.4. SOUTH OMO ZONE (SNNPR)



Basic Facts	
Number of woredas	6
Meher as percent of annual crop production	40%
Projected rural population in 2005	411,495
Total estimated needy population in 2005	-
Needy population as percent of the rural population	23.11%
Total food requirement in MT	12,333.9

2.4.1. WEATHER CONDITION

The main rainy season in the year started on time in most areas of South Omo Zone. In some places it started a week or two earlier and extended unusually to mid June in Bako Gazer and Bena Tsemay. Despite dry spells at the beginning and its late start in Hamer, the amount and distribution was reported to be normal and in some places above normal causing floods and landslides.



2.4.2. WATER, PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITIONS

The rains this year significantly contributed to development of water sources and regeneration of pasture. All grazing places in the zone were in good condition. Ponds contained adequate water that could keep the livestock up to the next short rainy season in September/October. Herd size (cattle and shoats) and their physical condition was normal.

With regard to livestock diseases, occurrence of unidentified disease on plough oxen was reported from Salamago and Gelila Woredas (resettlement sites). Apart from this, no disease outbreak and unusual herd movement in and out of the woredas were reported. Woreda agriculture desks were undertaking regular treatment to control CCPP, black leg, and trypanosomiasis. Shortcoming reported was shortage of veterinary medicines particularly for the treatment of CCPP.

2.4.3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

Planting of Belg crops was completed timely in most parts of the zone. Field observations and discussions with Woreda agriculture and DPPD officials in the visited Woredas indicated that maize and sorghum planted by the end of January and in February were found in maturing and harvesting phase. Significant portion of plots planted in late February and March were at flowering and grain filling stage. This means, little shower was expected in some pocket areas for adequate yield.

Bena Tsemay and Hamer expect 25% and 50% yield loss from sorghum, the main staple food for the area, due to the occurrence of heavy rain particularly at flowering stage and crop pests like aphids and disease (blight). In spite of the expected loss estimates from the Zone, Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development offices indicated that agro pastoralists would get good harvest this year.

Summary

- Main rainy season started on time in most areas. In some places it started a week or two earlier and extended unusually to mid June
- Rains improved aviablity of water and pasture.
- Food availability improved with increased availability of animal products.

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2.4.4. FOOD SECURITY PROSPECT FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2005

Good rains were reported from all parts of the zone. Woreda DPPC officials and DAs explained that food availability improved with improvement in physical condition of the animals and increased availability of animal products. Households were then consuming green harvests as a result of these improvements.

With regard to grain and livestock prices, except for teff, all crops showed somewhat significant price decline. On the other hand, there was significant increase on the price of livestock particularly for goats. Terms of trade were in favor of the pastoralists/agro-pastoralists.

Good harvests were anticipated by Woreda agriculture desks despite minimal damages caused by heavy rain such as flood damages as well as pests and blights (disease) infestations. Hence considering the significant improvements in the availability of water and pasture, good prospect for crops, ongoing safety net program and labor based employment opportunities (PCDP), emergency situation related with food shortages are unlikely for the second half of 2005 (August to December 2005).

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement in 2005 By Woreda

From August -to- Decmber 2005 Total Appeal

Woreda		Population		Food Requirement in MT				
		Needindg Assistance	Needing Close Monitor	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Afar								
Zone1								
	Afambo	4,300	2,700	322.50	33.85	9.65	32.25	398.25
	Aysaita	18,000	12,700	1,350.00	141.75	40.50	135.00	1,667.25
	Chifra	17,000	9,900	1,275.00	133.90	38.25	127.50	1,574.65
	Dubti	24,300	11,700	1,822.50	191.35	54.65	182.25	2,250.75
	Elidar	21,800	11,500	1,635.00	171.70	49.05	163.50	2,019.25
	Mile	15,800	9,600	1,185.00	124.45	35.55	118.50	1,463.50
Total for	Zone1	**101,200**	**58,100**	**7,590.00**	**797.00**	**227.65**	**759.00**	**9,373.65**
Zone2								
	Ab Ala	19,300	3,200	1,447.50	152.00	43.40	144.75	1,787.65
	Afdera	8,000	10,000	600.00	63.00	18.00	60.00	741.00
	Berahle	24,000	9,000	1,800.00	189.00	54.00	180.00	2,223.00
	Dalul	30,700	15,000	2,302.50	241.75	69.05	230.25	2,843.55
	Erebti	17,400	10,000	1,305.00	137.05	39.15	130.50	1,611.70
	Koneba	13,300	9,500	997.50	104.75	29.90	99.75	1,231.90
	Megale	8,200	7,000	615.00	64.60	18.45	61.50	759.55
Total for	Zone2	**120,900**	**63,700**	**9,067.50**	**952.15**	**271.95**	**906.75**	**11,198.35**
Zone3								
	Amibara	0	11,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Argoba Special	0	7,700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Awash Fentale	0	4,100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Bure Mudaytu	0	15,900	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dulecha	0	6,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gewane	0	8,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Zone3	**0**	**53,500**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Zone4								
	Aura	11,000	5,500	825.00	86.65	24.75	82.50	1,018.90
	Ewa	18,000	8,000	1,350.00	141.75	40.50	135.00	1,667.25
	Gulina	12,000	6,000	900.00	94.50	27.00	90.00	1,111.50
	Teru	26,600	7,000	1,995.00	209.50	59.85	199.50	2,463.85
	Yalo	15,000	1,500	1,125.00	118.15	33.75	112.50	1,389.40
Total for	Zone4	**82,600**	**28,000**	**6,195.00**	**650.55**	**185.85**	**619.50**	**7,650.90**
Zone5								
	Artuma(Dalifagea)	1,500	11,400	112.50	0.00	3.35	11.25	127.10
	Dewe	1,200	7,500	90.00	9.45	2.70	9.00	111.15
	Fursi	0	16,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Simurobi Gele'alo	3,200	9,600	240.00	25.20	7.20	24.00	296.40
	Telalak	0	14,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Zone5	**5,900**	**59,200**	**442.50**	**34.65**	**13.25**	**44.25**	**534.65**
Total for	Afar	**310,600**	**262,500**	**23,295.00**	**2,434.35**	**698.70**	**2,329.50**	**28,757.55**
Amhara								
N. Shewa (R3)								
	Gera Midirna Keya	0	24,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	N. Shewa (R3)	**0**	**24,600**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
N. Wello								
	Bugna	8,200	5,000	246.00	25.84	7.38	24.60	303.82
	Dawunt Delanta	13,000	9,000	390.00	40.96	11.70	39.00	481.66
	Gidan	7,600	3,000	228.00	23.94	6.84	22.80	281.58
	Guba Lafto	5,000	6,000	375.00	39.40	11.25	37.50	463.15
	Habru	14,800	8,000	1,066.50	111.98	31.95	106.65	1,317.08

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	Woreda	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
		Needindg Assistance	Needing Close Monitor	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
	Kobo	22,000	8,000	1,650.00	173.25	49.50	165.00	2,037.75
	Meket	8,300	17,000	249.00	26.14	7.46	24.90	307.50
Total for	N. Wello	**78,900**	**56,000**	**4,204.50**	**441.51**	**126.08**	**420.45**	**5,192.54**
Oromiya								
	Bati	0	12,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dawa Chefa	0	7,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Oromiya	**0**	**19,000**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
S. Gonder								
	Ebenat	13,300	0	798.00	83.80	23.92	79.80	985.52
Total for	S. Gonder	**13,300**	**0**	**798.00**	**83.80**	**23.92**	**79.80**	**985.52**
S. Wello								
	Albuko	1,000	8,900	30.00	3.16	0.90	3.00	37.06
	Ambasel	2,000	4,200	60.00	6.30	1.80	6.00	74.10
	Dessie Zuria	4,000	12,000	120.00	12.60	3.60	12.00	148.20
	Kalu	4,150	26,400	124.50	13.08	3.74	12.46	153.78
	Mekdela	8,000	3,300	240.00	25.20	7.20	24.00	296.40
	Sayint	22,800	18,800	873.00	74.36	26.19	87.30	1,060.85
	Tenta	3,660	7,500	109.80	11.52	3.30	10.98	135.60
	Werebabu	4,000	21,500	300.00	31.50	9.00	30.00	370.50
Total for	S. Wello	**49,610**	**102,600**	**1,857.30**	**177.72**	**55.73**	**185.74**	**2,276.49**
W. Hamra								
	Dehana	10,400	0	624.00	65.52	18.72	62.40	770.64
	Zikuala	2,700	0	162.00	17.00	4.84	16.20	200.04
Total for	W. Hamra	**13,100**	**0**	**786.00**	**82.52**	**23.56**	**78.60**	**970.68**
Total for	Amhara	**154,910**	**202,200**	**7,645.80**	**785.55**	**229.29**	**764.59**	**9,425.23**
Dire Dawa								
Dire Dawa								
	Gurgura	38,454	15,000	1,153.62	121.14	34.60	115.36	1,424.72
Total for	Dire Dawa	**38,454**	**15,000**	**1,153.62**	**121.14**	**34.60**	**115.36**	**1,424.72**
Total for	Dire Dawa	**38,454**	**15,000**	**1,153.62**	**121.14**	**34.60**	**115.36**	**1,424.72**
Gambella								
Annwa								
	Allweroopen	10,000	0	300.00	0.00	9.00	30.00	339.00
	Gillo	10,500	0	315.00	0.00	9.44	31.50	355.94
Total for	Annwa	**20,500**	**0**	**615.00**	**0.00**	**18.44**	**61.50**	**694.94**
Zone 1								
	Gambela	3,000	0	90.00	0.00	2.70	9.00	101.70
Total for	Zone 1	**3,000**	**0**	**90.00**	**0.00**	**2.70**	**9.00**	**101.70**
Zone 3								
	Akobo	11,000	0	330.00	0.00	9.90	33.00	372.90
	Jikawo	8,500	0	255.00	0.00	7.64	25.50	288.14
Total for	Zone 3	**19,500**	**0**	**585.00**	**0.00**	**17.54**	**58.50**	**661.04**
Total for	Gambella	**43,000**	**0**	**1,290.00**	**0.00**	**38.68**	**129.00**	**1,457.68**
Oromiva								
Arsi								
	Amigna	0	2,450	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Diksis	18,400	5,000	1,380.00	144.90	41.40	138.00	1,704.30
	Dodotana Sire	5,700	0	256.50	26.94	7.68	25.65	316.77
	Gololcha	0	4,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hitosa	6,500	0	352.50	37.02	10.56	35.25	435.33
	Jeju	10,200	3,500	459.00	48.21	13.77	45.90	566.88

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	Woreda	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
		Needindg Assistance	Needing Close Monitor	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
	Lode Hitisa	0	400	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Merti	0	4,900	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Munessa	8,842	5,000	565.02	59.30	16.91	56.49	697.72
	Robe	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Seru	0	1,340	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sude	0	12,700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ziway Gugda	5,380	0	403.50	42.35	12.10	40.35	498.30
Total for	Arsi	**55,022**	**42,790**	**3,416.52**	**358.72**	**102.42**	**341.64**	**4,219.30**
Bale								
	Agarfa	2,700	0	202.50	21.25	6.05	20.25	250.05
	Beltu	0	6,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Berbere	0	3,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dawe Serara	41,400	5,900	1,863.00	0.00	55.89	186.30	2,105.19
	Gasera	9,540	0	449.10	47.14	13.45	44.91	554.60
	Ginir	3,100	1,800	232.50	24.40	6.95	23.25	287.10
	Goro	6,700	2,800	402.00	42.20	12.04	40.20	496.44
	Legehida	6,290	0	94.35	9.91	2.83	9.44	116.53
	Meda Welabu	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mennana Arena	16,821	1,500	562.82	59.11	16.86	56.28	695.07
	Rayitu	11,680	11,000	175.20	18.40	5.26	17.52	216.38
	Seweyna	0	6,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Bale	**98,231**	**41,500**	**3,981.47**	**222.41**	**119.33**	**398.15**	**4,721.36**
Borena								
	Dire	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gelana	0	2,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hagere Mariam	0	12,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Yabelo	0	22,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Borena	**0**	**46,500**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
E. Harerge								
	Babile	28,055	5,000	841.66	88.38	25.24	84.16	1,039.44
	Bedeno	64,970	18,000	2,999.10	314.92	89.98	299.92	3,703.92
	Chenaksen	40,000	0	1,800.00	0.00	54.00	180.00	2,034.00
	Deder	13,401	27,000	711.04	74.64	21.32	71.10	878.10
	Fedis	50,794	15,000	1,523.84	118.74	45.72	152.38	1,840.68
	Girawa	46,397	23,500	1,580.92	165.98	47.40	158.10	1,952.40
	Golo Oda	16,850	6,000	505.50	53.08	15.16	50.56	624.30
	Goro Gutu	36,142	23,500	1,478.46	152.86	44.34	147.87	1,823.53
	Gursum	29,048	10,000	871.44	91.50	26.14	87.14	1,076.22
	Haro Maya	75,320	15,000	2,859.60	300.26	85.78	285.96	3,531.60
	Jarso	10,089	7,100	509.68	53.52	15.28	50.96	629.44
	Kersa	46,355	5,000	1,609.66	169.02	48.26	160.96	1,987.90
	Kombolcha	14,430	0	432.90	45.46	12.98	43.30	534.64
	Kurfa Chele	32,417	8,600	1,293.52	135.82	38.78	129.36	1,597.48
	Malka Balo	18,574	10,000	1,037.22	108.90	31.12	103.72	1,280.96
	Meta	87,880	15,300	3,506.40	368.20	105.18	350.64	4,330.42
	Meyu	61,460	10,000	1,843.80	193.58	55.32	184.40	2,277.10
Total for	E. Harerge	**672,182**	**199,000**	**25,404.74**	**2,434.86**	**762**	**2,540.53**	**31,142.13**
E. Shewa								
	Adama	8,305	8,600	343.66	36.09	10.28	34.37	424.40

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	Adami Tulu Jido	3,650	7,400	109.50	11.50	3.28	10.96	135.24
	Arsi Negele	24,250	8,100	727.52	76.38	21.84	72.76	898.50
	Boset	7,800	21,300	585.00	61.45	17.55	58.50	722.50
	Fentale	11,618	30,817	348.54	36.60	10.46	34.86	430.46
	Shashemene	20,768	6,200	623.04	65.42	18.70	62.32	769.48
	Siraro	14,640	20,000	898.20	94.33	26.95	89.82	1,109.30
Total for	E. Shewa	**91,031**	**102,417**	**3,635.46**	**381.77**	**109.06**	**363.59**	**4,489.88**
Guji								
	Liben	60,030	10,000	1,785.45	187.46	53.55	178.55	2,205.01
	Odo Shakiso	0	8,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Wadera	0	2,845	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Guji	**60,030**	**20,845**	**1,785.45**	**187.46**	**53.55**	**178.55**	**2,205.01**
W. Haraerge								
	Anchar	4,611	13,000	207.51	21.78	6.21	20.76	256.26
	Boke	16,404	5,000	738.18	77.52	22.14	73.83	911.67
	Chiro	106,058	22,700	4,085.95	429.02	122.56	408.60	5,046.13
	Darolebu	18,598	15,800	836.91	87.87	25.08	83.70	1,033.56
	Doba	34,545	7,000	1,295.89	136.07	38.89	129.57	1,600.42
	Goba Koricha	13,704	5,000	616.68	64.74	18.51	61.68	761.61
	Habro	43,092	7,700	1,939.14	203.61	58.17	193.92	2,394.84
	Kuni	4,261	11,600	191.76	20.13	5.73	19.17	236.79
	Mesela	23,740	16,800	1,068.30	112.17	32.04	106.83	1,319.34
	Mieso	93,822	17,300	4,236.93	444.71	127.11	423.71	5,232.66
	Tulo	20,640	11,700	928.80	97.53	27.87	92.88	1,147.08
Total for	W. Haraerge	**406,457**	**150,900**	**16,372.58**	**1,719.14**	**491.1**	**1,637.32**	**20,220.14**
Total for	Oromiya	**1,355,971**	**586,652**	**54,369.69**	**5,280.57**	**1,630.67**	**5,437.11**	**66,718.04**
SNNPR								
Alaba SW								
	Alaba	3,970	0	81.60	8.58	2.44	8.17	100.79
Total for	Alaba SW	**3,970**	**0**	**81.60**	**8.58**	**2.44**	**8.17**	**100.79**
Amaro SW								
	Amaro	8,000	0	360.00	37.80	10.80	36.00	444.60
Total for	Amaro SW	**8,000**	**0**	**360.00**	**37.80**	**10.80**	**36.00**	**444.60**
Dawro								
	Loma Bosa	3,300	4,500	247.50	0.00	7.40	24.75	279.65
	Mareka Gena	4,500	0	270.00	28.36	8.08	27.00	333.44
Total for	Dawro	**7,800**	**4,500**	**517.50**	**28.36**	**15.48**	**51.75**	**613.09**
Gamo Gofa								
	Arba Minch Zuria	3,900	2,300	292.50	30.70	8.75	29.25	361.20
	Bonke	0	1,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Boreda	4,800	3,000	288.00	30.24	8.64	28.80	355.68
	Chencha	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Daramalo	0	4,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dita	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gofa Zuria	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kemba	19,706	12,000	487.59	51.20	14.63	48.76	602.18
	Kucha	6,700	8,000	402.00	42.20	12.04	40.20	496.44
	Mirab Abaya	5,800	9,000	348.00	36.56	10.44	34.80	429.80
	Ubadebretsehay	0	3,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Zala	0	3,900	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Total for	Gamo Gofa	**40,906**	**56,000**	**1,818.09**	**190.90**	**54.50**	**181.81**	**2,245.30**
Gedeo								
	Kochere	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Wenago	3,900	6,300	234.00	24.56	7.00	23.40	288.96
	Yirgachefe	1,300	3,000	97.50	10.25	2.90	9.75	120.40
Total for	Gedeo	**5,200**	**19,300**	**331.50**	**34.81**	**9.90**	**33.15**	**409.36**
Gurage								
	Mareko	9,450	3,500	283.50	29.76	8.50	28.36	350.12
	Meskana	9,920	7,400	148.80	15.62	4.46	14.88	183.76
Total for	Gurage	**19,370**	**10,900**	**432.30**	**45.38**	**12.96**	**43.24**	**533.88**
Hadiya								
	Duna	4,725	3,000	283.52	29.76	8.52	28.36	350.16
	Gibe	2,583	3,000	116.25	12.21	3.48	11.61	143.55
	Limu	5,040	2,500	226.80	23.82	6.81	22.68	280.11
	Misha	5,040	2,500	226.80	23.82	6.81	22.68	280.11
	Soro	6,300	3,000	283.50	29.76	8.49	28.35	350.10
Total for	Hadiya	**23,688**	**14,000**	**1,136.87**	**119.37**	**34.11**	**113.68**	**1,404.03**
Konso SW								
	Konso	12,000	0	180.00	18.90	5.40	18.00	222.30
Total for	Konso SW	**12,000**	**0**	**180.00**	**18.90**	**5.40**	**18.00**	**222.30**
KT								
	Angacha	7,300	7,300	438.00	0.00	13.12	43.80	494.92
	Kacha Bira	0	5,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kedida Gamela	20,000	0	1,200.00	0.00	36.00	120.00	1,356.00
	Omo Sheleko	0	16,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	KT	**27,300**	**28,300**	**1,638.00**	**0.00**	**49.12**	**163.80**	**1,850.92**
Sidama								
	Aleta Wendo	2,600	4,000	156.00	16.40	4.68	15.60	192.68
	Awasa	12,700	5,000	952.50	100.00	28.55	95.25	1,176.30
	Bensa	2,700	0	162.00	17.00	4.84	16.20	200.04
	Boricha	27,200	0	2,040.00	214.20	61.20	204.00	2,519.40
	Dale	16,400	0	1,230.00	129.15	36.90	123.00	1,519.05
	Dara	3,800	0	228.00	23.96	6.84	22.80	281.60
	Hulla	5,000	0	375.00	39.40	11.25	37.50	463.15
	Shebedino	14,100	0	1,057.50	111.05	31.70	105.75	1,306.00
Total for	Sidama	**84,500**	**9,000**	**6,201.00**	**651.16**	**185.96**	**620.10**	**7,658.22**
Silte								
	Azernet	756	0	22.68	2.38	0.68	2.26	28.00
	Dalocha	6,930	13,300	103.95	10.91	3.12	10.40	128.38
	Lanfero	7,560	12,600	226.80	23.82	6.80	22.68	280.10
	Sankura	5,985	13,300	179.56	18.86	5.38	17.96	221.76
	Selti	7,245	22,200	217.36	22.82	6.52	21.74	268.44
Total for	Silte	**28,476**	**61,400**	**750.35**	**78.79**	**22.50**	**75.04**	**926.68**
Welayita								
	Boloso Sore	13,200	4,000	594.00	62.37	17.82	59.40	733.59
	Damot Gale	5,500	5,000	247.50	25.98	7.41	24.75	305.64
	Damot Weyde	7,000	5,000	315.00	33.09	9.45	31.50	389.04
	Humbo	7,400	6,000	333.00	34.98	9.99	33.30	411.27
	Kindo Koysha	0	3,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ofa	1,300	3,000	58.50	6.15	1.74	5.85	72.24
	Sodo Zuria	3,500	4,000	157.50	16.53	4.71	15.75	194.49

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		Needindg Assistance	Needing Close Monitor	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
Total for	Welayita	**37,900**	**30,000**	**1,705.50**	**179.10**	**51.12**	**170.55**	**2,106.27**
Total for	SNNPR	**299,110**	**233,400**	**15,152.71**	**1,393.15**	**454.29**	**1,515.29**	**18,515.44**
Somali								
Afder								
	Bare	0	20,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Chereti	0	21,100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dolobay	0	32,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Elkere	0	22,100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Goro Baqaqsa	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Guradamole	9,500	21,700	427.50	44.88	12.81	42.75	527.94
	Hargele	0	20,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Medawolabu	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	West Imi	35,300	9,000	2,017.50	211.84	60.50	201.75	2,491.59
Total for	Afder	**44,800**	**166,700**	**2,445.00**	**256.72**	**73.31**	**244.50**	**3,019.53**
Degehabur								
	Aware	45,000	8,000	3,375.00	354.40	101.25	337.50	4,168.15
	Degehabur	0	68,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Degehamedo	0	34,700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Misrak Gashamo	35,000	7,000	2,625.00	275.65	78.75	262.50	3,241.90
Total for	Degehabur	**80,000**	**118,000**	**6,000.00**	**630.05**	**180.00**	**600.00**	**7,410.05**
Fik								
	Dihun	30,400	4,000	2,280.00	239.40	68.40	228.00	2,815.80
	Fik	70,000	8,600	5,250.00	551.25	157.50	525.00	6,483.75
	Gerbo	35,200	5,700	2,640.00	277.20	79.20	264.00	3,260.40
	Hamero	40,000	8,000	3,000.00	315.00	90.00	300.00	3,705.00
	Lagahida	0	28,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Meyumuluka	0	10,030	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Segeg	26,200	6,500	1,965.00	206.35	58.95	196.50	2,426.80
	Selahad	30,000	9,300	2,250.00	236.25	67.50	225.00	2,778.75
Total for	Fik	**231,800**	**80,330**	**17,385.00**	**1,825.45**	**521.55**	**1,738.50**	**21,470.50**
Gode								
	Adadle	0	10,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Denan	0	15,100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	East Imi	22,000	9,000	1,650.00	173.25	49.50	165.00	2,037.75
	Ferfer	0	9,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gode	10,000	42,000	450.00	47.25	13.50	45.00	555.75
	Kelafo	0	23,400	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mustahil	0	15,700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Gode	**32,000**	**124,400**	**2,100.00**	**220.50**	**63.00**	**210.00**	**2,593.50**
Jijiga								
	Awbere	0	32,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Babile	0	21,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Gursum	0	14,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hareshen	0	12,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Jijiga	6,000	42,000	270.00	0.00	8.10	27.00	305.10
	Kebribeyah	0	39,400	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Jijiga	**6,000**	**160,400**	**270.00**	**0.00**	**8.10**	**27.00**	**305.10**
Korahe								
	Debeweyin	0	30,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Kebridehar	0	46,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement in 2005 By Woreda

From August -to- Decmber 2005 Total Appeal

	Woreda	Population		Food Requirement in MT				
		Needindg Assistance	Needing Close Monitor	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
	Shekosh	0	6,200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Shilabo	0	23,700	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Korahe	**0**	**107,000**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Liben								
	Hudet	0	30,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Moyale	40,000	40,000	3,000.00	315.00	90.00	300.00	3,705.00
Total for	Liben	**40,000**	**70,000**	**3,000.00**	**315.00**	**90.00**	**300.00**	**3,705.00**
Shinile								
	Afdem	0	28,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Ayisha	0	23,600	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dembel	0	30,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Erer	0	33,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Miesso	0	18,900	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Shinile	13,000	57,300	780.00	81.92	23.40	78.00	963.32
Total for	Shinile	**13,000**	**192,100**	**780.00**	**81.92**	**23.40**	**78.00**	**963.32**
Warder								
	Boh	0	36,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Danot	0	26,800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Geladin	0	47,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Warder	0	44,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total for	Warder	**0**	**154,600**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total for	Somali	**447,600**	**1,173,530**	**31,980.00**	**3,329.64**	**959.36**	**3,198.00**	**39,467.00**
Tigray								
C. Tigray								
	Abergele	35,532	0	1,598.97	167.91	47.97	159.90	1,974.75
	Adwa	20,108	0	904.86	95.01	27.15	90.48	1,117.50
	Degua Temben	13,128	0	590.76	62.04	17.73	59.07	729.60
	Enticho	50,669	0	2,280.12	239.40	68.40	228.00	2,815.92
	Kola Temben	22,540	0	1,014.30	106.50	30.42	101.43	1,252.65
	Laelay Maychew	3,069	0	138.12	14.49	4.14	13.80	170.55
	Mereb Lehe	38,974	0	1,753.83	184.14	52.62	175.38	2,165.97
	Naeder Adet	11,374	0	511.83	53.73	15.36	51.18	632.10
	Werie Lehe	49,694	0	2,236.23	234.81	67.08	223.62	2,761.74
Total for	C. Tigray	**245,088**	**0**	**11,029.02**	**1,158.03**	**330.87**	**1,102.86**	**13,620.78**
E. Tigray								
	Atsbi Wenberta	37,381	0	1,682.16	176.64	50.46	168.21	2,077.47
	Erob	2,788	0	125.46	13.17	3.75	12.54	154.92
	Ganta Afeshum	33,675	0	1,515.39	159.12	45.45	151.53	1,871.49
	Gulomahda	38,468	0	1,731.06	181.77	51.93	173.10	2,137.86
	Hawzen	46,622	0	2,097.99	220.29	62.94	209.79	2,591.01
	Saesi Tsaedaemba	24,616	0	1,107.72	116.31	33.24	110.76	1,368.03
	Wukro	11,860	0	533.70	56.04	16.02	53.37	659.13
Total for	E. Tigray	**195,410**	**0**	**8,793.48**	**923.34**	**263.79**	**879.30**	**10,859.91**
S. Tigray								
	Alaje	10,796	2,000	485.82	51.00	14.58	48.57	599.97
	Alamata	18,555	0	556.66	58.44	16.70	55.66	687.46
	Endamehoni	3,732	0	167.94	17.64	5.04	16.80	207.42
	Enderta	48,933	0	2,202.00	231.21	66.06	220.20	2,719.47
	Hintalo Wajirat	50,484	2,000	2,271.78	238.53	68.16	227.19	2,805.66
	Raya Azebo	51,754	0	2,328.93	244.53	69.87	232.89	2,876.22

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission

Affected Population and Food Aid Requirement in 2005 By Woreda

From August -to- Decmber 2005 Total Appeal

Woreda		Population		Food Requirement in MT				
		Needindg Assistance	Needing Close Monitor	Grain	Blended Food	Oil	Pulses	Total
	Samre	39,434	0	1,774.53	186.33	53.25	177.45	2,191.56
Total for	S. Tigray	**223,688**	**4,000**	**9,787.66**	**1,027.68**	**293.66**	**978.76**	**12,087.76**
W. Tigray								
	Laelay Adiyabo	17,716	0	797.22	83.70	23.91	79.71	984.54
	Medebay Zana	5,700	0	256.50	26.94	7.68	25.65	316.77
	Tahtay Adiyabo	0	16,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Tahtay Koraro	6,645	0	299.04	31.41	8.97	29.91	369.33
	Tsilemti	8,966	0	403.47	42.36	12.09	40.35	498.27
Total for	W. Tigray	**39,027**	**16,000**	**1,756.23**	**184.41**	**52.65**	**175.62**	**2,168.91**
Total for	Tigray	**703,213**	**20,000**	**31,366.39**	**3,293.46**	**940.97**	**3,136.54**	**38,737.36**
Grand Total:		**3,352,858**	**2,493,282**	**166,253.21**	**16,637.86**	**4,986.56**	**16,625.39**	**204,503.02**