Harvest Prospects and Food Security: Harvesting and threshing of Meher crops have been completed in most parts of the country. The CFSAM phase 1 report of January 2009 forecasted that cereal and pulse production from the meher 2008 season at 17.44 million tonnes, about 10 percent above the previous year’s post-harvest estimates. This is the fifth consecutive good meher production. Despite the CFSAM estimate of a cereal deficit of 316,000 mt. However, food insecurity at household exists and the Government led multi agency needs assessment estimated that 4.9 million people are in need of emergency assistance up and above the 7.5 million people that benefit from the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).

Regional Summary

Overview/Highlights

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Land preparation for the Belg crops (February to June) in the Belg growing areas that include the high and midlands of Dawuro, Sidama and Gedeo zones of SNNPR; the eastern part that include North Shewa and North Wollo of Amhara region; Raya Azebo, Alamata, and Enda Mokoni woredas of Tigray region; highlands of Bale and lowlands of West Arsi zones of Oromiya region. In Somali region, farmers in Jijiga zone, particularly Jijiga, Awbare and Gursum woredas were harvesting and threshing meher crops that are reported to have performed poorly.

Malnutrition: Acute malnutrition rates have continued to decline country-wide attributed mainly to improved food access from the new harvest as well as the impact of interventions of the various food security programs. However, cases of high malnourished continue to be reported in the southern zones of Somali region that include Salahad, East Imey and Warder woredas; in SNNPR including: Dilla Zuria, Wonago, Kochore, Bule, and Yirgachefe woredas of Gedio zone; and in Oromiya region, in Agarfa woreda in Bale zone; and Liben and Gorodola woredas of Guji zone. Human health remains relatively stable across the country except isolated incidences of measles, acute watery diarrhoea and malaria.

Livestock, water and pasture: In general, water and pasture availability for livestock, and livestock physical performance was normal except in most of the drought affected woredas of the country. However, critical shortage of water for human consumption and poor availability of feed and water for livestock were reported in most drought affected areas of Somali, Tigray and Amhara regions. Among the worst affected are: northern parts of Zone 1 and most parts of Zone 2 of Afar region; three kebeles of Sasie Tseda Emba woreda, six kebeles Hintalo Wajirat woreda, five kebeles of Tanqua Abergelle and in four PA of Atushi-Wonberta of Tigray region; most lowland woredas of Bale and Guji zone of Oromiya region; and Telemt woreda in North Gonder zone, Ziquala woreda in Wag Hamra zone of Amhara region.

Markets: Since the start of the new harvest in October, prices of cereals have continued decreasing as supply to the markets increased, food aid distribution and the urban market stabilization programme continued. However, the January 2009 prices for most cereals remain higher than for same period in 2007 and 2008. Increase in the price of cereals have been observed in some markets in some regions, for example, in many areas of SNNPR and parts of Amhara, Oromiya and northern Somali regions, the prices of food grains started to increase as early as December 2008. This may be an early indication of abnormal market conditions in the months to come.
1.1. Weather Related

- The heavy rainfall received in the third week of January 2009 resulted in the overflow of Kurtu river into Ataye town of Efrata Gidim woreda in North Shewa leading to 30 houses damaged and 30 households (117 people) displaced.
- The livestock that migrated from Telemt woreda of North Gonder and Ziquala woreda of Wag Hamra zones in Amhara region to the neighboring woredas have not yet returned as pasture has not revived.

1.2. Refugee and Conflict

- An ethnic conflict that occurred around end of October 2008 between Cheing-Chaany and Chieng-Nyajaani sub-clan in Jikawo woreda in Gambella region resulted in death, displacement and robbing of both private and public properties. According to regional DMFSS report, two people died; three were wounded; 2,266 households were displaced; and 447 cattle and 675 sheep were owned by Cheing-Chaany were looted. In addition, teaching materials of two schools and medical equipment of two clinics were robbed resulting in disruption of service in the affected institutions.
- Due to a renewed conflict between Burji and Guji Oromos in SNNPR, two people were killed and three others were seriously injured.
- The sporadic clan conflict between Geri and Borena has erupted in Arero woreda and in Wuchale kebele and Borebere kebele of Dhas woreda. The conflict was reported to have caused by competition over resource (water and pasture). The incident has induced loss of lives and community displacement which has not yet been properly quantified. However, preliminary field reports indicate that, 11 schools are closed in Moyale woreda taking out an estimated 2,955 students and 15 schools in Arero. According to the rapid assessment team by WFP, OCHA and UNICEF, the number of displaced people currently stands at 69,000 of which only 27,258 obtained one month relief ration at Moyale town.
- The clan fighting between the Issa and Hawiye clans in Afadem and Meiso woredas of Shinile zone, that caused the deaths of around 50 people, was brought under control after intervention of the Regional president.
- Reports continue to be received of new influx of refugees from Somalia towards the Ethiopian border of Doloado. According to WFP team in Doloado, 359 people (95 HHs) of asylum seekers arrived at the Dolo Reception Centre from 17-19 February 2009. Measles outbreak has been reported in Bare woreda and is suspected to be associated with the refugee influx.

2. Livestock water and pasture conditions

- In general, water, pasture and livestock condition is good in most parts of the country except some areas of the Somali region that is currently in the dry season, some areas of Borena and eastern parts of Tigray region.
- In Somali region, due to un-seasonal rain that were received from the mid to late January 2009, water and pasture has improved in most parts of Aysahia and Dambal woredas of Shinile zone and in parts of Kebribeyah and Harshin woredas of Jijiga zone. However, following the current dry season and poor performance of last rain season water shortage were critical in some parts of Harshin and Kabribeyah woredas of Jijiga zone; in Udi, Higlo, Harsog and Todob kebeles of Adadle woreda and in Gudis kebele of East Imey woreda of Gode zone. Livestock physical condition is reported to be good in Hargele, Charati and Bare woredas of Bare zone. However, milk and other products are very scarce in towns due to lack of calving with milk prices going as high as Birr11 in Bare and Birr 8 in Hargele. In Sagag woreda of Fik zone, the local administration has requested urgent water tanker from the Regional government as acute water stress was observed in Barkomal, Cebla’ad, Lantader, Alifan’ad, Yahob, Hensarar and Cidadow kebeles of Sagag woreda.
- Water and pasture availability for livestock, and livestock physical performance was normal in most of Tigray region, except in the drought affected woredas in the east. A critical shortage of water for human consumption, poor availability of feed and water for livestock was reported in three kebeles of Sasie Tseda Emba woreda; six kebeles Hintalo Wajirat woreda; five kebeles of Tanqua Abergelle (Seye, F/Hiwot, Gurara, Simret and Teklewini); and in four PA of Atsbi-Wonterta (Felegeweni, Kelifa, Haresew, Kalamin, Kushet Asoit). A report from the field indicated that people travelled 6-8hours a day round trip to fetch water. The available water sources such as pond, rivers and spring are drying up and the situation is likely to worsen unless Belg rains are received soon.
- In most Oromiya region, the Belg rains received in January 2009 have improved water availability in the highland and midland areas of East Hararghe, West Hararghe of Oromiya region; Dire Dawa; and Harar regions. However, lowland areas of Oda Bultum (Kuni) and Bokie woredas in West Hararghe, Meyumukie, Chinaksen and Babilie woredas in East Hararghe are reporting high water problem. In lowland areas, ponds have dried up. Also in the lowland woredas of Bale zone, availability of water for livestock and human consumption is a problem. Serious water shortage and weak physical performance of livestock was observed in most lowland woredas of Bale zone that include Dawekachen, Daweserar, Rayitu, Delomena, and Medawelabo. Emergency water rationing is going on in four woredas of Bale zone such as Dawe Sarar Dawe Kachen, Delo Mena, and Rayitu. Similarly, the water shortages have extended to Savena and Medawelabo woredas of Bale zone that may require additional emergency water rationing.
- In Amhara region, availability of water, pasture and crop residue has improved the body condition of livestock in most parts of the region except Telent woreda of north Gonder and Ziquala woreda of Wag Hamra zone where the out migrated livestock have not yet returned due to poor condition of pasture.
- The access to both pasture and water in most parts of Afar region remains normal largely due to the untimely rainfall last November 2008. The current showers in some areas in the southern parts of the region may also help regenerate browse. However, if the Sugum (Belg) rains are not received, the situation could deteriorate in the usual moisture deficit northern parts of Zone 1 and most parts of Zone 2.
- In Gambella region, availability of water and pasture is normal, with the exception of water problem in four PAs of Lare woreda and pasture access problem due to ethnic conflict in six PAs of Jikawo woreda.
- In Boricha woreda of Sidama zone in SNNPR, an unknown disease killed three cattle. In ten kebeles of Burji Special woreda, 335 small ruminants died from Contiguities Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCP) outbreak.
3. Current Agricultural activities and Meher harvest prospects

- The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) phase 1 report released in January 2009, estimated the meher harvest at 17.44 million mt, a 10% increase from last year. The 2008 harvest is one of the best harvests in five consecutive good seasons. However, there have been questions on the reliability of the information within the country given the impact of unseasonable rains in some parts of the country, the impact of the poor Belg rains, the shortage of seed reported in some areas and the poor crop performance mainly in the eastern parts of the country. With total domestic availability of cereals and pulses in 2009 estimated at 18.25 million tones considering the Belg harvest, and an estimated total cereal and pulse utilization of about 18.57 million tonnes, Ethiopia needs to import about 316,000 tonnes for 2009. This deficit would be filled given that the Government imported 220,000 mt that started arriving in January 2009 to repay loans borrowed from the Food Security Reserve and for urban market stabilization programme and the plan to import an additional 300,000 mt of wheat. However, this does not entail household food security as access remains an issue in some of the affected areas in Oromiya, Tigray, Amhara, SNPP, Afar and Somali regions, and an estimated 4.9 million people are in need of emergency assistance up and above the 7.5 million people that were helped through the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP).

- With the Meher harvest for most crops almost complete, the major agricultural activities include threshing of crops, followed by land preparation and planting of crops in the Belg producing areas of Tigray, Amhara, SNPP and Oromiya regions. For an example in SNPPR, some farmers in most of the dega (Belg) areas of Dawro zone have planted crops such as maize that is suffering from moisture stress due to prolonged dry spells. Farmers in areas such as Gurage, Silite, Konso and Derashe, zones of SNPR are planting Irish potato, whilst in Shebedino; some farmers have started planting maize around their homestead with expectation of more rains. In Kucha, Demba Gofa, Oyda and Daramalo woredas, which are mainly sweet potato and other root crops growing areas, the crops are doing well with majority of crop at maturity and harvesting stages.

- Following the onset of Belg rainfall in Amhara region, farmers in the eastern parts that include North Shewa and North Wollo are preparing their lands for Belg planting. In North Wollo, for in stance, out of the 42,964 hectares planned for Belg crops, at least 35,392 hectares were prepared of which 1,740 hectares had been planted in January 2009. However, inadequate rainfall and shortage of seeds was reported to be a problem in the “Belg” producing areas of Amhara region. To alleviate seed shortages, Concern-Ethiopia distributed potato, wheat, and barley seeds to needy households in Worebabo, Dessie Zuria and Ambassel woredas of South Wollo zone.

- Most of Tigray region does not produce Belg crops except for woredas such as Raya Azebo, Alamata, and Enda Mokoni where land preparation was underway.

- In the highlands of Oromiya region that include Bale, Arsi, East Wollega and West Shewa zone harvesting of Meher crops was affected by the recent unusual rains. However, in some highland of Bale and lowlands of West Arsi zones, land preparation was underway for the upcoming Belg and long cycle crops.

- In Somali region, most of the region is in the dry season until March 2009, hence farmers in areas such as Jijiga, Aawbare and Gursum woredas have been harvesting and threshing Meher crops. Flood water have receded in most flood affected areas of Kalafo and Mustahil woreda of Goda zone, hence farmers have planted crops but the performance is reported to be poor due to a combination of the impact of salty water and pests that affected crops at the germinating stage, such that poor harvests are expected.

4. Forecast of the 2009 Belg rains

- A forecast by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA) issued in February 2009, indicated that based on the global, regional and local pre-seasonal indicators as well as their dynamical/statistical predictions; a normal Belg rainfall season is expected in 2009. The rains would be wetter than the last year Belg season, which was a more than a month late for some areas and a complete failure for the northern Belg dependent areas. The forecast indicate that Normal onset and cessation of Belg season is expected with an enhanced probabilities for normal to above normal rainfall amounts over the major Belg rain benefited southern and southeastern regions of Ethiopia. Better rain performance is predicted particularly during the major rainy months.

- The rains received in January raised falls anticipation of the start of the Belg season, however, light rains continued to be received in some parts of the Belg growing areas of East and West Hararghe, Harar and Dire Dawa; lowland areas including the southern pastoral and agro-pastoral parts of the Oromiya region.

- Unseasonable rains were received in some parts of the Somali region in the later half of January 2009. Areas that received light to medium showers include parts of Jijiga, Ayshaa, Kebrribayah, Harshin, Aware, Dagehabur, Fik and Sagag. The showers which were mostly received were often erratic and poorly distributed but temporarily improved water availability in some areas.
5. Health and Nutrition

- Generally nutrition condition as well human health situation remained generally stable across the country and there have been no reports of major human health disease outbreaks in January 2009. This is attributed to different nutritional intervention of supplementary food, commencement of new harvest, farmers benefited from increased livestock prices and milk production from improved water and pastures in the pastoral areas. However, cases of malnutrition were reported in some areas of Somali, SNNP and Oromiya regions.

- Nutrition levels for the under five children in most of SNNPR was reported to be relatively good. However, according to information from MSF and Disaster Management Gedeo zonal office, malnutrition is still prevailing in five woredas of the zone; namely Dilla Zuria, Wonago, Kochere, Bule, and Yirgachefe woredas. For an example, MSF running a nutritional project in the five woredas of Gedeo zone have reported about 1,469 severely malnourished and 3,280 moderately malnourished children in Outreach Therapeutic Centers (OTPs) and 50 children in Stabilization Centers (SCs) in the month of December 2008. Increased cases of malnutrition were observed by WFP field missions in Mareka woreda of Dawro zone, Tembaro, Hadero, Kacha Birra and Mirab Abaya woredas, although not confirmed either by rapid assessment or standard nutrition survey. In Boricha woreda of Sidama zone, measles outbreak was reported in ten kebeles. In Konso, Burji and Shebedino woredas, malnourished children are getting treatment in SCs and OTPs. In Konso woreda new admission to SCs are increased from 29 children in November, to 31 in December and reaching 38 in January.

- In most parts of Oromiya region, nutrition condition is normal. However, cases of malnutrition were reported in Agarfa woreda in Bale zone; in Liben woreda of Guji zone; and in Gorodola woreda where 255 severely malnourished children are currently being treated in OTPs. Also measles outbreak was reported in two kebeles of Siraro woreda of West Arsi zone.

- In the Somali region, number of malnourished children has significantly decreased due to continued food distribution and improved milk production due to improved pasture and water conditions. However, malnutrition still exists in some of the villages and main towns. Cases of severe malnutrition has been reported from Bare woreda (19 severe cases), Hargele woreda (two severe cases); and Charati woreda (eight severe cases) in December 2008, and the number has increased to more than 40 severely malnourished cases in January 2009. In Kalafi woreda, the mobile health team reported that malnutrition rates are on the increasing with 18 severe and 202 moderate malnourished children admitted during December 2008, but numbers have increased to 51 severe and 312 moderate being admitted in January 2009, while 29 severe and 129 moderate admitted between 1st and 15th of February 2009. Mobile health teams in Afdem woreda of Shinile zone screened 270 under-five children using MUAC, out of which 36 were found to be severely malnourished while 119 were moderately malnourished. MSFG based in Degehabur during one week in February 2009 screened 529 children and out of which 164 were moderately malnourished and 68 were severely malnourished. Other areas with reports of malnutrition include Salahad woreda with 70 children and 100 malnourished mothers and East Imey woreda with report of 111 severely malnourished children. Gode hospital has also reported 39 severe cases of under-five children and 48 cases of pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Decline in the quality of water due to floods in some kebeles of Mustahil woreda of Gode zone has caused over 22 new suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) with one death reported. New diarrhea outbreak was also reported in southern and eastern parts of Harshin woreda in Jijiga zone, and seven people including five children, have died since the outbreak began three months ago, according to the woreda health bureau.

- In the Somali region, rabies out break was reported in Hargele, Bare and Elkari woredas of Afder zone where the outbreak have claimed lives of 12 people and 152 livestock since December 2008. A recent rapid assessment carried out by NGOs based in Afder and the Government offices indicate that 128 people and 477 livestock were infected by a bite of rabid foxes and dogs. Other places with rabies outbreak include Adadle woreda (14 cases with one death), Gode (four cases), East Imey (one case) and Kalafo (49 cases with seven deaths).

- In Amhara region, nutrition survey in Dessie Zuria woreda shows deterioration of malnutrition in the woreda compared to June 2008 screening. The result, not yet officially released, revealed that the current (December 2009) GAM is 14.4% and SAM 0.9% as compared to the last (June 2008) 12.2% GAM and 0.5% SAM. It was also reported that admission of SFP beneficiaries have increased by 22.9% in Dessie Zuria and 11.1% in Ambasel woreda.

6. Markets and Prices

Prices of main cereals particularly wheat and sorghum have decreased in most regions of the country except in some pocket areas of Oromiya, Amhara, northern Somali and parts of Afar and SNNP regions, following the commencement of the 2008 harvest. Local price show a decrease from 2-25% for wheat; and from 9-15% for sorghum; whilst maize show a slight increase 3-10% in January 2009 compared to December 2008. Compared to the December 2007, the price of maize increased by 105%; wheat by 66.1%; and sorghum by 123.7%. In Somali region, prices of food commodities have continued to increase due to poor production in 2007 and 2008 and limited movement of commercial trucks in Deghabur, Fik, Korahe, and parts of Warder and Gode zones because of the insecurity that continued since June 2007. However, increased availability of food was observed in Denana, Addis, Mustahil and Kelafo of Gode zonal markets due to improved supply from Somalia and impact of relief distributions. Hence, prices of sorghum, maize and other relief food commodities has decreased, similarly prices of livestock have declined after a brief period of improvement linked with the Muslim festival. As livestock conditions decline with the advance of the current dry jilaal season, volume of trade, prices for livestock and milk supplies are likely to be depressed. Number of animals being traded in Deghabur, Fik and Korahe, zonal markets has already decreasing. All these are pointing to the likelihood of reduced access to food and income for the pastoralists. In the other regions, overall prices of livestock were either stable or slightly increasing in the month of January 2009 except in few isolated pockets where livestock body conditions were seriously affected by poor kiremt rains. (For details see Market Watch report).
### Somali:

- Areas that include parts of Jijiga, Ayshaa, Kebribeyah, Harshin, Awano, Dagahbur, Fik and Sagag have received light to medium showers temporarily improved water availability in these areas.
- However, following the current dry season and poor performance of last rainy season, water shortage were critical in Harshin and Kaboribeyah woredas of Jijiga zone; in Udi, Higlo, Harsoq and Todob kebeles of Adadle woreda and in Gudis kebele of East Imey woreda.
- There is no change in crop performance at this time, except farmers in Jijiga Zone, particularly Jijiga, Awbare and Gursum woredas have been busy with harvesting and threshing of meher crops.
- Flood water started to recede in most flood affected areas of Kalafo and Mustahl woreda of Gode zone, consequently some farmers have planted crops but the performance of the planted crops and Gedo zone are yet to be assessed.
- Increased malnutrition and prevalence of measles has been reported in some parts of Somali Region. Areas where increased malnutrition has been reported includes; 70 children and 100 malnourished mothers from kebeles of Saladah woreda; 111 severe malnourished children from East Imey woreda; 39 severe cases of under 5 children and 48 cases of PLW from Gode Hospital.
- Decline in the quality of water due to floods in some kebeles of Mustahl woreda of Gode zone has caused for over 22 new suspected AWD cases with one death
- Stable food price like Maize and Sorghum have slightly decreased compared to last year of this time due to improved relief distributions in Shinile and Jijiga zones. Still, the prices of cereals are high compared to normal year.

### Oromiya:

- Land preparation for Belg planting is underway in Belg growing areas that include highlands of Bale and lowlands of West Arsi
- In East and West Hararghe, Harar and Dire Dawa; lowland areas including the southern pastoral and agro-pastoral parts of the region have also experienced light showers and has replenished their water and pasture conditions.
- In most Oromiya region, except in lowland woredas of Bale zone availability of water for livestock and human consumption is normal
- Serious water shortage and weak physical performance of livestock is observed in most lowland woredas of Bale zone that include Dawekachen, Dawseser, Rayitu, Delomena, and Medawelahub
- In highlands of Bale, Arsi, East Wollega and West Shewa zone harvesting of Meher crops is not finalized and has been affected by the recent unusual rain
- Cases of malnutrition have been reported from Agarfa woreda of Bale zone; Liben and Gorodola woredas of Guji zone. The situation is odd as harvest is just being completed.
- According to rapid nutrition assessment report, a total of 62 cases of malnutrition including 14 oedemas have been identified in Agarfa woreda. The affected Children are treated in Agarfa, Hebano and Sheneka Health Centres. The case is attributable to lack of supplementary diet since the community has only maize.

### SNNPR:

- Two people were killed and three others were seriously injured in a dispute which escalated into a conflict between Burji and Guji Oromos
- Meher crops are already harvested in most areas of the region and the performance was generally good. However, in some highland woredas of Sidama and Gedeo zone; some kebeles of Arorosa, Hulla and Bona woredas, Meher crops were still being harvested.
- Land preparation for Belg is on going in high and midlands of Dawuro, Sidama and Gedeo zones, and this depends on the continuation of the expected light rain
- The condition of belg sweet potato is quite well in Wolayita, Gamo Gofa, Hadiya, Dawro, and Kembata
- Malnutrition cases in most woreda were reported to be relatively good. However, malnutrition is still prevailing in 5 woredas of Gedeo zone; and Mareka woreda of Dawro zone.
- Measles outbreak reported in 10 rural kebeles in Boricha.
- Food prices, e.g. maize, show an increase. In contrast, prices of livestock, coffee and pepper declined substantially.

### Amhara:

- Availability of water and pasture from crop residue has improved the body condition of livestock in most parts of the region except Tellemt Woreda of north Gonder and Ziquala Woreda of Wag Hamra zone were the out migrated livestock hare not yet returned due to poor condition of pasture
- Due to incidences of CCPP and unknown diseases cattle and goats in East and West Belesa woredas of N/Gonder zone were affected.
- Harvesting and threshing of Meher crops are now almost finalized in most parts of the region.
- Following the onset of Belg precipitation, farmers in the eastern part that include North Shewa and North Wollo are preparing their lands for belg planting. In North Wollo, for in stance, out of the 42,964 hectares planned for belg, 35,992 hectares have been already prepared, out of which 1,740 hectares have been planted. Planting will continue in Feb depending on the continuity of the rainfall.
- Overall harvest and food security prospect in most of the region is expected to be good.

### Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella:

- Due to ethnic conflict, 1490 HHs were displaced and their food stocks and livestock was looted in one PA of Jikawo Woreda in Gambella.
- There are reports of food insecurity deteriorating in five Woredas of Benshangul Gumuz and a team has deployed to undertake nutrition survey.
- No human health to the level of epidemic and malnutrition of children and mothers is reported to be normal
- The physical condition of livestock is normal, and no reports of livestock diseases to the level of epidemic
- Availability of water and pasture is normal except water problem in 4 PAs of Lare Woreda, and pasture problem in 6 PAs of Jikawo woreda.
- Supplementary feeding food distribution has continued in both camps, but school feeding is interrupted due to food shortages (Pugnido) and semester examination (Sherkole).

### Afar:

- The access to both pasture and water in most parts of Afar region remains normal largely due to the untimely rainfalls in last November
- Both the southern parts of zone 1, parts of zone 5 and most parts of zone 3 have received little showers in mid January
- There has been inundation of some grazing lands in Afambo woreda as a result of an overflow of the Awash River. But no serious damage was reported.
- Though no serious water shortages have been reported in the region so far, the expiry of water tanking agreement with UNICEF in the chronic areas of Biddu, Korrie and Eidaa woredas may cause serious water problem.

### Tigray:

- The poor performance of rains in most Belg growing area of Raya, Alamata, Ofa, Emdamekoni, Alaje and part of H/Wajrat Woreda continued.
- Due to heavy rainfall on 24/01/09 at Erfata Gidim woreda of N/Shoa, Kurtu River was over flow in Ataye town damaging 30 houses and displacing 30 HHs having 117 families’ members.
- Water and pasture availability for livestock, and livestock physical performance was normal except in most droughts affected kebeles of Sasie Tseda Emba woreda; Hintalo Wajirat woreda; Tanqua Abergelle and Atsbi-Wonbtera.
- In Tigray region no crops are expected on the field during this period of the year except in the Belg growing woredas. Land preparation has started in most Belg crop growing woredas of Raya Azebo,Alamata, and Enda Mokoni woredas.
- Malnutrition condition is normal. However, malnourished children and pregnant lactating women are expected in woreda Tanqua Abergelle, Raya Azebo, Sasie Tseda Emba, Atsbi Wonbtera and Hintalo Wajirat in the coming next EOS campaign.