

FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the National Meteorological Agency (NMA). The aim is to provide those sectors of the community involved in Agriculture and related disciplines with the current weather situation in relation to known agricultural practices.

The information contained in the bulletin, if judiciously utilized, are believed to assist planners, decision makers and the farmers at large, through an appropriate media, in minimizing risks, increase efficiency, maximize yield. On the other hand, it is vital tool in monitoring crop/ weather conditions during the growing seasons, to be able to make more realistic assessment of the annual crop production before harvest.

The Agency disseminates ten daily, monthly and seasonal weather reports in which all the necessary current information's relevant to agriculture are compiled.

We are of the opinion that careful and continuous use of this bulletin can benefit to raise ones agro climate consciousness for improving agriculture-oriented practices. Meanwhile, your comments and constructive suggestions are highly appreciated to make the objective of this bulletin a success.

Director General NMA
P.O.Box 1090 Tel: 011661
FAX 00251-11-6625292
E-mail nmsa@ethionet.et
Addis Ababa

አህፅሮት

እ.ኤ.አ ኤፕሪል 2009

እ.ኤ.አ ከኤፕሪል 1-10 /2009 የነበረው የአየር ሁኔታ በእርሻው እንቅስቃሴ ላይ ያሳደረው ተፅዕኖ ባለፉት አስር ቀናት የበልግ አብቃይ በሆኑት በደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ክልል፣ በአብዛኛው ኦሮሚያ፣ በምሥራቅና በደቡብ ትግራይ፣ በአብዛኛው የአማራ አካባቢዎች፣ በአፋር፣ በጋምቤላና ሰሜን ሶማሊያ የነበረው ዝናብ በመደበኛ ሁኔታ በረጅም ጊዜ ለሚደርሱ የአገዳ ሰብሎች እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ፣ ለጥራጥሬ እህል እንደ ባቁላና ስንዴ ለመሳሰሉት የዘር ጊዜያቸው በመሆኑ ለአዝርዕቱ የውሃ ፍላጎት መሞላት በጎ ጎን የነበረው ሲሆን ጥምር ግብርና ለሚያካሂዱ ቆላማ አካባቢዎች ዝናቡ መደበኛና ከመደበኛ በላይ የሆነ ነበር። ይህም ሁኔታ በአካባቢው ለሚካሄደው የበልግ እርሻ እንቅስቃሴና ለግጦሽ ሳር እና ለመጠጥ ውሃ ፍላጎት መሞላት አዎንታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንደነበረው የሚገመት ሲሆን ተከታታይነት ባይኖረውም በመደበኛ ሁኔታ ደረቅ የአየር ሁኔታ በሚያመዝንባቸው የሰሜን ምዕራብ አካባቢዎች ዝናብ አግኝተው ነበር። ይህም ሁኔታ ለረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች እርሻ እንቅስቃሴ እና በአካባቢው ለሚበቅሉ ቋሚ ተክሎች በጎ ጎን እንደነበረው ይገመታል።

እ.ኤ.አ ከኤፕሪል 11-20/2009 ወቅታዊ ዝናብ በተጠናከረ መልኩ ቀጥሎ የተስተዋለ ሲሆን፣ የዝናቡ መጠንና ስርጭት አብዛኛውን የበልግ ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎችን ያዳረሰ ነበር። በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ዝናብ ከባድ ነበር። ይህም ሁኔታ በአሁን ጊዜ እየተካሄደ ላለው የበልግ እርሻ እንቅስቃሴ ጠቀሜታ እንደነበረው ይታመናል። በተለይ አብዛኛው ኦሮሚያ፣ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ክልል፣ ሶማሊ፣ ድሬዳዋ፣ ሐረሪ፣ ጋምቤላ፣ የመካከለኛውና የምሥራቅ ትግራይና አማራ አካባቢዎች ዝናብ አግኝተዋል።

በመሆኑም ከላይ በተጠቀሱት አካባቢዎች ለሚኖረው የበልግ እርሻ እንቅስቃሴ ማለትም በመብቀል ላይ ላሉና በተለያዩ የዕድገት ደረጃ ላይ ላሉ የበልግ ሰብሎች፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎች እንዲሁም ለረዥም ጊዜ ሰብሎች የማሳ ዝግጅት ለሚካሄድባቸው አካባቢዎች እና ለአርብቶ አደሩና በከፊል አርብቶ አደሩ ለግጦሽ ሣር እና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት አመቺ ሁኔታ እንደነበረው እሙን ነው። ሆኖም የአማራና ትግራይ ምዕራባዊ ክፍሎች፣ ቤንሻንጉል-ጉሙዝና አፋር ዝናብ አልነበራቸውም። ይህም ሁኔታ ለቋሚ ተክሎችና ለአርብቶ አደሩና በከፊል አርብቶ አደሩ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረው። ይሁን እንጂ አልፎ አልፎ በአካባቢው ላይ የነበረው የደመና ሽፋን ሊኖር የሚችለውን ከፍተኛ ሙቀት በማርገብ በኩል ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ አድርጓል።

እ.ኤ.አ ከኤፕሪል 21-30/2009 የነበረው የአየር ሁኔታ አብዛኛው ኦሮሚያ፣ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ህዝቦች ክልል፣ ጋምቤላ፣ ቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ፣ ሐረሪ፣ ድሬደዋና ሶማሊ ዝናብ ነበራቸው። ይህ ሁኔታ በመካሄድ ላይ ላለው የበልግ አብቃይ አካባቢዎች የእርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ የጎሳ ጠቀሜታ እንደነበረው ይገመታል። ከዚህ በተጨማሪ ለረጅም የመክር ሰብሎች ለዘሩትም ሆነ በመዝራት ላይ ላሉት እንዲሁም ለማሳ ዝግጅት ጠቀሜታ ነበረው።

በሌላ በኩል ደግሞ በአንዳንድ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የነበረው ፀሐያማ የአየር ሁኔታ በተለይም በሰሜን ምዕራብና በሰሜን ምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የቀኑ ሙቀት ከ40⁰C

በላይ ሆኖ ታይቷል። ይህም ሁኔታ የውሃ ትነትን ሁኔታ ስለሚጨምር ለቋሚ ተክሎች እና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረው።

በአለፉት አሥር ቀናት አብዛኛው አሮሚያ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ክልል፣ ጋምቤላ ቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ደቡባዊ አጋማሽ፣ የምዕራብ አማራ ኪስ ሥፍራዎች ከ25-82 ሚ.ሜ ዝናብ ከ4-10 ቀናት ያገኙ በመሆኑ በመጠንም ሆነ በስርጭት ጥሩ ሰለነበረ ለእርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ የአየር ሁኔታ በጎ ጎን ነበረው።

በኤፕሪል በአብዛኛው አሮሚያ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ክልል ጋምቤላ የምስራቅ ኢትዮጵያ አካባቢዎችና የምስራቅ አማራ ኪስ ቦታዎች በመጠን ከ50-296 ሚ.ሜ ከ10 እስከ 22 ቀናት የነበረ በመሆኑ ለእርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ የነበረው ሲሆን በአብዛኛው ምስራቅ አማራ መካከለኛውና ምስራቅ ኢትዮጵያ ቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ ደቡባዊ አጋማሽ በመጠን ከ25-50 ሚ.ሜ በስርጭት ከ5-10 ቀናት ዝናብ በማግኘታቸው በአጠቃላይ ለእርሻና እርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ በመጠኑም ቢሆን ጠቀሜታ ነበረው።

SUMMARY APRIL 2009

During the first dekad of April 2009, the Belg rain coverage expanded and increased in amount and distribution over SNNPR, much of Oromia, eastern and southern Tigray, much of Amhara, Afar, Gambela and northern Somalia, the situation might have a positive impact on the water supply of long cycle crops like maize and sorghum and also for the low land areas of the country, where benefited perennial crops, Belg agricultural activities and availability of pasture and water. On the other hand, heavy fall reported over some areas of eastern Amhara, western and southern Oromiya and northern SNNPR. Gore, Bati, Blate, Ginir, Hossaina and Moyale recorded 38.0, 48.0, 42.6, 37.0, 33.3 and 37.5 mm of rainfall in one rainy day respectively.

During the second dekad of April 2009, Belg rainfall activity was observed over most parts of belg benefiting areas. The situation favored the water supply of perennial crops, agricultural activities such as land preparation and sowing of long cycle crops, improvement of pasture and availability of water over pastoral and agro pastoral areas of much of Oromia, SNNPR, Somali, Harari, Gambela, central and eastern Tigray, and Amahara. On the other hand, dry condition was observed over western Amahara, western Tigray, Benishangul-Gumz, and Afar which might have negative impact on general agricultural activities and availability of pasture and water. During the second dekad of April 2009, heavy falls observed over different parts of the country. Among reporting stations Gore, Addis Ababa Obs., Arjo, Bedelle, and Jinka recorded 60, 54.7, 73.2, 52, and 68.4 mm of rainfall in one rainy day respectively.

During the third dekad of April 2009, the rainfall activities observed over much of Oromia, SNNPR, Gambela, Benishangul- Gumz, Harari, Dire Dawa, and Somali with relative expansion further to the north-west as compared to the previous dekad. In addition heavy falls were observed over western and southwestern parts of the country. The situation might have favored perennial crops and Belg agricultural activities and might have used for conservation of water for pasture and water availability improvement over agro-pastoral areas.

Generally, the rainfall activity during the month of April 2009, was covered much of Belg growing areas. The rainfall amount and distribution was better over much of Oromia, SNNPR, Gambela, some parts of eastern Ethiopia and pocket areas of eastern Amahara within the range of 50-296 mm for 10 to 22 rainy days in the month. The amount of rainfall was heavy over western and southwestern parts of the country. Arjo, Gore, Bedelle, Jinka, Amman, Masha and Bati recorded 73.2, 60.0, 68.4, 52.0, 50.0 and 45.8 mm of rainfall in one rainy day respectively. The rainfall activity of April 2009 was normal to above normal over western Oromia and surrounding Benishangul -Gumz Gambela, western half of SNNPR and western Amhara. The situation was conducive for the on going agricultural activities, perennial crops and availability of pasture, water. While the rest part of the country experienced below normal rainfall which had negative impact on agriculture activities and general vegetation conditions.

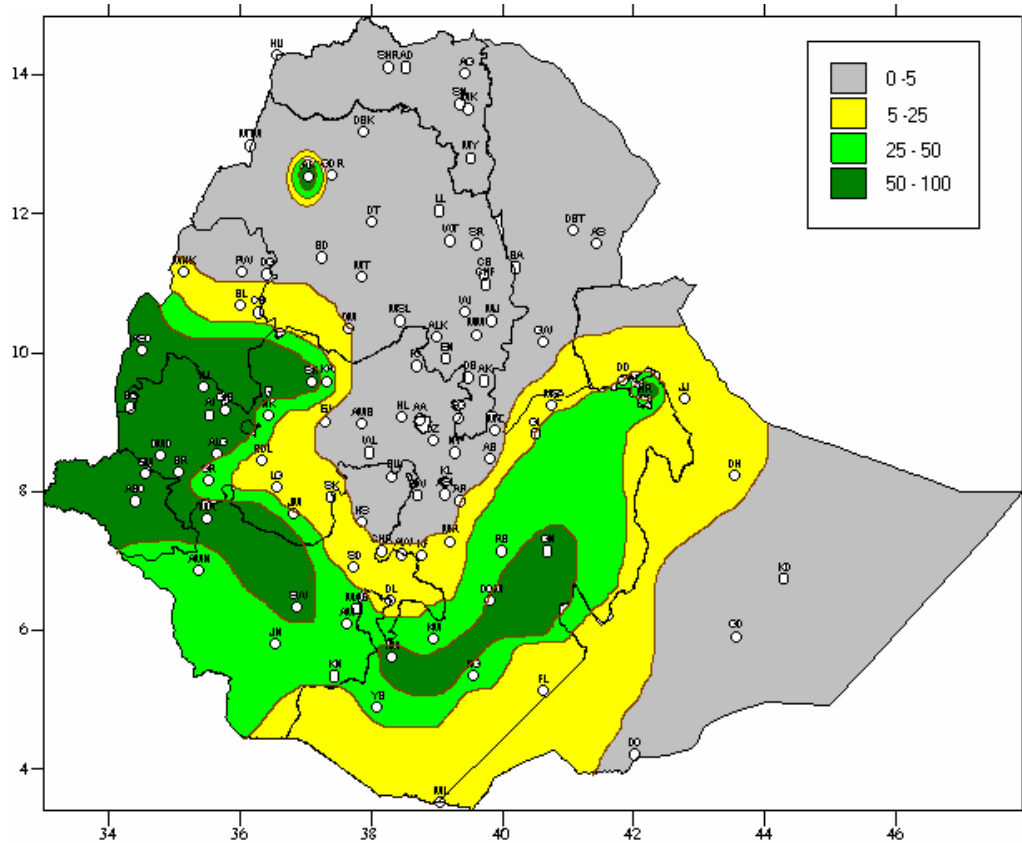


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 30 April, 2009)

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1 (21- 30 April, 2009)

1.1.1 Rainfall amount (Fig.1)

Western and southern parts of Oromia, northeast parts of SNNPR, southern half of Benschangul Gumuze, pocket area of western Amhara received 50-100 mm. rainfall. Most parts of SNNPR northern parts of Benschagul Gumuze and eastern and southern parts of Oromia received 25-50mm rainfall. Pocket area of southern Amhara, northern parts of SNNPR, northern Somali and southern Oromia received 5-25 mm. rainfall. The rest pars of the country exhibited little or no rainfall.

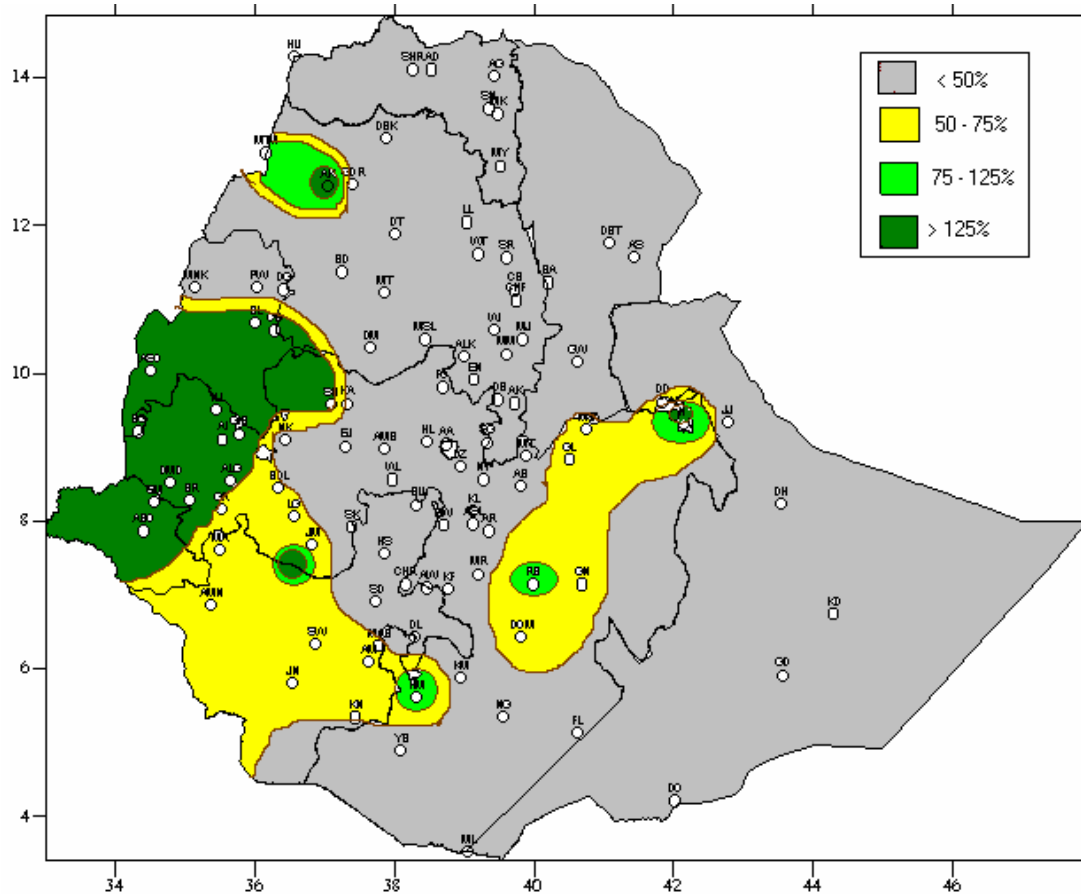


Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21-31 April, 2009)

Explanatory notes for the Legend

- < 50- Much below normal
- 50-75%- Below normal
- 75-125%- Normal
- > 125% - Above normal

1.1.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Fig. 2)

Northern half of Benshangul Gumuth, western, pocket areas of eastern and southern Oromia, most parts of Gambela and pocket areas of western Amhara received normal to above normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited below normal to much below normal rainfall.

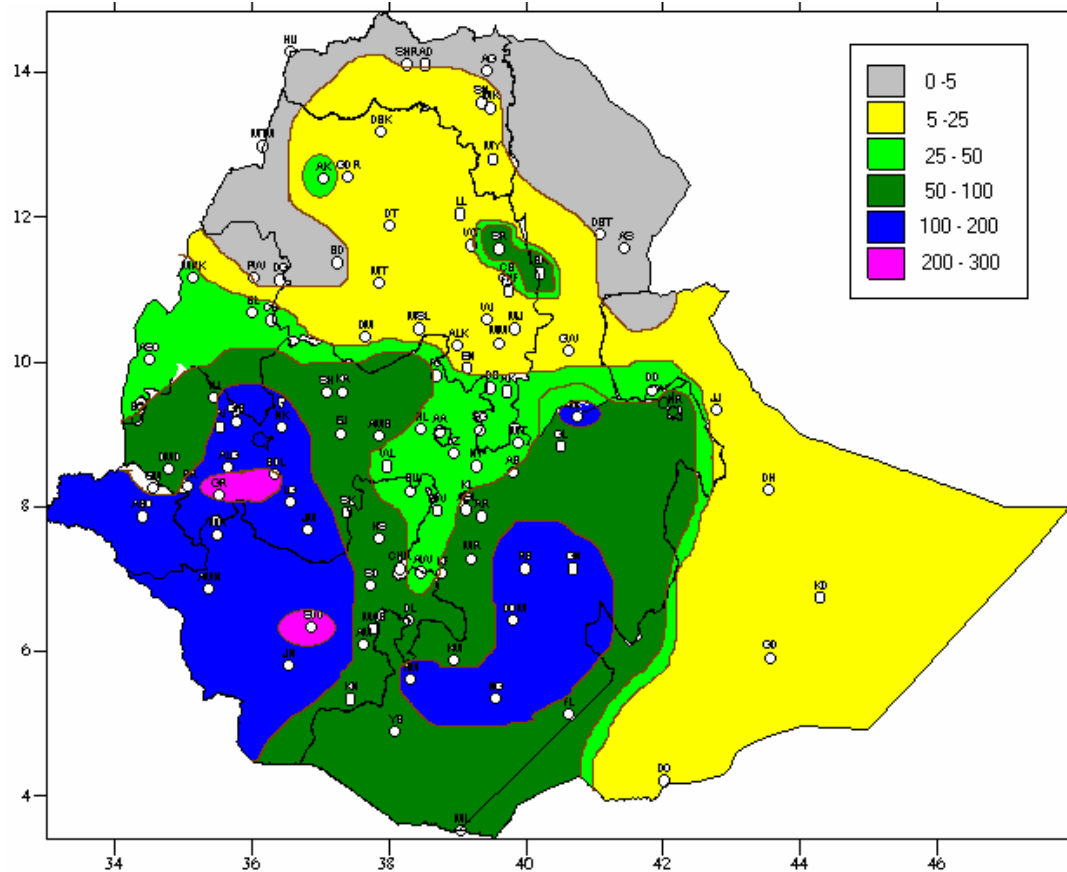


Fig. 3 Rainfall distribution in mm for the month of April 2009

1.2 April, 2009

1.2.1 Rainfall distribution (Fig.3).

Pocket areas of western Oromia and southern SNNPR received 200-300 mm of rainfall. Southern and western parts of Oromia, western half of SNNPR, Gambela, southern tip of benshagul Gumuz recieved 100-200 mm. of rainfall. Most parts of Oromia, southern parts of Benshagul Gumuz, eastern parts of SNNPR and pocket area of eastern Amhara received 50-100 mm of rainfall. Central parts of the country, northern half of Benshagul Gumuze, pocket areas of weasern Amhara received 25-50 mm of rainfall. Most parts of Amhara and Somali, northern parts of Afar and southern half of Tigrai experienced 5-25 mm of rainfall the rest pars of the country exhibited little or no rainfall.

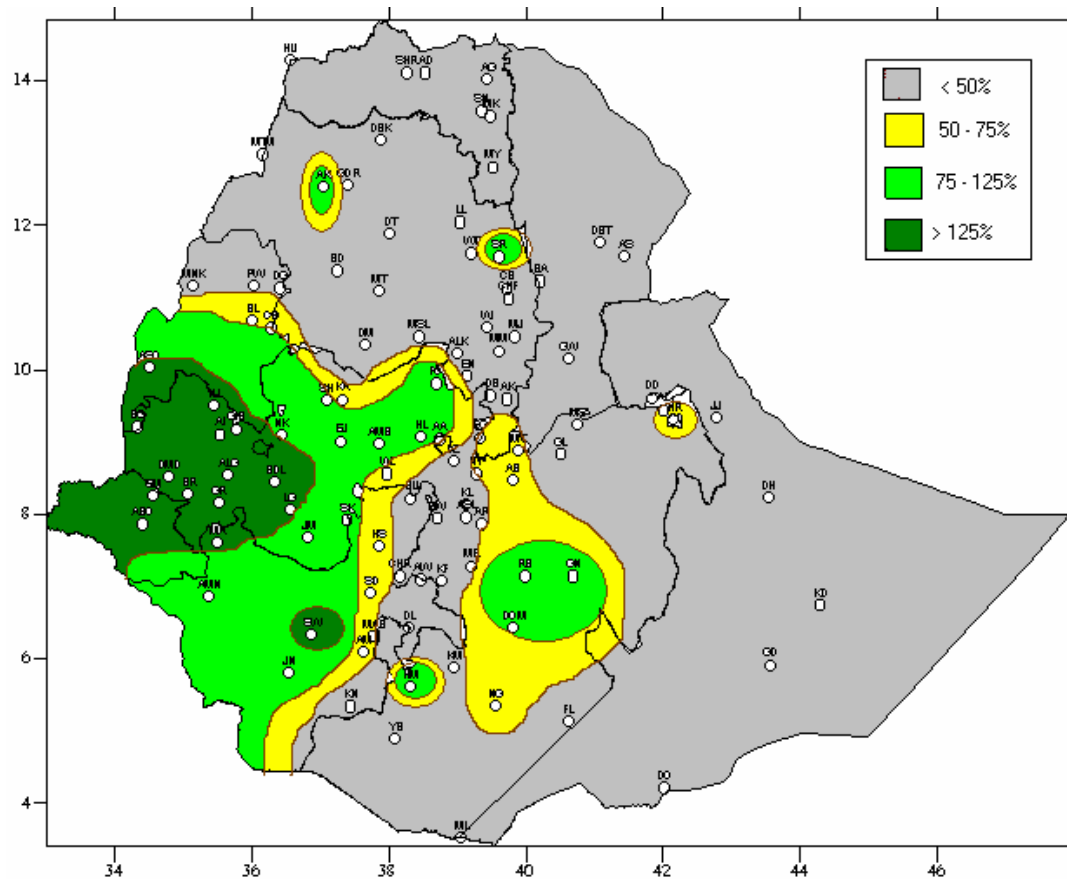


Fig. 4 Percent of Normal Rainfall distribution for the month of April, 2009

Explanatory notes for the Legend:

- < 50 - Much below normal
- 50-75%- Below normal
- 75-125%- Normal
- > 125% - Above normal

1.2.2 Rainfall Anomaly (Fig. 4)

Most parts of Gambela, western and southern Oromia, southern half of Benshangl Gumuz, western half of SNNPR and pocket areas of eastern and western Amhara received normal to above normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country exhibited below normal to much below normal rainfall

1.3 TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

During the month under review, some stations found in the low lands of the country exhibited extreme maximum temperature above 35 °C for about 10-20 consecutive days. Among reporting stations Humera, Metema, Dubti, Semera, Gambela, Mankush, Mille, Aisha, Assayita, Sirba Abaya, Pawe, Metehara, Elidar, Meytsemerie, Gode, Dire Dawa, Chagni and Meisso recorded 44.7, 42.5, 42.0, 41.5, 41.0, 41.0, 41.0, 40.6, 40.6, 40.5, 39.5, 38.9, 38.5, 37.9, 37.8, 36.4, and 35.5 °C respectively. The condition might have interrupted the normal physiological activities, growth and development of various perennial crops which were at different phase of growth. In addition, the situation might have speed up the rate of evapotranspiration that lead to moisture stress. As a result it might have a negative impact on availability of pasture and water.

2.0 AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

Generally, during the month of April 2009, due to relative improvement of Belg rain giving phenomenon over much of seasonal rainfall beneficiary areas of the country, there was better rainfall condition over much of these areas, compared to the previous month. This situation has positive impact on agricultural activities, which were already, began and those not yet started. The rainfall was covered much of Rift Valley and surrounding areas, western, south-western, eastern, south-eastern, and north-eastern parts of the country. Moreover, many parts of Oromia, SNNPR, Gambela, eastern Ethiopia, and pocket areas of eastern Amahara received normal to above normal rainfall, which was good in amount and even in time distribution. Therefore, the situation was very conducive and favored seasonal agricultural activities, vegetations, perennial crops, crops at different phase of growth as well as for land preparation, sowing, planting of long cycle *mehar* crops such as maize sorghum, and etc. The rainfall also had great contribution in improving of pasture particularly in pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. In addition, heavy falls greater than 30 mm, experienced over some parts of the country had great contribution in improving water supply and conservation as well as increasing cumulative soil moisture. On the other hand, the extreme maximum temperature observed over particularly over the low lands of the country had negative impact on existing perennial crops and might aggravate moisture stress experience over rain fall deficit of these areas.

2.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING MONTH

Under normal situation, May is the month when rainfall over Belg growing areas is going to be ceased gradually and rainfall of *mehar* season is begins to onset slowly in some parts of the country. Therefore, the expected normal to above normal rainfall during this month over much of western half, southern, and eastern parts of the country will have positive impact on *mehar* season agricultural activities such as perennial crops land preparation sowing, and planting of long cycle crops over aforementioned areas. It also helps water supply and conservation particularly over water shortage problems experienced areas and improve pasture conditions of rangelands. In addition to these, the expected near normal rainfall over western Tigray, western Amahara, Somali, and eastern parts of the country will have positive impact on Belg agricultural activities, growth of pasture on range lands and availability of water as a whole.

No.	Table 1. Climatic and Agro-Climatic elements of different stations for the month							
	Stations	Region	A/ rainfall	Normal	%of Normal	Eto mm/day	Monthly Eto	Moisture
1	Mekele	Tigray	8.4	34.5	24.3	6.3	189.9	VD
2	Michew		5.2	72.5	7.2	4.5	135.9	VD
3	Senkata		4.3	84.5	5.1	3.5	106.2	VD
4	Shire		8.5	26.5	32.1	6.1	182.7	VD
1	Assayta	AFAR	0	17.5	0	7.1	213.3	VD
2	Semera		1	NA	NA	4.6	136.5	VD
1	A. Ketema	AMHARA	22.8	61.2	37.3	5	151.2	D
2	Bahirdar		3	24	12.5	5.2	154.5	VD
3	Bati		56.7	89.9	63.1	4.7	141.9	MD
4	Bullen		23.8	30.6	77.8	3.7	111.6	D
5	Combolcha		13.4	94.9	14.1	4.3	130.2	D
6	D.Birhan		31.4	39.8	78.9	4.5	134.4	D
7	D.Markos		22.7	68.1	33.3	7.5	225	D
8	D.Tabor		17.5	39.5	44.3	4.8	142.5	D
9	Gonder		8.1	39.8	20.4		0	VD
10	M.Meda		8.7	50.8	17.1	4.7	141.3	D
11	Majete		28.1	84.9	33.1	4.5	134.1	D
12	Metema		3.3	9.2	35.9	6.5	195	VD
13	Motta		13.9	55	25.3	5.1	151.8	D
14	S. Gebeya		32.1	62.3	51.5	4.5	134.1	D
15	Sirinka		79.2	102.9	77	4.5	135.3	M
16	Wereilu		0.1	59.4	0.2	4.8	143.1	VD
1	Arjo	OROMIYA	296.4	118.1	251	4.5	135	H
2	Arsi Robe		62.6	143.6	43.6	4.1	122.4	M
3	Abomsa		56.5	91.8	61.5	4.7	140.7	MD
4	Alemaya		70.9	93.5	75.8	3.5	105.3	M
5	Alge		42.5	77.9	54.6	NA	NA	NA
6	Ambo		58.6	68.2	85.9	4.9	148.2	M
7	Bedelle		284.9	102.1	279	4.2	127.2	H
8	Begi		91	67	135.8	NA	NA	NA
9	Chira		144.7	160.2	90.3	3.6	108.6	H
10	D.Mena		161.7	199.5	81.1	4.1	121.8	H
11	D.Zeit		25.1	57.7	43.5	5.4	160.5	D
12	Fitche		52.7	64.5	81.7	4.2	126.6	MD
13	Gelemso		58	155.8	37.2	3.9	117.6	M
14	Gimbi		154.4	68.4	225.7	5.1	152.4	H
15	Ginir		192.5	239.3	80.4	3.7	109.8	H
16	Gore		238.2	127	187.6	4.4	132	H
17	H. Mariam		190	180	105.6	3.2	96.3	H
18	Jimma		103.5	138.9	74.5	3.8	113.1	M
19	K/Mingist		97.6	219.4	44.5	3.5	106.2	M
20	Kachise		51	83.6	61	4.8	143.4	MD
21	koffele		60.7	153.8	39.5	3.4	102.9	M
22	Kulumsa		50.2	78.1	64.3	4.9	147	MD

23	Lumugenet		114	132.7	85.9	4.2	126.6	M
24	Meisso		115.4	104	111	5.4	161.1	M
25	Metehara		21.8	46.8	46.6	5.2	156.9	D
26	Moyale		57.3	158	36.3	4.2	125.1	M
27	Nazreth		25.3	49.8	50.8	5.8	175.2	D
28	Neghele		117.4	194.5	60.4	4.2	126	M
29	Nedjo		77	66.5	115.8	4.4	131.7	M
30	Nekemte		132.6	85.4	155.3	4.2	126.3	H
31	Robe(Bale)		101.8	129.3	78.7	3.6	107.7	M
32	Sekoru		85.8	105.7	81.2	4.2	124.5	M
33	Shambu		95.5	90.5	105.5	NA	NA	NA
1	Jijiga	SOMALI	18.7	107	17.5	4	119.7	D
0	Gode		3.8	73.8	5.1	6.3	189.6	VD
1	A.Minch		96.5	146.9	65.7	4.7	140.7	M
2	Awassa		45.6	103.6	44	4.3	129.3	MD
3	Billate		98	101.1	96.9	4.3	129.6	M
4	Hosaina		78.3	139	56.3	4.3	127.5	M
5	Jinka		187.8	171	109.8	3.7	109.5	H
6	Konso	SNNPR	78.7	173.7	45.3	4.3	129.9	M
1	Assosa	B/GUMUZ						
2	Chagni		36.8	30.1	122.3	4.9	147.3	D
1	A.A. Bole	A.A	34.8	88	39.5	4.9	147	D
2	A.A. Obs		77.5	88.8	87.3	3.6	109.2	M
1	Dire Dawa	D.D	35	102.8	34	4.9	147.3	D
2	Harar	Harai	74.7	136.8	54.6	3.3	99.6	M

Explanatory Note

Reference Evapo-transpiration (mm)

VD	Very Dry	< 0.1
D	Dry	0.1 – 0.25
MD	Moderatly Dry	0.25 - 0.5
M	Moist	0.5 - 1
H	Humid	> 1

DEFNITION OF TERMS

Above Normal Rainfall: - Rainfall in excess of 125% of the long term mean

Below Normal Rainfall: - Rainfall below 75 % of the long term mean.

Normal Rainfall: - Rainfall amount between 75 % and 125 % of the long term mean.

BEGA: - It is characterized with sunny and dry weather situation with occasional falls. It extends from October to January. On the other hand, it is a small rainy season for the southern and southeastern lowlands under normal condition. During the season, morning and night times are colder and daytime is warmer.

BELG: - Small Rainy season that extends from February to May and covers southern, central, eastern and northeastern parts of the country.

Crop Water Requirements: - The amount of water needed to meet the water loss through evapo-transpiration of a disease free crop, growing under non-restricting soil conditions including soil water and fertility.

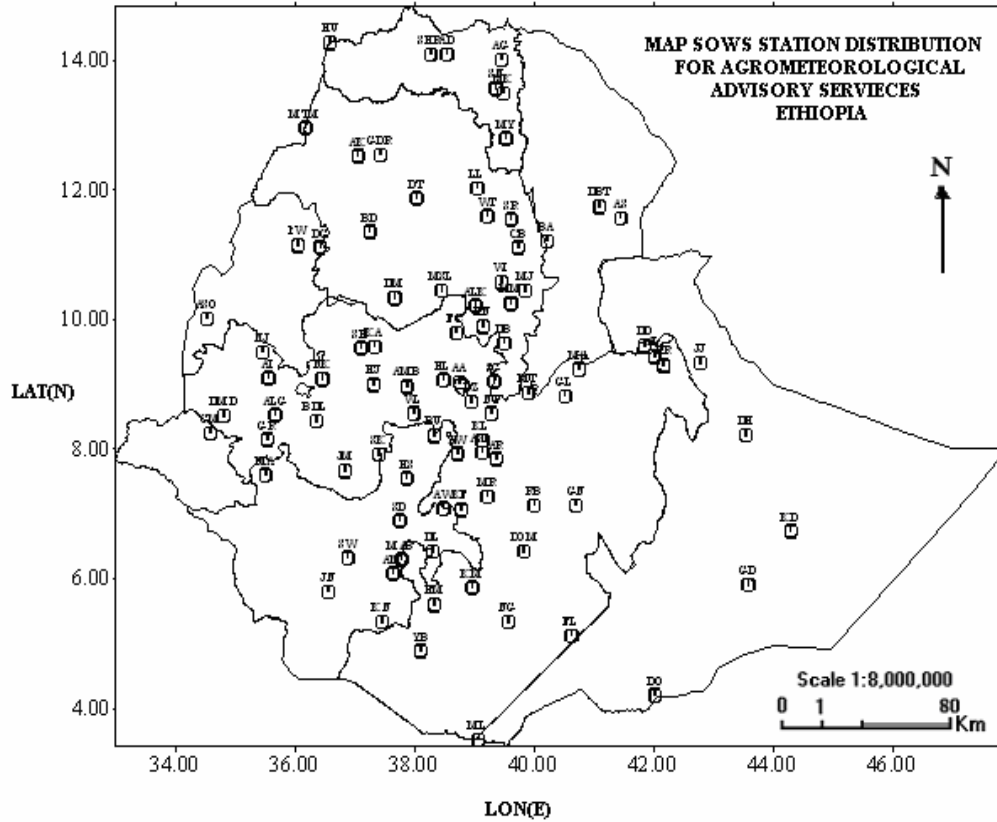
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

Extreme Temperature: -The highest or the lowest temperature among the recorded maximum or minimum temperatures respectively.

ITCZ:- Inter-tropical convergence zone (narrow zone where trade winds of the two hemispheres meet.

KIREMT: - Main rainy season that extends from June to September for most parts of the country with the exception of the southeastern lowlands of the country.

RAINY DAY: - A day with 1 or more mm of rainfall amount.



Station	CODE						
		D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL
A. Robe	AR	D. Zeit	DZ	Humera	HU	Nazereth	NT
A.A. Bole	AA	D/Dawa	DD	Jijiga	JJ	Nedjo	NJ
Adigrat	AG	D/Mena	DOM	Jimma	JM	Negelle	NG
Adwa	AD	D/Odo	DO	Jinka	JN	Nekemte	NK
Aira	AI	D/Tabor	DT	K.Dehar	KD	Pawe	PW
Alemaya	AL	Dangla	DG	K/Mingist	KM	Robe	RB
Alem Ketema	ALK	Dilla	DL	Kachise	KA	Sawla	SW
Alge	ALG	Dm.Dolo	DMD	Koffele	KF	Sekoru	SK
Ambo	AMB	Dubti	DBT	Konso	KN	Senkata	SN
Arba Minch	AM	Ejaji	EJ	Kulumsa	KL	Shambu	SH
Asaita	AS	Enwary	EN	Lalibela	LL	Shire	SHR
Asela	ASL	Fiche	FC	M.Meda	MM	Shola Gebeya	SG
Assosa	ASO	Filtu	FL	M/Abaya	MAB	Sirinka	SR
Awassa	AW	Gambela	GM	Maichew	MY	Sodo	SD
Aykel	AK	Gelemso	GL	Majete	MJ	Wegel Tena	WT
B. Dar	BD	Ginir	GN	Masha	MA	Woliso	WL
Bati	BA	Gode	GD	Mekele	MK	Woreilu	WI
Bedelle	BDL	Gonder	GDR	Merraro	MR	Yabello	YB
BUI	BU	Gore	GR	Metehara	MT	Ziway	ZW
Combolcha	CB	H/Mariam	HM	Metema	MTM		
D. Berehan	DB	Harer	HR	Mieso	MS		
D. Habour	DH	Holleta	HL	Moyale	ML		

