

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: 011661-57-79
FAX 00251-11-6625292
E-mail nmsa@ethionet.et
Addis Ababa

አሀፅሮት

እ.ኤ.ኤ ጁን 2010

በጁን 2010 እ ኤ አ የመጀመሪያው አስር ቀናት ለክረምት ዝናብ መፈጠር መንስኤ የሆኑት የአየር ሁኔታ ገፅታዎች በመከሰታቸው በሀገሪቱ ምዕራባዊ አጋማሽና መካከለኛ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የተሻለ ገፅታ ስለነበረ አብዛኛው ምዕራብ ኦሮሚያና አዋሳኝ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ክልል፣ የቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ፣ ምዕራብና ደቡብ አማራ፣ የደቡብ ከፍተኛ ቦታዎችና የመካከለኛ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ለበርካታ ቀናት ከቀላል እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለው ዝናብ ነበራቸው። እንዲሁም የምስራቅ ኦሮሚያና ትግራይ በጥቂት ቦታዎች ለተወሰኑ ቀናት ከቀላል እስከ ከባድ ዝናብ አግኝተዋል። ይህም ሁኔታ ለመኸር እርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ ማለትም ለማሳ ዝግጅት ለዘር ጠቀሜታ ነበረው እንዲሁም ዘግይቶ ለተዘሩት የበልግ ሰብሎችም በተወሰነ መልኩም ቢሆን ጠቃሚ ነው።

በጁን 2010 እ.ኤ.አ የሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት የሀገሪቱ ምዕራባዊ አጋማሽና መካከለኛው የተስፋፋ ዝናብ ነበራቸው። መካከለኛው ኦሮሚያ፣ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ክልል፣ የጋምቤላ፣ የቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ፣ ምዕራብ አማራ፣ አካባቢዎች ለተከታታይ ቀናት ከቀላል እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለው ዝናብ አግኝተዋል። በመሆኑም ከላይ በተጠቀሱት መኸር አብቃይና የመኸር ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች እንደ አካባቢው የዘር ጊዜ ሁኔታ በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ላሉ የመኸር ሰብሎች እንዲሁም የእድገት ደረጃቸውን ላልጨረሱና ዘግይተው ለተዘሩ የበልግ ሰብሎች ከፍተኛ አስተዋፅኦ እንደሚኖረው ይታመናል። እንዲሁም ትግራይ፣ ጋምቤላ፣ ምስራቅ አማራ፣ የደቡብና የምስራቅ ኦሮሚያ ጥቂት ስፍራዎች ዝናብ መዝገብዋል ከመረጃ ጣቢያዎች ባገኘነው መረጃም በመካከለኛው ምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ከ33-63 በአንድ ቀን ከፍተኛ ዝናብ በማስመዝገባቸው እንዲሁም በክረምቱ ዝናብ ተከታታይነትና ጥንካሬ አንፃር በማሳዎች ላይ ውሃ የመተኛት ችግር ተከስቶባቸዋል። በመሆኑም በአዝርዕቶች ጤናማ ዕድገት ላይ ተፅዕኖ ስለሚኖረው አስፈላጊው ጥንቃቄ እንዲደረግ እንመክራለን።

በጁን 2010 እ.ኤ.አ የሶስተኛው አስር ቀናት ለዝናብ መፈጠር መንስኤ የሆኑት የሚቲዎሮሎጂ ክስተቶች በምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ አጋማሽና በመካከለኛው የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ጥሩ ገፅታ ነበራቸው። ስለሆነም ከላይ በተጠቀሱት አካባቢዎች የዝናቡ ሁኔታ የተስፋፋና ተከታታይነት የነበረው ሲሆን በአንዳንድ ቦታዎቻቸው ላይ በ24 ሰዓት ውስጥ ከ30 ሚ.ሜ በላይ ዝናብ ተመዝግቧል። በመሆኑም የምዕራብና መካከለኛው ኦሮሚያ፣ ጋምቤላ፣ ቤንሻንጉል ጉሙዝ፣ አብዛኛው አማራ፣ ትግራይ፣ የደቡብ ብሔር ብሔረሰቦች ህዝቦች ክልል ሰሜናዊ አጋማሽ፣ የምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ዝናብ አግኝተዋል። ይህም ሁኔታ ለወቅቱ የእርሻ እንቅስቃሴ፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎች፣ ለአርብቶ አደሩና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሩ ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። ከላይ በተጠቀሱት ከባድ ዝናብ በተመዘገባቸው አንዳንድ ቦታዎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛት በእርሻ ሥራ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንደነበረው ይታመናል።

በአጠቃላይ ጁን 1-30/2010 የክረምት ዝናብ ከደቡብ ምዕራብ ቀስ እያለ በመቀነስ ወደ ሰሜንና መካከለኛው የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች እየተስፋፋ በመሄድ የደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ የምዕራብ፣ የመካከለኛው፣ የሰሜን ምዕራብና የምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎችን ያዳረሰ ቢሆንም በአብዛኛው ጊዜ ተከታታይነት የነበረው በምዕራብና በመካከለኛው የአገሪቷ ክፍሎች ነበር። ሆኖም የክረምቱ ዝናብ በስርጭትም ሆነ በመጠን ከሰሜን የሀገሪቱ አንዳንድ አካባቢዎች በስተቀር የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎችን የሸፈነና በአንዳንድ ቦታዎቻቸው ላይ ከባድ ዝናብ ተስተውሎባቸው ነበር። ይህም ሁኔታ ለመኸሩ የማሳ ዝግጅትና የዘር የእርሻ እንቅስቃሴ፣ በአካባቢው ለሚበቅሉት ቋሚ ተክሎች፣ በአካባቢው ለሚኖሩ አርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች ለመጠጥ ውሃ እና ለግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረው። በሌላ በኩል ከበድ ያለ ዝናብ በተስተዋለባቸው አካባቢዎችም የውሃ መተኛት የተስተዋለ ሲሆን ይህም ሁኔታ በአካባቢው ለሚበቅሉት አዝርዕቶች በመጠኑም ቢሆን አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ እንደነበራቸው ተስተውሏል።

SUMMARY

JUNE 2010

During the first dekad of June 2010, better kiremt rain bearing meteorological phenomenon was observed over western half the country. As a result, better and extended rainfall exhibited over much of Oromia, adjoining areas of SNNPR, Benishangul–Gumuz, southern and western Amhara, Southern high lands and central parts of the country received light to heavy rain for several days. Moreover, parts eastern Oromia and Tigray received light to heavy rain for few days. The situation might have favored Meher agricultural activities, land preparation and sowing of various Meher crops. Moreover, the rain is also useful to full fill water requirement of late sown Belg crops. On the other hand, weather condition prevailed over northeastern, southern, eastern and southern lowlands areas of the country which might have favored matured Belg crops, however, parts of Kiremt rain benefiting areas where Belg crops sown lately might have experienced minor moisture stress.

During the second dekad of June 2010, kirmet rainfall activity widely distributed over western half of the country including central Ethiopia. As a result Central Oromia, SNNPR, Gambela, Benshangul-Gumuz, and western Amhara received moderate to heavy falls for consecutive days. The situation might have significantly contributed long cycle crops, Meher agricultural activities and lately sown Belg crop. Moreover, Tigray, Gambela, eastern Amhara and parts of southern and eastern Oromia received rainfall. As a result heavy rainfall with in the range of 33-63 mm recorded in one rainy day over western and central parts of the country for extended days which might have caused negative impact on the agricultural activities. Therefore, care should be taken in order to minimize crop damages.

During the third dekad of June 2010, rain bearing meteorological phenomenon was observed over western half and central parts of the country. As a result better and extended rainfall was exhibit over western and central Oromia, Gambela, Benshangul-Gumuz, most parts of Amhara, Tigray and northern parts of SNNPR and eastern portions of the country. The situation might have favored for Meher agricultural activities, land preparation, sowing activities, perennial crops, and pasture and drinking water availabilities over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. As a result heavy rainfall with in the range of 30.5-137.5mm recorded in one rainy day in some aforementioned areas this might have caused water logging where the soil is clay this might have a negative impact on the agricultural activities. Therefore, care should be taken in order to minimize crop damages.

Generally, during the month of June 2010, kiremt rainfall shows slight decrease from southwestern portions of the country and extended to northern and central parts however southwestern, western, central, northwestern and eastern parts of the country exhibited heavy and extended rainfall. The situation might have favored for Meher agricultural activities like land preparation and sowing activities, perennial crops and for pasture and drinking water availabilities over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. While this heavy and consecutive fall might cause water logging which caused negative impact on the agricultural activities. Therefore, care should be taken in order to minimize crop

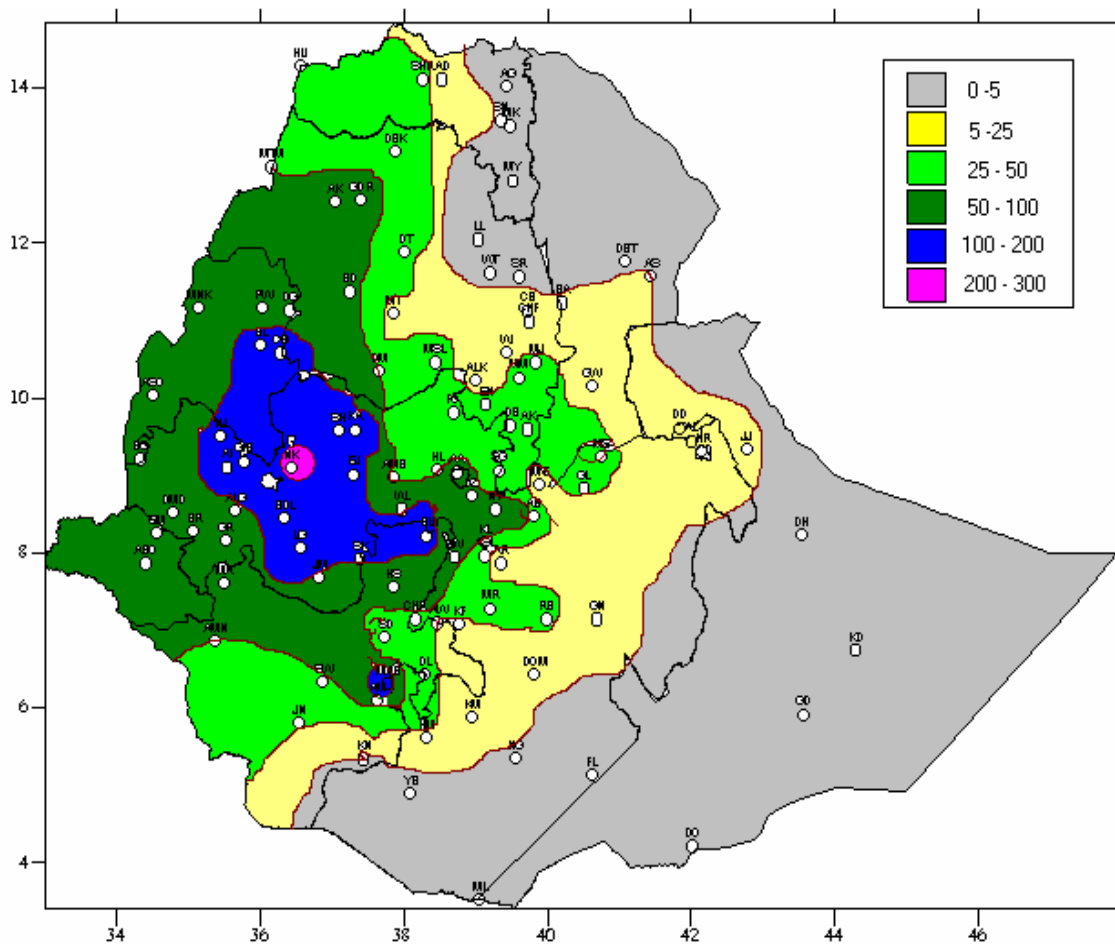


Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31 June, 2010)

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1 (21- 31 June, 2010)

1.1.1 Rainfall amount (Fig.1)

Pocket areas of western Oromia received 200-300mm rainfall. Southern half of Benshangul-gumuz, some parts of western Oromia, and northern tip and pocket areas of southern SNNPR and pocket areas of western Amhara received 100-200mm rainfall. Western half of Amhara, Benshangul Gumuz, Gzmbela, some parts of western Oromia and western half of SNNPR exhibited 50-100mm of rainfall, western parts of Tigray, some western portions of Amhara, northern and southern Oromia, and southern SNNP exhibited 25-50mm rainfall. Most parts of northern Tigray, eastern half of Amhara and adjoining areas of Afar, some parts of eastern and southern Oromia, northern tip of Somialia and southern parts of SNNPR received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest parts of the country received below 5mm rainfall.

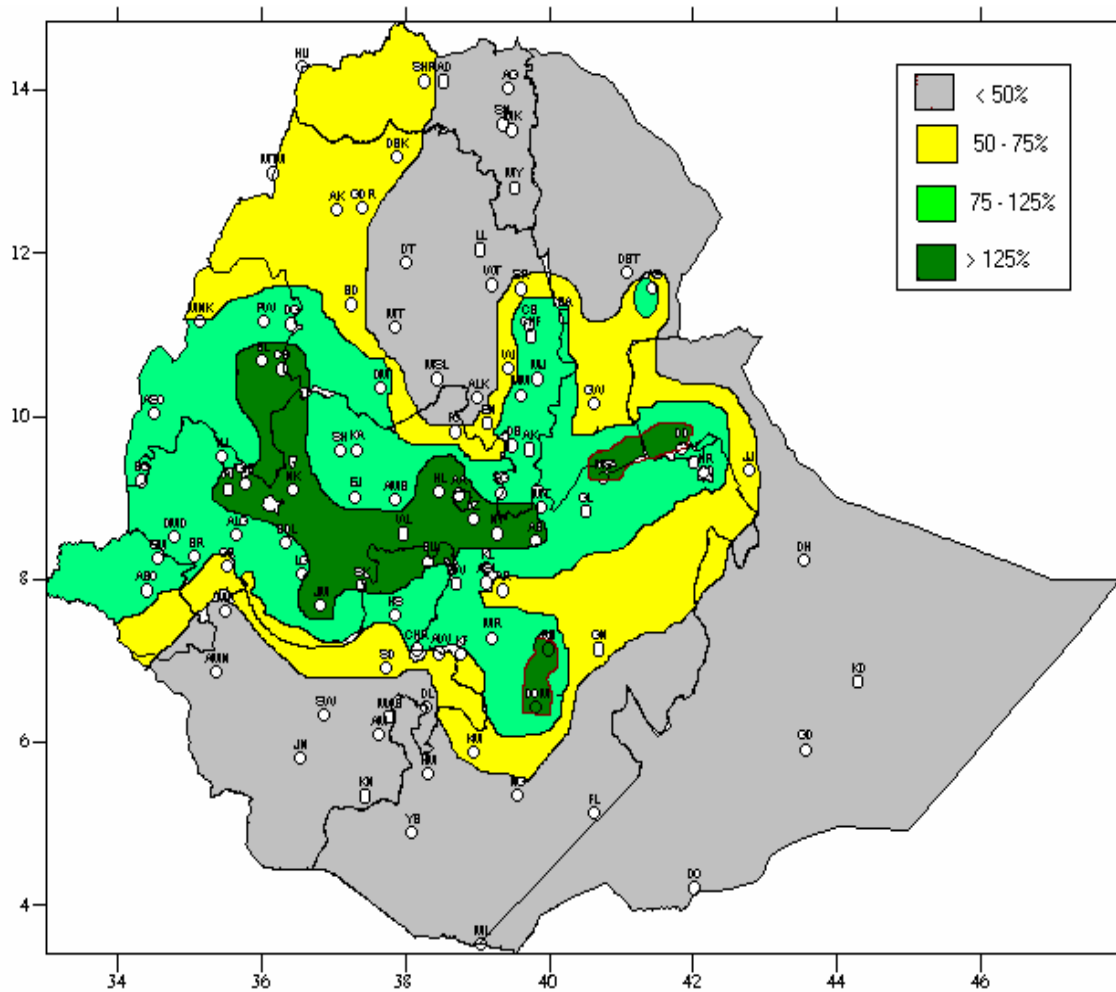


Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21-31 June, 2010)

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)

Most parts of southern and southwestern Amhara, Gambela Benshangul Gumuz, and northern tip of SNNPR, eastern and western Oromia, and some parts of northern Somalia received normal to above normal rainfall. The rest parts of the country experienced below normal to much below normal rainfall.

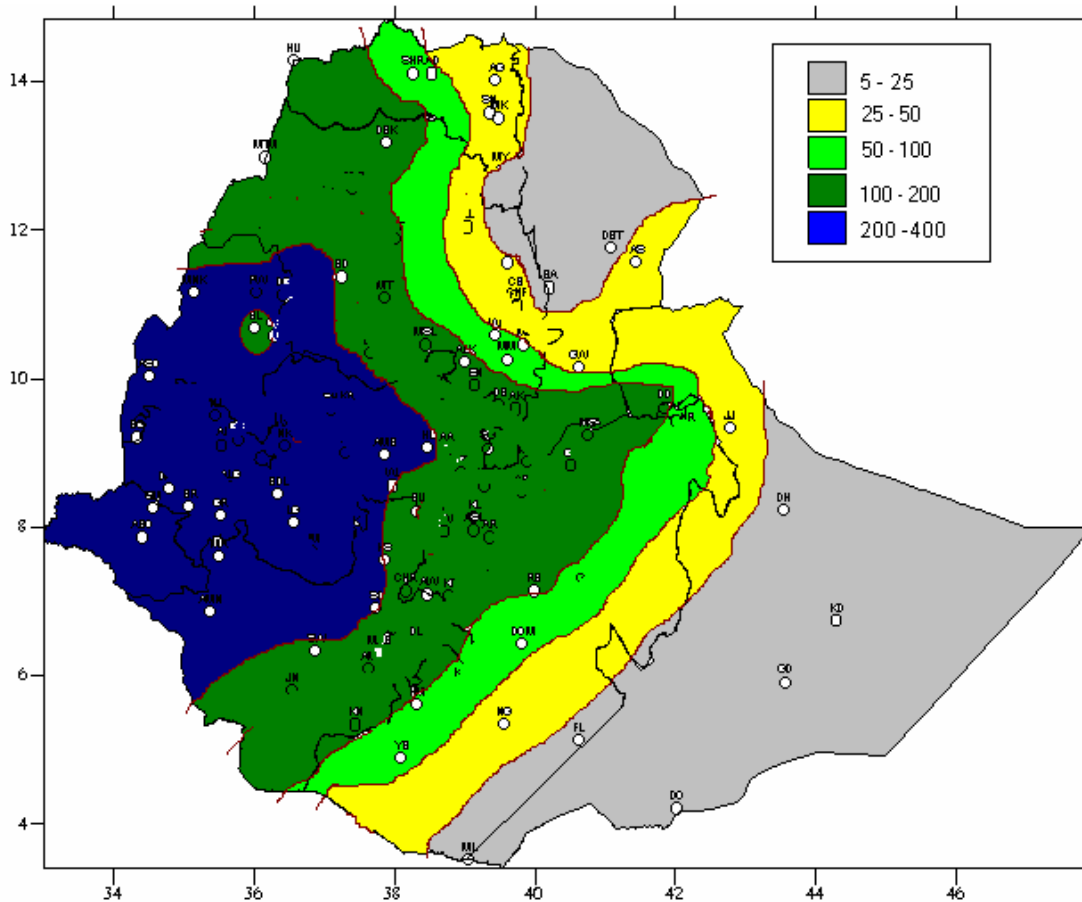


Fig. 3 Rainfall distribution in mm for the month of June 2010
1.2 June, 2010

1.2.1 Rainfall distribution (Fig.3)

Most parts of western Oromia, Gambela, Benshangul Gumuz, southwestern Amhara, northern and northwestern SNNPR received 200 to 4000mm rainfall. Most parts of western Tigray, Amahara, most parts of Oromia and SNNPR received 100-200mm rainfall. Northern Tigray, southern and northeastern Amhara, southern and southwestern Oromia received 50-100mm rainfall. Most parts of eastern and southeastern tigray, southern Amhara, northern and northwestern Somalia received 25-50mm rainfall. Central and eastern Tigray, northern and southern Amhara, some parts of northern Somalia, southern and southeastern Oromia received 5-25mm rainfall, while the rest parts of the country received little or no rainfall.

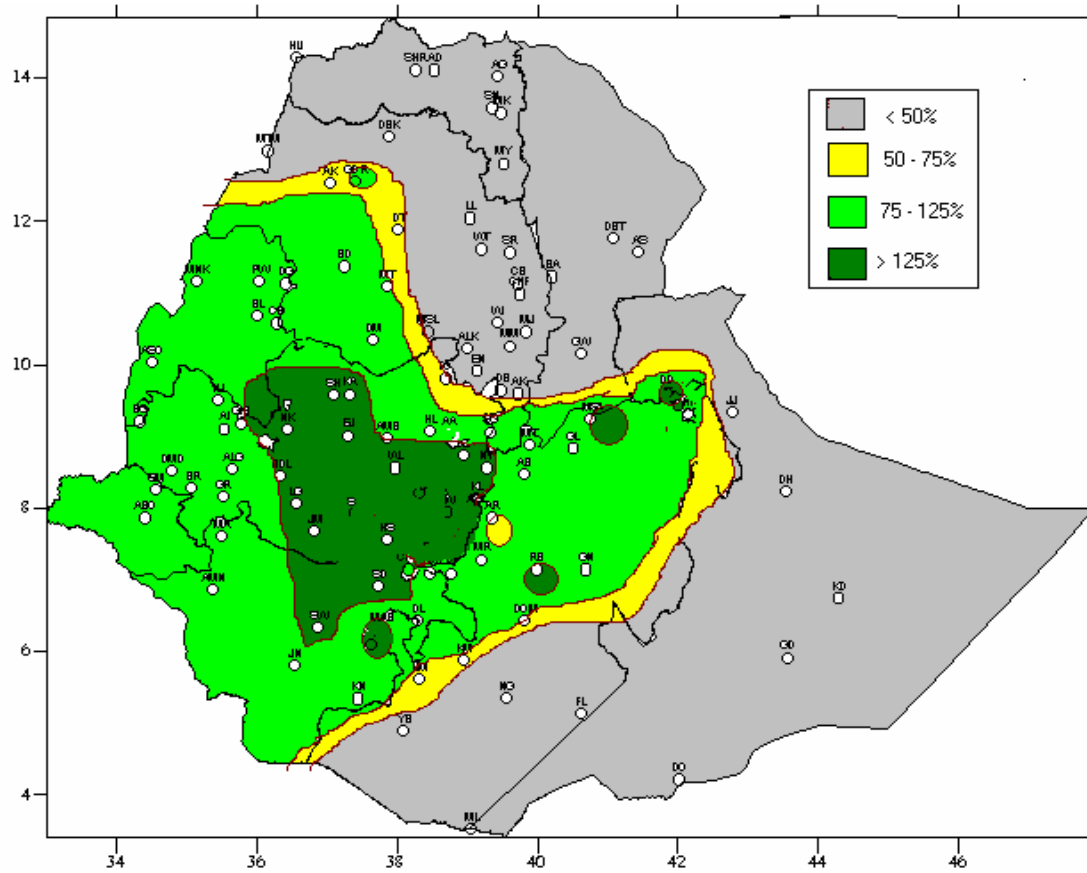


Fig. 4 Percent of Normal Rainfall distribution for the month of June, 2010

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, Benshangul-Gumuz, SNNPR, western Amhara and western and eastern Oromia received normal to above normal rainfall while, the rest parts of the country exhibited below normal to much below normal rainfall.

1.3 TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Some stations recorded extreme Maximum temperature above 35^o C Dire dawa, Gode, Metehara, Assaita, Bati, Cheffa, Dubti, Error Gambella, Gewane, Majete, Mankush, Miesso, mytsemrie, nura era, Semera, Shewa robit and Awash Arba reported 37.6, 36.8, 39.0, 45.5, 35.4, 36.7, 43.5, 38.5, 38.5, 46.2, 35.5, 36.0, 36.0, 36.0, 37.6, 36.0, 37.6 and 42.0^o C, respectively, this situation might have a negative impact on the normal growth and development of plants and livestock

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1 VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

Rain bearing meteorological phenomenon was observed over western half and central parts of the country. As a result better and extended rainfall was exhibit over western and central Oromia, Gambela, Benshangul-Gumuz, most parts of Amhara, Tigray and northern parts of SNNPR and eastern portions of the country. The situation might have favored for Meher agricultural activities, land preparation, sowing activities, perennial crops, and pasture and drinking water availabilities over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. As a result heavy rainfall with in the range of 30.5-137.5mm recorded in one rainy day in some aforementioned areas this might have caused water logging where the soil is clay this might have a negative impact on the agricultural activities. Therefore, care should be taken in order to minimize crop damages.

2.2 EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING MONTH

In the coming month, rain bearing meteorological phenomenon were exhibited better and extended rainfall over western half and central parts of the country. Generally western Tigray, western and central Amhara, western and central Oromia, Gambela, SNNPR, much of Benshangul-Gumuz, and central parts of Ethiopia expected normal to above normal rainfall, while heavy fall will expected over some places. In addition over eastern Amhara, eastern Tigray, eastern Amhara, eastern Oromia, Dire Dawa, Harari, northern Somalia, high lands of southern Oromia, and Afar will expected near normal rainfall. The situation will have a positive impact for Meher agricultural activities, perennial crops and pasture and drinking water availabilities over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. How ever in the above mentioned areas heavy and consecutive fall might have caused water logging which caused negative impact on the agricultural activities.

Table 1. Climatic and Agro-Climatic elements of different stations for the month of June 2010

No.	Stations	Region	A/ rainfall	Mean	% of Normal	Eto mm/day	Eto Monthly	Moisture
								Status
1	Maichew	TIGRAY	1.4	31.6	4.4	4.5	138.3	VD
2	Mekele		15.6	29.1	53.6	4.7	145.4	D
3	Senkata		7.9	115.5	6.8	NA	NA	NA
1	Assayta	AFAR	6.3	3.3	190.9	NA	NA	NA
2	Dubti		0.0	2.6	0.0	6.1	189.4	VD
3	Gewane		0.0	11.4	0.0	NA	NA	NA
1	A/Ketema	AMHARA	13.5	72.3	18.7	4.7	145.4	D
2	B. Dar		128.0	192.4	66.5	4.2	130.5	H
3	Bati		6.0	15.4	39.0	4.0	124.0	VD
4	Chagni		302.2	263.6	114.6	3.4	105.4	H
5	Cheffa		13.3	33.2	40.1	5.3	162.8	D
6	Combolcha		15.9	32.2	49.4	4.1	125.9	D
7	D.Berehan		34.4	47.4	72.6	4.0	122.5	MD
8	D.Markos		156.2	161.3	96.8	3.4	104.5	H
9	D.Tabor		146.6	182.6	80.3	3.7	114.4	H
10	D/work		82.5	95.0	86.8	4.3	134.5	M
11	Enewari		50.4	54.2	93.0	3.7	113.5	MD
12	Gondar		156.3	172.6	90.6	3.6	111.3	H
13	Lalibela		8.7	42.6	20.4	4.4	137.0	D
14	M.Meda		31.3	38.4	81.5	4.2	129.3	D
15	Majete		30.6	28.2	108.5	4.9	153.1	D
16	Mankush		272.8	NA	NA	3.8	116.3	H
18	Mota		34.1	120.1	28.4	4.3	132.4	MD
19	S.Gebeya		39.2	62.6	62.6	3.6	111.0	MD
20	Sirinka		0.0	29.3	0.0	4.9	150.7	VD
21	w/Illu		15.5	47.0	33.0	3.9	120.3	D
22	W.Tena		0.0	26.3	0.0	4.2	128.7	VD
1	Aira		OROMIA	325.7	191.0	170.5	NA	NA
2	Alemaya	15.9		57.7	27.6	3.4	105.4	D
3	Alge	258.5		292.0	88.5	3.2	98.6	H
4	Ambo	132.7		155.6	85.3	3.3	103.2	H
5	A. Robe	67.5		98.0	68.9	3.7	114.1	M
6	Bedelle	350.7		290.7	120.6	3.3	102.6	H
7	Bui	204.1		34.1	598.5	3.9	121.2	H
8	Chria	274.5		253.8	108.2	3.0	93.6	H
9	D.Zeit	86.2		92.7	93.0	4.0	122.8	M
10	D/mena	8.0		27.5	29.1	3.5	107.6	D
11	Fiche	64.5		84.3	76.5	3.8	117.2	M
12	Gimbi	314.5		330.2	95.2	3.2	100.1	H
13	Ginir	25.0		31.7	78.9	4.0	124.6	D
14	Gore	236.8		315.9	75.0	2.9	89.9	H
15	Jimma	394.4		215.9	182.7	3.3	102.3	H
16	Kachise	341.1		249.1	136.9	3.2	98.3	H
17	koffele	94.7		110.9	85.4	2.6	81.8	H
18	Kulumsa	116.0		89.8	129.2	3.4	106.0	H
19	Limugent	349.6		260.5	134.2	3.4	105.7	H
20	Masha	299.2		304.1	98.4	2.5	77.5	H

21	Metehara		16.8	24.1	69.7	6.1	188.8	D
22	Mieso		67.7	48.1	140.7	5.7	175.8	MD
23	Nazereth		100.6	65.6	153.4	5.7	176.4	M
24	Nedjo		299.5	303.6	98.6	3.0	93.9	H
25	Negelle		0.8	12.0	6.7	4.2	129.6	VD
26	Nekemte		550.7	388.0	141.9	2.9	90.8	H
27	Robe		97.7	54.0	180.9	3.9	121.2	M
28	Shambu		185.6	244.8	75.8	3.2	98.9	M
29	Shewa robit		32.3	21.5	150.2	NA	NA	NA
30	Woliso		229.4	178.0	128.9	3.8	116.9	H
31	Ziway		59.7	84.7	70.5	4.9	151.0	MD
1	Arbaminch	SNNPR	86.7	61.4	141.2	3.6	112.5	M
2	Awassa		55.2	101.3	54.5	3.9	120.0	MD
3	Bilate		133.2	79.1	168.4	3.7	115.9	H
4	H.Mariyam		19.7	63.7	30.9	2.6	79.7	D
5	Hossaina		93.0	124.1	74.9	NA	NA	NA
6	K/Mingist		0.0	62.6	0.0	2.8	86.5	D
7	Konso		23.9	40.5	59.0	3.6	111.3	D
8	Mirababaya		67.7	77.7	87.1	4.1	125.9	H
9	Sawla		131.5	101.8	129.2	3.2	97.7	H
1	Asossa	B/GUMUZ	155.1	194.5	79.7	3.3	102.6	H
2	Bullen		258.6	264.8	97.7	3.3	102.9	H
3	Dangila		192.5	153.9	125.1	3.4	106.3	H
4	Mankush		272.8	NA	NA	3.8	116.3	H
1	Gode	SOMALI	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.4	230.6	VD
2	Jiiiga		21.6	50.9	42.4	4.7	146.0	D
1	Gambela	Gambela	159.6	145.4	109.8	3.5	108.5	H
1	Harar	HARAR	43.0	68.2	63.0	3.4	106.6	MD
1	D/Dawa	D/DAWA	49.5	22.8	217.1	6.3	195.3	MD
1	A.A. Bole	A.A	118.6	118.4	100.2	3.6	112.5	H
2	A.A. Obs		220.2	123.5	178.3	3.0	93.0	H

Explanatory Note

Reference Evapo-transpiration (mm)

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

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 evapotranspiration of a disease free crop, growing under non-restricting soil conditions including soil water and fertility.

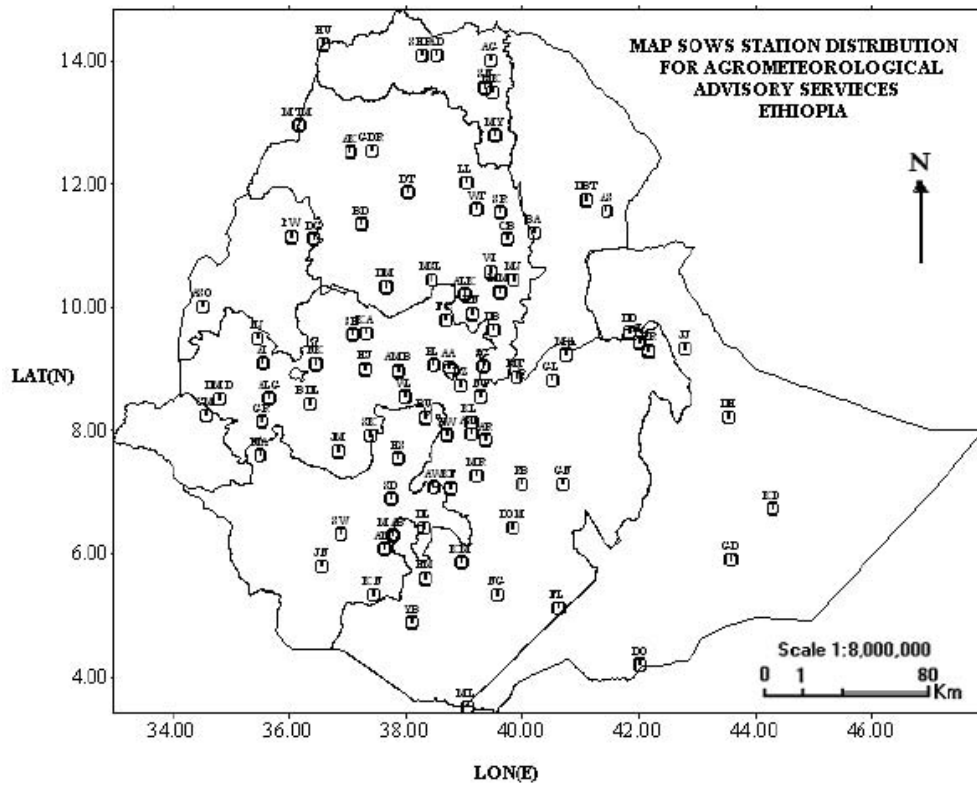
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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	Hollela	HL	Moyale	ML		