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FORE WARD

This Agro met Bulletin is prepared and disseminated by the Ethiopia Meteorology Institute (EMI). 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.

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አህፅሮት
እ.ኤ.አ ጁላይ 2024

ባሳለፍነው የጁላይ የመጀመሪያዉ አስር ቀናት በተለይም ደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ ምዕራብ፣ ሰሜን ምዕራብ እና መካከለኛዉ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ከመካከለኛ እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለዉ እርጥበት በአብዛኛው የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ እንደነበራቸው የተሰበሰቡና የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ። ይህም የተገኘዉ እርጥበት ከጁላይ ጀምሮ ለሚዘሩ የተለያዩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራትና ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ያሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንፃር የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረዉ። በተጨማሪም በአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው እርጥበት የተፈጥሮም ሆነ የሰው ሰራሽ ምንጮችን ከማጎልበቱም በላይ የተሻለ የመጠጥ ውሃና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት እንድኖር አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ እንድሁም ባሳለፍናቸው ቀናት በተከታታይ ዝናብ በማግኘት ላይ በነበሩ ቦታዎች የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት መብዛት እና በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች ላይ የወንዝ መሙላትና የጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ የጎርፍ መከሰት የነበረ ቢሆንም፣ በግብርናዉ አንቅስቃሴ ላይ ያደረሰዉ የጎላ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ አልነበረም፡፡

ባሳለፍነው አስር ቀናት በተለይም በምዕራብ፣ ሰሜን ምዕራብ እና በመካከለኛዉ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ከመካከለኛ እስከ ከባድ መጠን ያለዉ ያለዉ እርጥበት በአብዛኛው የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ እንደነበራቸው የተሰበሰቡና የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ። ይህም የተገኘዉ እርጥበት ከጁን ጀምሮ ለተዘሩና አሁንም በመዘራት ላይ ላሉ የተለያዩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎችንና ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ያሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችን የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንፃር የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረዉ። በተጨማሪም በአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው እርጥበት የተፈጥሮም ሆነ የሰው ሰራሽ ምንጮችን ከማጎልበቱም በላይ የተሻለ የመጠጥ ውሃና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት እንዲኖር አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ ለመጥቀሰም ያህል ደቡብ ወሎ ዞን መቅደላ ወረዳ ነፋስ ቀላቅሎ የጣለ ከባድ ዝናብ ነበንብረት ላይ ጉዳት ያደረሰ ሲሆን እንዲሁም በተከታታይ ዝናብ በማግኘት ላይ በነበሩ ስፍራዎች የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት መብዛት አስከትሏል።

በተመሳሳይ ሁኔታ በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች ላይ የወንዝ መሙላትና የጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ የጎርፍ መከሰት የነበረ ቢሆንም፤ በግብርናዉ አንቅስቃሴ ላይ ያደረሰዉ የጎላ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ አልነበረም፡፡

ባለፉት ቀናት በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች በመጠን የተስፋፋና ብዙ ቦታዎችን ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ እንደነበራቸው ከተለያዩ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የተሰበሰቡና የተተነተኑ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመላክታሉ፡፡ ይህም የተገኘው እርጥበት ዘግይተው ለሚዘሩ የአጭር ጊዜ ሰብሎችን ለመዝራትና፤ የክረምት ወቅታቸውን ጠብቀው ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የመኸር ሰብሎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከሚሟላት አንፃር የጎላ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው፡፡ በተጨማሪም ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉት የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች፤ ለተለያዩ ቋሚ ተክሎችና የጓሮ አትክልቶች በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በሰሜን ምስራቅ እና በምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው እርጥበት ለአርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የመጠጥ የውሃ ፍላጎትን ለማሻሻል፣ ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለአረንጓዴ እፅዋት ልምላሜ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡

በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች በተለይም ምዕራብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምስራቅና በመካከለኛው የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ከነበረው ከባድና ተከታታይነት ያለው ዝናብ ጋር ተያይዞ በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች በሰብሎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛት እንዲሁም የመሬት አቀማመጣቸው ተዳፋታማ በሆኑ በአሪ ዞን ደቡብ አሪ ወረዳ ከመር ቀበሌ በተፈጠረዉ የመሬት ናዳ ምክንያት አምስት የአንድ ቤተሰብ አባላት በሙሉ ህይወታቸዉ አልፏል። በተጨማሪም በረዶ ቀላቅሎ ከጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ ጋር በሰሜን ሸዋ በክንብቢት እና በመሃል ሜዳ በሰብሎች ላይ መጠነኛ ጉዳት ያደረሰ ሲሆን ከእርጥበት መብዛት ጋር ተያይዞ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች የጎርፍ ክስተቶች የተስተዋሉ ሲሆን፤ በእርሻ ማሳ ላይ ዉሃ የመተኛት እና በተወሰነ ቦታዎች በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት እንዳደረሰ ከጣቢያ የተሰበሰቡ መረጃዎች ያሳያሉ።

ባሳለፍነው የጁላይ ወር በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ አካባቢዎች ከቦታ ቦታ በመጠን ይለያይ እንጂ በስርጭት ረገድ ብዙ ቦታዎችን ያደረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበራቸዉ፡፡ ይህም የተገኘው ዝናብ የአፈርን እርጥበት ከማሻሻልም አልፎ ከጁላይ ጀምሮ ለሚዘሩ የተለያዩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎች ለመዝራትና በታቀደዉ

መሰረት የግብርና እንቅስቃሴን ለማከናወን አመቺ ሁኔታ የነበረው ሲሆን፤ አስቀድምው ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የመኸር ሰብሎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከሚሟላት አንፃር የጎላ ሚና ከመኖሩም በላይ ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች እንዲሁም ለተለያዩ ቋሚ ተክሎች ለጓሮ አትክልቶችና ለፍራፍሬዎች በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በአርብቶ አደርና በከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች በተለይም ምዕራብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምስራቅና በመካከለኛው የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው ከፍተኛና ተከታታይነት የነበረው እርጥበት ለጎርፍ መከሰትና በሰብል ማሳዎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛት ያስከተለ ሲሆን ይህም ሁኔታ እየተከናወነ በሚገኘው የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ በመጠኑም ቢሆን አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረው፡፡ በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች የመሬት አቀማመጣቸው ተዳፋታማ በሆኑ በአሪ ዞን ደቡብ አሪ ወረዳ ከመር ቀበሌ በተፈጠረዉ የመሬት ናዳ ምክንያት አምስት የአንድ ቤተሰብ አባላት በሙሉ ህይወታቸዉ አልፏል። በተጨማሪም በረዶ ቀላቅሎ ከጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ ጋር በሰሜን ሸዋ በቅንብቢት እና በመሃል ሜዳ በሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት ያደረሰ ሲሆን ከእርጥበት መብዛት ጋር ተያይዞ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች የጎርፍ ክስተቶች የተስተዋሉ ሲሆን፤ በእርሻ ማሳ ላይ ዉሃ የመተኛት እና በተወሰነ ቦታዎች በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት እንዳደረሰ ከጣቢያ የተሰበሰቡ መረጃዎች ያሳያሉ።

SUMMARY
JULY 2025

During the first dekad of July 2025, based on collected and analyzed agro-meteorological data, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded during the first ten days of July, particularly in the southwest, west, northwest, and central regions of the country areas primarily dedicated to Meher crop production. This moisture has been highly beneficial for the sowing of various kiremt crops planted in July, as well as for the development of long-season crops such as maize and sorghum, which were sown in April. Additionally, the rainfall in pastoral and semi-pastoral areas has positively contributed to the replenishment of natural and artificial water sources, as well as to the improvement of pasture conditions. On the other hand, while heavy and continuous rainfall in some areas has led to increased soil moisture and caused rivers to rise resulting in localized flooding in flood-prone areas there has been no significant negative impact on agricultural activities thus far.

During the second dekad of July 2025, according to the analyzed agro-meteorological information, most of Meher crop growing as well as Kiremt season rain benefiting areas experienced enhanced moisture situation in amount and distribution. In line with this particularly western, north-western and central part of the country received Hyper humid to moist moisture. In relation with the enhanced moisture condition heavy rainfall 30mm and above during 24hrs period were reported at several agro-meteorological stations. The observed enhanced moisture might favorable to sustain the growth and fulfill the daily water need of early planted Meher season crops including long and medium cycle crops and perennial plants. The observed moisture was positive to conduct land preparation and sowing of crops which will be sown after July. The expanded moisture over the southern, eastern and north-eastern pastoral and agro pastoral areas could have positive implication to ensure the availability of pasture and drinking water and replenish both artificial and natural water points as well. On the other hand, the recorded heavy rainfall might trigger flash flood occurrence and water logging due to excess moisture.

During the third dekad of July, agricultural meteorology data collected and analysed from different parts of the country indicated that there was widespread moisture in areas that benefited from kiremt rains, supporting the growth of Meher crops. This moisture is available for sowing of various mid-term crops that are sown from July. Also it was great

importance in terms of meeting their water needs for Meher crops that were sown earlier and are at different stages of development, as well as for long-cycle Meher crops such as Maize and sorghum that were sown from April. Moreover it was a significant contribution to the growth of various perennial plants, Fruit and vegetables. Occasionally, the moisture that spread to the northeast and east of the country contributed to the agricultural activities in the area, as well as the availabilities of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and semi-pastoralist areas. On the other hand, the heavy rains in some areas, especially in the western, central, south-western and eastern parts of the country, as well as in the areas that have been receiving continuous rain for the past few days, may cause excessive moisture favourable for the occurrence of land slide over Ari zone south Ari woreda killed five person from the same family In addition, in some places of the country especially in northern Amhara Kinbebit and Mehal meda heavy rain with hailstorm affected early planted crops and flash floods caused some damage to crops, animals and permanent plants.

In general, during month of July, due to the intensification of weather events that create favourable conditions for the on-going Meher agricultural activities, especially the amount of moisture has been spreading across kiremt benefiting areas of the country. Agricultural meteorology data collected and analyzed from different parts of the country indicate that kiremt rain expand all over Meher producing parts of the country that benefit from kiremt rains, improving in terms of quantity and distribution. This condition was favourable for timely sowing in the areas where seeding time and land preparation have been held since June. In addition to having a significant role in satisfying the water needs of Meher crops that are sown late and at different stages of development, it also had a significant contribution to long-term crops such as maize and sorghum that were sown early, from April to continue their growth under appropriate conditions as well as satisfy the water need of perianal plants and availability of pastors and drinking water across the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, the heavy rains in some areas, especially in the western, central, south-western and eastern parts of the country, as well as in the areas that have been receiving continuous rain for the past few days, may cause excessive moisture favourable for the occurrence of land slide over Ari zone south Ari woreda killed five person from the same family. In addition, in some places of the country especially in northern Amhara Kinbebit and Mehal meda heavy rain with hailstorm affected early planted crops and flash floods caused some damage to crops, animals and permanent plants.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (21 – 31) July 2025

During 3rd Dekade of July 2025 the rain fall distribution waspocket areas of North Gonder and Bahir Dar, some part of Kamashi,East Wellega, South West Shewa, some part of West Wellega, Gambella Zone 1&3, tip areas oif Keffa and Jimma, Afar Zone 3&5 Zones was recived mm rain fall. most part of Western, Eastern, Centeral and Southern Tigray, North and South Gonder, Wagihimera, North and South Wello, Afara Zone 1,3 and 5, Oromia Zone, Metkel, Bahir Dar, West and East Gojjam,Assosa, Kamshi, West and East Wellga, West East and South West Shewa, Addis Ababa Zone, Arsi, Kamashi, Tango, Illibabur, , Jimma, Gambella Zone1,2&3, Godere, Keffa, Bench Maji, Dawero, and Gurage Zones are recived mm rain fall. Tip areas Of North Gonder and South Tigray, Afar Zone1&2, most part of Shinile and Tip areas of Jijiga, West and East Hararghe, Arsi, Bench Maji, Basketo and Guji Zones are recived mm rain fall . Afar Zone 4 most part of West and East Hararghe, Degahabur, some part of Bale, Alalba, Woliyta, Hadiya, Gedeo, Guji, Liben, Afder,and Gode Zones are mm rain fall. The rest part of the country was recived mm rain fall.

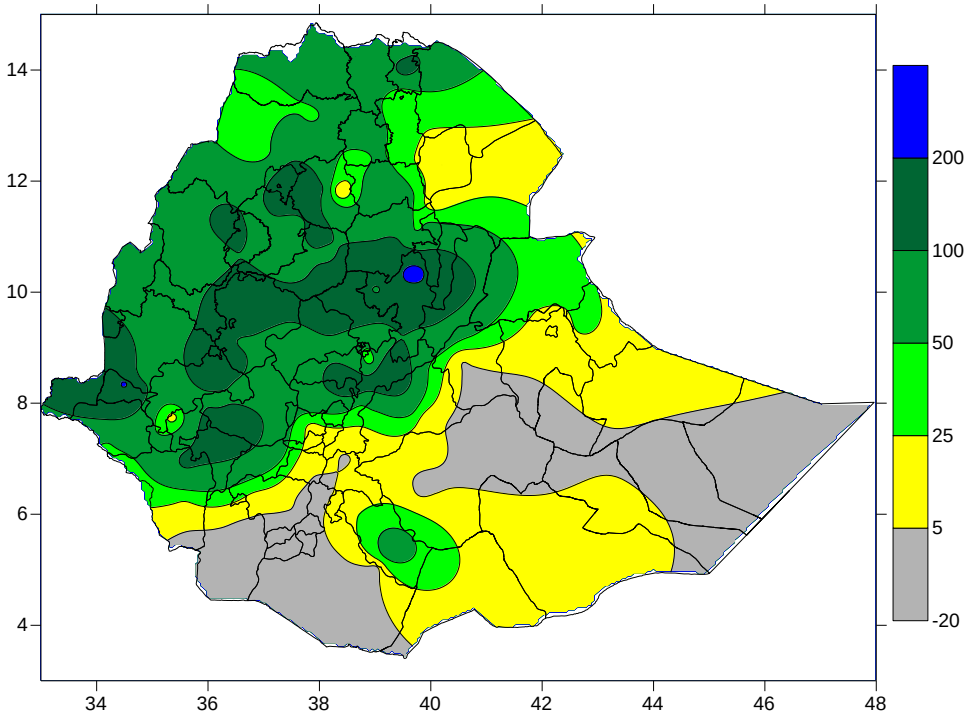

Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31) July 2025

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 31 July 2025)

During the third dekad of July rain benefiting areas including Western, Central, Eastern and North Eastern areas of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rain fall condition. Additionally Southern and South Eastern part of the country also exhibited Above Normal rain fall condition. On the other hand including Kirmt rain benefiting areas North Western, Western and North Eastern ,and also South Western and South eastern part of the country was exhibited Much Below Normal to Below Normal rain fall condition.

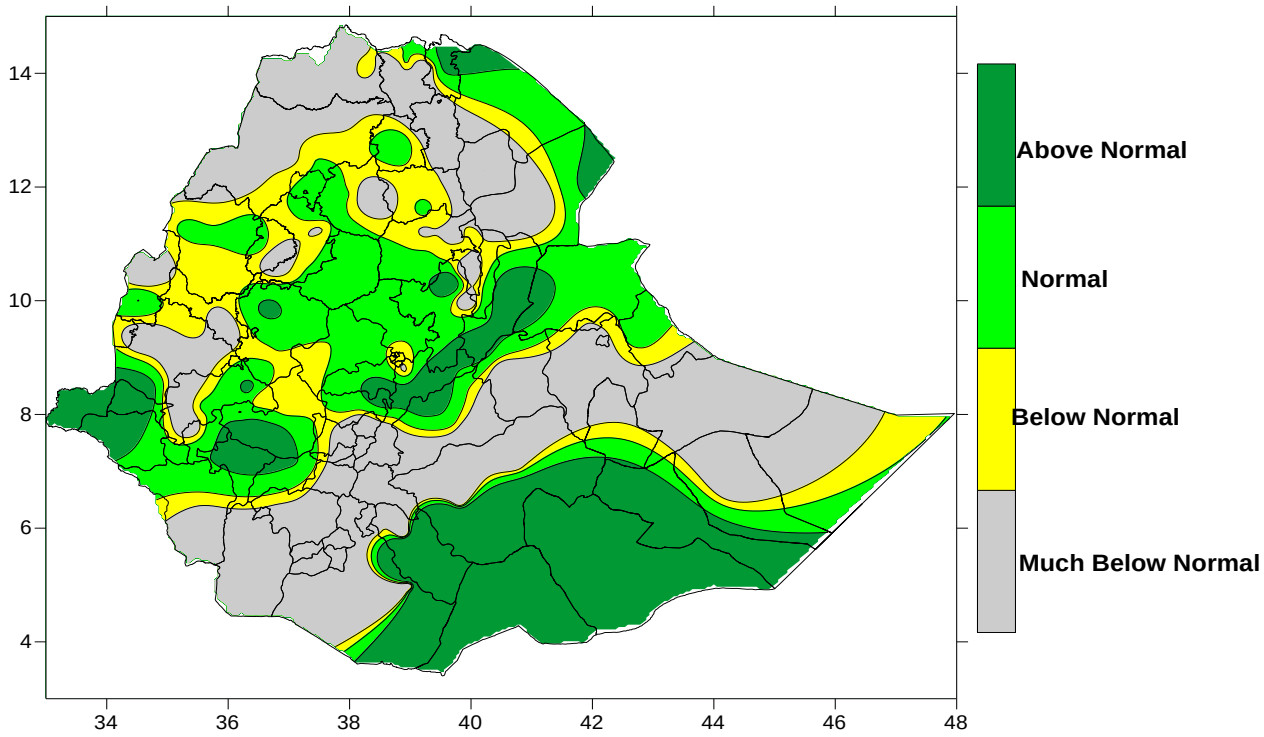

Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 31) July 2025

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

1.3. Moisture Condition (21 – 31 July 2025)

As indicated on the moisture status map below during third dekad of July 2025 most parts Kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country exhibited Moist to Hyper Moist moisture condition. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately Dry too Very Dry.

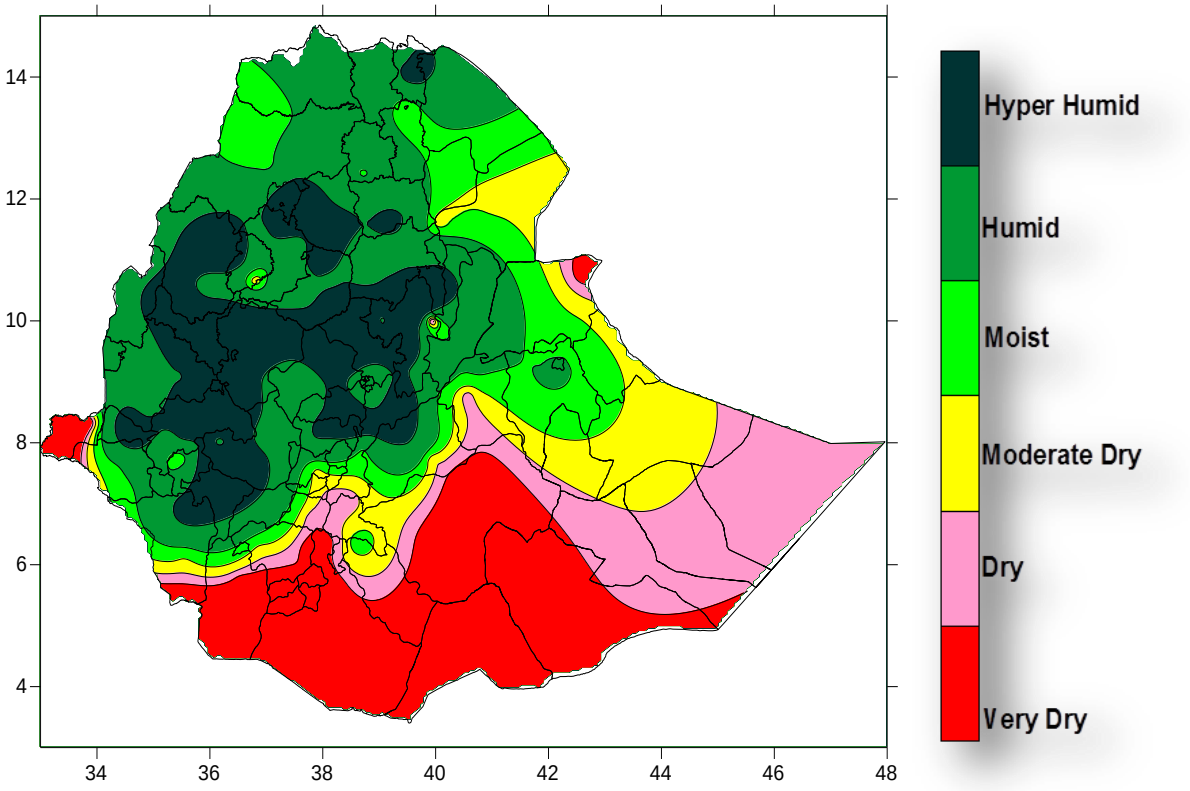

Fig. 3. Moisture status (21 – 31) July 2025

1.4. Rainfall amount on the month of July 2025

During the Month of July 2025 the rain fall distribution was most part of the country specifically from kirmt rain benefiting areas some part of North and South Gonder, South Wello, Bahir Dar, Agew awi, metkel,Kamashi, west,North and South West Shewa, West and East Wellega , Illibabaur , Jimma, Gambela Zone 1,2&3, Bench Maji, Keffa , Dawero, pocket area of Basketo, Gurage and Siliti Zones are received >200mm rain fall. West East, Central, and South Tigray, Waghimera, and some part of North Gonder, tip areas of Metkel and Assosa, Seka and Godere, Wagihemera and South Wello, Afar Zone 3&5, Arsi, Alaba, Sidama, Hadiya, Basketo, South Omo, Guji,Zones are Received 100-200mm rain fall.Afar Zone 2&4, some part of Shinile, West and East Hararghe tip areas of Bale and Liben Zones are 50-100mm rain fall received. Some part of Afar Zone 1,2&4, Shinili, Jijiga, some part of Fik, Bale and Liben Zones are received 25-50 mm rain fall. Tip areas of Afar Zone 1 Degahabur, Fik, Gode, Afder Zons are 5-25 received mm rain fall. The rest part of the country specifically Eastern Somali and pocket areas of Borena Zones are received mm rain fall.

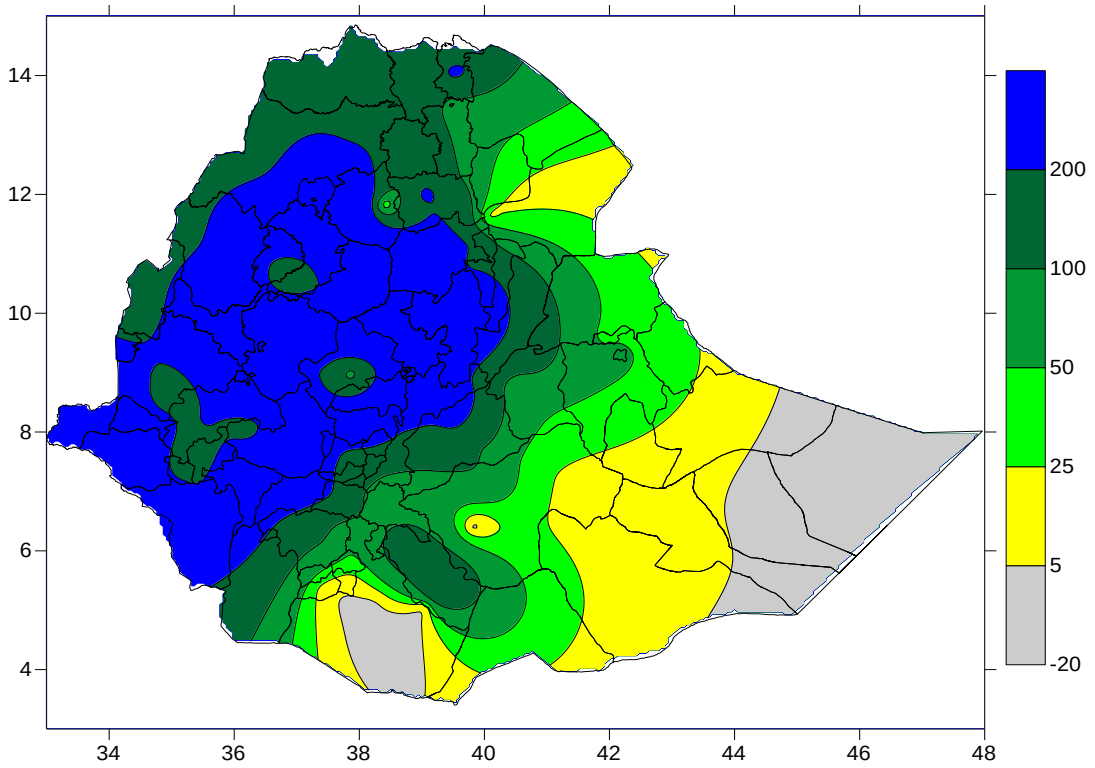

Fig 4.Rainfall amount in mm for the month of July 2025

1.5. Rainfall Anomaly on the month of July 2025

During the month of July 2025 the rain fall distribution compared with the long term mean percent of normal rain fall distribution was in some part of kirmt rain benefiting areas of Northern, Central and Western regions Normal rain fall condition dominated. On the other hand Southern and South Western regions of the country Normal to Above Normal rain fall condition. However the rest part of the country including some part of Kirmt rain benefiting areas was exhibited much below Normal to Below Normal rain fall condition.

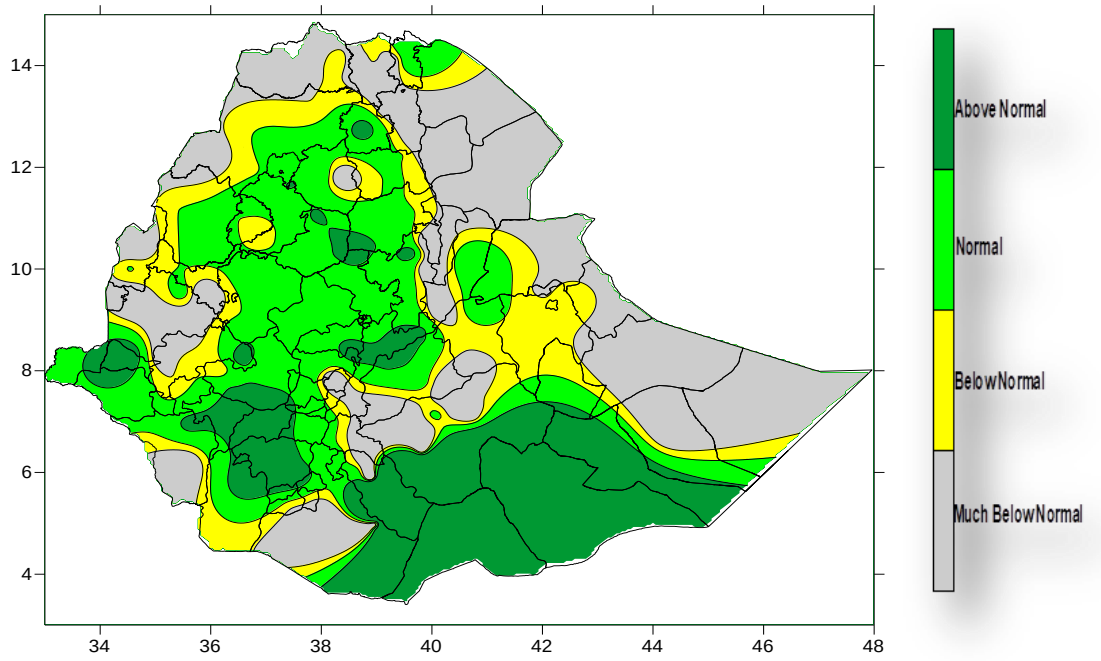

Fig. 5 Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of July 2025

Explanatory notes for the Legend

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

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1.6. Moisture status on the month of July 2025

In accordance with the moisture status map below during July 2025 most parts Kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country exhibited Moist to Hyper Moist moisture condition. The rest parts of the countries exhibited moderately Dry too Very Dry.

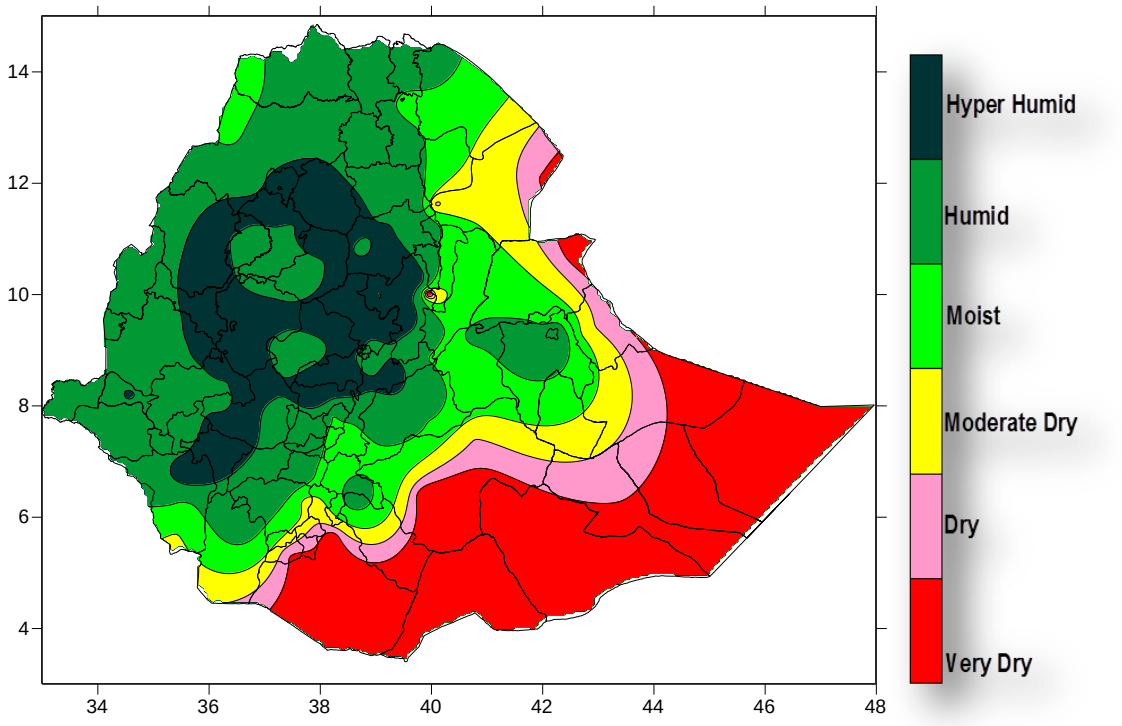


Fig. 6. Moisture status for the month of July 2025

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE ON THE MONTH OF JULY 2025

During the the month under review, due to dekad to dekad relative strengthening of rain bearing weather systems, better moisture conditions has been experienced over Meher producing and rain benefiting areas of the country, according to this, the increment of vegetation condition across western half, central, eastern and north-eastern parts of the country (Fig.7. NDVI). This condition might have positive impact to perform land preparation and planting for Meher crops as well as water needs of perennial plants and availability of pastors and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas.

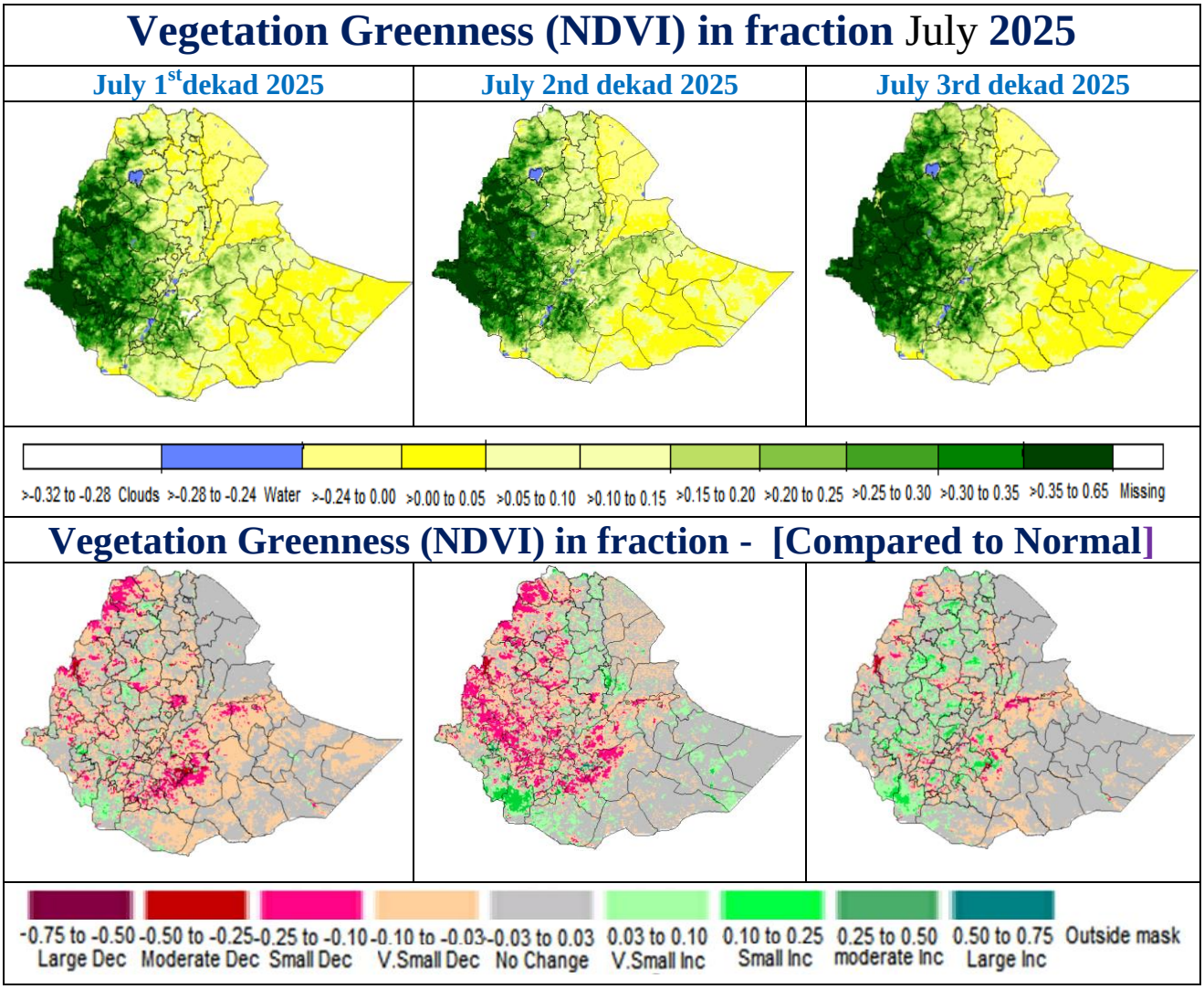


Fig. 7. Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction and Compared to Normal July 2025

2.2. EXPECTED WEATHER IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE DURING THE COMING MONTH OF AUGUST 2025

In the coming month of August 2025, meteorological forecast indicates that rainy weather conditions are likely to intensify. In line with this moderate to heavy rainfall is expected, particularly in the north-eastern, northern, central, south western and western parts of the country, as the rainy conditions strengthen. These regions will experience significant moisture, which will be beneficial for crops at various stages of growth. It will also play a crucial role in meeting the water requirements of perennial crops, garden vegetables, and fruits, as well as improving pasture and drinking water availability for pastoral and semi-pastoral communities. However, the frequent increase in rainfall may lead to adverse effects in some areas, including water logging of crops in poorly drained fields, landslides and flooding in highland and sloppy areas and the proliferation of crop diseases and weeds in humid conditions. Therefore, farmers and relevant stakeholders are advised to take precautionary measures such as constructing flood diversion channels, preparing field drainage canals, and applying herbicides and pesticides in a timely manner, based on current weather conditions.

3. 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 south eastern 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 cover s southern, central, eastern and north-eastern 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.

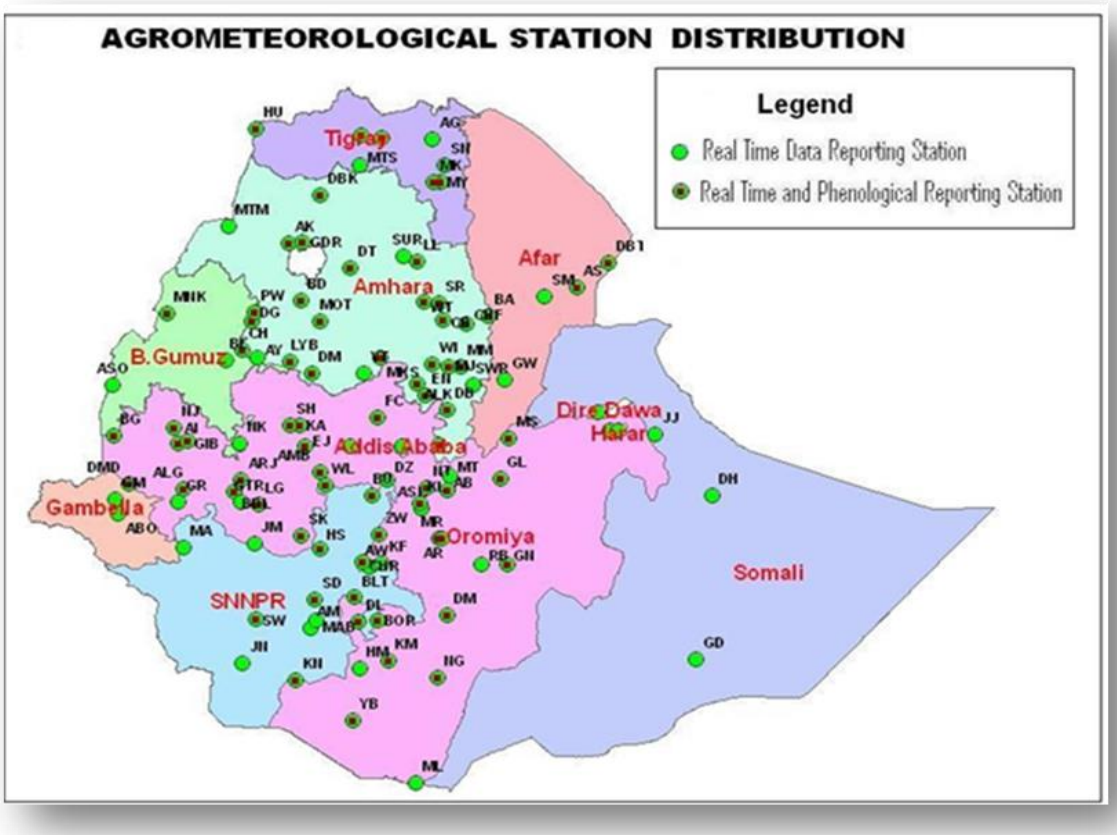
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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 south-eastern lowlands of the country.

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



Station	Code	Station	Code	Station	Code	Station	Code
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
AlemKetema	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	WegelTena	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		
D. Markos	DM	Hossaina	HS	M/Selam	MSL		