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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
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ባለፉት የነሀሴ አስር ቀናት በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው የተስፋፋ እርጥበት እንደ ማሽላና በቆሎ ለመሳሰሉት የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች፣ እንደ ስንዴ፣ ገብስ፣ አጃ እና ጤፍ ለመሳሰሉት የብርዕ ሰብሎች፣ የጥራጥሬና የቅባት እህሎች እና ለቋሚ ተክሎች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት ምቹ ሁኔታን ከመፍጠሩም በላይ በምስራቅና በሰሜን ምስራቅ ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች የመጠጥ ውሃ እና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦትን ከማሻሻል አንጻር አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡ በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከነበረው ከባድና ተከታታይነት ካለው እርጥበት ጋር ተያይዞ የጎርፍ፣ የመሬት መንሸራተትና በሰብሎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛትና መጥለቅለቅ ሁኔታዎች ተከስተዋል፡፡ በተለይም ባሳለፍናቸው አስር ቀናት በምሁር አክሊል ወረዳ መገራን ቀበሌ ላይ የተስተዋለ የጎርፍ እና የመሬት ናዳ በንብረትና በሰብል ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፣ በተጨማሪም በጋምቤላ ክልል በተከሰተው የጎርፍ አደጋ በተዘሩ ሰብሎችና በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል። በተጨማሪም በአማራ ክልል ሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን ኤፍራታና ግድም ወረዳ ከባድ ነፋስ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ዝናብ ባስከተለው ጎርፍና በተከሰተው የመሬት መንሸራተት በሰዎች ጤንነት፣ ሕይወትና ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት እንደደረሰ ከተለያዩ የመስክ መረጃዎች ለማወቅ ተችሏል፡፡

ባለፈው የነሀሴ ወር ሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ በመጠን ሆነ በስርጭት የተስፋፋና ብዙ ቦታዎችን ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ነበራቸው፡፡ ይህም ሁኔታ ቀደም ሲል በሚያዝያና ግንቦት ተዘርተው በመካከለኛና ፍሬ በመሙላት ላይ ለሚገኙት የረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች እንደ ማሽላና በቆሎ ለመሳሰሉት እንዲሁም በቅርብ ጊዜ ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ላሉት እንደ ስንዴ፣ ገብስ፣ አጃ እና ጤፍ ለመሳሰሉት የብርዕ ሰብሎች፣ የጥራጥሬና የቅባት እህሎች፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎች የዉሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት ምቹ ሁኔታን ከመፍጠሩም በላይ በምስራቅና በሰሜን ምስራቅ ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደሮች የመጠጥ ውሃ እና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦትን ከማሻሻል አንጻር አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከነበረው ከባድና ተከታታይነት ካለው ዝናብ ጋር ተያይዞ የጎርፍ፣ የመሬት መንሸራተትና መሰንጠቅ እንዲሁም በሰብሎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛትና መጥለቅለቅ ሁኔታዎች ተከስተዋል፡፡

በተለይም አፋር ክልል ገዋኔ ወረዳ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በእንስሳት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል እንድሁም በዋግህምራ ብሔረሰብ አስተዳደር ጋዝጊብላ ወረዳ በረዶ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በተዘሩ ሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል። በተጨማሪም በሸሬ ከተማ እና ቢሸፍቱ ከተማ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል።

ባለፈው የነሀሴ ወር የመጨረሻው አስራ አንድ ቀናት የነበረው የአፈር ዉስጥ እርጥበት ሁኔታ በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የረጅም፣ የመካከለኛ እና የአጭር ጊዜ ሰብሎችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች፣ ለጓሮ አትክልቶችና ለፍራፍሬዎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንጻር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ በተለይም በምስራቅና በሰሜን ምስራቅ አካባቢዎች ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የመጠጥ ውሃ እና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት ጠቀሜታ ነበረዉ። በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከነበረው ከባድና ተከታታይነት ካለው እርጥበት ጋር ተያይዞ ለጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የጎርፍ ክስተቶች፣ የመሬት አቀማመጣቸው ከፍተኛና ተዳፋታማ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የመሬት መንሸራተት፣ መሰንጠቅና ናዳ እንዲሁም በሰብሎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛትና መጥለቅለቅ ሁኔታዎች ተከስተዋል። በተለይም በማዕከላዊ ኢትዮጵያ ክልል በከምባታ ዞን በአንጋጫ ወረዳ በዞቤቾ ቀበሌ በመሬት መንሸራተት አደጋ በሰዉ ህይወት ጉዳት አድርሷል፣ እንድሁም በደቡብ ኢትዮጵያ ክልል በጌዴኦ ዞን በራጴ ወረዳ ለሁለት ተከታታይ ቀናት የጣለዉን ከባድ ዝናብ ተከትሎ በራጴ ወረዳ በጨራቃ ቀበሌ የመሬት ናዳ ተከስቶ በንብረትና በሰው ህይወት ላይ ጉዳት እንዳደረሰ ከመስክ የተሰበሰቡ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ።

ባሳለፍነው የነሀሴ ወር 2025 በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑት የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ለግብርናው የስራ እንቅስቃሴ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። በተለይም በማደግ፣ በማበብና ፍሬ በመሙላት ላይ ባሉ ለረጅም፣ ለመካከለኛ እና ለአጭር ጊዜ ሰብሎችም ሆነ ለቋሚ ተክሎች፣ ለጓሮ አትክልቶችና ለፍራፍሬዎች የውሃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከማሟላት አንጻር ከፍተኛ ጠቀሜታ ነበረው። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ በተለይም በምስራቅና በሰሜን ምስራቅ አካባቢዎች ለሚገኙት አርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የመጠጥ ውሃ እና የግጦሽ ሳር አቅርቦት በተሻለ ሁኔታ እንዲኖራቸው ያስቻለ ነበር። በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ ከነበረው ከባድና ተከታታይነት ካለው እርጥበት ጋር ተያይዞ ለጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የጎርፍ ክስተቶች፣ የመሬት አቀማመጣቸው ከፍተኛና ተዳፋታማ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች የመሬት መንሸራተት፣ መሰንጠቅና ናዳ እንዲሁም

በሰብሎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛትና መጥለቅለቅ ተከስተዋል፡፡ በተለይም በገዋኔ ወረዳ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በእንስሳት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በዋግህምራ ብሔረሰብ አስተዳደር ጋዝጊብላ ወረዳ በረዶ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በተዘሩ ሰብሎች ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በሽሬ ከተማ እና ቢሾፍቱ ከተማ የጣለው ከባድ ዝናብ በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በምሁር አክሊል ወረዳ መገራን ቀበሌ ላይ በነበረ የጎርፍ እና የመሬት ናዳ በንብረትና በሰብል ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በጋምቤላ ክልል በተከሰተው የጎርፍ አደጋ በተዘሩ ሰብሎችና በንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በሰሜን ሸዋ ዞን ኤፍራታና ግድም ወረዳ ከባድ ነፋስ ቀላቅሎ የጣለው ዝናብ ባስከተለው ጎርፍና በተከሰተው የመሬት መንሸራተት በሰዎች ሕይወትና ንብረት ላይ ጉዳት አድርሷል፤ በከምባታ ዞን በአንጋጫ ወረዳ በዞቤቾ ቀበሌ በመሬት መንሸራተት አደጋ በሰዉ ህይወት፣ እንዲሁም በጌዴኦ ዞን በራጴ ወረዳ ለሁለት ተከታታይ ቀናት የጣለዉን ከባድ ዝናብ ተከትሎ በጨራቃ ቀበሌ የመሬት ናዳ ተከስቶ በንብረትና በሰው ህይወት ላይ ጉዳት እንዳደረሰ ከመስክ የተሰበሰቡ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ፡፡

SUMMARY
AUGUST 2025

During the first dekad of August 2025 under normal circumstance the rainfall activity has been expanded to eastern and north-eastern parts of the country. In the current dekad rain bearing meteorological conditions intensified over most of Kiremet rain benefiting areas of the country, 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, Fruits 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 availability of pasture and drinking water over pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. On the other hand, the heavy and continuous moisture for the past few days may cause flood, land slid, water logging and excessive moisture caused the infestation of weeds. In related with this, In Gurage zone Mehur Aklil woreda caused flash floods and land slide affected properties and crop lands, In Gambela region most areas flood damage properties and crops and also In Amhara region north Shewa zone Efratana gidem woreda heavy rain with high wind caused flood and land slide affected people and properties.

During the second dekad of August 2025, there have been widespread moisture conditions in parts of the country that benefit from the kiremt rains. This situation has created favourable conditions for the water needs of long-term crops such as sorghum and maize, which were previously sown in April and May and are in their mid- and late-season stages, as well as recently sown and at various stages of development, such as wheat, barley, oats and Teff, pulses and oilseeds, and perennial crops. It has also had a positive role in improving the supply of drinking water and pasture grass for pastoralists and semi-pastoralists in the east and northeast. On the other hand, floods, landslides, as well as waterlogging and inundation of crops, have occurred in some parts of the country due to heavy and continuous rains. In particular, heavy rains in Gewane Woreda of Afar Region caused damage to livestock, while heavy rains mixed with hail in Gazgibla Woreda of Wagihimra zone damaged crops. In addition, heavy rains in Shire and Bisheftu towns caused damage to property.

During the third dekad of August 2025, rainfall both in amount and distribution was cover over most meher producing areas of the country. The western, northwestern, central and southwestern parts of the country have had better cloud cover and accumulation over the

past eleven days. In connection with this, moderate to heavy rainfall has been recorded, especially in the last few days, over the western, northwestern and central parts of the country. This situation might have great importance in terms of meeting the water needs of long, medium and short-term crops at different stages of growth, as well as perennial crops, vegetables and fruits. In addition, it was of great importance in providing drinking water and pasture grass, especially for pastoral and semi-pastoral areas in the East and North-East. On the other hand, in some parts of the country, due to the severe and continuous moisture, there were flooding incidents in flood-prone areas, and landslides in high and sloping areas, as well as waterlogging and inundation of crops. In particular, in the Central Ethiopian Region, a landslide occurred in Zobecho Kebele in the Kembata Zone of the Angacha Woreda, causing loss of life. In the Southern Ethiopian Region, a landslide occurred in Cheraka Kebele in the Rapa Woreda of the Gedeo Zone, following two consecutive days of heavy rain, causing damage to property and human life, according to information collected from the field.

In general, during the month of August 2025, large areas of Kiremt rain-benefiting and Meher crop- growing regions continuously received enhanced moisture, ranging from moist to hyper-humid conditions. The western, northwestern, southwestern, northern, central, and northeastern parts of the country experienced better cloud cover and accumulation during the month of August. Along with this, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in the western, southwestern, northwestern, and central parts of the country. This situation benefit from the kiremt rains during the past month of August played a positive role in agricultural activities. It was especially important in terms of meeting the water needs of long, medium and short-term crops, as well as perennial plants, vegetables and fruits that are growing, flowering and fruiting. In addition, it allowed pastoral and semi-pastoral areas, especially in the east and northeast, to have better access to drinking water and pasture. On the other hand, in some parts of the country, due to the severe and continuous moisture, flooding events in flood-prone areas, and landslides in high and sloping areas, as well as waterlogging and inundation of crops occurred. In particular, heavy rains in Gewane Woreda have caused damage to livestock; heavy rains mixed with hail in Gazgibla Woreda of Waghmare National Administration have caused damage to crops; heavy rains in Shire Town and Bishoftu Town have caused damage to property; floods and landslides in Megran Kebele of Mhur Akli Woreda have caused damage to property and crops; floods in Gambella Regional State have caused damage to crops and property; floods in Efrata and Gedem Woreda in North Shewa Zone have caused damage to people's lives and property due to floods and landslides caused by heavy rains mixed with hail. Data collected from the field indicate that a landslide

occurred in Zobecho Kebele in Angacha Woreda in Kembata Zone, resulting in loss of life, while a landslide occurred in Cheraka Kebele in Rapa Woreda in Gedeo Zone, following two consecutive days of heavy rains, causing damage to property and human life.

1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

1.1. Rainfall amount (21 – 31) August 2025

During third dekade of August 2025 the rain fall distribution was good particularly kiremt rain benefiting areas. Over Gedeo, Jimma, Yem, western Wellega, Tongo, Kamashi, Metekel, south& north Gonder, Waghimira and western Tigray zones observed 100-300mm rainfall. Over Gedeo, Basketo, Bench Maji, Keffa, Dawuro, Welayita, Sidama, KT, Hadiya, Alaba, Godere, Sheka, Gambela zone 1, 2 & 3, Illubabor, Jimma, Gurage, South west Shewa, Addis Ababa, west Shewa, eastern Wellega, Arsi, western Harergie, east Gojam, Agew Awi, western Gojam, Bahirdar, north Gonder, Assosa, south Tigray, Mekele, central and western Tigray zones received 50-100mm rainfall. Over south Omo, Gamogofa, Burji, eastern Harergie, Harer, Shinile, Afar zone 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 and eastern Tigray zones are received 25-50mm rainfall. Over Borena, Amaro, Konso, Derashe, Gurji, Guji, Bale, Fik, Jijiga and Oromia Special. Zones are received 5-25mm rainfall. The rest part of the country <5 mm rain fall.

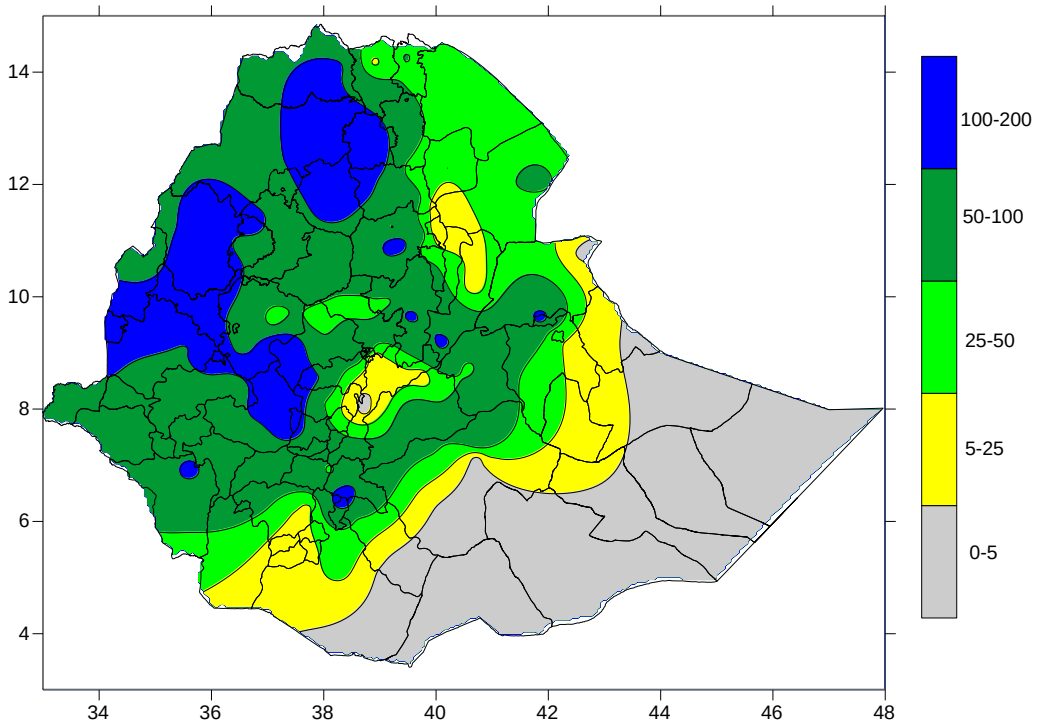

Fig 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31) August 2025

1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 31 August 2025)

During third dekade of August 2025, percent of Normal rain fall distribution was most part of Kiremt rain benefiting areas of the country except south eastern Somali was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rainfall condition.

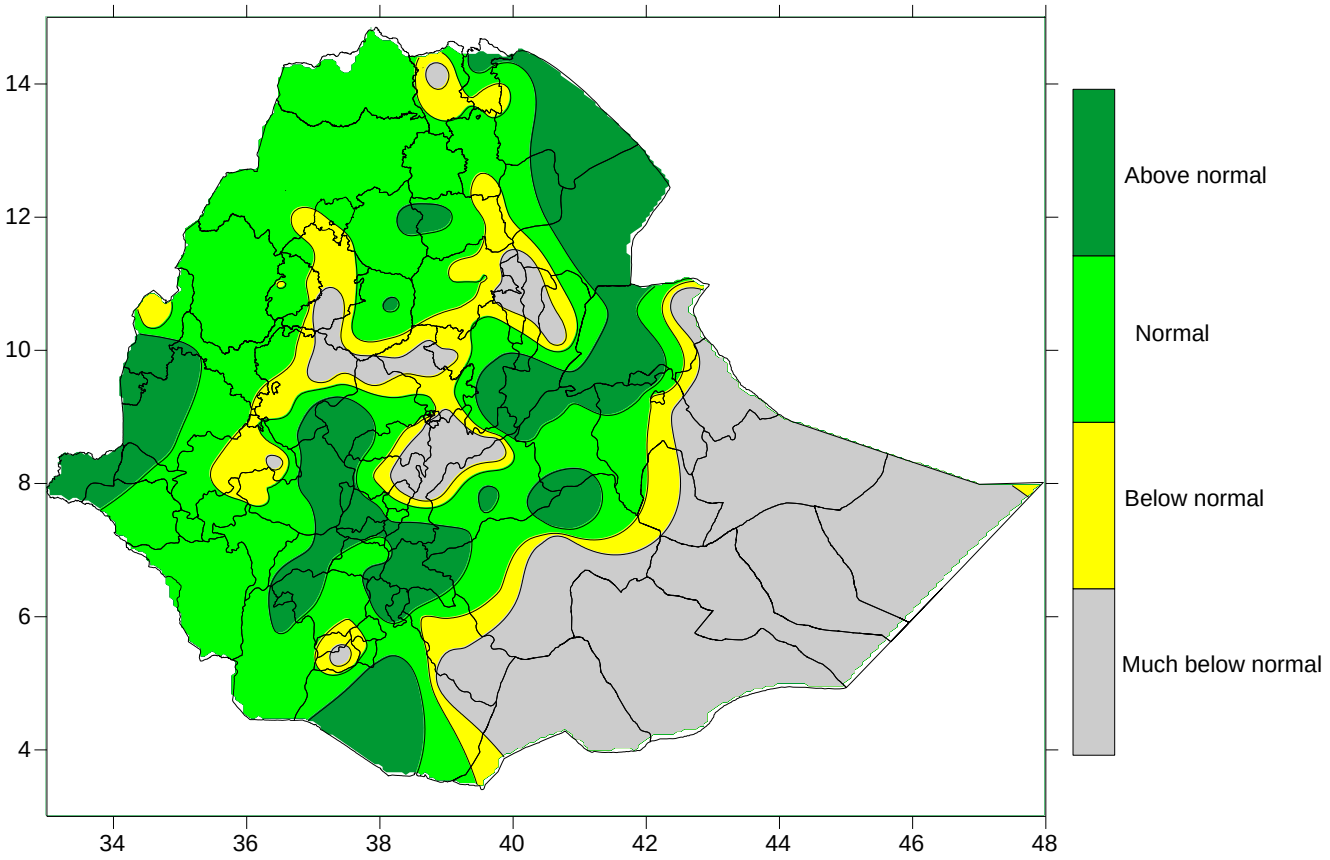

Fig. 2 Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21 – 31) August 2025

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 August 2025)

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

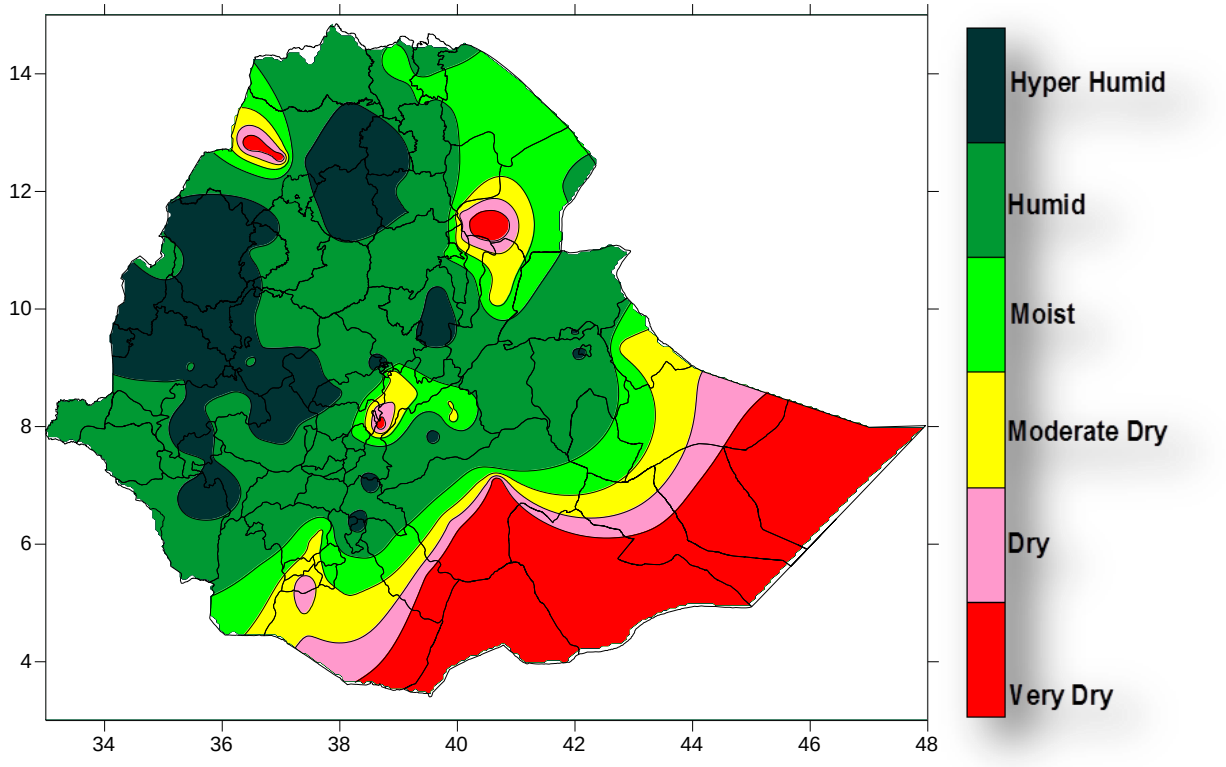

Fig. 3. Moisture status (21 – 31) August 2025

1.4. Rainfall amount on the month of August 2025

During the month of August 2025 the rain fall distribution was most part of kirmt rain benefiting areas are received > 200 mm rain fall. In particular West, Central and South Tigray, North and South Gonder, North and South Wello, Metkel, Bahirdar, East Gojjam, Kamashi, West, East and South West Shewa,West and East Wellega, Illibabur, Jimma, Gurage, Keffa, and Sheka Zones are received >300 mm rain fall. Moreover East Tigray, Afar Zone 1,2,3,4&5, Western part of Shinile, West hararghe and some part of Eastern Hararghe, Arsi, Alaba, Hadiya, Woliyta, Dawero, Sidama, Baketo, Gambella Zone1,2&3, Bench Maji zones are received 200-300 mm rain fall. Furthermore Afar Zone 1, Eastern part of Shinile, some part of Eastern Hararghe, Jijiga, Fik, Bale, Guji, Gedeo, South Omo and Konso Zones are recived 100-200 mm rain fall. Most part of Jijiga, Degahabure, Fik, Bale, Guji Amarao and South Omo Zones are received 50-100 mm rain fall. Most part of Degahabur, Gode, Korahi, some part of Bale and Borena zones are received 25-50 mm rain fall . the rest part of the country was received <5mm rain fall

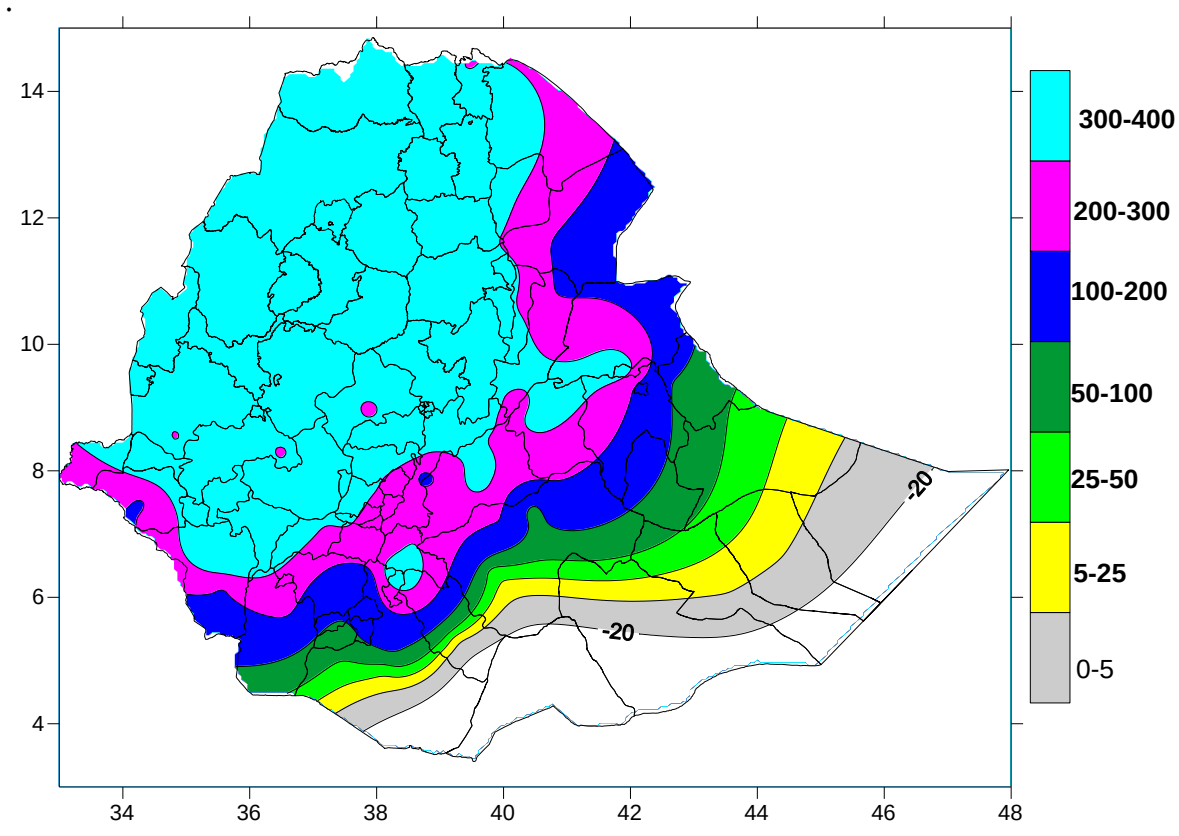

Fig 4.Rainfall amount in mm for the month of August 2025

1.5. Rainfall Anomaly on the month of August 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.

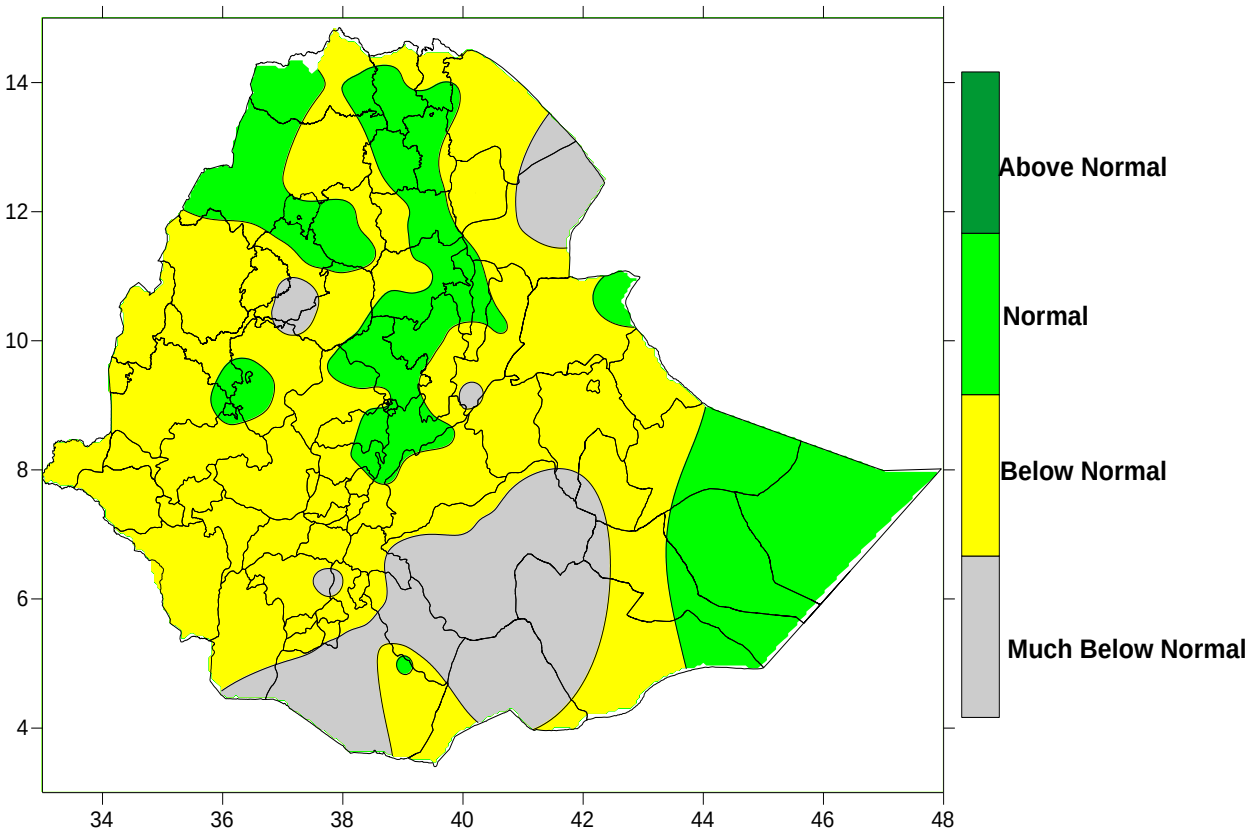

Fig. 5 Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of August 2025

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 August 2025

In accordance with the moisture status map below during August 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.

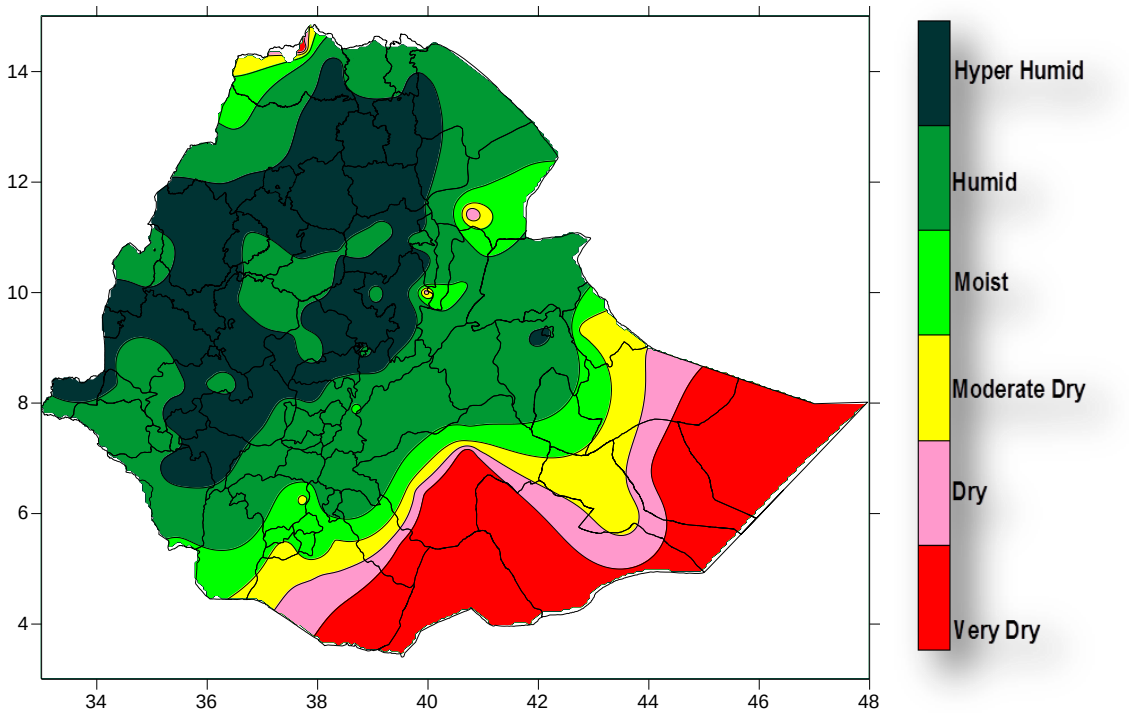


Fig. 6. Moisture status for the month of August 2025

2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

2.1. VEGETATION CONDITION AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE ON THE MONTH OF AUGUST 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 Kiremt 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.

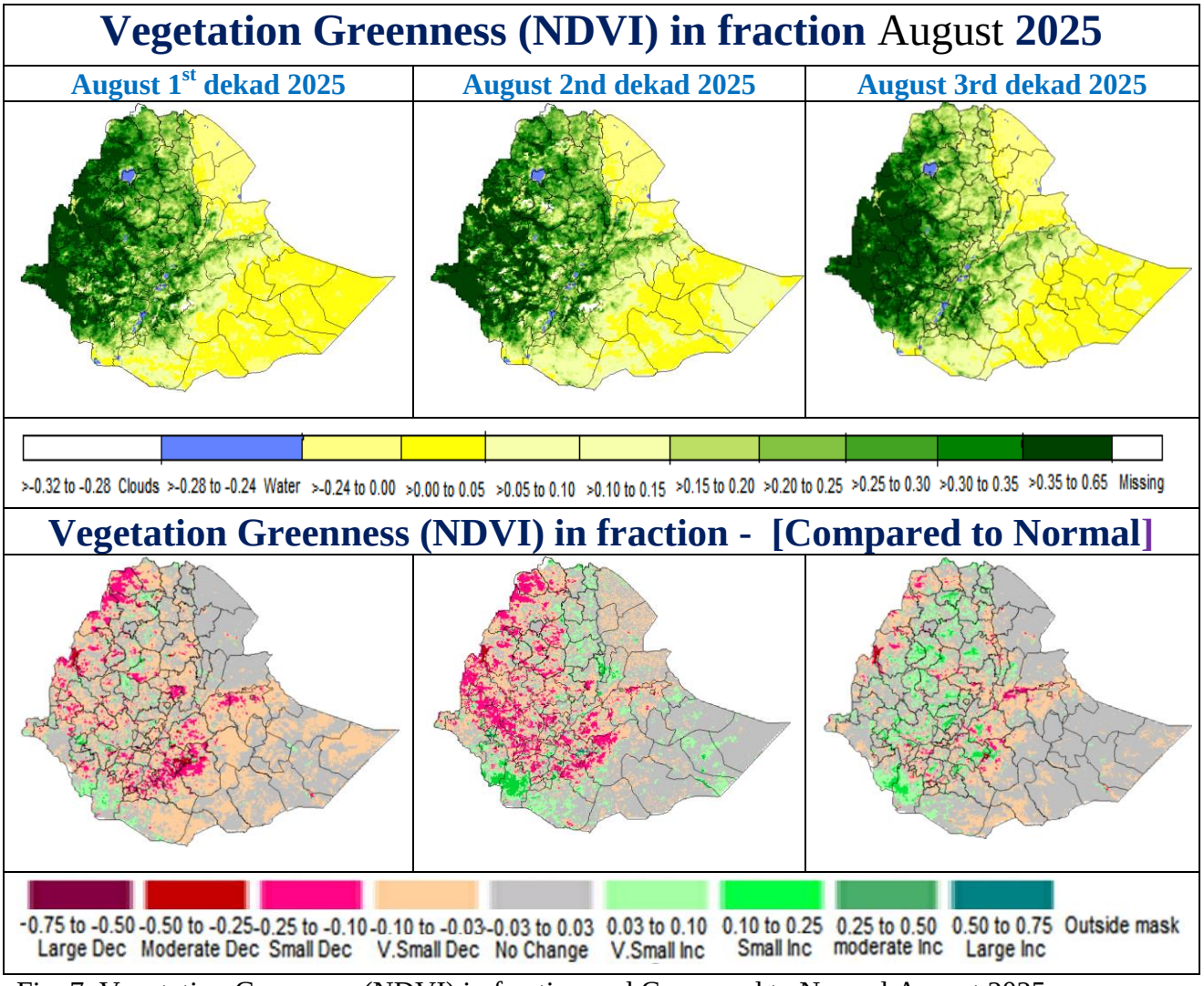


Fig. 7. Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction and Compared to Normal August 2025

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

In the coming month of September 2025, meteorological forecast indicates that moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over most of Meher producing and Kiremt rainfall benefiting areas of the country. This situation will be beneficial for crops at various stages of growth. It will also play a crucial role in meeting the water requirements of perennial plants, fruits and vegetables, as well as improving pasture and drinking water availability for pastoral and Agro-pastoral communities. Moreover the extended rain over in the southern Bega season brain benefiting region will have good expectation for early land preparation for Bega season crops and the availabilities of pasture and drinking water However, the expected heavy and 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 flood affected and topographically sloppy areas and the proliferation of crop diseases and weeds infestation over continuous rainfall and 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. On the other hand the expected heavy and continuous rain may favourable for water harvesting for rainfall deficit areas.

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.

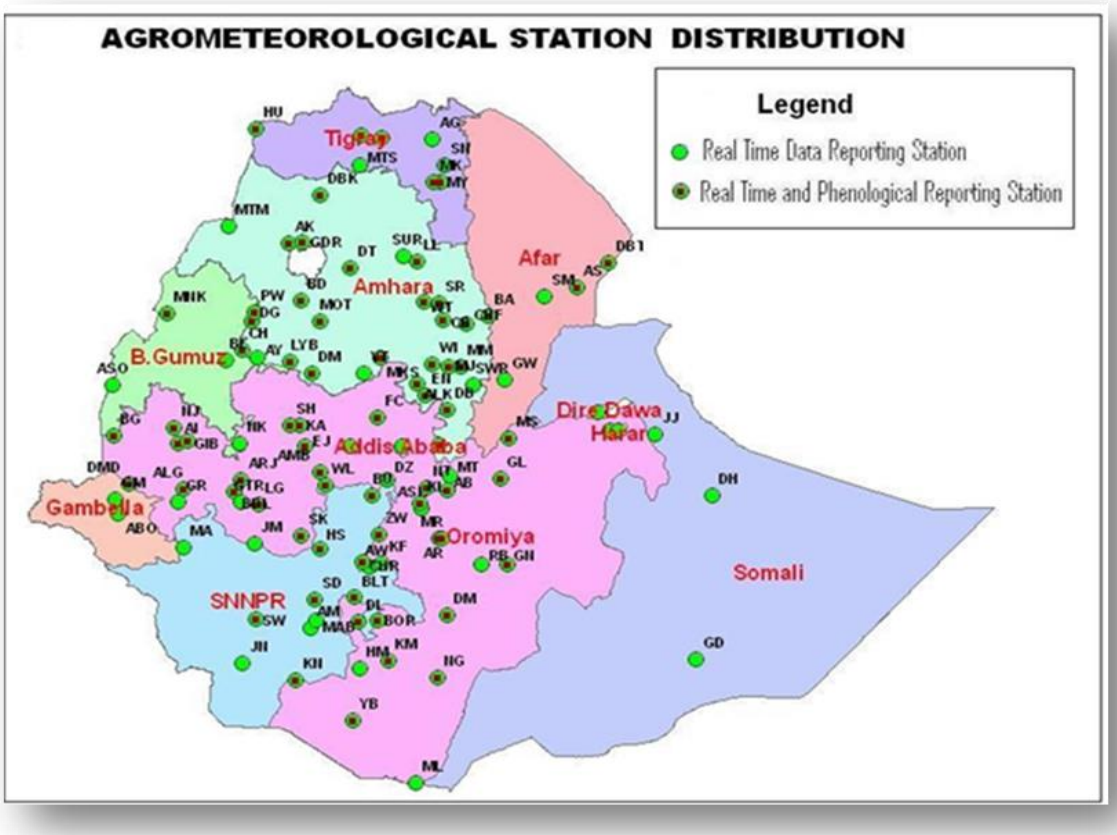
DEKAD: - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

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		