# NATIONAL METEOROLOGY AGENCY

# Agrometeorological Bulletin

## MONTHLY AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLITINE

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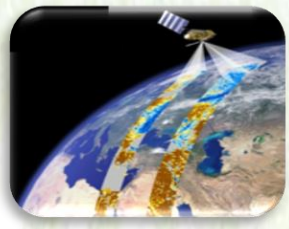

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# FORE WARD

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

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## አህፅሮት

## እ.ኤ.አ ጁላይ 2023

ባሳለፍነው የጁላይ የመጀመሪያው አሰር ቀናት በአብዛኛው በትግራይ፣ በአማራ፣ በቤንሻንጉልጉሙዝ፣ በምዕራብና በመካከለኛው ኦሮሚያ እንዲሁም በጋምቤላ ላይ የነበረዉ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ በመጠንም ሆነ በስርጭት የተስፋፋ ነበር። ይህም ሁኔታ በእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የተለያዩ የመኸር ሰብሎችም ሆነ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች፣ እንዲሁም ለጓሮ አትክልቶችና ለቋሚ ተክሎች የውኃ ፍላጎትን ከማሟላት አንጻር አዎንታዊ ጎን ነበረው። በተጨማሪም የተገኘው እርጥበት በአንዳንድ አርብቶ አደርና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የመጠጥ ውሃ አቅርቦትንም ሆነ የግጦሽ ሣር ልምላሜን ከመጨመር አንጻር አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው። ሆኖም በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች ማለትም በአማራ፣ በምዕራብና ማዕከላዊ ኦሮሚያ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ ሁኔታ ጋር ተያይዞ ተከታታይነት የነበረው እና የተፈጠረው ከፍተኛ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ የአፈረ ውስጥ እርጥበት መጠን ከመብዛት አንጻር በማሣ ላይ በመተኛት የሰብሎችን መደበኛ ዕድገት ከመግታት አንጻር እና የበልግ የድህረ ሰብል አሰባሰብ ላይ አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረዉ።

ባሳለፍነው የጁላይ ወር ሁለተኛው አስር ቀናት የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚ በሆኑ የሀገሪቱ አከባቢዎች ላይ ከቀላል እሰከ መካከለኛ መጠን ያለው የተስፋፋ እርጥበት ያገኙ ሲሆን፤ በተለይም በደቡብ ምዕራብ፣ በምዕራብ እና በሰሜን ምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ በአንፃራዊ መልኩ ብዙ ቦታዎችን ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ እንደነበራቸው ከተለያዩ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የተሰበሰቡ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ። ይህም የተገኘው እርጥበት ለመኸር የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ አዎንታዊ ሚና የነበረው ሲሆን፤ በተለይም የመካከለኛ ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችን ለመዝራትና የማሳ ዝግጅት ለማከናወን እንዲሁም በምዕራብና በደቡብ ምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ ለረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎችና ለተለያዩ የጓሮ አትክልቶች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት እንዲሁም ለአርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለመጠጥ ውሃና ለግጦሽ ሳር ልምላሜ አዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው።። በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች በተለይም በጋምቤላ፣ በምዕራብና መካከለኛዉ ኦሮሚያ እና በምዕራብ አማራ የሀገሪቱ አካባቢዎች ላይ አልፎ አልፎ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ እንዲሁም ባሳለፍናቸው ቀናት በተከታታይ ዝናብ በማግኘት ላይ በነበሩ ስፍራዎች ላይ የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት መብዛት እና በአንዳንድ ቦታዎች ላይ ለወንዝ መሙላትና ለጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ

አካባቢዎች ላይ የጎርፍ መከሰት የነበረ ሲሆን፤ በግብርናዉ አንቅስቃሴ ላይ መጠነኛ የሆነ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረዉ፡፡

ባሳለፍነው የመጨረሻው የጁላይ አስራ አንድ ቀናት በአብዛኛው የክረምት ዝናብ ተጠቃሚና የመኸር ሰብል አብቃይ በሆኑት አካባቢዎች ላይ በመጠን ይለያይ እንጂ በስርጭት ረገድ ብዙ ቦታዎችን ያዳረሰ የእርጥበት ሁኔታ እንደነበራቸው ከተለያዩ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች የተሰበሰቡ የግብርና ሚቲዎሮሎጂ መረጃዎች ያመለክታሉ፡፡ ይህም የተገኘው እርጥበት ለመኸር የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ አዎንታዊ ሚና የነበረው ሲሆን፤ በተለይም የመካከለኛ ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎችን ለመዝራትና የማሳ ዝግጅት ለማከናወን እንዲሁም በምዕራብና በደቡብ ምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ ለረጅም ጊዜ ሰብሎች፣ ለቋሚ ተክሎችና ለተለያዩ የጓሮ አትክልቶች የውሃ ፍላጎት መሟላት እንዲሁም ለአርብቶ አደሮችና ከፊል አርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች ለመጠጥ ውሃና ለግጦሽ ሳር ልምላሜ ጥሩ አስተዋጽኦ የነበረው ከመሆኑም በላይ ሰው ሰራሽም ሆነ የተፈጥሮ ምንጮችን ከማጎልበት አንፃር አንዎንታዊ ሚና ነበረው፡፡ በአንፃሩ በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ በተለይም በምዕራብ፣ በሰሜን ምዕራብ እና በመካከለኛዉ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ ዝናብ እንዲሁም ባሳለፍናቸው ቀናት በተከታታይ ዝናብ በማግኘት ላይ በነበሩ ቦታዎች ላይ የአፈር ውስጥ እርጥበት መብዛት እና በተወሰኑ ቦታዎች ላይ ለወንዝ መሙላትና ለጎርፍ ተጋላጭ በሆኑ አካባቢዎች ላይ የጎርፍ መከሰት የነበረ ሲሆን፤ በግብርናዉ አንቅስቃሴ ላይ መጠነኛ የሆነ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ነበረዉ፡፡ በሌላ መልኩ ባሳለፉናቸው አሰር ቀናት የእርጥበት እጥረት የነበረባቸው ጥቂት አካባቢዎች የነበሩ ሲሆነ ይህም ሁኔታ በተለይም አሰቀደመው የተዘሩና ከፍ ባላ የአድገት ደረጃ ላይ በነበሩ ሰብች ላየ የሚያሰፈልጋቸውን እርጥበት ከማግኘት አንጻር አሉታዊ ሁኔታ ነበረ።

በአጠቃላይ ባሳለፍነው የጁላይ ወር የመጀመሪያው አስር ቀናት በምዕራብ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ እና መካከለኛዉ እንዲሁም ደቡብ ብሔር ብሄረሰቦች እና ህዝቦች ክልል እንዲሁም በሁለተኛው አስር ቀናትም በምዕራብ የሀገሪቱ ዳርቻዎችና አልፎ አልፎ በምስራቅ የሀገሪቱ አከባቢዎች ላይ የተስፋፋ የእርጥበት ስርጭት የነበር ሲሆን በአንጻሩ ግን በሶስተኛው አስር ቀናት የእርጥበት ስርጭቱ የተወሰኑ የክረምት ተጠቃሚ አከባቢዎችን ያላዳረሰ ነበር፡፡ በአጠቃላይ ባሳለፈነው የጁላይ  ወር ለክረምት ዝናብ መፈጠር መንስኤ የሆኑ የአየር ሁኔታ ክስተቶች በመዳከማቸዉ ከመካከለኛው፣ ከምዕራብ እና ደቡብ ምዕራብ ጥቂት ቦታዎች በስተቀር  አብዛኛዉ የክረምት ተጠቃሚ አከባቢዎች ላይ አነስተኛ የእርጥበት መጠንና

ስርጭት ነበራቸዉ፡፡ ይህም ሁኔታ ከጁላይ ጀምሮ ለሚዘሩ የተለያዩ የመካከለኛ ጊዜ ሰብሎች ለመዝራትና በታቀደዉ መሰረት የግብርና እንቅስቃሴን ለማከናወን አሉታዊ ጎን ቢኖረውም፤ አስቀድምው ተዘርተው በተለያየ የእድገት ደረጃ ላይ ለሚገኙ የመኸር ሰብሎች የውኃ ፍላጎታቸውን ከሚሟላት አንፃር የጎላ ሚና ከመኖሩም በላይ ከኤፕሪል ጀምሮ ቀደም ብለው ለተዘሩ እንደ በቆሎና ማሽላ ለመሳሰሉ የረጅም ጊዜ የመኸር ሰብሎች እንዲሁም ለተለያዩ ቋሚ ተክሎች በተሟላ ሁኔታ እንዲያድጉ የጎላ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ ከዚህ በተጨማሪ በአርብቶ አደርና በከፊል የአርብቶ አደር አካባቢዎች የነበረው የእርጥበት ሁኔታ ለግጦሽ ሳርና ለመጠጥ ውኃ አቅርቦት አዎንታዊ አስተዋፅየ ነበረው፡፡ በሌላ በኩል በአንዳንድ አካባቢዎች ላይ የነበረው ከባድ የዝናብ መጠን በመደበኛ ባህሪያቸው በእርጥበት መብዛት በሚታወቁ ሰፍራዎች ላይ ለጎርፍ መከሰትና የመሬት መንሸራተት እንዲሁም በአንዳንድ ስፍራዎች ላይ በሰብል ማሳዎች ላይ የውሃ መተኛትን ያስከተለ ሲሆን ይህም ሁኔታ እየተከናወነ በሚገኘው የእርሻ ስራ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ አሉታዊ ጎን ነበረው፡፡

# SUMMARY

# JULY 2023

During the first dekad of July 2023, mostly in Tigray, Amhara, Benshangul Gumuz, Western and Central Oromia and Gambella regions get good moisture conditions. This situation is different for those who are at the stage of development Both harvest crops and longterm harvest crops, as well as for gardens and perennial plants had a positive side in terms of harvesting the water demand of plants. In addition, the moisture obtained in some pastoral and Agro - pastoral areas, drinking water supply and grazing Grass had a positive role in increasing fertility. However, in some places the Continuity of heavy rains in Amhara, West and Central Oromia, high humidity that existed and was created the amount of moisture in the soil In terms of preventing the normal growth of crops due to water logging and There was a negative side on the collection of post-harvest Belg crops.

During the second dekad of July 2023, according to the weather information collected from different agro-meteorological stations, due to the strengthening of rain bearing meteorological systems across the country most parts of Kiremt rainfall benefiting and Meher producing areas had experienced enhanced moisture during the second dekad of July. Moreover some areas also experienced heavy fall during the dekad under review. In line with this, particularly western, south-western and north-wester parts of the country relatively experienced better moisture. The observed enhanced moisture might favorable to sustain the growth and fulfil the daily water need of early planted Meher season crops including long and medium cycle crops, vegetables as well as perennial plants. The moisture expanded over the 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 as to. On the other hand, the recorded heavy rainfall might trigger flash flood occurrence and water logging due to excess moisture.

Agricultural meteorological information that collected from different parts of the country indicate that the moisture condition was good in amount and spread on many areas during the last third dekad of July on  the areas that benefited from the kirmt rains  This obtained moisture had a positive role for mehr farming activity. In particular, for the sowing of medium-term mehr crops and the preparation of rice, as well as for the long-term crops sown earlier in the western and southwestern parts of the country, for harvesting the water needs for perennial plants and various

garden vegetables, as well as for pastoral and semi-pastoral areas, it contributed well to drinking water and the growth of grazing grass. On the other hand, the heavy rains in some areas, especially in the west, north-west and central parts of the country, as well as in the areas that have been receiving continuous rains in the past few days, increased soil moisture and caused flooding in certain areas due to river filling and flood-prone areas; It had a moderate negative impact on agricultural activity. On the other hand, there were a few areas where there was a lack of moisture during the past ten days, and this situation was negative in terms of getting the moisture they needed, especially for crops that were sown early and at a high growth stage.

In general, the month of July is the time when the weather events that create favorable conditions for winter rains, the pre-sown crops get the high amount of moisture they need for growth, and in some areas, it is also the time to sow medium-term crops such as teff.

During the last dekad of July, there was widespread moisture distribution in the west, southwest and central and southern ethnic and people's regions, and there was widespread moisture distribution in the western coasts of the country and occasionally in the eastern areas of the country in the first ten days of July and in the second ten days of July respectively. In general, in the last month of July, due to the weakening of the weather events that caused the formation of kirmt rain, except for a few places in the middle, west and southwest, there was a small amount of moisture and distribution in most of the kirmt rain benefiting areas. Although this situation has a negative side for planting various medium-term crops that will be sown from July and carrying out agricultural activities as planned; In addition to having a significant role in to satisfy their water needs for early-sown harvest crops at different stages of growth, it also contributed significantly to the full growth of long-term crops such as corn and sorghum, which were sown from April, as well as various permanent plants. In addition, the moisture conditions in the pastoral and semi-pastoral areas had a positive contribution to the supply of pasture grass and drinking water. On the other hand, the heavy rainfall in some areas caused floods and landslides in areas that are known for their normal characteristics of moisture, and in some areas, waterlogging of crop fields, which had a negative impact on the ongoing agricultural activities.

# 1. WEATHER ASSESSMENT

## 1.1. Rainfall amount (21 – 31 July, 2023)

During Third Dekad of July 2023, pocket areas of West Tigray, North and South Gonder, Bahir Dar, Agew Awi, East Gojjam, South Wello, pocket areas of West and East Wellega, Illibabur, Jimma, pocket areas of Gurage, Zones are received 100-200 mm rain fall. Central, East and Pocket areas of South Tigray, Afarr Zone 2,3&5, Metkel, AGEW Awi, Assosa, pocket areas of North and South West, West Wellega, Gambela Zone 2, Sheka, Godere, Keffa, Bench Maji, pocket areas of Borena Zone Was received 50-100mm rain fall. Pocket areas of Waghimera, Afar Zone 4,5&3, Tip areas of West and East Harrghe,, Arsi, Alaba, Hadiya, Sidama. Guji, Borenapocket areas of Basketo, Gambella Zone 1,2&3 area received 25-50 mm rain fall. Afar Zone 2 and Shinile, Jijiga, West and East Hararghe, Fik, pocket areas of Bale, Guji, Borena, South Omo, Konso, Amaro Zones are received 5-25 mm rain fall. The rest part of the country was received 0-5 mm rain fall.

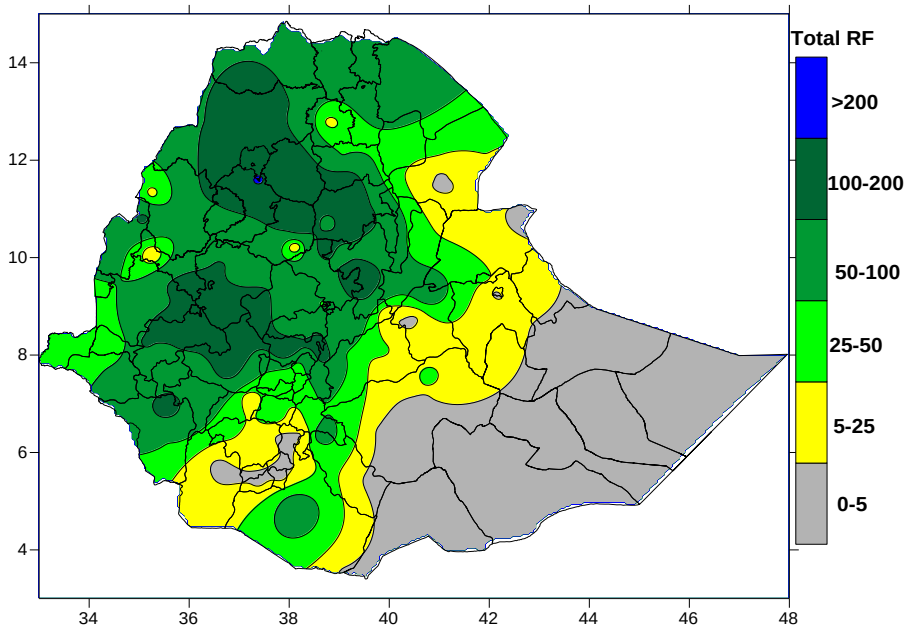


Figure 1. Rainfall distribution in mm (21 – 31) July 2023

## 1.2. Rainfall Anomaly (21 – 31 July, 2023)

During the Third Dekad of July 2023, During the third dekad of July 2023 Northern, North Eastern, North Western, Western and Central parts of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal rain fall condition. the rest part of the country was exhibited Much Below Normal to Below Normal rain fall condition

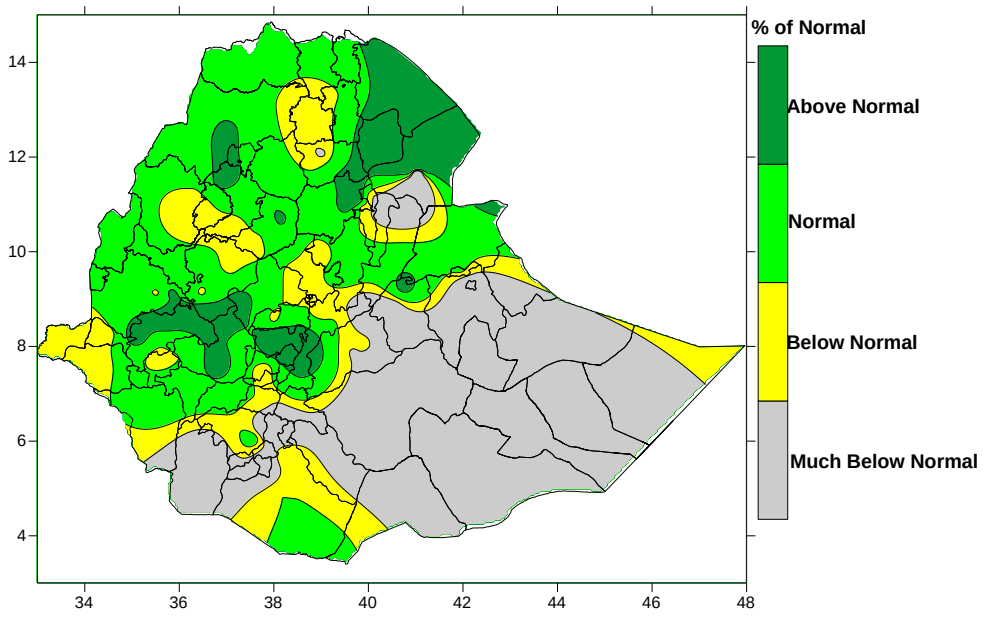


Figure 2: Percent of normal rainfall distribution (21-31 July 2023)

**Explanatory notes for the Legend**

< 50-Much below normal
50-75%-Below normal
75-2125%- Normal
> 2125% - Above normal

## 1.3. Moisture Condition (21 – 31 July 2023)

During Third Dekad of July 2023, most part of kirmt rain benefiting areas particularly North Western, Western, some part of South Western and North Eastern part of the country the moisture condition was moist to hyper humid. On the other hand, the rest part of the country was Dry to Very Dry moisture condition.

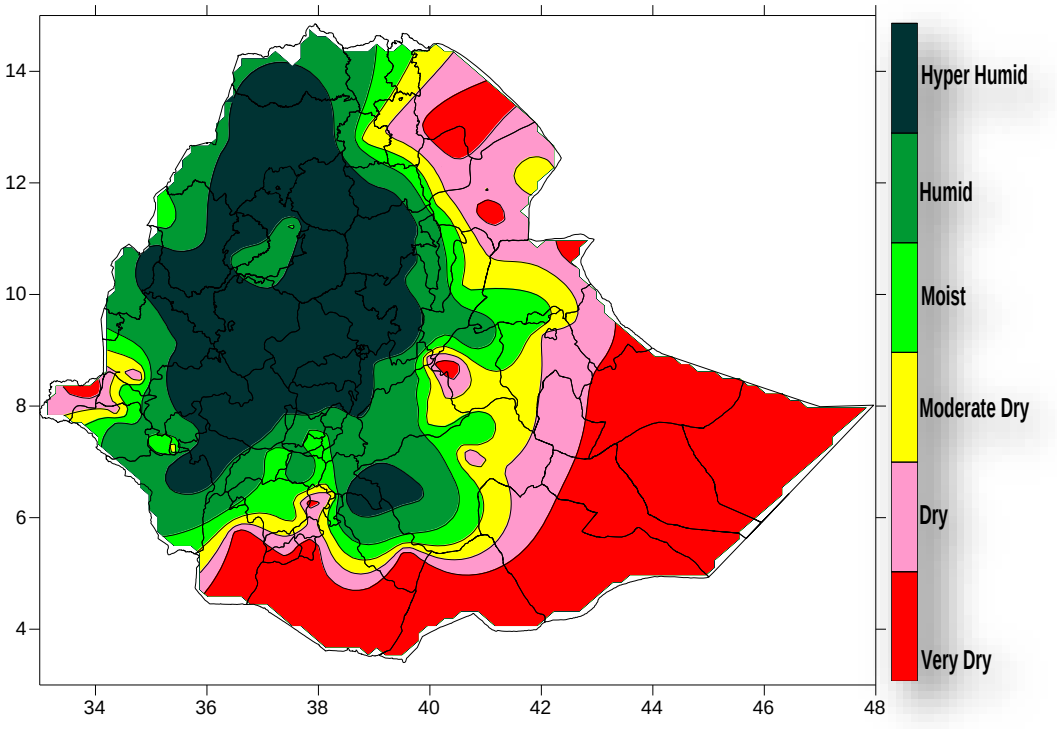


Figure.3. Moisture Status (21-31 July 2023)

## 1.4. Rainfall amount on the month of July 2023

During the month of July 2023, North and South Gonder, Bahir Dar, Agew Awi, East Gojjam, South Wello, half of Metkel, Kamshi, South West and South West Shewa, West and East Wellega, Illibabur, half of Jimma Zones are received >200 mm rain fall. West Tigray, North Wello, Oromia Zone, Afar Zone 5&3, pocket areas of West Hararghe, Arsi, Keffa, Bench Maji, Godere, Sheka and pocket areas of Gambela Zone1&2 Zones are received 100-200mm rain fall. Pocket areas of Central Tigray, waghimera, North Wello, Afar Zone 4&1, Shinile, West and East Hararghe, pocket areas of Arsi and Bale and Basketo and Gambela zone 1&z zones are received 50-100 mm rain fall. East Tigray Afar Zone 4&1, Shinile, Jijiga, Fik, pocket areas of, Bale, south Omo Zones are received 25-50 mm rain fall. The rest part of the country was received 0-25mm rain fall.

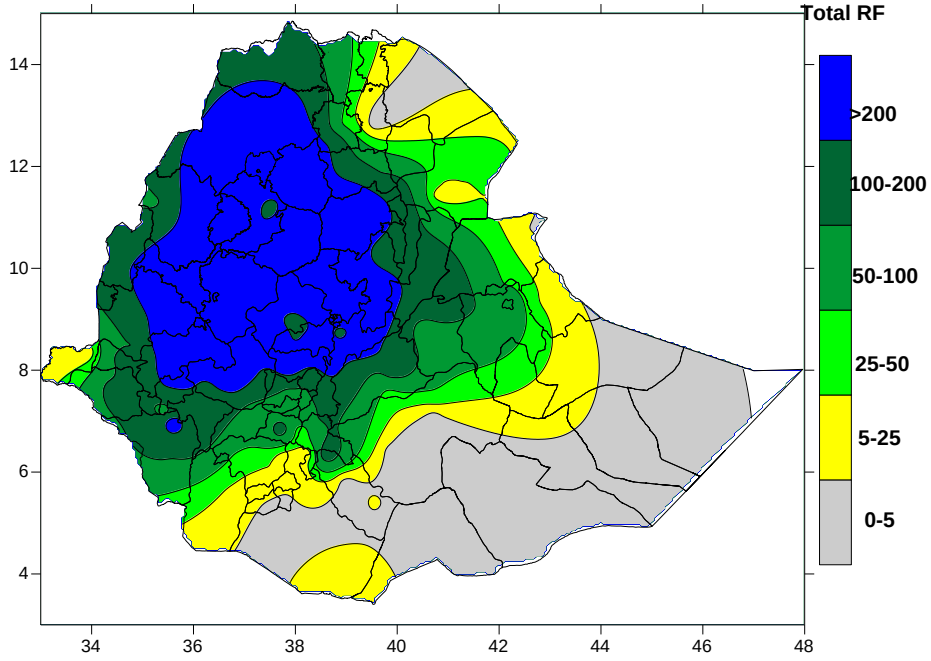


Fig. 4 Rainfall amount in mm for the month of July 2023

## 1.5. Rainfall Anomaly on the month of July 2023

During the month of July 2023, most part of the country including Northern, North Western and North Eastern, Western, Eastern and South Western, Central part of the country was exhibited Normal to Above Normal Rain fall condition. The rest part of the country was exhibited Much Below Normal and Below Normal rain fall condition.

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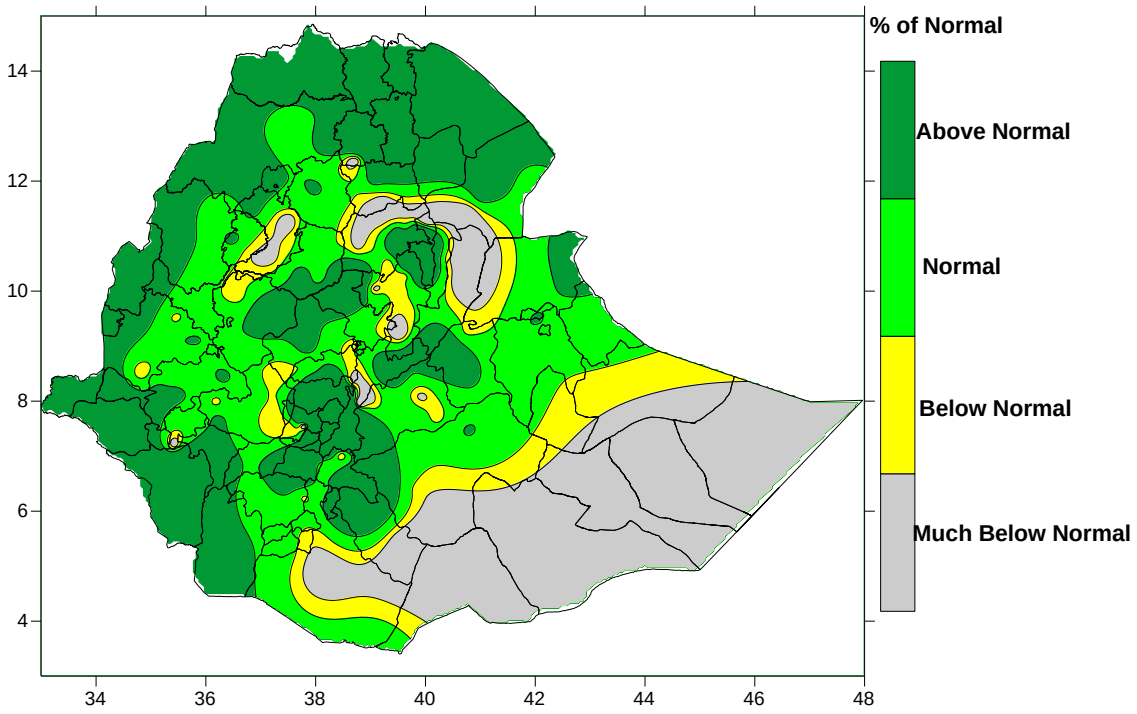



Fig. 5 Percent of Normal Rainfall for the month of July 2023

**Explanatory notes for the Legend**

< 50-Much below normal

50-75%-Below normal

75-125%- Normal

> 125% - Above normal

## 1.6. Moisture status on the month of July 2023

During the month of July 2023, most part of kirmt rain benefiting areas the moisture condition was moist to hyper humid particularly North Western, Western, some part of South Western and North Eastern part of the country. On the other hand, the rest part of the country was Dry to Very Dry moisture condition.

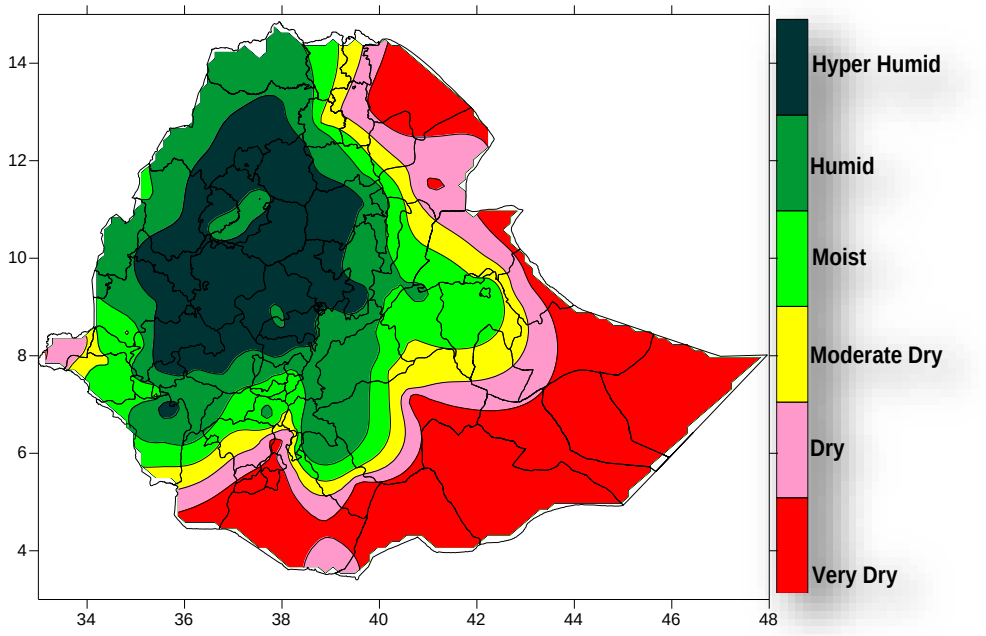



Fig. 6 moisture status for the month of July 2023

# 2. AGROMETEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

## 2.1. Vegetation Condition and Impact on Agriculture on the Month of July 2023

During Month of July 2023, Vegetation condition are highly increasing from first dekade up to last Dekade of the month and most part of Western North and South Western, Central and some part of Eastern region of the country are better vegetation coverage compared to another part of the country. on the other hand, compare to the long term mean slightly decreasing on third dekad on the month of July 2023.

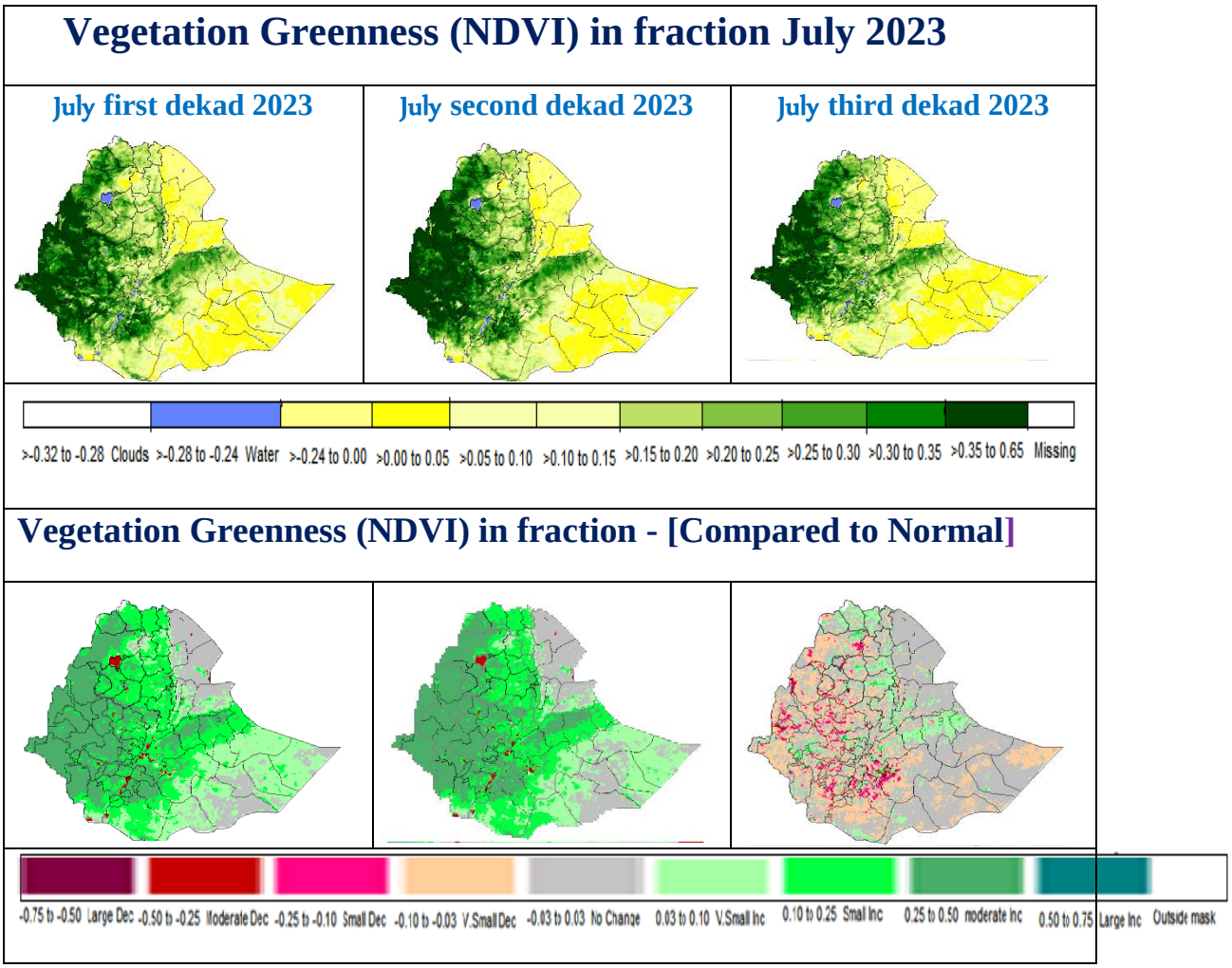



Fig. 6 Vegetation Greenness (NDVI) in fraction and Compared to Normal July 2023

## 3. Expected Weather impact on Agriculture During the Coming Month of Augst 2023

Normally the month of Augst when the moisture condition ranges from Moist to Hyper Humid in most of the meher growing areas compared to other kirmt months. In addition, the pastoral areas of the Northeast have better moisture condition during the season; On the other hand, it is the time when occasional heavy fall, rain and floods can have a negative impact on farming activities.

In the coming month of month of August, there tendency for the rain-making meteorological aspects may in the northeastern parts of the country to weaken relatively compared to the previous month, and along with this, the moisture in these parts will also tend to decrease. This situation will have a negative side for the agricultural activities expected in the pastoral areas of the Northeast, which have started late in the meher season normally, but it is recommended that they should use the small amount of moisture that is available in a proper way, even if it does not cause serious damage in terms of the moisture that the areas have been experiencing in the past few days. However, especially in the northeast, north, central, southwest and west parts of the country due to strengthening rain barring meteorological aspects, forecast data indicates that there may be Moist to Hyper Humid moisture condition. This situation will be important in terms of improving soil moisture for meher crops that have already been sown and at different stages of growth, as well as for various permanent plants and garden vegetables in terms of satisfying their water needs. In addition, it will contribute to the improvement of plant growth and drinking water supply for pastoral and Agro-pastoral areas in the east and northeast. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention, especially in the northern and northeastern areas of the country, where the kirmt rains normally occur, to store the moisture inside and outside the fields and to make arrangements for the additional water supply that the crops need. On the other hand, with the strengthening of the kirmt rains, in areas where heavy rains are expected and in areas that are known to have excess moisture, and in areas that are constantly getting moisture, the moisture may become excessive, and as a result, by making canals so that water does not lie on the fields, by doing waterproofing and prevention work, and in some areas, with the excess of moisture, the occurrence of weeds and occasionally It is necessary to be careful with the advice of an agriculturist, as there is a possibility of the emergence of crop pests with the heat of each intervention.

## 4. 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 July 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.

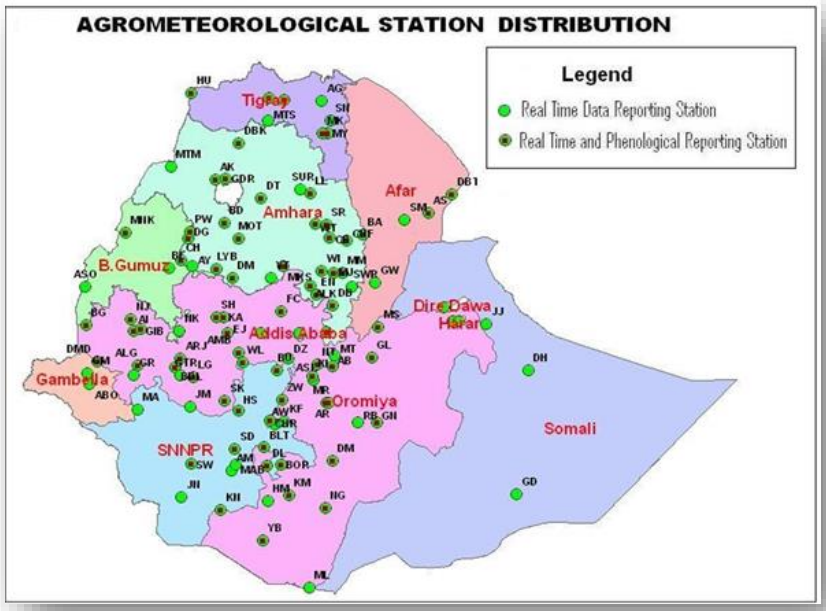
**DEKAD:** - First or second ten days or the remaining days of a month.

**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 Julye 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 | | |