



Early Warning and Response Analysis November 2013



This bulletin is prepared by the Early Warning and Response Directorate to coordinate and disseminate early warning and food security information.

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ACRONYMS:

CPI: Consumer Price Index

CSA: Central Statistical Agency

DRMFSS: Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector:

EGTE: Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise

EHNRI: Ethiopian Health and Nutrition Research Institute

ENCU: Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FMOH: Federal Ministry of Health

GAM: Global Acute Malnutrition

HRF: Humanitarian Response Fund

IMC: International Medical Corps

MAM: Moderate Acute Malnutrition

NMA: National Meteorological Agency

OTP: Outpatient Therapeutic Program

PLW: Pregnant and Lactating Women

SAM: Severe Acute Malnutrition

TFU: Therapeutic Feeding Unit

TSF: Targeted Supplementary Food

TSFP: Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program

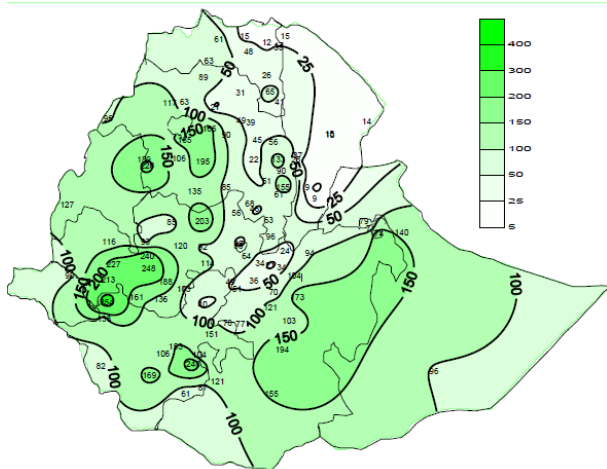
WFP: World Food Programme

EARLY WARNING AND RESPONSE SUMMARY

- **Occasional rainfall is anticipated over isolated areas of central Ethiopia, northern and northeastern parts of the country which can have negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities. Therefore, the concerned personnel should respond appropriately in areas where crops are attaining full maturity stage in order to avoid crop yield losses due to unnecessary moisture.**
- **Seasonal rainfall will continue over south and southeastern parts of the country. Consequently, this situation would have a positive impact on the availability of pasture and drinking water over the above mentioned pastoral areas. Moreover, western and southwestern parts of the country will continue to get rainfall.**
- **With regard to minimum temperature cool temperature condition during the night and early in the morning is likely over frost prone areas of the country.**
- **TFP admissions trend at national can not be described with certainty due to low reporting rate in September.**
- **TFP admissions increased by 15 percent in Amhara region associated with CHD screening and food security concerns in some of the zones (North Gondar, Waghimara, South Wollo and North Shewa)**
- **Emergency and end line surveys in Deder and Fedis respectively in East Hararghe indicated a poor nutrition situation with GAM prevalence of below 10 percent and normal crude and under-five mortality rates.**
- **Lessons learnt, key issues/challenges affecting humanitarian responses in East Hararghe were identified by partners and proposed recommendations to address them.**

WEATHER CONDITIONS

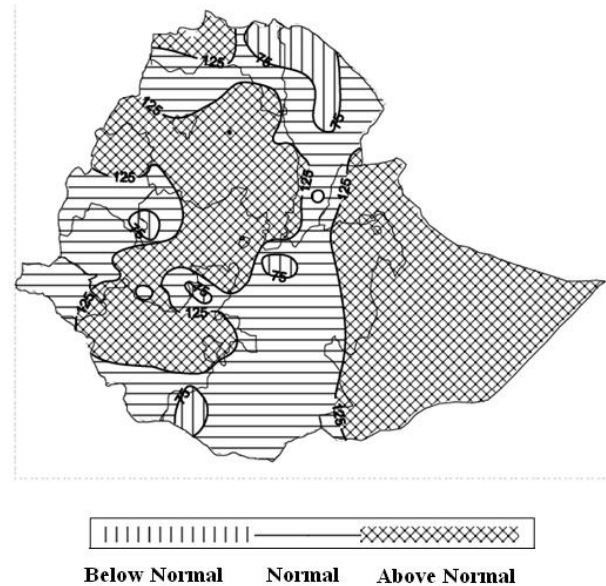
October 2013 weather conditions



Map 1: Rainfall distribution in mm for the month of October 2013

Source: NMA

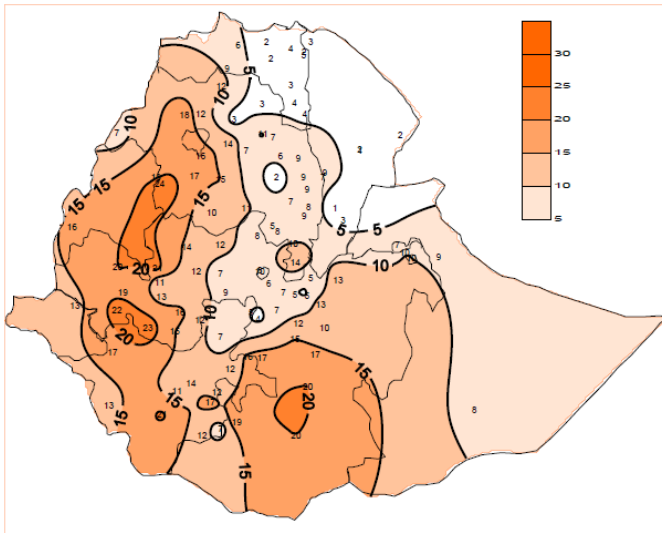
During the month of October 2013, pocket area of eastern SNNPR, western Oromiya and eastern Gambela received fall greater than 200mm. Parts of southern, eastern and few areas of Oromiya, some areas of northwestern Amhara, western margin of Somali, southeastern Gambela few areas of northeastern SNNPR experienced falls ranging from 150 – 200 mm. Parts of southern, western and eastern Oromiya, most parts of Somali, most parts of Benishangul Gumuz, parts of eastern Gambela, most parts of SNNPR and parts of western Amhara exhibited falls ranging from 100 – 150 mm. Eastern half of Gambela, central and southwestern parts of eastern Oromiya, parts of northern and southern Amhara, most parts of eastern half of Tigray, parts of northern and southeastern Somali experienced falls ranging from 50 – 100 mm. Eastern half of SNNPR, northeastern Amhara, western margin and southern tip of Afar, parts of central Oromiya and northern parts of Somali exhibited 25 - 50 mm of rainfall. Most parts of Afar and northeastern Tigray received falls ranging from 5 -25 mm.



Map 2: Percent of normal rainfall distribution for October 2013

Source: NMA

As can be seen from map 2, with the exception of northeastern Tigray, northern Afar, pocket areas of southern and central Oromya the rest of the country received normal to above normal rainfall during the month under review.



Map 3: Number of Rainy day days for the month October 2013

Source: NMA

Northern tip of SNNPR, pocket areas of southern and western Oromiya including eastern Benishangul Gumuz and southwestern tip of Amhara received falls in greater than 20 rainy days. Southeastern Gambela, parts of western and most parts of southern Oromiya, most parts of Benishangul Gumuz, parts of western Amhara, most parts of central and western SNNPR received falls in 15 - 20 rainy days. Western Tigray, parts of western half of Amhara, eastern, parts of southern and central Oromiya, most parts of Gambela, parts of southern Somali and most parts of eastern half of SNNPR received falls in 10 -15 rainy days. Central Tigray, most parts of eastern half of Amhara, western margin and southern tip of Afar, central Oromiya and most parts of Somali received falls in 5 - 10 rainy days. Therefore, the observed rainfall distribution could have positive impact on crops which are at different phonological stages at this time of the year. On the other hand, the rest parts of the country received falls in 0 – 5 rainy days during the month of October.

Weather outlook and its possible impact for 1-30 November 2013

Under normal circumstance during the month of November, very slight rain shower is

expected over western, southwestern, southern and some areas of central and eastern parts of the country. However, dry and windy condition during the daytime while cool weather condition during the night and early in the morning prevailing over northern, northeastern, central and eastern highlands of the country.

In accordance with the National Meteorological Agency weather outlook, during the upcoming November 2013, near normal rainfall is expected over most parts of Oromiya, SNNPR, Gambela, Benishangul Gumuz and southern half of Somali. Occasional rainfall is anticipated over isolated areas of central Ethiopia, northern and northeastern parts of the country which can have negative impact on harvest and post harvest activities. Therefore, the concerned personnel should respond appropriately in areas where crops are attaining full maturity stage in order to avoid crop yield losses due to unnecessary moisture. On the other hand seasonal rainfall will continue over south and southeastern parts of the country. Consequently, this situation would have a positive impact on the availability of pasture and drinking water over the above mentioned pastoral areas. Moreover, western and southwestern parts of the country will continue to get rainfall.

With regard to minimum temperature cool temperature condition during the night and early in the morning is likely over frost prone areas of the country.

NUTRITION

1: Nutrition situations: The emergency nutrition situation in the country is monitored by ENCU of the DRMFSS by collecting and analyzing routing/monthly new TFP admissions, ad hoc and periodic surveys and hotspot information collected by government and partners. The nutrition situation in September/October is briefly described below covering TFP admissions, TSF beneficiaries and ad hoc surveys as well as responses and challenges.

1.1 TFP admissions trends

The national TFP admissions trend in September cannot be described with certainty due low reporting rate ie 78.4% with a total caseload of 18589. This is the first time in nine months period (Jan to September) reporting rate has been reported to be below 80%, the threshold at which TFP admissions is characterised at all levels. One of the major reasons for low reporting rate at national level is that, Oromiya region that accounted for about 36 percent of the total TFP sites at national level, had submitted only 62 percent of the expected reports by the end of October. Followed up of the remaining reports was made with the Oromiya regional health bureau. Despite reporting rate being below the threshold, the total admissions above is 99.3 percent of those reported in August. In addition, the July to September SAM cases represents 48.5 percent of the total caseload projected in the July to December 2013 HRD

Regionally admissions continued to vary. In SNNPR admissions, admission increased by about 7.4 percent associated with 1.2 percent increase in TFP sites from 3349 to 3389 in August and September respectively. The overall nutrition situation in the region was

normal that was also supported by partners operational in the region through monthly reports submitted to MANTF except in Aleta Chuko woreda where increase in TFP admissions was reported.

As explained above, in Oromiya, the regional reporting rate was still below 80 percent (62%) and therefore the regional level comparison cannot be made with certainty as will be misleading. However, TFP admissions continued to decrease in East Hararghe in two months in a row by 24 and 13.4 percent in August and September respectively, with Over 95 percent reporting rates in both months. Improvement in nutrition situation was also reported by partners operational in the region. For example, out of 27 woredas supported by partners, 16 woredas reported. Green harvests were reported to have contributed to the reported improvement in nutrition situation in the region. On the other hand, few woredas such as Girawa and Chiro, reported increase in TFP admissions such as,

TFP admissions in Tigray continued to fluctuate in September associated with CHD screening. In Amhara, new TFP admissions continued to increase in two months in a row by 11 and 15.1 percent in August and September respectively. The September caseload was the highest in four months (June to September) period. The increase was associated with CHD screening that was conducted along with national polio vaccination and poor household food security in some of the woredas in zones such as North and South Gondar, Waghimara, South and North Wollo and North Shoa. In Somali, TFP admission decreased by 28.3 percent from 1,485 in August to 1,064 in September. As it was explained in the October bulletin, the observed decrease was adjusting to normal following a 45 percent increase in August associated by Merlin resuming strengthening

emergency nutrition response in Shebele zone.

In Afar, the reporting rate was very low (below 37.3%) to describe TFP admission trend at regional level. However, the overall nutrition in the regional continued to be normal except in woredas of concern that are under close monitoring by the regional and federal ENCU as well as the regional Early Warning bureau.

1.2 TSF beneficiaries: NGOs supported TSF implementation in 16 woredas in three regions (SNNPR, Afar and Oromiya) reaching about 14,350 beneficiaries of which 46.9 percent were under-five children and remainder were pregnant and lactating women. The higher proportion of PLW is associated with MUAC admissions criteria from 21 to 23 cm. The numbers of TSF beneficiaries reached were low in September due to a number of reasons including phased out of projects, delayed delivery of TSF supplies in some of some partners (NGOs operational areas and reports from six woredas not reported by partners. However, there was about 9 percent increase in TSF beneficiaries enrolled by WFP in collaboration with regional early warning bureaus from 280,441 reported in September to 305,574 in October during the third quarter period. The number of woredas supported also increased from also increased from 94 to 103 during the same period.

Overall, the total moderately malnourished children and PWL enrolled in TSF programme across the country reached 377,774 representing about 72.2 percent of the July to December 2013 HRD TSF caseload. NGOs accounted for 19.1 percent of the 377,774 caseload while WFP enrolled the remaining caseload (81%) in 103 woredas.

1.3 Ad hoc surveys: A total of five emergency surveys were conducted by partners (IMC, GOAL, SCI and RENCU/Oromiya EW bureau) between August and October 2013. Of the five surveys three were conducted as end line surveys by IMC, GOAL and SCI in Fedis, Anchar (Oromiya) and Dolo Ado (Somali) woredas respectively. The remaining two ie Deder by GOAL and Kersa by RENCU/Oromiya EW were emergency surveys triggered by concerning nutrition situation in those woredas in August/September period. Of the five, ENCU has completed quality assurance of four of the surveys except the Kersa woreda whose report was expected 2nd week of November.

The nutrition situation in Anchar was classified as *normal* while that of Deder¹ and Fedis² were clarified as *poor* with GAM and SAM below 10 and 1 percent respectively in both surveys. The nutrition situation in Dolo Ado was classified as *serious* with GAM of 19.5 and SAM of 1.4 percent with normal levels of aggravating factors. Overall the nutrition situation in Dolo Ado had improved compared to critical nutrition situation with 27 percent GAM that was reported in December 2011 in the woreda. Crude and under-five mortality rates in all the four surveys were normal as per national and Sphere emergency thresholds.

Due to the reported concerning nutrition situation in Tselemt woreda in North Gondar zone, Amhara region, ENCU requested GOAL Ethiopia to conduct standard survey in order to have better understanding of the nutrition situation in the woreda and take appropriate actions. Preparations for the implementation of the survey by GOAL

¹ GAM and SAM of 8.3 and 0.6 percent respectively

² GAM and SAM of 9.5 and 0.3 percent respectively

commenced and it was expected to be conducted in November 2013.

Meanwhile preparations for the bi-annual surveys in the six regions commenced. Partners such as GOAL, Concern have been contacted and agreed to continue supporting the respective regional ENCUs/Early warning in conducting the 4-5th round of the bi-annual surveys.

2. Strengthening nutrition responses in hotspot woredas:

GOAL and OFDA in collaboration with ENCU approved six emergency nutrition projects to be implemented in 14 hotspot woredas (either priority 1 or two) funded by OFDA costing about US \$1.5 million. The six projects³ will be implemented in four regions of Amhara, Oromiya, Afara and SNNPR. Woredas with concerning nutrition situations within the released September hotspot list in the four regions were given top priority by the GOAL/ENCUs/OFDA joint prioritization of emergency nutrition responses and resources allocation process.

Meanwhile, GOAL commenced strengthening nutrition responses in three woredas⁴ in Kellem Wollega zone in Oromiya region as well as three woredas⁵ in Gambella region with OFDA/REM funding following request by the ENCU in August 2013. Moreover, Child Fund prepared emergency nutrition response proposal for strengthening nutrition response in Boset woredas classified as hotspot priority one. Bilateral discussion was made with Plan International to strengthen nutrition responses in Tselemt woreda. As

³ Two projects in Amhara by Concern and Plan International, two projects in Oromiya by Merlin and IMC, one project in Afar by SCI and one project in SNNPR by KHI.

⁴ Hawa Gelan, Dawo Kebe and Dale Sadi

⁵ Makoy, Jikawo and Wantuha

result Plan International visited the woreda/region to gather secondly information as input for the preparation of HRF proposal for funding.

ENCUs also collected TFP supplies update from partners covering the August to October period. Based on partners' feedback, most of them experienced adequate TFP supplies (RUTF, F-100, F-75 and routine drugs) during the reporting period. However, there were one or 2 partners that reported shortage of supplies either of the months. The reported supplies challenge was reported to either, either zonal, regional and UNICEF country office and the shortage was sorted out. Apart from TFP supplies, other challenges reported by partners during the MANTF meeting included: shortage of oil in HRF funded projects, inaccessibility due to heavy rains and security concerns in some of the partners' operational areas.

During the month of October, the ENCU mapped the current operational areas where partners were strengthening nutrition responses by the end of September as depicted in figure 1 below. Partners' commitments to either continue or to initiate responses in new woredas were also mapped.

Nutrition response challenges in East Hararghe zone

Following continuous (February to July 2013) increase in TFP admissions in East Hararghe, nutrition cluster partners operational in the zone under the coordination of the ENCU/DRMFSS agreed to review the performance of the humanitarian responses by identifying key issues/challenges and lessons learnt with the purpose avoiding and recommending how those challenges should be addressed in the future. The ENCU gathered the key issues/challenges and organized them in 11 major groups that included: Adequacy of humanitarian

responses; timeliness of humanitarian responses; logistic; poor coordination between woreda and regional levels; poor linkage between emergency and development nutrition projects. Others were: inadequate under-five caring practices; poor community mobilization for active case finding; and poor commitment of some of the zonal and woreda officials; conflict resolution and peace building not given due attention compared to lifesaving activities; approaches to multi-agency and multi-sectoral seasonal assessments; recurrent drought compounded by with land productivity, population pressure, chronic water shortage and lastly Gender issues.

These challenges were discussed in a meeting on 31st October at Radisson Hotel organized by the ENCU and chaired by the DRMFSS that brought together most of East Hararghe stakeholders. All the above key issues and contributing factors were discussed during the meeting. Specific recommendations, responsible stakeholders and timeframe for addressing the challenges were suggested.

3. Outlook of October to December 2013

The ENCU of the DRMFSS projects that TFP admissions at national level will remain stable or depict a slight increase in TFP admissions associated with CHD screening that was conducted in October in some of the regions. The projected good Meher harvest will continue to improve food security situations in Meher dependant areas that will result in improved and stable nutrition situation at national level. However, TFP admissions in the regions will continue to vary associated with CHD screening, improvement in food security and implementation of nutrition responses in newly classified hotspot woredas. The 89 woredas in the six regions will continue to be concerning and therefore

will need to be closely monitored in the coming months.

Of the six regions, Amhara will continue to be most concerning region in terms of nutrition situation especially in North and South Gonder, Waghimra, South and North wollo and North Shewa zones in Amhara region. The concerning woredas in these zones should be given top priority by implementation of a combination of emergency nutrition related responses (6th round relief, PSNP, TSF, TFP) targeting current and newly identified beneficiaries improve and normalize the nutrition situation the concerning woredas and national level as a whole. Nutrition resilience sensitive interventions linking both emergency and development programmes should be initiated in the zones in the region as well as other regions to avoid experiencing preventable repeated emergency nutrition situations the coming years.

AGRICULTURE

Monitoring information obtained in October from regions of the country indicate that earlier sown meher crops and crops sown in lowland areas of the different parts of the country are from ripening to harvesting stages. Crops grown in highlands and wet midlands, those sown normally late in the season on residual moisture and those crops under ploughed replanted late in the season due to irregular mehe rains and other natural disasters are from growth to flowering and grain filling stages.

The unseasonable rains occurred during the month in different parts of the country have been reported, by and large, benefitting meher

crops with insignificant harms to matured crops. Thus the rains have satisfied the moisture requirements and contributing for further growth and productivity of crops sown on highlands and wet midlands, crops normally sown late on residual moisture as well as crops under ploughed due to natural disasters and replanted late in the season. Farmers, along with their family members and fellow neighboring farming households have been harvesting ripened belg and meher crops before the unseasonable rainfall caused any significant damage to the crops.

The situations in different regions of the country have been as follows:

- **Oromia** : Meher crops, particularly in lowland areas, have been harvested while crops in other agro climatic zones are in most cases at ripening stage in South West Shewa, West Harerghe, West Shewa, Arsi, West Arsi, Jima, Illuababora and West Wellega zones, from flowering to grain filling and ripening stages in East Harerghe, West and North Shewa, East, Qelem and Horoguduru Wellega, from late growth to flowering stages in Bale and Guji zones of the region. On the other hand, moisture stress has been reported in some weredas of Borena zone for crops planted recently in the month. Also belg crops have been reported to be negatively affected in Bale zone due to flood associated with heavy rains.
- **SNNPR** : Belg crops as well as long cycle maize grown in lowland areas have been harvested and meher crops including wheat, barley, field peas and faba bean in Welayta, South Omo, Kembata Tembaro, Sidama, Bench
- **Maji and Gamo Gofa zones and Konta Special Wereda** are at flowering and grain filling stages .
- **Tigray** : Meher crops including barley, pulses and potatoes have been harvested while the rest of the crops are mostly from flowering to grain filling stages. However unseasonable rains occurred during the month has caused 15-90% damage on a total of 869 hectare meher crops.
- **Amhara** : barley, pulses and potatoes have been harvested while the rest of the crops are mostly from flowering to grain filling and ripening stages.
- **Gambela** : meher crops except sorghum have been completely harvested.
- **Benishangul Gumuz** : While most of meher crops have been harvested the remaining some late sown crops are at ripening stage.
- **Hareri** : Long cycle maize and groundnuts have been harvested and sorghum is at grain filling stage.
- **Dire Dawa Administration:** Harvesting of meher crops is in progress.
- **In Afar N/R/S:** irrigated maize and wheat are at ripening stages in agro pastoral areas of the region.
- **Somale** : Wheat is at ripening stage while maize and sorghum are from flowering to grain filling stages in agro pastoral areas of Fefan and Sity zones.

RESPONSE

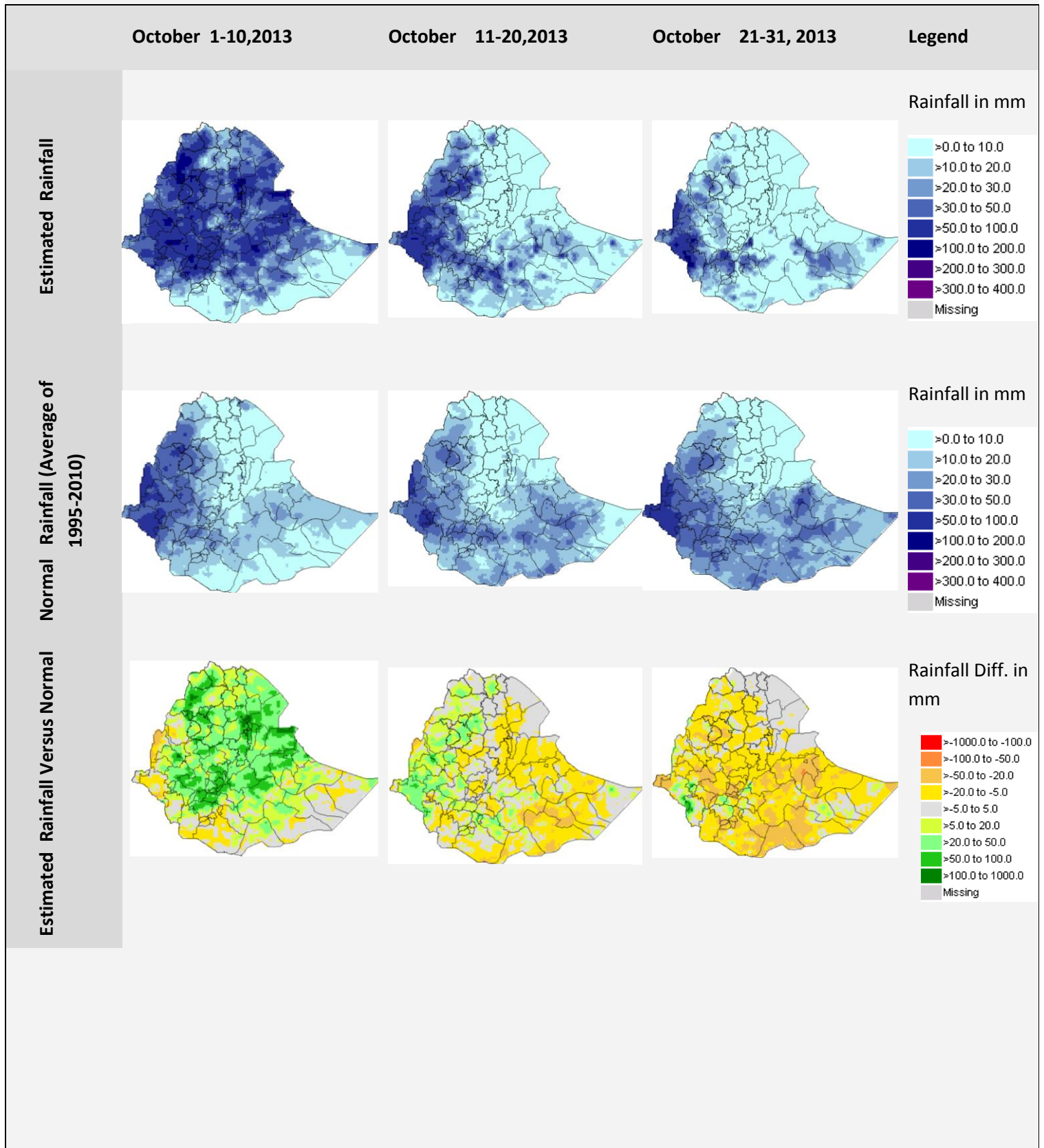
As of the 13th November 2013, the relief food distribution is 95% for 4th round and 57% for the 5th round. dispatch food status for 5th round is completed except for Somali 98% and stood at 28% for 6th round.

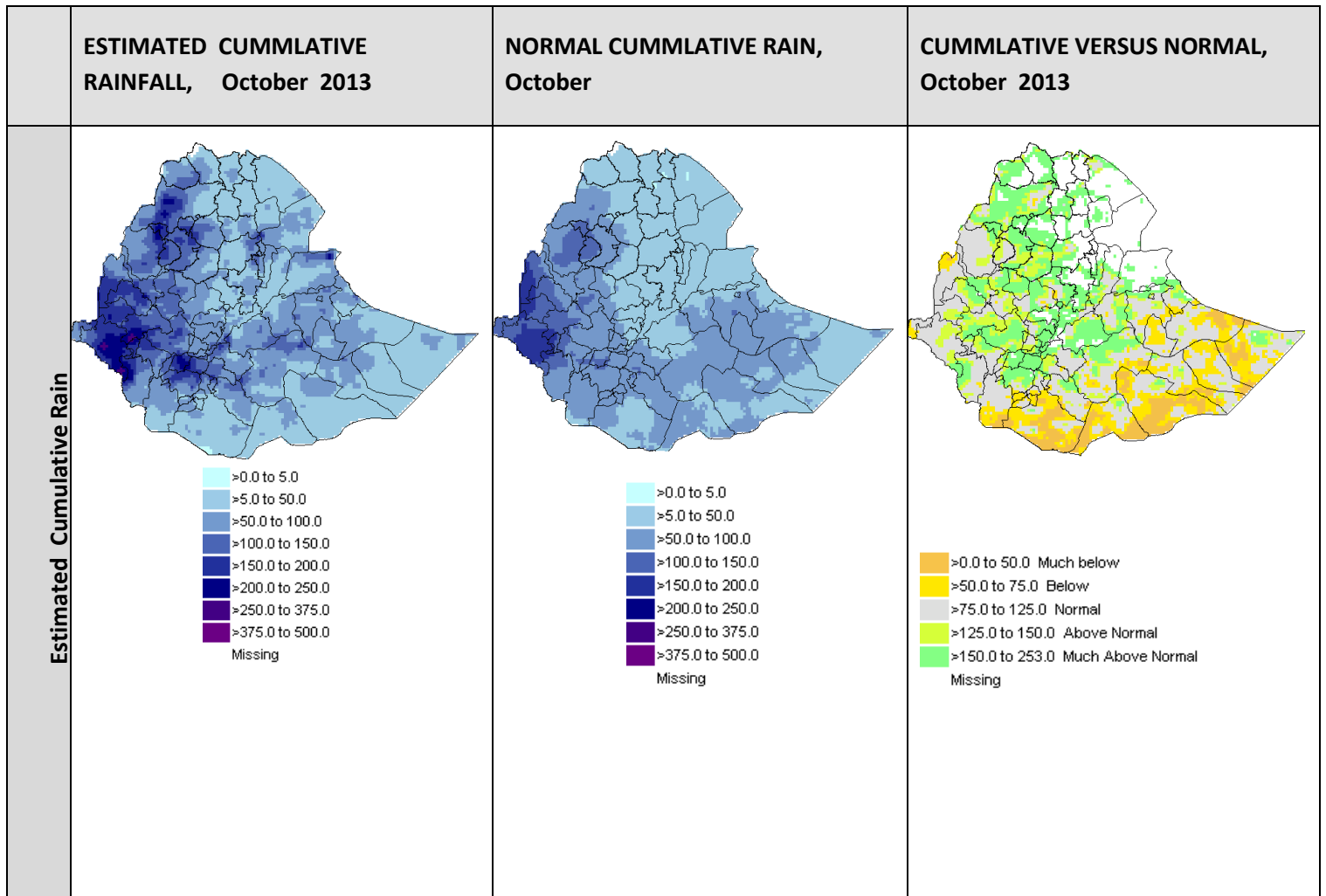
The total dispatch for PSNP is 100% for each month (January-June)

For more details, please see the table in the appendix.

I RAINFALL ANALYSIS

OPTION 1: DAKADAL RAINFALL ESTIMATE (mm)





II. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) October 2013

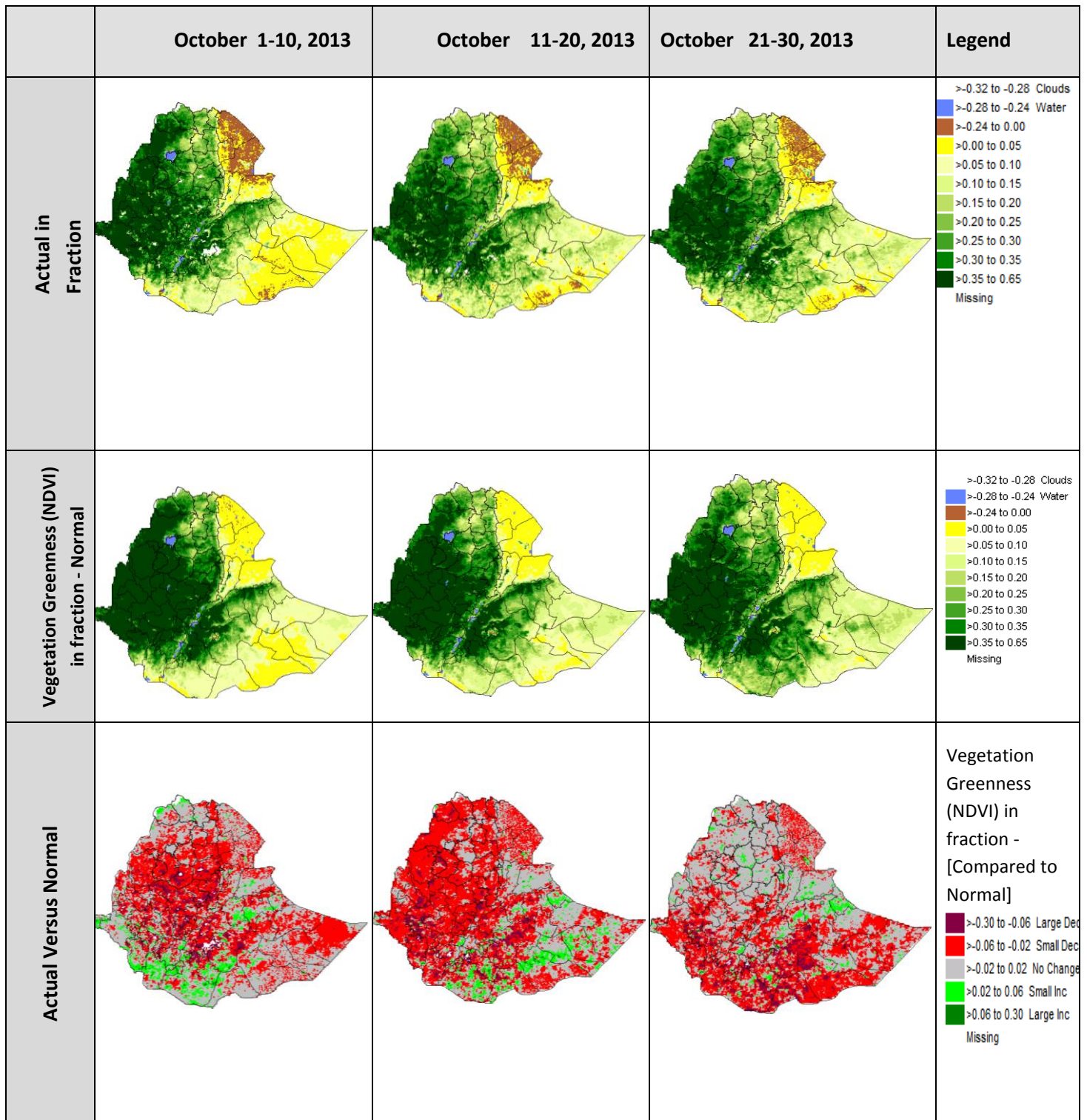
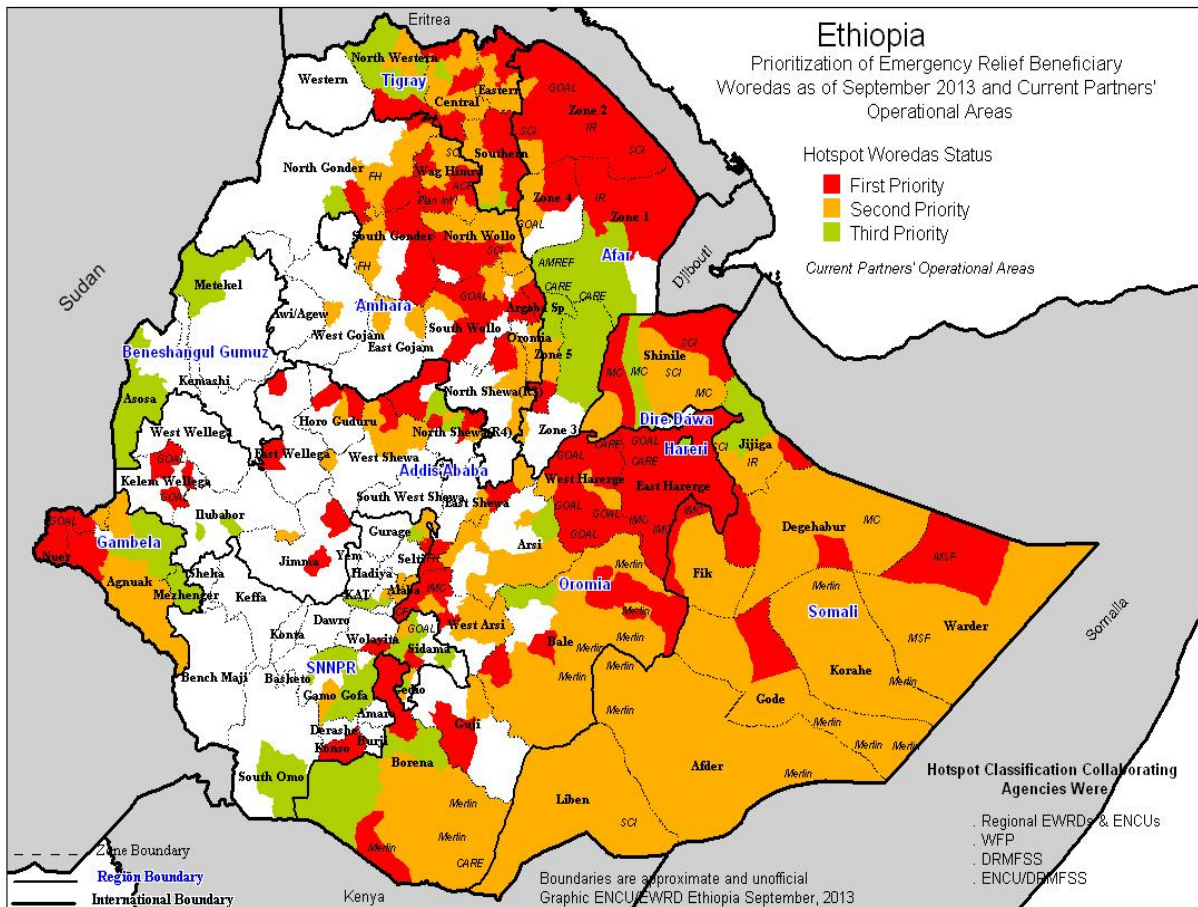


Figure 1: Map showing partners operational woredas by end of September 2013



Relief Dispatch Status

| 5th Round 2013 Relief food dispatch status made by DRMFSS, JEOP and WFP (H&Spokes), as of November 13, 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Region | Benef | Allocated amount (MT) | | | | Dispatched amount (MT) | | | | Dispatch status (%) | | | |
| | | DRMFSS | JEOP | WFP | Total | DRMFSS | JEOP | WFP | Total | DRMFSS | JEOP | WFP | Total |
| Afar | 152,620 | 2,827 | | | 2,827 | 2,826 | | | 2,826 | 100 | | | 100 |
| Amhara | 503,261 | 7128.47 | 2,184 | | 9,312 | 7,615 | 2,145 | | 9,760 | 107 | 98 | | 105 |
| B.Gumuz | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dire-Dawa | 65,510 | | 1,214 | | 1,214 | | 1,211 | | 1,211 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Gambella | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harari | 8,030 | 149 | | | 149 | 151 | | | 151 | 101 | | | 101 |
| Oromia | 790,270 | 8,217 | 6,423 | | 14,640 | 8,411 | 6,438 | | 14,849 | 102 | 100 | | 101 |
| SNNPR | 17,320 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somali | 666,520 | | 622 | 11,727 | 12,349 | | 432 | 11,725 | 12,157 | | 69 | 100 | 98 |
| Tigray | 321,470 | 3,041 | 2,881 | | 5,922 | 3,070 | 2,880 | | 5,950 | 101 | 100 | | 100 |
| Total | 2,525,001 | 21,363 | 13,324 | 11,727 | 46,413 | 22,073 | 13,106 | 11,725 | 46,904 | 103 | 98 | 100 | 101 |

| 6th Round 2013 Relief food dispatch status made by DRMFSS, JEOP and WFP (H&Spokes), as of November 13, 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Region | Benef | Allocated amount (MT) | | | | Dispatched amount (MT) | | | | Dispatch status (%) | | | |
| | | DRMFSS | JEOP | WFP | Total | DRMFSS | JEOP | WFP | Total | DRMFSS | JEOP | WFP | Total |
| Afar | 152,620 | 2,707 | | | 2,707 | 997 | | | 997 | 37 | | | 37 |
| Amhara | 508,960 | 7404.196 | 2,543 | | 9,947 | 3,554 | | | 3,554 | 48 | | | 36 |
| B.Gumuz | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dire-Dawa | 65,510 | | 1,162 | | 1,162 | | | | | | | | |
| Gambella | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harari | 8,030 | 142 | | | 142 | | | | | | | | |
| Oromia | 753,705 | 7,272 | 6,096 | | 13,368 | 577 | 43 | | 620 | | 1 | | 5 |
| SNNPR | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somali | 574,820 | | 595 | 9,602 | 10,197 | | | 5,429 | 5,429 | | | 57 | 53 |
| Tigray | | | 2,758 | | 2,758 | | 616 | | 616 | | 22 | | 22 |
| Total | 2,063,645 | 17,526 | 13,154 | 9,602 | 40,282 | 5,128 | 659 | 5,429 | 11,216 | 29 | 5 | 57 | 28 |

| PSNP Allocation and dispatched food as of November 13, 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Region | Jan allocation | | | Feb allocation | | | Mar allocation | | | April allocation | | | May allocation | | | June allocation | | |
| | Allocated (mt) | Dispatched (mt) | Dispatch status(%) | Allocated (mt) | Dispatched (mt) | Dispatch status(%) | Allocated (mt) | Dispatched (mt) | Dispatch status(%) | Allocated (mt) | Dispatched (mt) | Dispatch status(%) | Allocated (mt) | Dispatched (mt) | Dispatch status(%) | Allocated (mt) | Dispatched (mt) | Dispatch status(%) |
| Oromia | 7,278 | 7,273 | 100 | 7,278 | 7,244 | 100 | 7,278 | 7,211 | 99% | 7,623 | 7574 | 99 | 7,623 | 7582 | 99 | 7,623 | 7609 | 100 |
| SNNP | | | | | | | | | | 780 | 780 | 100 | 780 | 780 | 100 | 780 | 780 | 100 |
| Tigray | 320 | 320 | 100 | 320 | 320 | 100 | 320 | 320 | 100% | 2,814 | 2814 | 100 | 7,564 | 7564 | 100 | 8,350 | 8350 | 100 |
| Afar | 7,083 | 7,065 | 100 | 7,083 | 7,083 | 100 | 7,083 | 7,073 | 100% | 7,083 | 7071 | 100 | 7,083 | 6928 | 98 | 7,083 | 7019 | 99 |
| Amhara | 606 | 606 | 100 | 1,253 | 1,229 | 98 | 1,253 | 1,253 | 100% | 1,253 | 1253 | 100 | 1,253 | 1252 | 100 | 1,252 | 1253 | 100 |
| Somali | 9,445 | 9,445 | 100 | 9,445 | 9,390 | 99 | 9,445 | 9,397 | 99% | 9,445 | 9444 | 100 | 9,445 | 9482 | 100 | 9,445 | 9409 | 100 |
| Total | 24,732 | 24,709 | 100 | 25,380 | 25,267 | 100 | 25,379 | 25,254 | 100% | 28998 | 28936 | 100 | 33748 | 33588 | 100 | 34533 | 34419 | 100 |