

**EARLY WARNING RESPONSE AND FOOD SECURITY/
EMERGENCY NUTRITION COORDINATION UNIT
QUARTERLY BULLETIN**

**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT (BoARD)
TIGRAY REGIONAL STATE
MEKELLE**

For any queries, comment, suggestion, request and contributions,

You can reach us through the following addresses:

Early Warning Response & Food Security Core Process, BoARD

P.O.Box 10 Mekelle, Tigray

Tel: + 251 344 40 28 10

E-mail: alemteklu1@yahoo.com

or wasihunesh@gmail.com

or eamare6@gmail.com

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Acronyms	
ATF	Agricultural Task Force
BoARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CHD	Community Health Days
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management Food Security Sector
DS	Direct Support
ENCU	Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit
EWRFS	Early Warning Response and Food Security Sector
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FDA	Food Distribution Agents
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HEW	Health Extension Worker
MANTF	Multi Agency Nutrition Task Force
MT	Metric Tonnes
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
NIS	Nutrition Information System
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Progr
PLM	Pregnant and Lactating Mothers
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PW	Public Work
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
TFU	Therapeutic Feeding Unit
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSF	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
W/CSB	Wheat / Corn Soya Blend
WFP	World Food Program

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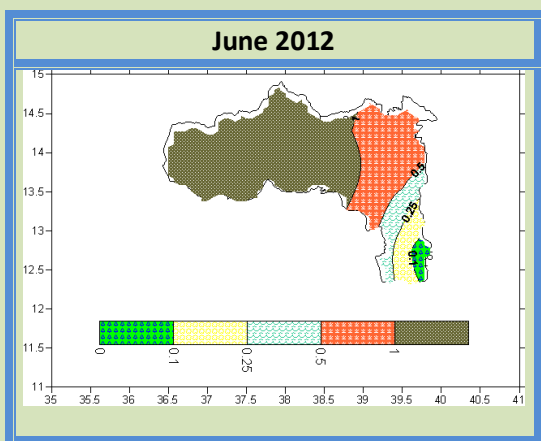
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1. Weather and Rainfall Condition

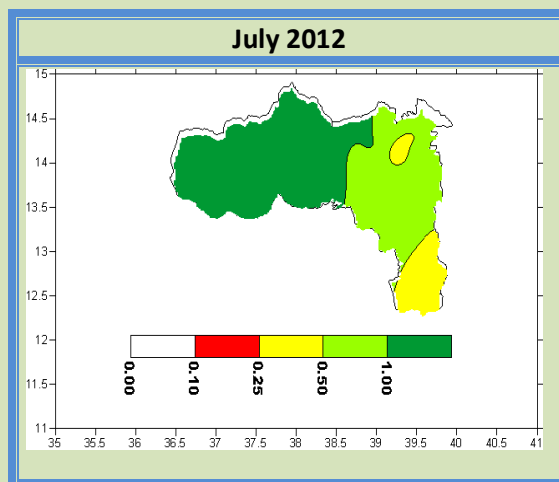
1.1 Kiremt Season (June - September 2012) Assessment:

A. Onset: Rainfall onset for Kiremt season, generally, was during the month of June. Onset for Southern, Southeastern, and much of Eastern Tigray was between 15 and 20 June 2012. The onset for most of the Western half of Tigray was much more dominantly before June 15 while for Northwestern areas it was before June 11.

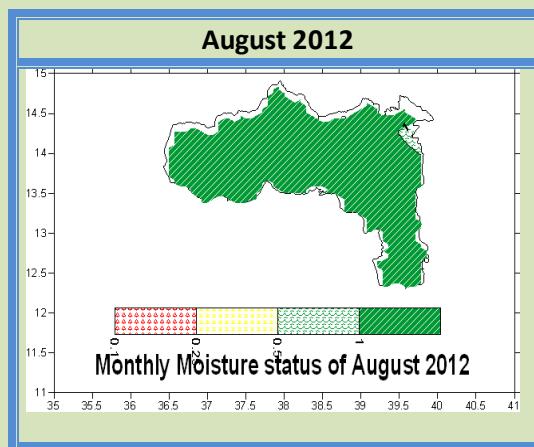
B. June: During the month of June, the tip of South Eastern Tigray was very dry (< 0.1). Whereas most parts of the Southern, South Eastern, Eastern and Central parts experienced dry to moist condition (> 0.1 and < 1). Much of the North Western and Eastern parts of Tigray were covered by humid moisture.



C. July: As shown in the chart below, during the month of July, most areas of Southern region and pocket areas of Eastern region received moderate moisture (0.02 – 0.50) while majority of South Eastern and Eastern part of the region exhibited moist condition (0.5 – 1). Some of the North Eastern and majority of the Western region of Tigray were dominantly covered by humid moisture conditions (>1.0).

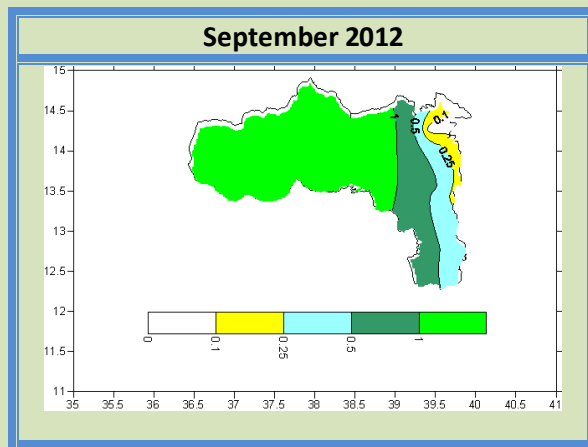


D. August: Moisture status of the month of August for the entire region as shown in Chart below showed that humid condition was exhibited while in some parts of the region moist and moderately dry to moist condition were observed. During this particular month heavy rains and flooding did occur in some parts of the region resulting in some undesirable conditions such as water logging, crop damage and soil erosion.

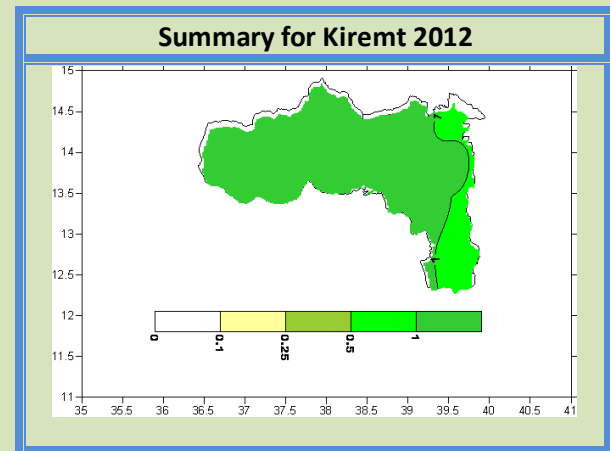


E. September: The boundary areas of Eastern region exhibited dry conditions but this particular region received little moisture precipitation that was helpful for pastureland (< 0.1). Most areas of Southern, South Eastern and

pockets of Eastern region experienced from moderately dry to moist conditions of moisture status (0.1-0.5) while North Eastern and Western region exhibited humid condition.



Tigray were covered by humid moisture conditions.

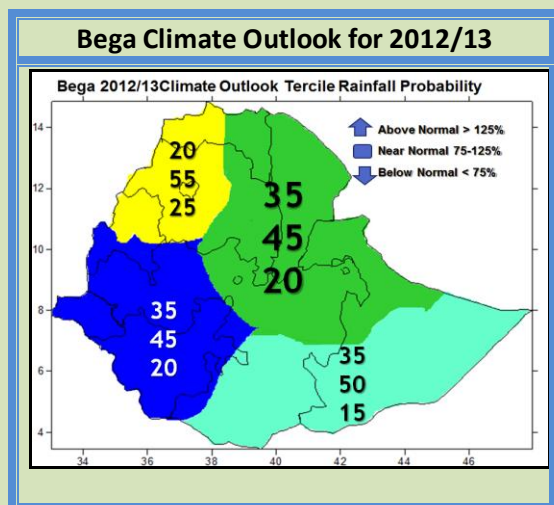


Key= (0-0.1-Very dry, 0.1-0.25- dry, 0.25-0.5 - moist, 0.5-1-humid and > 1.0 – Wet condition)

F. Cessation: Cessation for Kiremt was before September 5 and within the end of the month of August for Southern and much of Eastern Tigray. Rainfall cessation for most of Southeastern and small area of Eastern Tigray was between 05 and 10 September. Rainfall cessation for Western half of Tigray was dominantly after September 15, while for the other Western half was before June 15. Cessation for Southern, Southeastern, and much of Eastern Tigray was between 15 and 20 June 2012.

G. Summary of Kiremt Season: Generally most area of Tigray region experienced humid condition that was favorable for crop production, pasture lands and as a source of drinking water for humans and animals. However, there has been water logging effects due to heavy rains. Hailstorms damaged crops in some pocket areas of the region. Few parts of the southern and tip of the Eastern region exhibited moist conditions of moisture status. Western half of Tigray was dominated by humid conditions. Most of the Western, Central and North Western regions of

1.2 Climate Outlook for Bega (September – January 2012): The 2006/7 and 2009/10 Analogue years were used to predict climate outlook for Bega season. During October of the two analogue years, the observed moist moisture status had positive impact for Meher agricultural activities but the same analogue years had a negative impact on harvest where crops did not attained maturity stage in full. But the same season was beneficial for the availability of pasture and drinking water for agro pastoral areas of the region. This moisture availability was much favored over the Western half of Tigray, the rest was moderately dry. During the month of November, there was no moisture at all, it was very dry condition. In December, little moist condition exhibited over South but the rest region was dry. During January, there was no moisture registered at all and it was dry to very dry condition. However, the condition was beneficial for the availability of pasture and drinking water for agro pastoral areas in the months of October through January.



Tigray region, as shown in the map, is shaded with **Yellow** and **Green**.

Yellow Areas or north-western zone; there is a 55 percent probability of normal rainfall in the western parts of Tigray, Amhara and Northern Beni-shangul Gumuz with an 80 percent probability of normal to below normal rain.

Green Areas or north-eastern; There is a 45 percent probability of normal rainfall in Afar, eastern Tigray, eastern Amhara, northern Somali, Eastern and central Oromia with an 80 percent probability of normal to above normal rainfall. As noted, this might negatively affect harvesting in the cropping areas of Eastern Tigray Amhara and central and east Oromia regions

Dark Blue Areas or south-western; There is a 45 percent probability of normal rains in most of SNNP, Gambella, western Oromia and southern Beni-shangul Gumuz with an 80 percent probability of normal to above normal rainfall. The rains are forecast to have the dual effect of increasing water availability for late planted crops but also potentially adversely impacting on harvested crops that remain in-field;

Light Green Areas or South & south-eastern; There is a 50 percent probability of normal rains in southern Oromia and southern and south-eastern Somali Region with an 85 percent probability of normal to above normal rainfall during the *hagaya/ deyr* rain. This is forecast to improve pasture and water availability and transition the area to the recovery phase of the drought cycle.

Day time temperatures are forecast to be characteristically high and nighttime temperatures will be low. Frost is forecast for high and exposed areas in the northeastern, central, eastern and southern highlands

Conclusion: Bega seasons of the analogue years had indicated relatively good moisture status and small increment in WRSI & vegetation cover, particularly on the months of October & November. Bega season is expected to favor for those not fully matured Meher crops, late sown pulses & oils perennial plants and pasture and water.

The situation confirmed by seasonal probabilistic forecast had given near normal rainfall distribution which is more/less likely to occur over much of the entire region especially over the Western half of Tigray. The anticipated probability of **normal to very little extent of above normal** rainfall is expected in most Meher growing areas of southern, eastern as well as southeastern & some central Tigray. It is expected to have negative impact on meher harvesting activity, crop pests & diseases. Thus, harvest and post harvest activities should be undertaken on time in order to avoid unnecessary harvest and post harvest losses. This season is expected to have positive impact on agro-pastoral activities. Care should be taken during harvest and post-harvest activities in order to minimize harvest losses due to

excessive moisture & unseasonal **rain**. It is also advisable to properly utilize moisture obtained from this season to boost pasture and dirking water availability. The anticipated low probability of occurrence of frost in frost prone areas will create favorable condition for the normal growth and development of plants in the areas. Generally, Bega season is going to start in October and it will be much sunnier and dry season.

2. Hazards: During Kiremti season, Ahferom, Kilte Awlaelo, Raya Azebo and Irob Woredas were hit hard by various hazards. Nine Tabias (Kebles) of Ahferom Woreda was affected by flood. One hundred and fifty eight households or 790 people were seriously affected. A total of 1623 hectares (planted, irrigated, fruit area, nursery and others) of land was seriously damaged and out of use. 474 Blankets and Plastic sheets were distributed by EWRFS to assist them cover themselves and build temporary shelters.

One Tabia (Kebele) of Kilte Awlaelo Woreda was engulfed by heavy rain and hailstorm. A total of 1009 people were seriously affected and about 2789 hectares of land was damaged. A total of 57.6 MT (equivalent to 578353 birr) of various seeds (Chickpea, Vetch and Wheat) were supplied by world vision in form of credit (revolving fund) and distributed to those affected target beneficiaries to assist them replant the field.

Almost the entire population of Raya Azebo and Irob Woreda were also seriously affected by drought. Various seeds were distributed to assist them replant their field; however, due to complete failure of Azmera and Kiremti rains, the expected harvest from these two Woredas is very insignificant as compared to the projected plan and hectare of land planted.

(Please refer to the summary of mid meher assessment result in Annex I)

3. Mid Meher Assessment: Mid meher assessment were carried out to assess crop performance in 12 Woredas (refer to Annex I for the name list and production projection) of South, East, Central and North eastern zones of Tigray regional state between 04 and 27 September 2005 EC. Selection of these particular Woredas was based on crop performance reports and signs of different hazards (hailstorm, flood, pest and weeds).

The objective of the assessment was to create conducive environment for the upcoming final meher assessment by informing Woreda experts and other key stakeholders to prepare the necessary information and data for the upcoming mission, to assess the impact of a particular disaster, if any and to evaluate the extent to which households can cope with.

Assessment results have indicated that performance of azmera rains was poor since the onset in most of these Woredas was late. In some Woredas, azmera rain started early with some irregularities. The onset of Tsedia rains of the assessed Woredas; however, was normal as compared to the reference or normal year. With the exception of few woredas, the onset was on first week of June, which was almost normal in most of the visited Woredas. Following the onset of Tsedia rains the amount and distribution of rain was normal in most of the Woredas except Raya Azebo and Irob and some pocket areas, but dry spells was observed during the month of July for about the first two weeks that had an influence on crop performance. In areas where azmera rains were poor, farmers had opted to shift from planting long to short cycle crops.

Land preparation for both Azmera and Kiremt/Tsedia crop was reportedly poor in most of the visited woredas due to delay of Azmera rains. It resulted in poor crop performance as a result of weed infestation and pest damages. But time of planting during the Kiremti or Tsediya rains were normal in most of the visited Woredas.

Major staple crops planted in azmera include Sorghum, Teff, Millet and Maize while crops such as Barely, Wheat, Teff and Pulses are planted mainly during Kiremt/Tsediya. Teff, Wheat, Pulses and vegetables such as onion and pepper were also used as source of income (cash crop) in most visited Woredas.

Supply of agricultural input (fertilizer, improved variety of seeds and other chemicals) was good compared to last year but due to dry spell and late plantation of long cycle crops, utilization of these inputs were reduced. As a result, the total annual crop production, in most of the visited Woredas is expected to yield less. Some pocket areas of the region were also hit hard by hailstorm, flood, shortage of rain fall, weeds and diseases and pests.

Result of the assessment has also indicated that there has been an improvement on water and pasture. The physical condition of the Livestock in all visited Woredas was normal. There was no unusual livestock disease outbreak and death in most visited Woredas. However, in some weredas such as Hawzen, foot and mouth disease (FMD) outbreak was observed although the situation was managed by experts and the communities.

Supply of staple foods and livestock in most of the markets were normal. Price of cereals, especially Teff, on the other hand showed slight increment and price of pulses decreased slightly as compared with same month of last year. Price of livestock showed significant increment

due to increased demands. Income from livestock sales and livestock products is good due to availability of water and pasture. Other sources of income such as agricultural labor have significantly increased.

In 12 assessed Woredas, a total 260,162 ha of land was planned to be cultivated and the expected harvest were 1,070,485.5 MT. Out of these hectare, 249,922 (96%) was cultivated during 2004/5 meher season and during the assessment time, it was estimated a total of 714,613.3 (67%) MT of grain was expected to be harvested.

Generally speaking, production prospect of meher season is expected to be poor as compared last year due to the long dry spells, and uneven distribution of rain of the Azmera and kiremt/Tsediya rains in all visited Woredas. Some pocket areas managed to plant long cycle crops such as Sorghum, Millet and Maize but they are in poor condition due to poor performance of azmera rains and late plantation.

Food security status of Raya Azebo and Irob Woredas, as shown in Annex I, however, is in critical condition. Due to failure of azmera and kiremti rains, production prospect of the two Woredas has decline significantly. As compared to the revised plan, only about 18 and 16 percent of the total production prospect is expected to be harvested in Raya Azebo and Irob Woredas respectively. In fact, result from the assessment has indicated that it could even be less because this prospect was calculated hoping that the cessation of kiremt rains will be normal but in most visited Woredas (95%) the rains ceased early.

Table 1: Hectare of land planted versus planned

Woreda	Ref. Year		Last Year	
	Planted	Change in %	Planted	Change in %
Alaje	5.5	0	92.5	0
Endamehoni	625	20	296	42
Raya Alamata	5268	78	2242	184
Raya Azebo	4484	154	1194	577
Ofla	2915	34	1476	67
Hintalo		0	102.9	0
Wajirat	139			
Total	13437	90	5403	224

4. Market Assessment: Market price for 9 months (January to September 2012) from four big and well known market sites (Raya, Hawzen, Kola Tembien and Tahetay Koraro), representing South, North, Central, East and West Zones of Tigray regional state, were collected and analysed.

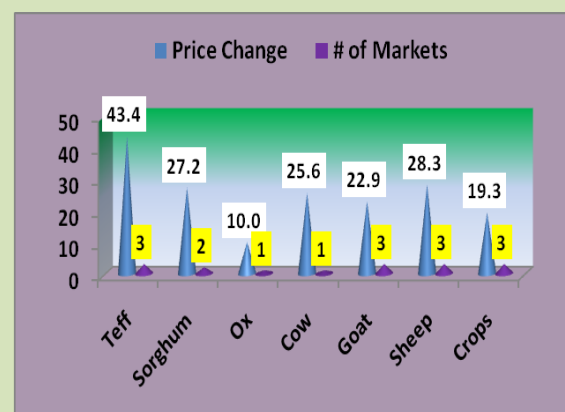
Key parameters (crops and livestock) of each livelihood zone were selected for market price and trend analysis. The market price and trend analysis have shown that both crops and livestock price have increased ranging from 2.0 to 76.7 percent. The price increment for Teff, Sorghum, Ox and Shoats in Raya have increased by 27.5, 42.6, 29.9 and 33.9 percent respectively.

The Price increment for Barley, Wheat and Sheep in Hawzen Market are 27.8, 2.0 and 60.6 percent respectively. The Price increment for Teff, Sorghum, Goat and Cow in Kola Tembien market are 52.9, 39.1, 35.4 and 76.7 percent respectively. The price increment for Teff, Maize, Sheep and Goat in Tahitay Koraro market are 49.8, 28.2, -9.6 and -0.6 percent respectively.

The mean price increment of crops and livestock were 30.0 and 21.7 percent respectively. The average price increment of Teff and Sheep scored the highest figure, which is 43.3 and 28.3 percent respectively, while price of Ox (10.0%) and Crops such as Wheat, Barely and Maize (19.3%) scored lower. (Please refer to Annex VI for the price increment of each commodity being assessed in four markets sites)

The price increment trend analysis for each market sites were also assessed. The result has shown that the highest price increment in Raya was Sorghum (42.6%), in Hawzen was Sheep (60.6%), in Tahitay Koraro was Teff (49.8%) and in Kola Tembien was Cow (76.6%). The price of Sheep and Goat in Tahitay Koraro; however, showed decline of 9.0 and 0.6 percent respectively.

Chart 1: Average Price increment of commodities & # of Market sites Assessed.



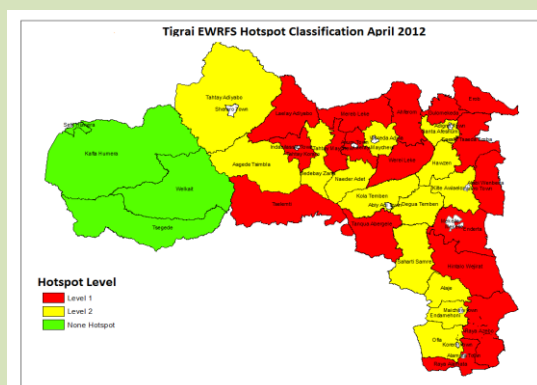
As shown in Chart 1, the average price increment of Teff in three markets sites showed 43.4%, while that of Sheep was 28.3%. However, the price increment of Cow and Ox in one market site showed the least price increment.

5. Interventions: A number of emergency and developmental projects/ programs are being implemented by the government and key

stakeholders to support beneficiaries in need of food assistance. The major interventions or programmes being implemented during the first quarter include among others;

- ✓ Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)
- ✓ General Food Distribution (GFD)
- ✓ Therapeutics Feeding Program (TFP): either (Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP) or Therapeutic Feeding Unit (TFU) or Stabilization Centre(SC)
- ✓ Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF)
- ✓ Community Health Days (CHD)
- ✓ And other programmes such as CBN, Social Protection, IGA etc

5.1 Hotspot Classification: Out of the 34 Rural Woredas of Tigray regional states, the total number of Woredas classified and determined as hotspot priority number one and two are 16 and 15 respectively.



Three Woredas are classified as not hotspot. The classification and determination of hotspot Woredas were done by regional and federal DRMFSS based on the agreed up on food security status or hotspot classification criteria reflected in Annex VII. However, hotspot Woreda classification has been revised in September and the list of hotspot Woredas will officially be released and shared with key stakeholders soon.

Table 2: Program or Intervention Coverage

	Hotspot Priority # 1	Hotspot Priority # 2	Non Hotspots	Total	Coverage %
Woreda	16	15	3	34	100
TFU/SC	10	7	1	18	53
OTP	16	15	3	34	100
TSF	16	1	0	17	50
CBN	16	15	3	34	100
CHD	16	15	3	34	100
GFD	16	15	0	31	91.2

The coverage of the OTP, CBN and CHD programme or interventions in the region scored 100 percent. GFD coverage in the region reached 91.2 percent. All (16) Woredas classified as hotspot priority number one are receiving complete service of OTP, TSF, CBN and GFD interventions. Therapeutics Feeding Unit (TFU) and Targeted Supplementary Program (TSF) programmes in the region scored 53 and 50 percent respectively.

5.2 Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP): Contingency budget was used during this quarter to support PSNP beneficiaries in the region since the main budget usually ends in June. Both in kind (grain) and cash were used to support target beneficiaries. A total of 69,449,590 Ethiopian birr were allocated and disbursed to 515,431 target beneficiaries from 14 Woredas in the month of July and August. 65.41 Metric Tons of Wheat were also distributed to 359,906 PSNP beneficiaries from six Woredas (five and one Woreda benefited for one and two months respectively).

A total of 304,327,840 Ethiopian birr has been allocated for 2005 to benefit 1,238,677 beneficiaries during first round plan (September – November 2005).

The total number of target beneficiaries who will be participating in public work will reach 1,044,799 while 193,878 will be entitled for direct support.

5.3. Relief /Emergency Beneficiaries: A total of 758,257 beneficiaries received 140,434 MT of relief foods this quarter. Wheat 15kg, Vegetable Oil 0.5kg, Pulses 1.5kg were given on monthly

basis to relief beneficiaries and W/CSB 4.5 kg were distributed for 35% of total beneficiaries during this quarter.

Table 3: Relief Beneficiaries and Amount of food distributed

Month	Implementing Organization	Number of Beneficiaries	MT of food Distributed	Remark
July	none	none	none	No distribution in July
August	WFP	222,117	4114.7	Targeted only Meher beneficiaries
	REST	130933	2425.5	
	Mulu Wengel	11258	208.6	
Total		364,308	6748.8	
September	WFP	216676	4013.	Belg beneficiaries were also included
	REST	163515	3027.2	
	Mulu Wengel	13758	254.9	
Total		393,949	7295.1	
Grand Total		758,257	14043.9	

5.4 Community Health Days (CHD)

September 2005 CHD Screening Result: A total of 532,593 children aged 6 -59 months were screened during 21 -25 September 2005 E.C from 786 Kebeles (Tabias) of 34 rural Woredas and 12 towns of Tigray regional state.

The screen coverage was 82.3 percent with moderate and severe wasting rate of 6.7 and 0.71 respectively. A total of 103 (0.02%) cases of bilateral edema were detected. During this exercise, the highest top three malnutrition rate was recorded in Ganta Afeshum (19.2%), Enderta and Korem Town with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) level of 19.2, 16.8 and 16.8 percent respectively.

The top three oedematic cases were recorded in Naeder Adiet, Laelay Maichew and Degua Tembien with 20, 9 and 8 cases respectively (See Table X Annex III).

The CHD screening exercises for pregnant and lactating mothers were also carried out to determine their nutritional status. A total of 100,765 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers (PLM) were screened using MUAC. The screening coverage was 59.3% that shows an indication of low screening coverage which needs special attention to improve it.

The CHD report for PLM has indicated that both moderate and severe cases were 18.7%. As far as the PLM malnutrition level is concerned, Erob, Adigrat and Adwa town scored the top three with a value of 49.6, 38.9 and 37.4 percent respectively.

As compared with June screening results, screening coverage of PLM for September has increased by 1.85 percent only. Since December 2011, four screening were conducted to determine malnutrition level of PLM, September screening has the top coverage results. (Please refer to Annex IV)

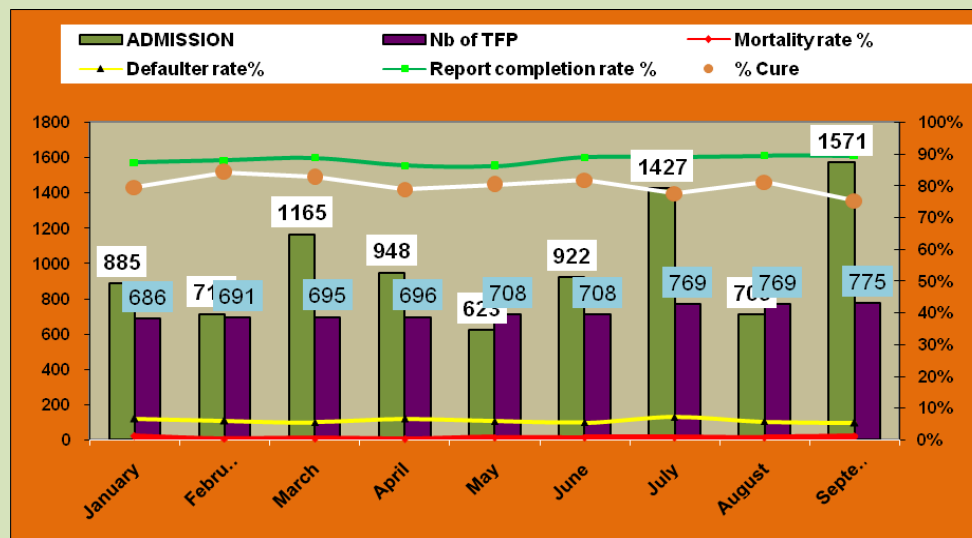
**Table 4: Annual Regional CHD Screening Summary
Result for PLM**

Month	Total Screened	Coverage In %	MUAC <21 Cases	MUAC <21 in %
December 2011	97442	54.40	21779	22.40
March 2012	99133	55.93	20541	20.54
June 2012	98936	53.50	19119	19.33
September 2012	100765	59.30	18796	18.70
Total /Average	396,276	55.78	80,235	20.24

5.5 Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP)

July - September 2012: The monthly TFP monitoring reports collected from the six zones of Tigray regional state (Southern, South eastern, Eastern, Central, North western and Western) has indicated that a total of 3,707 children from 775 TFP sites were admitted to the program. The reporting rate for this quarter has reached 89.3 percent. On average, the cure, death and defaulter rate of this quarter was 68.1, 1.0 and 5.3 percent respectively. There were 119 (3.2%) Non respondent and 100 (2.7%) medical transfer cases reported. The total number of children discharged reached 3221 (86.9%).

Chart 2: Admission, Cure, Death and Default Trends of TFP for 2012



Admission in July hit 1427 and showed a marked decrease in August (709) but significantly increased in September (1571) this could be due to mass mobilization, screening exercise and referrals being conducted during the same month. Besides, the expansion of TFP sites from 769 in July and August to 775 in September could contribute to the rise of the figure. Cure rate started at 77.5% in July and showed an increasing trend in August (81.1%) then decreased to 75.3 percent in September. The reporting rate for the month of July, August and September showed 89.1, 89.5 and 89.4 percent respectively.

TFP Admission is expected to stabilize or decrease in the upcoming or second quarter following the Meher harvest and ending of the hanger season.

January – September 2012 Trends: As of January 2012 the number of TFP sites has increased by 13 percent. The reporting rate has shown a steady and slight increment since January but the cure rate has showed a slight decline, it started with 79.5 percent in January

ending with 75.3 percent in September. Defaulter rate for January, February, April and July were above 6 percent, especially for July it has reached its peak (7.2%) but for the month of March, May, June, August and September were below 6 percent, especially for September it was rated the lowest (5.3%). This figure showed there has been an improved result in terms of managing children defaulting from the program.

5.6 Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF)

Program: The total number of Woredas entitled to receive Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) program for first quarter were 17, out of which 16 are categorized as hotspot priority number one (please refer to the Region's map to see the names of the Woredas) and the remaining one is an Millennium Development Goal (MDG) project Woreda. The total numbers of children aged 6 to 59 months supported by TSF program are 19,055 (48.8% male and 51.2 % females) and 10,170 pregnant and lactating mothers bringing to a total of 29,225 target beneficiaries. A total of 572.72 MT of food

(497.9 of Corn Soybean Blend (CSB) and 74.8 MT of vegetable oil were distributed and reached the above stipulated target beneficiaries during this quarter.

The new generation TSF is building the capacity of key partner organization to effectively and efficiently implement its program. Starting from the month of July through September 2012, a total of 372 (167 males and 205 females) were trained. The Integrated Refresher Training (IRT) covered various important topics such as the over view of TSF program, concepts of nutrition and malnutrition, implementation modalities of new generation TSF, duties and responsibilities of implementing partners at different levels, expected outcome and impact, lessons learned, challenges, and way forward. Focal persons from Zone, Wereda, Tabia and Kushets from various sectors such as health, agriculture and administration officials, TSF focal persons, health extension workers, supervisors, health center heads/medical directors, food distribution agents, area coordinators and chair persons were the key actors of the program participated in the workshop or training. The main purpose of the IRT is to provide training of trainers (TOT) to the key focal persons at different levels and these trainees are expected to cascade the same training to Woreda and down to the grass root level to bring improvements in the implementation of the TSF program.

The TSF program is expected to scale up or expand its implementation to other eight Woredas, namely Tahitay Maichew, WerieLeke, Ahferom, Ganta Afeshum, Degua Tembien, Enderta, Atsbi Wenberta and Laelay Maichew Woredas in the month of October through December to reach additional or significant number of target beneficiaries, particularly

children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers. Necessary preparation is under way to provide IRT (ToT) to focal persons of key governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

The two major challenges that had encountered throughout the implementation of TSF program during the first quarter is logistic issue and delay of sharing CHD results from RHB. The extended delay of dispatch and distribution of TSF food to target beneficiaries due to transportation problem was one of the stumbling blocks of the program. Getting potential candidate capable of transporting TSF foods from main warehouse to distribution sites (Tabias or Kebeles) was a serious problem in the region that needs immediate attention and the involvement of the concerned authorities in the region. Delay in sharing CHD screening results from RHB has also its contribution in enrolling target beneficiaries to start the program with in short period of time was also one challenge that needs further attention and improvment. The TSF food was not distributed to target beneficiaries within 21 days after the completion of screening as clearly stipulated in the protocol. In some Woredas, the moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers did not receive the TSF food or the necessary support until after two or three CHD screenings. At the moment, BoARD had managed to sign memorandum of understanding with Relief Society of Tigray (REST) to overcome or manage this particular problem. REST is expected to transport TSF food from WFP main warehouse to distribution sites (Tabias or Kebeles) to reach the vulnerable group of particular communities classified as hotspot priority number one.

6. Capacity Building

6.1 Meeting / Workshop: Between the month of July and September 2012, three Multi Agency Nutrition Task Force (MANTF) and Agricultural Task Force (ATF) monthly meetings were conducted. The monthly meeting were hosted and facilitated by regional Health Bureau and Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development respectively. ATF meetings have been financially supported by Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). The objective of establishing the above stipulated task force is to create a platform that brings key stakeholders in one table on regular basis and share hands on experience and information timely to discuss about early and late signs of early warning indicators, mobilize resources and respond to particular needs swiftly and to mitigate and manage any disaster as well as designing and implementing long term sustainable programmes.

7. Challenges

A. Budget Release and Transfer: The release and transfer of funds from UNICEF to EWRFS account for the first quarter (that is expected to cover activities from July – September 2012) reached in 18 October 2012. The release of funds from UNICEF to BoFED and the transfer of the same fund from BoFED to EWRFS took extended period of time. Although the notification letter had reached EWRFS in October 01 2012, the actual transfer of funds from UNICEF Addis Ababa to BoFED Tigray regional state and from

BoFED to EWRFS account took another ten working days. The first quarter had passed with no or minimal financial support, as a result the major activities projected for first quarter was not implemented.

B. Data Analysis: There had been a recruitment process initiated by the early warning office in collaboration with the DRMFSS, however, the position for the data analyst still remains vacant. Therefore, the recording and analysis of early warning data has not been possible at full scale.

8. Upcoming Events: Some of the major activities planned for second quarter (October – December 2012) include among others;

A. Training: Training of Trainers (ToT) on Emergency Nutrition Assessment based SMART methodology will be conducted. Health and Early warning experts from around 24 Woredas of Tigray will benefit from this five days training. Training of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) for 25 regional and woreda level officials and experts for two days is expected to be conducted.

B. Meeting: A monthly Multi Agency Nutrition Task Force (MANTF) and Agricultural Task Force (ATF) or Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Task Force meetings will be carried out.

C. Quarterly Review Meeting: One quarterly review meeting for Woreda EW experts at regional level is expected to be carried out during this quarter.

Annexes

Annex I: Hectares of land planned for cultivation and Achievements

Cultivation (planted)				Production		
Woreda	Planned to cultivate	Actual Planted	Achievement (%)	Plan	Expected Production	Achievement (%)
Raya Azebo	43279	37279	86.1	2042177	356320	17.5
Kilte Awlalo	20420	19558	95.8	784370	666705	85.0
Atsbi Wenberta	12739	12632	99.2	462791	370422	80.0
Gulomekeda	11204	11203	99.9	417108	375397	90.0
Irob	1200	1180	98.3	45441	7103	15.6
S.T.Emba	19480	18948	97.3	567668	407603	71.8
Hawzen	16917	15747	93.1	617144	508622	82.4
T. Abergele	27844	28704	103	1333440	1058586	79.4
Mereb leke	29361	29141	99.3	1233556	872573	70.7
T. Maichew	18618	17887	96.1	733005	655461	89.4
L. Adiabo	40523	40057	98.9	1726933	1346735	78.0
T. Koraro	18577	17586	94.7	741222	520606	70.2
Total	260,162	249,922	96.1	10,704,855	7,146,133	66.8

Annex II: CHD Screening Summary Result for Children U5 for 4 Quarters									
Month	Number of Kebeles	Total Screened	Coverage %	Normal ≥ 12.00	Moderate 11 – 11.99	Severe < 11	Oedema Cases	Oedema %	Vit A Cov.
December 11	787	592,902	90.70	92.91	6.17	0.60	132	0.022	90.41
March 2012	788	542,457	81.17	91.11	6.71	0.54	112	0.021	
June 2012	788	547,148	81.90	93.22	6.27	0.49	105	0.019	79.69
September 2012	786	532,593	82.30	91.57	6.70	0.71	103	0.02	
Total / Average	788	2,215,100	84.01	92.20	6.40	0.59	452	0.021	85.05

Annex III: CHD Summary Results and Ranking of Woredas for Malnutrition in Children									
Month	Wasting					Oedema			
	Rank	Woreda	Moderate 11 -11.99	Severe <11.0	GAM <12	Oedema	Rank	Woreda	Oedema
December 2011	1	D/Tembien	14.2	1	15.2	10	1	Medebay Zana	12
	2	Alaje	13.6	1.1	14.7	9	2	Naeder Adiet	11
	3	Enderta	13.3	1	14.3	3	3	D/Tembien	10
March 2012	1	Alage	15.4	1	16.4	12	1	Kola Tembien	16
	2	D/Tembien	15	1.2	16.2	6	2	Naeder Adiet	12
	3	Korem town	14.7	1	15.7	0	3	Alage	12
June 2011	1	Axum town	13.9	0.9	14.8	6	1	Alage	13
	2	Enderta	13.7	0.9	14.6	2	2	K/Tembien	13
	3	Korem town	12.6	0.8	13.1	0	3	Naeder Adiet	9
September 2012		G. Afeshum	18.1	1.0	19.1	2	1	Naeder Adiet	20
		Korem Town	14.6	2.2	16.8	0	2	Lelay Maichew	9
		Enderta	15.1	1.7	16.8	0	3	D/Tembien	8

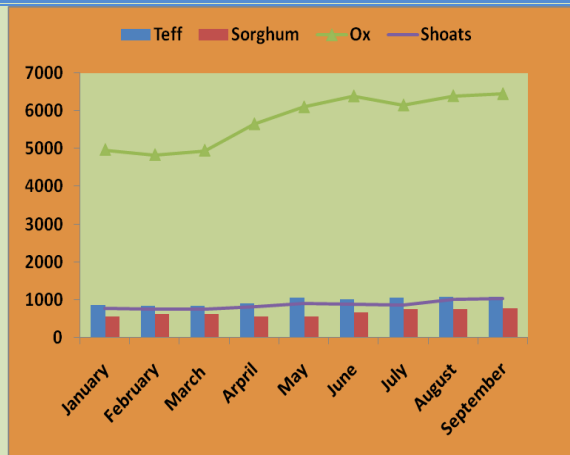
Table IV: CHD Summary Result & Ranking for PLM			
Month	MUAC <21	Percentage	Rank
December 2011	Maichew town	70.3	1
	Erob	50	2
	A/Adi town	44	3
March 2012	Erob	50.4	1
	A/Adi town	50	2
	Korem town	41.6	3
June 2012	Maichew town	57.3	1
	Alage	48.6	2
	Erob	41	3
September 2011	Erob	49.6	1
	Adigrat Town	38.9	2
	Adwa Town	37.4	3

Annex V: OTP Admission, Cure, Death and Defaulter Trends (October 2011 to September 2012)

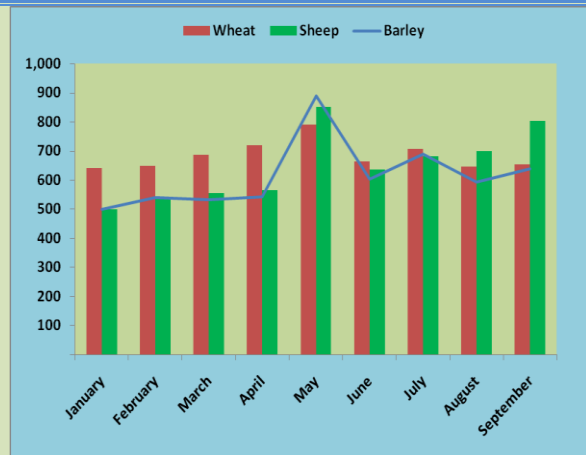
Months	Cases							Percentage						
	Quarter	Admission	Cure	Death	Defaulter	Non responder	Medical Transfer	Discharge	Cure	Death	Defaulter	Non responder	Medical transfer	Report rate
2011														
October	2 nd	1148	609	11	76	20	37	849	71.7	1.3	9.0	2.4	4.4	83.5
November		722	946	5	81	30	51	1203	78.6	0.4	6.7	2.5	4.2	85.5
December		1533	844	0	62	28	24	1030	81.9	0.0	6.0	2.7	2.3	87.4
2012														
January	3 rd	885	710	10	59	25	20	893	79.5	1.1	6.6	2.8	2.2	87.3
February		713	925	2	66	26	29	1099	84.2	0.2	6.0	2.4	2.6	88.0
March		1165	796	3	53	28	25	963	82.7	0.3	5.5	2.9	2.6	88.8
April	4 th	948	598	1	50	25	25	759	78.8	0.1	6.6	3.3	3.3	86.4
May		623	832	6	60	41	35	1037	80.2	0.6	5.8	4.0	3.4	86.2
June		922	706	5	47	24	25	864	81.7	0.6	5.4	2.8	2.9	89.0
July	1 st	1427	758	7	70	34	27	978	77.5	0.7	7.2	3.5	2.8	89.1
August		709	1059	8	75	58	37	1305	81.1	0.6	5.7	4.4	2.8	89.5
September		1571	706	11	50	27	36	938	75.3	1.2	5.3	2.9	3.8	89.4
Total		12, 366	9,489	69	749	366	371	11,918	79.4	0.59	6.3	3.1	3.1	87.5

Annex VI: Regional Representative Market Samples and Trends for 9 months

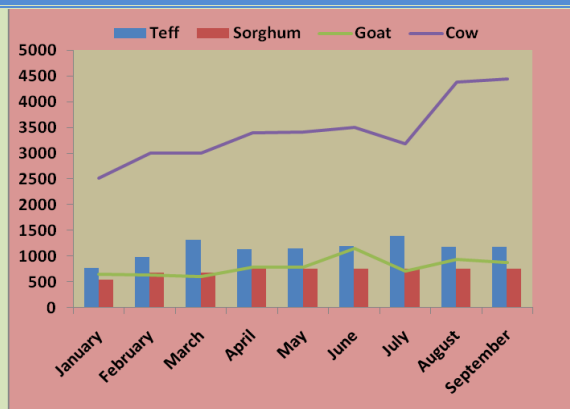
A. Raya Market



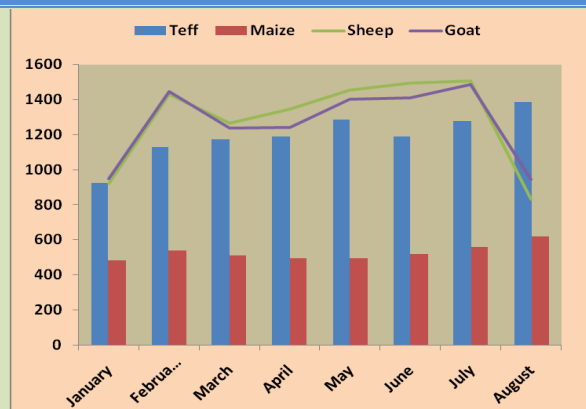
B. Hawzen Market



B. Kola Tembien Market



C.T/Koraro Market



Annex VII: Hotspot Woredas Classification Criteria

Priority One (Worst Affected)

Health/Nutrition:

Excessive and widespread morbidity and/or disease outbreak e.g. diarrhoea disease, AWD, Malaria etc

Under five mortality rate > 2/10000/day or Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) 1-2/10000/day

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence \geq 15% with aggravating factors

Very high admission of children under five to TFP, reports of high level of acute malnutrition verified from clinical records

Consumption of health-threatening famine foods

Agriculture:

Widespread / very high death of livestock

Widespread consumption of seeds

Widespread infestation of crop pests or disease

Emaciated body condition of livestock

Market:

Excessive distress sale of productive livestock (oxen, milking cow, female camels – productive assets)

Serious market inaccessibility; extremely high staple food prices; extremely low market supply of staple foods, very high decline in terms of trade

Education:

Very high increase in school dropouts (above 5% dropout rates related to food security problems)

Water:

Critical shortage of water for both human and livestock consumption

Others:

Distress migration of entire households in search of food

Disruption of livelihoods and normal functions of the community's social services by manmade and natural causes

Widespread increase in begging, stealing or other demeaning occupations due to food security related problems

Second Priority (Close Monitoring)

Health/Nutrition:

High admission of under five children to TFP, reports of acute malnutrition verified from clinical records of children under five mortality rate 1- 2/10000/day or Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) 0.5-1/10000/day

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence 10-14% with aggravating factors

High morbidity and/or disease outbreak e.g. diarrhoea disease, AWD, Malaria etc

Agriculture:

Increased / high death of livestock

Consumption of seeds by considerable number of households

High infestation of crop pests or disease

Thin or very weak condition of livestock

Market:

Unusual increase /high/ sales of livestock (oxen, milking cow, female camels – productive assets)

High market inaccessibility and very high staple food prices; very low market supply of staple foods

Very high market supply and very low livestock price, significant decline in terms of trade

Education:

High school dropouts (above 2-5% dropout rates related to food security problems)

Water:

Serious shortage of water for both human and livestock consumption

Others:

Migration of some members of households in search of food

Increased begging, stealing or other demeaning occupations due to food security related problems

Significance disruption of livelihoods by manmade or natural causes and normal functions of the community's social services by manmade and natural causes

Priority Three (Normal)

Health/Nutrition:

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence 5 -9% with aggravating factors

Under five mortality rate < 1/10000/day or Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) 0.5/10000/day general population

Agriculture:

Moderate shortage of pasture

Poor body condition of livestock

Low infestation of crop pests or disease

Thin or very weak condition of livestock

Market:

Moderate increase in staple food prices; low market supply of staple foods, decline in wage labour rates. Decline in livestock price and decline, decline in terms of trade

Water:

Moderate shortage of water for both human and livestock consumption

Others:

Increase in fire wood collection and charcoal making resulting in decline in prices

Request of relief assistance from local authorities or community members