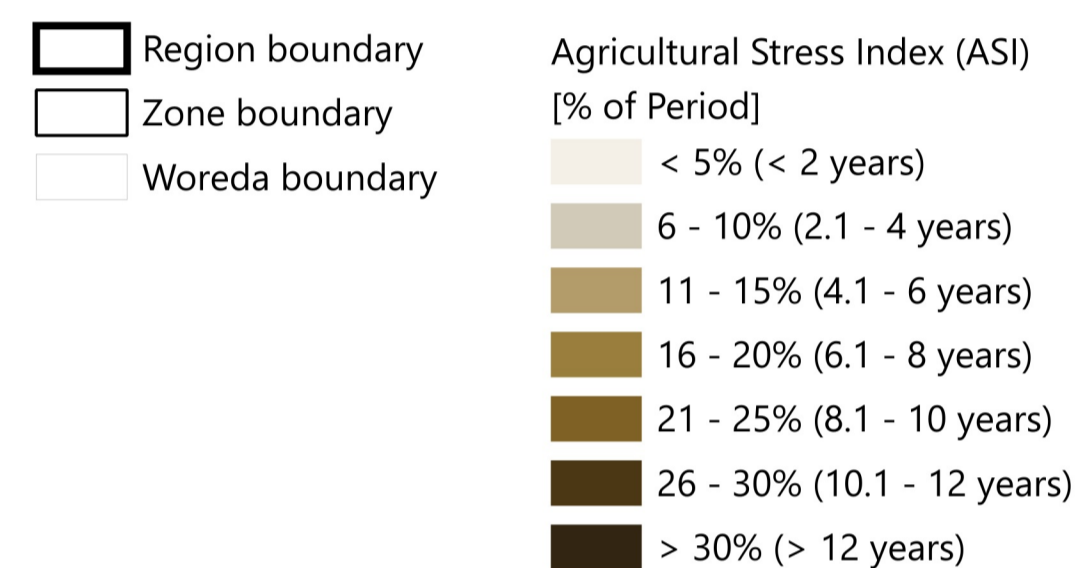


# ETHIOPIA - CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE AND IMPACT

Frequency of severe drought affecting 30% of cropland during the Belg crop season (1984-2023)

For Humanitarian Purposes Only  
Production date : 25 February 2025



**Map Information:**

This map shows how often droughts have impacted cropland over the past 39 years (1984-2023), with at least 30% of crops affected in each district during the Belg crop season. In Ethiopia the first crop season is known as the Belg Season, which lasts from February to April. The Belg season is the shorter rainy season in Ethiopia and is crucial for the planting of short-cycle crops such as barley, wheat, and pulses. This season is particularly important for regions like the highlands of Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia, where it supports the early growth of crops that will be harvested later in the year.

The maps indicate that, especially in the north and northeast of Ethiopia, vast expanses of cropland are exposed to regular drought, occurring about once every four to five years. Notably, the Addis Ababa, Daawa, Liiban, Nogob, Jarar, Fafan, and Siti zones of the Somali region, as well as Gabi (Zone 3), Hari (Zone 3), and Kilbati (Zone 3), have experienced drought for more than 10 years within the 39-year baseline period.

Data was obtained from the Agricultural Stress Index System (ASIS) is a global agricultural drought monitoring system developed and operated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO).

**Uses and Limitations:**

The aim of this map is to help planners and decision makers identify priority areas for interventions at woreda level. It is not designed as a standard tool for detailed site planning decisions. Map results need to be ground verified and decisions combined with specific on-site evaluation and appropriate technical expertise. Results are derived from remote sensing and computational modelling; they are not ground proofed and inherently limited by the quality of the input data or model assumptions. The hazard data do not necessarily imply exposure and, similarly, the areas outside the hazard extents are not necessarily free from any danger.

**Data Sources:**

**Drought Belg Crop Season:** REACH Ethiopia Climate Hazard Exposure and Impact Assessment, February, 2025.

**Drought:** Agricultural Stress Index (ASI), Historical Drought Frequencies, FAO, 1984-2023.

**Administrative Boundary:** UN OCHA, 2024.

**World Countries Boundary:** Geoboundaries, 2020.

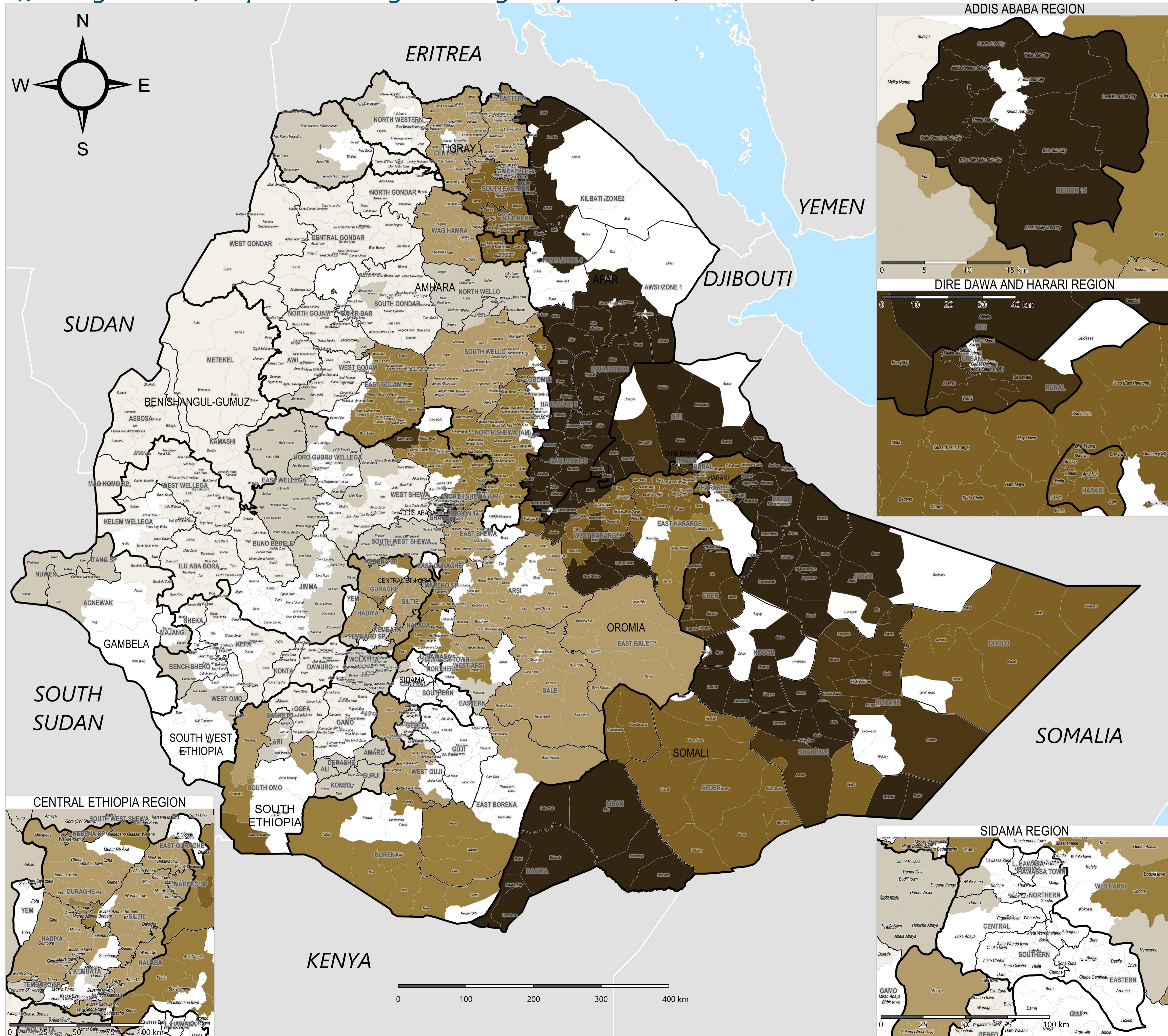
**Coordinate Reference System:** WGS, 1984.

**Disclaimers:**

Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates, donors or any other stakeholder mentioned on this map.

**Contact Information:** reach.mapping@impact-initiatives.org

**Funded by:**

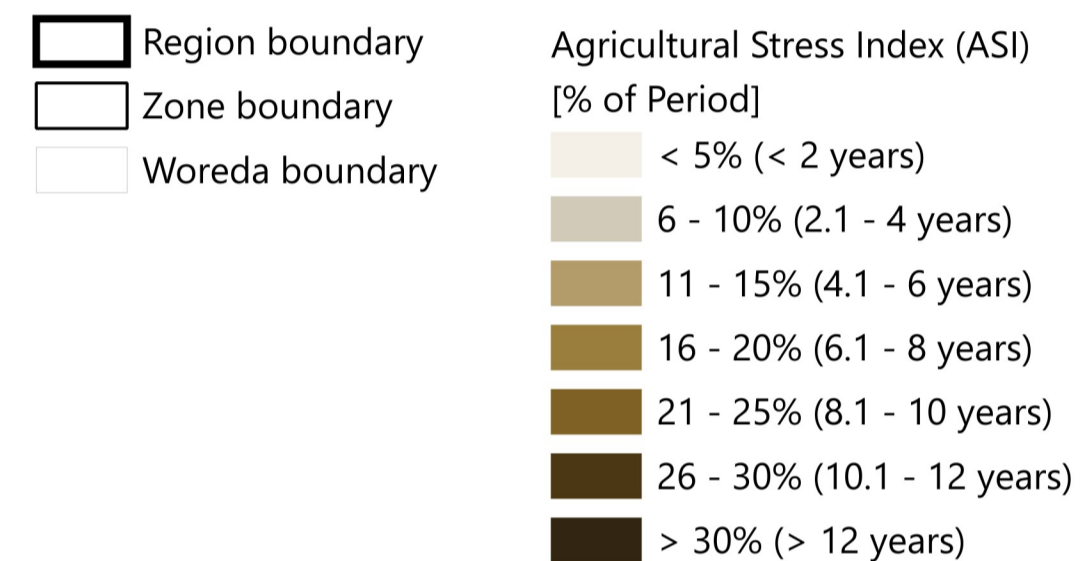


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# ETHIOPIA - CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE AND IMPACT

Frequency of severe drought affecting 50% of cropland during the Belg crop season (1984-2023)

For Humanitarian Purposes Only  
Production date : 25 February 2025



**Map Information:**  
This map shows how often droughts have impacted cropland over the past 39 years (1984-2023), with at least 50% of crops affected in each district during the Belg crop season. In Ethiopia the first crop season is known as the Belg Season, which lasts from February to April. The Belg season is the shorter rainy season in Ethiopia and is crucial for the planting of short-cycle crops such as barley, wheat, and pulses. This season is particularly important for regions like the highlands of Tigray, Amhara, and Oromia, where it supports the early growth of crops that will be harvested later in the year.

The maps indicate that vast expanses of cropland in the north and northeast of Ethiopia are regularly exposed to drought. Notably, the Addis Ababa region, the Southern, South Eastern, and Eastern zones of the Tigray region, as well as Siti and Mahi (Zone 6) of the Afar region, have experienced drought for more than 10 years within the 39-year baseline period.

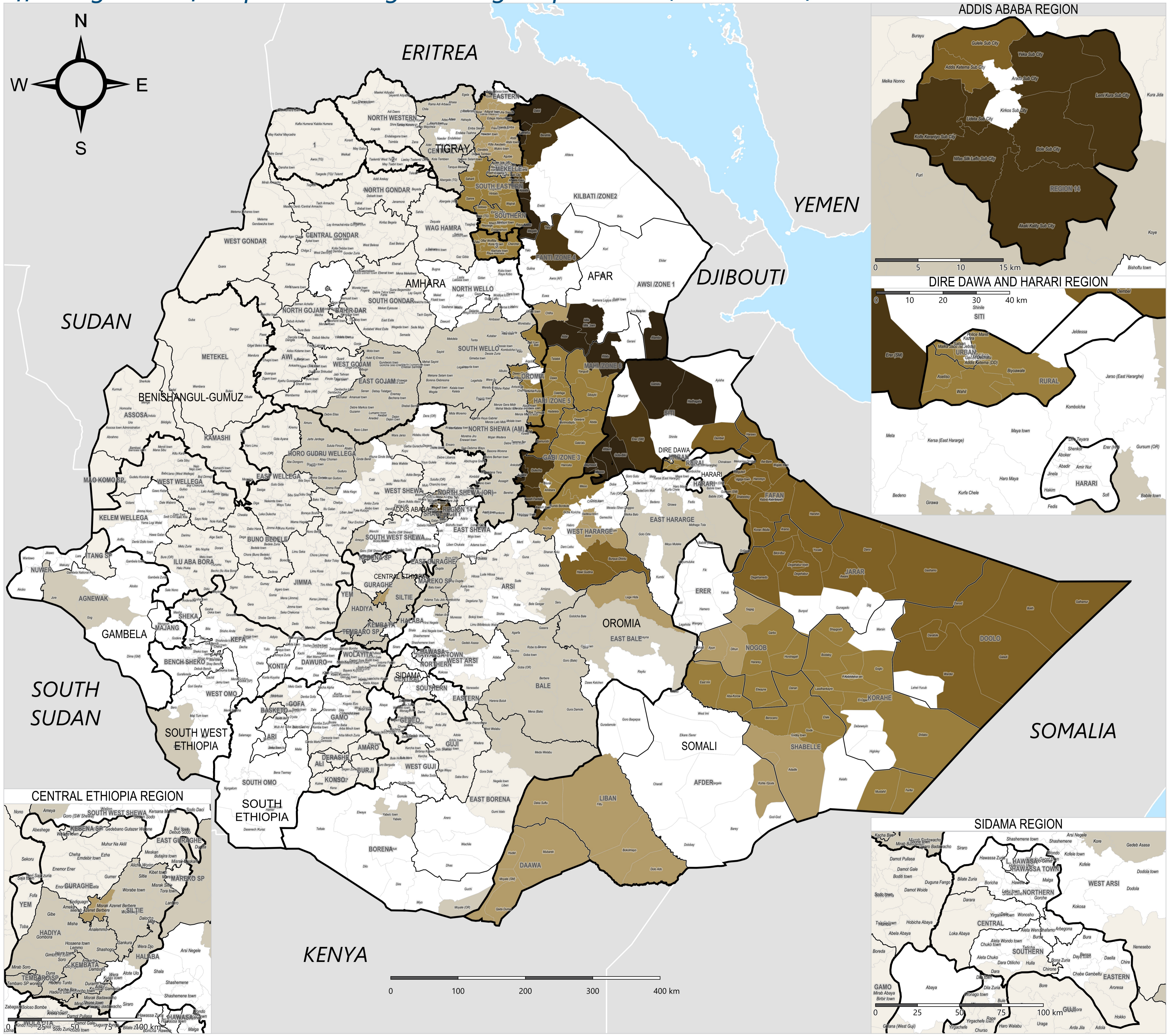
Data was obtained from the Agricultural Stress Index System (ASIS) is a global agricultural drought monitoring system developed and operated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO).

**Uses and Limitations:**  
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**Data Sources:**  
**Drought Belg Crop Season:** REACH Ethiopia Climate Hazard Exposure and Impact Assessment, February, 2025.  
**Drought:** Agricultural Stress Index (ASI), Historical Drought Frequencies, FAO, 1984-2023.  
**Administrative Boundary:** UN OCHA, 2024.  
**World Countries Boundary:** Geoboundaries, 2020.  
**Coordinate Reference System:** WGS, 1984.

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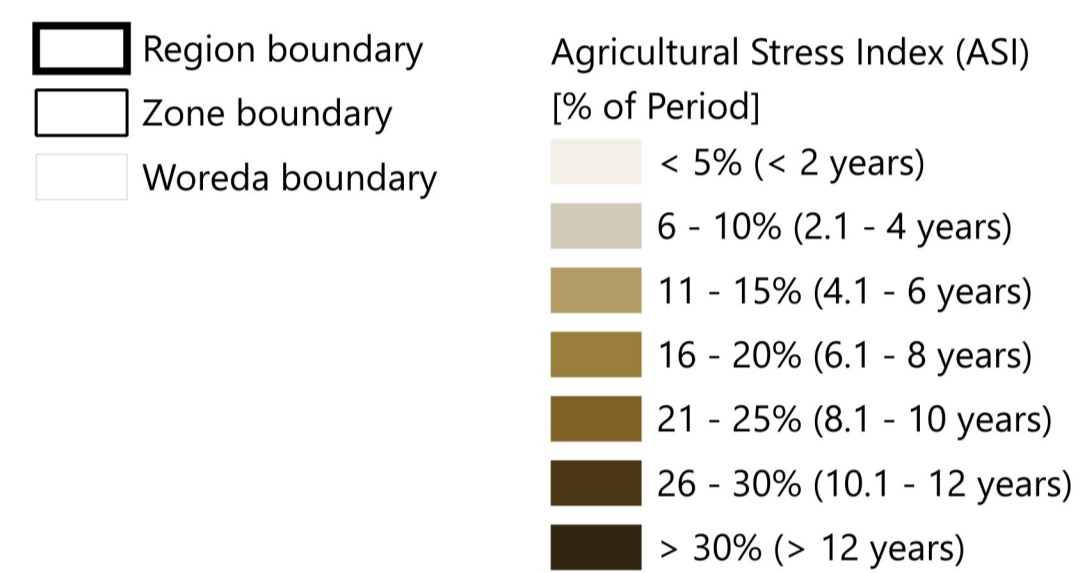


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# ETHIOPIA - CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE AND IMPACT

Frequency of severe drought affecting 30% of cropland during the Meher crop season (1984-2023)

For Humanitarian Purposes Only  
Production date : 25 February 2025



**Map Information:**

This map shows how often droughts have impacted cropland over the past 39 years (1984-2023), with at least 30% of crops affected in each cropland grid cell during the Meher crop season. In Ethiopia, the second crop season, known as the Meher season, lasts from May to September. The Meher season is the main rainy season and is vital for the country's agriculture. It supports the growth of major crops such as teff, maize, sorghum, and wheat. The rain during this period is typically more abundant and widespread, covering most of the country's agricultural areas. Harvesting of Meher crops usually begins in October and can extend into December.

The maps indicate that vast expanses of cropland, especially in the north including the Tigray and Afar regions as well as the east and southeast of Ethiopia including the Somali, South Ethiopia, Southwest Ethiopia, and parts of the Gambela region are regularly exposed to drought during the Meher crop season. These areas have experienced drought for more than 10 years within the 39-year baseline period.

Data was obtained from the Agricultural Stress Index System (ASIS), a global agricultural drought monitoring system developed and operated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO).

**Uses and Limitations:**

The aim of this map is to help planners and decision makers identify priority areas for interventions at woreda level. It is not designed as a standard tool for detailed site planning decisions. Map results need to be ground verified and decisions combined with specific on-site evaluation and appropriate technical expertise. Results are derived from remote sensing and computational modelling; they are not ground proofed and inherently limited by the quality of the input data or model assumptions. The hazard data do not necessarily imply exposure and, similarly, the areas outside the hazard extents are not necessarily free from any danger.

**Data Sources:**

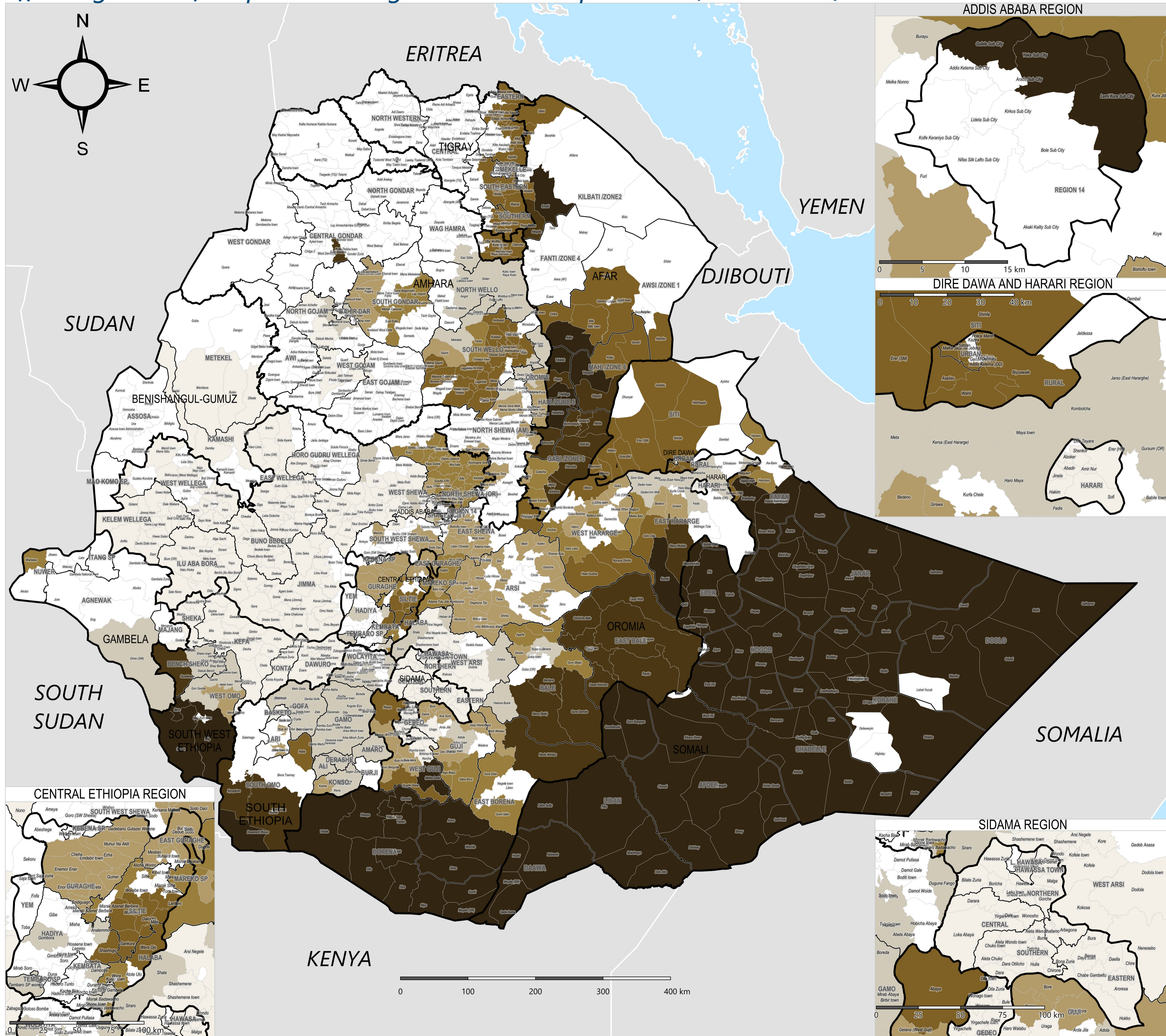
- Drought Meher Crop Season:** REACH Ethiopia Climate Hazard Exposure and Impact Assessment, February, 2025.
- Drought:** Agricultural Stress Index (ASI), Historical Drought Frequencies, FAO, 1984-2023.
- Administrative Boundary:** UN OCHA, 2024.
- World Countries Boundary:** Geoboundaries, 2020.
- Coordinate Reference System:** WGS, 1984.

**Disclaimers:**

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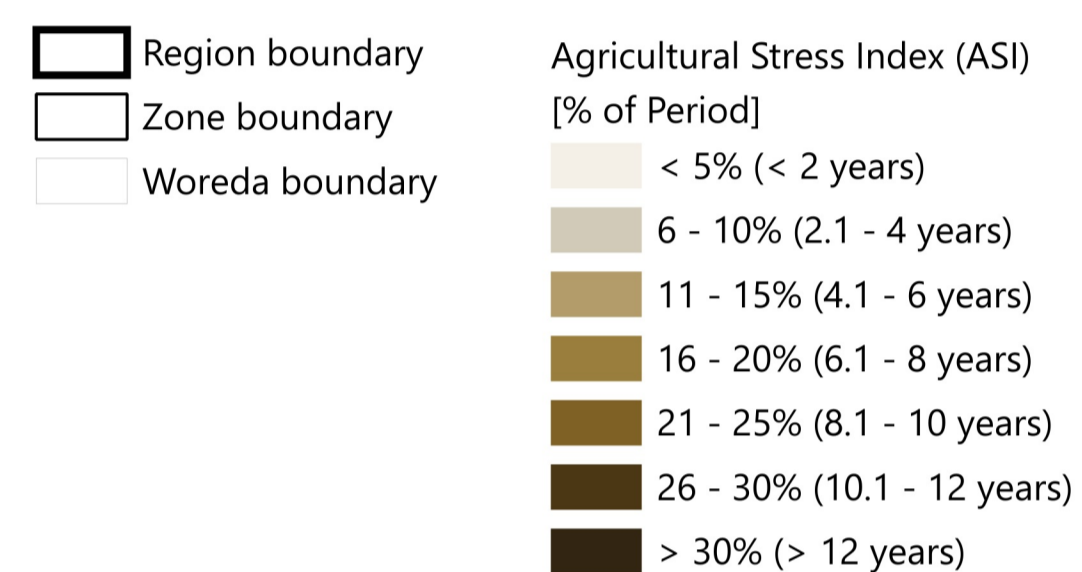


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# ETHIOPIA - CLIMATE HAZARD EXPOSURE AND IMPACT

## Frequency of severe drought affecting 50% of cropland during the Meher crop season (1984-2023)

For Humanitarian Purposes Only  
Production date : 25 February 2025



**Map Information:**  
This map shows how often droughts have impacted cropland over the past 39 years (1984-2023), with at least 50% of crops affected in each cropland grid cell during the Meher crop season. In Ethiopia, the second crop season, known as the Meher season, lasts from May to September. The Meher season is the main rainy season and is vital for the country's agriculture. It supports the growth of major crops such as teff, maize, sorghum, and wheat. The rain during this period is typically more abundant and widespread, covering most of the country's agricultural areas. Harvesting of Meher crops usually begins in October and can extend into December.

The maps indicate that vast expanses of cropland, especially in the north (including the Tigray and Afar regions) as well as the east and southeast of Ethiopia (including the Somali and Southwest Ethiopia regions), are regularly exposed to drought during the Meher crop season. These areas have experienced drought for more than 10 years within the 39-year baseline period.

Data was obtained from the Agricultural Stress Index System (ASIS), a global agricultural drought monitoring system developed and operated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UN FAO).

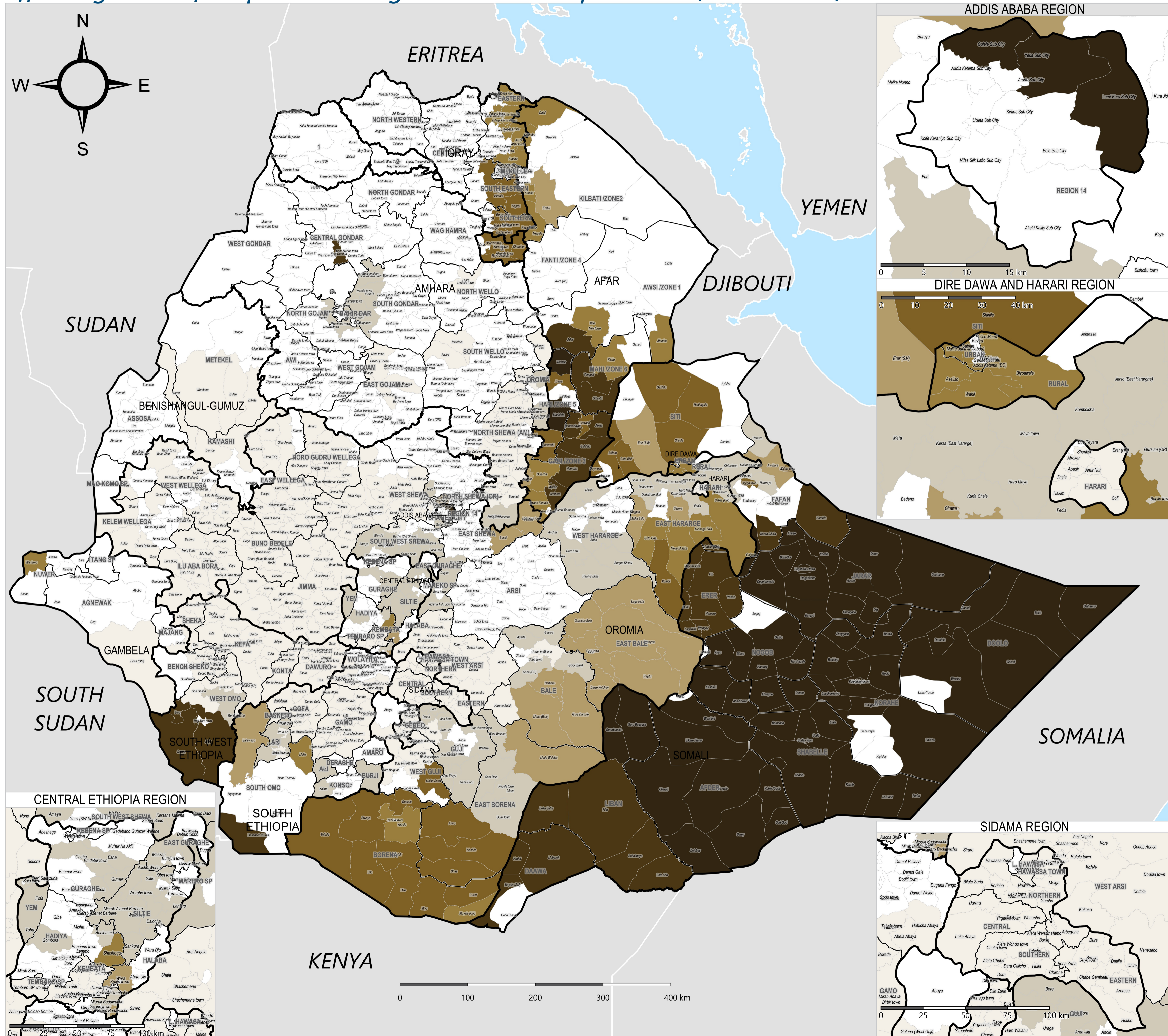
**Uses and Limitations:**  
The aim of this map is to help planners and decision makers identify priority areas for interventions at woreda level. It is not designed as a standard tool for detailed site planning decisions. Map results need to be ground verified and decisions combined with specific on-site evaluation and appropriate technical expertise. Results are derived from remote sensing and computational modelling; they are not ground proofed and inherently limited by the quality of the input data or model assumptions. The hazard data do not necessarily imply exposure and, similarly, the areas outside the hazard extents are not necessarily free from any danger.

**Data Sources:**  
**Drought Meher Crop Season:** REACH Ethiopia Climate Hazard Exposure and Impact Assessment, February, 2025.  
**Drought:** Agricultural Stress Index (ASI), Historical Drought Frequencies, FAO, 1984-2023.  
**Administrative Boundary:** UN OCHA, 2024.  
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