

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Ministry of Capacity Building
in Collaboration with
PSCAP Donors



"Woreda and City
Administrations Benchmarking
Survey III"

Benchmarking-scores

Survey of Service Delivery Satisfaction Status

Final

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CSA	Central Statistical Authority (Ethiopia)
DFID	(United Kingdom) Department for International Development
EC	Ethiopian Calendar
GC	Gregorian calendar
GoE	Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
IGR	Institutional Governance Review
na	not available
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
PSCAP	Public Sector Capacity Building Program
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People 's Regional state
WCBS	Woreda and City Government Benchmarking Survey

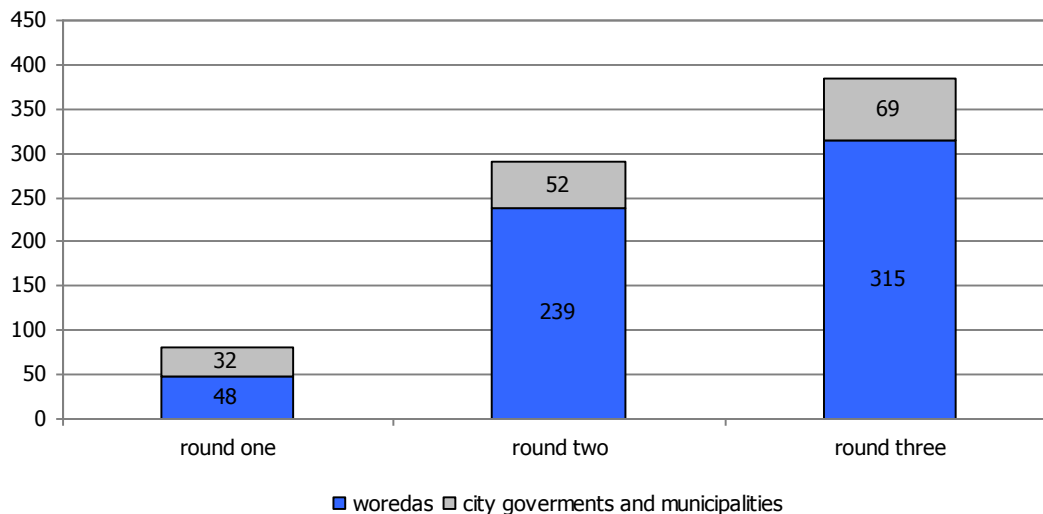
1 WCBS as a benchmarking exercise?

In 2005, the Institutional Governance Review of Ethiopia (IGR), a working group of Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and international donors headed by the World Bank to discuss and co-ordinate activities under the umbrella of Public Sector Capacity Building Programme (PSCAP), announced a study to be prepared on the effects of PSCAP on the ground: the Woreda and City Government Benchmarking Survey (WCBS). As per agreement of GoE and international donors, WCBS was designed as a core monitoring and evaluation tool for PSCAP. In doing so, four rounds of WCBS were planned to be conducted during the project lifetime of PSCAP, which were meant to provide, vis-à-vis activities of PSCAP, a systematic, empirical and representative assessment of

- i) the capacity of local government administrations in terms of management of their financial and human resources;
- ii) involvement of participation of local communities in local government planning, budgeting and review processes; and
- iii) Performance for some selected public services.

The first round of WCBS was conducted in 2005. Supported by GTZ and covering 48 woredas and 32 municipalities, it may regard as a first pilot. The second round of WCBS was conducted in 2008 and supported by CIDA and DFID under a World Bank trust-fund. WCBS II covered already 239 woredas and 52 municipalities, while the third round of WCBS - under the same World Bank trust-fund - covered already 315 woredas and 69 municipalities and city governments. So, after WCBS III there are roughly remaining 100 jurisdictions in the country that have not been incorporated in any round of WCBS yet.

Figure 1: Development of WCBS' sample size



The first round of WCBS, which included 80 jurisdictions in total, concentrated on the so called *four big regions*, namely Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray. The decision for selecting only those regions was taken by the IGR; furthermore, they are considered as the main actors in federalism in Ethiopia and represent the largest populations.

The content of the first round's questionnaire was focusing on 18 indicators on financial autonomy and tax administration, institutional capacity and service delivery, while WCBS II extended its scope of service delivery functions studied. Aside from having more topics on various sectors, such as health, education and water, topics on accountability and transparency were put in the supply-side questionnaire. At the same time, round two of WCBS, moreover, incorporated the so called demand-side instruments - CRC, FGDs and KIIs - a mixture a quantitative and qualitative empirical instruments, designed to capture the views, opinions and perceptions of citizens and CSOs.

WCBS II also introduced so called **benchmarks** for 18 selected areas. However, the development of those marks was **somehow arbitrary** and resulted in setting **normative benchmarks** that do not reflect the need for peer-learning among jurisdictions and regions as well as led to biases in some few cases (see also Albert 2009; Wegener 2008). Therefore, the WCBS II Data Quality Report (Wegener 2008) recommended their revision, using a relative benchmark allocation - as it is state of the art for most public sector performance measurement systems in the developing as well as the developed world - as well as to reconsider the benchmarks as such. Due to high demand in terms of calculating those benchmarks again for round three of WCBS, the following chapters aim at displaying the benchmarking-scores for WCBS III¹, as well as compare them with former results in order to identify areas of improvement, deterioration or stagnation.

1.1 Used benchmarks and indicators

After WCBS I, the following list of benchmarks and indicators have been adopted and incorporated by further rounds of WCBS.

Indicator no. 1 Variation between Budgeted and actual Expenditure

Variation between budget and actual expenditure shows how accurately woredas and municipalities forecast and use their resources. The budget and actual figures are a summary of sectoral expenditures. This is a much more preferable approach than using the total revenue budget and actual.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: Budget and Actual expenditure are closely matched showing an excellent level of planning (0-25%);

B: Budget and Actual expenditure are somehow matched showing inconsistent planning that needs to be improved (26-30%);

C: Budget and Actual expenditure are extremely divergent showing a complete lack of planning procedure (>31%);

D: Actual expenditure is higher than budget showing unplanned financing of expenditure. This also means a push towards using the undesirable subsidy procedures (actual is greater than planned).

Indicator no. 2 Salary expenditure against total Expenditure

If the salary portion of expenditure is higher, mobility and service delivery capacity of staff is limited. This situation also shows how constrained is the operational expenditure portion of the jurisdiction.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The salary portion of the expenditures is fair enough to allow for more operational and capital expenditures (0-49%);

B: The salary portion of the expenditures is exaggerated but still allowing for acceptable levels of

¹ Benchmarking-scores have been calculated and kindly provided by the local consultancy firm (Selam Development Consultants) in charge for the data collection of the quantitative instruments of WCBS III.

operational and capital expenditures (50-59%);

C: The salary portion of the expenditures is extremely inflated and the likelihood of acceptable levels of operational and capital expenditures is dubious (60-85%);

D: Almost all expenditures of the jurisdiction are related with salary expenses and a very low level of operational and capital expenditures are observed (86-100%).

Indicator no.3 Own revenue as percentage of actual expenditure

The indicator is a measure of financial self-sufficiency level of the jurisdiction. To get the indicator values, the sum of all collected taxes and fees is compared to the total expenditure. The values are not normative. They are based on comparisons of percentages among the surveyed jurisdictions.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: Relatively, a higher collection of taxes and fees when compared to the expenditure level (>90%);

B: Relatively, a moderate level of collection of taxes and fees when compared to the expenditure level. This shows a need to improve the collection level (50-89%);

C: Compared to other jurisdiction, a limited level of own revenue is achieved by the jurisdiction to cover the required expenditure (<30%).

Indicator no.4 Increase in own taxes, fees and service charges

This is a measure of actual (1996 E.F.Y.) and plans (1997 E.F.Y) collections of taxes, fees and service charges. This indicator is an additional assessment of the above (# 3) and depicts the trend of the jurisdiction towards improving own revenues.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: Relatively, a higher collection of taxes and fees when compared to the expenditure level (>80%);

B: Relatively, a moderate level of collection of taxes and fees when compared to the expenditure level. This shows a need to improve the collection level (35-79%);

C: Compared to other jurisdiction, a limited level of own revenue is achieved by the jurisdiction to cover the required expenditure (<35%).

Indicator no.5 Budget utilization capacity as measured by actual revenue and actual expenditure

The total revenue composed of Block grant, subsidies, loan/grants and own revenue is compared to the actual expenditure. If a jurisdiction is able to consume the allocated resources then its capacity to utilize budget can be judged as excellent. Otherwise, it shows lack of leadership, planning and staff leading to under consumption of the allocated financial resources.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: Budget and Actual expenditure are closely matched showing an excellent level of planning (>96%);

B: Budget and Actual expenditure are somehow matched showing inconsistent planning that needs to be improved (90-96%);

C: Budget and Actual expenditure are extremely divergent showing a complete lack of planning procedure (50-89%);

D: Actual expenditure is higher than budget showing unplanned financing of expenditure. This also means a push towards using the undesirable subsidy procedures (<50%).

Indicator no.6 Capital budget against total budget

The capital investment portion in the total budget shows the work-in-progress towards improving service delivery. If the portion of capital budget is minimal then there are no initiatives to improve the infrastructure of the jurisdiction. Higher portions show readiness to meet future service delivery demands in the given jurisdiction.

The indicator values are as follows:

- A:** Relatively, higher capital investments that guarantee the readiness of the jurisdiction to meet future service demands (>80%);
- B:** Relatively, a moderate level of capital investments that somehow guarantee the readiness of the jurisdiction to meet future service demands (20-79%);
- C:** No Capital investment or its portion in the total budget is negligible showing deteriorating service delivery in the jurisdiction (<20%).

Indicator no.7 Existence, transparency and inclusiveness of the jurisdiction's strategic plan

The importance of strategic plans can not be overemphasized. The financial strategic plan is sound if it is based on forecast of resources. Besides, if budget allocation is linked to the developed strategic plan then the jurisdiction is in a better financial management position. How the strategic plan was formulated and the practice of submitting the various progresses and monitoring reports based on the strategic plan is also an indication of sound financial management. This indicator is a composite measure of the above issues.

The indicator values are as follows:

- A:** A strategic plan is used, budgets are forecasted based on this plan and there is a high degree of transparency in reporting (>90%);
- B:** A strategic plan is used but either budget is not forecasted based on this plan or transparency in reporting is unsatisfactory. The Financial management status needs to improve (80-90%);
- C:** The financial management status of the jurisdiction is poor (<79%).

Indicator no.8 Efficiency and comprehensiveness of accounting and auditing procedures

The indicator measures the use-of modern accounting practices and the soundness of auditing procedures. The composite index is based on use of double-entry accounting, ICT assisted accounting, regularity of reconciliation of fiscal and bank records, existence of account backlogs, and the state of internal and external auditing of the books.

The indicator values are as follows:

- A:** The jurisdiction has a better accounting and auditing system that ensures better financial management ($\geq 70\%$);
- B:** The jurisdiction has a functioning but not best of the class accounting and auditing procedures. It needs to improve the existing system (60-69%);
- C:** The accounting and auditing procedures are below standard and the status of the jurisdiction in this regard is very poor (<60%).

Indicator no.9 Enhancement of existing taxpayers' base and efficiency of tax collection

Jurisdictions should in principle assess continually the existing taxpayer base and consider the introduction of viable new taxes and fees for new type of services. This composite measure shows the effort of individual jurisdictions to increase their own revenue by conducting assessments on existing and new taxes/service fees.

The indicator values are as follows:

- A:** An excellent initiative to increase own revenue through assessing the taxpayer base and viable new tax/fees ($\geq 90\%$);
- B:** A moderate level initiative to increase own revenue through assessing the taxpayer base and viable new tax/fees. The jurisdiction needs to increase such initiatives (60-89%);
- C:** No initiative or few accomplishments towards increasing own revenue through assessing the taxpayer base and viable new tax/fees. The initiative level of the jurisdiction is poor and need to introduce such initiatives (<60%).

Indicator no.10 Appropriateness of staffing level

High level of vacancies is a major bottleneck towards effective service delivery. The staffing level is the number posts filled against the approved positions of the jurisdiction. However, assuming that approved positions are adequate for delivering the needed services, the more they are unfilled the more service delivery capacity is affected. Hence, the level of vacancy is a proxy indicator of the adequateness of staffing for the needed level of service delivery.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The Jurisdiction is appropriately staffed to meet service delivery demands. Few approved positions are vacant (<10%);

B: The Jurisdiction is more or less appropriately staffed to meet service delivery demands. Quite a number of approved positions are vacant (11-20%);

C: The Jurisdiction is poorly staffed to meet service delivery needs. A relatively higher number of the approved positions are vacant (>20%).

Indicator no.11 Compliance with modern human resource Approaches

Just a glimpse of the jurisdiction's management style is assessed by using this indicator. Whether job descriptions and performance measures are issued to employees and if performance appraisal of employees carried out regularly are summarized through this indicator.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: An excellent human resource management approach is observed in the jurisdiction (75-100%);

B: The Jurisdiction some how used some modern ways to manage its employees. There is a need to improve the personnel management approach; (50-74%);

C: The Jurisdiction is managing poorly its employees (0-49%).

Indicator no.12 Information access level by the public and stakeholders

This composite indicator measures the public access to basic information such as budgets, audit reports, strategic plans, tax assessment, services provided by the jurisdiction, etc.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The jurisdiction can let access all or most of the requested information. Information is found in written mode (60-100%);

B: The Jurisdiction has reasonable number documents that can be accessed by the public. It needs to improve its documentation and be more transparent (50-59%);

C: The public access to critical documents in the jurisdiction is very limited and need major improvements (0-49%).

Indicator no.13 Community empowerment and participation in local government and service delivery

Community participation in budget formulation, strategic planning and improvement of service delivery is measured by this composite indicator. The indicator can be taken as a measure of inclusiveness of the budget and the strategic plan (if formulated).

The indicator values are as follows:

A: High degree of consultation with citizens and stakeholders (80-100%);

B: Moderate level of community consultation that need improvement (65-79%);

C: A low level community consultation that needs major efforts to improve the situation (0-64%).

Indicator no.14 Level of Access to Basic Services and appropriateness of delivery actors

The index is calculated based on whether the selected fifteen basic services are provided mostly by the jurisdiction. The more the jurisdiction is involved with the delivery of the basic services the more positively the target is judged. For woredas, the service delivered by the municipalities within its jurisdiction is considered and vice-versa.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The percentage of the services provided by the jurisdiction and its higher/lower jurisdiction layers is satisfactory (35-100%);

B: The percentage of the services provided by the jurisdiction and its higher/lower jurisdiction layers is somehow acceptable but needs further improvement (30-34%);

C: The coverage of basic services by the jurisdiction is unsatisfactory (0-29%).

Indicator no.15 (For Woreda Only) Agricultural services availability to majority of farmers

This indicator measures availability of a range of typical agricultural services to the majority of farmers. The indicator shows if the woreda is providing critical support to the farmers with respect to cooperatives, technical assistance, direct marketing, food processing facilities, micro-finance, gender specific training, etc.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The percentage of the services provided by the jurisdiction and its higher/lower jurisdiction layers is satisfactory (50-100%);

B: The percentage of the services provided by the jurisdiction and its higher/lower jurisdiction layers is somehow acceptable but needs further improvement (10-49%);

C: The coverage of basic services by the jurisdiction is unsatisfactory (0-9%).

Indicator no. 16 (For Woreda Only) Cost of salaries for agriculture compared to level of agricultural land use

This indicator shows the staff efficiency of the agriculture function in the given woreda.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The salary spent to service one hectare of land is minimal showing efficiency of incurred costs in salaries (0-10 Birr);

B: The salary spent to service one hectare of land is moderate showing a reasonable efficiency of incurred costs in salaries (11-20 Birr);

C: The salary spent to service one hectare of land is high showing inefficiency of incurred costs in salaries (>20 Birr).

Indicator no.17 (For Municipality Only) Solid waste disposal services availability and population coverage

This indicator measures availability of a solid waste disposal services to the majority of the inhabitants of the jurisdiction as well as the degree of population coverage with this service.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The percentage of the services provided by the jurisdiction and its higher/lower jurisdiction layers is satisfactory (50-100%);

B: The percentage of the services provided by the jurisdiction and its higher/lower jurisdiction layers is somehow acceptable but needs further improvement (10-49%);

C: The coverage of basic services by the jurisdiction is unsatisfactory (0-9%).

Indicator no.18 (For Municipality Only) Cost of salaries against annual solid waste coverage

This indicator shows the staff efficiency of the solid waste disposal function in the given municipality.

The indicator values are as follows:

A: The salary spent to dispose one metric cube of solid waste is minimal showing efficiency of incurred costs in salaries (1-10 Birr);

B: The salary spent to dispose one metric cube of solid waste is moderate showing a reasonable efficiency of incurred costs in salaries (11-20 Birr);

C: The salary spent to dispose one metric cube of solid waste is high showing inefficiency of incurred costs in salaries (>20 Birr).

1.2 Limitations

The following benchmarking-scores need to be interpreted cautiously. On the national as well as the regional level, results are not weighted. Furthermore, a meaningful analysis should include, for example, variations between different types of jurisdictions.

Moreover, it needs to be emphasized that the used benchmarking-system is based on a normative approach of setting benchmarks. Hence, developments over time are more meaningful than actual numbers as such.

2 WCBS' benchmarking-scores

This section aims at displaying the 2010 WCBS' benchmarking-scores as calculated and provided by the local consultancy firm and compares them with former findings of WCBS. In doing so, it will first introduce national results and then disaggregate those results to the regional (only for the four big states) and the local level of public administration in Ethiopia.

2.2 National results

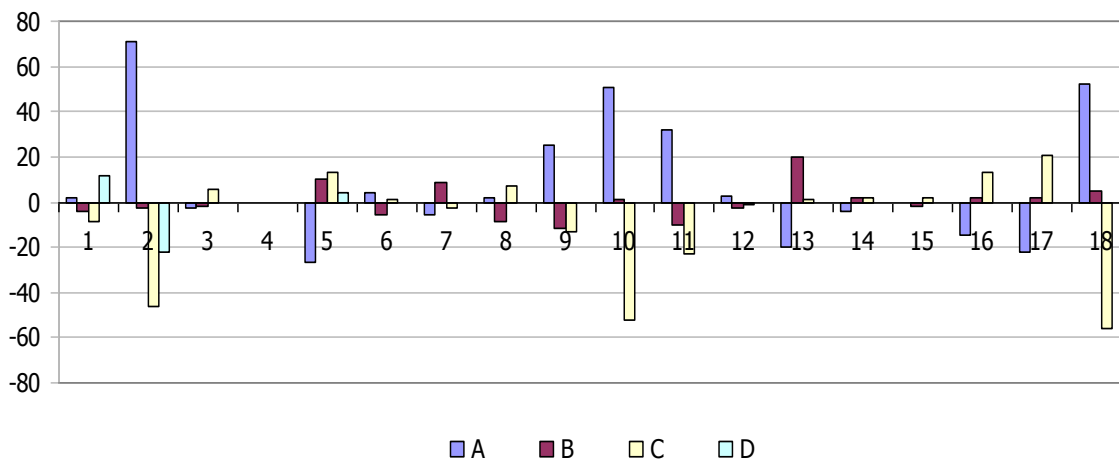
Figure two shows the national distribution (in percent) of benchmarking-scores for all indicators of WCBS I (2005), II (2008) and III (2010).

Figure 2: National benchmarking-scores for all rounds of WCBS in percent

Indicator	2005 Scores				2008 Scores				2010 Scores			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	55	12	13	20	63	4	11	22	65	0	2	34
2	24	22	42	12	24	5	46	25	95	2	0	3
3	12	16	72	0	5	4	91	0	2	2	97	0
4	4	18	78	0	4	13	83	0	na	na	na	na
5	62	22	13	3	79	4	12	5	52	14	25	9
6	4	32	64	0	5	21	74	0	9	15	75	0
7	49	32	20	0	29	46	25	0	23	55	22	0
8	30	24	46	0	83	9	8	0	85	0	15	0
9	17	28	55	0	63	24	13	0	88	12	0	0
10	26	28	46	0	20	14	66	0	71	15	14	0
11	47	32	21	0	46	22	32	0	78	12	9	0
12	70	9	21	0	95	3	3	0	98	0	2	0
13	18	30	51	0	68	11	21	0	48	31	22	0
14	25	18	57	0	84	3	13	0	80	5	15	0
15	48	50	2	0	85	15	0	0	85	13	2	0
16	39	11	50	0	52	33	15	0	37	35	28	0
17	37	37	27	0	60	17	23	0	38	19	44	0
18	23	27	50	0	10	3	87	0	62	8	31	0

In this regard, the following figure displays the relative changes between the years 2008 and 2010.

Figure 3: Relative changes of benchmarking-scores 2008-2010



We can see strong improvements for indicators 3, 9, 10, 11 and 18, while indicators 5, 16 and 17 witnessed deteriorations.

2.3 Regional results

In this sub-chapter, regional results for the four big regions will be displayed. In this regard, results for Amhara region are as follows:

Figure 4: Amhara region benchmarking-scores for all three rounds of WCBS (in percent)

Indicator	2005 Scores				2008 Scores				2010 Scores			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	63	16	11	11	79	5	5	11	87	0	0	13
2	21	37	37	5	32	0	63	5	93	0	0	7
3	11	16	74	0	11	0	89	0	7	0	93	0
4	11	37	53	0	0	11	89	0	na	na	na	na
5	47	37	16	0	68	16	16	0	53	7	20	20
6	5	42	53	0	5	26	68	0	7	13	80	0
7	53	26	21	0	16	68	16	0	20	67	13	0
8	47	26	26	0	89	5	5	0	67	0	33	0
9	26	37	37	0	63	21	16	0	73	27	0	0
10	21	21	58	0	26	21	53	0	53	27	20	0
11	37	32	32	0	37	26	37	0	47	27	27	0
12	68	11	21	0	95	0	5	0	100	0	0	0
13	5	37	58	0	58	11	32	0	67	20	13	0
14	32	32	37	0	84	5	11	0	100	0	0	0
15	58	42	0	0	92	8	0	0	90	10	0	0
16	42	17	42	0	50	33	17	0	30	60	10	0
17	57	0	43	0	86	0	0	14	50	0	50	0
18	14	43	43	0	14	0	86	0	75	0	25	0

Figure five shows the relative changes of results for the Amhara region, between round two and round three of WCBS.

Figure 5: Amhara region relative changes of benchmarking-scores 2008-2010

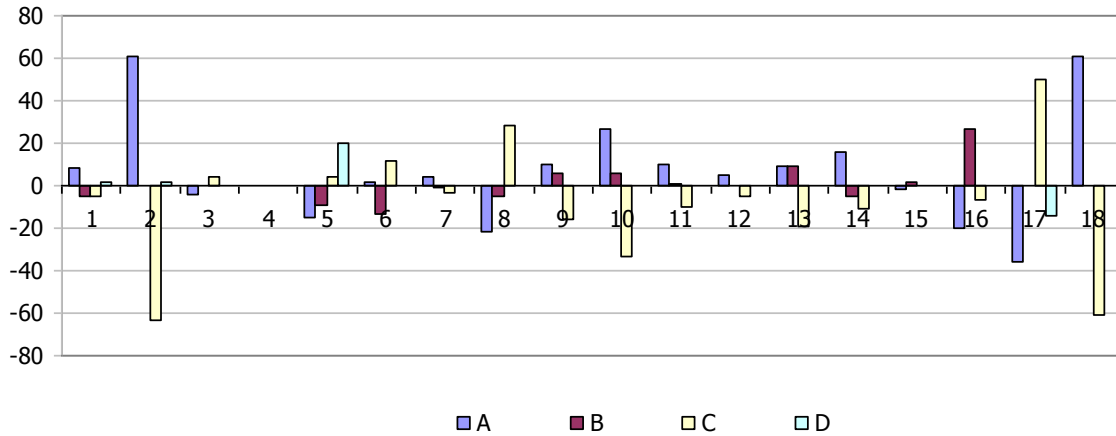


Figure five clearly shows that there have been strong improvements within indicators 2, 10 and 18, while indicators 8, 16 and 17 displayed negative developments over time.

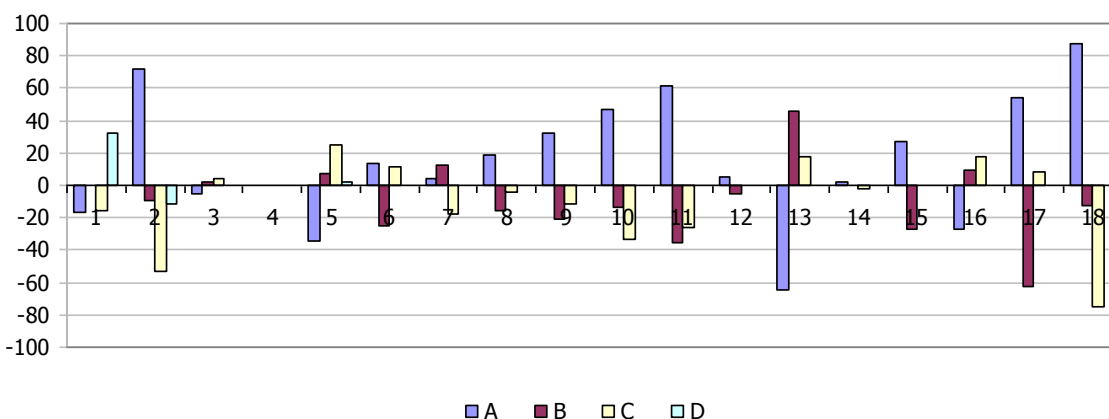
The next figure shows the regional results for Tigray.

Figure 6: Tigray region benchmarking-scores for all three rounds of WCBS (in percent)

Indicator	2005 Scores				2008 Scores				2010 Scores			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	58	11	5	26	74	0	16	11	57	0	0	43
2	26	42	26	5	21	16	53	11	93	7	0	0
3	5	21	74	0	5	5	89	0	0	7	93	0
4	5	11	84	0	5	5	89	0	na	na	na	na
5	74	16	5	5	84	0	11	5	50	7	36	7
6	5	47	47	0	0	32	68	0	14	7	79	0
7	42	32	26	0	32	37	32	0	36	50	14	0
8	32	26	42	0	74	16	11	0	93	0	7	0
9	16	26	58	0	68	21	11	0	100	0	0	0
10	58	16	26	0	32	21	47	0	79	7	14	0
11	58	26	16	0	32	42	26	0	93	7	0	0
12	58	11	32	0	95	5	0	0	100	0	0	0
13	21	11	68	0	79	11	11	0	14	57	29	0
14	32	16	53	0	84	0	16	0	86	0	14	0
15	18	73	9	0	73	27	0	0	100	0	0	0
16	45	0	55	0	36	36	27	0	9	45	45	0
17	50	38	13	0	13	63	25	0	67	0	33	0
18	50	25	25	0	13	13	75	0	100	0	0	0

The relative changes over time (2008-2010) are as follows:

Figure 7: Amhara region relative changes of benchmarking-scores 2008-2010



We can see clearly, while indicators 2, 10, 11, 17 and 18 have experienced strong improvements, indicators 1, 5, 13 and 16 have performed much worse.

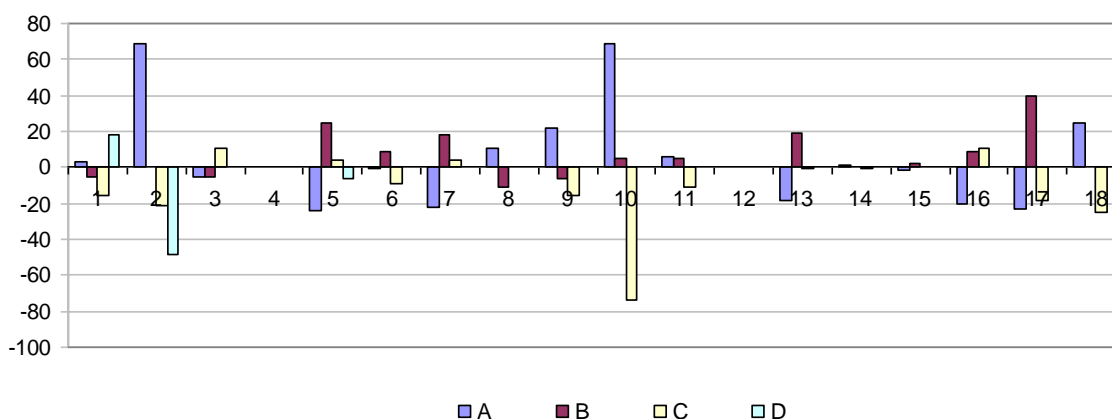
The following figure displays the respective results for the Oromia region.

Figure 8: Oromia region benchmarking-scores for all three rounds of WCBS (in percent)

Indicator	2005 Scores				2008 Scores				2010 Scores			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	42	16	21	21	47	5	16	32	50	0	0	50
2	26	5	58	11	26	0	21	53	95	0	0	5
3	21	11	68	0	5	5	89	0	0	0	100	0
4	0	5	95	0	11	21	68	0	na	na	na	na
5	63	16	16	5	74	0	16	11	50	25	20	5
6	5	11	84	0	11	11	79	0	10	20	70	0
7	53	32	16	0	42	47	11	0	20	65	15	0
8	11	11	79	0	89	11	0	0	100	0	0	0
9	16	16	68	0	63	21	16	0	85	15	0	0
10	5	37	58	0	11	5	84	0	80	10	10	0
11	42	37	21	0	84	0	16	0	90	5	5	0
12	84	11	5	0	95	0	5	0	95	0	5	0
13	37	47	16	0	58	16	26	0	40	35	25	0
14	26	16	58	0	79	5	16	0	80	5	15	0
15	55	45	0	0	82	18	0	0	80	20	0	0
16	27	27	45	0	73	18	9	0	53	27	20	0
17	13	88	0	0	63	0	38	0	40	40	20	0
18	0	38	63	0	0	0	100	0	25	0	75	0

In this regard, figure 9 shows the relative changes of benchmarking-scores between the years 2008 and 2010.

Figure 9: Oromia region relative changes of benchmarking-scores 2008-2010



The figure shows strong positive developments for indicators 2, 10 and 18, while indicators 5, 7, 13 and 16 performed comparatively worse.

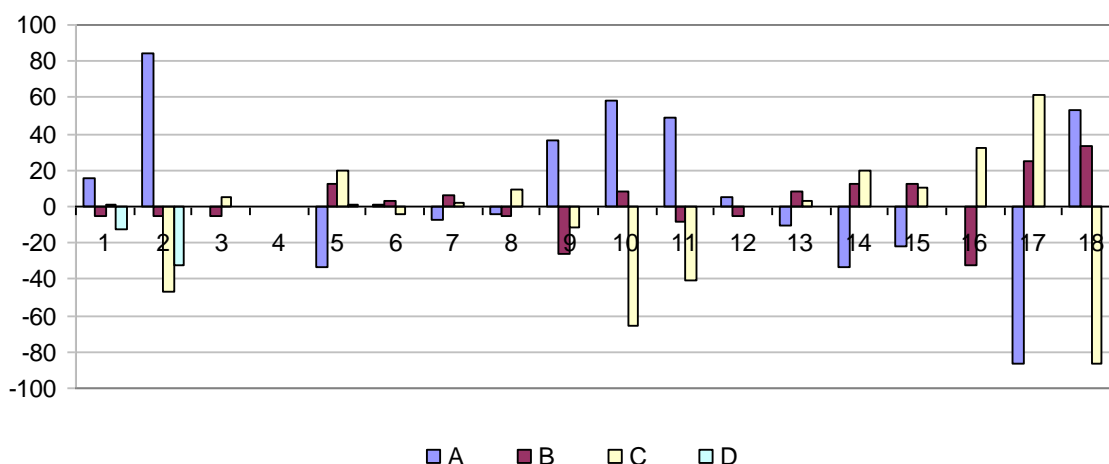
Figure ten introduces the benchmarking-scores for SNNP regional state, respective to all three rounds of WCBS.

Figure 10: SNNP regional state benchmarking-scores for all three rounds of WCBS (in percent)

Indicator	2005 Scores				2008 Scores				2010 Scores			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	58	5	16	21	53	5	5	37	69	0	6	25
2	21	5	47	26	16	5	47	32	100	0	0	0
3	11	16	74	0	0	5	95	0	0	0	100	0
4	0	21	79	0	0	16	84	0	na	na	na	na
5	63	21	16	0	89	0	5	5	56	13	25	6
6	0	26	74	0	5	16	79	0	6	19	75	0
7	47	37	16	0	26	32	42	0	19	38	44	0
8	32	32	37	0	79	5	16	0	75	0	25	0
9	11	32	58	0	58	32	11	0	94	6	0	0
10	21	37	42	0	11	11	79	0	69	19	13	0
11	53	32	16	0	32	21	47	0	81	13	6	0
12	68	5	26	0	95	5	0	0	100	0	0	0
13	11	26	63	0	79	5	16	0	69	13	19	0
14	11	11	79	0	89	0	11	0	56	13	31	0
15	58	42	0	0	92	8	0	0	70	20	10	0
16	42	0	58	0	50	42	8	0	50	10	40	0
17	29	14	57	0	86	0	14	0	0	25	75	0
18	29	0	71	0	14	0	86	0	67	33	0	0

The following figure shows relative changes over time (2008-2010).

Figure 11: SNNP regional state relative changes of benchmarking-scores 2008-2010



The figure shows, on the one hand good improvements for indicators 2, 9, 10, 11 and 18. On the other hand, indicators 5, 14, 15 and 17 show negative developments over time.

In a nutshell, we can see that there are considerable variations in terms of benchmarking-scores across the regions.

2.4 Results by jurisdictions

This sub-chapter aims at displaying 2008 and 2010 benchmarking-scores for all those jurisdictions that have been included in both, WCBS II and III (for an overview of benchmarking-scores for all jurisdictions of WCBS III, please refer to the annex).

Figure 12: WCBS II and II benchmarking-scores disaggregated by jurisdictions

		Benchmarking-scores																	
JURISDICTION	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nefas Silk Lafto (AA)	2008	D	B	C	C	A	B	C	A	B	B	C	A	A	A			A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A		A	C
Arada (AA)	2008	A	A	C	C	A	B	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A			A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	D	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	A			C	A
Akaki Kality (AA)	2008	A	A	C	C	C	B	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	A			A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	D	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	C			C	C
Bole (AA)	2008	D	A	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			A	C
Kirkos (AA)	2008	D	A	C	C	C	B	C	A	B	B	A	A	A	A			A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			C	na
Awash Fentale	2008	D	C	C	C	A	B	B	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	C		
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	C		
Bahir Dar	2008	A	A	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A			A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	D	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	A			A	A

Dessie	2008	C	A	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	C	A		A	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A		C	A
Gondar	2008	A	A	C	B	B	C	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	A		A	na
Woreta	2008	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	C	C	A	A	C	A		A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		na	C
Debre Tabor	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A		A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A		C	A
Debre Birhan	2008	A	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
	2010	A	A	C	na	D	A	A	C	B	C	C	A	C	A		A	A
Asagirt	2008	A	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	C	A		A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	C	A	B	A	A	A		A	B
Awabel	2008	A	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	B	C	A	A	A	A		A	A
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	B
Dessie Zuria	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		B	A
	2010	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	A		A	A
Farta	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	A	C	A		A	A
	2010	A	D	A	na	D	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	A		A	A
Fogera	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A		A	A
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A		A	B
Gidan	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	B	C	A	C	A		A	B
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	A	B	A	A	A		B	B
Habru	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A		A	A
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	C
Kobo	2008	A	D	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	B		A	B
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	B
Kutaber	2008	A	C	C	C	B	C	B	A	C	C	A	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A		A	C
Sekela	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	C	A		B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	A		A	B
Sekota	2008	A	A	C	C	B	C	C	A	A	B	C	A	B	A		A	B
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	C	A	A	B	A	A	A		A	B
Yaso	2008	A	C	C	C	D	C	C	C	B	B	C	A	B	C		B	A
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	C	A	A	A	A		A	A
Harari	2008	A	A	C	C	D	C	B	C	B	A	C	A	A	C		A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	D	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	B		D	A
Adama	2008	A	D	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		D	C
	2010	A	D	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	C		A	na
Nekemte	2008	A	D	C	C	A	C	B	B	C	C	A	A	A	A		D	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	C
Shashemene	2008	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	B		A	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A		B	C
Ambo	2008	A	D	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A		A	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		D	A
Mojo	2008	D	A	C	B	C	A	B	A	B	C	A	C	C	A		A	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	B	A		A	C
Woliso City	2008	A	A	B	B	C	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	A		A	C

	2010	A	A	C	na	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	B	A		B	A
Goba City	2008	B	D	C	B	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		D	C
	2010	A	D	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		A	A
Adami Tulu	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	C	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Arero	2008	D	A	C	C	C	C	B	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	B	C	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	C
Arsi Negelle City	2008	A	C	C	B	C	C	B	A	B	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Boji	2008	D	D	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Cheliya	2008	C	D	C	A	D	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	
Dawo	2008	A	D	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	
Dodola	2008	A	D	C	C	A	C	C	A	B	C	C	A	A	C	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	
Kofele	2008	A	D	C	C	A	C	C	A	C	C	C	A	A	C	B	C	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Mana	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C
Metu	2008	A	D	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A		C	C
Siraro	2008	C	B	C	C	A	C	C	A	B	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Tikur Enchini	2008	B	D	C	C	A	C	C	B	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	B	
	2010	A	A	B	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	
Kurfa Chele	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	B	A
Mesele	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B
Wolmera	2008	D	C	C	C	B	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	D	C	C	C	A	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	
Yirgalem	2008	A	D	C	C	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A
	2010	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B		C na
Alaba City	2008	D	A	C	B	C	C	C	A	B	C	B	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A		na	A
Dilla	2008	D	B	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	A	A	na	na	D	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A		na	na
Arba Minch	2008	B	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	B	C	C	B	C	A		D	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A		C	B
Wolkite	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	C	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	C	B		B	A
Awassa	2008	A	A	C	B	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		C	na
Amaro	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	

	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	
Basketo	2008	D	D	C	C	A	C	A	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	C	
Chencha	2008	D	D	C	C	D	C	C	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	na	na	D	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	C	A	C	
Humbo	2008	D	D	C	C	A	C	B	C	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	B	
Kedida Gamela	2008	D	D	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	
Kochire	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	
Konso	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	C	
Kucha	2008	D	C	C	C	A	C	B	B	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	
Lanfuro	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Shebedino	2008	A	A	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Yirgachefe	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	C	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	B	B	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	C	
Wukro	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	B	A	B	C	A	A	A		B	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A		A	A
Adwa	2008	A	B	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	A		A	C
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	B	A		A	A
Endeselassie	2008	A	C	C	C	A	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A		B	C
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	A		A	A
Adigrat	2008	A	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	B	B	A	a	A	A		B	B
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	
Mekelle	2008	A	B	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		B	A
	2010	D	A	B	na	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	C		C	na
Atsi Womberta	2008	A	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	C	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	
Erob	2008	D	C	C	C	D	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	B	C	A	C	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	
Kafta Humera	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	
Kilite Awlaelo	2008	D	D	C	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	A	C	A	A	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	C	A	B	
Kola Temben	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	
Laeley Adiyabo	2008	A	B	C	C	A	B	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	
Medebay Zana	2008	C	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	B	
	2010	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	
Tahtay Koraro	2008	C	D	C	C	A	C	B	A	B	C	B	B	C	C	A	B	
	2010	D	B	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	

<i>Tselenti</i>	2008	A	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	
	2010	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	
<i>Werie Lehe</i>	2008	C	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	B	
	2010	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	C	

3 Bibliography

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4 Annex

Figure 13: WCBS III benchmarking-scores for all jurisdictions

Region Name	Woreda_CityName	Benchmarks for WCBS III																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
AA	Akaki Kality Sub-city	D	A	C	na	D	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	C	C			
AA	Arada Sub-city	D	A	C	na	D	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	A			C	A
AA	Bole Sub-city	D	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	C			
AA	Kirkos Sub-city	D	A	C	na	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			C	
AA	Nafas Silk Lafto Sub-city	D	A	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A			A	C
AA	Yeka-Sub City	A	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	C		
Afar	Abala	A	A	A	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	A		
Afar	Amibara	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	A	B	B	C	C	A	B		
Afar	Asayita	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	C	A	B	A	B	B	A	C		
Afar	Awash Fentale	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	C		
Afar	Bure Mudaitu	D	D	C	na	D	C	B	C	A	A	B	A	C	C	A	C		
Afar	Chifra	A	A	A	na	C	B	B	A	C	A	C	C	C	C	A	C		
Afar	Dawe	A	A	C	na	C	B	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	C		
Afar	Ewa	A	A	C	na	D	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	C		
Afar	Gewane	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		
Afar	Golina	D	A	C	na	A	B	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	C		
Afar	Hadele Ele	A	A	B	na	C	B	B	C	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	C		
Afar	Kori	D	D	A	na	D	C	C	C	C	A	C	A	C	C	B	C		
Afar	Megale	A	A	B	na	B	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	C		
Afar	Mile	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Afar	Telalak	A	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	C		
Afar	Yalo	D	A	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	B	A	C		
Amhara	Addis Zemen	A	D	A	na	A	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	C	A			D	
Amhara	Adi Arkay	D	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	B	C		
Amhara	Alefa	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Amhara	Aneded	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Antsokiya	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	B		
Amhara	Asegirti	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Awabel	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Bahir Dar	A	A	C	na	D	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	B	A			A	A
Amhara	Baso Liben	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Basona Worena	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	B		
Amhara	Bati	D	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Borena (D/Sina)	A	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	A		
Amhara	Bure	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Amhara	Chagni	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A				
Amhara	Chilga	D	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	B		
Amhara	Dabat	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Dangla	D	A	C	na	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A			B	
Amhara	Dawa Chefa (Chafe)	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	B		

	gola)																		
Amhara	Debark	D	D	C	na	D	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	C			B	
Amhara	Debre Birhan	A	A	C	na	D	A	A	C	B	C	C	A	C	A	A	A		
Amhara	Debre Elias	A	A	C	na	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Amhara	Debre Markos	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	A			C	
Amhara	Debre Tabor	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A			C	A
Amhara	Dejen	A	D	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Dessie City	D	A	C	na	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			C	A
Amhara	Dessie Zuria	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	C	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Enarj Enawaga	D	A	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	C		
Amhara	Farta	A	D	A	na	D	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Fegita Lekoma	D	A	A	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Fogera	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Amhara	Gidan	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	B		
Amhara	Gishe	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	B		
Amhara	Goncha Kolala	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	C	A	C	A	A	A			B	
Amhara	Goncha Siso Enase	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	C	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	C		
Amhara	Gonder City	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	A			A	
Amhara	Gonder Zuria	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Amhara	Gozamin	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Amhara	Guba Lafto	D	D	A	na	D	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Habru W. Hararge	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Hagere Mariam kesem	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Jabi Tehnan	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Jille Timuga	D	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Amhara	Kewet	A	A		na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Amhara	Kobo	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Kombolcha City	D	A	C	na	A	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	A	A			B	A
Amhara	Kutaber	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Lasta	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Amhara	Meket	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Menz Lalo Midir	D	A	C	na	C	B	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Merab Belsa	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Amhara	Metema	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Amhara	Mida Woremo	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Misrak Este	C	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A		
Amhara	Mojana Waderea	D	A	C	na	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Amhara	Quarit	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	B		
Amhara	Saya Debirna Wayu	A	A	C	na	A	B	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	A	C	
Amhara	Sayint	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Sekela	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Sekota Zuria	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Semen Achefer	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Amhara	Shewa Robit City	D	A	C	na	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Amhara	Simada	A	A	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Amhara	Tach Armacho	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		

Amhara	Werebabu	D	D	A	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	C		
Amhara	Wonberma	A	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Amhara	Woreta city	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A					C
Amhara	Yilma Na Densa	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
B-G	Assosa	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	C	A	B	A	C	A	A	B		
B-G	Assosa city administration	A	A		na	D	C	C	C	B	C	A	A	B	A			D	C
B-G	Banbasi	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	B		
B-G	Bulen	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C	B	A		
B-G	Dangur	D	D	C	na	D	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	B		
B-G	Dibate	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	A		
B-G	Kemashi	A	A	B	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	C		
B-G	Kurmuk	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	C	C	A	A	C		
B-G	Mao Komo Special	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	A	C	A	C	A	A	A		
B-G	Menge	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	C	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A		
B-G	Pawe Special	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	B	A		
B-G	Sherkole	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	B	B		
B-G	Yaso	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	B	A	C	na	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Gambela	Etang Special Woreda	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	C	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Gambela	Gambella City	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A			A	
Gambela	Gambella Zuria	A	A	C	na	A	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	C	B	A	C		
Gambela	Godare	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Gambela	Jor	A	A		na	D	C	C	C	C	C	A	A	B	C	B	C		
Gambela	Lare	C	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	C	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Gambela	Mengesh	D	A	A	na	C	C	C	A	C	A	B	A	A	C	B	C		
Gambela	Wantawa	C	A	A	na	A	C	B	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		
Harrari	Harar City	A	A	C	na	D	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	B			D	A
Oromia	Abichuna Gnaa	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	B	A		
Oromia	Abomsa	D	D	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A			C	
Oromia	Adaba	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A		
Oromia	Adama	A	D	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	C			A	
Oromia	Adami tulu	D	A	C	na	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Adola	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	B	C		
Oromia	Agaro	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A			C	C
Oromia	Akaki	A	A		na	D	C	B	C	B	A	C	B	C	C	A	B		
Oromia	Ale	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Oromia	Ambo City	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A			D	A
Oromia	Ambo Zuria	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Amigna	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Amuru	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	B		
Oromia	Anfilo	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Oromia	Arero	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	A	C		
Oromia	Arsi Negele	D	C	C	na	D	B	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	A			D	
Oromia	Arsi Negele City	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Assela	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A

Oromia	Babile	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Oromia	Babo Gambel	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A		
Oromia	Bako Tibe	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	A		
Oromia	Batu City	D	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			C	C
Oromia	Becho	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Becho Woreda	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Bedele City Administration	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A			B	
Oromia	Bedesa	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			D	A
Oromia	Begi	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A		
Oromia	Berek Special	C	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Boji Dermeji	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Boneya Bosha Woreda	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Bora	D	A	C	na	A	A	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Burayu city	D	A	C	na	D	B	C	A	B	C	A	A	A	A			A	
Oromia	Bure Woreda	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B		
Oromia	Chelya	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Oromia	Chiro City	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			D	B
Oromia	Chiro Zuria	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Dabo Hana	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Darimu Woreda	D	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Dawo	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A		
Oromia	Dedessa	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Dedo	A	A	C	na	A	B	B	A	A	A	C	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Degem	D	A	C	na	C	C	C	C	A	A	C	A	C	C	B	A		
Oromia	Dembi Dolo	D	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A			D	
Oromia	Digluna Tijo	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Diksis (Former ?)	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	C	B	A		
Oromia	Doba	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Oromia	Dodola	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Dodola City	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			D	
Oromia	Dodota	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A		
Oromia	Ejere	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	C	A		
Oromia	Enkelo Waba	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Fentale	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	C		
Oromia	Fiche	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	B	C	A	B	C			B	C
Oromia	Gasera	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Gawo Kebe	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Gechi	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Oromia	Gida Ayana (Gida Kiremu)	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Gimbi	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A		
Oromia	Gimbichu	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Ginir	D	D	C	na	D	A	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A				
Oromia	Goba City	A	D	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C			A	A
Oromia	Goba seyo	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			B	
Oromia	Goba Woreda	D	A	C	na	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		

Oromia	Gola Oda	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	C	A	B	A		
Oromia	Gololcha	D	D	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	
Oromia	Goro Gutu	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Guba Koricha	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B		
Oromia	Guduru	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Gumay (TOBA TOWN)	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Guna	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Gura Damole	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A		
Oromia	Guto Gida	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Hababo Guduru	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Habru N. Wollo	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	B		
Oromia	Haro Maya	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Haru	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Hitosa	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Holeta	D	A	C	na	A	B	B	C	A	C	C	A	A	A			B	
Oromia	Homa	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Oromia	Hurumu	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	C		
Oromia	Jardega Jarte	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Jarso E.Hararge	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	C	A	C	A	A	C		
Oromia	Jeju	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	A		
Oromia	Jeldu	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Jimma Horo	D	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	B		
Oromia	Kiltu Kara	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	B		
Oromia	Kofele	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Kurfa Chele	A	A	C	na	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	B	A		
Oromia	Legahida	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Limu	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	A	A		
Oromia	Limu Kosa	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	C		
Oromia	Limu Seka	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A		
Oromia	Limuna Bilbilo	A	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Lude Hitosa	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Oromia	Mako	D	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	A		
Oromia	Mana	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Oromia	Melka Belo	A	D	C	na	D	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	C	B	B	A		
Oromia	Menesibu	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	C		
Oromia	Merti	D	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Oromia	Mesela	D	A	C	na	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Oromia	Meta Robi	D	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	C	A		
Oromia	Metu City Administration	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			C	C
Oromia	Midga Tola	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	A		
Oromia	Miyu	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	A	B		
Oromia	Modjo	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	C		
Oromia	Moyale (Oromia)	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Oromia	Mulo (Oromia)	D	A	C	na	C	C	C	C	B	A	C	A	C	A	A	C		
Oromia	Negele City	A	A	B	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A				

SNNP	Arba Minch Zuriya	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	B		
SNNP	Areka	A	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	A			A	C
SNNP	Basketo Special	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	C		
SNNP	Benatsemay	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	A	C	C	A	B		
SNNP	Bitu	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
SNNP	Boloso Bombe	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
SNNP	Bona	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
SNNP	Butajira City	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	B	A	C	C	A			A	A
SNNP	cheko	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
SNNP	Chencha	A	A		na	D	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	C	A	C		
SNNP	Chere Woreda	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	B		
SNNP	Dale	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	C		
SNNP	Dalocha	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B		
SNNP	Damot Gale	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	C		
SNNP	Dara woreda	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	C		
SNNP	Dasenech	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	B	A		
SNNP	Decha	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	B		
SNNP	Dilla city	A	A		na	D	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A				
SNNP	Dilla Zuria	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	C		
SNNP	Doyo Gena	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	C	A	C	B	A	C		
SNNP	Duna woreda	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	C	C	B	A		
SNNP	Gedeb	A	A		na	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
SNNP	Gedebano	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	C	A	A	C	A	C	B	B	B		
SNNP	Geta	A	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	C	A	C		
SNNP	Gewata	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	B		
SNNP	Gezegofa	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	B		
SNNP	Gibe	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
SNNP	Gomibora	D	A	C	na	B	A	B	C	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	A		
SNNP	Gomibora	D	A	C	na	B	A	B	C	A	A	C	C	C	A	A	A		
SNNP	Guraferda	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
SNNP	Hawassa	A	A	C	na	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			C	
SNNP	Hawassa Zuria	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		
SNNP	Hula	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		
SNNP	Humbo	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	C	A	B		
SNNP	Jinka City	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	C		
SNNP	Kebera	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	B	B	B		
SNNP	Kedida Gamela	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A		
SNNP	Kindo Didaye	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
SNNP	Kindo Koyisha	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
SNNP	Kochore	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
SNNP	Konso Liyu	A	A	C	na	C	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	C		
SNNP	Kucha	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	C	A	A		
SNNP	Lanfuro	A	A	C	na	C	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
SNNP	Male	A	A	C	na	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	A	A	B	A	C		
SNNP	Malga	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	C	A	A	A		
SNNP	Meinit Goldeya	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		

SNNP	Merab Abaya	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	C	A	B		
SNNP	Muhor Na Aklil	D	D	A	na	D	C	B	C	A	A	C	A	C	A	A	B		
SNNP	Nyangatom	A	A	A	na	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	C			
SNNP	Semen Bench	D	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A		
SNNP	Shashago	D	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	C	C	C	A	B		
SNNP	Shebedino	D	A	C	na	C	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
SNNP	Shey Bench	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
SNNP	Silti	A	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A		
SNNP	Sodo	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	A	B		
SNNP	Sodo Zuria	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		
SNNP	Telo Oda	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
SNNP	Tembaro	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
SNNP	Uba Debre Tsehay	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	C	A	A	B		
SNNP	Wenago	A	A	B	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
SNNP	Wolkitie city	C	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	C	B	A	C	B			B	A
SNNP	Yirga Cheffe City Government	D	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A			B	B
SNNP	Yirgachefe	A	A	C	na	B	B	B	A	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	C		
SNNP	Yirgalem	A	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	B			C	
Somali	Afdem	A	A	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	C	A	C	B	A	C		
Somali	Aware	D	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	B	C	C	A	C	B	A	C		
Somali	Awubere	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	A		
Somali	Aysha	A	D	A	na	D	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	C		
Somali	Degehabur Municipality	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	B	C	C	A	A	C				
Somali	Degehabur Woreda	A	A		na	D	C	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	B	A	C		
Somali	Denbel	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Somali	East Emi	A	D	A	na	D	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	B	C		
Somali	Erer	A	A		na	D	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C				
Somali	Erer Municipality	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	C	A	A	C		
Somali	Filtu	A	C	C	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	C	C	A	A		
Somali	Gashamo	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Somali	Gura Damole	A	A	B	na	A	B	C	C	C	A	C	A	A	C	A	C		
Somali	Gursum	A	A		na	D	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C	A	B		
Somali	Harshin	A	A		na	D	C	A	C	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Somali	Jijiga	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	A			A	
Somali	Jijiga	A	A	C	na	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	A	A	C		
Somali	Kebri Beyah	D	D	A	na	D	C	C	C	A	A	C	B	B	C	A	A		
Somali	Kebri Beyah City	A	D	A	na	A	A	C	C	A	C	A	A	A	C				
Somali	Mieso Municipality	D	A	C	na	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	B	C		
Somali	Moyale	A	A		na	D	C	A	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Somali	Mulo	A	A		na	D	C	C	C	A	A	C	C	C	C	A	A		
Somali	Shinile	D	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	B	A	C	A	C	B	B	A		
Somali	Shinile Municipality	A	D	A	na	A	A	C	C	A	C	C	C	C	B				
Somali	Udet	A	C	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	C	B	C	C	B	C		
Somali	West Imi	A	B	C	na	A	C	B	A	B	A	A	A	C	C	B	A		
Tigray	Adigrat	D	A	C	na	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		

Tigray	Adwa	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	C	A	A	B	A	B	A			A	A
Tigray	Ahiferom	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Tigray	Alaje	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Tigray	Atsbi Wonberta	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Tigray	Enderta	C	A	C	na	B	C	B	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Tigray	Endeselassie City	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	C	A			A	A
Tigray	Erob	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	C		
Tigray	Gulo Makeda	A	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Tigray	Hawuzen	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Tigray	Hintalo Wajerat	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	C	A	C	B	A	B	B	A	A		
Tigray	Kafta Humera	D	A	C	na	A	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	A		
Tigray	Kilte Awalaelo	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	C	A	A	B	C	A	B		
Tigray	Kola Temben	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Tigray	Laelay Adiyabo	A	A	C	na	B	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Tigray	Maichew	D	D	A	na	D	B	B	A	A	C	A	A	A	A			A	A
Tigray	Medebay Zana	D	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B		
Tigray	Mekele City	D	A	B	na	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C	C			C	
Tigray	Mereb Lehe	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	B		
Tigray	Nader Adet	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	C		
Tigray	Tahtay Adiyabo	D	D	A	na	D	C	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Tigray	Tahtay Koraro	D	B	C	na	D	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	C	A	A	C		
Tigray	Tahtay Maychew	A	A	C	na	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Tigray	Tanqua Abergele	D	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A		
Tigray	Tsegede	A	A	C	na	C	C	A	C	B	A	A	A	C	A			D	
Tigray	Tselemti	A	A	C	na	C	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B		
Tigray	Were Lehe	A	A	C	na	A	C	C	A	A	A	B	A	C	A	A	C		
Tigray	Wukro City	A	A	C	na	C	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A			A	A