



# FOCUS ON

# Ethiopia

MARCH 2008



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Focus on Ethiopia is produced by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in collaboration with other UN agencies and partner NGOs. Focus on Ethiopia provides a monthly overview of humanitarian trends and activities in Ethiopia, as well as focusing on particular issues of interest. Send comments, suggestions and contributions to [ocha-eth@un.org](mailto:ocha-eth@un.org)

## 2008 HUMANITARIAN REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

The Joint 2008 Humanitarian Requirements document that requests for approximately US\$ 68 million to address food and non-food needs in the drought affected areas of the country was launched on 10 April.

The document identified approximately 2.2 million beneficiaries from Somali, SNNP, Tigray and Oromiya regions that require emergency food assistance amounting

to 171,646 MT. The majority of the beneficiaries are from Somali Region. In addition, 947,380 emergency beneficiaries in safety net areas are expected to be addressed through safety net contingency resources. The emergency nutritional requirements in the safety net areas, amounting to 5,968 MT, will be covered through emergency relief resources as the existing safety net food package does not include blended foods.

The 2007 seasonal *meher* assessment, recent rapid verification assessments and special situation reports formed the basis for development of the emergency beneficiary figures in the requirement plan. This year's emergency situation is associated to unfavorable weather situation in the country, which is highly related to the prevailing global climate change. Failure of *deyr/hageya* rains in most pastoral areas of Somali Region and Borena zone in Oromiya Region, followed by poor-to-very poor *belg/ganna* rains resulted in extreme food insecurity in the south and south eastern pastoral and agro pastoral areas of the country. The forecasted low performance of *belg* rains is anticipated to affect *belg* producing areas of the country in the northeastern highlands, central and southern parts of Tigray, Amhara, SNNP regions. *Belg* planting is delayed in these areas, which is expected to result in poor or failed production in July/August.



Emergency requirements for the non-food sector - Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, and Agriculture – are set with particular emphasis to address the adverse impacts of the prevailing drought conditions in different parts of the country for three months duration. Approximately US\$ 25.5 million is required to address Health and Nutrition Emergencies related to acute malnutrition, measles, meningitis, malaria and acute watery diarrhea. To address emergency Water and Sanitation requirements of approximately 1.9 million people in Somali, Oromiya, SNNP, Amhara and Afar regions, US\$ 3.4 million is required to undertake a number of interventions including water trucking, water purification and rehabilitation and maintenance of schemes. A total of US\$ 5.8 million is required to address prioritized emergency and recovery requirements in crop and livestock sub-sectors in Somali, SNNP, Afar, Amhara and Oromiya regions. (See table below for detailed breakdown).

To ensure effective and timely preparedness and response, any unanticipated emergencies will be captured through the regular National Early Warning System and the forthcoming countrywide *belg/gu* impact assessments as the year progresses. Based on the findings, necessary adjustments will be made and specific contingency plans or specific flash appeals will be prepared as required.

#### Summary of the 2008 Humanitarian Requirements (USD)

Sector	Total Requirements	Available Resources	Net Requirements
General Ration: gross 177,646 MT*; available 137,106 MT; and net <b>41,684</b> MT (grain 30,950 and blended food 10,319 and oil 415)	86,283,290	67,987,955	<b>19,214,615**</b>
Supplementary Food for EOS/TSF: <i>gross 12,285 MT</i>	13,723, 261		13,723, 261
<b>Food Sub-total</b>	<b>100,006,551</b>	67,987,955	<b>32,937,876</b>
Health and Nutrition	26,557,478	1,012,755	<b>25, 544, 723</b>
Water and Sanitation	5,063,050	1,661,696	<b>3,401,354</b>
Agriculture	7,131,756	1,278,250	<b>5,853,506</b>
<b>Non-food Sub-total</b>	<b>38,752,284</b>	<b>3,952,701</b>	<b>34,799,583</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>138,758,835</b>	<b>71,940,656</b>	<b>67,737,459</b>

\* Includes 5,968 MT of blended food needed for emergency beneficiaries in safety net woredas.

\*\*Indicates the value of 41,684MT of grain, blended food and oil.

## REGIONAL OVERVIEW

### OROMIYA

In March the main issues of humanitarian concern in Oromiya Region were acute water shortages, food insecurity, deteriorating condition of livestock and risk to human health. Extended dry season conditions are exerting pressure on coping mechanisms of communities in Bale, Borena, Guji, East and West Hararghe zones.

The current humanitarian situation is attributable to the extended dry season conditions following the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons. The National Meteorological Agency (NMA) recorded rainfall in the west of the region and forecasts light showers for the remaining areas in the coming weeks. Despite forecast of rain for the coming weeks there is a limited supply of water available for human and animal consumption due to the delayed arrival of the rains. Humanitarian partners report that water sources are drying up leading to severe shortages of water in some woredas. The March report published by CARE indicates that 64 percent of water sources have completely dried up in Fentale woreda. Water shortages are affecting the condition of livestock in regions where communities depend upon cattle, goats and sheep for sustainable livelihood and survival. A recent assessment mission led by DPPA to Borena and Guji zones reported that the majority of livestock were in poor physical condition and that some animals were emaciated. Pastoralists are migrating in search of water and pasture for herds and concentrating in areas with water supplies. The movement of people and herds to new areas of settlement is creating stress on already stretched natural resources.

Communities living in woredas affected by the impact of the extended dry conditions are facing food shortages. The limited supply of food grains to markets is driving up the prices and CARE reports an increase in Borena, Fentale and East Hararghe. Humanitarian partners have raised the need for immediate support to farmers to protect next season's harvest and future food security in the region. Crop planting cycles and land preparation have been subject to serious disruption and delay due to extended dry season conditions. CARE reports seed interventions are urgently required in East and West Hararghe zones where poor households have resorted to eating seed reserves as a consequence of food shortages.

The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme, in support of the Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) programme, has been providing much needed assistance to vulnerable groups who require extra food to supplement existing supplies. DPPA have dispatched teams to affected woredas to assess the needs arising from the extended dry season conditions in response to the needs of groups in need of targeted food assistance.

The school attendance rate continues to fall due to extended dry season conditions and a number of schools have closed across the region. CARE reports significant number of children have dropped out of schools in areas of



operation including; East Hararghe, West Hararghe and Fentale woreda of East Shoa zone.

Health partners report the outbreak of diseases and human health risks associated with extended dry season conditions including; meningitis and malnutrition. Health partners are responding to cases of suspected measles and meningitis in a number of woredas across the region. Officials in Guji zone reported a total of 1,135 cases of measles from Hambella, Odo Shakiso, Bore and Qarcha woredas, in addition to Galana, Bule Hora and Abaya woredas in Borena zone. The Regional Health Bureau, with support from MSF-Belgium, has conducted a measles vaccination campaign in Hambella and Qarcha woredas in Guji zone. The mass vaccination campaign has immunized 93,000 children under the age of fifteen years and treated approximately 1,000 patients. Suspected cases of meningitis have been reported in Miyo, Bule Hora and Dugda Dawa woredas of Borena zone and Bore and Adola woredas of Guji zone.

Rapid emergency interventions are required to deliver water and food supplies to affected communities. Priority actions to prevent further escalation of the situation include measures to ensure resilience of livestock to disease and distribution of seeds in advance of the next planting season. In addition, appropriate measures should be placed for proper disposal of carcasses before the rainy season starts. Responses to the current situation should include measures to promote long-term development to safeguard food and water security of affected communities in the future.

### SOMALI

The dire food security situation in Somali Region continues with reports of stretched coping mechanisms and critical water shortage among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in March. Poor terms of trade persist with elevated cereal prices and declining value of livestock. Moreover, the 2008 Humanitarian Requirements document indicated an estimated one million beneficiaries will require relief food assistance for the coming six months.

Despite reports of rain showers in parts of Jijiga, Aware, Shinile, Warder and Filtu, reports from the region indicate continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Critical water shortages continue in parts of Fik, Afder, Liben and Shinille zones and *berkad* dependent areas of Korahe, Degehabur and Warder zones as the *jilaal* (long dry season) reaches its peak. For the first time in years most part of the Web River in Afder zone has dried up. The price of water escalates beyond historical records, indicates the DPPB/SC-UK March food security update. Furthermore, in parts of *berkad* dependent areas of Korahe, Warder and Degehabur zones, the price of 20 liters of water ranges from 15 to 17 birr.

The document seeks for US\$ 1.4 million to address emergency priority requirements in the water and sanitation sector caused by the prevailing drought. The region has committed 1.4 million birr for water trucking interventions to the affected woredas. A total of 87 water

trucks (32 by government and 55 by NGOs) are operational in 22 affected woredas. UNICEF has deployed 10 water trucks with a capacity of 12,000 litres in Degehabur, Gunagado, Aware, Garbo, Galadi, Warder, Gurabakaksa, and Danot woredas. OWDA, ACF, CCM, Coopi, HFF are conducting water trucking interventions in the affected woredas. Furthermore, the Regional Water Bureau (RWB) has maintained some water schemes in the affected areas.

The livestock situation in the region has reached critical level. Due to lack of sufficient water and feed, livestock have intensively migrated to riverine areas with relatively better resources. Their body has emaciated and most have become susceptible to various seasonal and drought-related diseases including trypanosomiasis and pasteurolosis. According to the DPPB/SC-UK March food security update livestock deaths have been reported in the *deyr* receiving zones of Gode, Denan, Ferfer woredas in Gode zone; Gunagado, Degehamado and parts of Aware and Gashamo woredas in Degehabur zone; Shegosh, Debewoyin, Shilabo woredas in Korahe zone; Sagag, Dihun and Garbo woredas in Fik zone; Moyale and Hudet in Liben zone and most woredas of Warder zone. In addition, pastoralists are resorting to coping mechanisms including excessive slaughter of calves to save emaciated cows and increased sell of livestock.



The Regional Livestock, Crop and Natural Resources Development Bureau (LCCNRDB) with support from FAO and IRC, ACF and CRS/HCS have deployed veterinary teams along with necessary veterinary drugs to Degehabur, Aware, Gashamo, Warder, Kebridahar, Shilabo, Shegosh and Shinile woredas. Additional teams are also being deployed to other hotspot woredas. SC-UK and IRC are involved in provision and distribution of fodder in Fik and Degehabur zones respectively.

The human health situation requires close follow up. Suspected AWD cases with eight deaths were reported from Suftu area in Dolo Ado woreda of Liben zone. In response, MSF-Belgium established a Case Treatment Unit (CTU) in Suftu in mid-March. Two ORS points have also been set-up in the area. Essential drugs and equipment were provided and staff has been trained. AWD cases were also reported by Kenyan health authorities in an area bordering the region. According to Kenyan health authorities, the laboratory investigations identified *Vibrio Cholerae*. A cross border meeting was conducted by health



and administrative authorities to exchange information and collaborate on the prevention and control activities by both sides. The nutritional status of the vulnerable community should be assessed with the present poor food security situation.

WFP reported that a total of 27,355 MT of food has been dispatched to the five zones under military operation (Degehabur, Fik, Warder, Korah, and Gode) since the beginning of November 2007. This represents 80 percent of the total amount allocated for these zones. To date, 22,763 MT of relief food commodities have arrived at FDPs, of which 88 percent has been distributed to beneficiaries. As of 8 April 2008, there were a total of 214 field monitoring visits conducted in 120 FDPs in the military zones since distributions started at the beginning of November 2007. Additionally, 872 MT of relief food commodities have been allocated for 50,987 beneficiaries in the non-military zones of Afder and Liben, of which 705 MT of grains has been dispatched to date.

WFP also indicated that dispatches of relief food under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) for March have been completed in all sites of Aisha and Dambal woredas in Jijiga zone. Only 35 percent of TSF food has been dispatched to Afder and Liben zones and most woredas have not received full rations. In Gode zone, under the regular TSF, the first round food distributions of 49 MTs in Adadle has been completed in 10 final distribution centres in accordance with the January/February 2008 screening figures. Out of 1,408 MTs of oil and corn-soya blend (CSB) allocated under the hybrid TSF, 109 MTs of oil has been received at the DPPB warehouse in Jijiga. The remaining oil and CSB will be delivered from Djibouti. Furthermore, food aid distribution for the second semester allocation to schools in Jijiga is ongoing.

### SNNP

The overall food security situation in the lowland woredas of SNNPR was poor during the month due to the failure of root crops production and delayed arrival of the *belg* rains. An estimated 523,143 beneficiaries have been identified by the 2008 Humanitarian Requirements document to require relief food assistance until June.



A rapid multi-agency joint assessment team led by DPPA traveled to the region to assess the impact of delayed onset of *belg* rain in Sidama, Hadiya, Wolaita, Gamogofa, Dawro, Guraghe and South Omo zones and Konso and

Derashe Special woredas. The team covered Benetsemay, Hammer and Dasenech woredas in South Omo zone, Konso and Derashe special woredas and collected information from Kucha, Zala, Kamba, Ubadebretsehay and Mirebabaya woredas in Gamogofa zone following a request from region. The team reported that the delayed onset of the *belg* rains has created a shortage of water for human and animal consumption and contributed to poor condition of pasture-land. The assessment mission found that the condition of livestock is very poor in highland and lowland areas of the region.

The findings of the team formed the basis for the 2008 Humanitarian Requirements document. Approximately 523,140 people in the region are identified to require emergency food assistance until June 2008 in the document. Food assistance amounting to 39,145 MT is sought to address the needs of the estimated beneficiaries. DPPA has dispatched 982 MTs of food to alleviate conditions in the region in response to the drought situation.

The DPPA led team reported significant increase in the price of cereals, seeds and fertilizer based on comparisons with market prices recorded last year. The team found that the price of livestock has not risen significantly in most markets. The change in market prices has had a particular impact upon the food security of poor and middle-income pastoralist groups who generally purchase grains to fill food gap.

Reports of some rainfall in the region are expected to contribute to an improvement in the overall food security situation if the rain continues until the end of June. UNICEF reported a depletion of water sources and reduction of water level in permanent rivers in Kembata Tembaro and Hadya zones and Alaba Special woreda. According to UNICEF, some schools in Alaba Special woreda are closed due to water shortages and there are also reports of school drop outs. Water tankering interventions to respond to water needs of communities are ongoing in Boricha, Loka Abaya and Alaba woredas. The preparation of land for planting of crops has been disrupted due to delayed arrival of the rains. In Konso and Derashe special woredas, farming activities were disrupted due to conflicts over natural resources.

Clinical cases of meningitis were reported in Sidama and Bench Maji zones in March with official reports from Regional Health Bureau (RHB) numbering a total of 145 cases. Sporadic cases of meningitis are reported from Wolaita and Gamo Goffa zones. A mass vaccination campaign was conducted in the 17 kebeles of Aleta Wondo and Dara woredas in Sidama zone covering 40,366 people following a visit from the RHB and UNICEF. An outbreak of measles was reported in Dilla Zuria woreda in Gedio Zone and the situation has been assessed by a team from the Woreda and Zonal health department. Case management was started as an immediate response and the woreda health desk conducted vaccinations in the affected kebeles. In addition, 15 cases of measles were also reported in Yirgachefe woreda of Gedio zone.



World Vision Ethiopia conducted a standard nutritional survey in Boricha woreda between 3rd and 8th March. The nutrition survey revealed a prevalence of 10.3 percent global acute malnutrition (GAM) and 0.5 percent severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among the surveyed population. The finding is slightly higher than the results of a survey conducted in the same time in 2007, which indicated 8.3 percent GAM and 0.3 percent SAM.

In the same woreda, the total admission rate of severely malnourished cases to TFP comprising seven Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and two Therapeutic Feeding Units was reported to be 809 in March 2008. This is very high compared to the same month of 2006 and 2007 with 250 and 44 cases respectively. GOAL also plans to conduct a nutritional survey to capture the current development in the woreda. In addition, NGOs also reported increased in admission rates of malnutrition into their OTP sites particularly in Wolaita.

#### AFAR

The overall food security situation is of critical concern due to the delay of *Sugum* rains (mid March- to- April). Shortage of potable water in Elidaar, Erebti and Korre woredas, outbreak of livestock diseases and delayed plantation of crops in agro-pastoral woredas are among the major humanitarian challenges reported during the month.

The prolonged dry season has exacerbated shortage of water in Elidaar and Korre woredas. The worst affected kebeles in Elidaar woreda are Buldugum, Diciotto Dobi, Elidaar 01 and Paradizzo. According to the Regional Food Security monthly update, school feeding programmes in Elidaar, Daba, Bureand Diciotto have been disrupted due to lack of drinking water. Water scarcity in Erebti woreda has also resulted in the closure of alternative schools; while the early warning assessment conducted in Awash Fentale woreda reported 47 percent school drop out rates in Boloytu na Bedoho primary school.

Pasture and browse availability has deteriorated in most parts of the region due to the extended dry season particularly in Elidaar, Afdera, Dallul, Gulina, Dalifage, Fursi, Semirobi, Teru, Yalo and Awra woredas. Abnormal migration of livestock in search of water and pasture continues to be reported with movement of livestock from Awra, Golina, Mille, Teru and Yalo woredas to neighbouring woredas of Chifra and Ewa. Furthermore, livestock disease outbreak is reported in Dallul, Dubti, and Awash Fentale woredas that reportedly killed a significant number of livestock. The latest Regional Food Security Update reports mortality rates of livestock in five kebeles of Dallul woreda: 12 camels, 1,733 goats, 816 sheep, 323 cattle, and 122 donkeys and 12 camels. Outbreak of livestock disease has also been observed in Dubti, Elidaar and Awash Fentale woredas.

Grain prices continue to show an increment. In Afdera and Elidaar, the price of a quintal of maize has increased by 28 percent and 20 percent respectively when compared to prices in January; while the price of shoats declined by 16

percent from the previous month. Terms of trade, therefore, continues to be against pastoralists. According to the Regional Food Security Update, during the month, the purchasing power of pastoralist has reduced by 59 percent in Aysaita market and 13 percent in Awash Fentale market compared to as compare to August 2007.

Meanwhile, the first round PSNP food aid (70,083 MT grain) allocated for January has been distributed in most woredas. Furthermore, 1,451 MT of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and fortified oil (1,302 MT of CSB and 149 MT of oil) were distributed in Zone 2 under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme for the first quarter (January through March 2008). Emergency water trucking interventions to reach communities affected by the water shortages are underway in Elidaar and Korre woredas.



#### AMHARA

Delay of *belg* rains has disrupted timely *belg* planting that is anticipated to adversely impact the overall *belg* crop production. The failure of the seasonal rains has also significantly affected livestock body condition and productivity. Water sources, including ponds, springs and boreholes, have dried up in the majority of the *belg* receiving areas of the Region.

A DPPA led rapid assessment team was recently deployed to assess the impacts of *belg* failure in *belg* receiving areas in North Shewa, South Wollo, and North Wollo and Oromiya zones. *Belg* rains in these areas significantly contribute to short and long cycle crop production as well as for water and pasture replenishment. The assessment team reports that shortage of water and pasture for livestock has had a negative impact upon overall condition of livestock. There are reports of livestock deaths particularly in Saynt and Legambo in South Wollo zone; Gubalaffto in North Wollo zone and Kewet woreda in North Shewa zone. Emergency Agricultural requirements in these areas, identified by the joint Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) and FAO assessment, have been included in the 2008 Relief Requirement Plan.

Although the severe impacts of poor *belg* performance is yet to be fully identified, some signs of stress have started to be observed including reduced meal consumption, increased consumption of wild food and shift in consumption pattern (from Barley to Finger millet). The *belg* failure in the region is anticipated to impact approximately 50 woredas.



In all visited woredas, cereal price has increased significantly while price of livestock has decreased adversely impacting terms of trade. According to the findings of the assessment team, the poor seasonal rainfall performance has contributed to significant increase on cereal price with widespread expectations of cereal shortages in June and July. The current market conditions are forcing many households to anticipation of cereal shortage in June/July. As a result, most households are forced to sell their livestock to raise capital for purchase of food supplies.

### TIGRAY

Extended dry season in *belg* receiving pocket areas impacted on food security. Approximately 16,680 emergency food beneficiaries have been identified in the 2008 Humanitarian Requirements document to require emergency food assistance by the recent DPPA led joint assessment team.

DPPA deployed a joint multi-agency team to Alamata, Ende Mohoni, Ofla and Raya Azebo woredas to assess the impact of the extended dry season in Tigray Region. Most of the beneficiaries identified by the team are from woredas that were not included in the *meher* assessment in November 2007. Further assessment missions are required to identify beneficiaries in need of humanitarian assistance in Ofla woredas and the areas bordering Sekota of Amhara Region.

People are facing food shortages in pocket areas of Ende Mohoni, Ofla and Raya Azebo woredas. These areas were also previously affected by excessive rains and hailstorm during the rainy season. Some people have migrated from Ofla (369) and Ende Mohoni (740) woredas due to the rising food insecurity. Schools in Ofla and Raya Azebo woredas report increased school drop out rates. The quality of pasture land is deteriorating. The main source of animal feed is crop residue from last *meher* season. There is a reduced supply of water with critical shortage reported in Raya Azebo woreda.

In general the month of March is associated with high precipitation and good distribution of rains in Tigray; however this year weather conditions in the region were very dry and sunny. The change in weather conditions has already had an impact on agricultural production in the region as *belg* rain makes a significant contribution to short cycle crop production, availability of pasture and water as well as land preparation for long cycle crops. A total of 1,728 hectares of land out of planned 26,193 hectares were planted this year due to disruption to land preparation. The area of land planted is 84 percent less than figures from last year. No crop production is, therefore, expected from this year's *belg* season.

Market prices have risen in the region with prices of grain increasing by 10 and 33 percent during the first quarter of the year. The price of livestock has increased in markets and price of oxen has risen by an average of 55 percent compared to last month. The assessment findings indicate

that the increase in market prices of grain and livestock has predominantly favored the middle and better-off households in rural areas while the increase in price of agricultural products has generally favored the rural communities.

### GAMBELLA

UNHCR, working closely with government and IOM, assisted the repatriation of nearly 5,000 Sudanese refugees to Sudan from Bonga camp in Gambella and Sherkole camp in Benshangul-Gumuz. The UNHCR voluntary repatriation operation was carried out over the month of March and eight convoys were used to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 3,142 people from Bonga and 1,825 people from Sherkole camp.

UNHCR provided refugees with a repatriation package including; blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheeting, sanitary napkins, soap, kitchen utensils and other non-food items. WFP and FAO provided returning groups with reintegration package including three months of food rations and agricultural tools and seeds.

There were reports of incidences of cattle raids in Fugnido area by the murle groups that have crossed the border from South Sudan during the month.

## UPCOMING AND ONGOING MEETINGS

### In Addis Ababa

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|----------|---|
| April 22 | WASH Task Force Meeting, MoWR, 10:00 a.m. (Open to all), <b>TO BE CONFIRMED</b>   |
| April 23 | Food Aid Task Force Meeting, DPPA small conference hall, 09:00 a.m. (Open to all)                                       |
| April 24 | Oromiya Regional Emergency Coordination Meeting, Food Security and DPPA Commissioner's office, 2:30 p.m., (Open to all) |

### In the Regions – Somali

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|--------------|---|
| April 19, 26 | Drought Response Coordination Meeting, Degehabur, Deg. Administration Office, 09:30 a.m., (Open to all) |
| April 21, 28 | Water and Sanitation (WASH) Meeting, UN Conference room, 09:00 a.m., Kebridehar (Open to all)           |
| April 22, 29 | Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, Gode, WFP Conference room, 09:00 a.m., (Open to all)                 |
| April 23, 30 | Food Distribution & Monitoring Committee Meeting, UN Compound, 09:00 a.m., Kebridehar (Open to all)     |
|              | Area Security Meeting, WFP Conference Room, 04:00 p.m., Gode (Open to all)                              |
|              | Health & Nutrition Meeting, Hospital, 03:00 p.m., Kebridehar (Open to all)                              |
|              | Area Security Meeting, UN Compound, 05:00 p.m., Kebridehar (Open to all)                                |
|              | Agriculture Task Force Meeting, DPPB, 10:00 a.m., Kebridehar (Open to all)                              |
|              | Area Security Meeting, UN Compound, 04:00 p.m., Jijiga (Open to all)                                    |
| April 24     | Humanitarian Co-ordination Forum Meeting, UN Conference room, 09:00 a.m., Kebridehar (Open to all)      |