



FOCUS ON Ethiopia

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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

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

SOMALI

The general food security situation in Somali Region has deteriorated over the last two months due to cumulative effects of three failed consecutive rainy seasons, poor terms of trade coupled with the progressing dry *hagga* season. Humanitarian partners and elders are comparing the current drought situation to that of 1999/2000.

The recently completed DPPA led multi-agency pastoral assessment team reported critical food security problems with records of massive livestock and human migration, reduced livestock births and production as well as increased prices of food.

The team reported that many parts of the region have slipped into emergency conditions that was briefly eased by *gu* rains and increased food aid distributions in the past few months. In most areas, the available pasture and water is not likely to last after July.

The team noted that the food security prospect for the months ahead is worrying. It noted further that there could be an escalation of food, feed and water shortages and increasing cases of malnutrition. The situation will deteriorate further as purchasing power of pastoralists decline due to elevated food prices and insignificant income from livestock.

Humanitarian partners including WHO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, Save the Children UK, DPPB and Regional Health Bureaus indicate a deteriorated human health situation. The multi-agency team reported increasing physical signs of malnutrition. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau and Save the Children UK July food security update also reports that the number of people with physical indications of malnutrition have increased in Gode, Fik, Degehabur, Afder, Warder, Korahe and parts of Liben. Malnutrition has also been reported in Fafen and Hartishek IDP camps. Over the last two months the number of under-five children in MSF feeding programme in Degehabur has elevated from 582 to 800 and the center receives 60 new admissions every week.



In Degehabur and Gode zones, recovery of children in the supplementary feeding programmes is seriously constrained by increasing household food insecurity. Furthermore, WHO reports an increase in cases of common diseases including respiratory infections, diarrheal, eye and skin diseases amongst severely malnourished children. UNICEF reports that out of the 15 deployed Mobile Health and Nutrition teams, 13 are providing services in the region. According to UNICEF, the team deployed to Aware woreda in Degehabur zone, stopped interventions at the beginning of July due to security related problems. Meanwhile, two mobile health teams have been reallocated from Segag and Degehamdow woredas to Boh and Geladi.

This is the third season of poor rains in most areas. The performance of this year's *gu* rains has been considered to be much worse than 2007, 2006 and 2005. According to the team this is the first time in seven years that water tankering interventions continued throughout the rainy season (*gu*) in Warder, Korahe, Gode and Afder zones. Ponds and *berkads* were not recharged in most areas. Moreover, shortage of fuel is further deteriorating water supply for human and livestock consumption.

UNICEF reports that in light of the current high diesel prices (10 birr/liter in Jijiga, 17 birr/liter in Gode), its unavailability in many areas and transport restrictions due to the security situation, many boreholes are temporarily closed. The Regional Government is calling for increased water tankering interventions in the affected areas. DPPB has deployed two water tankers to respond to the water shortage in Ferfer woreda in Gode zone. In Shilabo and Warder woredas, ACF is providing water tankering services. OWDA has one tanker operating in Adadle woreda, whilst several NGOs are in the process of securing funds from the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF). UNICEF is drawing up plans to reprogramme emergency funds to fill gaps including emergency supply of diesel. Meanwhile, work on rehabilitating 45 non-functional water schemes is starting with Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) resources.

The multi agency team reported that crop production has failed entirely in the region due to poor rains and army worm infestations. In Korahe, Degehabur and Gode zones, crops were not planted due to shortage of seeds. Crop production failure will further widen the existing food and feed deficits.

Pasture availability is scarce with an absence of residual grazing land from previous two rainy seasons. As a result the grazing lands in Dareemo, Dhikil and Bile have been depleted. The limited available pasture in Cherti, Gashamo, Filtu, Fik, Erar, and Kebridahar woredas has also been depleted. Armyworm outbreak aggravated pasture scarcity. Resource based and clan conflicts have caused displacement in Shinile (Mieso woreda) and Liben (Hudet and Filtu woredas) zones. The communities have not yet received humanitarian assistance.

The multi agency team noted that livestock herds have not recovered from the effects of the last *jilaal* and *poor gu* rains (April to May). The team further reports that herd sizes have reduced significantly as compared to baseline (current herd

size is 48-75 percent of normal for camel; 22-55 percent for cattle and 29-70 percent for shoats). Livestock deaths have been reported in some areas including Shinile, Fik and Gode. Drought related diseases have dramatically increased, contributing to increased livestock mortality. The team reported pasteurellosis killed significant number of camel in Degehabur, Fik, Liben and Shinile.

Pasture and water shortages are severely affecting livestock production. According to the multi-agency team, milk yields are below normal, with cattle and shoats not producing anything at all in many areas of the region (camel: 21-45 percent, cattle: 0-40 percent, shoats: 0-53 percent). Cross border massive migrations have been reported from Somalia in Afder, Warder and Korahe and migration to Kenya and Somalia from Liben and Afder.



The prices of food commodities have sharply increased throughout the region in the past few months. Prices of staple and imported food items are increasing weekly due to local crop failures and national/international factors affecting price. Prices of livestock are sharply plummeting in the rural areas further stressing terms of trade for pastoralists. In Sagag, Degehamdow, Duhun, Dobowyein, Gorobaqaqsa, Barey, Hudet, a pastoralist is forced to sell 3-8 shoats for 50 kg of maize or sorghum.

WFP reports that to date, approximately 43,029 MT of emergency food has been allocated to 1,025,030 beneficiaries during January to July 2008. From the allocation, a total of 30,446 MT has been dispatched. DPPA reports that June dispatch has been completed for Priority I woredas of Warder and Fik zones; while distribution started for Priority II woredas of Korahe, Gode and Degehabur zones. During the past six months, WFP has undertaken 333 monitoring visits in 146 out of the 186 FDPs in the five military operation zones. In Degehabur, Korahe and Warder zones, WFP has visited 90 percent of the FDPs. In Gode, 75 percent of the FDPs have been visited; while the percentage of FDPs visited in Fik is only 48 percent.

The team recommended scaling up of multi-sectoral responses, including food and water provision and livestock and human health interventions. Feed supply for livestock is critical to saving dying animals.



Maintenance of borehole and emergency fuel supply is critically needed in areas that are severely affected by water scarcity. A comprehensive nutritional assessment and improvement of therapeutic feeding programme has also been recommended in Shilabo, Degehamado, Gunagado, Galadi, Duhun, Kelafo, Danan, West Imey, Bare, Doloado, Aysha, Dambal and Hartisheik woredas. Increased school feeding in the months ahead has also been suggested. Improved delivery and distribution of relief food and improved targeting of needy population should also be facilitated. Other livelihood support programmes including, commercial and emergency de-stocking are also crucial in worst affected areas.

A Special Committee comprised of DPPA, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, USAID and other humanitarian partners was established on 16 July 2008 to discuss the humanitarian situation in the region, following a meeting between the Deputy Prime Minister, the Humanitarian Coordinator, US Ambassador, OFDA, UNICEF, WFP and OCHA. NGO representation for the committee is under discussion. Under the leadership of DPPA, the Special Committee will discuss ways to improve emergency interventions nutrition response and scale up NGOs engagement in the region. A regional special coordination structure led by DPPB will also be established in Jijiga.

SNNP

Food insecurity, water shortages and failure of the seasonal rains continue to devastate communities in drought-affected woredas in SNNPR.

Livelihoods have been severely compromised leading communities to resort to extreme coping mechanisms to mitigate drought and food insecurity. The most immediate consequences of the combination of drought, crop failure, livestock morbidity and water shortages increased prevalence of malnutrition among the population and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), particularly among children. The longer term ramifications of food security are expected to be prolonged hunger period and livelihood vulnerability until November at the earliest.



The multi-agency *belg* assessment team presented preliminary findings to the government and humanitarian

community and identified factors that have contributed to the humanitarian crisis in SNNPR. Core factors in the deterioration of the food security situation include drought, failure of seasonal crops, high level of livestock morbidity, collapse of the livestock market and continued spiraling prices of basic food commodities. The preliminary findings of the assessment indicate that a long period of food insecurity lies ahead for communities. Chief among the factors contributing to poor food security outlook for the coming months is low production of long-cycle and *meher* crops as a result of the drought, poor quality of land preparation, increased price of fertilizer and seed shortages.

Government and humanitarian partners are responding to the needs of affected communities through a range of interventions including emergency food relief, nutrition care and livelihood recovery. WFP has allocated 74,261 MT of food for more than 1.3 million beneficiaries in the region and 57,464 MT has been dispatched to date.

Government and NGO partners continue to deliver life-saving care to children suffering from SAM in CTC (OTP/SC) across the region and reports indicate that more than 20,000 children are receiving treatment for SAM in SNNPR alone. In addition to ongoing treatment in CTC (OTP/SC) provided by NGO partners, the government is rolling-out the decentralized treatment of SAM cases. The Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF, WHO and NGOs, has completed the training of 176 trainers from 52 hotspot woredas in SNNPR who subsequently trained 1,552 Health Extension Workers (HEWs) from 31 woredas. Training of HEWs is also conducted in other 21 woredas; reports to be provided. In support of medical care to severely malnourished children, WHO has provided US\$ 30,000 to the region for training and procurement of drugs and medical supplies. In addition, WHO has assigned one expert that provides technical support to the region in response to the situation. FAO has completed the procurement of seeds for distribution and is in the process of delivering seeds and planting equipment to ensure that farmers have necessary supplies and equipment to being crop plantation as soon as possible.

OROMIYA

Government and humanitarian partners continue to provide humanitarian assistance to communities affected by the drought and food security crisis in Oromiya Region. Families are bearing extreme restrictions on access to food as a result of the failure of seasonal crops, loss of livestock and inflation of price of basic food commodities at local markets.

The preliminary findings from the *belg* assessment indicate that acute food insecurity will continue to affect communities in Oromiya Region till November at the earliest. The *belg* assessment team identified a number of major shocks affecting the production of *belg* crops including poor rainfall and subsequently reduced capacity of farmers to prepare and plant land with crops according to the normal crop planting schedule. Farmers who did succeed with crop plantation were dealt with an additional



blow by the outbreak of armyworm infestation during the months of May and June. The preparation of land for plantation of *meher* crops has been significantly restricted by delayed rainfall and weak condition of oxen required to plough the land.

Drought related loss of livestock has damaged the livelihoods of pastoralist communities. Currently, livestock are in poor physical condition as pastoralists are forced to travel long distances in search of water and pasture. The *belg* assessment team found that milk production is almost nil in many woredas in the region with serious implications for the nutrition status of communities, particularly children, who rely upon milk as a primary source of nutrition.

The impact of the erosion of livelihoods and reduced access to food upon communities has increased vulnerability to malnutrition. Children suffering from SAM are receiving treatment in CTC (OTP/SC) across the region however humanitarian partners continue to struggle with the lack of sufficient coverage of supplementary feeding programmes required to safeguard nutrition status. To support the decentralized management of malnourished children, UNICEF, WHO and NGOs supported the training of 98 trainers is completed who subsequently trained 181 health extension workers. Training of 700 more health extension workers will be completed in the first week of August. WHO allocated US\$ 15,000 to support case management in feeding centers. WFP reports that targeted supplementary feeding will soon start in seven priority one woredas, following ad-hoc screening by the Regional Health Bureaus. The woredas used to benefit from TSF programme before being suspended in March 2008 due to resource shortage.

Government and partners are responding to reports of outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) in Akaki woreda with pre-positioned water treatment chemicals and CTC kits, and are promoting measures to prevent further outbreaks.

Government, FAO and NGO partners are implementing a number of interventions to support and promote early recovery of livelihoods in Oromiya Region. FAO supported critical animal health interventions including the distribution of veterinary drugs and a vaccination campaign in Guji and Borena zones.

AMHARA

Food security conditions in Amhara Region have deteriorated during the month. The cumulative effects of *belg* rain failure have led to an absence of crop production and poor pasture availability, eroding sources of livelihoods.

A multi-agency *belg* team conducted an assessment in Sayint, Tenta, Legambo woredas in South Wollo zone; Wadla, Delanta, Gidan, Gubalafto woredas in North Wollo zone; Menz Gera, Gishe Rabel, Efrata woredas in North Shewa zone; and Bati, Jile Tumuga and Dewa Chefa

woredas in Oromiya zone. The preliminary findings of the assessment indicate that most *belg* dependent woredas are facing critical food shortages. Rain performance has been very poor with reports of one-to-two days of showers in pocket areas. In almost all assessed woredas *belg* crop production has been a complete failure. The assessment reveals that out of 17 percent planted *belg* areas in the region, only 8 percent of the total *belg* production is expected for this year.



According to the findings of the *belg* assessment, one month relief food has been distributed during June in Menz Gera, Menz Mama and Efrata woredas of North Shewa zone and Sayint Ajibar, Sayth Mehal, Legambo, Dessie Zuria, Ambassel, Tenta and Kutaber woredas of South Wollo zone. Due to the critical shortage of resources, the 20 percent contingency Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) fund has already been distributed in cash to the majority of drought affected *belg* areas.

The food crisis has been aggravated during the past months leading to significant nutritional crisis with a potential of increased morbidity and mortality. Worst affected woredas include: Menz Gera, Menz Mama, Menz Keya of North Shewa zone; Wadla and Delanta of North Wollo zone and Legambo, Tenta, Mekdela and Sayint of South Wollo zone. The *belg* assessment also identified severe malnutrition cases in the region particularly in the *belg* dependent areas. The situation is worse in the remote areas as people are too weak to travel to feeding centers leaving their malnourished families behind. Very low capacity of local health facilities to treat malnutrition due to shortage of treatment supplies has also exacerbated the situation.

Due to resource constraints in March 2008 the Enhanced Outreach Strategy/Targeted Supplementary Feeding (EOS/TSF) program has reduced operational coverage from 64 to 22 woredas. EOS/TSF study conducted in June indicates increased cases of malnutrition in former EOS woredas requiring immediate nutritional support. WFP and UNICEF have been advocating for ad hoc screening in Priority 1 woredas that have been suspended due to resource constraints in March 2008.



Consequently, a screening was conducted in four former EOS/TSF Priority 1 woredas and results have been endorsed by Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit, and TSF response will follow shortly.

WHO reports that Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases continue to be reported in Takusa woreda of North Gonder zone and Ankesha woreda of Awi zone. Emerging cases are also reported from Jawi in Awi zone and Chilga and Dembia in North Gonder zone. A health team, deployed by UNICEF and WHO, is providing technical support in the affected woredas to enhance community awareness and distribution of water treatment chemicals. WHO has assigned one expert to support response to AWD epidemic. Reports from the team identified gaps including shortage of drugs and medical supplies at health facilities, poor sanitation and hygiene and shortage of water purification products. WHO has provided funding to the Regional Health Bureau to support training activities to health staff and provision of drugs and medical supplies in response to AWD epidemic. Furthermore, fears are high that the current rainy season will intensify the spread of epidemics.

Reports indicate that in most parts of the region important water sources including ponds, springs and boreholes have dried and discharge of rivers has significantly reduced. As a result, livestock production has been highly affected due to lack of pasture and disease hazards. During the assessment, significant number of livestock death was reported in Sayint, Tenta and Legambo woredas in South Wollo zone and Menz Gera and Gishie Rabel woredas in North Shewa zone.

Livestock physical condition is reportedly very weak pertaining to lack of pasture and animal diseases such as anthrax, pastoriosis, sheep pox and Foot and Mouth Disease. Large scale livestock death has also been recorded in Gidan of North Wollo zone and Dessie Zuria in South Wollo zone, according to the assessment findings. A significant reduction in herd size has also been reported. As a result, the livestock price has reportedly dropped between 20-30 percent and increased supply has been observed in the markets of North and South Wollo.



Market conditions are characterized by increasingly high prices and limited supply of major crops, including wheat, *teff* and maize. Prices of food items remain high (200 – 300 percent increase) with limited supply to markets. The price of barley in Gishie Rabel woreda of North Shewa zone has increased by 159 percent; *teff* by 130 percent and maize by 192 percent when compared to June last year. In the contrary, livestock physical condition continues to be very poor resulting in reduced market value. The price of sheep and goat has reduced by 10 percent and 32 percent, respectively, resulting in unfavorable terms of trade.

Due to the severity of the drought, increased school dropouts have been reported in Legambo, Tenta, Kutaber, Ambasel, Dessie Zuria and Sayint woredas.

High level migration has also reported in these woredas in search of income through labor works.

AFAR

In Afar Region, the food security situation has further deteriorated due to poor *sugum* rains, crop production failure in most agro-pastoral areas, deteriorated terms of trade and delay in PSNP resource distribution. Effective nutritional response is being impeded by absence of comprehensive information and poor capacity at regional level.

Afar Pastoralist Development Association (APDA) reported increased cases of malnutrition in Teru, Yallo and Aura woredas (Zone 4), Kori, Elidar and Dupiti woredas (Zone 1) and Erebt woreda (Zone 2). German Agro Action followed up with a field visit to Teru and confirmed APDA's report. MSF Greece and MSF Holland are currently on the ground assessing the scale and severity of the nutritional situation to support mobile Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes and Stabilization Center services. Save the Children UK is planning to undertake standard nutrition survey in Teru woreda.

The DPPA led multi-agency assessment team covered: Elidar, Mille, Aysaita, Korri and Adaar (Zone 1); Dalol, Abala, Erepti and Kuneba (Zone 2); Argoba, Buremudaytu, Gewane, Awash Fentale and Amibara (Zone 3); Awra, Uwa, Yalo and Gulina (Zone 4); and Dalifage, Sumurobi and Dewe (Zone 5). According to the findings, the onset of *sugum* rains was delayed in all Zones. The rain received this year was below normal in amount, distribution and duration. The Afar Region Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau/Save the Children UK July report also indicates that the spatial coverage and amount of *karma* rains has been very poor. Water shortage is severe in Elidar and Kori woredas in Zone 1, Erebt woreda in Zone 2, Teru woreda in Zone 4. The Regional Water Bureau is planning to provide water tankering intervention to Teru. UNICEF has prepared a proposal for Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) consideration for emergency WASH response in the region.



The Regional DPPB notes that increasing number of people are being displaced from Mebay and Debaho kebeles in Teru and Elidaar woredas to Allelu (the woreda center) to escape the impact of drought. The DPPB further notes a rapid assessment team verifies that the displaced communities have been challenged by severe water shortage; loss of livestock and delays in PSNP transfer. The DPPB/SC UK report indicates that PSNP food aid distributions are delayed in most parts of the region. Moreover, according to the findings of the *belg* assessment approximately 472,229 beneficiaries in the region last received four months PSNP assistance during January-April. Gulina and Teru PSNP piloting woredas have not received March distribution.

Pasture and browse conditions are reportedly very poor in Zone 2, Zone 4 and Zone 5 and partly Zone 1. Slight improvement in pasture regeneration has been observed in most parts of Zone 3 and some parts of Aysaita, Afambo and Dubti woredas in Zone 1 along Awash river. This has resulted in deteriorated livestock physical condition and decline in herd size. The assessment finding reveals that, herd size has declined by 37 percent for camel, 47 percent for cattle and 45 percent for goats as compared to the reference year (2004/2005).

The assessment finding reflects that continually increasing cereal prices are further aggravating food insecurity situations. In Afar, the price of maize has increased at a range of 171 to 270 percent as compared to the reference year.

Moreover, reports indicate that inter-clan conflicts (Issa and Afar) over limited resources continue due to livestock migration in search of pasture.

TIGRAY

The preliminary findings of the DPPA led multi-agency assessment mission reports poor food security situation in *belg* producing areas of Tigray Region due to failure of the *belg* season, poor performance of *meher* rain (Azemera), alarming increase of crop price and low demand of agricultural labour. The team also indicates a deteriorating food security situation in *meher* producing woredas based on the findings of regional rapid assessments, woreda reports and monitoring information. The team has identified emergency beneficiaries that require immediate assistance starting from July 2008.

The performance of *belg* rains in the region was very poor with inadequate amount and erratic distribution compared to last year and the reference year (2005/2006). The team highlights that in the lowland areas of Alamata, Raya Azebo and Hintalo Wajirat woredas the *belg* rains have failed. Concomitantly, *belg* yield has dramatically reduced. Only 2 percent (8,349 quintals) production has been achieved out of planned production (422,036 quintals) as the actual planted area was only 1,505 hectare out of the 27,796 hectare planned. The finding also notes that *meher* production prospect is not promising as only 28 percent (12,280 hectare) out of the planned land (43,751 hectare) has been planted to date.

Apart from lowland areas of Alamata, Raya Azebo and Hintalo Wajira woredas, there was no acute water supply problem reported for human and livestock consumption. The findings indicate that water levels of sources are decreasing and rivers and ponds are drying particularly in parts of Raya Azebo woreda. Livestock were travelling long distances in search of water.

Livestock body condition and performance is poor in the visited *belg* producing woredas. The livestock health situation however, is reported to be normal, as there was no unusual disease outbreak in recent months. Veterinary services are improving in most woredas according to the team. There was no report of mortality and migration of livestock. The team reported that livestock feed shortage persists in the region.



The supply of cereals in the visited woredas is declining, while demand is at an increasing rate. The reasons for such conditions are *belg* production failure, inadequate Azemera/*meher* rainfall and unreliability of production prospects in the next harvest season. WFP also reports that hail and floods have damaged crops in some woredas of central and eastern Tigray zones.

The failure of *belg* and poor *meher* performance has lead to less demand for local and seasonal migratory agricultural labour, including weeding and harvesting. Price for food, non-food items, livestock and livestock products has dramatically increased and continues to elevate compared to the reference year. As per the findings of the team, the price increment has been a hazard for all wealth groups particularly for the very poor and poor households in all livelihood zones. The price of staple foods such as sorghum, maize and wheat has increased by approximately 167-316 percent, 283-397 percent and 241 – 294 percent, respectively compared to the reference year. Cattle price has increased by 17- 97 percent and for shoats by 11- 65 percent compared to the reference year. Price for livestock products such as butter has increased by 74-262 percent compared to reference year; while daily labour rates have increased by 42-111 percent.

The sources of income including crop production, livestock products and local and migratory labour have been seriously affected. The cash income from the PSNP has



also been affected by inflation and resources distribution has been delayed in some woredas. Communities as a result have resorted to utilization of coping strategies including sale of livestock, labour migration, wild fruit consumption and sale of trees, fire woods and charcoal.

The team reports that the overall human health condition has been stable in the last few months in almost all woredas of the *belg* producing livelihood zones. Acute bloody diarrhoea outbreak has been reported in five kebeles of Raya Azebo and an unidentified disease has been reported in one woreda of Alamata. The situation is under close monitoring by the woreda and regional health offices. WFP reports that more than 71,000 children and nursing women have been screened as malnourished in 25 woredas through the Enhanced Outreach Strategy/ Targeted Supplementary Feeding in mid-June 2008.

GAMBELLA

The food security situation in Gambella Region during the last two months has been stable. Reports indicate that sporadic rains received during the past months have affected crop performance affecting most households. Market prices of food items remain high, forcing communities to resort to alternative sources of income.

WFP reports that shortage of rain has affected maize crop production in parts of Dimma, Gog, Itang, Abobo and Lare woredas. Due to early cessation of rains, maize and sorghum crops wilted in Gog and Jor woredas. In addition, the soaring food prices have restricted purchase of grains from neighboring highland areas. People are reportedly resorting to alternative food/income sources including fishing and collecting of wild vegetables.

According to WFP, relief food was distributed to refugees in Fugnido and Sherkole camps and to Gog and Jor woredas in June. Abobo, Gog, Lare, Megeshi, Itang and Dimma woredas received all food allocations; while Akobo and Wontooha woredas received March and May allocations.

WFP reports that all schools in the camp continue to receive school feeding. In Fugnido camp, a total of 1,591 people were addressed through the special feeding program under the therapeutic, supplementary and blanket feeding programs in June. In addition, the weekly distribution of home take rations (100 gm of blended food, 35 gm of oil and 25 gm of sugar/head) has continued. As part of the feeding program, Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice (IYCFP) education sessions were provided to women.

Identified challenges to relief operation as noted by WFP include inconsistency in food delivery, poor transportation facilities as well as poor infrastructure in some woredas.

UNICEF reports that under the Extended Program of Immunization (EPI), children have been vaccinated against measles, Bacille Calmett-Guerin (BCG), polio, Diphtheria Pertusis Tetanus (DPT), Tetanus Toxoid (TT),

Hepatitis B and Hemophiles Influenza b (DPT-HepB-Hivb) and women against Tetanus Toxoid (TT) in July.

Security condition in the region is relatively stable except some reports of cattle looting and subsequent clashes around Fugnido refugee camp, WFP notes.

UPCOMING AND ONGOING MEETINGS

In Addis Ababa

August 6, 20	Multi-Agency Nutrition Task Force Meeting (MANTF), DPPA Conference Room, 02:00 p.m., (Open to all)
August 7, 14, 21, 28	Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, UNDP Conference Room, 10:00 a.m. (Invitations Only)
August 8, 15, 22, 29	UN Department of Safety and Security Meeting, DSS Office, 09:30 a.m. (Open to all)
August 11	Regional Nutrition, Health & Food Security Task Force Meeting, Oromiya Regional Health Bureau/Axum Bldg. 10:00 a.m.
August 13	Health Partners Forum Meeting, WHO Conference Room, 2:30 p.m. (Invitation only)
August 19	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Task Force Meeting, MoWR, 10:00 a.m. (open to all)
August 22	Agriculture and Livestock Task Force Meeting, FAO, 10:00 a.m., (open to all) TBC

In the Regions – Somali

August 6, 13	Area Security Meeting, Jijiga, UN Compound, 04:00 p.m. (Open to all)
August 9	Drought Response Coordination Meeting, Degehabur, Deg. Administration Office 09:30 a.m., (Open to all)
August 11	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Meeting, Jijiga, Regional Water Bureau 3:00 p.m. (Open to all)
August 11	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Meeting, Kebridehar, Zonal Water Bureau 09:00 a.m. (Open to all)
August 11	Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, Gode, WFP, Conference room, 09:00 a.m. (Open to all)
August 11	Health & Nutrition Meeting, Kebridehar, Hospital, 03:00 p.m (Open to all)
August 14	Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, Kebridehar, UN Compound, 10:00 a.m. (Open to all)