



FOCUS ON Ethiopia

MAY 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

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

SNNP

The situation with regard to food security, nutrition and health is critical in SNNPR with current hotspots in Woliyta, Sidama, Hadiya, Kembata Tembaro and Aleba Special woredas and emerging hotspots in Gurage and Siliti. A recent DPPA led verification mission to the region revised emergency beneficiary figures. Communities have resorted to extreme coping mechanisms including: increased sale of productive assets, growing number of school dropouts, wild

food consumption and requests from teachers in to receive salary in food instead of cash.

The DPPA led joint rapid verification mission in hotspot woredas of Woliyta, Sidama, Gamo Gofa, Kembata Tembaro, Alaba, Amaro, Dawro, Hadiya, Silit and Gurage zones reported that 1.3 million people will require emergency assistance for the coming three months starting from June. Additionally the team noted that cash distributed to safety net beneficiaries can only accommodate 50 percent of their food requirements and the assistance will end in June at the peak food insecurity period. The team recommended provision of supplementary food to 35 percent of the beneficiaries, provision of seeds and strengthening the initiated child nutrition programs (SC and OTP). DPPA/WFP have distributed 28,222 MT of food for more than one million beneficiaries and the dispatch for the second allocation is underway. Targeting is a concern in the region as households are receiving equal amounts of food ration regardless of their family size and wealth status, reports the team. The Federal DPPA and Regional DPPB offices together with WFP plan to conduct food aid management training for 139 zonal and woreda staff from 10 to 16 June 2008.



The failure of the rains has prevented farmers from planting crops necessary to bridge the hunger season. The livelihood of communities is highly threatened as the major root crop, *Enset*, has been severely depleted due to the drought, excessive consumption and diseases. Sweet potato, Irish potato, haricot beans, cabbages and green maize production has totally failed due to the extended dry season. According to WFP, late planted maize and haricot beans are showing promising production. In Koso woreda, the status of planted *teff* is also good. A recent field assessment by OCHA found that only 20 percent of the *belg* farm areas have been planted in the *belg* dependent areas. Some areas have received rain however, similar to other areas of the country, this has yet to directly mitigate the impact of the drought upon the food security situation.

The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit under the Early Warning Department of DPPA reports that admission rates to therapeutic feeding programmes continue to rise and have identified hotspot areas in Woliya, Sidama, Hadiya, Kembata Tembaro and Alaba Special. NGOs are carrying out emergency interventions in areas severely affected by drought and consequent nutrition crisis but continue to face shortages of essential supplies. There are reports of confirmed cases of AWD in Abashange woreda in Gurage zone. WASH and nutrition partners are concerned about the implications of possible further spread of AWD to CTC (OTPs/SCs) sites where there are large concentrations of vulnerable children.

Increased cases of malaria were reported in Boricha, Damot Gale, Ketcha Bira and Boloso Sore woredas highlighting the risk of outbreaks in malaria prone areas. A meningitis vaccination campaign is ongoing in high risk areas of the region following reports of outbreaks in Aleta Wendo and Dara woredas in Sidama zone.

Market prices of grains continue to increase forcing traders in Konso to stop outflow of maize, sorghum and haricot beans. The alarming hike of fertilizers continues to restrict pastoralists favourable access. The price of daily labourers reduced from 10 birr to 4 birr.

OROMIYA

The humanitarian situation in Oromiya Region continues to deteriorate due to the prevailing drought. High levels of malnutrition and increased admissions of severely malnourished children to treatment centres have been reported in lowland and highland woredas of the region.

A recent joint Zonal DPPB, OCHA and WFP assessment mission to Siraro, Shasemene, Shalla, Gedeb Asasa, Kore, Arsi Negelle, Kofelle and Adaba woredas reports that the food security, health, livestock situation is rapidly deteriorating. The situation is severe in Siraro and Shashamane woredas. The mission recommends for immediate provision of drugs and nutrition supplies to treat cases of SAM, scale-up support to agriculture and livestock recovery by providing seeds and equipment and direct emergency food relief to affected communities.

The food security situation has been severely compromised as a result of the drought and it is expected to continue well beyond the month of June. Farmers have not been able to prepare land or plant crops and consequentially there will not be sufficient yield of crops to fill the food gap and carry people through the hunger season. Outbreak of armyworm in Borena and Guji zones and Raytu, Sewena and Dewe Kechen woredas of Bale zone has affected the limited planted crop land. WFP reports that 10,340 hectares of crop land and 10,000 hectares of grazing land in Liben woreda of Guji zone have been damaged by armyworm.

WFP reports that the food security situation in Seraro, Sheshemane, Gedebe Asasa and Kofele woredas of West Arsi; Merti, Guna, Jeju and Golocha woredas of Arsi; Dinsho, Deolomena and Medewelabu woredas of Bale zone and Liben and Wadera woredas of Guji zone is critical. The highland surplus producing woredas of Dinsho, Meda Welabu, Sinana and Delo Mena in Bale zone; Kersa and Goro Gutu woredas in East Hararghe zone and Gedab Assasa, Kofele and Adaba woredas in West Arsi zone also report serious food insecurity with reports of high levels of malnutrition.



NGO partners working in the region continue to record increased admission rates to CTC (OTPs/SCs) facilities and are treating children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). UN Agencies and NGO partners are responding to the nutrition crisis to the best of their ability but are facing challenges in relation to securing supplies necessary to treat cases of SAM and moderate malnutrition. The situation in Seraro, West Arsi continues to deteriorate with large numbers of children requiring treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition. ENCU have identified hotspot areas as follows: East Hararghe, Bale and West Arsi and continue to coordinate response in Borena and West Hararghe. Urgent priorities for nutritionists in the coming weeks include treatment of cases of SAM, secure necessary supplies for treatment of malnutrition (Plumpy'nut, F-75, F-100 and antibiotics) and provision take-home ration to all graduates of CTC (OTPs/SCs). The Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) under the Early Warning Department of DPPA are working closely with WFP to ensure that blanket supplementary feeding is carried out in hotspot woredas to 'cap' the rate of moderate malnutrition and prevent a further increase in cases of SAM.



ENCU is working closely with UNICEF and NGO partners to coordinate and conduct rapid nutrition assessments in the region to establish areas requiring immediate nutrition interventions. Confirmed cases of AWD reported from Arsi Negelle, Noono, Tole and Wadara. Federal UNICEF sent two CTC kits to Nonno woreda. Ministry of Health confirms total of 220 cases of AWD to date. WHO reports cases of meningitis from Liben and Wardara in Guji zones.

Rainfall has been received over the past month and this has temporarily alleviated the water shortage problem. Some water sources have been regenerated however this will not have an immediate impact upon the food security situation as it will take time for remaining livestock to recover and comes too late for crop plantation in many areas. WFP reports that water and pasture shortages continue in lowland areas of East and West Hararghe, West Shewa, Arsi and West Arsi. Humanitarian partners report livestock deaths in areas of Arsi and West Arsi zones and remaining livestock are in poor condition with reduced capacity to produce milk. The price of livestock remains reduced due to limited demand and poor condition of livestock; while price of grains continues to increase with limited supply in local markets.

Humanitarian coordination meeting has been revitalized in West Arsi zone and has conducted its fourth meeting in Shashamane woreda.

SOMALI

The food security situation continues to be of major concern in Somali Region due to the cumulative effects of repeated shocks (drought and floods) combined with market disruption and increased cereal prices. The livelihoods of pastoralists is still at risk, owing to significant decline of the purchasing power of pastoralists attributed to decreasing livestock price and demand combined with large scale livestock deaths.



Although the performance of the good *gu* rains improved in May, the distribution was not uniform across the region. In Shinile and Jijiga zones, the *gu* rains have stopped; while erratic distribution continues to be reported in the *deyr* receiving zones particularly in Shilabo, Mustahil, Ferfer, Kelafo, Aysha, Afdem, Geladi, Bok, Warder, Bare and Hargele woredas. On 29th of May, Jijiga River broke its banks and flooded several kebeles in the town and its vicinities, following heavy down powers. The floods killed 29 people and displaced 350 households.

The rains alleviated severe water shortages in most areas, apart from Warder and Korahe zones. Water tankering interventions have been significantly scaled down. The Regional Government terminated its water tankering operation as of the first week of May 2008. Apart from ZOA, ACF, Save the Children US and, NGOs too have suspended tankering activities as a result of rainfall. The Bureau is advising humanitarian partners to re-programme funds allocated for water tankering to other priority activities particularly water treatment and hygiene/sanitation promotion interventions.

The rains will likely increase incidences of water related diseases including Acute Watery Diarrhoea. Surface water has been highly contaminated, following large scale livestock deaths due to the drought, highlighting the urgent need for water treatment interventions. In Degehabur increased cases of water borne diseases have been reported. UNICEF has pre-positioned WASH stocks in Gode and is in the process of storing supplies in Degehabur and Kebridehar. To date, the Regional Water Bureau supported by UNICEF maintained 17 boreholes out of the 26 planned. The Bureau also subsidized fuel supply for 23 functional boreholes in 17 woredas. Moreover, it is in the process of procuring 20 generators with accessories utilizing the 7 million birr allocation from the Regional Government.

The Regional Health Bureau, in collaboration with UNICEF and WFP, conducted nutrition surveys in Garbo and Dihun woredas of Fik zone and Warder woreda in Warder zone, and is awaiting approval from the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) to release the findings. According to MSF-Greece, Degehabur hospital continues to receive high numbers of malnourished children. The majority of the cases originate from Fik and outlying kebeles of south of Fanfal. MSF is planning to increase outreach programmes to the south of Fanfal. Moreover, UNICEF reports that admission rates to therapeutic feeding programmes in Gode hospital has increased. Furthermore, WFP reports that large numbers of moderately malnourished children and mothers identified by the Regional Mobile Health and Nutrition teams are not being assisted as the teams do not have the resources and capacity to treat the cases. Meanwhile, UNICEF reports that 110 cartons of plumpy'nut are available in UNICEF store in Gode zone and 300 cartons in Kebridehar hospital.

The 16 Mobile Health, Nutrition and WASH teams (14 with UNICEF support and two with ADRA support with UNICEF technical assistance) deployed in 14 woredas of the region since January 08 continue to provide treatment for more than 28,000 people on monthly basis. The teams extend health, nutrition and WASH to the villages and distribute nutritious food to malnourished children. UNFPA is expected to provide technical support to the teams and other health facilities in relation to maternal and reproductive health in Gode and plans to extend the service to Kebridehar and Degehabur. The performances of the teams were reviewed from 21 to 22 April 08 in Jijiga town.



Due to late onset (about a month) of the rains in Jijiga and Shinile zones, agro-pastoralists who were not able to plant long cycle crops are resorting to plantation of short cycle crops. Availability of seeds for such crops however, is very limited in markets. In Jijiga area caterpillar infestation is destroying the newly emerging pasture.

The impact of the rains in pasture replenishment has been limited. Livestock migration persists. WFP reports that unusual migration of pastoralists from arid lowland areas of Western and Northern parts to mountainous and shrubby areas of East with better *gu* rains have been recorded. A recent FAO assessment reported high concentration of livestock in areas where rain has been received, contributing to over-grazing of the limited browse and pasture. The assessment also indicated increased livestock mortality among shoats, camels and cattle in these zones. Livestock production and condition is yet to recover from the impact of the drought.

The Regional Livestock Crop and Natural Resources Development Bureau (LCNRDB) received financial support from the Regional Government to dispatch 11 teams to 11 woredas to undertake livestock treatment activities. Additionally LCNRDB and FAO/USAID are discussing deployment and funding for 30 mobile vet teams for three months.

The Terms of Trade continues to be significantly unfavourable for pastoralists. According to the DPPB April Food Security Update, average Terms of Trade (local quality shoat to maize) has decreased between January and April 08 by 56 and 54 percent in Fik and Degehabur markets respectively. Food prices have continued to increase with reports of alarming hike of the price of the cheapest grain, maize, in some markets of Somali Region. The April DPPB update also indicates that between April 2007 and April 2008, maize price increased by 168 percent, 118 percent and 233 percent in Gode, Fik and Degehabur markets respectively.

The Regional Humanitarian Coordination Forum convened on 15 April reports that about 80 percent of the schools have been closed due to increased student dropout. In Afdem and Miesso woredas in Shinile zone and Harshin woreda in Jijiga zone high levels of drop outs have been reported.

A total of 27,020 MTs of food has been allocated to 956,070 beneficiaries from the period between January to April 2008. Out of which, more than 17,900 MTs has been dispatched. From the dispatched, approximately 6,840 MTs has been delivered to the FDPs and 4,792 MTs has been distributed to beneficiaries. WFP conducted 293 successful monitoring visits in 134 FDPs out of the 186 in the five military operation zones of Degehabur, Fik, Gode, Warder and Liben.

Approximately 12,000 Somalia asylum seekers have reportedly settled Lafaissa area near Jijiga zone. UNHCR and the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs are screening to determine refugee status. A new refugee

camp was opened on 27 May and is presently accommodating 250 refugees. The total refugee caseload in Kebribayah, Awbare and Shedder camps presently stands at 30,000. The nutrition situation of the new asylum seekers is reported to be of concern. SC-UK is planning to undertake quick nutrition survey in Lafaissa area shortly. MSF Greece also intervened in Hartishek camp in Jijiga woreda, following reports of malnutrition.

AMHARA

In Amhara Region, approximately 411,700 beneficiaries require emergency assistance due to failure of crop production. The most affected areas include Beyeda woreda in North Gonder zone; Guba Lafto, Bugna, Delanta, Dawnt woredas in North Wollo zone; Sayint, Legabmo and Tenta woredas in South Wollo zone; Dewe Harawa and Bati woredas in Oromiya zone; and Geshe Rabel, Menze Keya, Menz Gera and Menz Mama woreda in North Shewa zone. The region has identified seed, animal feed, and livestock health interventions as major requirements.

Communities in these areas started to utilize coping mechanisms including a shift in consumption pattern - from barley to finger millet, reduction of meals, increased consumption of wild foods and desperate sale of livestock. Farmers are also reserving small leftover stocks from last year's *meher* production in anticipation of shortage of food for the coming months rather than selling in markets. The situation is anticipated to further deteriorate when the hunger season sets in June and July.



Belg crop production has failed due to the extended dry season between January to April. Only 17 percent of the planned land has been planted and nearly all has dried-up. The planting of long cycle *meher* crops (sorghum, maize and barely) in the lowlands and highlands started in April. Land preparation and planting however, have been affected by poor *belg* rains particularly in parts of North and South Wollo zones.

The situation of livestock in hotspot woredas of North and South Wollo zone remains of concern as the rains did not adequately replenish pasture. The situation is worse in eastern parts of the region where pasture is very scarce or has been totally depleted. The drought has exposed livestock to increased incidences of endemic diseases including blackleg, pastrolosis, and sheep pox.



WFP reports that significant loss of in Sayint, Legambo, Tenta and Ambassel woredas of South Wollo zone; Gubalafto woreda in North Wollo zone; and Kewet woreda of North Shoa zone.

Sporadic cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) have been reported in March and April. Identified hotspot areas include Dera woreda (South Gonder), Denbecha woreda (West Gojam), Ankesha woreda (Awi), Tisabay, Wonkshet (West Gojam) and Bahir Dar town. Poor hygiene and sanitation practices contributed to the spread. A rapid assessment conducted by woreda health officials revealed that holy water sites, particularly in Wonkshet, where up to 10,000 people gather on daily basis, are exacerbating the outbreak. WHO, UNICEF and PSI are dispatching water treatment chemicals in parts of the region. Additionally, WHO and UNICEF disseminated Information Education and Communication materials. UNICEF deployed 12 Case Treatment Centre kits to the region, each covering the needs in medicines and water treatment chemicals for ten hospital beds. Public awareness and community mobilization activities are also underway.

Water sources have been depleted particularly in north-eastern parts of the region as of the first week of April. Communities in Minjar and Kewet woredas of North Wollo zone and Sayint woreda in South Wollo zone are travelling long distances to fetch water. The price of 20 liters of water is reported to have increased from three to seven Birr.



The price of cereals has increased significantly; while livestock price continues to decrease, imposing reduced terms of trade for pastoralists. Most markets in the zone have supply shortfall. Reports from Ambassel and Sayint woredas of South Wollo have indicated that the supply of food to markets can hardly accommodate the demand. In remote areas, the problem is worse as most village markets are having very limited supply of cereals. Moreover, teachers and other civil servants working in remote areas are facing serious food shortage as major crops such as wheat, *teff* and maize are not available in local markets. The Woreda Education Bureau started purchasing food from nearby towns to provide teachers with supplies to encourage the teaching-learning process continue.

Meanwhile the 20 percent PSNP contingency fund is overstretched as almost one third of the resource has already been utilized. Due to the inflated cereal price, various woredas have requested a shift to food assistance instead of cash. The PSNP food ration (17kgs/person/month) is higher than the cash ration (40 Birr/person/month).

Reports from Zonal and Woreda Food Security Coordination Office however, revealed that in 2008 all PSNP woredas received only cash as opposed to the plan to provide equal cash and food distribution. The disparity between the flow of money in the hands of PSNP beneficiaries and the capacity of markets to supply adequate food items has contributed to increase in price of food commodities. In Ambassel woreda of South Wollo zone, it was reported that the demand for food supplies has become beyond the capacity of the local market.

WFP reports that approximately 750 MTs of food was allocated to 44,213 emergency beneficiaries for the month of May. Delay in transportation of Targeted Supplementary Food has been reported. To date only half of the allocated has been delivered so far.

AFAR

The food security situation in Afar Region requires close monitoring due to the poor performance of the *sugum* rains and delayed distribution of Productive Safety Net Programme resources.

The performance of the *sugum* rains was very poor with inadequate amount and erratic distribution particularly in the north eastern parts. The onset of the rains was delayed by an average of two weeks in most areas. Although the rains temporarily eased the chronic water problem in Amibara and Gewane woredas in Zone 3, severe shortage persists in Elidar, Kori, Bidu woredas in Zone 1 and Erebt woreda in Zone 2. The Government is providing water trucking interventions in Elidar, Kori, Berhale and Bidu starting from 3rd of April. Oxfam and APDA are assisting the intervention in Kori and Bidu woredas.

The impact of the *sugum* rains on pasture regeneration has been limited. The rains did not encourage pastoralists to return to their woredas who continue to migrate to areas along the Awash River and adjacent areas of Amhara with better water and pasture conditions. Grazing land in Ewa, Chifra and Amibara woredas are overgrazed due to high concentration of livestock.

The physical condition of livestock is deteriorating due to the shortage of pasture and water affecting milk production. WFP reports that signs of malnutrition have been observed in Amibara and Gewane woreda.

Most PSNP beneficiary woredas only received one month (January) allocations. Dispatches of approximately 13,290 MTs of PSNP food for the months of February and March 2008 have started from main hubs. Although the distribution of PSNP resources has stabilized prices of cereals, Terms of Trade continues to be unfavorable for



pastoralists. The purchasing power of pastoralists has declined considerably particularly in Aysaita market where 100 percent reduction is recorded in April compared to the same period last year.

GAMBELLA

The performance of the *belg* rains in most parts of Gambella Region was good with reports of even distribution. UNHCR closed Bonga and Dimma camps, following a repatriation of approximately 23,000 Sudanese refugees.

Two out of the four camps hosting refugees from southern Sudan have been closed in mid-May. Approximately 28,000 Sudanese refugees have returned to their homes since the repatriation exercise began two years ago. UNHCR is temporarily suspending the repatriation activity during the rainy season when roads become impassable. The remaining refugees from the emptied camps will be relocated to Fugnido (Gamella) and Sherkole (Beneshangul Gumuz) refugee camps.

Farmers in Gog woreda have started land preparation to plant long cycle crops including maize and sorghum. WFP reports that the condition of crops (maize, sorghum and sesame) sown at the beginning of the rainy season in Dimma woreda is promising. The pasture condition is reportedly good, resulting in increased milk production, which is serving the community as a coping mechanism.

Fishing and wild fruit collection are widely reported in Gog, Gambella Zuria, Itang, Lare and Abobo woredas. The price of fish has decreased with the increased supply as many people have resorted to fishing activities, following the soaring grain prices. Meanwhile, the price of livestock and some cereals particularly maize have increased.

There were reports of internal displacements and cattle raiding from six kebeles of Jikaw and Wontoha woredas caused by a conflict among Lou and Murle clans with the communities in the woredas.

TIGRAY

The poor performance of *belg* rains contributed to total production failure in Tigray Region. The rains were erratic and inadequate with limited coverage. Hailstorms were however, reported in Ganta Feshum, Ofla and Atsbi Womberta woredas, damaging irrigated crops.

The rains did not adequately replenish pasture forcing some farmers to feed their animals cactus in the affected woredas. Meanwhile, the supply of livestock and cereals is normal but prices of both items have increased.

HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

29 PEOPLE KILLED IN JIJIGA FLOODS, SOMALI REGION

Floods killed 29 people and affected the livelihoods of 500 households in Jijiga zone, Somali Region following heavy rainfall on 29 May. Approximately 350 households have been displaced as a result of the flood and require immediate assistance. A mission comprised of DPPA,

DPPB, Save the Children UK, WFP, Regional Health Bureau, UNICEF and OCHA visited ten affected kebeles in Jijiga town and its surroundings to conduct a joint rapid assessment of the humanitarian situation. The team reported that the flood has killed several livestock and damaged planted crops and seeds. In the seven kebeles assessed outside Jijiga town, the team estimated that approximately 200 cattle and 100 shoats were killed due to extreme weather conditions.

The Region prepared an emergency response plan seeking approximately US\$ 50,000 to address the urgent food and non-food requirements. The Emergency Response Plan has identified priority needs as follows: food, water treatment chemicals and health education activities. Provision of seeds and agricultural equipment, medical support, shelter, blankets, treated mosquito nets and utensils are also among the pressing requirements.



The DPPA provided emergency food and non-food assistance to the affected population. Among the food assistance 60 quintals of grain, 12 quintals of pulses, 22 quintals of CSB, 4 quintals of vegetable oil and 6 quintals of BP5 biscuits were provided in response. Assistance in terms of Non-Food Items (NFIs) includes 160 jerry cans, 80 cooking pots, 543 plastic plates, 480 cups, and 200 blankets. Mother and Child Development Organization (MCDO) also provided blankets and clothes for children and women. In addition, Regional Health Bureau provided 1,000 treated mosquito nets as part of their regular program. For more information contact: ocha-eth@un.org

HEALTH HAZARD UPDATE

With the onset of the rains cases of waterborne diseases, particularly Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), have increased. WHO reports that Oromiya, SNNP and Amhara regions are reporting AWD cases, bringing the national cumulative cases to 420 with six deaths and 1.4 percent Case Fatality Rate (CFR). Out of the national cumulative cases reported, 220 are in Oromiya, 101 in Amhara, 84 in Somali and 15 in SNNP regions. The hotspot woredas include Arsi Negelle, Nonno, Tole and Wadara in Oromiya, Ankesha in Amhara and Abeshenge in SNNPR.

Cases of meningitis continue to be reported nationally with 457 cumulative cases, 17 deaths and 3.7 percent CFR. Among the affected woredas, Liben and Wadara woredas in Guji zone of Oromiya Region continue to report additional cases. For more information contact: who-wro@et.afro.who.int



UPCOMING AND ONGOING MEETINGS

In Addis Ababa

June 5, 12, 19, 26	Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, UN OCHA conference room, 10:00 a.m. (Invitations Only) Oromiya Regional Emergency Coordination Meeting, Food Security and DPPA Commissioner's office, 2:30 p.m., (Open to all)
June 6, 13, 20, 27	UN Department of Safety and Security Meeting, DSS office, 09:30 a.m. (Open to all)
June 11	Ethiopian Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) Meeting, UNDP conference room, 10:00 a.m., (Invitations Only)
June 12	Multi-Agency Nutrition Task Force Meeting (MANTF), DPPA conference room, 02:00 p.m., (Open to all)

In the Regions – Somali& Oromiya

June 10, 17, 24	WASH & Livestock and Agriculture Meeting, Kebridehar, UN Conference room, 09:00a.m, Kebridehar (Open to all) Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, Gode, WFP Conference room, 09:00 a.m., (Open to all)
June 11, 18, 25	Food Distribution & Monitoring Committee Meeting, UN Compound, 09:00a.m, Kebridehar (Open to all) Health & Nutrition Meeting, Hospital, 03:00p.m, Kebridehar (Open to all) Area Security meeting, Gode, WFP Conference Room, 03:00 pm (Open to all) Area Security Meeting, UN Compound, 04:00 p.m., Jijiga (Open to all) Area Security Meeting, UN Compound, 05:00p.m, Kebridehar (Open to all)
June 5, 12, 19, 26	Humanitarian Co-ordination Forum Meeting, UN Conference room, 09:00 a.m, Kebridehar (Open to all) Humanitarian Coordination Meeting, Shashemene, W.Arsi zone, 09:00 a.m., (Open to all)
June 7, 14, 21, 28	Drought Response Coordination Meeting, Degehabur, Degehabur Administration Office, 09:30 a.m., (Open to all) Agricultural Task Force Meeting, Gode, WFP conference room, 09:00 a.m., (Open to all)