



## ASSISTANCE REQUEST FOR THE DISPLACED IN BORENA ZONE

The Oromiya DPPC requested immediate food and non-food assistance from the federal DPPA for up to 1,340 IDPs from Arero and Yabelo woredas in Borena zone that have been displaced by the recent unrest. Last week, clashes between the Borena and Guji clans killed more than 100 people and displaced several thousand, according to reports from the area. The Oromiya DPPC recently reported that more than 20,000 people from Arero woreda are displaced. The IDPs are now settled in Shakiso woreda in the region. Humanitarian partners, including a Government mobile health team, restricted their activities in the zone. Nevertheless, WFP reports food transport has not been disrupted. Reports indicate that the situation has calmed following discussions among traditional *Gadda* leadership and Government authorities. DPPA has sent a team to investigate the situation and determine the needs of the population. For more information contact: [ocha-eth@un.org](mailto:ocha-eth@un.org)

## DETERIORATING FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN EAST HARARGHE AND ARSI ZONES, OROMIYA REGION

The food security situation in several woredas of **East Hararghe zone** of Oromiya Region is reportedly declining. The nutritional screening undertaken by Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) teams using Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in May 2006 detected several cases of severe acute malnutrition. Aggravating factors have made the situation in Fedis, Babile, Kombolcha, and Malka Balo serious. WFP field reports also indicate a deterioration of food security in Metta, Deder, and Kersa woredas of the zone. Contributing factors include the late start of safety net transfers to beneficiaries, combined with the high price of food commodities and scarce supply in the markets. Underestimation of emergency beneficiaries has exacerbated the situation. In Fedis woreda, the number of relief beneficiaries has been increased by 16,000, following the recommendation of the joint Government/UN/NGO assessment in May 2006. Various measures are underway to address the situation in other woredas. At the end of June, WFP will dispatch targeted supplementary feeding rations for up to 32,500 malnourished children and pregnant and nursing women in the zone.

A joint DPPA and regional DPPB disaster area assessment confirmed a worsening food security situation in some areas of Tiyo, Robe, Belbela, Munessa, Tena and Lode Hitossa woredas of **Arsi zone** in Oromiya Region. The situation in Tiyo is very critical and requires immediate intervention. Results of the nutritional screening by EOS teams are expected in the near future. The timely arrival of these results will facilitate the immediate dispatch of targeted supplementary food to the distribution centers. For more information contact: [wfp.addisababa@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.addisababa@wfp.org)

## CARE SITUATION UPDATE

In its Monthly (May) update, CARE reports a normal food security situation in its nine operating woredas in Oromiya and Afar regions. In contrast, food insecurity threats such as low food intake and stress signs in the extreme lowlands of Dire Dawa, East Hararghe, West Hararghe and parts of Borena (Moyale and Dire woredas) zones prevail. CARE's Community-based Therapeutic Care programmes also reported new admissions of severely malnourished children from Grawa (224) and Dire Dawa (207). The report recommends a standard nutrition survey be conducted in both areas, swiftly followed by the launch of appropriate interventions. For more information contact: [care.eth@ethionet.et](mailto:care.eth@ethionet.et)

## FIRST RESULTS OF NUTRITIONAL SURVEYS IN REFUGEE CAMPS SHOW IMPROVEMENTS

The first results of the joint annual nutrition surveys conducted by WFP, UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) in seven refugee camps in the country are now being released. In Kebribeyah camp, which hosts Somalia refugees, there has been a net improvement in nutritional status compared to 2005. Global Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition have decreased from 16.2 percent to 10.5 percent and from 1.5 percent to 0.5 percent respectively. The improvement in nutritional status is partly attributed to the increase in cereal rations, implemented as a result of improved resource situation in September 2005, and a revalidation exercise undertaken by UNHCR at the end of last year. The exercise included all children born since the last revalidation in the calculation for each family's ration. In Shimelba camp, which hosts Eritrean refugees, the GAM has been reduced from 16.4 percent to 13.7 percent but the SAM remains at 1.5 percent. The nutritional status of the refugees in both camps is still not satisfactory. Actions are currently being planned to improve the situation. Such plans include an improved food basket, if adequate funds can be found. New resources are sought for the refugee operation in order to meet the current requirements in 2006 and to implement an improved food basket. For more information contact: [wfp.addisababa@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.addisababa@wfp.org) & [HQdist@unhcr.ch](mailto:HQdist@unhcr.ch)

## ARMYWORM INFESTATION SPREADING

Infestations of armyworm, previously limited to a few woredas in the eastern, southern and southeastern parts of the country, have now expanded into the north (eastern Amhara Region) and the west (Wellega zones). Agricultural officials in North Wello zone of Amhara Region are concerned about a possible second generation infestation in early July. This is the time when the response capacity of the region is low due to lack of resources. Contact: [wfp.addisababa@wfp.org](mailto:wfp.addisababa@wfp.org)