Government and partners outline 2018 national integrated cash-food response plan

Government and partners outlined a plan that integrates cash and food response by all operators for 7.88 million relief beneficiaries and 7.97 Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) clients across the country. The integration enables humanitarian actors to flexibly allocate food and cash in receiving areas. Endorsed on 02 April 2018, the plan can also be used as an appeal document for donors as it clearly outlines funding requirements, available resources and shortfalls across all the 7 rounds in 2018.

The National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), World Food Program (WFP) and Joint Emergency Operation Program (JEOP) will continue to support 7.88 million people identified in the 2018 Humanitarian Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP) with relief food and cash in their respective woredas. However, the national integrated cash-food plan has already identified critical shortfalls of relief food, cash or both. Government’s initial allocation of US$182 million enables NDRMC to provide food up to round 4 but faces food shortfalls from round 5. The commission faces cash shortfall from round 2. WFP faces cash and relief food shortfalls from round 2 and. JEOP has full stock of relief food for all rounds but faces a 100 per cent cash shortfall. Partners are encouraged to use the national integrated cash-food response plan to efficiently use available resources.
HIGHLIGHTS

- An inter-agency team who visited Moyale from 23-26 March 2018 to assess the humanitarian situation suggested preposition humanitarian supplies.

While PSNP Core (Jan-June) has no shortfall for the transfer period, the PSNP public works clients will receive transitory support for three rounds with HDRP beneficiaries. Some US$190.4 is urgently required to fill the cash gap in recipient woredas for 7 rounds while WFP and NDRMC need $178 million to fill relief food shortfalls. JEOP will allocate and transfer food to cash woredas instead of cash since they have enough food in their pipeline.

Inter-Agency Mission assess humanitarian situation in Moyale

A multi-agency mission comprised of OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and UNDSS visited Moyale town between 23-26 March 2018 to assess the humanitarian situation including recent displacement from Moyale town. According to local authorities, the Moyale incident that happened on 10 March 2018 caused displacement of some 48,000 people from ten kebeles including Moyale town to other areas within Borena zone and others across the border to Kenya. However, at the time of the mission, authorities estimated that over half of the displaced people had already returned. Some estimated 9,000 people still remained displaced to Kenya at the time of the mission according to reports from partners in Kenya.

Figure 3 Map of Moyale woreda. Source: OCHA Ethiopia
HIGHLIGHTS

Predicted underperformance of the *gu* rains in the Somali region will negatively affect the recovery of pastures and improvement of livestock body conditions.

There were no reports of fresh displacement during the time the mission in Moyale and the security situation was calm. Some basic services such as education and health were disrupted by the incident as some facilities were either completely or partially closed down as staff running them and people using them were displaced. Efforts were underway to restore disrupted basic services in the affected areas including health, education and nutrition, but this could take some time especially in the rural *kebeles*. Humanitarian partners are advised to avoid movement for some time to Argene, Dambi, Medo Mudhi Ambo and Tuka kebles due to safety and security concerns.

The team also observed limited presence of protection actors in the area. However, there is an agreement between the Woreda Women and Children Affairs (WoWCA) office, health and justice as well as the police for the Gender Based Violence (GBV) referrals and Child Protection (CP) concerns. Building capacity of WoWCA to better coordinate with the relevant bureaus in the woreda is recommended to strengthen GBV and CP referrals for response for both host and IDP communities.

The current seasonal rain in the area has improved water and pasture availability. However, the use of untreated surface water may put communities in these areas at risk of water borne diseases especially Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD). The inter-agency team recommend that partners preposition humanitarian supplies, as preparedness measures, especially WaSH and nutrition supplies in Moyale.

Meteorological impact of the 2018 March-May outlook on the current rainy seasons

Following the recent rains, pasture regeneration is expected in some parts of the *belg* growing areas, allowing the recovery of livestock body condition. The *belg* growing areas are highlighted in red in Figure 4; the green shaded areas have received a normal to above normal amount of rainfall. However, in most places (the areas highlighted in yellow), rains have been inadequate. In most of these areas, expectations are also that rainfall will not improve this season. Coupled with the previous below-average rainy seasons, pastures are expected to exhaust around mid-2018. Therefore, provision of feed for core breeding livestock, animal health services and destocking of unproductive livestock is required.

According to the March-May meteorological forecast, the *gu* rains in the Somali region are expected to underperform, which will negatively affect the recovery of pasture and improvement of livestock body conditions. As a result, the current ‘lean season’ in south eastern parts of the country is expected to extend to May even though there are signs that the current La Niña is weakening.

During the March-May period, replenishment of ground water sources is expected to bring some respite to communities in Afar region during the *sugum* rains. However, the *gu* rains are expected to be poor. This will likely lead to limited pasture and livestock recovery in areas that have been depending on water trucking. Given the spring rain forecast, areas along the south eastern border (eastern part of Fafan, north eastern part of Jarar, Doolo, southern Korahay and Shabeelle) and parts of Nogob are expected to require continued emergency water trucking interventions.

Figure 4 Rainfall between 10-20 March compared to the *belg* growing areas highlighted in red
HIGHLIGHTS

- FAO and NDRMC have signed an agreement to strengthen Government’s capacity with Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

The massive livestock losses of the affected communities over the past two and a half years in the south eastern part of the country imply that livelihoods will still need many years to recover. The majority of pressing humanitarian needs will remain throughout 2018 with little opportunity for recovery.

**FAO to help Government take ownership of IPC classification**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Global Support Unit and other partners is recommending the formulation of an IPC technical sub-working group. The National Disaster Risk Management Commission highlighted the need to review the gaps in terms of existing food security related information systems and in particular early warning systems as a key priority area of engagement. For this, FAO has signed an agreement with NDRMC for both financial and technical support to conduct capacity needs assessment on the existing early warning and food security analysis systems.

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