

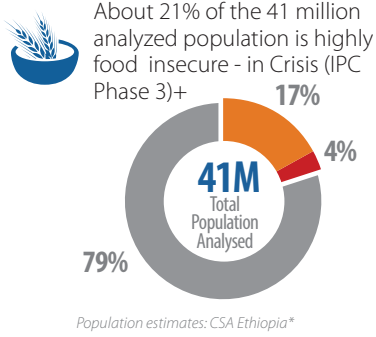
# ETHIOPIA: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot | July 2020 - June 2021

## (Belg, pastoral and agro-pastoral producing rural areas)

### Key Figures



More than 8.5 million people in the seven regions of belg, pastoral and agro-pastoral producing rural areas of Ethiopia are highly food insecure in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse through September 2020



### Overview

Food security analysis for rural population dependent on *Belg* pastoral and agro pastoral areas conducted in seven regions of Ethiopia indicates that, despite ongoing Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA), an estimated 8.5 million people (21% of the 41 million people analysed) are highly food insecure in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse between July and September 2020. Of these, about 7.1 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and about 1.4 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency).

Between October and December 2020, Ethiopia's food security situation is likely to improve slightly due to the seasonal (*Meher*) harvests. However, below average Belg season production due to desert locust infestation, poor rainfall performance in localized areas, conflict and climate-induced displacement, high food prices fuelled by the COVID-19 pandemic will likely affect the food security situation resulting in about 6.7 million people expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse in the presence of planned and funded humanitarian response.

Between January and June 2021, households relying on pastoral livelihoods typically depend on markets for food during this period. With food inflation around 24 percent in July 2020, prices are expected to remain higher than previous years during the lean season affecting market access. While safety nets are expected this period, the analysis could not include HFA because it is yet to be planned. About 11.1 million people are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse.

### Key Drivers



#### Economic decline and inflation

Significant macroeconomic challenges still prevail in the country, resulting in high inflation rates which have been exacerbated by COVID-19 prevention measures.



#### Population Displacement

The country recorded 1.8 million internally-displaced people (IDPs) with a majority (1.2 million people) due to conflict, as well as by climate-induced factors such as drought and flooding.



#### Desert Locust

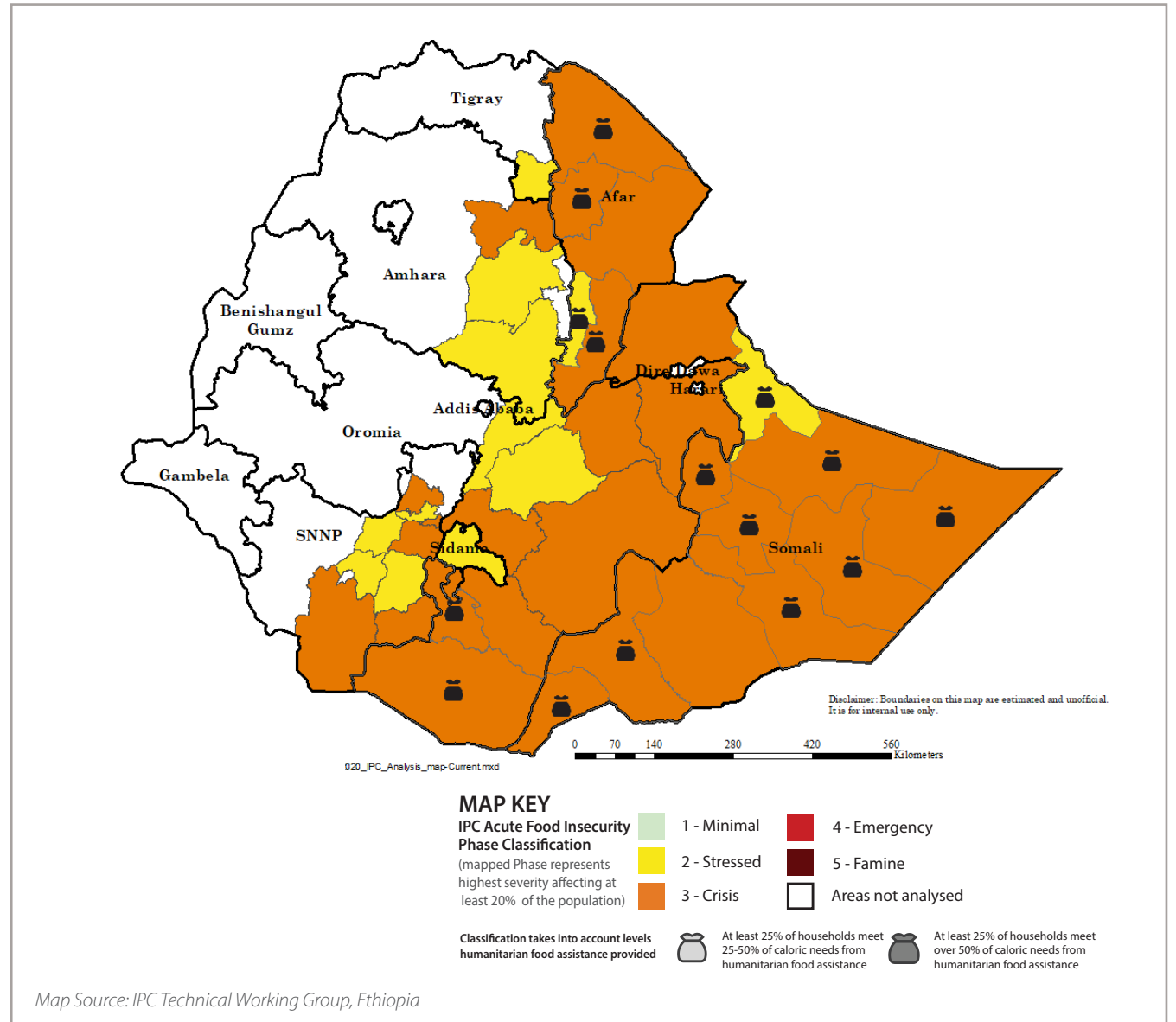
Worst invasion in the last 25 years affecting 76 woredas (zones) in both *Belg* and *Meher* seasons. Ethiopia is now the epicenter of the East and Central Africa region. New swarms have been detected in provenance from Yemen.



#### COVID-19 prevention measures.

Lockdown and other measures put in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19 had a negative impact on food availability and access, more precisely on food prices, income and food expenditure.

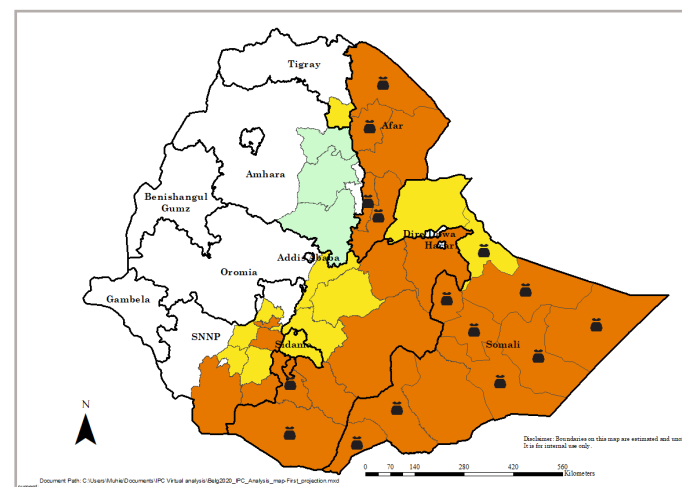
### Current (Belg) Acute Food Insecurity | July - September 2020



### Projection: Acute Food Insecurity | Oct - Dec 2020



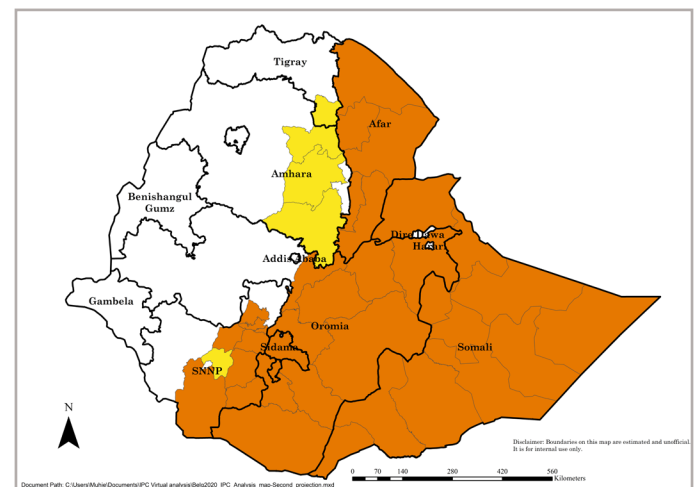
More than 6.7 million people are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse from October to December 2020



### Projection: Acute Food Insecurity | Jan - June 2021



More than 11 million people are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse from January to June 2021



### ETHIOPIA: Regional IPC Classification | July - September 2020

Out of the 41 million people analysed in seven regions of Ethiopia, about 44 percent of the highly food insecure people, classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, are in Oromia region (3.8 million), followed by Somali (1.4 million) and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region or SNNPR (1.4 million). Overall, the current food security situation in the Oromia region is driven by prolonged dry spells at the beginning of the Belg rainfall season, flooding in Borena, West Guji and Guji, displacement and the impact of COVID-19 related restrictions. In SNNPR region, high levels food insecurity are driven by flood and landslides from excessive rainfall during the Belg 2020 and desert locust infestation which significantly affected maize production. In Somali region, high levels of food insecurity were partly driven by the current political and resource-based conflicts, high food prices and the impact of COVID-19 and related restrictions among others. In Afar, the food security situation remains worrisome. In July-September 2020, an estimated 376,650 people are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse due to displacement, poor rains and the impact of COVID-19 and related restrictions.

