



Ethiopia Food Security Cluster Update

Global Partners Meeting

29 November 2021



Drivers of Food Insecurity



Conflict in northern Ethiopia (Tigray, Amhara, Afar), Benishangul Gumuz and Western Oromia regions

Disruption of livelihood sources (income and food sources)



Drought in southern and south-eastern parts of the country: Borena zone in Oromia and Dawa zone in Somali region



Flooding in low-lying areas including in Afar, Gambella, Somali, SNNP



Pest and Diseases

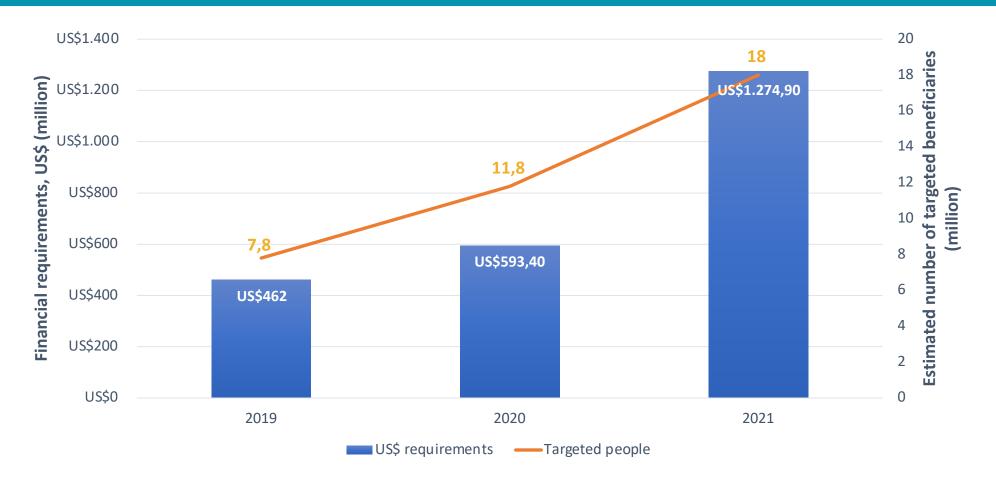


Economic situation and COVID-19

Update by Food Cluster



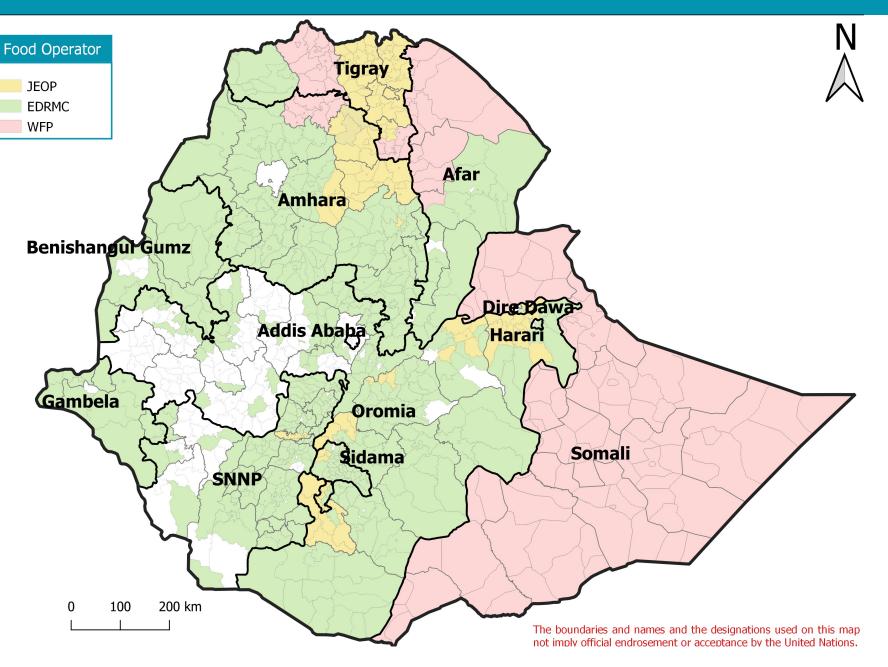
Food Cluster: Estimated food requirements 2019 - 2021



- Drastic increase in food needs mainly due to livelihood disruptions and population displacements in conflict affected communities.
- Drought in southern parts of the country Somali and Oromia region



Food Cluster: Operational Response



Partners

JEOP: Joint Emergency Operation

EDRMC: Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission.

WFP: World Food Programme

Targeted population groups

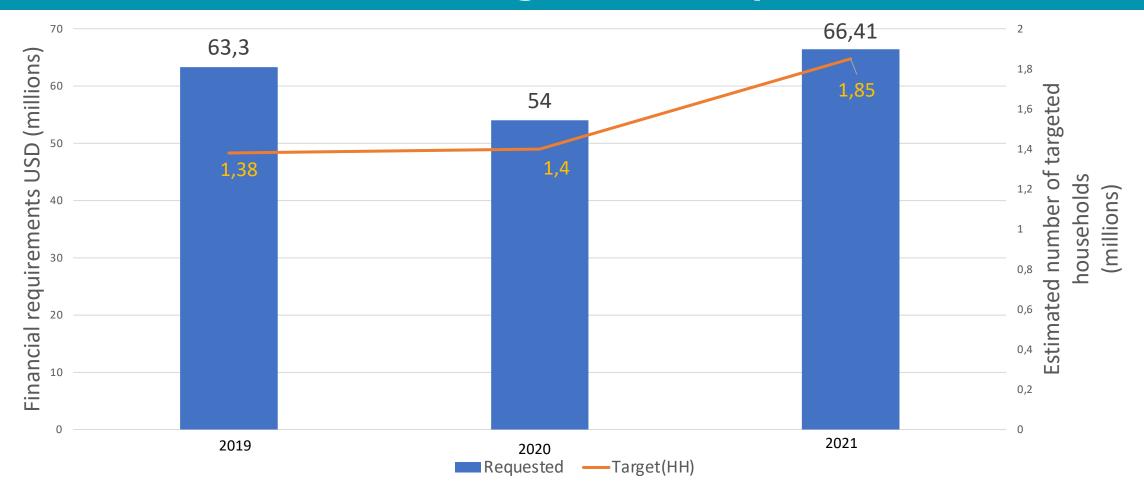
- Conflict affected households including Internally displaced people, returnees
- Drought affected people
- Households in flood prone areas



Update by Agriculture Cluster



Agriculture Cluster: Estimated Agriculture requirements 2019 - 2021



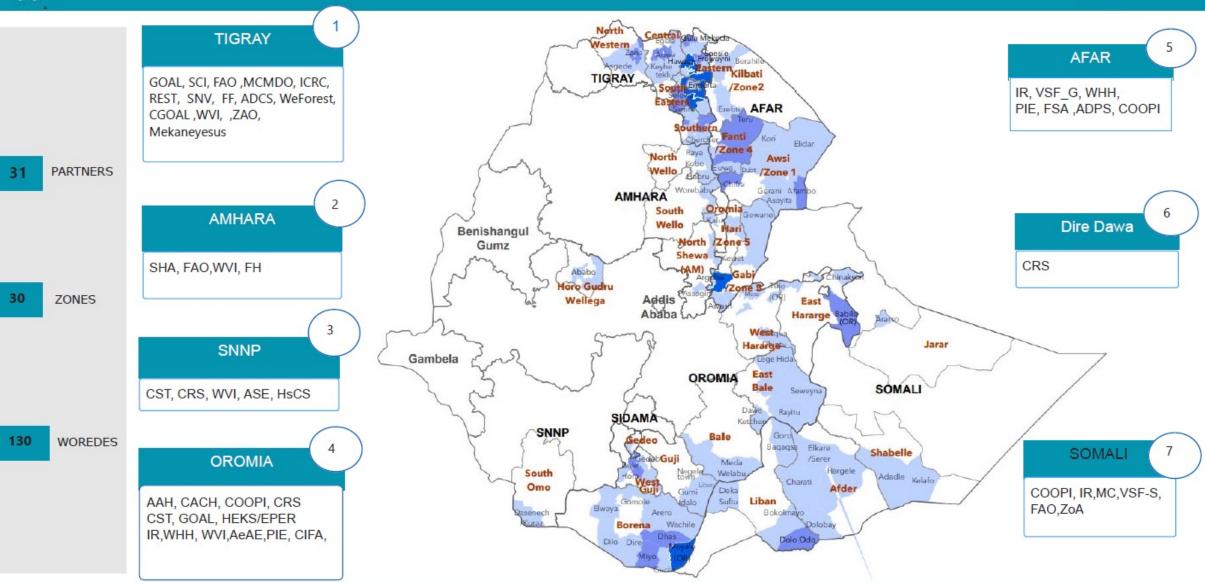
• Increase in Agricultural needs mainly due to conflict, desert locust, population displacement and livelihood disruption – Tigray, Afar and Amhara region



Drought in southern parts of the country - Somali and Oromia region

Ethiopia: Partner Operational Presence Map

as of October 2021



http://fscluster.org

Data source: Cluster 5W, as of October 2021.

Challenges



Access and **Insecurity**

Access to farmlands and inputs by farmers still remains a challenge due to insecurity



Logistical challenges

- Difficulties in movement of seed, tools, livestock vaccines and drugs in some of the regions
- Livestock diseases PPR, LSD, FMD and rabies which affects humans as well yet there are insufficient drugs and vaccines to control the outbreak.



Resource shortfalls, **pipeline** breaks are expected.

Agriculture interventions are season sensitive yet most supplies (seeds and inputs reach the small holder farmers late) affecting productivity



Data and information sharing challenges due to disrupted communication channels

- Lack of credible baseline data (IPC) in prioritizing the different levels of needs
- Response tracking challenges
- Information and data dissemination



Limited funding/ resources

Continuous funding/resource shortfalls amidst increasing needs in the cluster



Disruption of partner and government capacity

- Most agricultural infrastructure were destroyed (Irrigation, vet clinics, dip tanks)
- Disruption of extension services to small holder farmers



Several Seasonality (meher, kremt, Hagay, surgum)

Short and long seasons in different areas makes it difficult for programming and planning





