

Drivers of food insecurity in Ethiopia

Conflict contributed to disruption of livelihoods:

- There are more than 2.9 million internally displaced people in the
- 1.9 million people have returned to places of

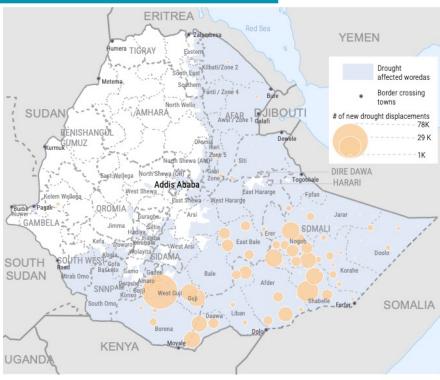
Floods in low-lying areas: Afar, Gambela, SNNP etc

Four consecutive failed rainy seasons:

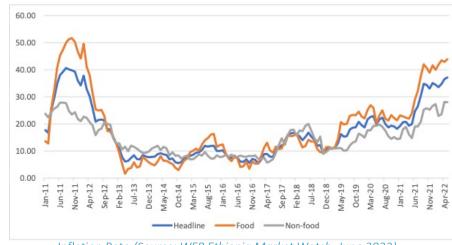
- Drought-affected pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in southern and
- 9.9 million people are in need of emergency food assistance due to drought
- 4.5 million livestock are estimated to have died

Increase in food and nonfood prices due to inflation, COVID-19

Inflation accelerated to a 10-year high in May 2022

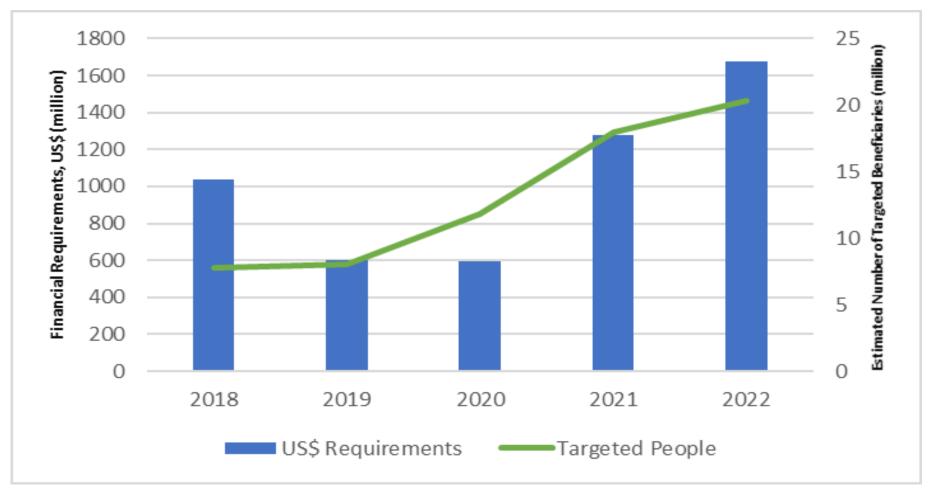


Drought affected woredas (Source: Drought Response Plan 2022)



Inflation Rate (Source: WFP Ethiopia Market Watch, June 2022)

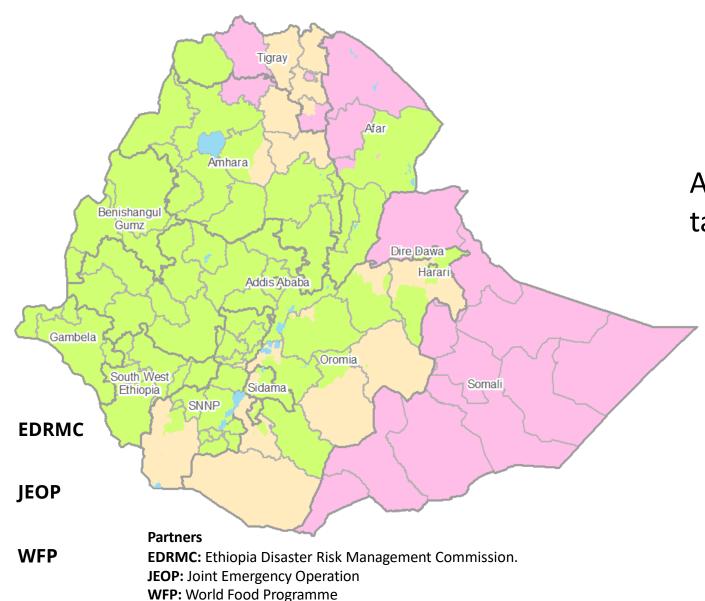
Estimated Financial Requirements & Targeted People: 2019 - 2022



- Increase in food needs in the country:
 - conflict in the north and western Ethiopia;
 - drought in southern, eastern and northeastern parts of the country
- Response is through distribution of in-kind food (cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) or cash transfers



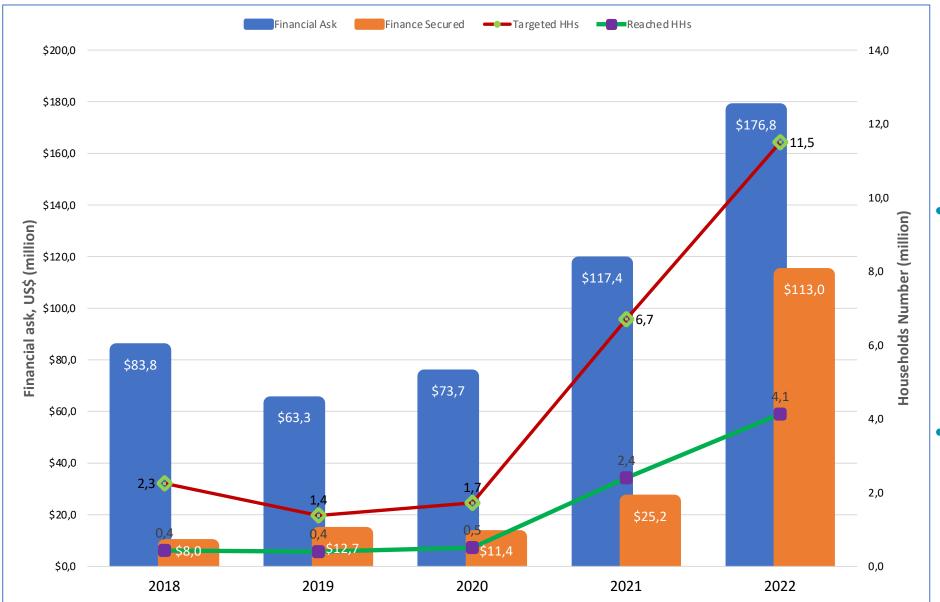
Operational Areas: Food cluster, as of October 2022



As of mid-October, partners are targeting 20.4 million people



Agriculture Cluster Needs (2019-2022)

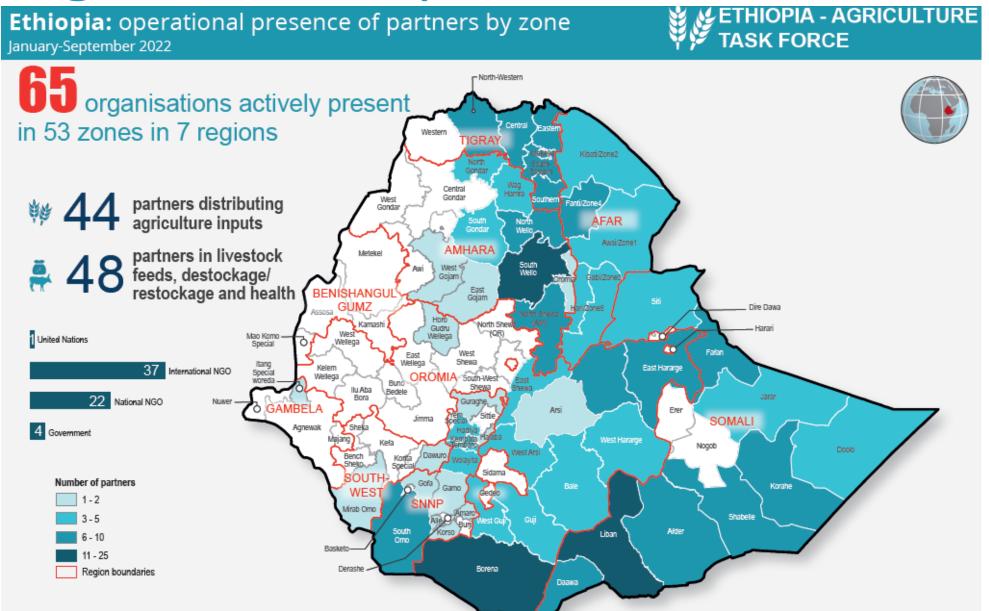


The agricultural cluster is grossly under funded since 2018

- Increase in Agricultural needs mainly due to conflict, desert locust, population displacement and livelihood disruption Tigray, Afar and Amhara region.
- Drought in southern and eastern parts of the country – mainly Somali and Oromia region



Agriculture Operational Areas





Challenges



Access and Insecurity



Logistical challenges



Limited funding/ resources

Continuous funding/ resource shortfalls amidst increasing needs in the cluster



Inflation

Increase in operational costs





Key Issues, priorities



- Enhance the food response
- Support early warning systems
- Enhance local food production/ food systems
- Promote inter sectoral collaboration (ISC)



Legend Amhará International Boundary Regional Boundary Metekel Rainfall Regime Belg + Meher Growing Areas Gumuz Shinile Meher Growing Areas Pastoral and Agropastoral Areas Done Dawn Hara-Hundene Jijiga Addication E. Harerge Degehabur Oromia. Warder Som ali Bale Korahe Afder Liben Boundaries are estimated and unofficial

Resilience building

- Diversification of livelihood sources for vulnerable communities
- Water management, irrigation, land restoration
- Provision of trainings and timely inputs
- Continued development of national capacities to manage disaster risk.
- Water for people and for production
- Livestock feed and animal health services
- Support markets for both livestock and other food items (value addition, aggregation)
- Access to improved agricultural inputs
- Expand mechanization