



IGAD Bi-annual Meeting on Food Security and Nutrition

Ethiopia

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Current food and nutrition security situation

- Food security and nutrition security trends for Ethiopia is very concerning due to desert locusts, flooding and COVID-19 which pose threats to millions of people.
- The recently analyzed IPC report in **November 2020** showed **8.4 million** people are thus expected to be acutely food insecure – IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4 between Oct and December 2020 factoring in Desert Locust, flooding and COVID 19.

Key drivers



Desert Locust

- By Oct 2020, 205 woredas, both Belg and Meher 2020 crops affected
- ET epicenter within IGAD, new arrivals ongoing.
- MOA, DLCOEA and FAO control but scale of infestation is very high.



Economic decline and inflation

- Significant national macroeconomic challenges - High inflation rates above 20% exacerbated by COVID-19 prevention measures.



Natural Hazard related IDPs

- 400k Drought, 154k floods (floods and flash floods)
- 1.4 M IDP returnees

Key drivers



Conflict related IDPs

- 1.23m conflict

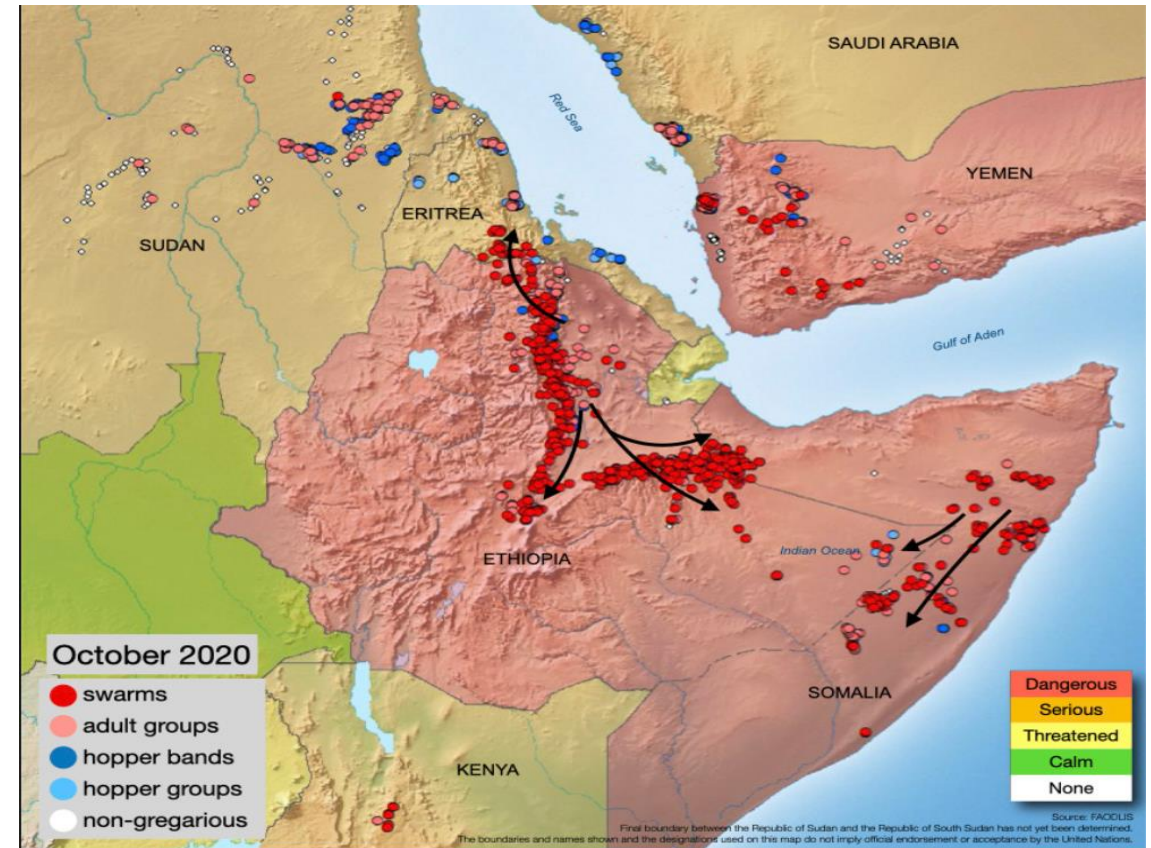


COVID-19 prevention measures

- Despite a gradual easing down of lockdown and other measures put in place to prevent COVID-19 spread – the negative impact on household incomes and food expenditure continues.
- Global economic slowdown affecting incomes from exports.
- Second wave in Europe and USA

Scenarios of likely desert locust impact

- Numerous swarms formed in northeast Ethiopia during October 2020 due to good summer rains.
- Epicentre of locust populations is now shifting to the **Somali region in eastern Ethiopia**.
- New generation of breeding has commenced in this vast area as mature swarms in northeast Somalia moved southwards to central areas of the country and adjacent areas of the **Ogaden in the Somali region** of eastern Ethiopia.
- Egg-laying and hatching are in progress, and hoppers are forming bands. More hatching and band formation will continue during the remainder of Nov 2020.
- New swarms will be arriving from northeast Ethiopia. As a result, a new generation of immature swarms will form in early December 2020 that are expected to move south and threaten southeast Ethiopia.



Scenarios of likely COVID-19 impact

- As of 31 October 2020 a total of **1,481,369** laboratory test were conducted.
- Out of the total tested **96,169** cases were confirmed (42,181 active cases, 52,517 recovered and 1,469 deaths).
- Emergency declaration was lifted up during September 2020 people started moving for labour work and other activities which is expected to minimize the impact of COVID 19 on individual income.
- However, the negative impact on household incomes and food expenditure continues.

Scenarios of likely floods impact

- The above-average rainfall from June to August 2020 promoted land preparation and planting activities in Meher season benefiting areas in Ethiopia.
- However, the abundant rains have also caused localized flooding, mudslides, flashfloods, and river overflows over the past months (June-September 2020)
- Causing casualties, population displacement, infrastructure damage, and crop damage in parts of Ethiopia.
- NDRMC flood data base shows up to the end September 2020 **1,095,358** people were affected by River and Flash floods during 2020 kiremt season, of which **313,179** people (**28.6** per cent of the total at risk population) across the country were displaced.
- The recent rain in Somali region of Ethiopia affected some people and the risk will be likely to be continue through November 2020.

Cumulative likely impact of all shocks

- The cumulative impacts of shocks on food security and nutrition is under estimation and the final result will be released in December 2020.
- However, in Jan-June 2021 the IPC projected about 12.9 M are likely to be in IPC Phase 3 or higher.

Response

- Food and nutrition assistance is on going by both government and partners.
- Under NDRMC Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) was established to coordinate multi-hazard responses including COVID 19 pandemic.
- Meher season assessment and IPC Analysis was conducted for the estimation of the emergency needs for 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

Food security and nutrition analyses

CHALLENGES

IPC-led and/or other food security and nutrition analyses applied

- Difficulty of collecting food security indicators data face to face
- Limited capacity and participation at National and Regional level for IPC data analysis in the country.
- Difficulty of using district as a unit of analysis for IPC which is the best for decision making but too many to be feasible

LESSONS LEARNT

IPC-led and/or other food security and nutrition analyses applied

- Coordination between government, UN and NGO partners is crucial to be able to deliver the IPC work for decision making in difficult situations.
- Despite the measures to contain the spread of COVID 19, good data collection and joint analysis is possible if partners work together.

BEST PRACTICES

IPC-led and or other food security and nutrition analyses applied

- Telephone based food security household data collection and joint analysis.
- Innovating into virtual based IPC data analysis

Thank you!