IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

ETHIOPIA

8.6 MILLION PEOPLE FACE HIGH LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY DUE TO COVID 19, DISPLACEMENT AND HIGH FOOD PRICES

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS
October 2020 – September 2021
Issued December 2020

CURRENT OCT - DEC 2020 (BELG+MEHER)		PROJECTED JAN - JUNE 2021 (BELG+MEHER)		PROJECTED JULY - SEPT 2021 (MEHER ONLY)	
8.6 M 16% of the analyzed population (around 53 M)	Phase 5: 0 People in Catastrophe	**12.9 M** 24% of the analyzed population (around 54 M)	Phase 5: 0 People in Catastrophe	**4 M** 23% of the analyzed population (around 18 M - for Meher only)	Phase 5: 0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4: 1,418,043 People in Emergency		Phase 4: 2,592,136 People in Emergency		Phase 4: 852,721 People in Emergency
People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)	Phase 3: 7,191,494 People in Crisis	People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)	Phase 3: 10,279,333 People in Crisis	People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)	Phase 3: 3,142,436 People in Crisis
	Phase 2: 15,772,169 People in Stressed		Phase 2: 17,353,112 People in Stressed		Phase 2: 6,499,271 People in Stressed
IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 1: 28,605,694 People in food security	IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 1: 23,752,632 People in food security	IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 1: 7,113,384 People in food security

The 2020 IPC Belg and Meher analysis has analysed a larger rural population of 53 million people compared to 41 million in the 2020 Belg analysis. The increase in population is due to additional areas from Meher dependent areas added to the previously analysed population.

In the analysis period of October to December 2020, about 8.6 million people are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). The Meher analysis covers 17 administrative zones which were further subdivided into three to six fairly homogeneous woredas based on geographic proximity, livelihoods and coping, meteorological drought analysis and rainfall patterns; and which have been food insecure at least three years prior. The analysis covers a total analysed rural population of 53 million located in Meher and Belg cropping, pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods in seven regions of Ethiopia. The Belg analysis was an update of the previous analysis conducted in August 2020. The result indicates that despite ongoing Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA), an estimated 8.6 million people (16% of analysed population) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of these, about 7.2 million people are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and about 1.4 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

The January to July 2021 (first projection) period represents the seasonal post-harvest period for Meher and the lean season for Belg. Moreover, the March – May 2021 rains (Belg,Gu/Genna, Diraac/Sugum) are likely to be below average with a prolonged dry season, and shortage of pasture and water, resulting in poor body conditions for livestock, high cereal market prices and resultant negative Terms of Trade (TOT) for livestock-dependent communities. Desert locusts (DL) destroyed crops and pasture in both Belg and Meher-dependent areas of the Amhara, Tigray, Afar, Somali and Oromia regions, reducing food availability and impacting the food security and livelihoods of the population. Traditionally, Belg areas experience the peak of food price hikes during the lean season that falls within this period and are exposed to multiple shocks. In addition, earlier migration of livestock keepers in search of water and pasture is likely in northern pastoral areas. This will most likely result in reduced animal based food products such milk, as well as reduced household income to buy food. Overall, Terms of Trade (TOT) will likely continue to disfavor livestock keepers. In this period the key drivers of food insecurity are expected to be conflict and climate-induced displacement, floods, high food prices fueled by the COVID-19 pandemic, DL impacts on crops and livestock feed, a long dry season and poor performance of the February to May rains. Safety nets (PSNP) and Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA) are expected during this period. Overall, an estimated 12.9 million people are expected to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in the presence of currently planned and funded humanitarian response interventions from January to June 2021. In the second projection period (between July and September 2021), only 18 million people in Meher-dependent areas were analysed, while Belg-dependent areas were not included considering the expected analysis for these areas during July/August 2021. During this period, the analysed 18 million people located in Meher-dependent areas in the regions of Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and Oromia will most likely experience their seasonal lean period when the majority of households typically run short of food stocks and depend on markets. Food inflation is projected to remain above 20% during this period and essential food commodity prices are expected to remain higher than previous years, affecting market access to the vulnerable population. Given the limited confirmed Humanitarian Food Assistance, about 4 million people are expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above in the Meher areas.

Key Drivers

Economic decline

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

COVID-19 measures

Lockdowns and other measures put in place to prevent COVID-19 spread had a negative impact on food availability and access, mainly food prices, income and food expenditure, as well as a decline in remittances and employment opportunities.

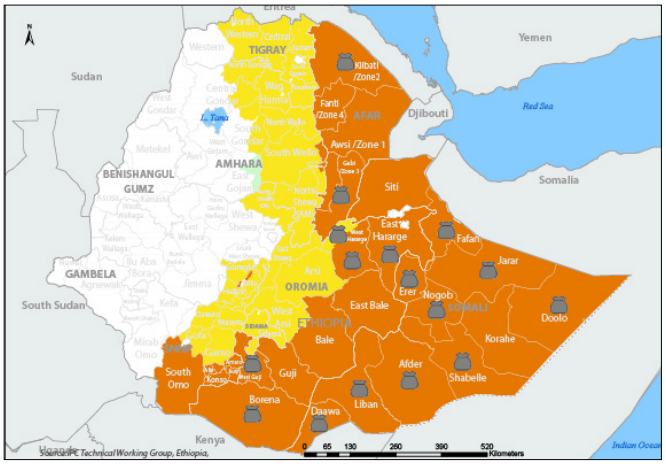
Desert locusts

continue to pose a serious risk of damage to both pasture and crops. By October 2020, 205 woredas saw both Belg and Meher 2020 crops affected.

Displacement

Around 1.2 million people have been displaced due to conflict. More displacement is expected during the analysis period due to the recent conflict in Tigray. Severe flash floods have caused significant population displacement (154,000 people) and damage to property, infrastructure, farmland, and crops.

Current Situation October - December 2020



MAP KEY

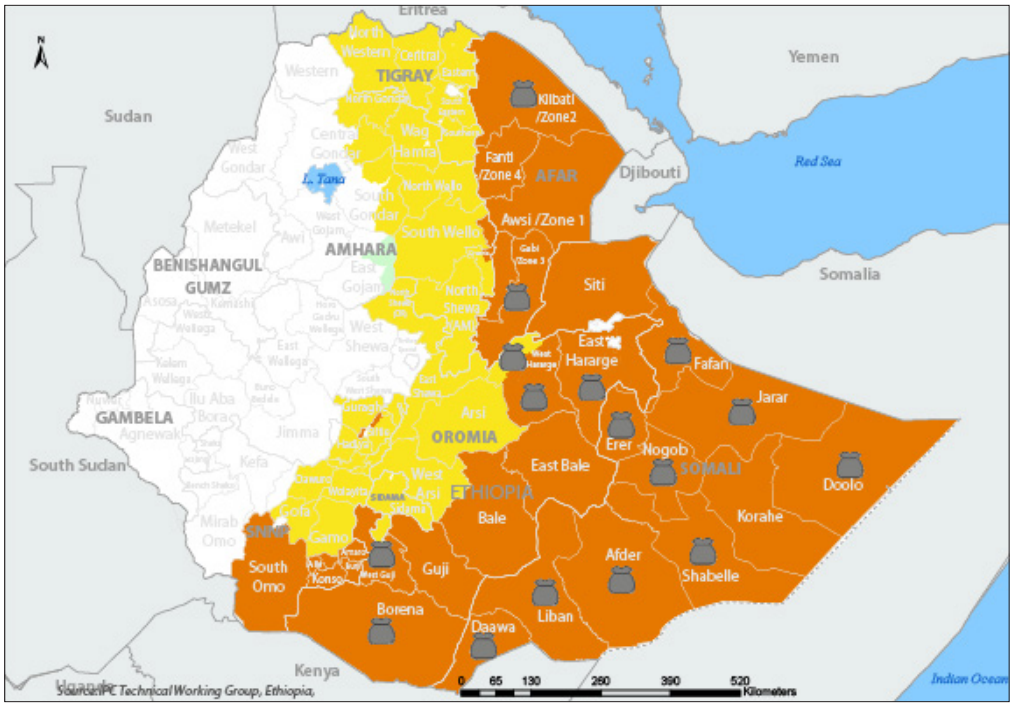
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

Classification takes into account levels humanitarian food assistance provided

- At least 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance
- At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT PERIOD (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

At least 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Regions	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Afar	1,547,326	284,763	18	508,793	33	565,628	37	188,142	12	0	0	753,769	49
Amhara	9,503,630	6,399,156	67	1,936,255	20	1,160,690	12	7,529	0	0	0	1,168,219	12
Oromiya	18,547,802	8,505,249	46	6,611,609	36	2,826,139	15	604,805	3	0	0	3,430,944	18
SNNPR	11,118,176	6,581,932	59	3,143,081	28	1,146,207	10	246,956	2	0	0	1,393,163	12
Sidama	3,541,556	2,833,245	80	531,233	15	177,078	5	0	0	0	0	177,078	5
Somali	5,308,369	2,045,128	39	2,006,448	38	968,807	18	287,986	5	0	0	1,256,793	23
Tigray	3,420,541	1,956,221	57	1,034,750	30	346,946	10	82,624	2	0	0	429,570	12
Total	**52,987,400**	**28,605,694**	**54**	**15,772,169**	**30**	**7,191,494**	**14**	**1,418,043**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**8,609,537**	**16**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT PERIOD (OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020)

Food security analysis for rural populations located in Meher, Belg, pastoral and agro pastoral-dependent areas, conducted in seven regions of Ethiopia, indicates that, despite ongoing Humanitarian Food Assistance, an estimated 8.6 million people (17% of the 53 million people analysed) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between October - December 2020, requiring urgent action to save lives, reduce food gaps, restore livelihoods and reduce malnutrition. This represents an increase of about 2 million people compared to the Belg analysis conducted in August 2020. The increase is mainly because of an increase in the population analysed from about 41 million to about 53 million for the same period in the Belg analysis, due to additional areas added from Meher-dependent areas to the previously analysed population. Of these 8.6 million people, about 7.2 million people are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and about 1.4 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The acute food insecurity situation stands at these levels because ongoing Meher harvests have resulted in a reduction in the acutely food insecure population.

In the four Meher dependent regions of Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and Oromia; FSMS data was collected in September and October 2020 from 32 clusters of woredas under 17 administrative zones analysed. The results of the survey indicated that about 5% percent of the households had a Poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicative of IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) or worse against 22% percent that reported a Borderline FCS indicative of IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), while 73% percent reported an Acceptable FCS indicative of IPC Phases 1 and 2.

Additionally, based on the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), on average, about 17% of households are adopting high levels of food based coping strategies indicative of IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse, while 39% reported medium levels of coping, and 44% reported low levels of food based coping strategies. Overall, most of the households reported no hunger (87%) using Household Hunger Scale (HHS), while 6% of households reported slight hunger and 7% reported moderate hunger. In terms of Livelihood coping strategies, the available evidence has shown around 25% of the analysed population adopted Emergency coping strategies, 23% employed Crisis coping strategies, 24% adopted Stressed coping strategies and 28% did not engage in any livelihood coping strategies.

The IPC analysis shows that none of the clusters of woredas for Meher and administrative zones (for Belg) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) from October 2020 to September 2021. It can be noted that between October and December 2020, 29 Woredas are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Another 38 analysed areas are classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) while one unit is classified in Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1).

The key drivers of the acute food insecurity situation summarized above include:

The COVID-19 pandemic - COVID-19 is affecting urban areas disproportionately more compared to rural areas. As measures meant to control the spread of COVID-19 are easing, many poor households are gradually re-engaging in income-generating activities. However, the broader economic slowdown has placed substantial limits on their capacity to earn income in rural communities. A October 2020 telephone-based survey for rural communities showed that 67% of households had experienced challenges since COVID-19 restrictions were put in place. Of the households that reported they had been affected, 44% reported they had faced increases in food prices, while about 13% had experienced income losses. Movement restrictions due to COVID-19 restrictions in rural areas are not a major challenge. The FSMS found that 63% reported that movement was allowed with a requirement for social distancing while about 34% had not faced movement restrictions. About 46% reported difficulties in obtaining food from markets two months prior to the August household surveys. About 14% of the households reported witnessing a big reduction in food availability in local markets while about 77% reported moderate and slight reductions in food availability in all Meher areas compared to same time in previous years.

Flooding due to above-normal rainfall in the highlands of Ethiopia - The National Meteorological Agency (NMA) reports for June to September 2020 show that Meher rainfall-receiving areas (including in the highlands of Tigray, Amhara and Oromia) experienced average-to-above average rainfall, resulting in flash floods and the over-flooding of rivers. The rainfall between July-September has been mostly favorable, resulting in better crop harvests in many of the Meher-producing areas and resulted in better pasture and water availability for agropastoral livelihoods. However, excessive rainfall has also led to flash floods in flood-prone areas of Afar, Eastern Oromia, Amhara, Somali and SNNPR in August and September. The floods have caused significant population displacement, damage to properties, infrastructure, and farmland as well as planted crops. According to OCHA and NDRMC, as of early October 2020, an estimated 343,000 people were displaced in 16 districts of Afar, 14 districts of Amhara, 42 districts of Oromia, 11 districts of Somali, 11 districts of SNNPR and four districts of Sidama.

Insufficient rainfall - In parts of Tigray (Central, Eastern and North Western zones), food availability was compromised by the late onset and early cessation of Azmera rains for the Meher season, resulting in a reduction in the estimated production of barley by about 34% and about 10% for sorghum.

Desert locusts (DL) - Belg and Meher-dependent areas including pastoral and agro-pastoral districts included in this analysis experienced significant DL invasions. Preliminary reports from FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), as of October 2020, shows that about 98 districts were affected by DL. As of mid-November 2020, control operations have covered about 7,300 KM2. According to a FAO DL Projection, the upsurge is most likely to persist at least until the end of 2021. As of early November 2020, the FAO Desert Locust Watch reported numerous swarms that formed in northeast Ethiopia during October due to good summer rains, but the epicenter of the DL upsurge was already shifting to the Somali region in eastern Ethiopia. A new generation of breeding was ongoing as mature swarms from northeast Somalia moved southwards to central areas of the country and adjacent areas of the Ogaden in the Somali region of eastern Ethiopia where egg laying and hatching were in progress, and hoppers were forming bands. The DL has already damaged extensive areas of Belg and Meher crops and pasture and browse compromising the food security situation for the affected households. The projections strongly suggest sustained DL swarms will continue throughout 2021. This will affect crop production within the agropastoral communities and pasture/browse availability for livestock. This will likely

reduce household food availability and compromise livestock productivity, limiting incomes for pastoral households to buy sufficient food from markets. The MoA and partners will assess 2020/21 crop harvests in the coming months.

Macroeconomic challenges - Accessibility to food through markets has been compromised due to the ongoing macroeconomic challenges, the deterioration of the local currency, high inflation rates, and hikes in the prices of staple foods and essential commodities. Many people, particularly the most vulnerable households, are unable to sufficiently access adequate and high quality food. The Ethiopia Consumer Price Index (CPI) stood at 21.2% in September 2020, implying the cost of food was getting higher. All regions have reported a higher CPI as well. Tigray's CPI was the highest at 32.9%, SNNPR inflation was 28.2%, Oromia 20.9%, Amhara 22.8%, Afar 14.7%, and Somali had the lowest inflation at 3.1%. Moreover, prices of locally produced staple cereals are likely to follow seasonal trends, although they are likely to remain above the five-year average and last year's levels. According to the food security monitoring survey (FSMS), 44% of all the assessed households in Meher-dependent areas reported experiencing food price increases, while about 13% reported experiencing income losses; these were the two major impacts of COVID-19 reported by households in the assessed areas. While the majority of households in all Meher-dependent areas (56%) reported not having experienced any challenges in accessing food as a result of COVID-19 two months prior to the assessment. However, about 44% of the households reported experiencing moderate or very large reductions in the availability of food in local markets.

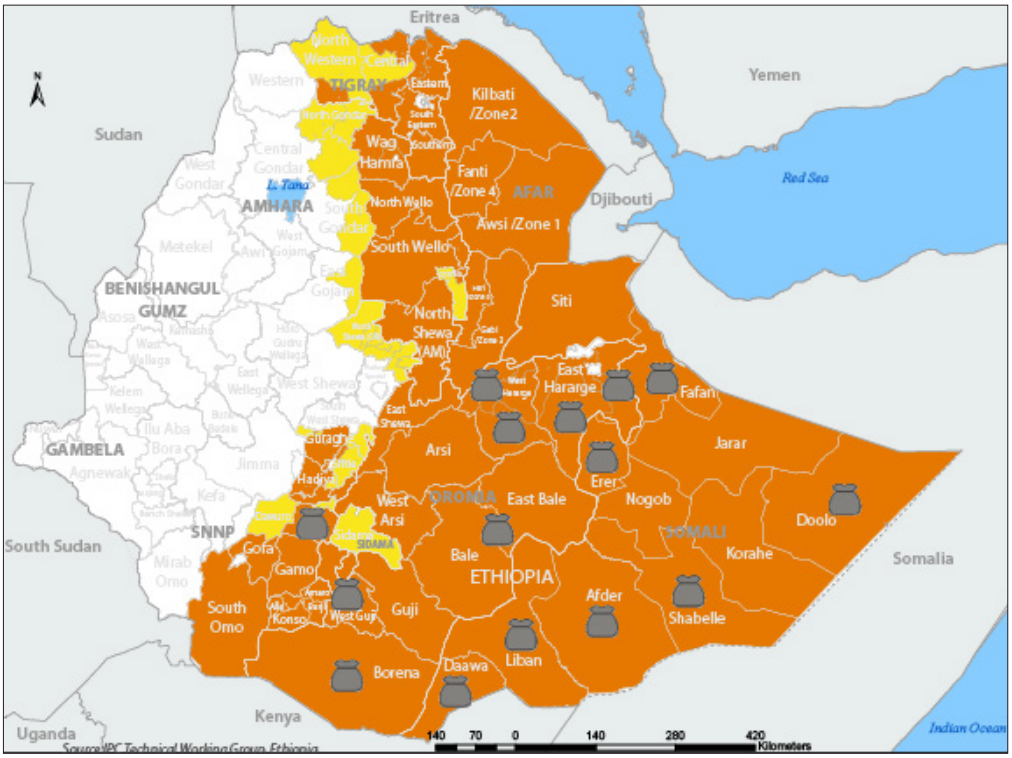
Conflict and climatic factors have driven internal displacement in various parts of the country. This has resulted in disrupting livelihood activities and distorting food market systems and prices. As of the end of October 2020, there were around 1.82 million internally displaced Ethiopians and 1.4 million recent returnees who have lost their assets during the course of their displacement. The majority of IDPs (about 1.2 million people) were displaced due to conflict. The rest of the current IDPs (600,000 people) were displaced by climate-induced factors, with drought affecting about 400,000 people and floods affecting 200,000 people (IOM, September 2020). Despite ongoing programs to support livelihood restoration, returnee households' agricultural productivity and incomes remain constrained. With the ongoing high food prices, absence of alternative income sources and employment opportunities, IDPs may continue to face significant food gaps unless adequate food and livelihoods assistance is provided in a timely manner . It is also likely that returnee households are sharing food and natural resources from the host communities which is likely to affect host community households as well.

The IPC analysis includes all households irrespective of whether they benefit from Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) or Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA), and current IDPs in host communities. Several factors such as conflict, climate hazards, macroeconomic anomalies exacerbate the food insecurity situation of vulnerable households in Ethiopia.

Implications for the recent conflict in Tigray

The food insecure situation reported for Tigray does not include any food security and livelihoods impacts caused by the recent fighting in the region.

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY FIRST PROJECTION (JANUARY - JUNE 2021)



Key for the Map

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- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

At least 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

Population table for the first period projection: January - June 2021

Regions	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Afar	1,575,439	320,916	20	469,562	30	602,884	38	182,077	12	0	0	784,961	50
Amhara	9,607,694	5,384,667	56	2,427,725	25	1,446,594	15	348,709	4	0	0	1,795,302	19
Oromiya	18,965,016	7,063,982	37	7,049,250	37	3,954,723	21	897,062	5	0	0	4,851,785	26
SNNPR	11,325,437	5,613,470	50	3,373,007	30	1,901,182	17	437,778	4	0	0	2,338,960	21
Sidama	3,607,577	2,525,304	70	721,515	20	360,758	10	0	0	0	0	360,758	10
Somali	5,448,015	1,502,478	28	1,967,088	36	1,436,879	26	541,570	10	0	0	1,978,449	36
Tigray	3,448,035	1,341,816	39	1,344,965	39	576,315	17	184,940	5	0	0	761,255	22
Total	**53,977,213**	**23,752,632**	**44**	**17,353,112**	**32**	**10,279,333**	**19**	**2,592,136**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**12,871,469**	**24**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

OVERVIEW OF THE FIRST PROJECTION PERIOD (JANUARY - JUNE 2021)

During the period from January to June 2021, the IPC analysis includes an updated IPC analysis of the August 2020 Belg, pastoral and agro pastoral areas, as well as first projection analysis for Meher areas. During this period, Belg, pastoral and agro pastoral areas will experience the lean season, as well as seasonal rainfall and cropping between February and May. Meanwhile, Meher areas will be in the post-harvest period. Land cultivation and planting of long cycle crops takes place during this period. In total 12.9 million people (24% of the analysed population of about 54 million) are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) despite planned humanitarian food assistance and other development interventions. This includes 5% of the population (about 2.6 million people) classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 19% (about 10.3 million people) classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Out of 12.9 million people in IPC Phase 3 or above, who require urgent action to save lives, reduce food gaps, restore livelihoods and reduce malnutrition, 6% are in Afar, 14% in Amhara, 38% in Oromia, 15% in Somali, 3% in Sidama, 18% in SNNPR and 6% in Tigray.

The COVID-19 pandemic will likely continue in this period with the worst impacts in urban areas. While officially COVID-19 containment measures are easing down, according to the national Ministry of Health COVID-19 case trends, August 2020 witnessed the peak in reported confirmed cases with an average of 1,113 people per day. The average daily reported cases have since started to fall with daily averages of 782 and 701 cases in September and October, respectively. However, it is impossible to tell if this is a reflection of actual prevalence or low testing rates. At the same time, it is also clear that a second wave is already in progress in Europe and other African countries including Kenya. This COVID-19 evolution, in the absence of a vaccine, strongly suggests the pandemic will persist until September 2021. Easing movement restrictions will likely continue as observed in the recent FSMS where 63% of households reported that movement was allowed with strong recommendations of social distancing, and another 34% reported no movement restrictions at all. It is mostly likely that the worst impacts of COVID 19 will disproportionately affect urban areas compared to rural areas. COVID-19 will likely also continue to affect food prices and household incomes through limited rural to urban economic interactions.

Economic conditions are likely to deteriorate. Economic conditions are expected to deteriorate further with the expected general contraction of the economy. The government's ability to acquire hard currencies for debt repayment and importation of goods remains constrained. As a result, the ETB is expected to continue depreciating, resulting in high inflation. Based on projections from the IMF, average annual inflation is expected to be similar to 2019 above 20% year-on-year. The recent change in ETB notes is expected to reduce transactions on the parallel market and anticipated to slow the depreciation rate of ETB, which is expected to moderate the rate of deterioration in the economy. In addition, the negative impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy will affect the nation's economy. The flow of remittances in terms of quantity and frequency is likely to decrease in line with the global economic downturn because of the negative impacts of the pandemic. This will most likely lead to a decrease in income among many poor households. This is an especially important income source in market-dependent communities in all the analysed regions.

Term of Trade (TOT) will disfavor livestock keepers. In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, household purchasing capacity, the TOT to purchase staple foods with the sale of an average local quality goat is expected to disfavor pastoralists throughout the scenario period as the market value of livestock is anticipated to be below average following the decline of body conditions.

Recent conflict in Tigray: The food insecure situation reported for Tigray does not include any food security and livelihoods impacts caused by the recent fighting in the region.

The desert locust (DL) upsurge is most likely to persist at least until the end of 2021. While it is not possible to sufficiently project the DL situation over a long period of time, according to FAO, the DL upsurge is most likely to persist at least until the end of 2021. As of early November 2020, the FAO Desert Locust Watch reported numerous swarms that formed in northeast Ethiopia during October due to good summer rains, but the epicenter of locust populations was already shifting to the Somali region in eastern Ethiopia. New generations of breeding commenced in this vast area as mature swarms from northeast Somalia moved southwards to central areas of the country and adjacent areas of the Ogaden in the Somali region of eastern Ethiopia, where egg-laying and hatching were in progress, and hoppers were forming bands. The situation strongly suggests sustained DL swarms will continue throughout 2021.

The growing number of IDP returnees remain vulnerable. According to the Government of Ethiopia, the majority of the IDPs in the country (1.4 million) have returned to their original areas. Despite ongoing programs to support livelihood restoration, returnees' livelihoods will remain constrained. Since food prices are expected to remain significantly higher than in previous years and with COVID-19 impacting food prices, remittances and employment opportunities, it is likely that returnees will face significant food gaps, unless adequate food assistance is provided.

Meher seasonal harvests will improve food security outcomes in some of the bi-modal areas. ICPAC, NMA and FEWSNET climate science partners' recent projections predicted that in the southern, southeastern pastoral areas of Ethiopia, the rainfall season is likely to be wetter than normal while central areas of the country are likely to get normal rainfall between November and January, contrary to previous La Nina predictions a month earlier. This projected rainfall situation is likely to favor the rapid multiplication of DL which will affect the pasture availability for animals prior to the dry season. The same rainfall and climate institutions have maintained for a poor Belg season from March to May 2021. which means that there is a risk of a very long dry season which will likely affect livestock productivity and food security outcomes, especially for livestock-dependent communities. Underperformance of the Belg season will have negative ramifications on the next Meher production, as some farmers will be unable to plant their Meher long cycle crops that are planted with the Belg rainfall.

Below-average Belg/Sugum/Diraac/Gu/Genna rainfall between February to May 2021 is expected. Belg 2021 crop production and livestock production and productivity are likely to be negatively affected due to the expected below-average rainfall. In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, pasture and water availability are expected to be below average through at least June 2021. Livestock body conditions and productivity are likely to deteriorate and herd sizes are expected to remain below average. This would negatively impact the terms of trade for pastoralists to purchase cereals as the livestock market price is likely to fall.

Reduced grain supply to markets due to below-average Meher. The below-average Meher harvest due to impacts of DL and flooding and other climatic vagaries (landslides, hailstorms, water logging etc.) will most likely affect the supply of grains, most notably in Amhara and Tigray, though market supplies across much of the country will remain atypically low through June 2021.

Key Assumptions for the first projected period

- COVID-19 containment measures will continue negatively affecting the food security situation during the first projected period
- The Desert Locust upsurge is most likely to persist through to September 2021
- Displaced populations will continue returning to their residence place with limited livelihoods options
- Overall, rainfall is expected to be below average during Belg, Sugum/Diraac, Gu /Genna rainfall between Feb-May 2021 (NMA)
- While the harvests from the Meher season will likely decrease food prices, they will remain above the five year average
- Quantity and frequency of remittances are likely to continue decreasing
- Negative effects of the recent conflict are likely to derail livelihoods and exacerbate food insecurity for most analysed areas.

Above-average food commodity prices. Prices of locally produced staple cereals, such as sorghum, maize, barley, and teff, are likely to follow seasonal trends, but remain above average due to the combined effects of market prices, COVID-19 and floods and DL.

Below-average agricultural labor opportunities. Agricultural labor opportunities are likely to be slightly below average due to the expected increased competition of unskilled daily laborers. Additionally, wage rates for agriculture will remain low through at least September 2021.

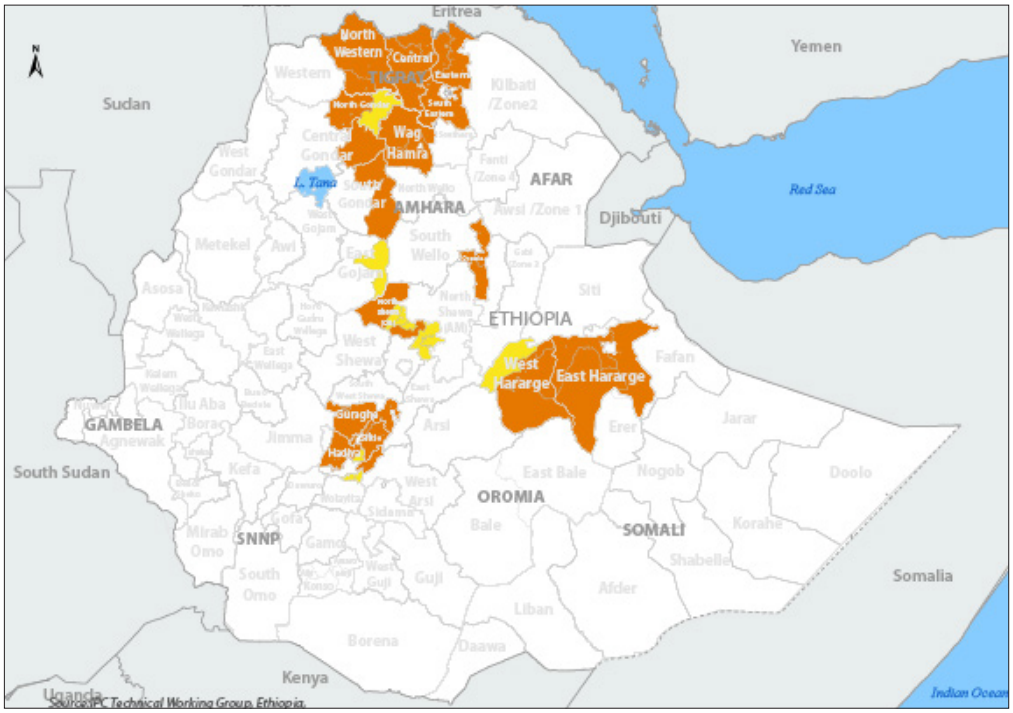
Below-average incomes from self-employment. Income from self-employment, including petty trading, are expected to remain below-average in rural and urban areas during the scenario period due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions and increased competition.

Nutrition outcomes. The nutrition situation in southern and southeastern areas will most likely deteriorate due to limited access to food (including milk) and income. Nutrition outcomes are expected to be most severe from February-July 2021, which is the typical Belg lean period. Insecurity may limit food supplies in markets, which will affect the prices and access to food through markets, especially for livestock keepers that significantly rely on food markets during the analysis periods.

Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). The new PSNP transfers will likely begin in early 2021 and will continue through at least May 2021. However, there will likely be a disruption of distribution due to the upcoming election and associated conflict.

Humanitarian assistance. Based on historical knowledge and current distribution information, humanitarian actors are likely to distribute not more than five of the planned seven rounds in 2020. A pipeline break is already reported and expected to continue during the reporting period across the country. Due to the expected severity of the food security conditions in Somali and southern lowlands of Oromia Regions, and given the ability of the government to provide

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SECOND PROJECTION (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2021)



Source: IPC Technical Working Group, Ethiopia.

Key for the Map

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- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Population table for the second period projection: July - September 2021

Regions	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 +	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Amhara	3,409,546	1,563,436	46	1,132,483	33	597,729	18	115,898	3	0	0	713,627	21
Oromia	7,304,568	2,862,606	39	2,762,593	38	1,335,173	18	344,197	5	0	0	1,679,369	23
SNNPR	4,023,168	1,928,347	48	1,311,439	33	591,621	15	191,762	5	0	0	783,382	20
Tigray	2,870,529	758,995	26	1,292,756	45	617,914	22	200,864	7	0	0	818,778	29
Total	**17,607,811**	**7,113,384**	**40**	**6,499,271**	**37**	**3,142,436**	**18**	**852,721**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**3,995,157**	**23**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECOND PROJECTION PERIOD (JULY - SEPTEMBER 2021)

In the second projection (July – September 2021) period, only Meher-dependent areas, which are usually affected by different shocks, are analyzed, for a population of about 18 million located in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. All other Meher-dependent areas that are considered surplus producing were not included in the analysis. It was assumed their needs would be covered from own harvests and income from the sale of crops and other sources. During this period, Meher-dependent areas usually experience their lean season. In total, 4 million people (23% of the analysed population of about 18 million) are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) despite planned humanitarian food assistance and other interventions. This includes 5% of the population (about 853,000 people) classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 18% (about 3.1 million people) classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Out of the 4 million people in IPC Phase 3 or above requiring urgent action to save lives, reduce food gaps, restore livelihoods and reduce malnutrition, 18% are in Amhara, 42% in Oromia, 20% in SNNPR and 20% in Tigray. The projected number in Tigray is most likely underestimated given likely disruptions to food security and livelihoods due to the recent conflict.

While it is unclear what the COVID-19 situation will be, going by the observed trends, it is likely that there will be a decline in cases, and, as a consequence, the lockdowns and movement restrictions will remain relaxed. However, the economic strains related to employment, remittances and price hikes will continue affecting food access for market-dependent households during these typical Meher lean period months. Economic conditions are expected to deteriorate further with the expected contraction of the economy.

Key Assumptions for the second projection period

- COVID-19 cases to decline and lockdowns and movement restrictions to be relaxed, however, economic conditions are expected to deteriorate further.
- The March to May rainfall is forecasted to be below normal for bi-modal (Belg and Meher) crop producers.
- A decrease in food stocks during the lean season, with a higher reliance on markets for food purchases.
- Prices of food and non-food items are expected to remain significantly higher than normal.

The government's ability to acquire hard currencies for debt repayment and importation of goods will remain constrained. As a result, the ETB is expected to depreciate further, resulting in high inflation through September 2021. Overall, this will decrease households' purchasing power for the majority of market-dependent households.

The second projection period (July - September 2021) corresponds to the main lean season for most of the Meher areas analysed. These include the areas located in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. During the second projection period, the harvests from the Meher season will likely be dwindling and, therefore, insufficient to sustain adequate food consumption throughout the lean season. Food deficient households typically rely on markets for food during this period. Food prices are projected to remain higher than previous years and will most likely affect food access. The analysis of the second projection period (July to September 2021) is based on the below assumptions.

The March to May rainfall is forecasted to be below normal. This situation may affect especially Meher crop producers and growers of long cycle crops because planting will likely be delayed.

Food prices and non-food prices are expected to remain significantly higher than normal with constrained remittances. With COVID-19 containment measures in place, prices will be sustained at much higher levels. The flow in terms of quantity and frequency of remittances is likely to decrease in line with the global economic downturn because of the negative impacts of the pandemic. This will most likely lead to a decrease in income among many poor households. This is an especially important income source for market-dependent communities.

NATIONAL COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEAR

The base population for the 2020 analysis includes both Meher and Belg, except for the Afar and Somali regions. However, when the severity of food insecurity is compared from 2019 to 2020, there is no change between Oct-Dec 2019 and Oct-2020, as both Phase 3+ populations are at 16%. From January to June 2021, there is a slight improvement from 26% to 24% of the population in IPC Phase 3+. The improvement is attributable to the inclusion of Meher areas, which will experience harvests from October to January, with positive food security outcomes in the January to June 2021 period.

	2019 Analysis (Belg only)		2020 Analysis (Belg and Meher)	
	Projected with HFA	Projected II without HFA	Current with HFA	Projected with HFA (only Jan and Feb)
Period	Oct 2019– Jan 2020	Feb – Jun 2020	Oct – Dec 2020	Jan – Jun 2021
Population analyzed	41 M	41.8M	53 M	54 M
Magnitude IPC Phase 3+	6.7M	11.1 M	8.6 M	12.9 M
Severity IPC Phase 3+	16%	26%	17%	24%
Magnitude IPC Phase 3	5.9 M	9 M	7.2 M	10.3M
Severity IPC Phase 3	14%	21%	14%	19%
Magnitude IPC Phase 4	0.8 M	2.2 M	1.4 M	2.6 M
Severity IPC Phase 4	2%	5%	2%	5%

THE ROLE OF HFA AND PSNP

According to the IPC protocols, the mitigating effects of all assistance provided in different forms, with a positive impact on food consumption and/or livelihoods, is included in the analytical process. In this sense, the assistance, that represented a mitigation of food insecurity in the areas analysed, came from the efforts of the government and partners, and in particular from the humanitarian assistance provided through the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). The mitigating effects of the assistance provided are included in the analysis, while the projected analysis takes into consideration the planned, funded and likely deliverable assistance. Although considered in the analytical process, regular PSNP transfers are not in the IPC map in the same way the protocols allow for areas receiving significant Humanitarian Food Assistance.

Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA): The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and partners are providing food assistance to 7.8 million food insecure people in the country (including the 8.6 million people analysed). Evidence from two seasonal assessments – Meher and the Belg - is used to estimate the food needs in the country, which is also included in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in rural areas analysed by the IPC. On the advice of the NDRMC, these Meher and Belg January to June 2021 IPC analysis figures were already shared with humanitarian partners to inform the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Program (HRP). The HRP food security response numbers are likely to be higher than the current ones given the impacts of COVID-19, which are more pronounced in urban areas not included in this analysis. Three agencies are providing HFA in the country – about 52% of beneficiaries are assisted by the government through the NDRMC, about 27% by WFP and about 22% by JEOP. In January to June 2021, it would be required to cover HRP for 12.9 million beneficiaries (HRP numbers in rural areas classified by the IPC. The humanitarian needs in urban areas and IDP population camps are not included in this analysis.) As of November 2020, the Food Security Cluster was already conducting a double distribution covering Rounds 6 and 7. The IPC recommends that in the rural areas analysed, at least 12.9 million people should be supported in January to June 2021.

The Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP): The Government of Ethiopia, together with other development partners, launched the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) in 2005 to help chronically food insecure households across the country. The PSNP aims at improving the consumption needs and asset base of the households, effect of community development and determinants of food insecurity level beneficiaries. The PSNP is a predictable transfer that addresses both chronic and transitory needs of the most vulnerable households in selected woredas, which will be moving into its fifth cycle in 2021. In addition to the PSNP, UNICEF, in partnership with other development partners, supports the Government to establish a National Integrated Cash Food Response, which considers the PSNP as a key platform to provide emergency-related support to vulnerable households in need of relief cash/food in times of shocks. In this regard, Ethiopia has made great progress, currently moving into its fifth phase (2021-2025) in terms of building shock responsive social protection systems to 8 million households, which play an increasingly key role in the country's emergency response. As of Phase Four, 83% of the PSNP beneficiaries were regular public work beneficiaries and the support is delivered during January to July. The PSNP public works component is put on hold during July to December, which is a crucial period for some PSNP beneficiaries that require emergency food assistance. This important programme requires close coordination and planning between the PSNP and HFA implementing partners.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW, KEY DRIVERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

AFAR REGION - Belg Update Analysis

CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

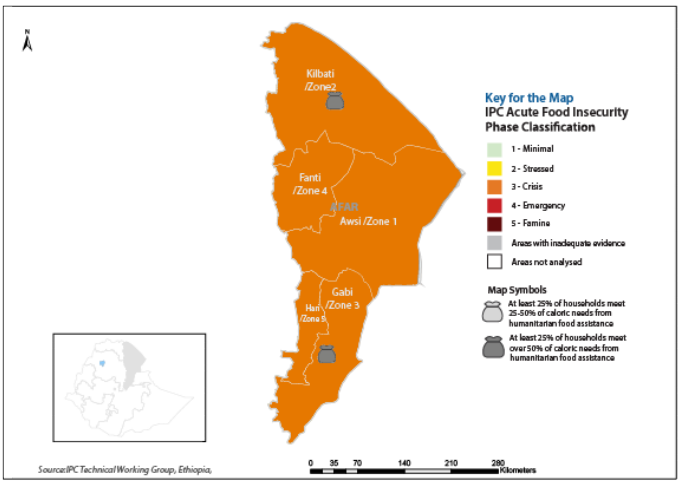
CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

Overall, the current food security situation in the Afar Region remains concerning. From October to December 2020, the number of food insecure people has significantly increased from 349,254 people (23% of the analysed population) in August 2020 to 753,770 people (49% of the analysed population) facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of this, around 566,000 people (37%) are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while about 188,000 people (12%) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These numbers represent the rural population only in the presence of ongoing humanitarian food assistance. All the administrative zones in Afar have populations facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) ranging from 40% to 55%.

Key Drivers of Current Food Insecurity:

- **Desert locusts:** The desert locust (DL) situation has worsened in the Afar region. Crop production from the Karma season will be insignificant due to DL damage. In total 33 of the 34 woredas in all the five zones of the region have experienced significant DL damage. Despite the ongoing control efforts by the government and partners, numerous hopper bands and swarms have caused immense damage to crops and pasture in the region, and spread to the neighboring regions of Tigray, Amhara and Somali. The extent of the area of damaged crops and pasture was being assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture and partners during the analysis, however, anecdotal evidence shows that DL have caused significant damage. For several months, Afar was the epicenter of DL operations.

Afar Current Situation: October - December 2020



- **Floods:** Floods from the highlands of Amhara and Oromia have significantly affected the population in the Afar region, resulting in about 168,000 people displaced. Moreover, floods destroyed over 46,000 hectares of cropland and 26,000 hectares of pastureland
- **Food prices:** The impact of DL was not only in Afar but also in neighboring regions of Amhara and Tigray, which produce significant Meher harvests that are sold in Afar region. Market supplies are limited, therefore, food prices remain significantly high.
- **Terms of Trade (TOT):** Animal body conditions are fair-to-poor due to a lack of feed caused by desert locust damage. Livestock prices are very low against very high food prices. During this period, the TOT is disfavoring the pastoralists.
- **COVID-19:** In addition to the health impact, the pandemic has affected access to labor opportunities and markets. Moreover, though the restriction of movement has been eased in most of the areas, restriction of movement in some of the woredas remains, such as in Abaala Woreda that borders the Tigray region.
- **Abnormal migration:** As a result of shortages of pasture and browse, there is early abnormal migration of livestock out of distress. This is likely to increase resource-based conflicts.

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Afar	Zone 1 (awsi rasu)	481,894	72,284	15	144,568	30	192,758	40	72,284	15	0	0	3	265,042	55
	Zone 2 (kilbet rasu)	433,499	108,375	25	130,050	30	151,725	35	43,350	10	0	0	3	195,075	45
	Zone 3 (gabi rasu)	186,292	37,258	20	46,573	25	74,517	40	27,944	15	0	0	3	102,461	55
	Zone 4 (fantana rasu)	258,724	38,809	15	103,490	40	90,553	35	25,872	10	0	0	3	116,425	45
	Zone 5 (hari rasu)	186,917	28,038	15	84,113	45	56,075	30	18,692	10	0	0	3	74,767	40
	Total	1,547,326	284,763	18	508,793	33	565,628	37	188,142	12	0	0		753,769	49

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

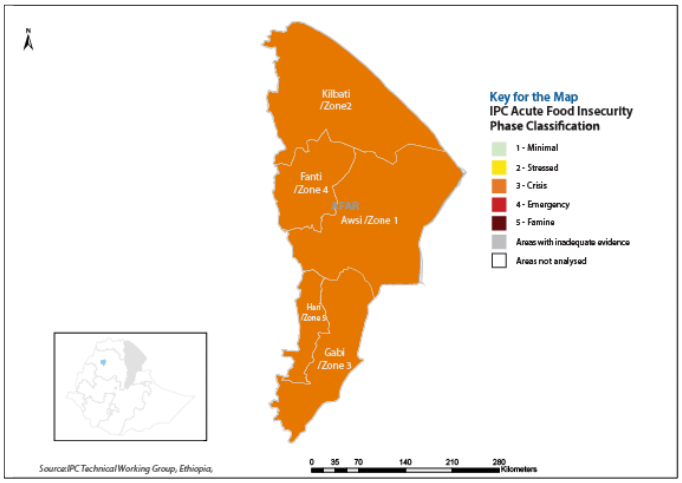
During the August 2020 Belg analysis, around 23% of the rural population was classified in IPC Phase 3 or above: 19% in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 4% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Meanwhile, during the October 2020 Belg projection update, the food insecure population has significantly increased by 26% points to around 49% of the analysed population. About 37% is classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 12% Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The food security situation has deteriorated as a result of the severe DL damage to crops and pasture/browse for livestock, flooding, as well as the nutrition status. While DL and flooding was considered in the projection assumption, the severe extent of impacts on livelihoods and food security was not anticipated.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct-Dec 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: Current (Oct-Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Zone 1	3	78,319	20	19,580	5	97,899	25	3	192,758	40	72,284	15	265,042	55
Zone 2	3	86,253	20	21,563	5	107,816	25	3	151,725	35	43,350	10	195,075	45
Zone 3	3	27,796	15	9,265	5	37,061	20	3	74,517	40	27,944	15	102,461	55
Zone 4	3	51,490	20	-	-	51,490	20	3	90,553	35	25,872	10	116,425	45
Zone 5	3	41,241	15	13,747	5	54,988	20	3	56,075	30	18,692	10	74,767	40
Total		285,099	19	64,155	4	349,254	23		565,628	37	188,142	12	753,770	49

BELG PROJECTION UPDATE ANALYSIS IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January-June 2021)

During January to June 2021, the food security situation in Afar will likely deteriorate further. During this period, the food security situation will deteriorate mainly due to dwindling prospects from the Meher harvests. Moreover, households relying on pastoral livelihoods typically depend on markets for food during this period and food prices are expected to remain high. During this period, it is anticipated that the 2021 Sugum rains will be below average, resulting in a longer dry season (Jilaal) that will likely reduce livestock productivity. Livestock body conditions will deteriorate, resulting in reduced incomes for pastoralists against high food prices.

Afar Projected Situation: January - June 2021



During this period, a slight increase in the population facing high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) is likely: from 49% in the current October-December 2020 period to 50% in the projection period of January to June 2021. Of these, about 603,000 people (38%) are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while about 182,000 people (12%) are projected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The projection analyses did not factor in humanitarian food assistance, but considered the likelihood of PSNP to all targeted beneficiaries.

Key assumptions

- **2021 Gu/Ganna/Sugum rain:** Below-average rainfall is expected in different parts of the region between March and June 2021, which will likely result in below-average cropping, pasture conditions and livestock productivity.
- **Prices:** Due to decreased market supplies from neighboring regions due to DL damage, food prices are likely to remain high through the projected period.
- **Conflict:** Intermittent conflict over resources between locals and Issa ethnic group is likely to persist throughout the projection period, reducing access to normal crop pastoral activities, markets and even humanitarian assistance.
- **Abnormal livestock migration:** Due to DL and flooding, pasture and browse is damaged resulting in abnormal migration of livestock. Moreover, the long dry seasonal (Jilaal) will aggravate the existing situation for livestock.
- **Terms of Trade (TOT):** Cereal to livestock TOT will likely deteriorate substantially during the January-June 2021 period.
- **Desert locusts:** As per FAO projections, the upsurge is likely to persist throughout the projected period.

Population table for the projection period: January - June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Afar	Zone 1 (awsi rasu)	490,664	98,133	20	147,199	30	171,732	35	73,600	15	0	0	3	245,332	50
	Zone 2 (kilbet rasu)	441,378	88,276	20	110,345	25	198,620	45	44,138	10	0	0	3	242,758	55
	Zone 3 (gabi rasu)	189,681	47,420	25	66,388	35	56,904	30	18,968	10	0	0	3	75,872	40
	Zone 4 (fantana rasu)	263,413	39,512	15	79,024	30	118,536	45	26,341	10	0	0	3	144,877	55
	Zone 5 (hari rasu)	190,303	47,576	25	66,606	35	57,091	30	19,030	10	0	0	3	76,121	40
	Total	1,575,439	320,916	20	469,562	30	602,884	38	182,077	12	0	0		784,961	50

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

The population projected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above in the January to June 2021 period has increased significantly from about 38% in the August analysis to about 50% in the October analysis. Food insecurity is expected to increase due to ongoing DL damage of crops and livestock pasture/browse, high food prices, flood-induced impacts on livelihoods and displacements, and the anticipated long dry season (Jilaal). Moreover, the DL impact on crop production in the adjacent regions will also affect food availability and access in the Afar region. Cereal prices are likely to remain very high and TOT will disfavor livestock.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: Second projection (Jan -June 2021)							Oct 20202 Analysis: First projection (Jan -June 2021)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Zone 1	3	99,483	25	19,897	5	119,380	30	3	171,732	35	73,600	15	245,332	50
Zone 2	3	131,473	30	21,912	5	153,385	35	3	198,620	45	44,138	10	242,758	55
Zone 3	3	47,075	25	9,415	5	56,490	30	3	56,904	30	18,968	10	75,872	40
Zone 4	3	78,484	30	13,081	5	91,565	35	3	118,536	45	26,341	10	144,877	55
Zone 5	3	69,846	25	13,969	5	83,815	30	3	57,091	30	19,030	10	76,121	40
Total		426,361	27	78,724	5	504,635	32		602,884	38	182,077	12	784,961	50

Comparison with Previous year Analysis

Compared to the previous year analysis, the food security situation has worsened in both the October to December 2020 period (17% increase), and the January to June 2021 period (28% increase).

	2019 Analysis (Belg only)		2020 Analysis (Belg and Meher)	
	Projected with HFA	Projected II without HFA	Current with HFA	Projected with HFA (only Jan and Feb)
Period	Oct – Jan 2020	Feb – Jun 2020	Oct – Dec 2020	Jan – Jun 2021
Population analysed	1,513,546	1,536,539	1,547,326	1,575,439
Magnitude IPC Phase 3+	476,942	341,218	753, 770	784, 961
Severity IPC Phase 3+	32%	22%	49%	50%
Magnitude IPC Phase 3	372,123	296,569	565,628	602, 884
Severity IPC Phase 3	25%	19%	37%	38%
Magnitude IPC Phase 4	104,819	44,649	188,142	182, 077
Severity IPC Phase 4	7%	3%	12%	12%

AMHARA REGION

CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

The analysis for the current October to December 2020 period in Amhara combines both Belg and Meher producing areas. A majority of the woredas received normal-to-above-normal rainfall during the June to September 2020 season as projected earlier. This has had positive food security results due to the Meher harvest and despite DL infestation in some areas.

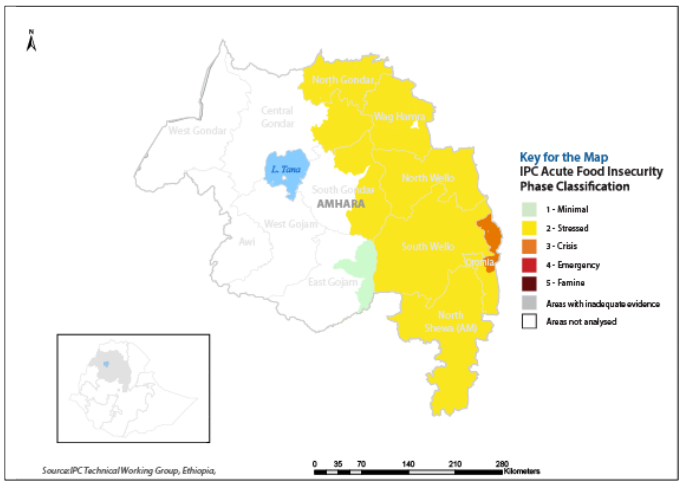
FSMS data was collected in the Amhara region from September to October 2020 from nine clusters of homogeneous woredas. About 0.5% of the anaylsed households had Poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse against 6.5% that reported Borderline FCS indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while 93% reported Acceptable FCS indicative of IPC Phases 2 and 1. Additionally, based on the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), on average, about 31.6% of households had high food related coping (indicative of IPC Phase 3 and above). 28.4% reported medium food-related coping strategies indicative of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and about 40% reported no/low coping strategies indicative of Minimal (IPC Phase 1). Overall, most of the households reported no hunger (97.1%) using Household Hunger Scale (HHS), with a few households, between 2.2% and 0.7%, reporting levels of hunger respectively.

Locally, there is improved market food supply and seasonal price reductions despite the continued negative impacts of COVID-19 on households' major income sources. Similarly, good availability of water, pasture and improved productivity of livestock due to good body conditions have resulted in better food security outcomes for the majority of the analysed communities relying on both Belg and Meher production in the region. DL damage was significant in five zones of the Amhara region where near complete loss of crop and pasture/browse was reported. Given the current situation highlighted above, an estimated 1.2 million people (12 % of the analysed population) are likely face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Except for around 8,000 people classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), the rest of the 1.2 million analysed people (12%) are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). These numbers factored in the HFA that was already confirmed, but did not include planned PSNP as per standard IPC protocols.

Key Drivers of Current Acute Food Insecurity:

- **Desert locusts:** DL damage, especially in the areas bordering the Afar region, is a primary driver for reductions in crop production and livestock pastures in the region. This undermines households' food availability from own production, market supply and incomes. In the region, 29 woredas (districts) and 240 Kebeles (Peasant Associations) were invaded with DL. The invasion covered an estimated 179,280 hectares of cropped land and 195,100 hectares of pasture land. The damage caused by this invasion was estimated from between 50% to 100% in some areas.
- **Price shock:** The current soaring market prices will stabilize for some time following the harvest. However, for households already affected by DL, it will be impossible to meet food needs due to very high prices.

Amhara Current Situation: October - December 2020



- **COVID-19:** Despite the gradual ease on movement restrictions, COVID-19 still poses a threat on households' health and economic capability. Key impacts of COVID-19 in the region include, loss of income earning opportunities, and disrupting trade activities.
- **Loss of employment:** The absence of job opportunities for agricultural labor due to loss of crops by DL damage and COVID-19 is also undermining food security.

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Amhara	Central gondar cluster 1	399,805	219,893	55	139,932	35	39,981	10	0	0	0	0	2	39,981	10
	East gojam cluster 1	444,760	378,046	85	44,476	10	22,238	5	0	0	0	0	1	22,238	5
	North gondar cluster 1	385,774	308,619	80	57,866	15	19,289	5	0	0	0	0	2	19,289	5
	North gondar cluster 2	385,373	269,761	70	77,075	20	38,537	10	0	0	0	0	2	38,537	10
	North shewa	1,913,614	1,435,211	75	287,042	15	191,361	10	0	0	0	0	2	191,361	10
	North wello	1,492,451	970,093	65	298,490	20	223,868	15	0	0	0	0	2	223,868	15
	Oromia cluster 1	150,585	52,705	35	67,763	45	22,588	15	7,529	5	0	0	3	30,117	20
	Oromia cluster 2	319,518	191,711	60	111,831	35	15,976	5	0	0	0	0	2	15,976	5
	South gondar cluster 1	820,352	492,211	60	205,088	25	123,053	15	0	0	0	0	2	123,053	15
	South wello	2,724,948	1,771,216	65	544,990	20	408,742	15	0	0	0	0	2	408,742	15
	Waghamra cluster 1	168,250	100,950	60	42,063	25	25,238	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,238	15
	Waghamra cluster 2	298,200	208,740	70	59,640	20	29,820	10	0	0	0	0	2	29,820	10
	Total	9,503,630	6,399,156	67	1,936,255	20	1,160,690	12	7,529	0	0	0		1,168,219	12

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

In the Amhara region, the IPC Belg analysis only covered the three administrative zones of North Shewa, North Wello and South Wello. In the remaining zones of Central Gondar, East Gojjam, North Gondar, Oromia South Gondar, and Waghamira zones used clustered woredas.

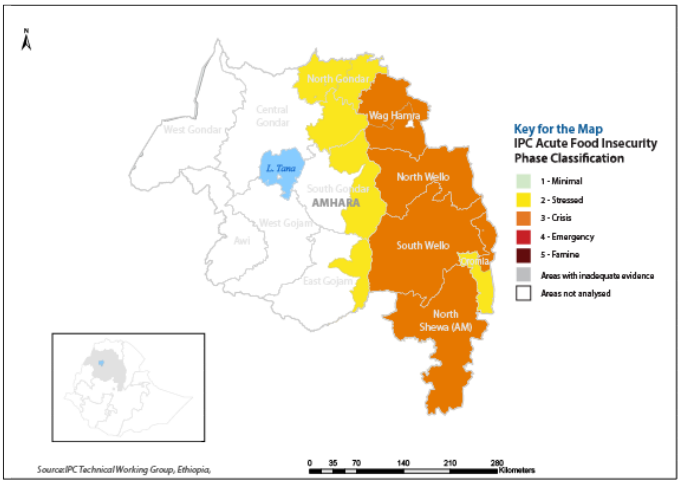
During the October to December 2020 period, there is an increase in the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), from about 5 % in the Belg analysis to about 13%. The deterioration is attributable to the impacts of DL invasions in the 29 affected woredas (districts) in the three zones of the Amhara region, which caused serious damage in crops and pasture/browse lands.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct-Dec 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: Current (Oct-Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
North shewa	1	94,954	5	-	-	94,954	5	2	191,361	10	-	-	1191,36161	10
North wello	1	74,055	5	-	-	74,055	5	2	223,868	15	-	-	223,868	15
South wello	1	135,209	5	-	-	135,209	5	2	408,742	15	-	-	408,742	15
Total		304,218	5	-	-	304,218	5		823,971	13	-	-	751,746	13

FIRST PROJECTION: IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January 2021 – June 2021)

Food availability will likely deteriorate as households continue to consume their own production and exhaust their stocks. Many households will shift to relying on the market, where COVID-19 measures and election-related conflicts are likely to pose challenges, resulting in more households experiencing hunger. In order to cope with the food shortages, households will be forced to employ different livelihood coping mechanisms. As a result, an estimated 1.8 million people (19%) are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), with about 1.45 million people (15%) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and the remaining 349,000 people (4%) classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Amhara Projected Situation: January - June 2021



ASSUMPTIONS FOR FIRST PROJECTION

- **Rainfall:** According to the National Meteorological Agency (NMA), FEWS NET and ICPAC, the 2021 Belg rains will likely be below average. This will have a negative impact on the land preparation and planting of long-cycle crops for the 2021 Meher season
- **COVID-19:** Cases will be reported from time to time nationwide, as well as in the Amhara region. Even where cases have become minimal, the second wave of COVID-19 infections has started in many countries. Given the nature of COVID-19 and the evolution of cases in the absence of a vaccine, we anticipate the pandemic to persist throughout the projection period.
- **Price trends:** Although local supply of cereals in the market is likely to be normal in the short-term, due to the impacts of COVID-19 and production losses due to DL will create market disruptions and commodity competition. Prices of locally produced staple cereals (sorghum, maize, barley, and teff) are likely to follow seasonal trends and remain above average.
- **Labor employment:** Agricultural labor opportunities are likely to be below average due to the expected increased competition of unskilled daily laborers. Additionally, wage rates for agriculture will remain low through at least September 2021.
- **Desert locusts (DL):** According to FAO, the desert locust upsurge is most likely to persist through at least 2021. Conditions are likely to favor breeding and increases of swarms are expected in areas bordering northwestern Afar. DL is likely to affect seasonal long-cycle crops in the field at that time.

Population table for the projection period: January 2021 – June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Amhara	Central gondar cluster 1	404,184	202,092	50	141,464	35	60,628	15	0	0	0	0	2	60,628	15
	East gojam cluster 1	449,630	337,223	75	67,445	15	44,963	10	0	0	0	0	2	44,963	10
	North gondar cluster 1	389,998	272,999	70	78,000	20	39,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	39,000	10
	North gondar cluster 2	389,593	253,235	65	97,398	25	38,959	10	0	0	0	0	2	38,959	10
	North shewa	1,934,569	1,160,741	60	386,914	20	290,185	15	96,728	5	0	0	3	386,913	20
	North wello	1,508,794	754,397	50	377,199	25	301,759	20	75,440	5	0	0	3	377,199	25
	Oromia cluster 1	152,233	45,670	30	60,893	40	30,447	20	15,223	10	0	0	3	45,670	30
	Oromia cluster 2	323,016	177,659	55	113,056	35	32,302	10	0	0	0	0	2	32,302	10
	South gondar cluster 1	829,335	414,668	50	290,267	35	124,400	15	0	0	0	0	2	124,400	15
	South wello	2,754,785	1,515,132	55	688,696	25	413,218	15	137,739	5	0	0	3	550,957	20
	Wag hamra cluster 1	170,092	85,046	50	51,028	30	25,514	15	8,505	5	0	0	3	34,019	20
	Wag hamra cluster 2	301,465	165,806	55	75,366	25	45,220	15	15,073	5	0	0	3	60,293	20
	Total	9,607,694	5,384,667	56	2,427,725	25	1,446,594	15	348,709	4	0	0		1,795,302	19

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

The November IPC analysis projected an increased number of people likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity from January to June 2021: from 10% to 22% in Belg areas only. Besides the price shock, the employment opportunity limitations due to COVID-19, and the production loss due to the DL invasion were the main factors for the deteriorating food security situation in the zones.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct-Dec 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: Current (Oct-Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
North shewa	2	191,750	10	-	-	191,750	10	3	290,185	15	96,728	5	386,913	20
North wello	2	149,547	10	-	-	149,547	10	3	301,759	20	75,440	5	377,199	25
South wello	2	273,042	10	-	-	273,042	10	3	413,218	15	137,739	5	550,957	20
Total		614,338	10	-	-	614,338	10		1,005,162	17	309,907	5	1,315,069	22

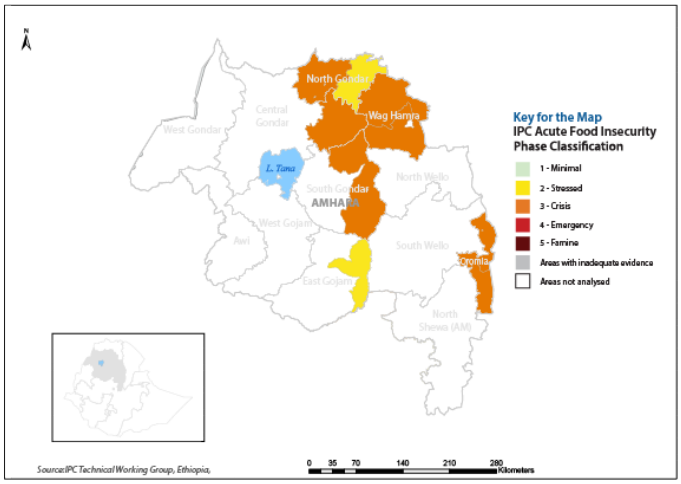
PROJECTED IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (July - September 2021)

During the July to September 2021 period, only Meher areas were analysed. Increased deterioration of food availability and food access as the areas progress into the lean season is expected. This is the period when many households exhaust their food stocks from own harvests and rely on market supply in Meher-dependent areas. In July to September 2021, market food supplies are likely to be low due to DL damage and prices will be high partly due to high inflation and limited market supplies. Seasonal deterioration of livestock body conditions will compromise pastoral and agro-pastoral households' incomes, in addition to the negative impacts of COVID-19 and the seasonal peak in cereal prices. The above factors, will likely increase the number of people experiencing food shortages, in terms of both quality and quantity. In order to cope with the food shortage and hunger, households will employ negative coping mechanisms. During this period, only two clusters out of nine will likely be classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) while the other seven clusters are projected to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions. An estimated 714,000 people are expected to face high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of these, about 598,000 people (18%) of the analysed population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while 116,000 people (3%) are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Assumption for Second Projection:

- **COVID-19:** The COVID-19 pandemic will continue through community spread with continuing pressures on livelihoods, affecting market prices and slowing down labor opportunities for the poor and very poor households.
- **Price Trends:** Seasonal market price hikes are expected during the lean period, which falls between July and September. Supply shortages for food commodities are expected this year given DL crop losses, loss of labor opportunities and the slowdown of the economy which will have adverse impacts on household access to food through markets. The impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods and income opportunities will worsen the food security situation further.

Amhara Projected Situation: July - September 2021



- **Labour Employment:** Agricultural labor opportunities are likely to be below average due to the expected increased competition of unskilled daily laborers. Additionally, wage rates for agriculture will remain low through at least September 2021 due to labor oversupply.
- **Desert locusts (DL):** According to FAO, the desert locust upsurge is most likely to persist through at least 2021. Conditions are likely to favor breeding, increasing the numbers of swarms in northwestern Afar which borders Amhara.

Population table for the second projection period: July - September 2021

State	Livelihood zones	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Amhara	Central gondar cluster 1	404,184	161,674	40	161,674	40	80,837	20	0	0	0	0	3	80,837	20
	East gojam cluster 1	449,630	292,260	65	89,926	20	67,445	15	0	0	0	0	2	67,445	15
	North gondar cluster 1	389,998	233,999	60	97,500	25	58,500	15	19,500	0	0	0	2	78,000	15
	North gondar cluster 2	389,593	214,276	55	97,398	25	58,439	15	19,480	5	0	0	3	77,919	20
	Oromia cluster 1	152,233	38,058	25	68,505	45	30,447	20	15,223	10	0	0	3	45,670	30
	Oromia cluster 2	323,016	129,206	40	129,206	40	48,452	15	16,151	5	0	0	3	64,603	20
	South gondar cluster 1	829,335	290,267	35	331,734	40	165,867	20	41,467	5	0	0	3	207,334	25
	Waghamra cluster 1	170,092	68,037	40	51,028	30	42,523	25	8,505	5	0	0	3	51,028	30
	Waghamra cluster 2	301,465	135,659	45	105,513	35	45,220	15	15,073	5	0	0	3	60,293	20
	Total	**3,409,546**	**1,563,436**	**46**	**1,132,483**	**33**	**597,729**	**18**	**115,898**	**3**	**0**	**0**		**713,627**	**21**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

OROMIA REGION

CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

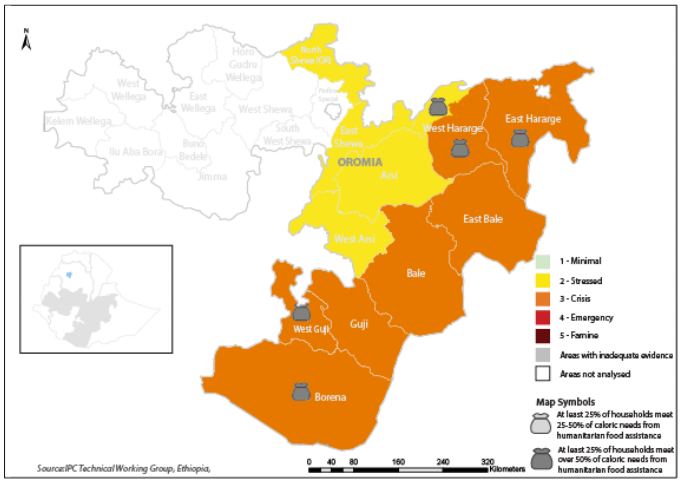
FSMS data collected in the Oromia region from September to October 2020 showed that approximately 9.5% of households had Poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse, while 31.8% reported Borderline FCS indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 58.8% reported Acceptable FCS indicative of IPC Phases 2 and 1. Additionally, based on the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), on average, about 10.8% have food related coping strategies indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, while 63.8% reported related coping strategies indicative of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and about 25.4% reported no/low coping strategies indicative of Minimal (IPC Phase 1). Overall, most of the households reported no hunger (84.3%) using Household Hunger Scale (HHS), while a few households, between 8.6% and 7.1%, reported slight (IPC Phase 2) and moderate (IPC Phase 3) hunger, respectively.

During the October to December 2020 period, DL affected about 60 woredas in seven zones of the region by the end of October, damaging crop and pasturelands. In addition, impacts of COVID-19 on the economy continued to limit sufficient food availability for the poor and very poor households. During the October-December 2020 period, average Hagaya rains were expected, which will support the regeneration of pasture and water for livestock, although ongoing DL invasions in the region will undermine feed for livestock. The high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), about 60,000 in the Borena zone with limited livelihoods opportunities, is also affecting the food security situation. Overall, from October to December 2020 in the Oromia Region, about 3.4 million people (18% of the 18.5 million people analysed) were facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This shows a similar severity (17%) to the August 2020 analysis and a significant improvement compared to the November 2019 IPC analysis when 29% of the analysed population was in IPC Phase 3 or above.

Key Drivers of Current Food Insecurity:

- **Flood occurrences and landslides -** Due to flooding during the months of July through August, crop and pasture fields were destroyed in parts of Oromia's zones, that resulted in the displacement of a significant number of households in the region, especially in East Shewa, Finfine, South West Shewa, Arsi, Guji, Bale, and East Hararghe.
- **Desert locusts (DL) -** Due to favorable weather conditions and limited control operations, DL has affected about 60 woredas in seven zones of the region by the end of October 2020.
- **COVID-19 impacts** – According to the FSMS, 18% of households reported income losses and 56% reported increased food prices associated with COVID-19.

Oromia Current Situation: October - December 2020



- **Economic conditions -** The general macro-economy shows high food CPI at 20.9, which contributes to increased food prices at the local market. Due to the impacts of COVID-19 on household economies, the prices of food and loss of incomes for rural households are key factors limiting food security.
- **Price trends -** Prices of locally-produced staple cereals, such as sorghum, maize, barley and teff, are likely to follow seasonal trends. However, they are likely to remain above-average through December 2020 due to the weakening of the Birr against the USD. During this period most of the rural communities will rely on own production.

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Oromia	Arsi	3,156,594	1,736,127	55	946,978	30	315,659	10	157,830	5	0	0	2	473,489	15
	Bale	1,619,663	647,865	40	566,882	35	323,933	20	80,983	5	0	0	3	404,916	25
	Borena	488,901	171,115	35	171,115	35	122,225	25	24,445	5	0	0	3	146,670	30
	East hararge cluster 1	546,144	218,458	40	191,150	35	109,229	20	27,307	5	0	0	3	136,536	25
	East hararge cluster 2	1,853,913	556,174	30	834,261	45	370,783	20	92,696	5	0	0	3	463,479	25
	East hararge cluster 3	992,943	397,177	40	347,530	35	198,589	20	49,647	5	0	0	3	248,236	25
	East shewa	1,365,822	751,202	55	478,038	35	136,582	10	0	0	0	0	2	136,582	10
	Guji	1,292,334	710,784	55	323,084	25	258,467	20	0	0	0	0	3	258,467	20
	North shewa oromia cluster 1	852,808	426,404	50	341,123	40	85,281	10	0	0	0	0	2	85,281	10
	North shewa oromia cluster 2	175,743	96,659	55	61,510	35	17,574	10	0	0	0	0	2	17,574	10
	North shewa oromia cluster 3	411,380	267,397	65	102,845	25	41,138	10	0	0	0	0	2	41,138	10
	West arsi	2,353,609	1,176,805	50	941,444	40	235,361	10	0	0	0	0	2	235,361	10
	West guji	1,127,007	507,153	45	338,102	30	225,401	20	56,350	5	0	0	3	281,751	25
	West hararge cluster 1	1,285,314	449,860	35	578,391	45	192,797	15	64,266	5	0	0	3	257,063	20
	West hararge cluster 2	603,716	181,115	30	241,486	40	150,929	25	30,186	5	0	0	3	181,115	30
	West hararge cluster 3	421,911	210,956	50	147,669	35	42,191	10	21,096	5	0	0	2	63,287	15
	Total	18,547,802	8,505,249	46	6,611,609	36	2,826,139	15	604,805	3	0	0		3,430,944	18

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

Nine zones were included during the August 2020 Belg analysis. Out of the nine zones, East and West Hararghe zones were included in the Meher analysis, while the remaining seven zones were included in the projection update. For the seven zones under Belg during August 2020, around 11.5% of the population was facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above): 10.5% in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 1% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Meanwhile during the October Belg update analysis, those classified in IPC Phase 3 or above has decreased by 2%. Around 9.5% of the analysed population is facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), out of which 9.5% was in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 0.11% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The slight improvement is attributable to a better harvest this year due to slightly lower impacts of DL and the overall good rainfall in those areas already included under the Belg analysis. The key drivers of food insecurity include: flooding and landslides that displaced people, public unrest, the impacts of COVID-19 on household incomes and labour opportunities, and high food prices.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct-Dec 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: Current (Oct-Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Arsi	2	312,485	10	0	0	312,485	10	2	315,659	10	157,830	5	473,489	15
Borena	3	96,797	20	24,199	5	120,996	25	3	122,225	25	24,445	5	146,670	30
Guji	3	255,872	10	0	0	255,872	2	3	258,467	20	0	0	258,467	20
E/Shoa	2	135,262	10	0	0	135,262	10	2	136,582	10	0	0	136,582	10
W/Arsi	2	232,938	10	0	0	232,938	10	2	235,361	10	0	0	235,361	10
Bale	3	401,130	25	80,226	5	481,356	30	3	323,933	20	80,983	5	404,916	25
W/Guji	3	223,129	20	55,782	5	278,911	25	3	225,401	20	56,350	5	281,751	25
Total		1,657,613	11	160,207	1	1,817,820	12		1,617,628	10	19,608		1,937,236	10

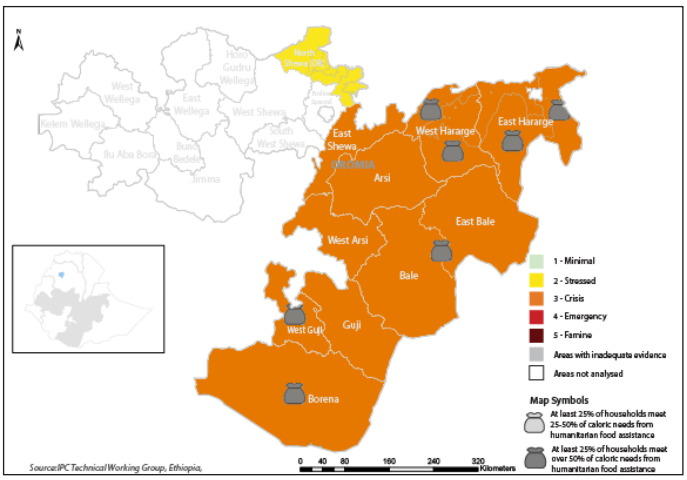
FIRST PROJECTION: IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January 2021 – June 2021)

The situation in the Oromia region is projected to deteriorate significantly in the January to June 2021 period compared to the current period. The Meher season will likely be insufficient to sustain adequate food consumption through the lean season in areas that rely on crop production. Overall, the January to June 2021 food security situation in the Oromia Region shows that about 4.9 million people are expected to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), representing 26% of the 19 million people analysed. This shows an increase of 8% in the population classified in IPC Phase 3 or above compared with the October-December 2020 period. This is a reflection of the seasonal lean period which will be exacerbated by the poor performance of the February to May Belg/Genna rains, which would result in a prolonged dry season. When compared with similar timing from the November 2019 IPC analysis, the population in IPC Phase 3 or above was 30%, which was 4% higher than the classification for the same period in this analysis. The slight improvement is attributable to a better harvest this year due to slightly lower impacts of DL and the performance of the rainfall. Moreover, the impact of COVID-19 is negatively affecting household income and purchasing capacity, particularly for poor households. Prices of staple foods will increase through June 2021 due to price inflation. According to NMA, above-average temperatures are likely to occur during this period. Most importantly, sporadic civil unrest and inter-communal conflict will likely result in social instability, disruption of market supplies and activities, and limit households' physical access to food. In some areas of the region, relief distribution is likely to be affected by security concerns. As already reported in FSMS, COVID-19 is already associated with income losses (18%) and high food prices (56%) by community members and this is likely to continue. During the January to June 2021 period, two of seven Belg administrative zones had HFA above 25% of the population, while the rest had HFA meeting between 10% and 21%. In the Meher analysed areas, HFA was only confirmed for the months of January and February 2021. The rest of the months were not yet programmed. PSNP support will be provided but this is considered a developmental and not humanitarian response.

ASSUMPTIONS FOR FIRST PROJECTION

- **Belg/Hagaya 2021 rainfall** - Based on the National Meteorological Agency (NMA), there is the likelihood of a less-than-normal Genna/Belg rainfall in April to June 2021. Belg crop planting, rainfall performance, livestock body conditions and productivity are likely to be worse. This could also have a negative effect on household incomes and food access.
- **Price trend** - Prices of staple foods will likely remain higher than previous years because of the impacts of COVID-19 and high inflation in the country. Food security will deteriorate further with the expected contraction of the economy.
- **COVID-19 pandemic** - Despite the overall easing of COVID-19 restrictions, the negative impacts of the pandemic on incomes and food prices will remain.

Oromia Projected Situation: January - June 2021



- **Desert locusts** - Currently, desert locusts have affected seven administrative zones and 70 districts, which is expected to continue during the first projection period. This will affect the next Belg production, and decrease livestock feed availability, affecting household income and food security. DL projections by FAO, show that the upsurge is likely to persist at least until the end of the Belg 2021. Widespread breeding is also expected in Dire Dawa and Eastern Oromia. Localized pasture losses are likely, especially in some rural areas experiencing insecurity where control operations are limited. From October 2020 to June 2021, damage from DL, coupled with below-average rainfall, will likely lead to significant losses of crop and pasture in bimodal areas despite large-scale control measures.

Population table for the projection period: January 2021 – June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Oromia	Arsi	3,227,606	1,452,423	45	1,129,662	35	484,141	15	161,380	5	0	0	3	645,521	20
	Bale	1,656,072	662,429	40	496,822	30	414,018	25	82,804	5	0	0	3	496,822	30
	Borena	499,899	124,975	25	149,970	30	149,970	30	74,985	15	0	0	3	224,955	45
	East hararge cluster 1	558,429	195,450	35	195,450	35	139,607	25	27,921	5	0	0	3	167,528	30
	East hararge cluster 2	1,895,618	473,905	25	853,028	45	473,905	25	94,781	5	0	0	3	568,686	30
	East hararge cluster 3	1,015,279	304,584	30	406,112	40	253,820	25	50,764	5	0	0	3	304,584	30
	East shewa	1,396,535	558,614	40	558,614	40	209,480	15	69,827	5	0	0	3	279,307	20
	Guji	1,321,406	528,562	40	396,422	30	396,422	30	0	0	0	0	3	396,422	30
	North shewa oromia cluster 1	871,994	392,397	45	348,798	40	87,199	10	43,600	5	0	0	2	130,799	15
	North shewa oromia cluster 2	179,697	89,849	50	71,879	40	17,970	10	0	0	0	0	2	17,970	10
	North shewa oromia cluster 3	420,633	252,380	60	126,190	30	42,063	10	0	0	0	0	2	42,063	10
	West arsi	2,406,569	962,628	40	962,628	40	481,314	20	0	0	0	0	3	481,314	20
	West guji	1,152,361	230,472	20	460,944	40	288,090	25	172,854	15	0	0	3	460,944	40
	West hararge cluster 1	1,314,221	394,266	30	525,688	40	328,555	25	65,711	5	0	0	3	394,266	30
	West hararge cluster 2	617,297	246,919	40	216,054	35	123,459	20	30,865	5	0	0	3	154,324	25
	West hararge cluster 3	431,400	194,130	45	150,990	35	64,710	15	21,570	5	0	0	3	86,280	20
	Total	18,965,016	7,063,982	37	7,049,250	37	3,954,723	21	897,062	5	0	0		4,851,785	26

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis for January-June2020

There is a slight improvement for the seven zones that were classified in the August 2020 Belg analysis, whereby the population classified under IPC Phase 3 and above had decreased from 22.1% in August to 17% in the current analysis. The slight improvement is attributable to a better harvest this year due to slightly lower impacts of DL and overall good rainfall. However, high food insecurity remains due to underlying factors such as high food prices, insecurity affecting market supplies and the impact of COVID-19 on household incomes. The impact of desert locusts and damage from flooding, coupled with a long dry period, will also likely play a significant role in maintaining the high food insecurity situation in the Oromia region during this period. Food prices of cereals are likely to remain very high and TOT will disfavor livestock keepers, mainly due to the expected poor body conditions and productivity for livestock during the long dry spell.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: Second projection (Jan-June 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: (Update) projection (Jan-June 2021)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Arsi	3	638,442	20	0	0	638,442	20	3	484,141	15	161,380	5	645,521	20
Borena	3	197,767	40	74,163	15	271,930	55	3	149,970	30	74,985	15	496,822	30
Guji	3	392,081	30	65,347	5	457,428	35	3	396,422	30	0	0	396,422	30
E/Shoa	3	207,267	15	69,089	5	276,356	20	3	209,480	30	69,827	5	279,307	20
W/Arsi	3	475,917	20	0	0	475,917	20	3	481,314	15	0	0	481,314	20
Bale	3	573,688	35	163,911	10	737,599	45	3	414,018	25	82,804	5	796,822	30
W/Guji	3	398,893	35	170,954	15	569,847	50	3	288,090	25	172,854	15	460,944	40
Total		2,844,055	19	543,464	3	3,427,519	22		2,424,235	14	561,850	3	3,557,152	17

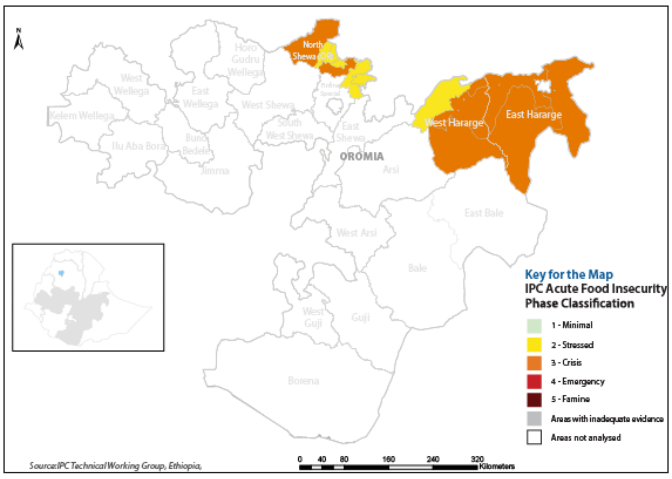
PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW July to September 2021- Meher areas only

From July to September 2021, the food security for Meher-dependent areas of Oromia region is projected to marginally improve from 26% in January to June 2021 (Belg and Meher areas) to 23 % in the Meher areas only as some harvests from Belg 2021 are harvested in June/July 2021. Generally, these months coincide with the lean season for Meher-dependent areas, however, the Meher dependent-areas in Oromia are bimodal and benefit from both Belg and Meher seasons. During this time, the harvest from some short-cycle crops from Belg cropping will result in slight food security improvements. Overall, food stocks will likely be insufficient to sustain adequate food consumption during this period. Moreover, households relying on agropastoral livelihoods and typically depend on markets for food will be affected by high food prices following increasing trends because of inflation, and the impacts of COVID-19 on household incomes. In addition, staple food supplies in local markets will likely be affected due to political instability and civil unrest associated with the upcoming elections, poor road access, and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts of COVID-19 will affect local households' incomes by limiting access to remittances and employment opportunities. During this period, most of the humanitarian assistance is not yet programmed. The number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) is likely to be 1.67 million people or 23% of the total analysed Meher population.

Assumption for Second Projection:

- **Purchasing power** - In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, household purchasing capacity will be limited due to negative terms of trade (ToT) of livestock for cereals
- **Desert locusts (DL)** - Projections by FAO, show that the upsurge is likely to persist at least until the end of the Belg 2021. Widespread breeding is also expected in northern and eastern Ethiopia in parts of Eastern Tigray, Eastern Amhara, northwestern Afar, Somali, Dire Dawa and Eastern Oromia. Vegetation and climatic conditions through September will favor desert locust breeding in parts of northern and western Ethiopia. Nevertheless, localized pasture losses are likely, especially in insecure areas where control operations are limited.

Oromia Projected Situation: July - September 2021



- **COVID-19** - The COVID-19 pandemic will continue through community spread with continuing pressures on livelihoods, affecting market prices and slowing down labor opportunities for the poor and very poor households.
- **Economic conditions:** There is high inflation in the region with CPI at 20.9 in September 2020. There is no alterative information suggesting the situation will improve. High inflation will have negative impacts on household purchasing power and will compromise food access.

Population table for the second projection period: July - September 2021

State	Livelihood zones	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Oromia	East Hararge cluster 1	558,429	223,372	40	195,450	35	111,686	20	27,921	5	0	0	3	139,607	25
	East Hararge cluster 2	1,895,618	663,466	35	758,247	40	379,124	20	94,781	5	0	0	3	473,905	25
	East Hararge cluster 3	1,015,279	456,876	45	304,584	30	203,056	20	50,764	5	0	0	3	253,820	25
	North Shewa Oromia cluster 1	871,994	392,397	45	305,198	35	130,799	15	43,600	5	0	0	3	174,399	20
	North Shewa Oromia cluster 2	179,697	80,864	45	71,879	40	17,970	10	8,985	5	0	0	2	26,955	15
	North Shewa Oromia cluster 3	420,633	210,317	50	147,222	35	63,095	15	0	0	0	0	2	63,095	15
	West Hararge cluster 1	1,314,221	394,266	30	591,399	45	262,844	20	65,711	5	0	0	3	328,555	25
	West Hararge cluster 2	617,297	246,919	40	216,054	35	123,459	20	30,865	5	0	0	3	154,324	25
	West Hararge cluster 3	431,400	194,130	45	172,560	40	43,140	10	21,570	5	0	0	2	64,710	15
	Total	7,304,568	2,862,606	39	2,762,593	38	1,335,173	18	344,197	5	0	0		1,679,370	23

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

SIDAMA REGION - Belg Update Analysis

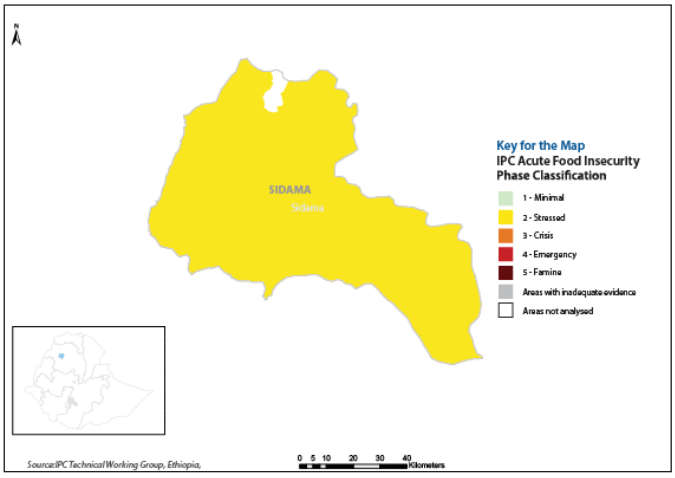
CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

During the October to December 2020 analysis period, the food security situation has improved in the Sidama region from 15% of the analysed population facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) to 5% compared to the August 2020 analysis. This is mainly because there was less damage by desert locusts than anticipated during the Meher harvest, which has resulted in better food availability and contributed to a seasonal decrease of cereal food prices. In addition, households have the opportunity to work as coffee harvesters, a key source of income in Sidama. Labour opportunities from coffee harvesting for the poor that rely on agricultural labour and incomes from the sale of coffee will increase during this time. However, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, income from coffee will likely to be significantly lower than previous years. Owing to a good coffee crop this year due to good rainfall, and given the much better harvest due to reduced DL damage, the food security situation is likely to be much better than anticipated with only 177,078 people in IPC Phase 3 or above compared to 476,687 people.

Key Drivers of Current Food Insecurity:

- **Flooding -** Over-flooding from Lake Hawassa and Bilate River affected 1797.5 hectares of cropland and affected 32,698 people in Lake Abaya and Hawassa Zuria weredas. On the other hand, excessive rain caused flooding and landslides, affecting 14,623 people in Wensho wereda.
- **Staple market prices -** During October through December 2020, staple food prices, such as maize, will seasonally decrease following the Meher harvest. Although the prices will still be slightly higher than the last five-year-average as well as the same time last year.

Sidama Current Situation: October - December 2020



Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Sidama	Sidama	3,541,556	2,833,245	80	531,233	15	177,078	5	0	0	0	0	2	177,078	5
	Total	3,541,556	2,833,245	80	531,233	15	177,078	5	0	0	0	0		177,078	5

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

There is a significantly better food security situation in Sidama during the October to December period 2020 compared to the previous analysis. The population classified in IPC Phase 3 or above has reduced from 15% to 5%. The significant improvement is because DL infestations were effectively controlled, resulting in a good harvest of Meher crops. Incomes from a good coffee crop will also improve the food security situation.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: Second projection (Oct -Dec 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct -Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Sidama	2	476,687	15	-	-	476,687	15	2	177,078	5	-	-	177,078	5

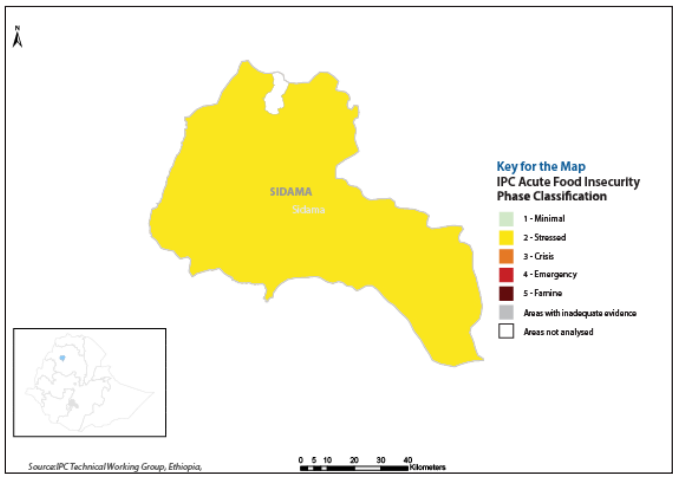
FIRST PROJECTION: IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January 2021 – June 2021)

During the January to June 2021 period, most of the households will be facing the lean season. Seasonally, household food stocks will diminish and the poor and very poor are going to depend on the market. Food access through markets will be limited because of high food prices, fueled by high inflation. Due to better availability of food from own farm harvests and incomes from the coffee sales and labour opportunities, the area classification for the Sidama region is projected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with 10% of the population (360,758 people) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

ASSUMPTIONS FOR FIRST PROJECTION

- **Rainfall** - Below-normal Belg rainfall is expected during the months of March-May 2021, and is likely to affect planting time and availability of green harvest in June, resulting in a longer hunger period than normal.
- **High staple prices** - In this period, households are expected to rely more on markets, with likely very high cereal prices. A low supply of grains and rising inflation will affect all market-dependent households.
- **Crop pest and disease** - Desert locusts, Fall Armyworm and others pests are considered the most significant hazards affecting livelihoods. It is likely that these pests will affect the 2021 Belg crops.

Sidama Projected Situation: January - June 2021



- **Economic conditions:** There is high inflation in the region with CPI for SNNPR at 28.2 in September 2020. There is no alterative information suggesting the situation will improve. High inflation will have negative impacts on household purchasing power and will compromise food access.

Population table for the projection period: January 2021 – June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Sidama	Sidama	3,607,577	2,525,304	70	721,515	20	360,758	10	0	0	0	0	2	360,758	10
	Total	3,607,577	2,525,304	70	721,515	20	360,758	10	0	0	0	0		360,758	10

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

The severity of acute food insecurity has been projected to reduce significantly from around 25% of the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) to 10%. The improvement is based on better harvests and income as a result of reduced DL damage on crops.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: Second projection (Jan -Jun 2021)							Oct 2020 Analysis: First projection (Jan -Jun 2021)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Sidama	3	647,008	20	161,752	5	808,760	25	2	360,758	10	-	-	360,758	10

SNNPR REGION

CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

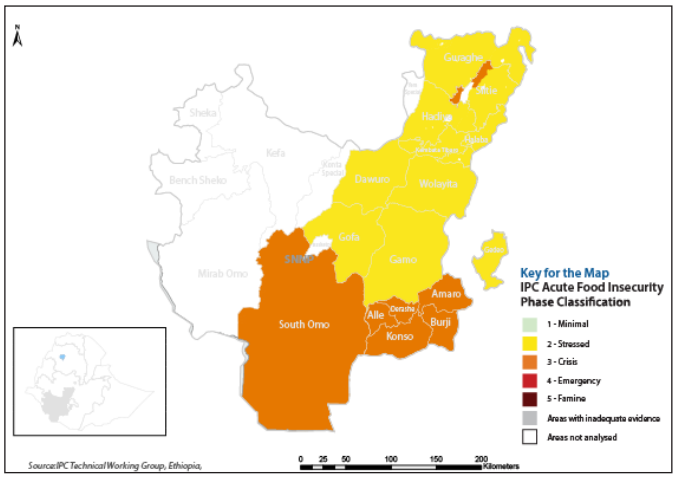
The Belg season represents an important rainfall season in SNNPR, even more so in the pastoral and agro pastoral areas, and marginal cropping areas in the southern parts of the region. About 40-60% of annual crops produced depend on the Belg rains. Long-cycle crops, such as Sorghum, are planted during the Belg season but are harvested in the Meher season. The western part of the region depends more on Meher production. Kiremt 2020 rain was characterized by above-normal performance in most of the areas, which caused in water logging, landslides and flooding resulting in loss of some crops from Meher production. Access to food through markets is limited by high staple food prices, and limited casual labor opportunities, partly exacerbated by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. FSMS data was collected in SNNP region in September and October 2020 from seven clusters of woredas. About 6.1% of the households had Poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse against 37.7% that reported Borderline FCS indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while 56.2% reported Acceptable FCS indicative of IPC Phases 2 and 1. Additionally, based on the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), on average, about 10.7% of households have high food related coping, while 32.2% reported medium food related coping strategies and about 57.1% reported low food-based coping strategies indicative of Minimal(IPC Phase 1). Overall, most of the households reported no hunger (97.1%) using the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) indicator, while a few households (2.2% and 0.7%) reported slight and moderate HSS indicative of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity, respectively.

Given the current situation, an estimated 1.4 million people (12 % of the total analysed rural population) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This includes about 1.1 million people (12%) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and about 246,956 people (2%) classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The analysis for October to December 2020 in SNNPR combines both Belg and Meher-producing areas. The IPC numbers factored in confirmed Humanitarian Food Assistance during the current and projection period.

Key Drivers of Current Food Insecurity:

- **Excessive rainfall**: Excessive rainfall resulted in water logging, landslides and flooding which affected Meher crop production. Localised flooding occurred in Hadiya, Selti and Halaba. Flooding of the Omo River displaced people in South Omo.
- **Good Meher production:** Good crop prospects in the Gamo, Gedeo, Kembata Tembaro, Wolayita zones will improve food availability. On the other hand, there was significant water stress in Selti, Sirar Badewacho and part of Hadiya zones.
- **COVID-19:** The COVID-19 pandemic is still ongoing and continues to negatively affect food trade and supply chains, and labor employment.

SNNP Current Situation: October - December 2020



- **High staple market price:** During the October to December 2020 period, staple food prices are likely to show a slight decline due to the anticipated new Meher harvest, which will increase the supply of grain to the local markets. However, food prices will remain at an elevated level compared to the previous years and long-term average.
- **The global coffee market:** Incomes from coffee producers in Gedeo, Wolayita and Dawuro will likely be lower due to the impacts of COVID-19 on international coffee demand. This will affect the labour demand from the coffee farms in the medium term.
- **Localized conflict:** 8,982 people were displaced from three woredas of Konso zone (Karat Zuria, Kena, and Segen Zuria) due to conflict with Ale special woreda.

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
SNNPR	Dawuro	584,941	380,212	65	116,988	20	58,494	10	29,247	5	0	0	2	87,741	15
	Gamo	1,307,622	849,954	65	392,287	30	65,381	5	0	0	0	0	2	65,381	5
	Gedeo	905,245	588,409	65	226,311	25	90,525	10	0	0	0	0	2	90,525	10
	Gofa	540,128	351,083	65	135,032	25	54,013	10	0	0	0	0	2	54,013	10
	Guraghe cluster 1	462,255	346,691	75	92,451	20	23,113	5	0	0	0	0	2	23,113	5
	Guraghe cluster 2	941,917	753,534	80	141,288	15	47,096	5	0	0	0	0	2	47,096	5
	Hadiya cluster 1	879,499	527,699	60	307,825	35	43,975	5	0	0	0	0	2	43,975	5
	Hadiya cluster 2	495,184	247,592	50	173,314	35	74,278	15	0	0	0	0	2	74,278	15
	Halaba special cluster 1	212,808	106,404	50	85,123	40	21,281	10	0	0	0	0	2	21,281	10
	Kembata Tembaro	704,570	317,057	45	281,828	40	70,457	10	35,229	5	0	0	2	105,686	15
	Segen	858,037	300,313	35	386,117	45	171,607	20	0	0	0	0	3	171,607	20
	Siltie cluster 1	262,770	197,078	75	39,416	15	26,277	10	0	0	0	0	2	26,277	10
	Siltie cluster 2	695,005	347,503	50	208,502	30	104,251	15	34,750	5	0	0	3	139,001	20
	South omo	686,411	240,244	35	240,244	35	137,282	20	68,641	10	0	0	3	205,923	30
	Wolayita	1,581,784	1,028,160	65	316,357	20	158,178	10	79,089	5	0	0	2	237,267	15
	Total	11,118,176	6,581,932	59	3,143,081	28	1,146,207	10	246,956	2	0	0		1,393,163	12

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

The October to December 2020 food security situation in the region shows an improvement from the projection in August 2020: from 19% (1.25 million people) in August to 15% of the analysed population (about 1 million people) in October classified in IPC Phase 3 or above. This change is attributed to a much better Meher harvest, resulting in increased food availability and supply to the local markets.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct-Dec 2020)							Oct 20202 Analysis: Current (Oct-Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Dawuro	3	50,692	10	25,346	5	76,038	15	2	58,494	10	29,247	5	87,741	15
Gamo	2	104,590	10	-	-	104,590	10	2	65,381	5	-	-	65,381	5
Gedeo	3	118,914	15	39,638	5	158,552	20	2	90,525	10	-	-	90,525	10
Gofa	2	45,577	10	-	-	45,577	10	2	54,013	10	-	-	54,013	10
Kembata Tembaro	3	94,291	15	31,430	5	125,721	20	2	70,457	10	35,229	5	105,686	15
Segen	3	128,375	20	32,094	5	160,469	25	3	171,607	20	-	-	171,607	20
South omo	3	121,655	20	30,414	5	152,069	25	3	137,282	20	68,641	10	205,923	30
Wolayita	3	285,681	20	142,840	10	428,521	30	2	158,178	10	79,089	5	237,267	15
Total		949,775	15	301,762	4	1,251,537	19		805,937	12	212,206	3	1,018,143	15

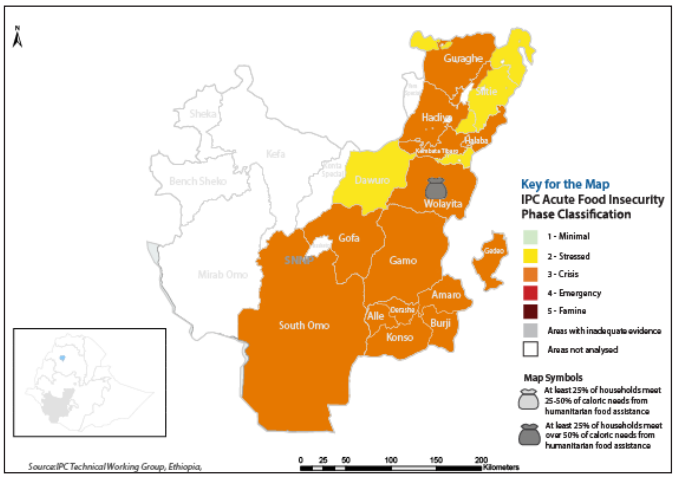
FIRST PROJECTION: IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January 2021 – June 2021)

The situation in the SNNP region is projected to deteriorate significantly in the January to June 2021 period compared to the October to December 2020 period. During this projection period, most of the analyzed zones of SNNPR are expected to enter the lean season as households deplete their food stocks from Belg and Meher harvests. Most of the households are expected to rely on markets while cereal prices are expected to be high, which will affect food access for the poor agropastroalists and pastoralists households that depend on markets during this period. The forecasted below-normal Belg/Genna 2021 rainfall will also affect the planting of Meher long-cycle crops, especially for southern pastoralists and agro pastoralists in South Omo which are planted during the Belg short rains but harvested at the end of the Meher long rains. Labor opportunities will be seasonally low as there are no major agricultural activities during this period. Some sweet potato, along with some perennial crops such as Enset (false banana) are likely to mitigate some of the effects of the hunger season. In a few areas, Meher harvests will improve food availability. Coffee and cotton harvests, key cash crops of the area, will seasonally take place during this period, resulting in increased incomes for households. About 2.3 million people (21%) are likely to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of this 1.9 million people (17%) is in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while about 437,788 people (4%) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The analysis for January - June 2021 in SNNPR combines both Belg and Meher producing areas. The IPC numbers factored in the humanitarian food assistance that was planned and confirmed.

ASSUMPTIONS FOR FIRST PROJECTION

- **Below average Belg 2021 rainfall:** Belg 2021 rains will likely be below average in most parts of the Zone and will limit agricultural activities.
- **Price shock:** High staple food prices are likely to remain high between March to June 2021 following household stock depletion and high inflation. Prices of locally produced staple cereals, such as sorghum, maize, barley and teff, are likely to follow seasonal trends although remain above-average, especially with the combined effects of market prices, COVID-19, flooding and DL.
- **Limited labour opportunities:** Agriculture labour will likely to be below average due to below-average Belg rainfall that will decline income and weaken purchasing power.

SNNP Projected Situation: January - June 2021



- **Ethnic conflict:** The ethnic conflict in Mareko and Meskan will likely continue limiting market access.
- **COVID-19:** The COVID-19 pandemic will likely continue as a health risk with negative impacts on household incomes and livelihoods.
- **Desert locusts:** The desert locust upsurge is most likely to persist through at least 2021. Vegetation and climatic conditions in October to December are expected to start pushing locust swarms southwards into the Somali, Rift Valley of SNNP, and Oromia Regions. Significant crop and pasture losses are expected in these areas.
- **Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP):** The new PSNP transfers will likely begin in early 2021 and will continue through at least June 2021.
- **Humanitarian assistance:** Based on historical knowledge and current distribution of information, humanitarian actors are likely to distribute not more than five of the planned seven rounds in 2020.
- **Below average agricultural labour opportunities:** Agricultural labour opportunities are likely to be slightly below average, due to the expected increased competition of unskilled daily labourers and will likely keep labour rates below previous years' levels.

Population table for the projection period: January 2021 – June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
SNNPR	Dawuro	595,843	327,714	55	178,753	30	89,376	15	0	0	0	0	2	89,376	15
	Gamo	1,331,998	532,799	40	466,199	35	266,400	20	66,600	5	0	0	3	333,000	25
	Gedeo	922,118	507,165	55	230,530	25	138,318	15	46,106	5	0	0	3	184,424	20
	Gofa	550,195	247,588	45	192,568	35	110,039	20	0	0	0	0	3	110,039	20
	Guraghe cluster 1	470,871	258,979	55	117,718	25	70,631	15	23,544	5	0	0	3	94,175	20
	Guraghe cluster 2	959,482	671,637	70	191,896	20	95,948	10	0	0	0	0	2	95,948	10
	Hadiya cluster 1	895,894	492,742	55	313,563	35	89,589	10	0	0	0	0	2	89,589	10
	Hadiya cluster 2	504,415	226,987	45	176,545	35	75,662	15	25,221	5	0	0	3	100,883	20
	Halaba special cluster 1	216,774	108,387	50	65,032	30	32,516	15	10,839	5	0	0	3	43,355	20
	Kembata Tembaro	717,704	358,852	50	215,311	30	107,656	15	35,885	5	0	0	3	143,541	20
	Segen	874,033	305,912	35	262,210	30	262,210	30	43,702	5	0	0	3	305,912	35
	Siltie cluster 1	267,672	160,603	60	66,918	25	40,151	15	0	0	0	0	2	40,151	15
	Siltie cluster 2	707,960	283,184	40	283,184	40	106,194	15	35,398	5	0	0	3	141,592	20
	South omo	699,205	244,722	35	209,762	30	174,801	25	69,921	10	0	0	3	244,722	35
	Wolayita	1,611,273	886,200	55	402,818	25	241,691	15	80,564	5	0	0	3	322,255	20
	Total	**11,325,437**	**5,613,470**	**50**	**3,373,007**	**30**	**1,901,182**	**17**	**437,778**	**4**	**0**	**0**		**2,338,960**	**21**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis for January-June2021

Based on the updated analysis, the food security situation remains the same as initially projected in August with about 25% of the analysed population likely to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between January and June 2021.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Jan-June 2021)							Oct 20202 Analysis: Current (Jan—June 2021)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Dawuro	3	77,405	15	25,802	5	103,207	20	2	89,376	15	-	-	89,376	15
Gamo	3	159,705	15	53,235	5	212,940	20	3	266,400	20	66,600	5	333,000	25
Gedeo	3	161,402	20	80,701	10	242,103	30	3	138,318	15	46,106	5	184,424	20
Gofa	2	69,594	15	0	0	69,594	15	3	110,039	20	-	-	110,039	20
Kembata Tembaro	3	127,982	20	31,995	5	159,977	25	3	107,656	15	35,885	5	143,541	20
Segen	3	163,353	25	32,671	5	196,024	30	3	262,210	30	43,702	5	305,912	35
South omo	3	154,802	25	30,960	5	185,762	30	3	174,801	25	69,921	10	244,722	35
Wolayita	3	290,816	20	72,704	5	363,520	25	3	241,691	15	80,564	5	322,255	20
Total	3	1,205,059	20	328,068	5	1,533,127	25	3	1,390,491	20	342,778	5	1,733,269	25

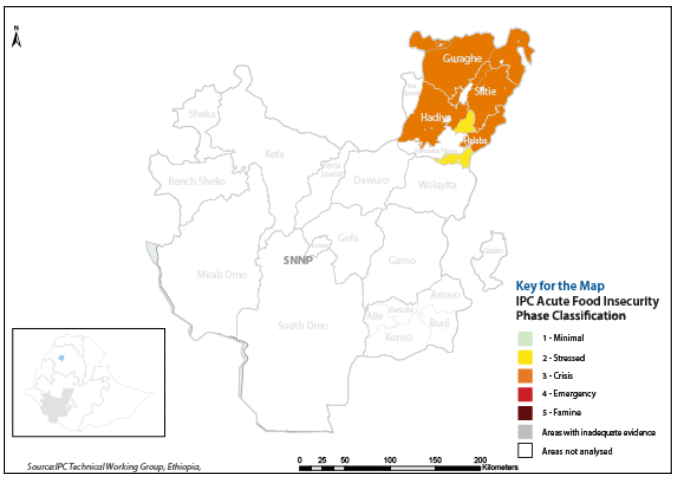
PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW July to September 2021- Meher areas only

For the July to September 2021 projection period, only Meher dependent areas with a population of about 4 million people were analysed compared to about 11 million people in the October to December 2020 and January to June 2021 periods for both Meher and Belg-dependent areas. All the analysed Meher areas in SNNPR are assumed to enter the lean season as households deplete their food stocks. In this period, households are expected to rely more on markets. Cereal prices will be at seasonal highs, limiting food access through markets for the most vulnerable people. Sweet potato, along with some perennial crops such as Enset, are likely to mitigate some of the effects of the hunger season. During this period, about 783,000 people (20%) of the analysed population will likely be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

Assumption for Second Projection:

- **Belg production:** Following the below-normal Belg rains, the crop harvests are expected to be below average. Reduced planting is expected for long-cycle crops that are planted with the Belg but harvested during the Meher, such as Sorghum.
- **Kiremt 2021 rainfall:** Kiremt 2021 rains will likely be average in most parts of the Zone.
- **Flooding:** There may be flooding in most of flood-prone areas of SNNPR.
- **Ethnic conflict:** The ethnic conflict in Mareko and Meskan will likely continue to limit markets access.

SNNP Projected Situation: July - September 2021



- **Below average agricultural labor opportunities:** Agricultural labor opportunities are likely to be seasonally low. Moreover, due to pressures from the COVID-19 pandemic, there is likely going to be high demand for labour compared to supply which will suppress wage rates.
- **Price shock:** Seasonal staple food price rises are likely during the lean season following the exhaustion of food stocks and high inflation. Due to limited income opportunities associated with COVID-19 and its impacts on livelihoods, poor households will have weak purchasing power.
- **COVID-19:** The pandemic will likely continue to be a prominent health and livelihoods challenge with deleterious effects on the economy.

Population table for the second projection period: July - September 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
SNNPR	Guraghe cluster 1	470,871	211,892	45	141,261	30	94,174	20	23,544	5	0	0	3	117,718	25
	Guraghe cluster 2	959,482	575,689	60	191,896	20	143,922	15	47,974	5	0	0	3	191,896	20
	Hadiya cluster 1	895,894	447,947	50	313,563	35	134,384	15	0	0	0	0	2	134,384	15
	Hadiya cluster 2	504,415	226,987	45	176,545	35	75,662	15	25,221	5	0	0	3	100,883	20
	Halaba special cluster 1	216,774	97,548	45	75,871	35	32,516	15	10,839	5	0	0	3	43,355	20
	Siltie cluster 1	267,772	120,497	45	93,720	35	40,166	15	13,389	5	0	0	3	53,555	20
	Siltie cluster 2	707,960	247,786	35	283,184	45	70,796	10	70,796	10	0	0	3	141,592	20
	Total	4,023,168	1,928,347	48	1,311,439	33	591,621	15	191,762	5	0	0		783,383	20

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

TIGRAY REGION

CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

The October to December 2020 analysis covers five zones out of six in the region. This period of analysis falls within the peak harvest period for Meher areas where food availability and livestock productivity, and consequently Food Consumption and overall livelihood conditions, are expected to be favourable. Improving food security conditions notwithstanding, political tensions, DL extensively damaging Meher crops in 19 districts in four of the six administrative zones, COVID-19-related strains such as limited remittance and employment, and limited local and migratory employment opportunities have influenced the region's food security situation. As a result, about 12% (430,000 people) of the analysed population is facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Of these, 10% are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 2% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These estimates consider the presence of humanitarian food assistance.

FSMS data was collected in the Tigray region from September and October 2020 from eight clusters of homogenous woredas. About 1.6% of the households had Poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse against 15.3% that reported Borderline FCS indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while 83% reported Acceptable FCS indicative of IPC Phases 2 and 1. Additionally, based on the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) indicator, on average, about 13.7% had high coping indicative of IPC Phase 3 or above, while 25.8% reported medium coping indicative of IPC Phase 2 about 60.5% reported low coping strategies indicative of IPC Phase 1. While using the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) indicator, overall, most of the households reported no hunger (87.2%), while few households (5.3% and 7.1 %) reported slight and moderate levels of hunger, indicative of IPC Phases 2 and 3, respectively.

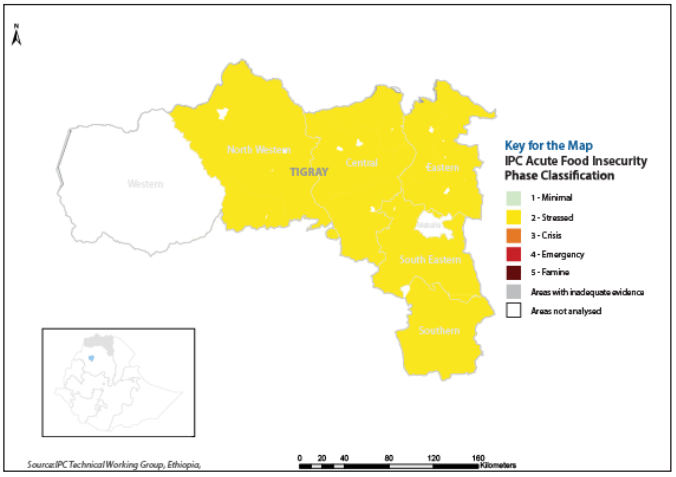
Implication of recent conflict in Tigray Region:

The food insecure situation reported for Tigray does not include any food security and livelihoods impacts caused by the recent conflict in the region.

Key Drivers of Current Food Insecurity:

- **Rainfall:** Late onset and early cessation of Azmera rains has affected the production of long cycle crops.
- **Desert locusts:** As of October 2020, in Tigray region, 19 districts in four of the six administrative zones were invaded by DL. DL affected Meher harvests, especially in Central, South East, Eastern zones.
- **Heavy rainfall adversities:** Waterlogging, flooding, landslides and hailstorms affected agricultural activities.
- **Moisture stress:** Long dry spells affected the crop production in areas bordering Afar.

Tigray Current Situation: October - December 2020



- **Price shock:** About 28% of households cited high staple food prices as one of the key shocks in the region. Inflation for the region was the highest in September at 32.9%.
- **Political tension:** Delays in the allocation of the PSNP to Tigray due to political tensions at the time of analysis will affect household food availability and markets.
- **COVID-19:** Though the COVID-19 restrictions on movement has been lifted, some markets, particularly the large market, have not started to function fully. According to the FSMS, about 21% of community members associated income losses with COVID-19, while 25% also associated the pandemic with increased food prices.

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Tigray	Central cluster 1	582,265	262,019	45	262,019	45	58,227	10	0	0	0	0	2	58,227	10
	Central cluster 2	527,450	263,725	50	184,608	35	79,118	15	0	0	0	0	2	79,118	15
	Eastern cluster 1	426,164	234,390	55	127,849	30	42,616	10	21,308	5	0	0	2	63,924	15
	Eastern cluster 2	275,201	137,601	50	96,320	35	27,520	10	13,760	5	0	0	2	41,280	15
	North western cluster 1	543,976	380,783	70	135,994	25	27,199	5	0	0	0	0	2	27,199	5
	North western cluster 2	114,361	68,617	60	28,590	25	17,154	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,154	15
	South eastern cluster 1	378,004	207,902	55	113,401	30	37,800	10	18,900	5	0	0	2	56,700	15
	South eastern cluster 1	573,120	401,184	70	85,968	15	57,312	10	28,656	5	0	0	2	85,968	15
	Total	3,420,541	1,956,221	57	1,034,750	30	346,946	10	82,624	2	0	0		429,570	12

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis 2020

Food insecurity has deteriorated in October-December 2020 with about 15% of analysed rural populations classified in IPC Phase 3 or above, compared to the August 2020 analysis when only 5% of analysed rural populations were classified in IPC Phase 3 or above. The food security situation has deteriorated as result of the severe damage to crop and pasture/ browse for livestock by DL and environmental shocks (flooding, landslides and some dry spells). Although DL was considered under the projection assumption, the expected level of impact on livelihoods and food security turned out to be more than anticipated.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: Second projection (Oct -Dec 2020)							Oct 2020 Analysis: First projection (Oct -Dec 2020)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Southern	2	28,818	5	-	-	28,818	5	2	57,312	10	28,656	5	85,968	15

FIRST PROJECTION: IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January 2021 – June 2021)

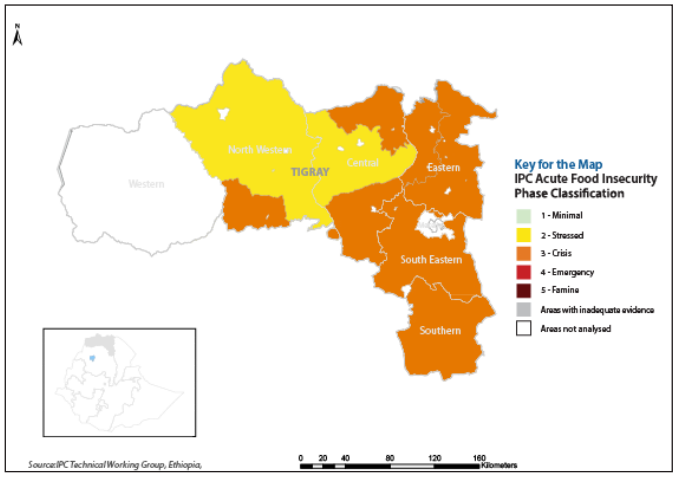
The first projection coincides with the post harvest time for Meher crops and also the lean season for Belg areas. Below-average 2020 Meher harvest due to desert locusts, weather advesities, constrained transport, income and employment losses and heightened political tensions affecting livelihoods and food markets will impact food availability and access in markets, resulting in insufficient food consumption. Food prices are likely to remain higher than previous years due to high inflation and the effects of COVID-19, limiting food access through markets. In addition, most of the households will deplete food stocks earlier and will be unable to meet their food requirements. Overall, the food security situation will deteriorate compared to the October to December 2020 period with an estimated 22% of the population (about 761,000 people) expected to be facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

The recent conflict in Tigray was not foreseen to commence in November 2020 at the time of analysis. As a result, its impacts in terms of livelihoods and food security due to the inability to collect harvests, market disruptions and community displacement was not fully integrated in the analysis.

ASSUMPTIONS FOR FIRST PROJECTION

- **COVID-19:** The COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts will likely continue through 2021. In addition to its socioeconomic and health impact, it will continue to be a challenge for households who depend on labour and other livelihood options.
- **Desert locusts:** As per FAO desert locust projections, it shows that the upsurge is likely to persist throughout 2021. While the epicentre has shifted to the southern parts of the country, a resurgence of swarms in the northern part of the country cannot be ruled out. Desert locust swarms are expected from neighbouring Afar region and other countries such as Yemen, and will affect crops prior to harvesting forcing farmers to harvest earlier and resulting in post-harvest losses.

Tigray Projected Situation: January - June 2021



- **Rainfall:** The 2021 Belg rainfall is expected to be normal-to-below-normal across Northern, North-Eastern, Central and Eastern Ethiopia. This will likely delay planting Belg and Meher long-cycle crops. This will have effects on food availability in May/June during Belg crop harvests and also on livestock productivity, which rely on sufficient pasture.
- **PSNP support:** The ongoing political tension might lead to suspensions of PSNP support and delays in targeting for HFA starting in January 2021.
- **Price:** Prices of locally-produced staple cereals, such as sorghum, maize, barley and teff, are likely to follow seasonal trends although remain above average and also considering inflation for food and non-food items.
- **Household food stocks:** Following to the reduction of the 2020 Meher harvest, food stocks will start to deplete sooner than the normal period.

Population table for the projection period: January 2021 – June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Tigray	Central cluster 1	586,721	205,352	35	293,361	50	88,008	15	0	0	0	0	2	88,008	15
	Central cluster 2	531,487	265,744	50	159,446	30	79,723	15	26,574	5	0	0	3	106,297	20
	Eastern cluster 1	429,424	150,298	35	171,770	40	64,414	15	42,942	10	0	0	3	107,356	25
	Eastern cluster 2	277,306	97,057	35	124,788	45	41,596	15	13,865	5	0	0	3	55,461	20
	North western cluster 1	550,333	275,167	50	220,133	40	55,033	10	0	0	0	0	2	55,033	10
	North western cluster 2	114,361	51,462	45	40,026	35	17,154	15	5,718	5	0	0	3	22,872	20
	South eastern cluster 1	380,897	152,359	40	133,314	35	57,135	15	38,090	10	0	0	3	95,225	25
	South eastern cluster 1	577,506	144,377	25	202,127	35	173,252	30	57,751	10	0	0	3	231,003	40
	Total	**3,448,035**	**1,341,816**	**39**	**1,344,965**	**39**	**576,315**	**17**	**184,940**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**761,255**	**22**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis for January-June 2020

This comparison applies to the Southern Zone only that was part of the Belg analysis. During the August Belg analysis, around 10% of the population was classified in IPC Phase 3 or above during the January to June period while during the October Belg update analysis, around 40% population is classified in IPC Phase 3 and above: 30% in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 10% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The rationale for the deteriorating food security situation is the ongoing DL damage on crops and livestock pasture/browse, and the poor performance of the agriculture season due to the delayed start and early cessation of rains which compromised Meher harvests. In addition, COVID-19 and its impacts on income and market prices, economic crisis, high inflation above 30% compared to same time 2019, and the delays in designing and targeting of PSNP due to political tensions between Federal and regional government have exacerbated the situation.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: Second projection (Jan-June 2021)							Oct 2020 Analysis: First projection (Jan- June 2021)						
	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%	Area Phase	Phase 3#	Phase 3%	Phase 4#	Phase 4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or higher%
Southern	2	58,030	10	-	-	58,030	10	3	173,252	30	57,751	10	231,003	40

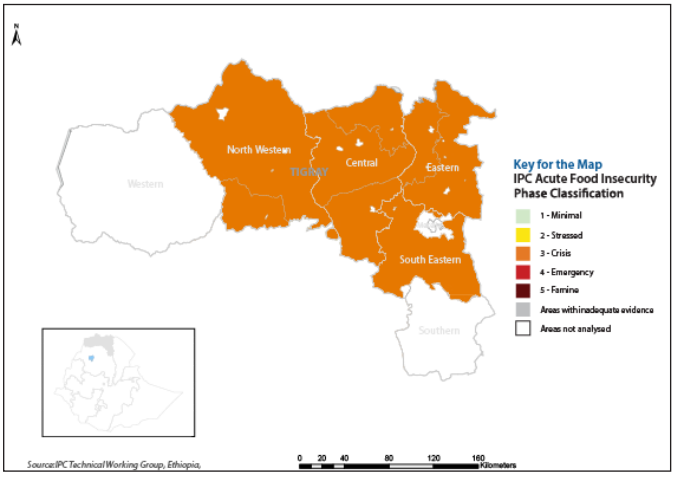
PROJECTED SITUATION OVERVIEW July to September 2021- Meher areas only

The July to September 2021 period represents the peak lean season where a majority of households depend on the purchase of food from markets. Although the June to September 2021 seasonal rainfall is likely to be average in most parts of the areas, the long maturing crops to be planted in March and April are likely to be delayed due to the anticipated below average Azmera/Belg rainfall. As a result, 29% of the population analysed is estimated to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) with 22% in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 7% in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Assumption for Second Projection:

- **Rainfall:** July to September 2021 (Kiremt 2021) rainfall is likely to be average.
- **Purchasing power:** The purchasing power of most market-dependent households will decline considerable due to very high increase in staple food prices and low incomes due to COVID-19.
- **COVID-19:** The pandemic most likely will persist throughout the projection period, with health and livelihoods impacts felt throughout 2021.
- **Price trends:** Staple food prices likely continue rising through September 2021 as July to September is the peak lean season.

Tigray Projected Situation: July - September 2021



- **Household food stocks:** The period is characterized by an exhaustion of food stocks from own production and the peak of the lean season for poor and very poor households. Households rely on markets, but incomes are limited resulting in low purchasing power.
- **Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA):** HFA will likely take place but the programming is not yet completed, therefore, it has not been factored in the analysis.
- **Agricultural labour:** With conflict likely, normal movement in search of agricultural labour is likely going to be restricted.

Population table for the second projection period: July - September 2021

State	Livelihood zones	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Tigray	Central cluster 1	586,721	88,008	15	381,369	65	117,344	20	0	0	0	0	3	117,344	20
	Central cluster 2	531,487	186,020	35	186,020	35	106,297	20	53,149	10	0	0	3	159,446	30
	Eastern cluster 1	429,424	107,356	25	193,241	45	85,885	20	42,942	10	0	0	3	128,827	30
	Eastern cluster 2	277,306	55,461	20	138,653	50	55,461	20	27,731	10	0	0	3	83,192	30
	North western cluster 1	550,333	192,617	35	220,133	40	110,067	20	27,517	5	0	0	3	137,584	25
	North western cluster 2	114,361	34,308	30	40,026	35	28,590	25	11,436	10	0	0	3	40,026	35
	South eastern cluster 1	380,897	95,224	25	133,314	35	114,269	30	38,090	10	0	0	3	152,359	40
	Total	2,870,529	758,995	26	1,292,756	45	617,914	22	200,864	7	0	0		818,778	29

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

SOMALI REGION

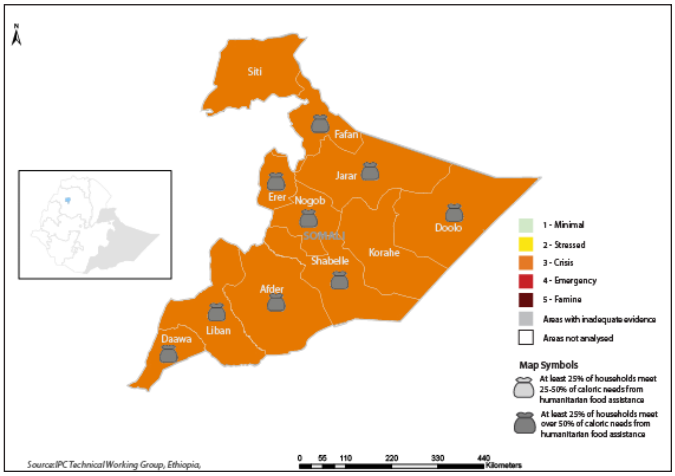
CURRENT OVERVIEW IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (October to December 2020)

In the October to December 2020 period, the Deyr seasonal rainfall performance is expected to improve pasture and browse availability. However, the region has become the epicenter of the desert locust (DL) upsurge. The situation has deteriorated even further from the initially projected 1.18 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in August 2020 to 1.3 million people, reflecting an increase of about 1% of the population in IPC Phase 3 and above. The main drivers of the situation are: the delayed start of Deyr rainfall in most administrative zones, followed by flooding from the highlands of Oromia, and the consequent displacement of about 38,000 flood-related IDPs by early October. The region has also already received DL infestations, affecting pasture and crops along riverine areas. In total 26 districts were invaded by DL by early October 2020.

Key Drivers of Current Food Insecurity:

- **Prices:** Prices have remained higher than previous years against rising inflation. In the Somali region, imported food items, such as wheat flour, pasta and rice, are very important. A lot of these food commodities are informally imported through the borders and foreign exchange is obtained through the parallel market. The exchange rate in the parallel market of Birr to USD is increasing much higher that the official rates which will lead to increased prices of these imported food items. A lot of these food commodities are informally imported through the borders and foreign exchange is obtained through the parallel market. Demand of livestock is likely to decline during the projection period due to the effects of COVID-19 and the continued poor market performance.

Somali Current Situation: October - December 2020



- **Rainfall:** The January-June 2021 period will suffer from below-average rainfall in October - December 2020 and a poor upcoming GU in April - June 2021. A long dry season with harsh conditions is also expected.
- **COVID-19 restrictions:** COVID-19 cases have continued to be recorded in the country and the region has not been spared, especially in major towns/urban areas like the regional capital Jig-jiga. The pandemic has continued negatively impacting human health, household income, agricultural productivity, productive capacity, increasing tensions and fear among traders and buyers and increasing unemployment. Households have experienced reduced incomes against increasing food prices. The rural communities have greatly been affected by diminishes purchasing power.
- **Loss of employment and remittances:** Loss of employment and remittance as a consequence of COVID-19 pandemic. Households have lost employment opportunities and incomes as a result of the COVID-19 containment measures. Construction activities have declined, thus affecting daily labour opportunities. The worst affected areas remain urban areas where small business owners and petty traders have lost incomes. Money vendors (Hawalas) reports show that remittances have greatly declined which is also affecting the liquidity of money vending businesses.
- **Desert locusts:** As of October 2020, in Somali region, 26 woredas were invaded with DL. The DL damage coupled with below-average rainfall has already inflicted significant losses of crop and pasture in bimodal areas despite large-scale control operations lead by the Ministry of Agriculture with support from FAO, DLCO and other partners. This will compromise pastoral and agro pastoral livelihoods in the region. From October to December 2020 the damage from desert locusts coupled with below-average rainfall will likely lead to significant losses of crop and pasture in the absence of large-scale control measures. Localized crop losses associated with desert locusts, flood-induced damage, and below-average access to agriculture inputs partly due to COVID-19 movement restrictions will most likely lead to slightly below-average production.
- **Floods:** Projected heavy rainfall in the Oromia highlands caused more flooding in flood-prone low-lying areas including along the Shebelle River, resulting in about 38,000 flood-induced IDPs.
- **COVID-19 pandemic:** The pandemic is expected to continue negatively impacting human health, household income, production, productive capacity, increasing tension and fear, increasing unemployment and resulting in declining purchasing power.

Population table for the current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Somali	Afder	587,747	176,324	30	205,711	35	176,324	30	29,387	5	0	0	3	205,711	35
	Daawa	410,301	164,120	40	164,120	40	61,545	15	20,515	5	0	0	3	82,060	20
	Doolo	382,202	210,211	55	95,551	25	57,330	15	19,110	5	0	0	3	76,440	20
	Erer	241,354	60,339	25	120,677	50	48,271	20	12,068	5	0	0	3	60,339	25
	Fafan	963,888	433,750	45	337,361	35	144,583	15	48,194	5	0	0	3	192,777	20
	Jarar	543,744	217,498	40	190,310	35	108,749	20	27,187	5	0	0	3	135,936	25
	Korahe	426,845	234,765	55	106,711	25	64,027	15	21,342	5	0	0	3	85,369	20
	Liban	451,348	90,270	20	203,107	45	112,837	25	45,135	10	0	0	3	157,972	35
	Nogob	194,968	68,239	35	87,736	45	29,245	15	9,748	5	0	0	3	38,993	20
	Shabelle	527,752	158,326	30	263,876	50	79,163	15	26,388	5	0	0	3	105,551	20
	Siti	578,220	231,288	40	231,288	40	86,733	15	28,911	5	0	0	3	115,644	20
	Total	5,308,369	2,045,128	39	2,006,448	38	968,807	18	287,986	5	0	0		1,256,793	23

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

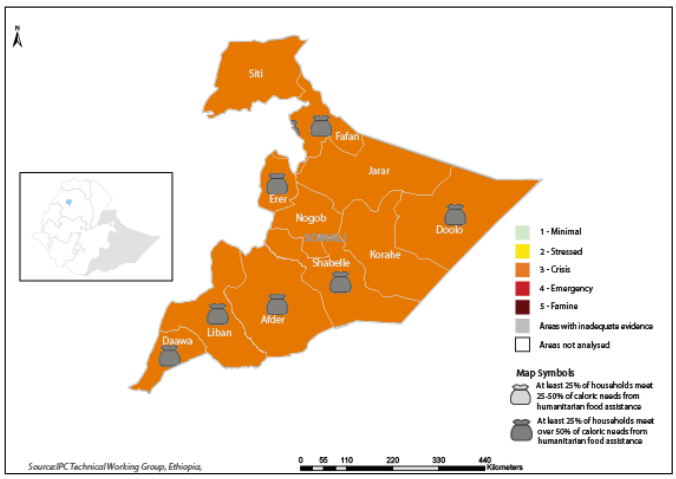
FIRST PROJECTION: IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (January 2021 – June 2021)

During the second projection, January to June 2021, there will be an increase in food insecurity in the region as it goes into the lean period. This will be as a result of an expected below-average Gu rainfall season which will extend the lean and dry period (Jilaal) from January to March 2021, mainly affecting the pasture for the pastoralists and the body condition for livestock. The Somali region relies mainly on pastoral livelihoods and during the second projection pastoralists will likely rely more on selling their livestock to supplement food gaps. Since the 2016 drought, most of the livestock holdings have fallen and are yet to reach the pre-2016 levels. As such during this period, significant safety nets transfers from the PSNP are expected. Poor rainfall for the second consecutive year will likely result in poor body conditions for livestock during the dry season. The impacts of COVID-19 will continue to affect access to remittances, employment and local incomes. At the time of conducting the analysis, not all humanitarian food assistance was already programmed. The food security situation is expected to remain the same as projected in the August 2020 analysis with about 36% or about 2 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). It is estimated that about 4 million people (21%) will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while about 897,000 people (5%) will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The percent of the population in IPC Phase 3 and above is the same as the one projected in August 2020. The food security situation in January-June 2021 is worse than the situation during the February–June 2020 period where 30% of the analysed population in the Somali region was estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 or above.

ASSUMPTIONS FOR FIRST PROJECTION

- **Rainfall:** The March to May rainfall (Gu) is forecasted to be normal-to-below-normal in the region. This situation may affect especially Gu crop producers as well as pasture and browse availability in the region. This will negatively affect livestock productivity and access to food for pastoralist households.
- **Prices:** Higher food prices compared to previous year are further complicated by the negative effects of the COVID-19 and the extended dry season.
- **Livestock situation:** Poor livestock body conditions following below normal Dyer and onset of Dry (Jilaal) period. This will result in reduced quantities of food that pastoralist households can access through markets, because prices of cereals are likely to remain significantly higher.

Somali Projected Situation: January - June 2021



- **Abnormal migration:** Expected high livestock migration is expected due to poor performance of previous rainfall seasons (Gu and Deyr 2020) as well as anticipated below average Gu for 2021.

Population table for the projection period: January 2021 – June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Somali	Afder	603,209	120,642	20	241,284	40	211,123	35	30,160	5	0	0	3	241,283	40
	Daawa	421,095	84,219	20	147,383	35	126,329	30	63,164	15	0	0	3	189,493	45
	Doolo	392,257	156,903	40	98,064	25	98,064	25	39,226	10	0	0	3	137,290	35
	Erer	247,703	49,541	20	86,696	35	74,311	30	37,155	15	0	0	3	111,466	45
	Fafan	989,244	346,235	35	346,235	35	197,849	20	98,924	10	0	0	3	296,773	30
	Jarar	558,048	167,414	30	195,317	35	139,512	25	55,805	10	0	0	3	195,317	35
	Korahe	438,074	131,422	30	153,326	35	109,519	25	43,807	10	0	0	3	153,326	35
	Liban	463,221	92,644	20	162,127	35	138,966	30	69,483	15	0	0	3	208,449	45
	Nogob	200,097	40,019	20	80,039	40	60,029	30	20,010	10	0	0	3	80,039	40
	Shabelle	541,636	135,409	25	189,573	35	162,491	30	54,164	10	0	0	3	216,655	40
	Siti	593,431	178,029	30	267,044	45	118,686	20	29,672	5	0	0	3	148,358	25
	Total	5,448,015	1,502,478	28	1,967,088	36	1,436,879	26	541,570	10	0	0		1,978,449	36

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and as a result they may be in need of continued action.

Comparison between the Belg Analysis carried out during August VS the October Belg Update Analysis for January-June2020

While the overall food security will remain the same as projected in the August 2020 analysis with about 2 million people (36%) facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) there is deterioration from the February-June 2020 classification done in August 2019, when about 23% of the analysed population was in IPC Phase 3 and above. The deterioration is a result of the impacts of COVID-19 on markets and livelihoods, significant damage inflicted by the desert locusts in the past year and significant flooding in some areas due to heavy Kiremt rains in the highlands of Oromia. Road blockages due to protests, especially in Oromia, have also caused problems with food supplies through humanitarian support and markets. Perhaps a major impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been the loss of international markets for livestock during the Hajj ceremonies in Saudi Arabia.

Level 2 Name	August 2020 Analysis: First projection (Jan-June 2021)								Oct 20202 Analysis: Current (Jan—June 2021)							
	#pop	Area Phase	Phase 3#	P3%	Phase 4#	P4%	Phase 3 or higher#	Phase 3 or >%	#pop	Area Phase	Phase 3#	P3%	Phase 4#	P4%	Phase 3 or higher#	P3 or >%
Afder	605,849	3	212,047	35	30,292	5	242,339	40	603,209	3	211,123	35	30,160	5	241,283	40
Daawa	422,938	3	105,735	25	63,441	15	169,176	40	421,095	3	126,329	30	63,164	15	189,493	45
Doolo	393,974	3	98,494	25	39,397	10	137,891	35	392,257	3	98,064	25	39,226	10	137,290	35
Erer	279,228	3	83,768	30	41,884	15	125,652	45	247,703	3	74,311	30	37,155	15	111,466	45
Fafan	967,385	3	193,477	20	96,739	10	290,216	30	989,244	3	197,849	20	98,924	10	296,773	30
Jarar	557,919	3	139,480	25	55,792	10	195,272	35	558,048	3	139,512	25	55,805	10	195,317	35
Korahe	439,317	3	109,829	25	43,932	10	153,761	35	438,074	3	109,519	25	43,807	10	153,326	35
Liban	467,403	3	140,221	30	70,110	15	210,331	45	463,221	3	138,966	30	69,483	15	208,449	45
Nogob	170,533	3	51,160	30	17,053	10	68,213	40	200,097	3	60,029	30	20,010	10	80,039	40
Shabelle	543,825	3	163,148	30	54,383	10	217,531	40	541,636	3	162,491	30	54,164	10	216,655	40
Siti	596,029	3	119,206	20	29,801	5	149,007	25	593,431	3	118,686	20	29,672	5	148,358	25
Total	5,444,400		1,416,564	26	542,825	10	1,959,388	36	5,448,015	3	1,436,879	26	541,570	10	1,978,449	36

Comparison with Previous year Analysis

In 2020, there was a decrease in the populations facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above): from 29% in October-December 2019 to 23% in the October 2019 – January 2020 period. However, the food security situation has deteriorated from 30% classified in IPC Phase 3 and above to 36% in the February-June 2020 to the January-June 2021 period. The deterioration is mainly due to the anticipated poor rainfall, and the desert locust situation that has had deleterious circumstances on the food security situation.

	2019 Analysis (Belg only)		2020 Analysis (Belg and Meher)	
	Projected with HFA	Projected II without HFA	Current with HFA	Projected with HFA (only Jan and Feb)
Period	Oct 2019– Jan 2020	Feb – Jun 2020	Oct – Dec 2020	Jan – Jun 2021
Population analysed	5,158,000	5,158,000	5,308,369	5,448,015
Magnitude IPC Phase 3+	1,501,208	1,584,264	1,256,793	1,978,449
Severity IPC Phase 3+	29%	30%	23%	36%
Magnitude IPC Phase 3	1,374,590	1,453,243	968,807	1,436,879
Severity IPC Phase 3	27%	28%	18%	26%
Magnitude IPC Phase 4	126,618	131,021	287,986	541,570
Severity IPC Phase 4	2%	2%	5%	10%

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response priorities

The food security situation during the October to December 2020 period indicates that about 8.6 million people (17% of the analysed population of about 53 million people) require urgent action to save lives, reduce food gaps, save and protect livelihood and reduce and prevent acute malnutrition. In the January – June 2021 period, the food security situation is expected to worsen, with about 12.9 million people (24% of the total population analysed about of 54 million people) likely facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). The IPC analysis includes all food insecure households, irrespective of whether they benefit from the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), including current IDPs in host communities and IDP returnees. Food insecurity is influenced by food and non-food related factors. As a result, the IPC TWG recommends the following urgent actions:

• Provide urgent actions to save lives and livelihoods of populations estimated in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), as well as to protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps of the populations estimated in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). A special focus should also be directed towards the households unable to purchase food due to a lack of employment and other income sources because of the COVID-19 pandemic;

• Provide emergency agricultural and livestock support to farmers, with a special focus on administrative zones affected by natural disasters, including floods, drought and desert locusts. Scale up diversified livelihoods programs for improved self-reliance, resilience building and social protection to all vulnerable communities classified in Stressed (IPC Phase 2), Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4);

• Implement agriculture and market polices including localized cultivation of improved seeds;

• Rehabilitate infrastructure (roads, markets) to ensure easy access for traders and suitable infrastructure and implement water harvesting programs in water-deficit Administrative Zones;

• Scale up and improve access to basic services (health and WASH) throughout the year. In areas affected by shortage of water and public health challenges, improve access to water, hygiene and sanitation for affected populations as well as improve access to water to support community-based initiatives that contribute to stabilize and maintain livelihoods.

• Strengthen and support initiatives addressing cross-cutting issues of food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups, promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition sensitive activities, such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.

• Restore and enhance the livelihoods of IDP returnees as well as vulnerable farming and pastoralist communities by subsidizing basic commodities and agricultural inputs;

• Continue the public works programs under the safety nets program and rehabilitation of rural community assets, through food- and cash-based transfers aimed at improving access to food and restoring employment opportunities disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

• Support ongoing initiatives on social cohesion and peace-building efforts in order to reduce the impact of conflicts on food security, nutrition and livelihoods of affected populations. The conflict-induced displacement has continued damaging the lives and livelihoods of the affected population. The humanitarian community, donors and partners should continue advocating for and implementing an integrated approach of providing humanitarian assistance, in parallel to increasing the resilience of livelihoods and continuous monitoring of the IDP situation.

• Proactively identify means to provide life and livelihoods support to the people displaced due to the recent conflict and prioritize diverse humanitarian interventions.

COVID-19, desert locusts, economic instability resulting in food price hikes and displacements due to conflict, and climate related factors were the main drivers of food insecurity for both Meher and Belg dependent areas, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists analyzed communities. Hence, the response analysis and planning should consider additional investments in response to the COVID-19 shock, as well as resilience and adaptation to climate change, to provide food insecure households with a buffer against future shocks and stop the cycle of recurring food crises.

Situation monitoring and update

Food security and nutrition outcomes and humanitarian assistance should be monitored, as the situation could further deteriorate if response mechanisms are insufficient. The IPC TWG calls upon all decision makers to do the following:

• To continue providing the necessary technical, financial, logistics, and administrative support to regularly conduct Integrated Food Security and Nutrition household surveys that will be used for future IPC analyses. This will ensure all livelihood zones and hotspot weredas have the most recent data and information.

• To ensure compatibility and synergies are maintained. Stakeholders and partners are advised to continue streamlining their data/information collection and analysis process according to global standardized assessment methodologies. It is crucial that IPC partners should collect and analyse data on vulnerable populations to ensure a targeted and integrated response for multiple partners to work together on practical humanitarian, development and peace nexus.

• In order to continue with joint and consensual food security analysis, the government is called upon to lead the ongoing initiatives for remote data collection, which will require telephone numbers of respondents to be gathered and used for the purposes of collecting food security information.

• Promote analysis of the food security and nutrition situation at a lower administrative level, planning woreda level data collection and information sharing in order to overcome the data gaps, reduce masking and strengthen food security analysis at all levels.

• The areas involved in recent conflict like Tigray and neighboring areas, which are also experiencing effects of the recent conflict, need close monitoring of the food security and livelihoods situation at the earliest opportunity. Multi-sectoral technical teams including IPC TWG member agencies must assess the situation and produce an updated IPC classification for the areas already analysed and a new analysis for the Western zone that was not included in this analysis.

Risk factors to monitor

• **COVID-19 situation:** has a significant impact on the food security situation of the urban and rural areas in addition to health hazards. The economic impact of COVID-19 has to be monitored to avoid the health crisis transforming into a food crisis. The IPC TWG and partners are expected to monitor the food security situation both in rural and urban areas. COVID-19 and containment measures have a significant impact on major urban centres of the country, compared to the rural areas;

• **Impacts of recent conflict in Tigray:** There is a need for food security and livelihoods experts involved in the IPC analysis to monitor the livelihoods and food security impacts of the recent conflict in Tigray.

• **Weather monitoring:** In the January to June 2021 projection period, Belg/Sugum/Diraac/Gu/Genna rainfall between February to May 2021 are forecasted to be below-average which leads to water stress on Belg crops that could worsen the food security situation. Closely monitoring the rainfall performance in those areas is crucial in order to initiate early livelihoods interventions in a timely manner.

• **Desert locusts:** The situation is alarming and rapidly progressing, with isolated adults in parts of Somali that could spread further if the Deyr rainfall performance is as good as predicted;

• **High food prices:** As inflation is expected to remain high throughout the projection period, prices of staple food and non-food items will likely remain high and could be exacerbated by ongoing COVID-19 cross border restrictions, including the cost of production and agriculture inputs.

• **Internally displaced people:** There is a need to continue monitoring the IDP situation. Of particular importance is to ensure durable livelihoods solutions for IDP returnees to ensure sustainable livelihoods.

PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Process and Methodology

The IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) is composed of multiple agencies representing different governmental and nongovernmental sectors, including UN agencies, resource partners and international non-governmental agencies.

The TWG convened remotely from October 19 to November 1 2020 to conduct an update for the Belg IPC analysis and conduct the first ever Meher Acute Food Insecurity analysis. The analysis team was composed of 57 experts representing the government, NGOs and UN Agencies. The key partners that were involved are: NDRMC (Including regional Level), AAH, CRS, FHE, HCS, MCS, GOAL, CARE, WVE, FAO, FEWS NET, OCHA, NMA (including regional level) Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Regional Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU), Regional Livestock Bureau, SCI, WFP and VSF-Suisse. The analysis for Belg was conducted under six regional groups (Sidama was analysed by the team that also analysed SNNPR) facilitated by international IPC Level 3 experts deployed by IPC-GSU. FEWS NET, FAO and WFP also provided international experts to support the process. The same process was followed during the Meher analysis in regions of Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR. One difference in the Belg update analysis and Meher analysis is that Administrative Zones were used as unit of analysis for Belg while the Meher have used smaller, more homogeneous clusters of woredas during the Meher analysis. This is to ensure the analysis is more targeted and reduces masking the result over a very large heterogeneous area.

The analysis was documented using the computer-based software IPC Information Support System (ISS) that facilitated the documentation and convergence of the evidence. Each group had a combination of experts from different sectors and agencies. The seven regional analysis groups conducted the analyses and presented to the plenary discussion using the IPC analysis worksheets and framework. Finally, the phase classification map was produced through an intensive plenary discussion and technical consensus among the members of the National Technical Working Group (NTWG).

Data Sources

This IPC process brought together available food security information in a systematic manner to produce the best possible estimate of the food security situation under the circumstances. The IPC classification was dependent on the Food Security Monitoring Survey (FSMS) primary data but also took into consideration a number of secondary data from assessments and reports developed by different organizations. The TWG used the latest situation monitoring reports from the partners and regions and woredas, and the local knowledge of the analysts to carry out systematic IPC analysis and classified the livelihoods zones using IPC Version 3.0 protocols. The projection analysis is based on the most likely scenario using a set of assumptions shown above.

Below is a description of the main data sources and methodologies used:

• The telephone based Household Food Security Monitoring Survey (FSMS): The FSMS technical working group drawn from different IPC TWG partners prepared the FSMS methodology. The key partners in the FSMS were NDRMC, FAO, WFP, FEWS NET. It employed a study design targeting predominantly Meher season dependent clusters of woredas that are found in the following four regions of Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Tigray. Electronic data collection method was used to record the responses the enumerators received over the phone to obtain desired data from sampled households. The data collection activity was carried out in October 2020. WFP was taking the lead in coordinating the overall FSMS task, while NDRMC took a lead in mobilizing at least 250 rural telephone numbers. FAO and WFP, with support from GSU, were responsible for data cleaning and analysis.

• The HEA outcome analysis summary report from the LEAP-LIAS (USAID/Save the Children): The HEA results come in the form of numbers of people in an administrative zone and woreda in a particular phase and is calculated using the IPC cutoffs for the IPC indicators. Unfortunately, the HEA were not shared for the IPC analysis for the Meher areas in the same manner as was done during the Belg analysis. In future there is a need to systematize the sharing of HEA information as a deliverable of the HEA project rather than keeping it as an ad hoc support to the IPC work. The FSMS provided the IPC with direct evidence for food consumption (Food Consumption Score, Household Hunger Score, food-related reduced Coping Strategies Index and Livelihood Coping Strategies). The FSMS assessments tools are designed according to the global standards using WFP's/FAO's corporate level technical protocols taking special considerations of data requirements for the IPC analysis.

• Monthly market price data and information from WFP, FEWS NET, CSA and EGTE and information from the regional government ministry offices. In addition, the analysis team used the Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP) and nutrition information from nutritional admissions.

• National Meteorological Agency (NMA) seasonal bulletin used to analyse the performance of 2020 Kiremt season for Meher 2020 projection period (Oct-Dec 2020); National Meteorological Agency (NMA) experts have been involved in each region and this analysis benefited from their expert knowledge on the January to June 2021 Regional ICPAC/GHACOF weather forecasts and NMA bulletin were used as key indicator for the agriculture production, water and pasture availability prediction. In addition the following information and expertise have been exploited:

• RFE-2 estimate trend analysis of current rainfall situation compared to 10 years (2008-2018) against yield reduction estimate based on Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI), which uses a water balance model. This information was used to converge the evidence for crop production estimate;

• NDRMC Early Warning Reports and Seasonal Assessment Reports containing weather, crop pest and disease, livestock disease and market from NDRMC have been used as an input for current analyses.

• IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 23 used to track the displaced population mobility for the analysis of the outcome on food security of the sampled livelihood zones;

• Long-range rainfall analysis (FEWS NET Climate Scientist) provided the outlook for January to June 2020.

• Assumptions. Based on available information from CSA, NMA, ICPAC and FEWSNET. The IPC analysts reviewed and reached consensus on the national assumptions which were contextualized in the regional analysis.

Overall Evidence Level for this IPC Analysis: Overall, the FSMS survey, with the exception of 13 areas, had a sample size superior than 150 HH and was scored as R2 (Reliable), bringing, together with the other evidence available, the analysis evidence level to High (***). The areas with Medium (**) evidence level are located in Tigray and Oromia. In Tigray, the clusters are South Eastern, Central clusters 1 and 2, Eastern clusters 1 and 2, and North western clusters 1 and 2 , while in Oromia they are Clusters 1, 2 and 3 for both West Hararghe and East Hararghe.

Limitations of the analysis

The IPC approach allows comparability over time and space. However, the current Belg update and Meher IPC analysis is not entirely comparable with the previous year in terms of population and geographical coverage. This situation has emanated from the changes on Unit of Analysis for Belg made by the IPC TWG from Livelihoods Zones in 2019 with about 28 million people to Administrative Zone in 2020 with a larger population of 41 million people and an additional addition of Meher that brought the total analysed population to about 53 million people. The Meher analysis has been prepared with a cluster of woredas as a unit of analysis. The new Meher analysis has been conducted with a more refined cluster of homogeneous woredas that met a criteria for inclusion in the Meher analysis. Until all the analysis is aligned to the same unit of analysis by mid-2021, the comparisons will remain a challenge.

The FSMS survey did not incorporate nutrition analysis which requires physical measurements of the targets and was rendered impossible due to the COVID-19 context.

Due to electricity outages, internet and telephone connectivity challenges. Some participants were unable to fully participate in the IPC analysis.

Dire Dawa and Harar were not included in the Belg analysis earlier in the year. As a result, we could not include them in the update as there was a no report to update. In addition, the Western Agricultural Areas of Gambela, Benshagul Gumuz, Western zone of Tigray, western parts of regions of Amhara, SNNPR and Oromia, were not included as they did not meet the criteria for inclusion for acute food insecure areas because they are generally highly productive and rarely experience food gaps.

HEA is a key outcome indicator for IPC analysis which is already available in Ethiopia. There have been long-term investments in capacity building and adaptation to local needs, one of which is IPC analysis. In the July/ August 2020 analysis, the HEA was able to share using the IPC thresholds. Unfortunately, in the September analysis, the HEA data with HEA thresholds was not available despite the government's request and close collaboration with the project technical team. While there was sufficient data to meet thresholds as indicated above, the HEA outcome would have strengthened the consensus process. There is a need to advocate at a higher level to formalize HEA data as an input of the IPC process twice a year as a deliverable for the HEA investment in the country.

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The Ethiopia IPC Food Security Analysis: The analysis by over 20 partner organizations, including regional authorities and three federal government ministries was conducted in Afar, Amhara, Oromia, the Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Somali and Tigray regions. The partners involved in this analysis included AAH, CSA, ENCU, FAO, FEWSNET, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resource, NDRMC (Including regional Level), OCHA, Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resource, Regional Bureau of Health, Regional Bureau of Water and Energy, Regional Livestock Bureau, SCI, UNICEF and WFP. The analysis was then vetted by the Ethiopia IPC Technical Working Group in conjunction with a technical support team from IPC GSU and RSU.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:

Donor:

BACKGROUND ON THE PERIOD OF ANALYSIS – SEASONALITY IN ETHIOPIA

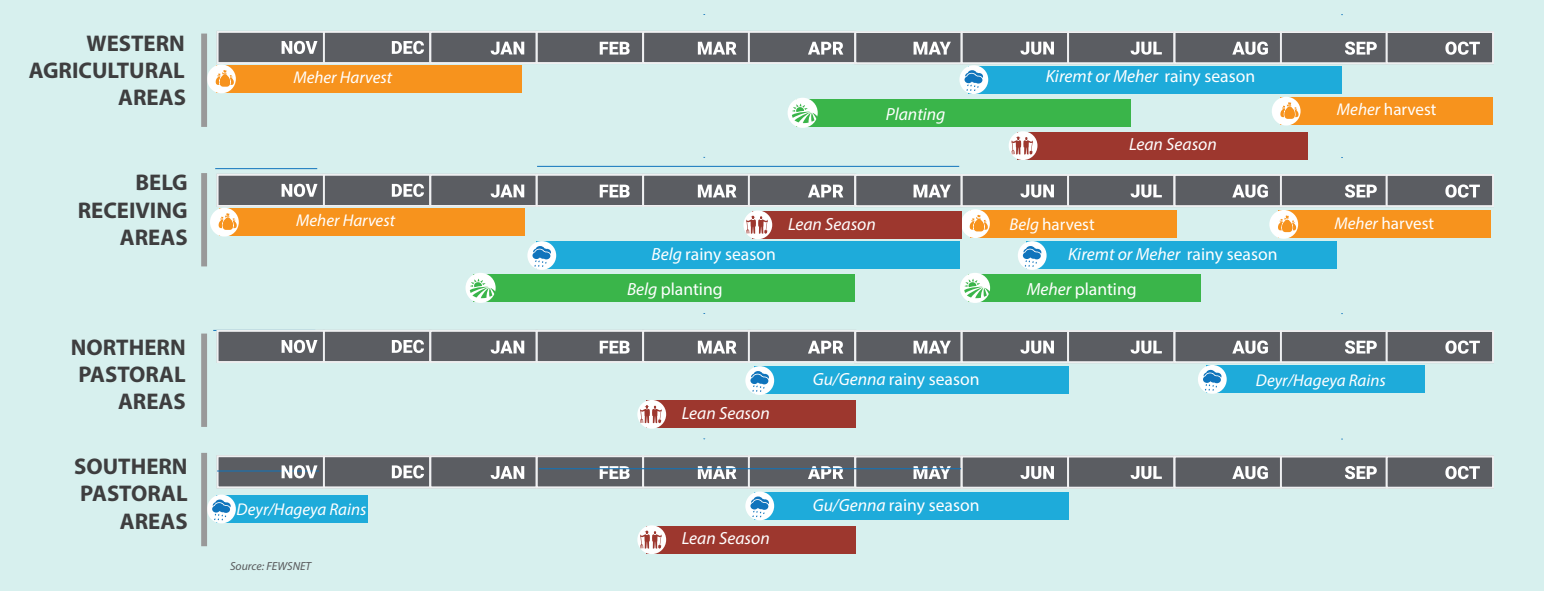
Understanding the seasonality of the climate and production for crop and livestock producing areas in Ethiopia is crucial. The seasonal calendar shows that there are areas that have one rainfall season (unimodal) and some areas have two distinct rainfall patterns (bimodal).

Unimodal areas. The unimodal areas in Ethiopia are also called Western Agricultural Areas, namely Gambela, Benshagul Gumuz, Western parts of Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and Oromia, characterized by one main rainy season (Kiremt) from June to mid-September. These areas experience a lean season between July and October. Meher harvest occurs from October to January. These areas are generally highly productive and rarely experience food gaps.

Bimodal and transitional bimodal areas. The areas that experience a bimodal rainfall pattern are located in the Northern Pastoral areas namely, Afar and Eastern Dire Dawa, and in the Southern Pastoral areas namely in South Oromia and the Somali Region. In the 2020 Belg and Meher IPC analysis, the lean season for Belg is included in the January to June 2021 period while that of Meher areas is included in the July – September 2021. Part of the bimodal areas experience a more continuous rainfall pattern from April to October, but with two peaks Belg and Kiremt are found in a transitional band between the two systems. For these areas the Belg rainfall is important as it kicks off the land preparation and planting of some long cycle crops which are harvested together with the Meher crops of the western agricultural areas. In bimodal areas there are two crop harvests: the Meher harvest (October to January) that contributes to most of the food stocks at households level, while the Belg harvest (June to August) is minor. Bi-modal areas experience chronic food gaps and are more dependent on markets for food during the lean seasons. Incomes from livestock sales are important for the agro pastoralists and pastoralists households in bimodal areas to access food as is the impacts of rainfall affects both crops and pasture lands. In bimodal and transitional areas, the lean season occurs between April and June.

Alignment of data collection to seasonality. The IPC TWG agreed to conduct two analyses: one to focus on Belg, pastoral and agro pastoral unimodal areas, and the second one will focus on transitional bimodal areas which depend on both Meher and Belg rainfall patterns. Food Security Monitoring Survey (FSMS) precedes each IPC analysis and generates important food consumption and livelihoods change outcome indicators. IPC analyses also use information and data from seasonal assessments, government and non-government partner early warning and weather projection and nutrition reports, crop and livestock information, and HFA information from food cluster partners which assists analysts to contextualize the situation in the analysed areas. Data collection on food security and nutrition situation analysis, as well as Household Economic Analysis (HEA), is designed in line with the seasonality of the climate and seasonal calendar for the different farming systems and functionality of markets and prices. The IPC lessons learnt workshop recommended household data collection activities to be conducted twice a year during the lean seasons. For bimodal areas, data collection is planned between May and June with IPC analysis planned for July, while in Meher unimodal areas data collection is planned for mid-September to mid-October with IPC analysis in Oct-November.

Ethiopia Seasonal Calendar: Typical Year



ANNEX

Estimation of populations per IPC phase for current period: October - December 2020

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Afar	Zone 1 (awsi rasu)	481,894	72,284	15	144,568	30	192,758	40	72,284	15	0	0	3	265,042	55
	Zone 2 (kilbet rasu)	433,499	108,375	25	130,050	30	151,725	35	43,350	10	0	0	3	195,075	45
	Zone 3 (gabi rasu)	186,292	37,258	20	46,573	25	74,517	40	27,944	15	0	0	3	102,461	55
	Zone 4 (fantana rasu)	258,724	38,809	15	103,490	40	90,553	35	25,872	10	0	0	3	116,425	45
	Zone 5 (hari rasu)	186,917	28,038	15	84,113	45	56,075	30	18,692	10	0	0	3	74,767	40
	Total	**1,547,326**	**284,763**	**18**	**508,793**	**33**	**565,628**	**37**	**188,142**	**12**	**0**	**0**		**753,769**	**49**
Amhara	Central gondar cluster 1	399,805	219,893	55	139,932	35	39,981	10	0	0	0	0	2	39,981	10
	East gojam cluster 1	444,760	378,046	85	44,476	10	22,238	5	0	0	0	0	1	22,238	5
	North gondar cluster 1	385,774	308,619	80	57,866	15	19,289	5	0	0	0	0	2	19,289	5
	North gondar cluster 2	385,373	269,761	70	77,075	20	38,537	10	0	0	0	0	2	38,537	10
	North shewa	1,913,614	1,435,211	75	287,042	15	191,361	10	0	0	0	0	2	191,361	10
	North wello	1,492,451	970,093	65	298,490	20	223,868	15	0	0	0	0	2	223,868	15
	Oromia cluster 1	150,585	52,705	35	67,763	45	22,588	15	7,529	5	0	0	3	30,117	20
	Oromia cluster 2	319,518	191,711	60	111,831	35	15,976	5	0	0	0	0	2	15,976	5
	South gondar cluster 1	820,352	492,211	60	205,088	25	123,053	15	0	0	0	0	2	123,053	15
	South wello	2,724,948	1,771,216	65	544,990	20	408,742	15	0	0	0	0	2	408,742	15
	Wag hamra cluster 1	168,250	100,950	60	42,063	25	25,238	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,238	15
	Wag hamra cluster 2	298,200	208,740	70	59,640	20	29,820	10	0	0	0	0	2	29,820	10
	Total	**9,503,630**	**6,399,156**	**67**	**1,936,255**	**20**	**1,160,690**	**12**	**7,529**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**1,168,219**	**12**
Oromia	Arsi	3,156,594	1,736,127	55	946,978	30	315,659	10	157,830	5	0	0	2	473,489	15
	Bale	1,619,663	647,865	40	566,882	35	323,933	20	80,983	5	0	0	3	404,916	25
	Borena	488,901	171,115	35	171,115	35	122,225	25	24,445	5	0	0	3	146,670	30
	East hararge cluster 1	546,144	218,458	40	191,150	35	109,229	20	27,307	5	0	0	3	136,536	25
	East hararge cluster 2	1,853,913	556,174	30	834,261	45	370,783	20	92,696	5	0	0	3	463,479	25
	East hararge cluster 3	992,943	397,177	40	347,530	35	198,589	20	49,647	5	0	0	3	248,236	25
	East shewa	1,365,822	751,202	55	478,038	35	136,582	10	0	0	0	0	2	136,582	10
	Guji	1,292,334	710,784	55	323,084	25	258,467	20	0	0	0	0	3	258,467	20
	North shewa oromia cluster 1	852,808	426,404	50	341,123	40	85,281	10	0	0	0	0	2	85,281	10
	North shewa oromia cluster 2	175,743	96,659	55	61,510	35	17,574	10	0	0	0	0	2	17,574	10
	North shewa oromia cluster 3	411,380	267,397	65	102,845	25	41,138	10	0	0	0	0	2	41,138	10
	West arsi	2,353,609	1,176,805	50	941,444	40	235,361	10	0	0	0	0	2	235,361	10
	West guji	1,127,007	507,153	45	338,102	30	225,401	20	56,350	5	0	0	3	281,751	25
	West hararge cluster 1	1,285,314	449,860	35	578,391	45	192,797	15	64,266	5	0	0	3	257,063	20
	West hararge cluster 2	603,716	181,115	30	241,486	40	150,929	25	30,186	5	0	0	3	181,115	30
	West hararge cluster 3	421,911	210,956	50	147,669	35	42,191	10	21,096	5	0	0	2	63,287	15
	Total	**18,547,802**	**8,505,249**	**46**	**6,611,609**	**36**	**2,826,139**	**15**	**604,805**	**3**	**0**	**0**		**3,430,944**	**18**

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
SNNPR	Dawuro	584,941	380,212	65	116,988	20	58,494	10	29,247	5	0	0	2	87,741	15
	Gamo	1,307,622	849,954	65	392,287	30	65,381	5	0	0	0	0	2	65,381	5
	Gedeo	905,245	588,409	65	226,311	25	90,525	10	0	0	0	0	2	90,525	10
	Gofa	540,128	351,083	65	135,032	25	54,013	10	0	0	0	0	2	54,013	10
	Guraghe cluster 1	462,255	346,691	75	92,451	20	23,113	5	0	0	0	0	2	23,113	5
	Guraghe cluster 2	941,917	753,534	80	141,288	15	47,096	5	0	0	0	0	2	47,096	5
	Hadiya cluster 1	879,499	527,699	60	307,825	35	43,975	5	0	0	0	0	2	43,975	5
	Hadiya cluster 2	495,184	247,592	50	173,314	35	74,278	15	0	0	0	0	2	74,278	15
	Halaba special cluster 1	212,808	106,404	50	85,123	40	21,281	10	0	0	0	0	2	21,281	10
	Kembata Tembaro	704,570	317,057	45	281,828	40	70,457	10	35,229	5	0	0	2	105,686	15
	Segen	858,037	300,313	35	386,117	45	171,607	20	0	0	0	0	3	171,607	20
	Siltie cluster 1	262,770	197,078	75	39,416	15	26,277	10	0	0	0	0	2	26,277	10
	Siltie cluster 2	695,005	347,503	50	208,502	30	104,251	15	34,750	5	0	0	3	139,001	20
	South omo	686,411	240,244	35	240,244	35	137,282	20	68,641	10	0	0	3	205,923	30
	Wolayita	1,581,784	1,028,160	65	316,357	20	158,178	10	79,089	5	0	0	2	237,267	15
	Total	**11,118,176**	**6,581,932**	**59**	**3,143,081**	**28**	**1,146,207**	**10**	**246,956**	**2**	**0**	**0**		**1,393,163**	**12**
Sidama	Sidama	3,541,556	2,833,245	80	531,233	15	177,078	5	0	0	0	0	2	177,078	5
	Total	**3,541,556**	**2,833,245**	**80**	**531,233**	**15**	**177,078**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**177,078**	**5**
Somali	Afder	587,747	176,324	30	205,711	35	176,324	30	29,387	5	0	0	3	205,711	35
	Daawa	410,301	164,120	40	164,120	40	61,545	15	20,515	5	0	0	3	82,060	20
	Doolo	382,202	210,211	55	95,551	25	57,330	15	19,110	5	0	0	3	76,440	20
	Erer	241,354	60,339	25	120,677	50	48,271	20	12,068	5	0	0	3	60,339	25
	Fafan	963,888	433,750	45	337,361	35	144,583	15	48,194	5	0	0	3	192,777	20
	Jarar	543,744	217,498	40	190,310	35	108,749	20	27,187	5	0	0	3	135,936	25
	Korahe	426,845	234,765	55	106,711	25	64,027	15	21,342	5	0	0	3	85,369	20
	Liban	451,348	90,270	20	203,107	45	112,837	25	45,135	10	0	0	3	157,972	35
	Nogob	194,968	68,239	35	87,736	45	29,245	15	9,748	5	0	0	3	38,993	20
	Shabelle	527,752	158,326	30	263,876	50	79,163	15	26,388	5	0	0	3	105,551	20
	Siti	578,220	231,288	40	231,288	40	86,733	15	28,911	5	0	0	3	115,644	20
	Total	**5,308,369**	**2,045,128**	**39**	**2,006,448**	**38**	**968,807**	**18**	**287,986**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**1,256,793**	**23**
Tigray	Central cluster 1	582,265	262,019	45	262,019	45	58,227	10	0	0	0	0	2	58,227	10
	Central cluster 2	527,450	263,725	50	184,608	35	79,118	15	0	0	0	0	2	79,118	15
	Eastern cluster 1	426,164	234,390	55	127,849	30	42,616	10	21,308	5	0	0	2	63,924	15
	Eastern cluster 2	275,201	137,601	50	96,320	35	27,520	10	13,760	5	0	0	2	41,280	15
	North western cluster 1	543,976	380,783	70	135,994	25	27,199	5	0	0	0	0	2	27,199	5
	North western cluster 2	114,361	68,617	60	28,590	25	17,154	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,154	15
	South eastern cluster 1	378,004	207,902	55	113,401	30	37,800	10	18,900	5	0	0	2	56,700	15
	South eastern cluster 1	573,120	401,184	70	85,968	15	57,312	10	28,656	5	0	0	2	85,968	15
	Total	**3,420,541**	**1,956,221**	**57**	**1,034,750**	**30**	**346,946**	**10**	**82,624**	**2**	**0**	**0**		**429,570**	**12**
Grand total		**52,987,400**	**28,605,694**	**54**	**15,772,169**	**30**	**7,191,494**	**14**	**1,418,043**	**3**	**0**	**0**		**8,609,537**	**16**

Estimation of populations per IPC phase for first projection period: January - June 2021

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Afar	Zone 1 (awsi rasu)	490,664	98,133	20	147,199	30	171,732	35	73,600	15	0	0	3	245,332	50
	Zone 2 (kilbet rasu)	441,378	88,276	20	110,345	25	198,620	45	44,138	10	0	0	3	242,758	55
	Zone 3 (gabi rasu)	189,681	47,420	25	66,388	35	56,904	30	18,968	10	0	0	3	75,872	40
	Zone 4 (fantana rasu)	263,413	39,512	15	79,024	30	118,536	45	26,341	10	0	0	3	144,877	55
	Zone 5 (hari rasu)	190,303	47,576	25	66,606	35	57,091	30	19,030	10	0	0	3	76,121	40
	Total	**1,575,439**	**320,916**	**20**	**469,562**	**30**	**602,884**	**38**	**182,077**	**12**	**0**	**0**		**784,961**	**50**
Amhara	Central gondar cluster 1	404,184	202,092	50	141,464	35	60,628	15	0	0	0	0	2	60,628	15
	East gojam cluster 1	449,630	337,223	75	67,445	15	44,963	10	0	0	0	0	2	44,963	10
	North gondar cluster 1	389,998	272,999	70	78,000	20	39,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	39,000	10
	North gondar cluster 2	389,593	253,235	65	97,398	25	38,959	10	0	0	0	0	2	38,959	10
	North shewa	1,934,569	1,160,741	60	386,914	20	290,185	15	96,728	5	0	0	3	386,913	20
	North wello	1,508,794	754,397	50	377,199	25	301,759	20	75,440	5	0	0	3	377,199	25
	Oromia cluster 1	152,233	45,670	30	60,893	40	30,447	20	15,223	10	0	0	3	45,670	30
	Oromia cluster 2	323,016	177,659	55	113,056	35	32,302	10	0	0	0	0	2	32,302	10
	South gondar cluster 1	829,335	414,668	50	290,267	35	124,400	15	0	0	0	0	2	124,400	15
	South wello	2,754,785	1,515,132	55	688,696	25	413,218	15	137,739	5	0	0	3	550,957	20
	Wag hamra cluster 1	170,092	85,046	50	51,028	30	25,514	15	8,505	5	0	0	3	34,019	20
	Wag hamra cluster 2	301,465	165,806	55	75,366	25	45,220	15	15,073	5	0	0	3	60,293	20
	Total	**9,607,694**	**5,384,667**	**56**	**2,427,725**	**25**	**1,446,594**	**15**	**348,709**	**4**	**0**	**0**		**1,795,302**	**19**
Oromia	Arsi	3,227,606	1,452,423	45	1,129,662	35	484,141	15	161,380	5	0	0	3	645,521	20
	Bale	1,656,072	662,429	40	496,822	30	414,018	25	82,804	5	0	0	3	496,822	30
	Borena	499,899	124,975	25	149,970	30	149,970	30	74,985	15	0	0	3	224,955	45
	East hararge cluster 1	558,429	195,450	35	195,450	35	139,607	25	27,921	5	0	0	3	167,528	30
	East hararge cluster 2	1,895,618	473,905	25	853,028	45	473,905	25	94,781	5	0	0	3	568,686	30
	East hararge cluster 3	1,015,279	304,584	30	406,112	40	253,820	25	50,764	5	0	0	3	304,584	30
	East shewa	1,396,535	558,614	40	558,614	40	209,480	15	69,827	5	0	0	3	279,307	20
	Guji	1,321,406	528,562	40	396,422	30	396,422	30	0	0	0	0	3	396,422	30
	North shewa oromia cluster 1	871,994	392,397	45	348,798	40	87,199	10	43,600	5	0	0	2	130,799	15
	North shewa oromia cluster 2	179,697	89,849	50	71,879	40	17,970	10	0	0	0	0	2	17,970	10
	North shewa oromia cluster 3	420,633	252,380	60	126,190	30	42,063	10	0	0	0	0	2	42,063	10
	West arsi	2,406,569	962,628	40	962,628	40	481,314	20	0	0	0	0	3	481,314	20
	West guji	1,152,361	230,472	20	460,944	40	288,090	25	172,854	15	0	0	3	460,944	40
	West hararge cluster 1	1,314,221	394,266	30	525,688	40	328,555	25	65,711	5	0	0	3	394,266	30
	West hararge cluster 2	617,297	246,919	40	216,054	35	123,459	20	30,865	5	0	0	3	154,324	25
	West hararge cluster 3	431,400	194,130	45	150,990	35	64,710	15	21,570	5	0	0	3	86,280	20
	Total	**18,965,016**	**7,063,982**	**37**	**7,049,250**	**37**	**3,954,723**	**21**	**897,062**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**4,851,785**	**26**

Region	Admin Zones / Cluster of Woredas	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
SNNPR	Dawuro	595,843	327,714	55	178,753	30	89,376	15	0	0	0	0	2	89,376	15
	Gamo	1,331,998	532,799	40	466,199	35	266,400	20	66,600	5	0	0	3	333,000	25
	Gedeo	922,118	507,165	55	230,530	25	138,318	15	46,106	5	0	0	3	184,424	20
	Gofa	550,195	247,588	45	192,568	35	110,039	20	0	0	0	0	3	110,039	20
	Guraghe cluster 1	470,871	258,979	55	117,718	25	70,631	15	23,544	5	0	0	3	94,175	20
	Guraghe cluster 2	959,482	671,637	70	191,896	20	95,948	10	0	0	0	0	2	95,948	10
	Hadiya cluster 1	895,894	492,742	55	313,563	35	89,589	10	0	0	0	0	2	89,589	10
	Hadiya cluster 2	504,415	226,987	45	176,545	35	75,662	15	25,221	5	0	0	3	100,883	20
	Halaba special cluster 1	216,774	108,387	50	65,032	30	32,516	15	10,839	5	0	0	3	43,355	20
	Kembata Tembaro	717,704	358,852	50	215,311	30	107,656	15	35,885	5	0	0	3	143,541	20
	Segen	874,033	305,912	35	262,210	30	262,210	30	43,702	5	0	0	3	305,912	35
	Siltie cluster 1	267,672	160,603	60	66,918	25	40,151	15	0	0	0	0	2	40,151	15
	Siltie cluster 2	707,960	283,184	40	283,184	40	106,194	15	35,398	5	0	0	3	141,592	20
	South omo	699,205	244,722	35	209,762	30	174,801	25	69,921	10	0	0	3	244,722	35
	Wolayita	1,611,273	886,200	55	402,818	25	241,691	15	80,564	5	0	0	3	322,255	20
	Total	**11,325,437**	**5,613,470**	**50**	**3,373,007**	**30**	**1,901,182**	**17**	**437,778**	**4**	**0**	**0**		**2,338,960**	**21**
Sidama	Sidama	3,607,577	2,525,304	70	721,515	20	360,758	10	0	0	0	0	2	360,758	10
	Total	**3,607,577**	**2,525,304**	**70**	**721,515**	**20**	**360,758**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**360,758**	**10**
Somali	Afder	603,209	120,642	20	241,284	40	211,123	35	30,160	5	0	0	3	241,283	40
	Daawa	421,095	84,219	20	147,383	35	126,329	30	63,164	15	0	0	3	189,493	45
	Doolo	392,257	156,903	40	98,064	25	98,064	25	39,226	10	0	0	3	137,290	35
	Erer	247,703	49,541	20	86,696	35	74,311	30	37,155	15	0	0	3	111,466	45
	Fafan	989,244	346,235	35	346,235	35	197,849	20	98,924	10	0	0	3	296,773	30
	Jarar	558,048	167,414	30	195,317	35	139,512	25	55,805	10	0	0	3	195,317	35
	Korahe	438,074	131,422	30	153,326	35	109,519	25	43,807	10	0	0	3	153,326	35
	Liban	463,221	92,644	20	162,127	35	138,966	30	69,483	15	0	0	3	208,449	45
	Nogob	200,097	40,019	20	80,039	40	60,029	30	20,010	10	0	0	3	80,039	40
	Shabelle	541,636	135,409	25	189,573	35	162,491	30	54,164	10	0	0	3	216,655	40
	Siti	593,431	178,029	30	267,044	45	118,686	20	29,672	5	0	0	3	148,358	25
	Total	**5,448,015**	**1,502,478**	**28**	**1,967,088**	**36**	**1,436,879**	**26**	**541,570**	**10**	**0**	**0**		**1,978,449**	**36**
Tigray	Central cluster 1	586,721	205,352	35	293,361	50	88,008	15	0	0	0	0	2	88,008	15
	Central cluster 2	531,487	265,744	50	159,446	30	79,723	15	26,574	5	0	0	3	106,297	20
	Eastern cluster 1	429,424	150,298	35	171,770	40	64,414	15	42,942	10	0	0	3	107,356	25
	Eastern cluster 2	277,306	97,057	35	124,788	45	41,596	15	13,865	5	0	0	3	55,461	20
	North western cluster 1	550,333	275,167	50	220,133	40	55,033	10	0	0	0	0	2	55,033	10
	North western cluster 2	114,361	51,462	45	40,026	35	17,154	15	5,718	5	0	0	3	22,872	20
	South eastern cluster 1	380,897	152,359	40	133,314	35	57,135	15	38,090	10	0	0	3	95,225	25
	South eastern cluster 1	577,506	144,377	25	202,127	35	173,252	30	57,751	10	0	0	3	231,003	40
	Total	**3,448,035**	**1,341,816**	**39**	**1,344,965**	**39**	**576,315**	**17**	**184,940**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**761,255**	**22**
Grand total		**53,977,213**	**23,752,632**	**44**	**17,353,112**	**32**	**10,279,333**	**19**	**2,592,136**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**12,871,469**	**24**

Estimation of populations per IPC phase for second projection period: July - September 2021

State	Livelihood zones	Total	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Amhara	Central gondar cluster 1	404,184	161,674	40	161,674	40	80,837	20	0	0	0	0	3	80,837	20
	East gojam cluster 1	449,630	292,260	65	89,926	20	67,445	15	0	0	0	0	2	67,445	15
	North gondar cluster 1	389,998	233,999	60	97,500	25	58,500	15	19,500	0	0	0	2	78,000	15
	North gondar cluster 2	389,593	214,276	55	97,398	25	58,439	15	19,480	5	0	0	3	77,919	20
	Oromia cluster 1	152,233	38,058	25	68,505	45	30,447	20	15,223	10	0	0	3	45,670	30
	Oromia cluster 2	323,016	129,206	40	129,206	40	48,452	15	16,151	5	0	0	3	64,603	20
	South gondar cluster 1	829,335	290,267	35	331,734	40	165,867	20	41,467	5	0	0	3	207,334	25
	Waghamra cluster 1	170,092	68,037	40	51,028	30	42,523	25	8,505	5	0	0	3	51,028	30
	Waghamra cluster 2	301,465	135,659	45	105,513	35	45,220	15	15,073	5	0	0	3	60,293	20
	Total	**3,409,546**	**1,563,436**	**46**	**1,132,483**	**33**	**597,729**	**18**	**115,898**	**3**	**0**	**0**		**713,627**	**21**
Oromia	East Hararge cluster 1	558,429	223,372	40	195,450	35	111,686	20	27,921	5	0	0	3	139,607	25
	East Hararge cluster 2	1,895,618	663,466	35	758,247	40	379,124	20	94,781	5	0	0	3	473,905	25
	East Hararge cluster 3	1,015,279	456,876	45	304,584	30	203,056	20	50,764	5	0	0	3	253,820	25
	North Shewa Oromia cluster 1	871,994	392,397	45	305,198	35	130,799	15	43,600	5	0	0	3	174,399	20
	North Shewa Oromia cluster 2	179,697	80,864	45	71,879	40	17,970	10	8,985	5	0	0	2	26,955	15
	North Shewa Oromia cluster 3	420,633	210,317	50	147,222	35	63,095	15	0	0	0	0	2	63,095	15
	West Hararge cluster 1	1,314,221	394,266	30	591,399	45	262,844	20	65,711	5	0	0	3	328,555	25
	West Hararge cluster 2	617,297	246,919	40	216,054	35	123,459	20	30,865	5	0	0	3	154,324	25
	West Hararge cluster 3	431,400	194,130	45	172,560	40	43,140	10	21,570	5	0	0	2	64,710	15
	Total	**7,304,568**	**2,862,606**	**39**	**2,762,593**	**38**	**1,335,173**	**18**	**344,197**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**1,679,370**	**23**
SNNPR	Guraghe cluster 1	470,871	211,892	45	141,261	30	94,174	20	23,544	5	0	0	3	117,718	25
	Guraghe cluster 2	959,482	575,689	60	191,896	20	143,922	15	47,974	5	0	0	3	191,896	20
	Hadiya cluster 1	895,894	447,947	50	313,563	35	134,384	15	0	0	0	0	2	134,384	15
	Hadiya cluster 2	504,415	226,987	45	176,545	35	75,662	15	25,221	5	0	0	3	100,883	20
	Halaba special cluster 1	216,774	97,548	45	75,871	35	32,516	15	10,839	5	0	0	3	43,355	20
	Siltie cluster 1	267,772	120,497	45	93,720	35	40,166	15	13,389	5	0	0	3	53,555	20
	Siltie cluster 2	707,960	247,786	35	283,184	45	70,796	10	70,796	10	0	0	3	141,592	20
	Total	**4,023,168**	**1,928,347**	**48**	**1,311,439**	**33**	**591,621**	**15**	**191,762**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**783,383**	**20**
Tigray	Central cluster 1	586,721	88,008	15	381,369	65	117,344	20	0	0	0	0	3	117,344	20
	Central cluster 2	531,487	186,020	35	186,020	35	106,297	20	53,149	10	0	0	3	159,446	30
	Eastern cluster 1	429,424	107,356	25	193,241	45	85,885	20	42,942	10	0	0	3	128,827	30
	Eastern cluster 2	277,306	55,461	20	138,653	50	55,461	20	27,731	10	0	0	3	83,192	30
	North western cluster 1	550,333	192,617	35	220,133	40	110,067	20	27,517	5	0	0	3	137,584	25
	North western cluster 2	114,361	34,308	30	40,026	35	28,590	25	11,436	10	0	0	3	40,026	35
	South eastern cluster 1	380,897	95,224	25	133,314	35	114,269	30	38,090	10	0	0	3	152,359	40
	Total	**2,870,529**	**758,995**	**26**	**1,292,756**	**45**	**617,914**	**22**	**200,864**	**7**	**0**	**0**		**818,778**	**29**
Grand total		**17,607,811**	**7,113,384**	**40**	**6,499,271**	**37**	**3,142,436**	**18**	**852,721**	**5**	**0**	**0**		**3,995,157**	**23**