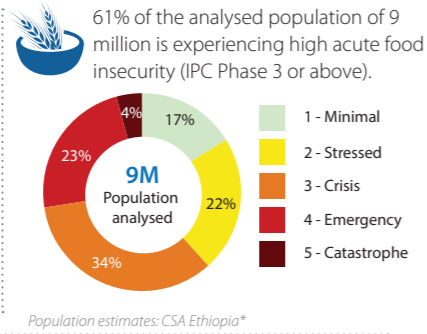


Disclaimer: This is an IPC global product. It is based on the conclusions reached by the Ethiopia IPC analysis team. This report has not been endorsed by the Government of Ethiopia.

## Key Figures



About 5.5 million people (61% of the people in Tigray and parts of Afar and Amhara) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity: 3.1 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), 2.1 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 353,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) between May and June 2021.



As a consequence of the conflict, some 1.7 million people have been forced to flee their homes in northern Ethiopia, with 1.65 million displaced in Tigray alone.

## Overview

An IPC analysis update conducted in Tigray and the neighbouring zones of Amhara and Afar concludes that over 350,000 people are in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) between May and June 2021. This is the highest number of people in IPC Phase 5 since the 2011 famine in Somalia.

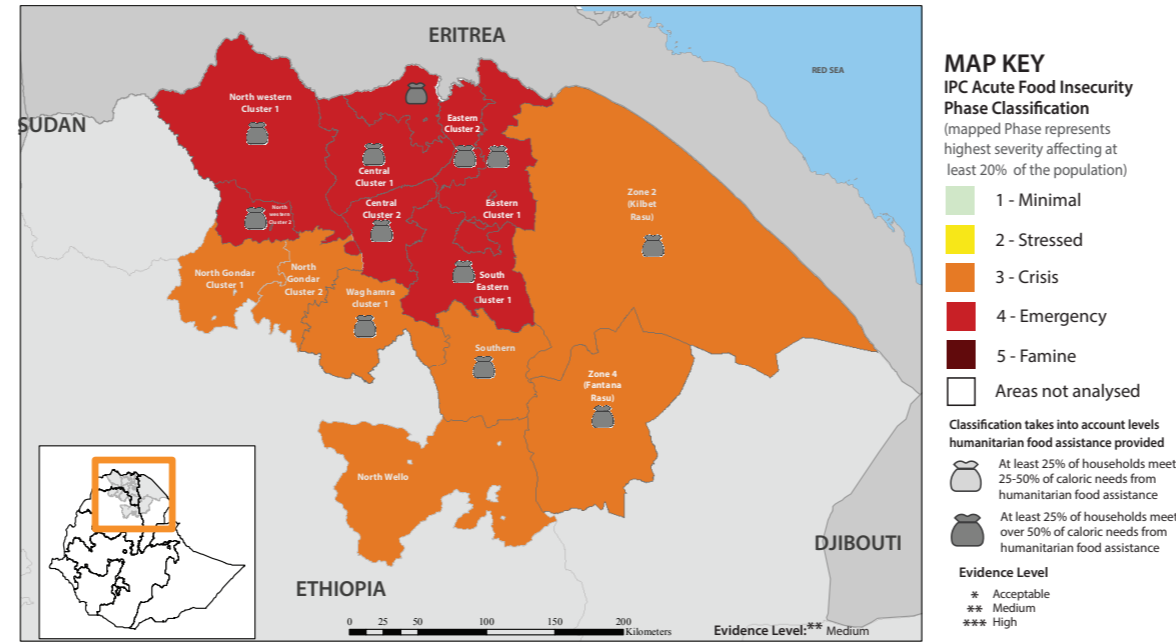
This severe crisis results from the cascading effects of conflict, including population displacements, movement restrictions, limited humanitarian access, loss of harvest and livelihood assets, and dysfunctional or non-existent markets.

As of May 2021, 5.5 million people (61% of the people in the area) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity: 3.1 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 2.1 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). This is despite the major humanitarian food assistance that has reached up to 5 million people in the last few months.

In the areas where data was sufficient to conduct a projection analysis, the situation is expected to worsen through September 2021, with 4.4 million people (74% of the population analysed) in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above). Among these, an estimated 400,000 people are expected to face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). These estimations take into account an expansion of humanitarian assistance to reach 60% of the population. If the conflict further escalates or, for any other reason, humanitarian assistance is hampered, most areas of Tigray will be at Risk of Famine. (see box on the right).

This IPC analysis serves as an urgent call for the delivery of crucial life-saving assistance for the millions affected. Urgent action is needed to scale up the geographic coverage and quantity of assistance: more people need more assistance, more consistently, in all affected areas.

## Current Acute Food Insecurity | May - June 2021



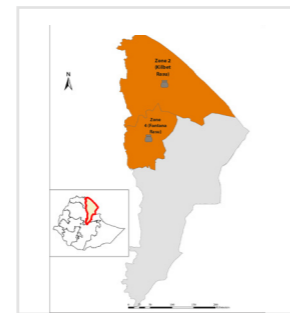
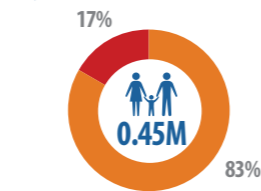
## Projected Acute Food Insecurity | July - September 2021



## Regional Acute Food Insecurity Analysis | May - June 2021

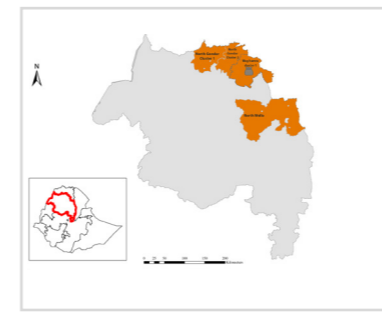
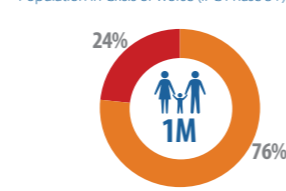
### Afar Region

IPC Classification | May - June 2021  
Population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)



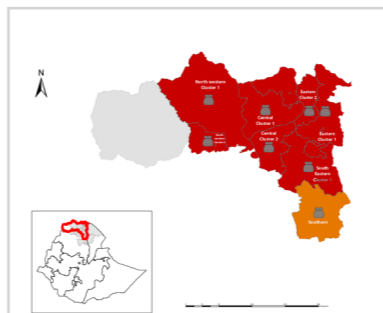
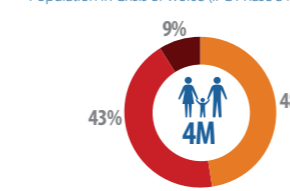
### Amhara Region

IPC Classification | May - June 2021  
Population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)



### Tigray Region

IPC Classification | May - June 2021  
Population in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+)

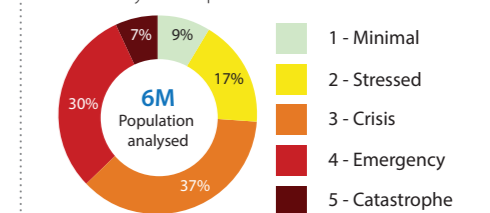


## Projected Acute Food Insecurity | July - September 2021



More than 4.4 million people or 74% of the 6 million people analysed in northern Ethiopia are likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2021.

74% of the analysed population of 6 million is projected to be in high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2021.



## Key Drivers



### Conflict

Conflict is the primary driver of acute food insecurity in northern Ethiopia. Since its onset in November 2020, the local population in Tigray has been subjected to armed attacks, destruction of property and livelihoods, and forced displacement.



### Population Displacement

Due to the conflict, some 1.7 million people have fled their homes in northern Ethiopia, with 1.65 million displaced in Tigray alone. Livelihoods, trade and everyday life have been significantly disrupted.



### Ristricted Movement/Access

Roadblocks and other movement restrictions in some areas make it difficult for the population to access camps and assistance. Inadequate access has also impeded the scaling up of humanitarian response operations in remote areas.



### Economic Collapse

Local economies have collapsed with high unemployment, loss of livelihoods and low purchasing power. The outbreak of conflict coincided with the Meher cropping season leading to the loss of over 90% of the harvest for 2020.

## Recommendations for Urgent Actions



### Unhindered Humanitarian Access

Protect lives and livelihoods, and permit unrestricted humanitarian access to reach the most vulnerable households, including marginalized persons across Tigray and parts of Afar and Amhara.



### Scale up Life-saving Assistance

Urgent funding of humanitarian assistance is required to scale-up assistance to save lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable areas hosting critically food insecure populations.



### Emergency Livelihood Support

Provide emergency livelihood support, including agricultural and livestock support, to ensure that the major agricultural season does not result in a second lost harvest.

## The Risk of Famine

According to the IPC, Risk of Famine is a statement about the potential deterioration of the situation compared to the most likely scenario expected in the projection period. It is not an IPC classification but a statement focusing on a worse scenario that has a reasonable chance of occurring.

While the situation may stabilize or somewhat improve, it is also possible that the conflict will intensify and expand into areas not yet affected. An expansion of the conflict would result in further destruction of property and livelihoods, population displacements and further impede humanitarian access.

Food assistance is expected to increase from the 3.4 million people reached in April to nearly 6 million people in June 2021. There is, however, a reasonable chance that this will not materialise.

**In the event that the conflict intensifies and humanitarian assistance plans are significantly hampered, there is a risk that Famine may occur in North Western, Central and Eastern Tigray.**