

# **Eastern Africa, Regional Overview**

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SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

#### **Eastern Africa Overview**



Nearly **63M** are acutely food insecure - up from 61M in December 2023. Over **15M** pregnant/breastfeeding women and children are acutely malnourished.



4 drivers of food insecurity - conflict, climate shocks, socio-economic shocks, and public health emergencies.



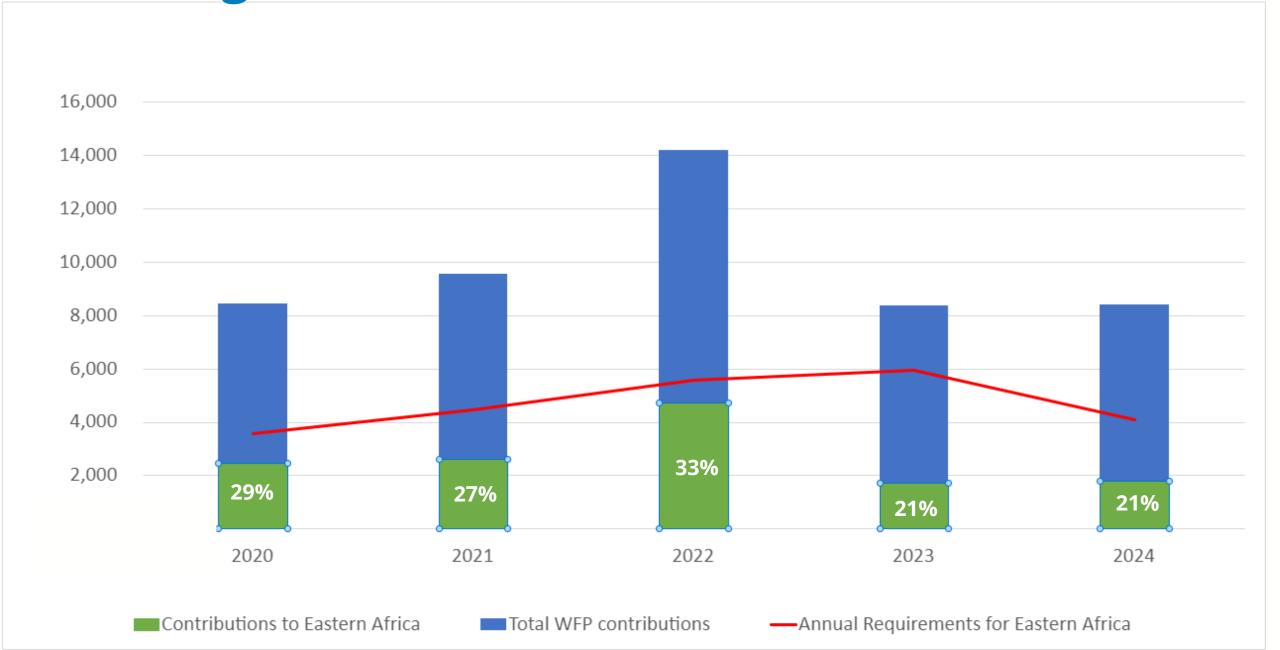
**26.5M** people displaced in the region– up from over **18M** in December 2022.



Home to **two** of the **largest five food crises** globally - **Sudan** and **Ethiopia**.

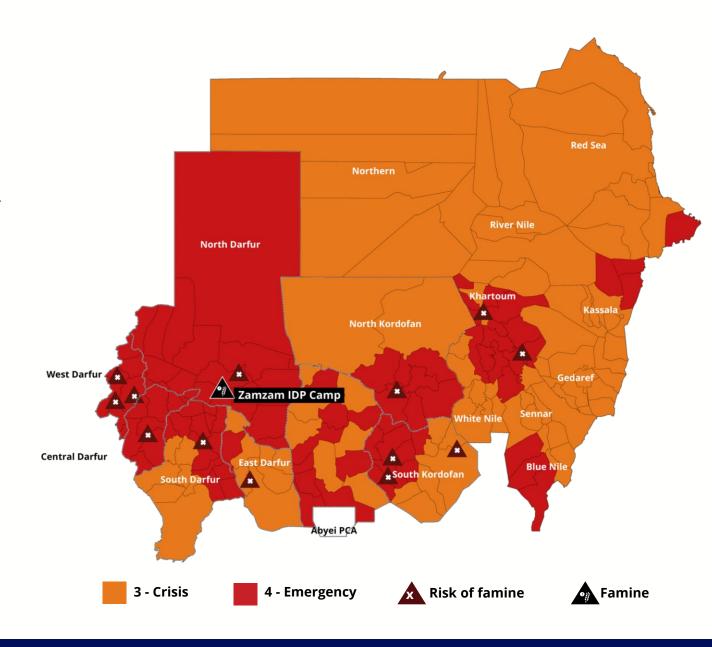


### **Funding Trends and Needs: in USD millions**



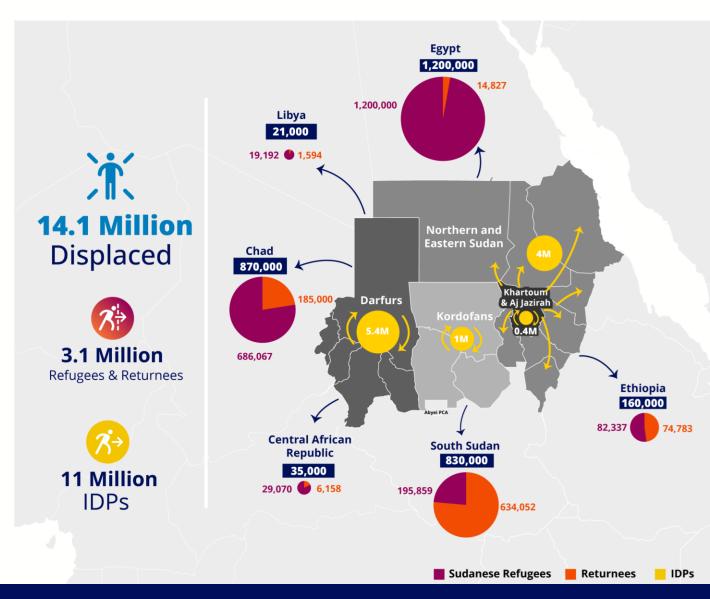
#### Sudan

- World's largest hunger crisis. Over 25 million people acutely hungry (IPC 3+); nearly 1.5 million people either in famine or at risk of famine.
- In 2024, WFP reached nearly 7 million individuals -1 million assisted in Risk of Famine Areas. WFP plans to support 8.4 million by end of 2025.
- But: Ongoing conflict, historic flooding and disrupted livelihoods compound food insecurity.
- WFP support to smallholder farmers continues: 58,000MT purchased locally in 2024. Overall, wheat production increased three-fold. Critical to preserve development gains as building blocks for the future.
- The world needs to treat Sudan crisis with the urgency it demands - international attention, diplomatic efforts and funding must increase.



## **Sudan Regional Crisis**

- World's largest displacement crisis 14.1 million are displaced. Over 11 million forced from their homes since April 2023 alone.
- More than half of the displaced are women, and over a quarter are children under the age of 5.
- Since the onset, more than 3 million people have fled to neighbouring countries with limited absorption capacity.
- The conflict disrupted regional trade and worsened inflation in Sudan and neighbouring countries.
- Protracted conflict further undermines security
  and stability in an already volatile regional context.
- Over 36M people acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3+) across Sudan, South Sudan and Chad.



## **Ethiopia**

- Nearly 16 million people in need of life-saving relief food assistance.
- WFP deeply concerned about growing insecurity in parts of Ethiopia- humanitarian staff and operations also affected.
- WFP only reached 61 percent of the most vulnerable planned for emergency distribution in October.
- Unhindered humanitarian access and funding critical to addressing growing needs.
- Robust anticipatory actions and humanitarian assistance needed at scale to prevent the potential impacts of La Niña.



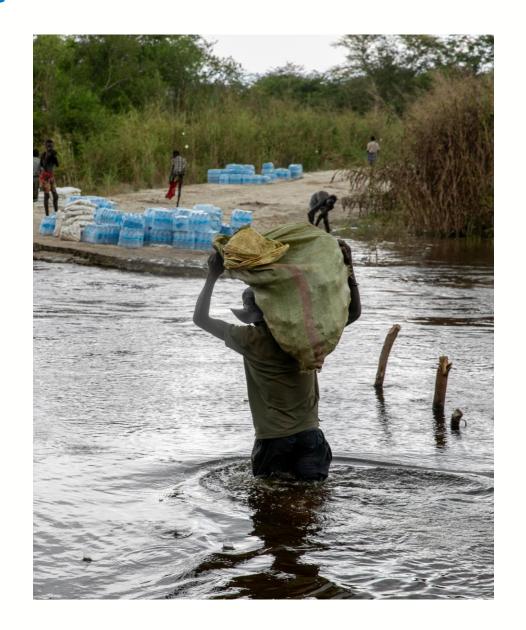
#### **Somalia**

- Between October to December, **4.4 million** people (23 percent of the population) predicted to face crisis or worse food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above).
- Funding critical to addressing growing needs WFP forced to significantly scale back assistance.
- WFP working alongside the Government of Somalia in addressing immediate needs and prioritising longterm resilience against climate change.
- WFP continues to be a driving force and a convenor in addressing Post Delivery Aid Diversion (PDAD).
- WFP preparing for changes brought by the UNSOM and ATMIS transition to UNTMIS and AUSSOM.



## Flooding and Displacement

- Eastern Africa is one of the epicentres of the climate emergency -devastating floods wreaking havoc across the East Africa region.
- Nearly 2.5M people impacted by flooding since Juneincluding in South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Ugandaheavy June to September rains and increased waterflow from the Nile River catchments
- Over 500,000 people displaced in South Sudan and Sudan.
- WFP responding across the region through anticipatory action, food and nutrition assistance and critical logistics services.
- Investments in **long-term solutions** essential for communities to withstand future climate shocks.



## **Together, Better and Further**

#### **NGOs**







#### **Regional Bodies**





#### **UN Partners**













#### **Evaluation for Impact**

- WFP is increasingly focused on using evaluations to inform our strategic direction and improve programme quality, while meeting donor requirements.
- Commissioned 39 country-specific evaluations and thematic evaluation summaries since 2019, complemented by additional centralized evaluations
- Thematic Evaluation Highlights:
  - Emergency Response generally positive performance with challenges and shortcomings in meeting scale of need, leaving no one behind
  - Resilience increasingly sophisticated designs but implementation falling short of aspirations
  - Food Systems Transformation evidence of positive impacts, but limited scale
  - Gender a need to go beyond targeting of women and more systematically integrate gender to realize transformation
- Country Offices and Regional Bureau actively learning and adapting strategies and programming to strengthen impact.



## **Enhanced Assurance Across the Priority Areas**

- IDM: Digitalization of processes to allow beneficiary authentication as well as improved management of in-kind assistance through the rollout of SCOPE-IK.
- Monitoring & CFM: expanded use of digital CRM solutions and multi-layered monitoring approaches to promote timely and effective tracking and response to issues.
- CP Management: Streamlined processes and reporting through adoption of PartnerConnect as well as capacity strengthening trainings and revised onboarding guidance.
- Supply Chain: Improved oversight of commodity management with the adoption of GPS tracking and last mile solution.
- Targeting- Significant improvements undertaken across the region, including Somalia, South Sudan, and Ethiopia leveraging data-driven and community-based approaches.



