Eastern Africa, Regional Overview

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Food security overview

89 million people estimated to be food insecure in the region

South Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia hotspots of highest concern

Four of the most neglected refugee crises are in Eastern Africa

Surge in food insecurity expected due to increase in costs and ongoing drought
Impact of Ukraine crisis

In 2021, WFP procured food worth USD 224 million from Ukraine.

Significant increase in the average cost of local food basket.

Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan have highest risk of fertiliser shortages.

Decrease in cereal production could result in +7 million food insecure people.
Horn of Africa drought

Unprecedented drought in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti

18.5 million people affected – could rise to more than 20 million

WFP needs USD 982 million to reach 7.8 million people

Early action is key to averting catastrophe
Military takeover continues to impact WFP operations

Over 15 million food insecure people (34 percent of the population)

Intercommunal violence intensified since 2021, especially in Darfur

Funding shortfalls leading to ration cuts and conditional support
South Sudan

- **7.7 million hungry** - highest levels of food insecurity since independence
- **Uptick in violence** leading to new displacements and disrupted operations
- Fourth consecutive year of extended, large-scale flooding
- Resource prioritisation in areas most at risk of famine
More than 13 million people need food assistance in Tigray, Afar and Amhara.

Significant progress in food deliveries and humanitarian access.

Fuel and funding fast running out.

Drought response in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia.
Economic impact of WFP operations

**Economic benefits** related to production, income, labour and trade

**Real GDP** increases by USD 1.42 for each dollar spent by WFP

365,600 jobs for **unskilled workers** and 20,100 job for **skilled workers**

Impact of supply-chain led activities through **food systems lens**
Funding

Unprecedented needs outpacing funding

USD 2 billion is required from June to November 2022

Cost of inaction

Strengthened IFI engagement increasing funding from national governments