Eastern Africa, Regional Overview
Michael Dunford, Regional Director for Eastern Africa (RBN)
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EASTERN AFRICA OVERVIEW

63M food insecure across Eastern Africa as of November 2023

Conflict and insecurity, climate and socio-macroeconomic shocks are key drivers

Nearly 18M people forcibly displaced - exacerbated by Sudan crisis

Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan - hotspots of highest concern

FOOD INSECURITY TRENDS SINCE 2019 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2024

NOTE: The dashed line is used to indicate projected food insecurity levels. Projections are based on trends IPC and in the cost of living.
Comparing RBN Annual Pipeline Needs vs Confirmed & Forecast contributions including carry-over resources in 2023
10 million (1 of 3 beneficiaries in IPC3+) will be removed from life-saving assistance due to prioritization:

- **74%** reduction of beneficiaries in Somalia
- **48%** reduction of beneficiaries in Ethiopia
- **48%** reduction of beneficiaries in South Sudan

Reduction in assistance will lead to households moving from IPC3 to IPC4 in 2024.

Highest increase to existing IPC4 will be in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, leading to a minimum projected 30% increase in hunger in these three countries.
• Over **20M** acutely food insecure – from **9 million** in 2022

• Conflict already displaced **4.6M internally** and made **1.3M refugees**

• Persistent challenges around humanitarian access, bureaucratic impediments, security

• WFP has assisted **3.4M** since May - plans to reach **5M** by December. Corporate Scale Up extended to February 2024

• Risk of becoming forgotten crisis - urgent establishment of a lasting ceasefire critical

USD 298 million needed to support those most food insecure in the next 6 months (Nov 2023 - April 2024)
REGIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUDAN CONFLICT

• Conflict undermines **regional security and stability**

• Nearly **1.3M** people have fled to neighbouring countries – **CAR, Chad, Ethiopia, South Sudan**, and others with limited absorption capacity

• Economic hardship and trade disruptions led to **significant commodity price spikes** – affecting regional food security

• **Response at scale** required to prevent widespread acute food insecurity and continued displacement
Ethiopia

- Nealy **20M** people need humanitarian assistance

- Operating **context remains fragile** owing to conflict and recovery from climate shocks

- WFP has reinforced controls through a **comprehensive Reassurance Project** addressing end-to-end processes

- WFP has resumed assistance to refugees - **530,000** reached so far

- **Dire humanitarian situation** calls for a wider resumption of life saving assistance

USD 270 million needed to support those most food insecure in the next 6 months (Nov 2023 - April 2024)
• **4.3M** people need humanitarian assistance (IPC3+) and over **1M** people facing severe hunger (IPC 4)

• **Intense flooding** now affected **700,000 people** after decade-long drought

• WFP is a strong partner to Government in **resilience building and climate-adaptive** hunger solutions

• Adoption of **system wide** approach to tackle root causes of aid diversion. WFP leading workstreams under **Humanitarian Country Team Action Plan**

USD 345 million needed to support those most food insecure in the next 6 months (Nov 2023 - April 2024)
Millions on the move: region hosts nearly 18M forcibly displaced - up from 16M in January 2023

Food ration cuts of up to 70% affect over two thirds of all refugees in the region

WFP and UNHCR collaborating on self-reliance and social protection for protracted cases

Need collective re-think and durable solutions to protracted displacement

Initiatives such as 2024 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan shifting focus to include resilience interventions
GOOD NEWS FROM THE REGION

Anticipatory Action
Successful Rollout

Water Security for Food Security
UNEP MoU
Africa Climate Summit
COP 28

School Meals Coalition
East African Regional Network Launch