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World Food Programme

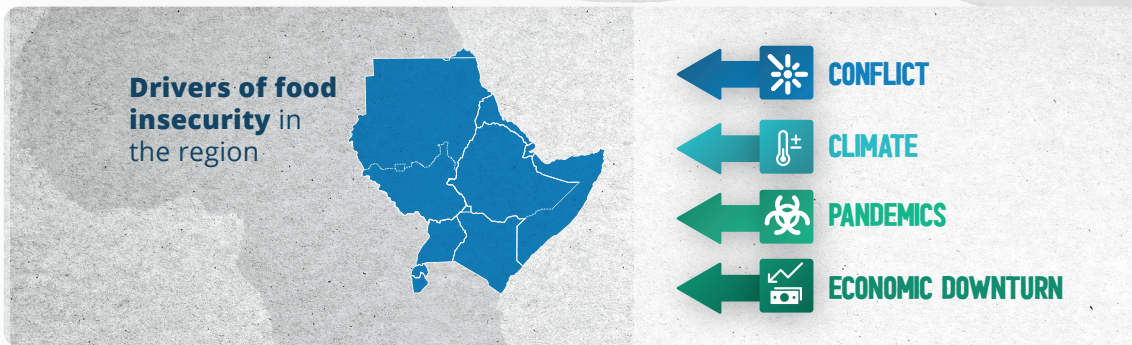
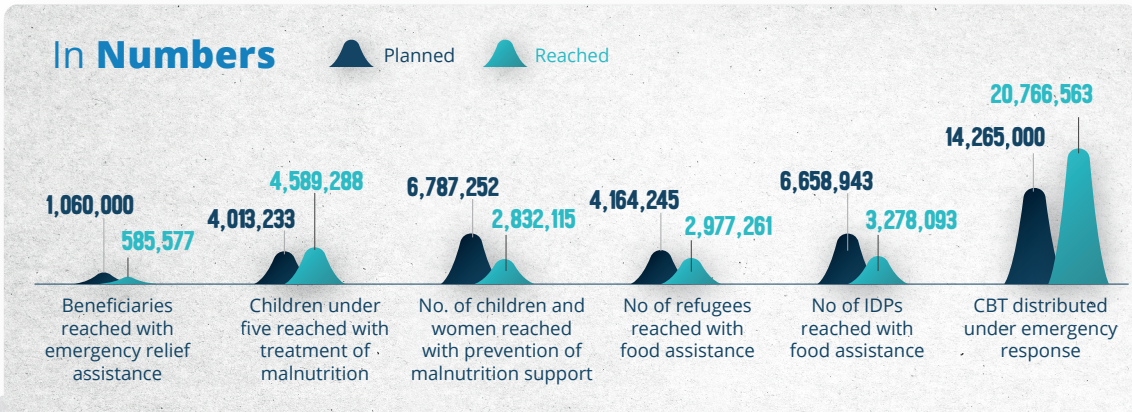
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Regional Bureau for **Eastern Africa**

Emergency Preparedness and Response

2022 Regional **Achievements and Outlook**

April 2023



2022 registered the worst drought in the Horn of Africa region in four decades. 22 million people were acutely food insecure as of December 2022, an increase from 13 million in early 2022. This was exacerbated by conflict complexities, the global food crisis, and floods that affected 1.1 million people in South Sudan. While the region was still recovering from the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, Ebola hit Uganda killing up to 55 people, and an outbreak of cholera and other communicable diseases, also further added to the woes of the region's population.

Impact

82 MILLION people are food insecure in the eastern Africa region, including **22 MILLION** across **Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya** as of December 2022.



An estimated **5.1 MILLION CHILDREN** were **acutely malnourished** in drought affected areas of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia in 2022, including 3.7 million moderately malnourished. In Somalia alone, every second child is malnourished (54 percent) and "one child is admitted for medical treatment for malnutrition every minute". Increasing malnutrition levels have also been recorded in Kenya, where the number of children requiring treatment for acute malnutrition rose by 36 percent from 653,000 to 885,000 between August 2021 and 2022.

Number of internally displaced people (IDPs) though reduced from 12.4 million in 2021¹ to **11.7 MILLION** in 2022² is still extremely high.

1 [Document - EHAGL: Internally Displaced Persons - Regional Overview - January-December 2021 \(unhcr.org\)](#)

2 [EHAGL: Refugees, asylum-seekers, refugee returnees and IDPs | Global Focus \(unhcr.org\)](#) 2022



The number of refugees remained high in 2022, totaling **4.92 MILLION**, a minimal decrease from 4.93 million in December 2021.



Approximately **10.8 MILLION LIVESTOCK DIED** (4.5 million in Ethiopia, 2.5 million in Kenya, 3.8 million in Somalia) since the beginning of the drought.



Across the region, up to **24 MILLION** people face daily household water insecurity³.



The cost of local food baskets **INCREASED BY MORE THAN 45 PERCENT**, with South Sudan (+89 percent) and Sudan (+81 percent) reporting the highest increases.



In December 2022, **AVERAGE INFLATION RATE WAS OVER 24 PERCENT** with double digit figures in Sudan (87 percent), Ethiopia (34 percent), Rwanda (31 percent), and Uganda (10 percent).



The **GLOBAL FOOD CRISES** led to supply chain challenges for specialized nutritious foods (SNFs)



THE FUNDING GAPS limited the ability of WFP to meet immediate humanitarian needs, especially among refugees. This led to ration cuts of up to **40 PERCENT** in 2022.

Key Achievements

WFP scaled up humanitarian assistance in Eastern Africa in response to the drought. Thanks to generous contributions from our donors, funding for the region reached a new high of USD 4.09 billion, with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) providing nearly 80 percent of the funding. WFP also increased relief assistance in drought affected countries, doubling the numbers reached across the region to 43.5 million.

WFP increased CBT as a modality in drought response to USD 750 million in 2022, with Somalia distributing the highest CBT globally (USD 470 million). CBT has ensured timely assistance to the affected populations and supported strengthening of local economies.

The 2022 Economic Impact Assessment of World Food Program Expenditures in East Africa showed that each dollar spent by WFP in the region, increases real income (GDP) by considerably more than one dollar in most cases⁴. WFP moved 341 mt of food, including from local procurement, thereby injecting USD 554 million into local economies.

WFP scaled up its nutrition assistance, to address the deteriorating nutrition situation, reaching 2.8 million moderately malnourished children and women. The increasing case of malnutrition requires more preventive approaches to prevent occurrence of malnutrition.

To drive the localization agenda, WFP collaborated with local partners and government entities in drought response. In 2022, WFP collaborated with 130 partners across Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya, with 96 of them being local and national NGOs (74 percent), resulting in improved access to all beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas.

³ [https://www.unicef.org/media/133346/file/HoA-Dashboard-\(Drought-Situation\),-December-2022.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/133346/file/HoA-Dashboard-(Drought-Situation),-December-2022.pdf)



Refugee Response

Achievements

WFP reached 4 million refugees and asylum seekers with food and nutrition assistance in 2022. This included camp and settlement-based refugees and asylum seekers in transit and reception centres across the region. WFP also collaborated with UNHCR and other partners to undertake the joint Kenya refugee assessment mission to inform the joint plan of action that guides implementation by stakeholders. In Uganda and Rwanda, refugee response is continuing with prioritization approach, providing assistance based on vulnerability levels of the refugees and asylum seekers.

The Eastern Africa Region comprises the 4-UNAIDS fast track countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan). WFP is expanding its HIV sensitive and specific activities to refugee contexts. These use the health and school platforms to contribute to HIV prevention efforts through Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) and facilitating treatment adherence among people living with HIV (PLHIV) by providing nutrition support.

Challenges

In 2022, the region experienced an increased influx of refugees, the majority of whom arrived with severe malnutrition, putting additional strain on the region's limited response resources and hosting areas.

Due to funding constraints, WFP implemented ration cuts affecting 38 percent of refugees supported by WFP in Eastern Africa. Refugees hosted in South Sudan and Ethiopia saw their rations cut by half, while Kenya saw a 20 percent cut and Uganda saw a 60 percent cut. The additional funding received from BHA enabled WFP to review ration levels in Kenya from 50 to 80 percent, and Djibouti from 50 to 100 percent. The ration cuts increased the risks for refugees, including increased malnutrition and anaemia, stunted child growth, an increase in crisis coping strategies such as child labor, and security risks for humanitarian workers because of backlash.

Due to funding constraints, WFP implemented a 40 percent ration cut for refugees in 2022. The region's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) implementation, which has so far been launched in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda, is also being jeopardized by under-resourcing of humanitarian needs for refugees.

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