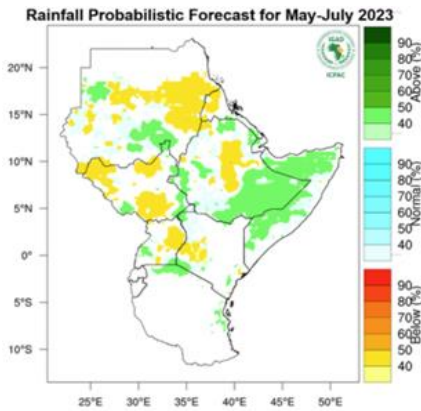




The greater Horn of Africa is facing a dire food insecurity crisis resulting from extreme weather events, along with conflict, the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic, and high food and fuel prices. Most parts of the region have just come out of a drought, the worst on record, while other areas faced substantial flooding immediately after. The onset of El Nino was confirmed in early July 2023, amid expectations that this climate phenomenon will bring another period of extreme weather events, along with more disease outbreaks. Almost **60 million people are estimated to be food insecure** in the region, an increase from about 37 million in mid-2022 when the emergency was declared. On-going outbreaks of measles and cholera are a major public health concern, not least because the combination of malnutrition and these diseases often proves fatal.

RAINFALL FORECAST

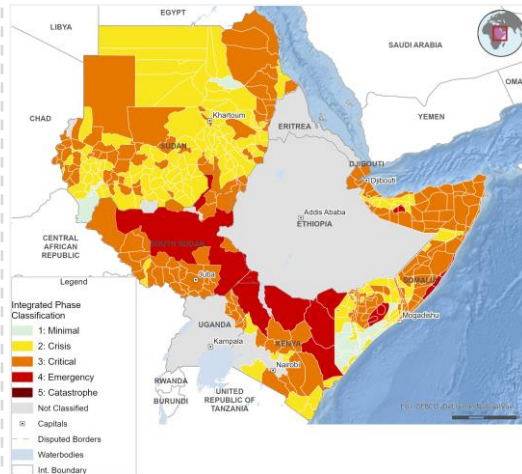


IPC CLASSIFICATION

60M people in IPC3+ in 7 countries, representing **27%** of the vulnerable people in need of aid

218M people assessed.

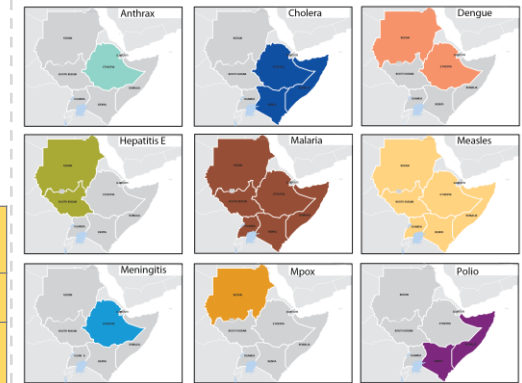
Projected food insecurity levels across different time lines



Projection Period	Assessed Population	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	IPC Phase 3+	IPC3+ as % of assessed Pop
DJIBOUTI (Jul - Dec 23)	1,181,675	185,312	100,102	0	285,414	24%
KENYA/ Asal Counties (Mar - Jun 23)	16,618,409	4,213,529	1,224,686	0	5,438,215	33%
SOMALIA (Apr - Jun 23)	16,955,266	4,688,500	1,854,380	40,350	6,583,230	39%
SOUTH SUDAN (Apr - Jul 23)	12,374,205	4,822,000	2,899,000	43,000	7,764,000	63%
UGANDA/ Karamoja (Apr - Aug 23)	1,285,000	480,270	101,705	0	581,975	45%
Sub-Total		14,368,376	6,179,873	83,350	20,652,834	

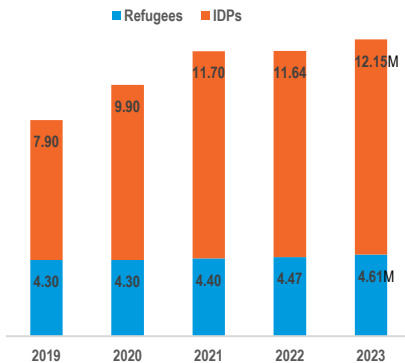


DISEASE OUTBREAKS



DISPLACEMENTS

Refugees and IDPs in the Greater Horn of Africa, 2019-2023 (30 June)



Source: UNHCR <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/102234>

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

*Data is not complete for all countries

OTHER FOOD SECURITY ESTIMATES

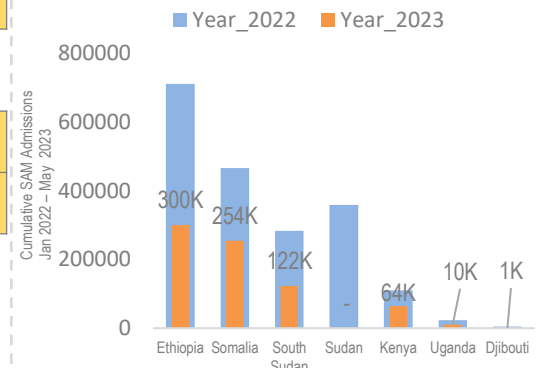
ETHIOPIA 2023	123,000,000	People in need of food assistance (Source: HRP 2023)	20,100,000	16%
SUDAN (Jun - Sep 2023)	46,874,000	People acutely food insecure Jun - Sep 2023 (Source: WFP)	19,100,000	41%
Total food insecure population in need of assistance IGAD Casedload			59,852,834	

* IPC numbers for Ethiopia - OCHA HRP 2023



MALNUTRITION CASES(2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)
GAM: **11.5M** | **2.9M** SAM

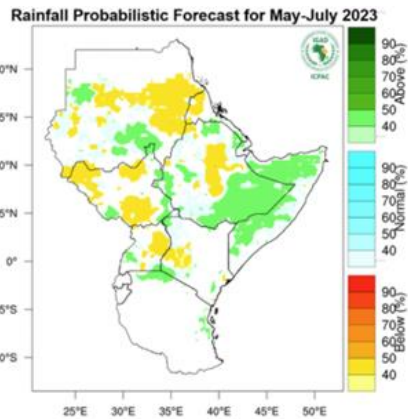


Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners



The situation in Sudan has been worsened a pre-existing climate-induced food and health crisis. Prior to 15 April 2023, over 3 million people needed short to long-term food assistance due to poor harvests. The country was also in the grip of disease outbreaks, including measles, hepatitis E, dengue and malaria. However, now over 3 million people have been displaced and a total of 24.7 million need humanitarian aid. **4 million children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished.** In addition, over 100,000 children under the age of five who are severely malnourished and have medical complications need specialized care at stabilization centers. A staggering 67% of all main hospitals were out of service as of 31 May.

RAINFALL FORECAST

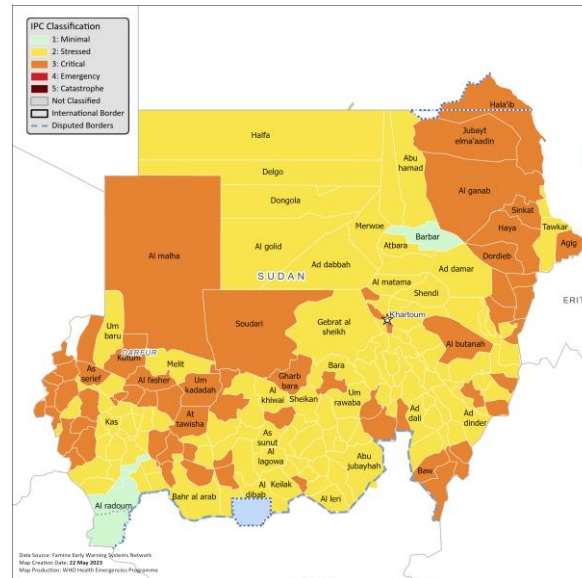


IPC CLASSIFICATION - (Oct 22 – Feb 23)

19.1M people in IPC3+ in Sudan, with an estimated **25M*** people in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP May 2023).

46.8M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes October 2022 - February 2023



Several factors account for the worsening situation. These include significant increases in the prices of food and other commodity, a reduced harvest, as well as continued conflict



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Dengue	3,304 (2084)**	8 (0.2%)	01/01/23-05/06/23
Hepatitis E	41	-	01/01/23-31/03/23
Malaria	489, 856**	23 (0.004%)	01/01/23-31/03/23
Measles	2,069 (238)**	22 (1%)	01/01/23-06/07/23
Meningitis	22	0 (0.0%)	01/01/23-02/04/23
Mpox	174 (1)**	0 (0%)	01/01/23-29/05/23

DISPLACEMENTS

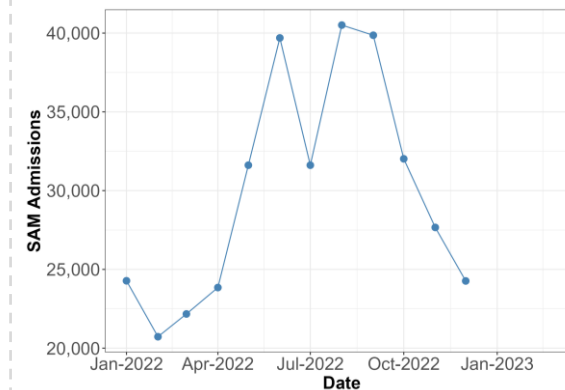
- 3.7M** IDPs
- 1.1M** refugees
- 30K** returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 June 2023) * since 2021



MALNUTRITION CASES (January – December 2022)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)*
GAM: 3M | 610K SAM



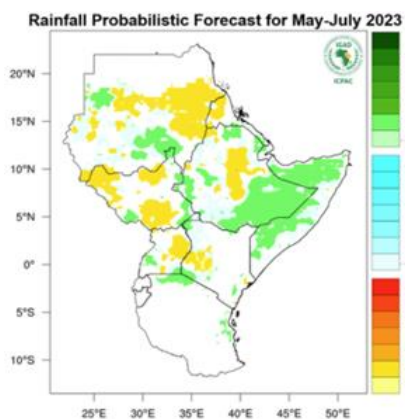
Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners, * HRP May 2023

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections, * OCHA/HRP May 2023

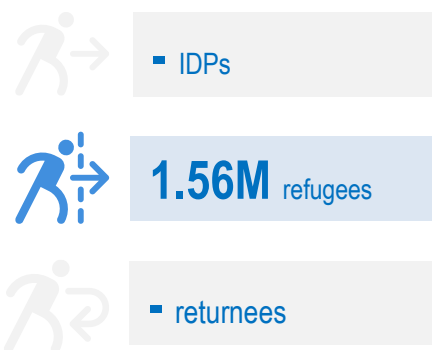


Karamoja region, located in the northeast part of Uganda, is one of the poorest regions in the country and continues to have the highest food insecurity and malnutrition levels. This is because of extreme weather, including prolonged drought, poor feeding practices, structural poverty, as well as poor hygiene and sanitation. Malaria and diarrhea cases are still high in the region, which places a high disease burden on children, leading to malnutrition. This is exacerbated by high food prices. Over **580,000** people are in crisis level of food insecurity (IPC3+) representing **45% of assessed population, with over 100,000 in the emergency stage (IPC4)**.

RAINFALL FORECAST

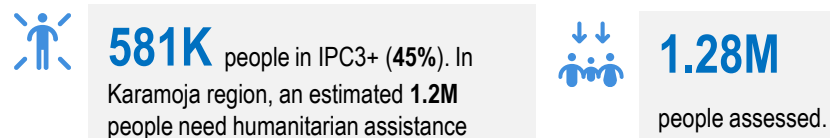


DISPLACEMENTS

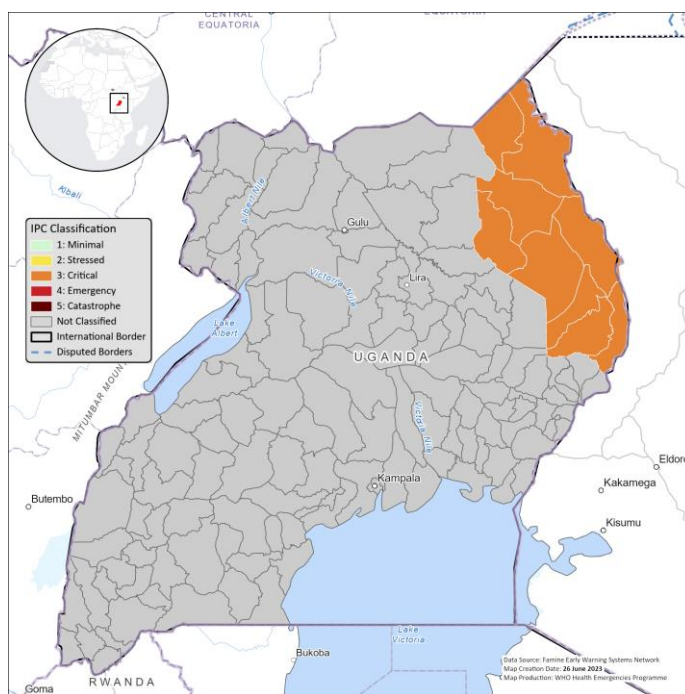


Source: UNHCR (30 June 2023)

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (April– Aug 2023)



Projected food insecurity outcomes April 2023 - August 2023



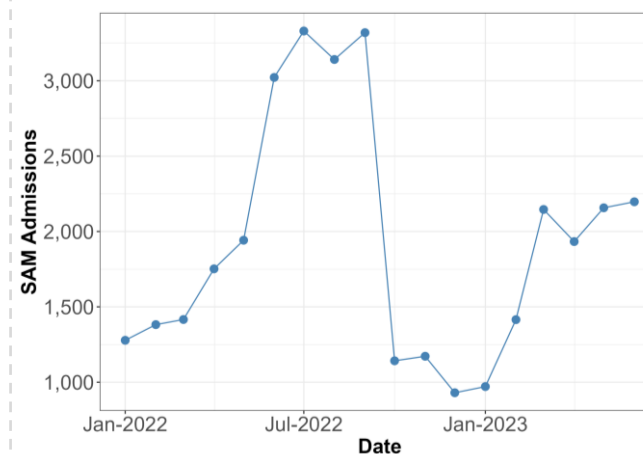
Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Malaria	3,176,001*	1 (0.0003%)	01/01/23-07/05/23
Measles	94 **	3 (1.4%)	01/01/23-12/06/23
Meningitis	57	4 (0.6%)	01/01/23- 07/05/23

MALNUTRITION CASES – Karamoja (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)
GAM: **89K** | **20K** SAM

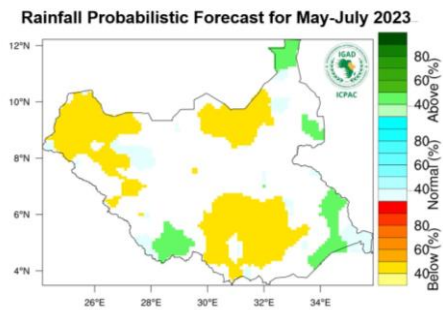


Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners



South Sudan continues to face multiple concurrent crises, including high levels of food insecurity, inter-communal violence, conflict, extensive flooding and disease outbreaks. The food insecurity situation is expected to deteriorate in 2023, with **7.8 million people (about two-thirds of the population) projected to become highly food insecure**. A critical nutrition situation exists in the conflict-affected areas. Overall, 43,000 people are on the brink of dying from starvation unless they receive emergency support. Access to health services is a major challenge, particularly among displaced populations. South Sudan is also among the countries receiving the highest number of refugees from Sudan, with 146,853 having crossed into the country as of 8 July 2023.

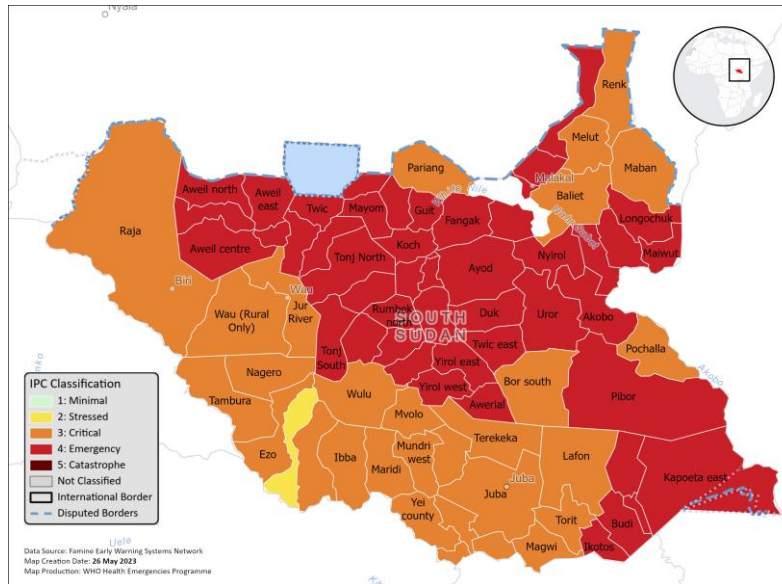
RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Apr – Jul 2023)

7.8M people in IPC3+ in South Sudan. A projected **9.4M** in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2023)

12.4M people assessed.



Please note that this IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis was integrated with an IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis

Worsening situation during the lean season, April-July 2023, with an estimated 7.8 million people (63% of the population) will likely face IPC Phase 3 acute food insecurity or worse

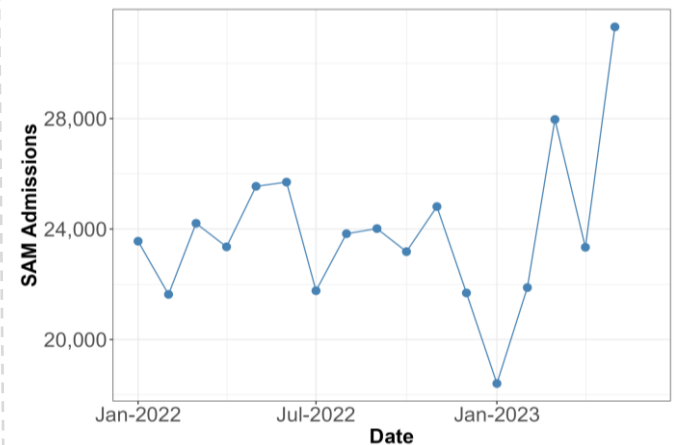
Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Hepatitis E	604 (104)**	7 (1.2%)	01/01/23–05/06/23
Meningitis	39	2 (5.1%)	01/01/23- 09/04/23
Malaria	283,018**	—	01/01/23-05/02/23
Measles	3,393 (311)**	28 (0.8%)	01/01/23–05/06/23

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)
GAM: **1.4M** | **346K** SAM



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Cluster

DISPLACEMENTS

2.2M IDPs

301K refugees

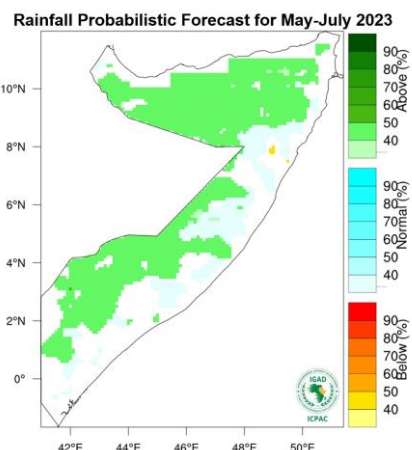
627K returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 June 2023)



Somalia is bracing to recover from three years of drought that brought near famine conditions and the death of 43,000 people in 2022. The March-May rainy season ushered in some respite to farmers and herders. But flooding displaced over 250,000 people and damaged infrastructure, including health facilities. Decades of conflict, frequent epidemics of cholera and measles, widespread poverty, continue to weaken and cause widespread fragility to the country's health systems. **Nearly 6.6 million people – over half the country's population - were likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity** between April and June, with 1.8 million children expected to be acutely malnourished. Over 40,000 people (IPC5) are facing death from starvation unless they get immediate humanitarian assistance.

RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Apr – Jun 2023)

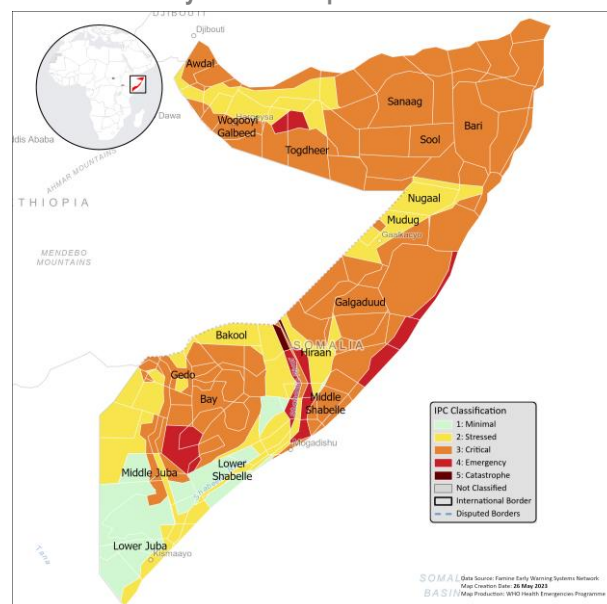


6.6M people in IPC3+ in Somalia.
Est. **6.6M** of the **16.9M** Somalis need humanitarian assistance*.



17M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes April - June 2023



Approximately 6.6 million people across Somalia, about half the country's population, are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between April and June 2023.



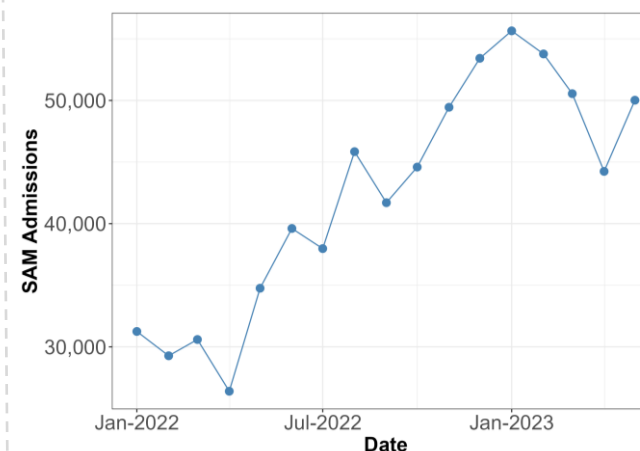
DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Cholera	10,446 (25)**	29 (0.3%)	01/01/23 - 25/06/23
Malaria	101, 008 (3,751)**	—	01/01/23 - 31/04/23
Polio (cVDPV)	2 (cVDPV2)**	—	01/01/23 - 01/07/23
Measles	3,354 (859)**	—	01/01/23 - 04/06/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023) GAM: **1.8M** | **478K** SAM



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF

DISPLACEMENTS



2.97M IDPs



36K refugees



7K returnees

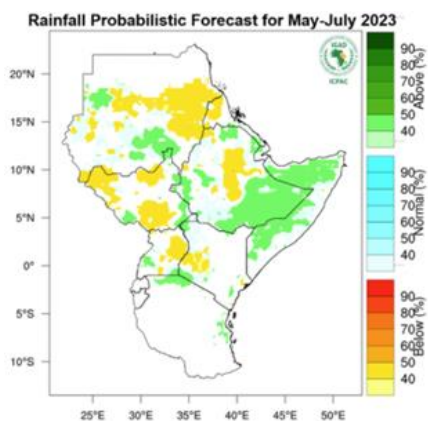
Source: UNHCR (31 Mar 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections



Kenya is facing severe food insecurity following a protracted drought that impacted on livelihoods, affecting millions of people mainly in the north and north-eastern arid and semi-arid region. High rates of severe acute malnutrition continue to weigh on the health status of children and women, amid an increase in disease outbreaks. Despite some relief from the March-May rainy season, projections are for delayed recovery. Extreme weather events heightened communities' vulnerabilities. Ongoing outbreaks include cholera, measles and visceral leishmaniasis. As of 17 July 2023 a total of 1,861 cholera cases and 194 related deaths had been recorded. High food prices in the wake of the post-COVID recovery exacerbated their ability to meet nutritional requirements.

RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Mar – Jun 2023)

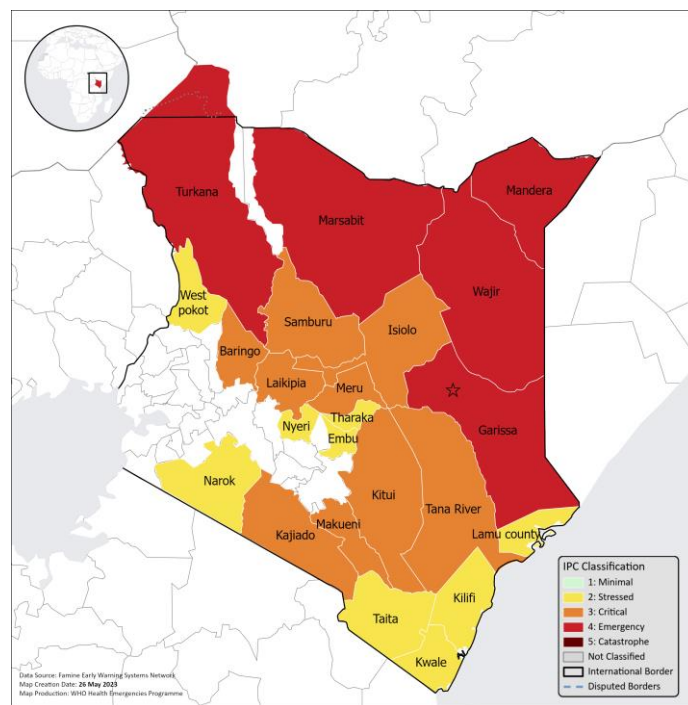


5.4M people in IPC3+ in Kenya.
25% of the population analyzed will likely be in IPC Phase 3. 7% in IPC Phase 4.



16.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes Mar – June 2023



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Anthrax	17**	3 (17.6%)	01/01/23-22/06/23
Cholera	8,388(462)**	132 (1.6)	01/01/23-29/06/23
Malaria	2,481,274**	13 (0.0005)	01/01/23-22/06/23
Meningitis	43	2 (4.7%)	01/01/23-07/05/23
Polio (cVDPV)	3**	-	01/01/23-10/07/23
Measles	634 (141)**	8 (1.3%)	01/01/23-29/06/23

DISPLACEMENTS



■ IDPs



624K refugees



■ returnees

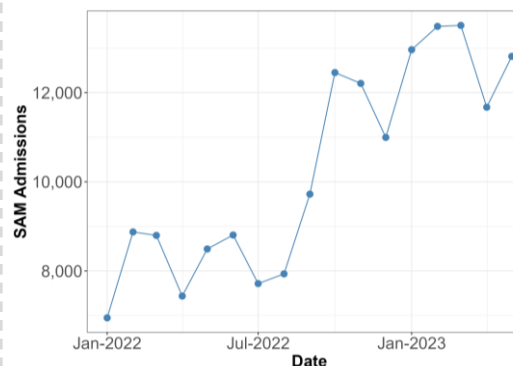
Source: UNHCR (30 June 2023)



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: **970K** | **243K** SAM



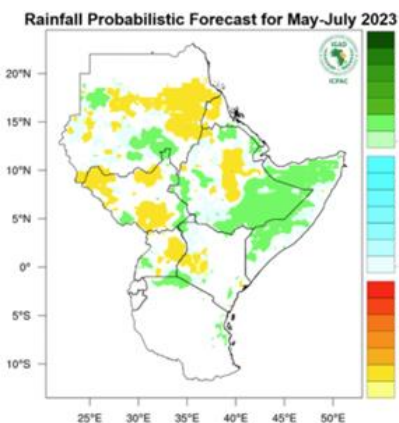
Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections



The March-May rainy season brought improvements in the condition of crops and livestock in Ethiopia. Yet the effect of delayed and sub-optimal rains over five consecutive seasons persists to the extent that Ethiopia faces significant deterioration in food security along with persistent levels of acute malnutrition worsened by conflict and displacement. Over 20 million people are facing crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC3+). Other challenges include the disruption of essential health services, routine immunization services, coupled with a lack of clean water and sanitation services, and mental health disorders. The country also continues to grapple with the risk of infectious diseases, such as Cholera, Diarrhea, Meningitis, Hepatitis E and Malaria.

RAINFALL FORECAST

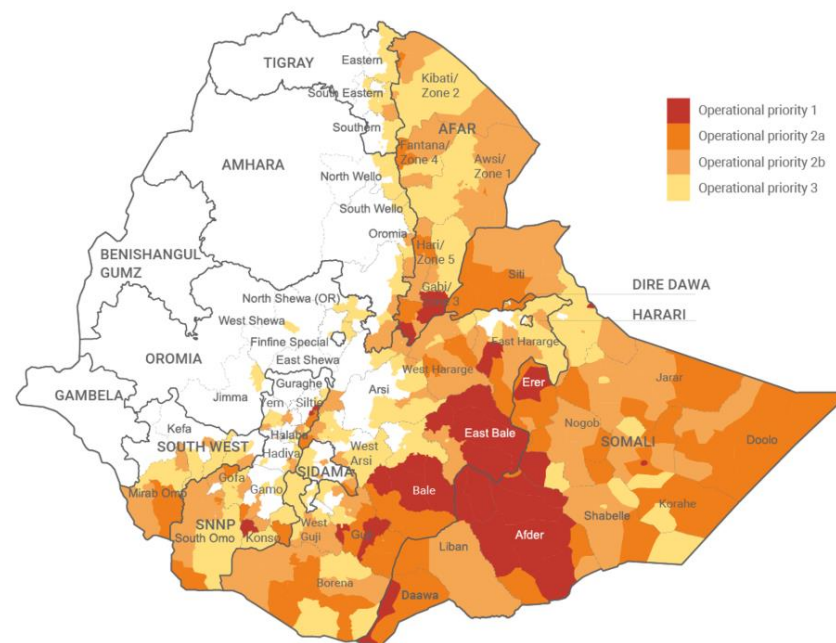


IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Jul – Dec 2022)

20.1M* people food insecure. >20M people targeted for humanitarian assistance due to drought (OCHA HRP Feb 2023)

123M people assessed.

OCHA - Drought Operational Prioritization - as of 30 November 2022



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Anthrax	725 (2)**	5(0.7%)	01/01/23–18/06/23
Cholera	12,770	169 (1.32%)	27/08/22–06/07/23
Dengue	6,178	5 (0.5%)	01/04/23–24/06/23
Malaria	1,097,119**	105 (0.01%)	01/01/23–04/06/23
Measles	22,448	222(0.99%)	12/08/21–06/07/23
Meningitis	4,500**	60 (1.3%)	01/01/23–18/06/23

DISPLACEMENTS

3.14M IDPs

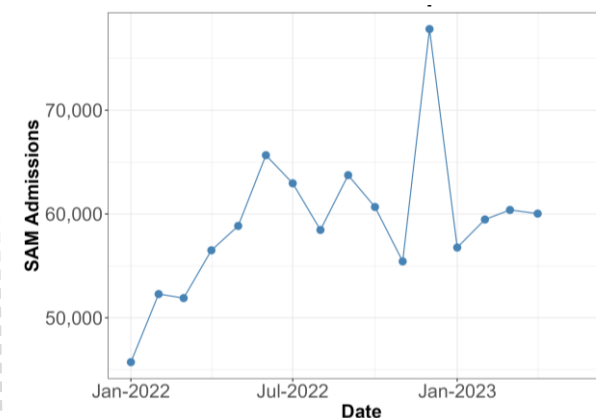
926K refugees

1K returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 June 2023)

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)
GAM: **4.2M** | **1.2M** SAM



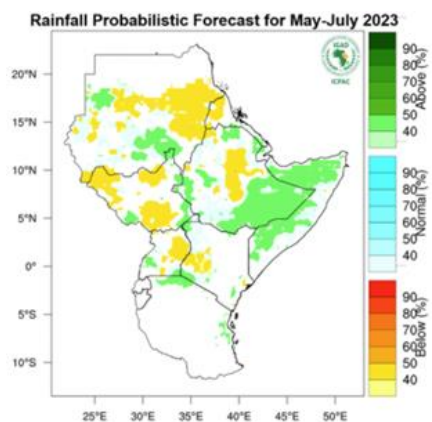
Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

Source: since 2019 no recent IPC assessment was conducted, *national estimates equivalent to IPC were published by IGAD



Djibouti has faced a persistent drought which has left over 280,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance. Up to 50% of Djibouti's traditionally rural population's livestock has been lost, and according to the national rapid assessment, about **54% of rural households faced inadequate food consumption**. Over 20% of the population are estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4), as of July 2023. Aside from malnutrition, the country has faced multiple disease outbreaks, including malaria, dengue, and acute watery diarrhoea and measles.

RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (July – Dec 2023)

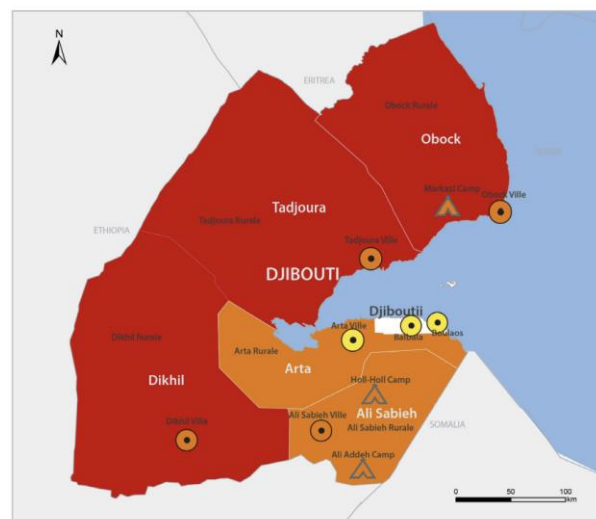


285K people in IPC3+ in Djibouti.
From July– Dec 2023, about 20% is projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (Phase 3 and 4)



1.2M
people assessed.

CARTE ET TABLEAU DE LA POPULATION DE L'INSÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE AIGUË PROJÉTÉE (JUILLET - DECEMBRE 2023)



LÉGENDE
Classification IPC des phases d'insécurité alimentaire aiguë (IAA)
(la Phase cartographiée représente la sévérité qui touche au moins 20% de la population)

- 1 - Minimale
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crise
- 4 - Urgence
- 5 - Famine

Symboles de la carte
● Classification des zones d'installation urbaines
▲ Classification des zones d'installation de PDI/autres

La zone reçoit une importante aide alimentaire humanitaire
(pris en compte dans la classification des phases)
● Au moins 25% des ménages ont 25-50% de leurs besoins caloriques couverts par l'assistance alimentaire humanitaire
● Au moins 25% des ménages ont plus de 25% de leurs besoins caloriques couverts par l'assistance alimentaire humanitaire

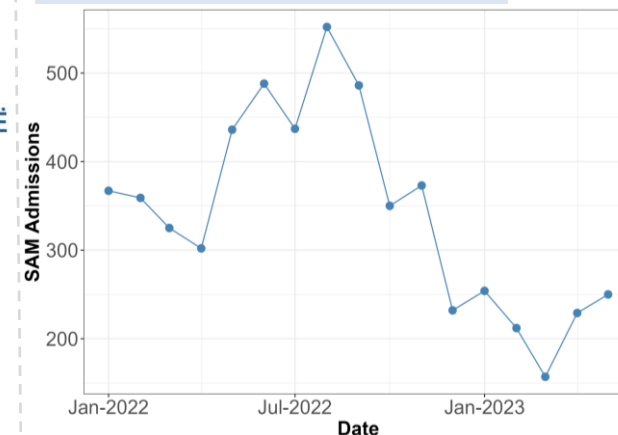
Niveau de preuve
** Moyen



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: **33.3K** | **5.6K** SAM



DISPLACEMENTS



■ IDPs



31K refugees



■ returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 June 2022)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners