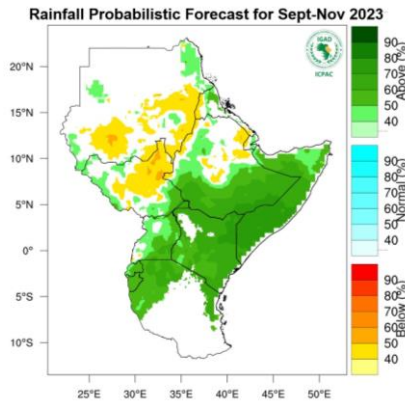




The prolonged drought and flooding severely impacted people's health and deepened a health crisis in the Greater Horn of Africa. The elevated levels of acute food insecurity have led to millions of children under the age of five years estimated to be facing acute malnutrition. The number of reported disease outbreaks and climate-related health emergencies reached its highest ever level this century in the seven countries combined. As a result of El Niño, the region may experience more intense floods, drought and epidemics. These events are likely to increase the humanitarian needs of the exposed populations, with food security and health expected to be the most affected dimensions.

RAINFALL FORECAST

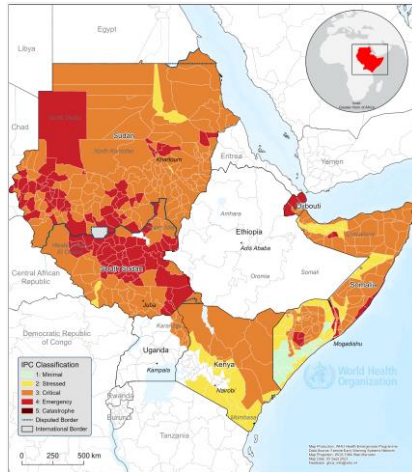


IPC CLASSIFICATION

58M people in IPC3+ in 7 countries, representing **27%** of the vulnerable people in need of aid

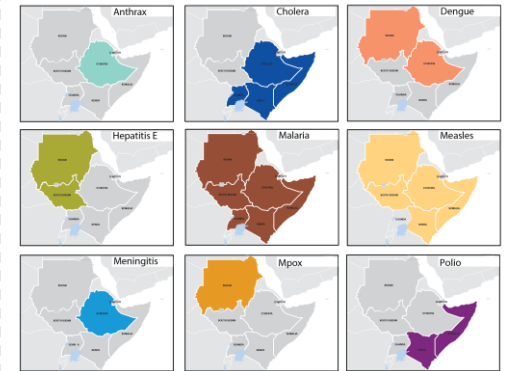
220M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity levels across different timelines



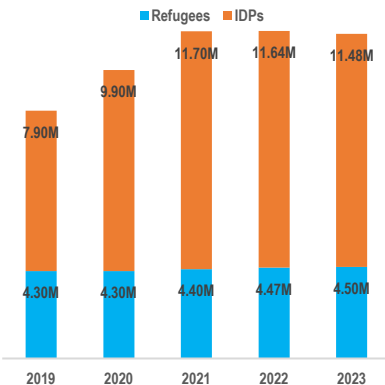
Projection Period	Assessed Population	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	IPC Phase 3+	IPC3+ as % of assessed Pop
DJIBOUTI (Jul - Dec 23)	1,181,675	185,312	100,102	0	285,414	24%
KENYA/ Asal Counties (Jul - Sep 23)	16,617,000	2,287,350	499,200	0	2,786,550	17%
SOMALIA (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%
SUDAN (Jul - Sep 23)	48,579,711	14,037,556	6,255,796	0	20,293,352	42%
UGANDA/ Karamoja (Apr - Aug 23)	1,285,000	480,270	101,705	0	581,975	45%
Sub-Total		26,500,988	11,710,183	83,350	38,294,521	

DISEASE OUTBREAKS



DISPLACEMENTS

Refugees and IDPs in the Greater Horn of Africa, 2019-2023 (31 July)



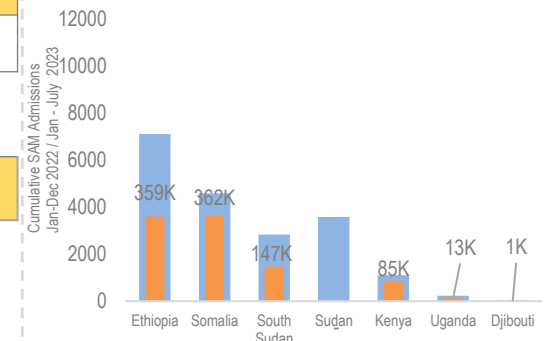
Source: UNHCR <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103019>

MALNUTRITION CASES(2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: **11.5M** | **2.9M** SAM

■ Year_2022 ■ Year_2023



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

OTHER FOOD SECURITY ESTIMATES

ETHIOPIA 2023	123,000,000	People in need of food assistance (Source: HRP 2023)	20,100,000	16%
Total food insecure population in need of assistance IGAD Caseload			58,394,521	

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

*Data is not complete for all countries

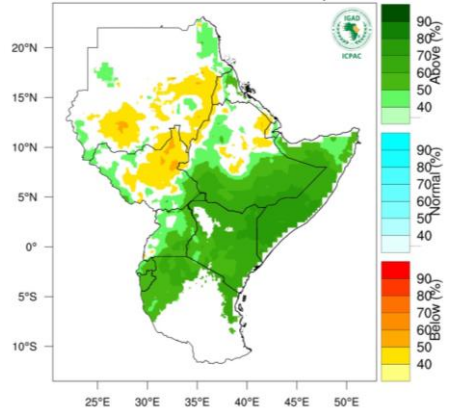
* IPC numbers for Ethiopia - OCHA HRP 2023



Ongoing violence, major disruptions to health care, repeated attacks on the health system, displacement, poor access to clean water and food, and the risk of malnutrition and disease outbreaks are the major issues in Sudan. Fighting has pushed 20.3 million people (over 42% of the country's population) into high levels of acute food insecurity. More than 100 000 children under five who are severely malnourished and also have medical complications are in need of specialized care at stabilization centres. As of 27 August, 3.8 million people were internally displaced and 1.1 million crossed into neighbouring countries. Lacking ready access to clean water, sanitation and health care, such populations are extremely vulnerable to communicable diseases.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023



IPC CLASSIFICATION - (Jul - Sep 23)

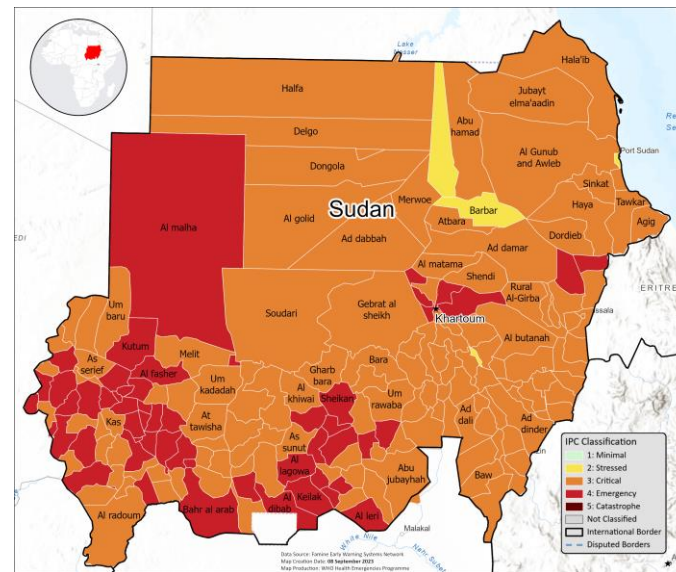


20.3M people in IPC3+ in Sudan, with an estimated **25M*** people in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP May 2023).



48.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes July - September 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

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



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

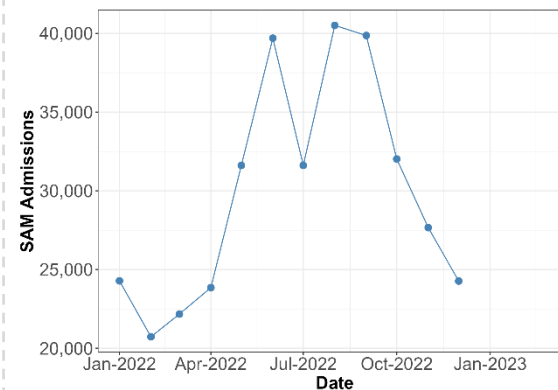
Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Dengue	3,310 (2084)**	8 (0.2%)	01/01/23-21/07/23
Hepatitis E	42	-	01/01/23-21/07/23
Malaria	490,189**	23 (0.004%)	01/01/23-21/07/23
Measles	2,986 (238)**	30 (1.63%)	01/01/23-21/07/23
Mpox	174 (1)**	0 (0%)	01/01/23-29/05/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (January - December 2022)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)*

GAM: **3M** | **610K** SAM



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

DISPLACEMENTS



3.02M IDPs



960K refugees



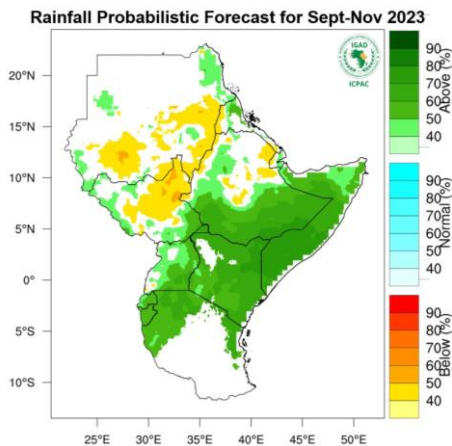
17K returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)



Unlike much of Uganda, Karamoja enjoys one season of rainfall annually. It is the country's poorest region with the highest food insecurity and malnutrition levels that are attributable to structural poverty, insecurity and local pastoral traditions centered on livestock. However, extreme weather, including prolonged drought, has worsened poor feeding practices as well as hygiene and sanitation. The region has a high burden of malaria, diarrhea and tuberculosis – which are exacerbated by malnutrition - with children being at high risk. The food security situation in the region has continued to deteriorate with the population without enough to eat (IPC Phase 3 or above) increasing from 27 percent in June 2020, to 30 percent in April 2021, 41 percent in April 2022 and to 45 percent in May 2023.

RAINFALL FORECAST

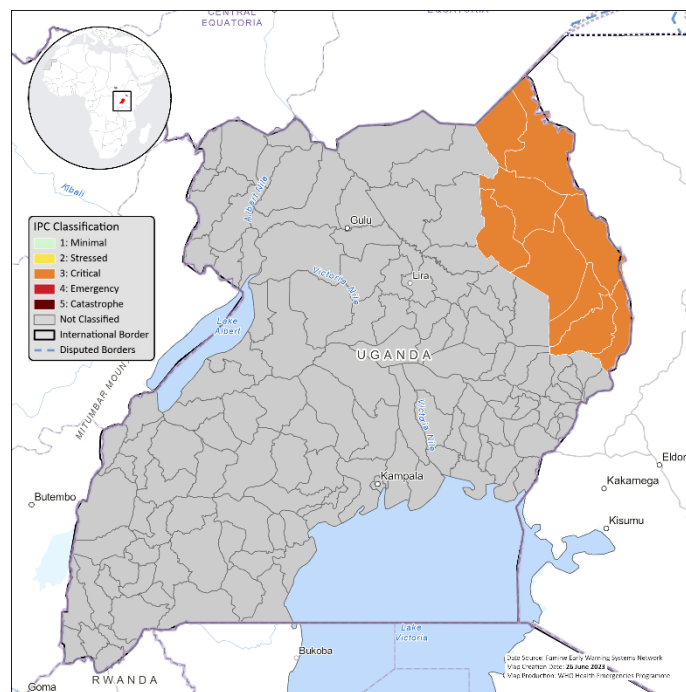


IPC CLASSIFICATION – (April– Aug 2023)

581K people in IPC3+ (45%). In Karamoja region, an estimated **1.2M** people need humanitarian assistance

1.28M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes April 2023 - August 2023

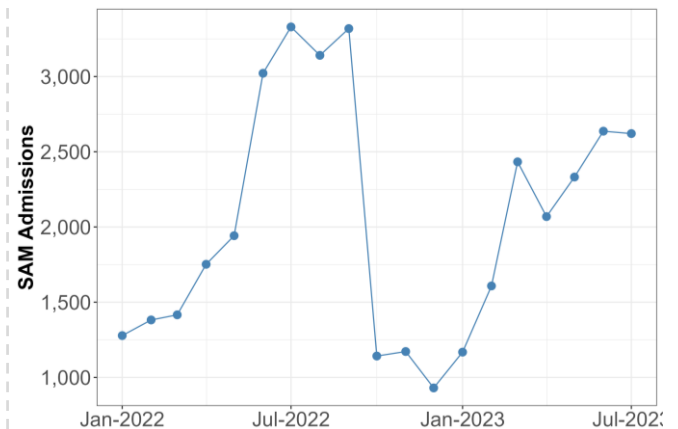


DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Malaria	>5,022,430*	>1,200 (0.02%)	01/01/23-30/07/23
Cholera	78(39)	10 (12.8%)	25/07/23-27/08/23

MALNUTRITION CASES – Karamoja (2022-2023)

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



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

DISPLACEMENTS

IDPs

1.58M refugees

returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

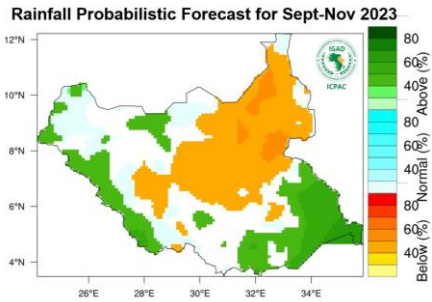
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Update date: 07 September 2023 Sources: IGAD/ICPAC meteorological data and predictions GHoA and <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/>, Country HRP Feedback: Samuel Omara omaras@who.int HIM Team GHOA_info@who.int www.who.int



Concurrent crises including high levels of food insecurity, inter-communal violence, conflict, weather extremes and disease outbreaks are at the root of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan. The food insecurity situation is expected to deteriorate in the coming months worsened by El Niño, which is likely to result in drier-than-usual conditions in the south-western parts of the country. In any case, the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity has continued to rise, from 7.24 million (60% of the population) in 2021 to 7.7 million in 2022 and 7.8 million during the lean season in 2023 (April-July).

RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Apr – Jul 2023)

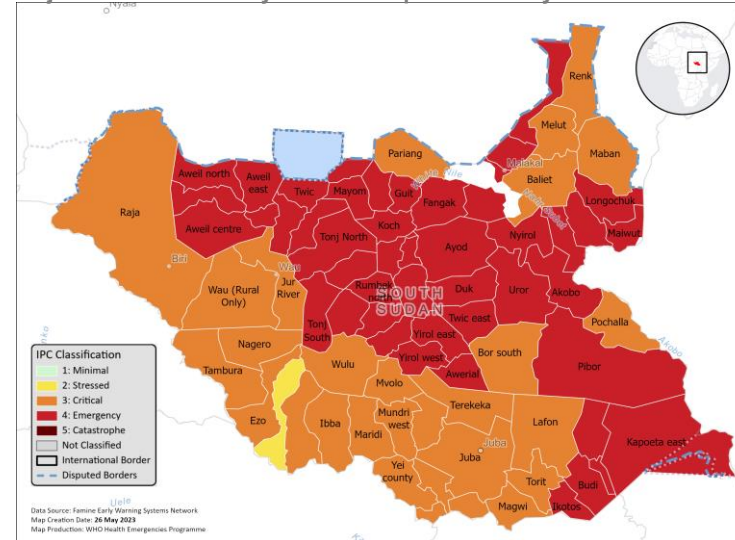


7.8M people in IPC3+ in South Sudan. A projected **9.4M** in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2023)



12.4M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes April 2023 - July 2023



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



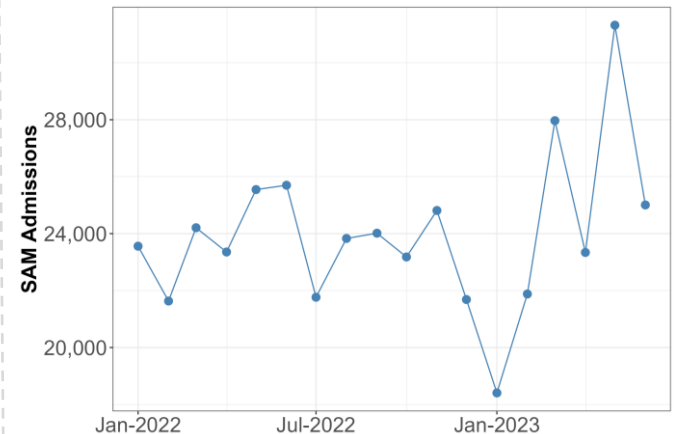
DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Hepatitis E	604 (104)**	7 (1.2%)	01/01/23–05/06/23
Malaria	283,018**	—	01/01/23-05/02/23
Measles	5,581 (418)**	128 (2.3%)	01/01/23–13/08/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Cluster

DISPLACEMENTS



1.47M IDPs



322K refugees



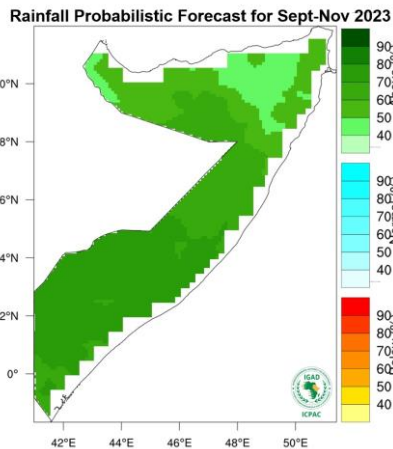
205K returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)



Prolonged conflict, frequent epidemics of cholera and measles, as well as widespread poverty, continue to weaken health provision in Somalia. The country is bracing for El Niño's impact, amid projections of wetter-than-usual rainfall in the southern areas, and dry conditions in the north. This is just the latest manifestation of extreme weather and is coming as Somalia recovers from nearly three years of drought that were followed by flooding during the March-May rainy season. Nearly 6.6 million people – over half the country's population - were facing high levels of acute food insecurity between April and June, with 1.8 million children being acutely malnourished.

RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Apr – Jun 2023)

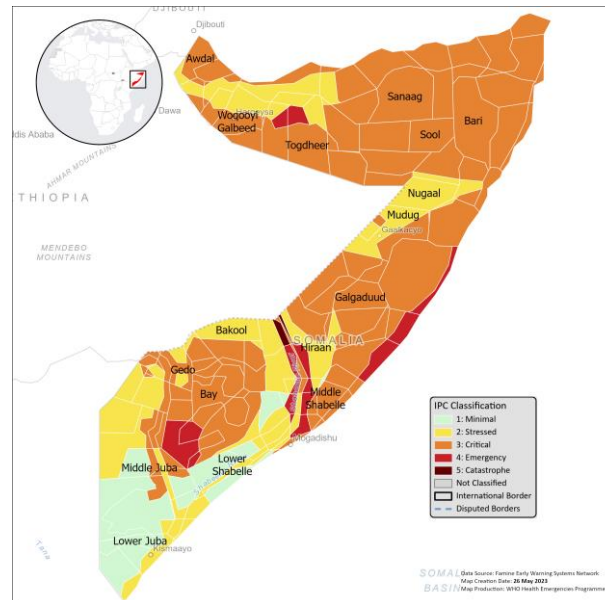


6.6M people in IPC3+ in Somalia.
Est. **6.6M** of the **16.9M** Somalis need humanitarian assistance*.



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.



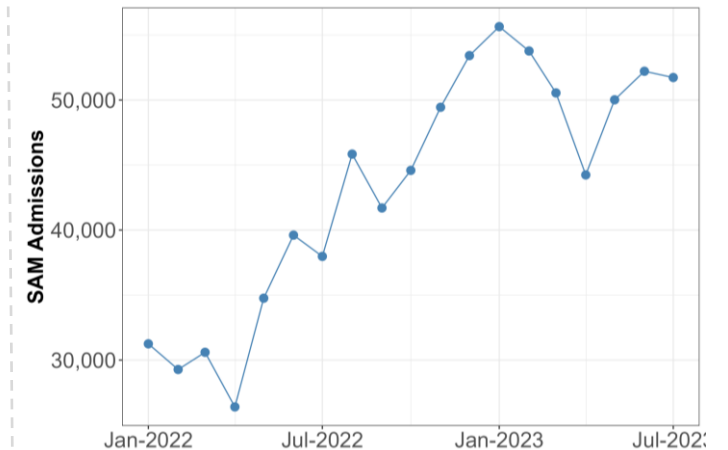
DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Cholera	12,142 (43)**	30 (0.2%)	01/01/23 - 12/08/23
Malaria	156,066 (6,348)**	—	01/01/23 - 30/06/23
Polio (cVDPV)	2 (cVDPV2)**	—	01/01/23 - 19/08/23
Measles	8,158 (1,074)**	—	01/01/23 - 06/08/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF

DISPLACEMENTS



3.86M IDPs



36K refugees



330 returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

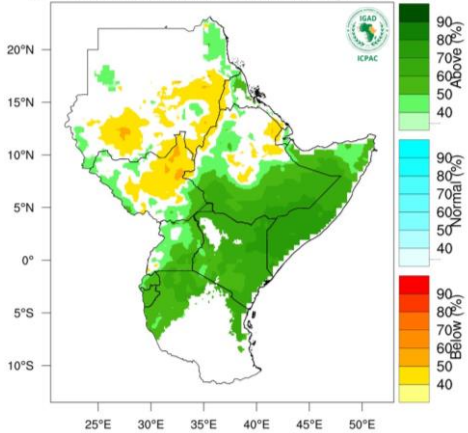
Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections



Kenya is bracing to recover from a protracted drought that impacted on livelihoods, affecting millions of people mainly in the north and north-eastern arid and semi-arid region. However, high rates of severe acute malnutrition continue to impact 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 of El Niño causing wet and dry conditions in the eastern and western parts of the country respectively. This has implications for outbreaks of water-borne diseases like cholera and vector-borne diseases like malaria, chikungunya and Rift Valley fever. Current outbreaks include measles, visceral leishmaniasis and cholera which has caused 199 deaths since October 2022 (as of 22 August 2023).

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Jul – Sep 2023)

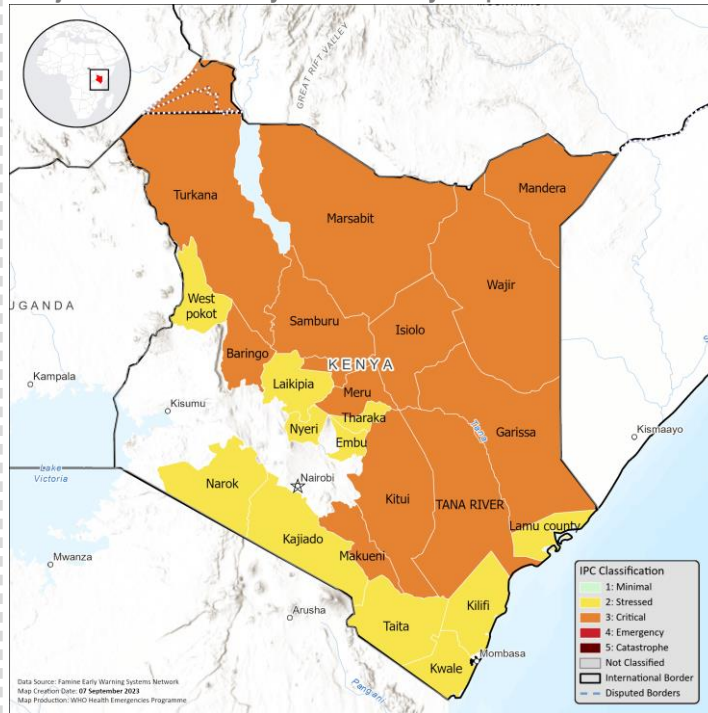


2.7M people in IPC3+ in Kenya.
Representing **17%** of the population analyzed. **3%** in IPC Phase 4.



16.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes July - September 2023



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

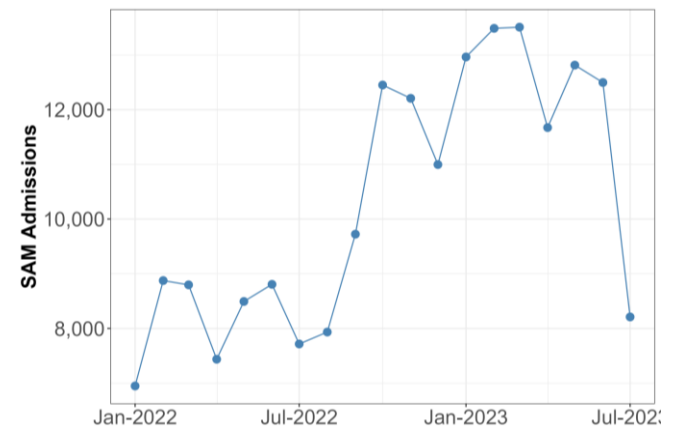
Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Cholera	8,755(528)**	140 (1.6%)	01/01/23-27/08/23
Malaria	2,481,274**	13 (0.0005%)	01/01/23-22/06/23
Polio (cVDPV) 6**	-	-	01/01/23-24/08/23
Measles	1,054 (186)**	19 (1.8%)	01/01/23-23/08/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)

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



DISPLACEMENTS



■ IDPs



636K refugees



■ returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

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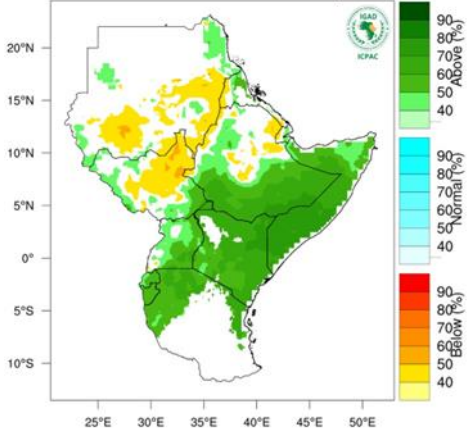
Update date: 07 September 2023 Sources: IGAD/ICPAC meteorological data and predictions GHOA and <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/>, Country HRP Feedback: Samuel Omara omaras@who.int HIM Team GHOA_info@who.int www.who.int



A total of 20.1 million people are in need of humanitarian support in Ethiopia with over 17.4m requiring health assistance due to the combined security, epidemiological, environmental and socio-economic hardships. The effects of drought and localized conflicts have negatively impacted public health systems. These have been impacted by physical constraints to access, equipment damage, lack of available healthcare workers and negative coping mechanisms resulting from the deterioration of livelihoods. Additional efforts are needed to address ongoing outbreaks and to support the recovery process in conflict-affected areas (Afar, Amhara, Tigray and Gambela).

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023



IPC CLASSIFICATION

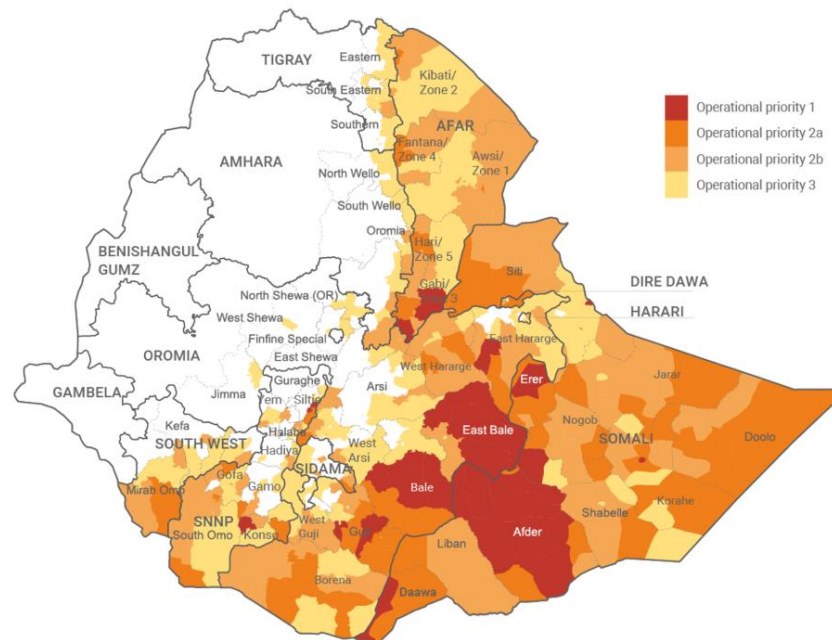


20.1M* people food insecure. >20M people targeted for humanitarian assistance due to drought (OCHA HRP Feb 2023)



123M people assessed.

OCHA - Drought Operational Prioritization - as of 30 November 2022



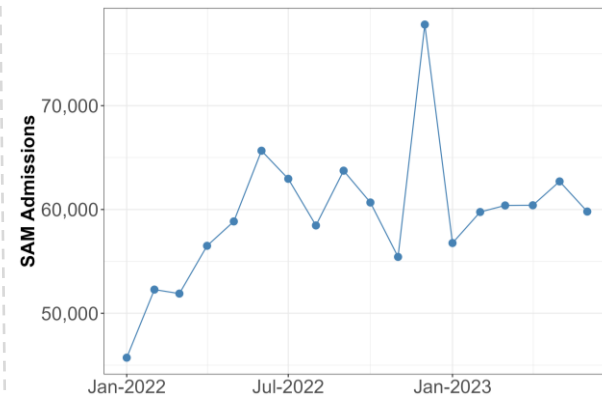
DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Anthrax	1,125 (2)**	5(0.7%)	01/01/23–23/07/23
Cholera	18,055	220 (1.2%)	01/01/23–25/08/23
Dengue	9,789	4 (0.04%)	01/04/23–11/08/23
Malaria	1,841,272**	203 (0.01%)	01/01/23–11/08/23
Measles	12,510	117(0.94%)	01/01/23–20/08/23
Meningitis	5,398**	72 (1.3%)	01/01/23–23/07/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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



DISPLACEMENTS



3.13M IDPs



933K refugees



405 returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

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

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

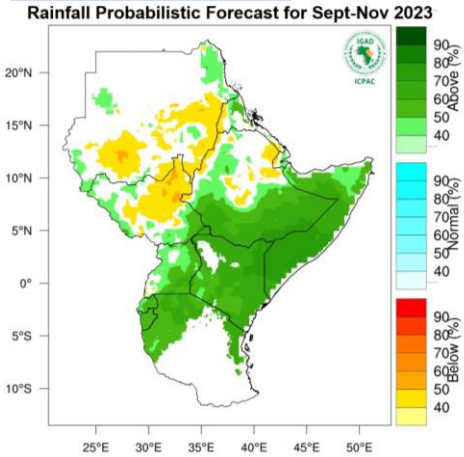
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Low dietary diversity, low purchasing power and limited livelihood activities are among the reasons why hunger disproportionately affects rural populations in Djibouti. Projections were that around 285,000 people, representing 24 percent of the population analyzed, will be acutely food insecure from July to December 2023. Around 100,000 people will endure extreme food shortages and acute malnutrition (IPC phase 4), with 185,000 are skipping meals and barely only able to meet minimum food needs (IPC phase 3).

RAINFALL FORECAST



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (July – Dec 2023)

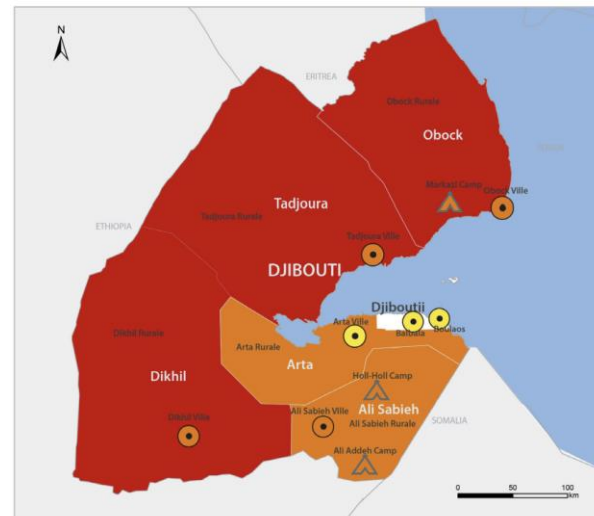


285K people in IPC3+ in Djibouti.
From July– Dec 2023, about 20% is projected to be facing high acute food insecurity (Phase 3 and 4)



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

DISPLACEMENTS



■ IDPs



■ 31K refugees



■ returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

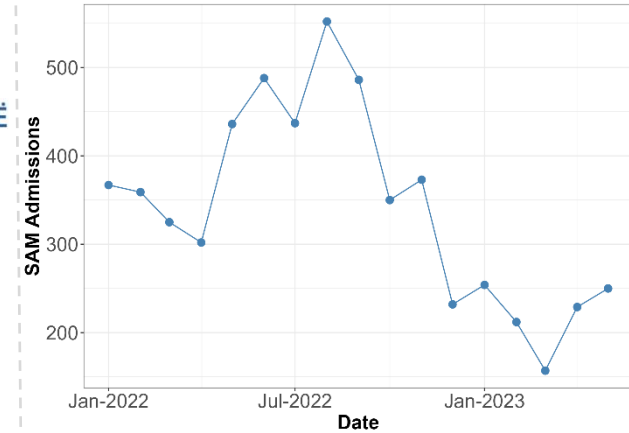
Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)

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



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners