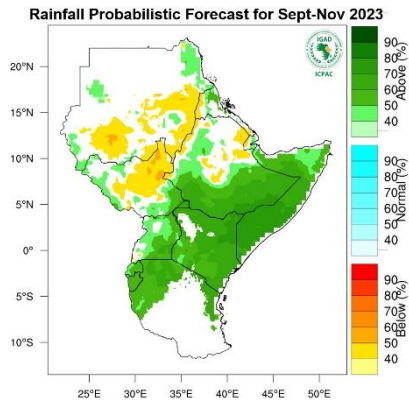




The prolonged drought and flooding severely impacted people's health and deepened a health crisis in the Greater Horn of Africa. The elevated levels of acute food insecurity have led to millions of children under the age of five years estimated to be facing acute malnutrition. The number of reported 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 eastern parts of the region are experiencing more intense floods, while western areas are expecting more drought. These events are likely to increase the humanitarian needs of the exposed populations, some of which are already dealing with conflict, displacement or recovery from recent disasters. Food security and health are expected to be the most affected dimensions.

RAINFALL FORECAST

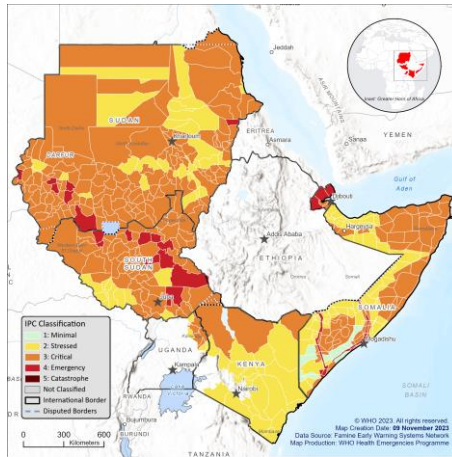


IPC CLASSIFICATION

47.3M people in IPC3+ in 7 countries, representing **26%** of the vulnerable people in need of aid assessed

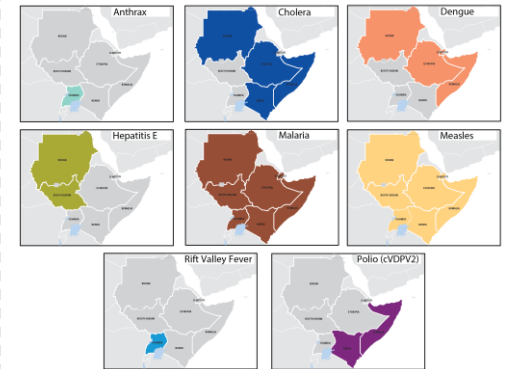
220M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity levels across different timelines



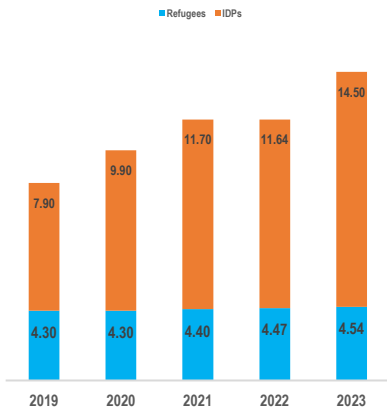
Projection Period	Assessed Population	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)	IPC Phase 3+	IPC3+ as % of assessed Pop
DJIBOUTI (Jul - Dec 23)	1,181,675	185,312	100,102	0	285,414	24%
KENYA/ Asal Counties (Oct 23 - Jan 24)	16,617,000	1,258,750	265,600	0	1,524,350	9%
SOMALIA (Oct - Dec 23)	16,955,266	3,280,770	1,014,100	0	4,294,870	25%
SOUTH SUDAN (Sept - Nov 23)	12,374,205	4,150,000	1,643,000	35,000	5,828,000	46%
SUDAN (Oct 23 - Feb 24)	1,285,000	11,153,161	3,823,536	0	14,976,697	31%
UGANDA/ Karamoja (Sept 23 - Feb 24)	1,285,000	293,150	48,440	0	341,590	27%
Sub-Total		20,321,143	6,894,778	35,000	27,250,921	

DISEASE OUTBREAKS



DISPLACEMENTS

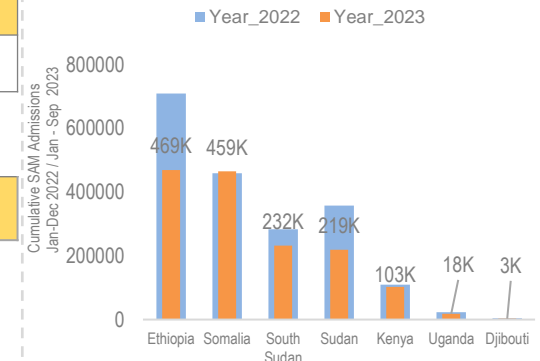
Refugees and IDPs in the Greater Horn of Africa, 2019-2023 (30 September 2023)



Source: UNHCR <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/104357>

MALNUTRITION CASES(2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023/24)
GAM: **11.5M** | **2.7M** SAM



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			47,350,921	

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

*Data is not complete for all countries

* IPC numbers for Ethiopia - OCHA HRP 2023

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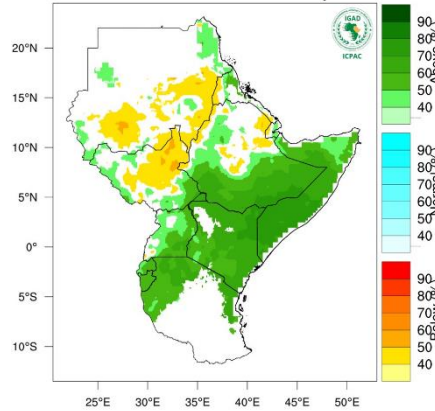
Update date: 07 October 2023 Sources: IGAD/ICPAC meteorological data and predictions GHOA and <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/>, Country HRP Feedback: Samuel Omara omaras@who.int HIM Team GHOA_info@who.int www.who.int



Ongoing violence, major disruptions to health care, repeated attacks on the health system, high burden of NCDs, displacement, poor access to clean water and food, and the high prevalence of malnutrition and risk of disease outbreaks are the major factors contributing to complex emergency in Sudan. Conflict and economic decline have driven about 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 have medical complications need specialized care at stabilization centres. Lacking ready access to clean water, sanitation and health care added with poor hygiene practices, such populations are extremely vulnerable to communicable diseases. As of 24 Oct, 4.6 million people were internally displaced while 1.3 million crossed the borders to the neighboring countries.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023



IPC CLASSIFICATION - (October 2023 – February 2024)

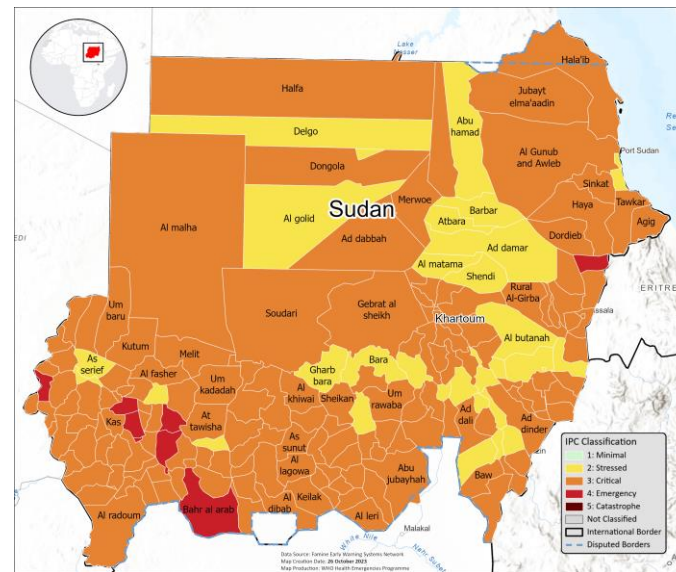


14.9M people in IPC3+ (31%), with an estimated **25M*** people in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP May 2023).



48.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes - October 2023 - Feb 2024



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

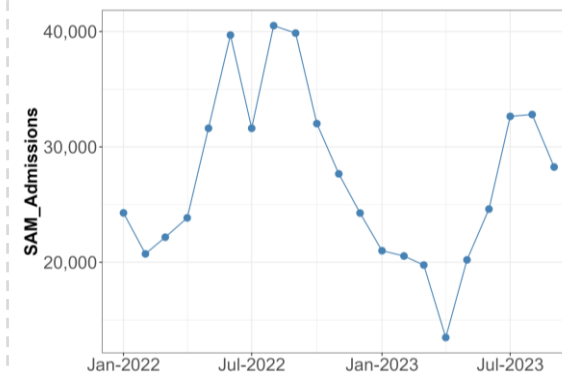
Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Cholera	2,383 (30)**	77 (3.2%)	15/04/23-04/11/23
Dengue	4,088(3,347)**	49 (1.2%)	15/04/23-27/10/23
Hepatitis E	15**	-	21/05/23-13/10/23
Malaria	842,887**	27 (0.004%)	15/04/23-20/10/23
Measles	4,395	108 (2.46%)	15/04/23-20/10/23



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



4.2M IDPs



976K refugees



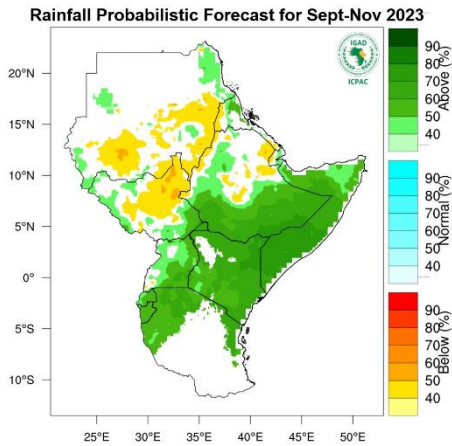
17K returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)



Unlike much of Uganda, Karamoja region receives 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 due to cattle rustling and local pastoral traditions centred on livestock. Extreme weather, including prolonged drought, has worsened poor feeding practices as well as hygiene and sanitation. Poor WASH status with the per capita water availability of 21% and latrine use of 30% which also increases the risk for diarrheal diseases. The high burden of malaria, diarrhoea, and tuberculosis in the region – which are exacerbated by malnutrition. The food security situation in the region has continued to deteriorate with 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

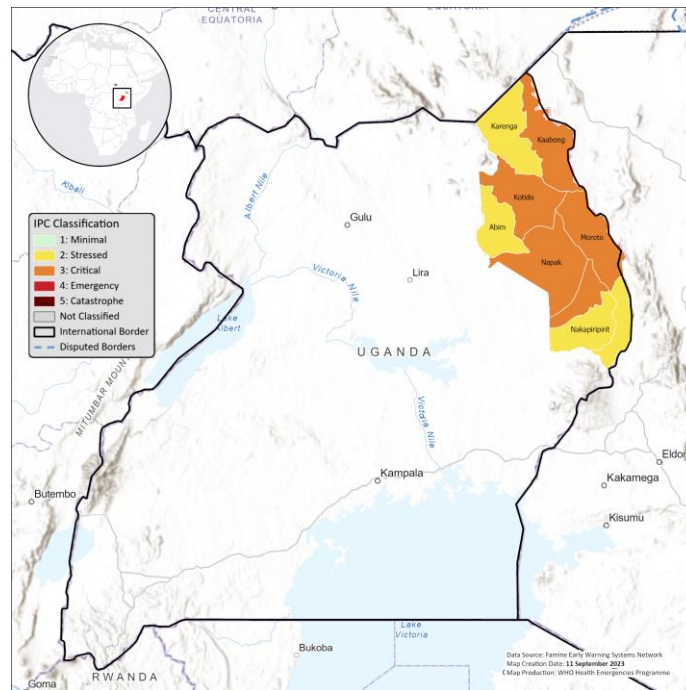


IPC CLASSIFICATION – (September 2023 – Feb 2024)

341K people in IPC3+.
Representing **27%** of the people assessed in Karamoja region.

1.28M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes Sep 23 – Feb 2024

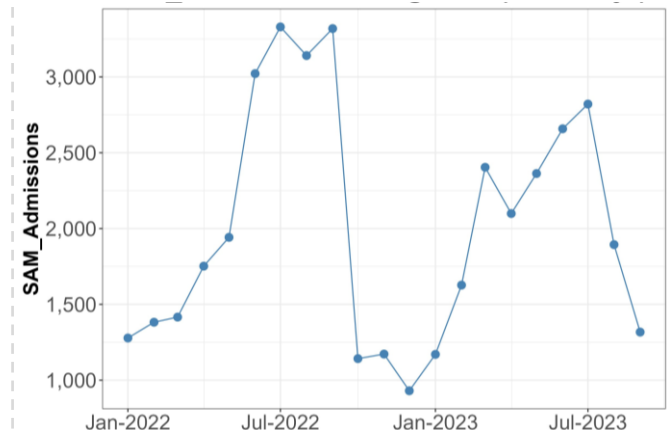


DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Malaria	>5,022,430*	>1,200 (0.02%)	01/01/23-30/07/23
Anthrax	5(3)**		0 01/08/23 - 26/10/23
Measles	78 (14)**		0 01/09/23-01/11/23
Rift V. Fever	181 (54)**	13 (7.18%)	01/01/23-16/10/23

MALNUTRITION CASES – Karamoja (2022-2023)

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



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

DISPLACEMENTS

IDPs

1.56M refugees

returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

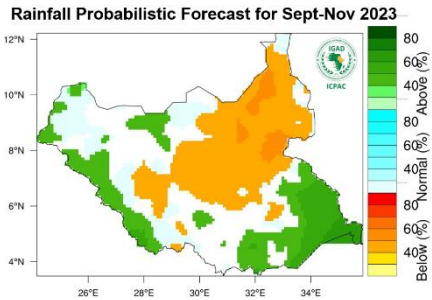
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Update date: 07 November 2023 Sources: IGAD/ICPAC meteorological data and predictions GHOA and <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/>. Country HRP Feedback: Samuel Omara omas@who.int HIM Team GHOA_info@who.int www.who.int



Concurrent crises including high levels of food insecurity, fragile health systems, inter-communal violence, conflict, weather extremes and disease outbreaks like Hepatitis E and Measles are at the root of the humanitarian situation in South Sudan. Health service and nutrition delivery relies heavily on humanitarian and external funding. 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

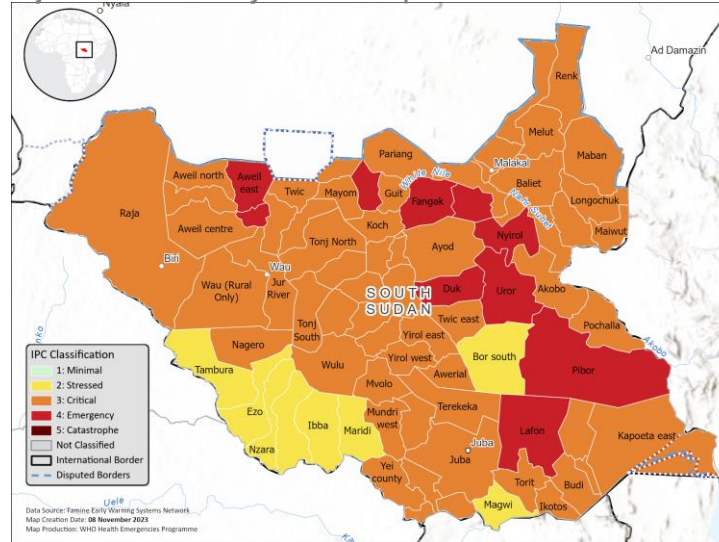


IPC CLASSIFICATION – (September – November 2023)

5.8M 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 Sep - Nov 2023



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

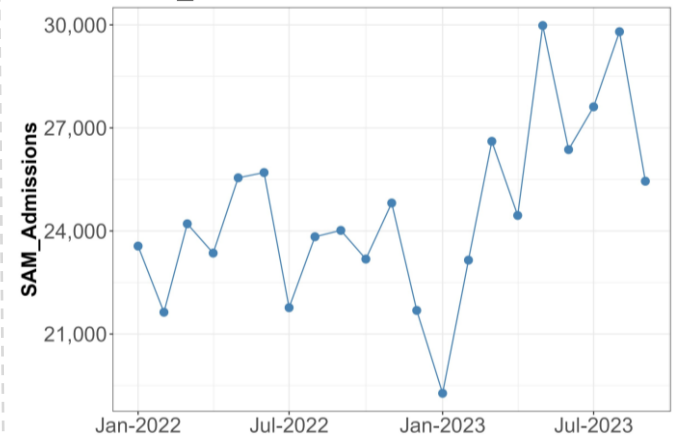
Worsening situation during the lean season, April-July 2024, with an estimated 7.1 million people (56% of the population) will likely face IPC Phase 3 acute food insecurity or worse

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Hepatitis E	241 (3)**	13 (5.4%)	01/01/23–20/09/23
Malaria	2,197,576**	777 (0.035%)	01/01/23-02/09/23
Measles	6,387 (524)**	149 (2.33%)	01/01/23–14/10/23

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023/2024)
GAM: **1.7M** | **480K** SAM



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Cluster

DISPLACEMENTS

2.0M IDPs

337K refugees

334K returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

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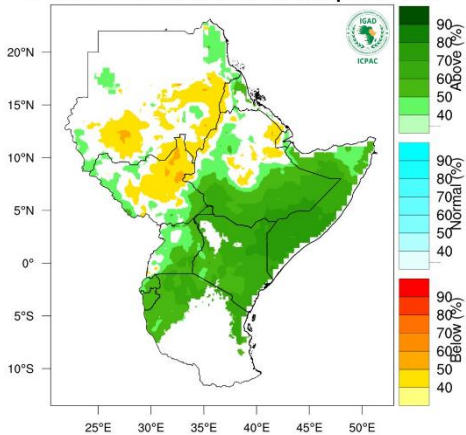
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Kenya is bracing to recover from a protracted drought that impacted on livelihoods, affecting millions of people mainly in the north and north-eastern arid and semi-arid region. However, high rates of severe acute malnutrition continue to impact on 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 202 deaths since October 2022 (as of 3rd November 2023).

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023



IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Oct 23 – Jan 2024)

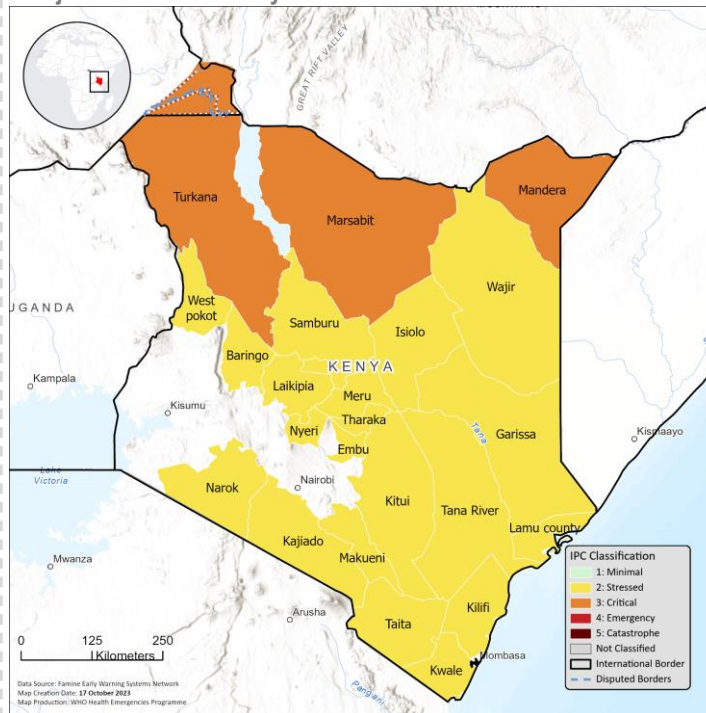


1.5M people in IPC3+ in Kenya.
Representing **9%** of the population analyzed.



16.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes Oct 23 - Jan 2024



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

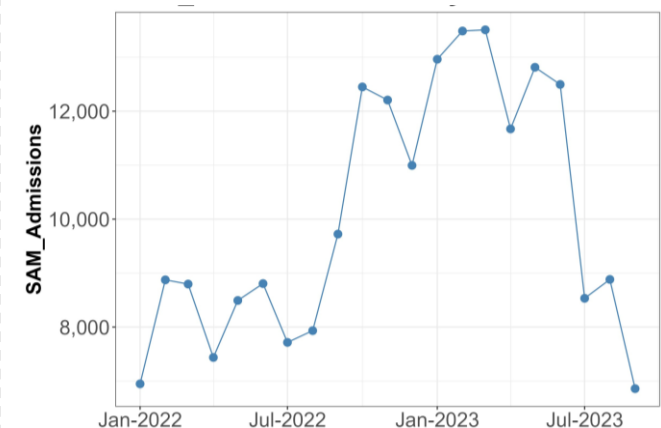
Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Cholera	8,817 (518)**	142 (1.6%)	01/01/23 - 02/11/23
Malaria	2,481,274**	13 (0.0005%)	01/01/23 - 22/06/23
Polio (cVDPV)	13 (cVDPV2)**	-	01/01/23 - 02/11/23
Measles	1,375 (290)**	24 (1.7%)	01/01/23 - 02/11/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: **946K** | **217K** SAM



DISPLACEMENTS



■ IDPs



654K refugees



■ returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

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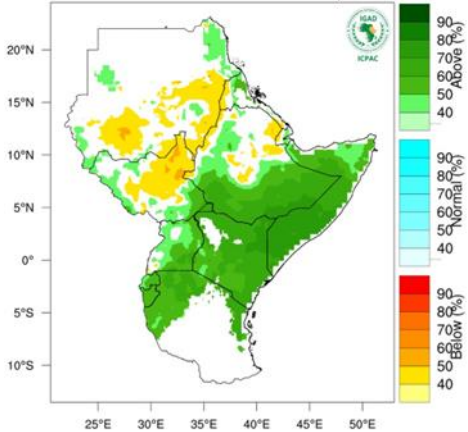
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A total of 20.1 million people need humanitarian support in Ethiopia with over 17.4m requiring health assistance due to the combined security, epidemiological, environmental and socio-economic hardships. The country is experiencing multiple public health events such as disease outbreaks of cholera, malaria, dengue fever, measles, malnutrition among many others. The effects of drought and localized conflicts have negatively impacted public health systems. These have been impacted by physical constraints to access, health facility damage, lack of medical supplies and equipment, lack of available healthcare workers, low partner presence in some locations and negative coping mechanisms resulting from the deterioration of livelihoods. Additional efforts are needed to address ongoing epidemic outbreaks in most parts of the country and to support the recovery process in conflict-affected areas (Afar, Amhara, Tigray and Gambela) that are now accessible.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023



Humanitarian Response Plan Estimates

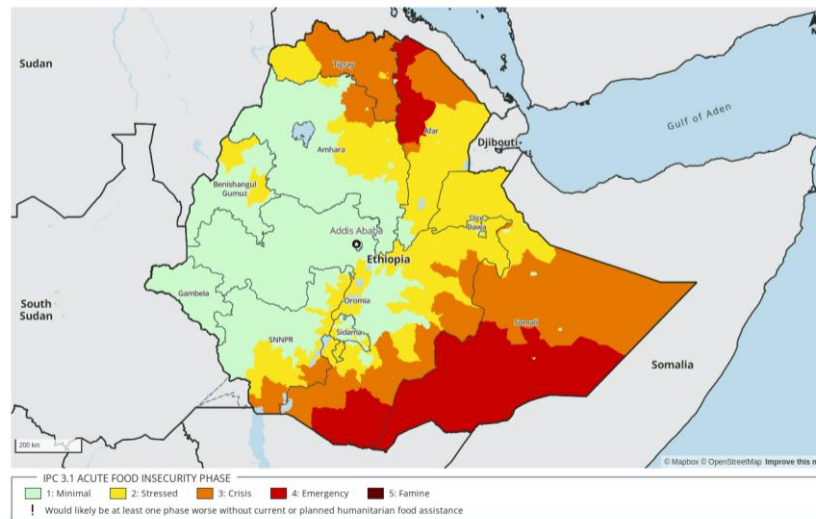


20.1M* people food insecure. >20M people targeted for humanitarian assistance due to drought (OCHA HRP Feb 2023)



123M people assessed.

Projected food security outcomes, October – January 2024



Mapped boundaries do not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical or political boundaries. FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners. As of IPC 3.0, the IPC no longer assesses the impact of food assistance on classification and thus no longer maps the (I). However, FEWS NET continues to produce food security maps inclusive of the (I) as well as maps compatible with IPC 3.0/3.1, which include the mapping of food assistance bags. Source: FEWS NET

Source: <https://fews.net/east-africa/ethiopia>



DISEASE OUTBREAKS

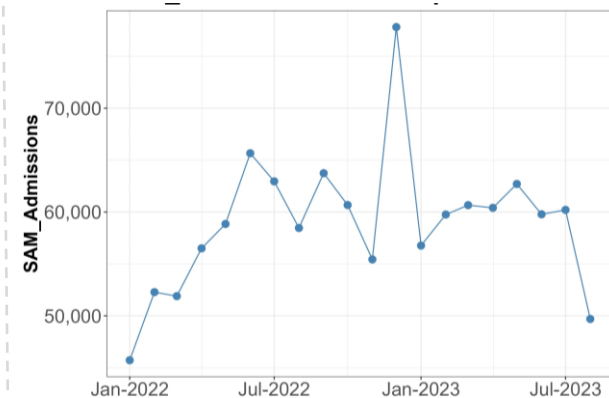
Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Cholera	25,551**	335 (1.37%)	01/01/23 - 31/10/23
Dengue	13,312 (127)**	7(0.05%)	02/04/23 - 20/10/23
Malaria	2,873,114 (740,236,359 (0.01%)		01/01/23 - 31/10/23
Measles	20,782**	159 (0.77%)	01/01/23 - 31/10/23



MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: **4.2M** | **1.2M** SAM



Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

DISPLACEMENTS



4.40M IDPs



946K refugees



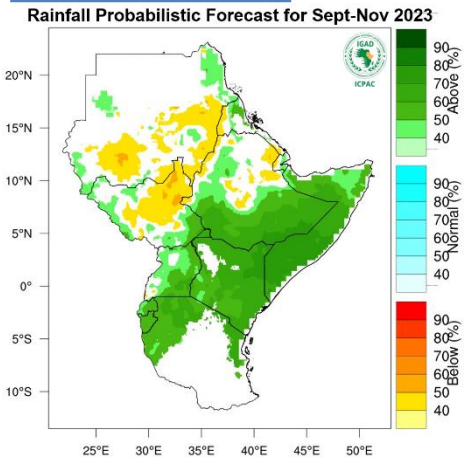
436 returnees

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)



285,000 people, representing 24 percent of the population analyzed, are projected to be acutely food insecure from July to December 2023. This includes 100,000 people estimated to endure extreme food shortages and acute malnutrition (IPC phase 4). This reflects a sharp deterioration compared with the same period in 2022. Food insecurity disproportionately affects rural populations, with an average of 40 percent of the rural population experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4), including refugees living in the three camps. A further deterioration of the food insecurity is likely, driven by high food prices, the extended impact of the drought, disease outbreaks and reduced incomes.

RAINFALL FORECAST

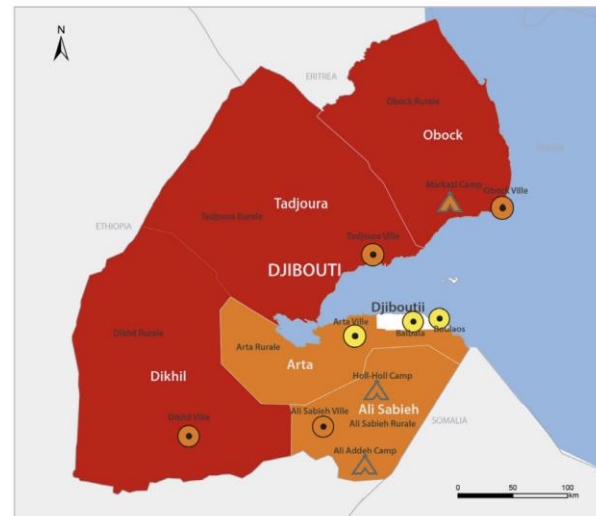


IPC CLASSIFICATION – (July – Dec 2023)

285K people in IPC3+ in Djibouti.
From July– Dec 2023, about 24% 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

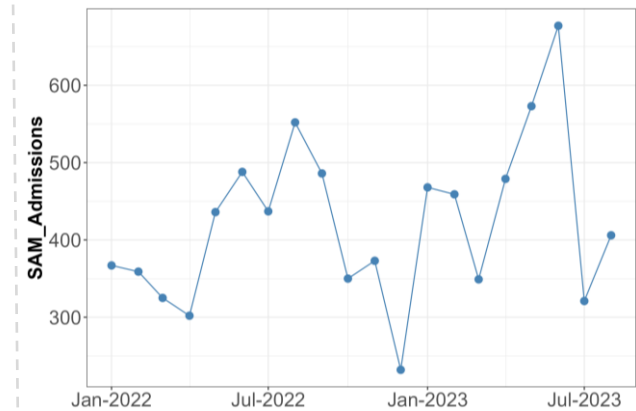
Niveau de preuve
** Moyen

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

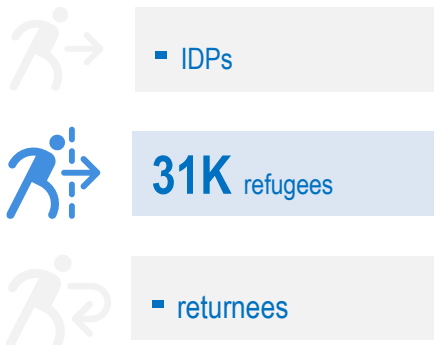
Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Reporting Period
Malaria	1,576**	—	01/07/23 - 31/08/23
Dengue	45**	—	01/06/23 - 31/08/23
Measles	18**	—	01/07/23 - 31/08/23

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)
GAM: **33.3K** | **5.6K** SAM



DISPLACEMENTS



Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

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