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.

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

220M people assessed.
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

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

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

**MALNUTRITION CASES (January – December 2022)**

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)*

GAM: 3M | 610K SAM

**DISPLACEMENTS**

3.02M IDPs

960K refugees

17K returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 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

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Update date: 07 September 2023 Sources: IGAD/IPAC meteorological data and predictions GHoA and [https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/](https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/) Country HRP, Feedback: Samuel Omara omaras@who.int HIM Team GHDA info@who.int www.who.int
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
Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

IPCLASSIFICATION — (April– Aug 2023)

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

1.28M people assessed.

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Cases (confirmed)</th>
<th>Death (CFR %)</th>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>&gt;5,022,430*</td>
<td>&gt;1,200 (0.02%)</td>
<td>01/01/23-30/07/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>78(39)</td>
<td>10 (12.8%)</td>
<td>25/07/23-27/08/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALNUTRITION CASES – Karamoja (2022-2023)

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

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Apr – Jul 2023)

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

Projecting food insecurity outcomes April 2023 - July 2023

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

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

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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

DISPLACEMENTS

1.47M IDPs
322K refugees
205K returnees

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: UNHCR (31 July 2023)
Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

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

As of 31 AUGUST 2023

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

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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**

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

**IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Apr – Jun 2023)**

6.6M people in IPC3+ in Somalia.

Est. 6.6M of the 16.9M Somalis need humanitarian assistance*.

Projected food insecurity outcomes April - June 2023

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

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

**MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)**

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

**DISPLACEMENTS**

3.86M IDPs

36K refugees

330 returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 July 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

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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 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.

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

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

**MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)**

- Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)
  - GAM: 970K | 243K SAM

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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 Gambelia).
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**

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

**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)

**Displacements**

- IDPs
- 31K refugees
- Returnees

**Malnutrition Cases (2022-2023)**

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: 33.3K | 5.6K SAM

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