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**

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

**IPC CLASSIFICATION**

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

220M people assessed.

**MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)**

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

**OTHER FOOD SECURITY ESTIMATES**

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

*Data is not complete for all countries

* IPC numbers for Ethiopia - OCHA HRP 2023

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

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Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

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* IPC numbers for Ethiopia - OCHA HRP 2023

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**
GREATER HORN OF AFRICA
Sudan - Food Insecurity and Health Snapshot

As of 07 NOVEMBER 2023

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.

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>2,383 (30)**</td>
<td>77 (3.2%)</td>
<td>15/04/23-04/11/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>4,088(3,347)**</td>
<td>49 (1.2%)</td>
<td>15/04/23-27/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis E</td>
<td>15**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21/05/23-13/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>842,887**</td>
<td>27 (0.04%)</td>
<td>15/04/23-20/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>108 (2.46%)</td>
<td>15/04/23-20/10/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALNUTRITION CASES (January – December 2022)

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

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.

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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 omaras@who.int HIM Team GHOA_info@who.int www.who.int
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.

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (September 2023 – Feb 2024)

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

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>Anthrax</td>
<td>5(3)**</td>
<td></td>
<td>01/08/23 - 26/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>78 (14)**</td>
<td></td>
<td>01/09/23-01/11/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rift V. Fever</td>
<td>181 (54)**</td>
<td>13 (7.18%)</td>
<td>01/01/23-16/10/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALNUTRITION CASES – Karamoja (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: 89K | 20K SAM

DISPLACEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.56M refugees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

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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

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

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.

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

<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>241 (3)**</td>
<td>13 (5.4%)</td>
<td>01/01/23–20/09/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2,197,576**</td>
<td>777 (0.035%)</td>
<td>01/01/23–2/09/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>6,387 (524)**</td>
<td>149 (2.33%)</td>
<td>01/01/23–14/10/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

| GAM          | 1.7M | 480K SAM |

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

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Prolonged conflict, frequent epidemics of cholera and measles, emerging threats of dengue fever, and diphtheria, 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 makes efforts to recover from nearly three years of drought that were followed by flooding during the March-May rainy season. Up to 1.6 million people are expected to be severely affected by flooding due to El Niño. As of August 2023, more than 3.7 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity. This number is expected to increase to 4.3 million people between October to December 2023 with 1.5 million children being acutely malnourished.

**RAINFALL FORECAST**

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

**IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Oct – Dec 2023)**

4.2M people in IPC3+ in Somalia. Representing 25% of population analyzed.

**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>14,626 (222)**</td>
<td>39 (0.3%)</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 29/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>755(198)**</td>
<td>1 (0.13%)</td>
<td>11/09/23 - 29/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>156,066 (6,348)**</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 31/08/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio (cVDPV)</td>
<td>4 (cVDPV2)**</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 28/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>220,272 (9,478)**</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 30/09/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

**MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)**

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023) GAM: 1.5M | 331K SAM

**DISPLACEMENTS**

3.9M IDPs

37K refugees

745 returnees

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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

IPPC CLASSIFICATION – (Oct 23 – Jan 2024)

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

16.6M people assessed.

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>8,817 (518)**</td>
<td>142 (1.6%)</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 02/11/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2,481,274**</td>
<td>13 (0.0065%)</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 22/06/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio (cVDPV)</td>
<td>13 (cVDPV/2)**</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 02/11/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>1,375 (290)**</td>
<td>24 (1.7%)</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 02/11/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023)

GAM: 946K | 217K SAM

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www.who.int
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.

**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.

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Cases (confirmed)</th>
<th>Death (CFR %)</th>
<th>Reporting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>25,551**</td>
<td>335 (1.37%)</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 31/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>13,312 (127)**</td>
<td>7 (0.5%)</td>
<td>02/04/23 - 20/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>2,873,114 (740,236,359) (0.01%)</td>
<td>159 (0.77%)</td>
<td>01/01/23 - 31/10/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>20,782**</td>
<td></td>
<td>01/01/23 - 31/10/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)**

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

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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**

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Sept-Nov 2023

**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)

**MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)**

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

**DISEASE OUTBREAKS**

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<tr>
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<th>Reporting Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>1,576**</td>
<td></td>
<td>01/07/23 - 31/08/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>45**</td>
<td></td>
<td>01/06/23 - 31/08/23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>18**</td>
<td></td>
<td>01/07/23 - 31/08/23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISPLACEMENTS**

- **IDPs**
- **31K** refugees
- **returnees**

Source: UNHCR (30 September 2023)

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

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