World Health Organization

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA
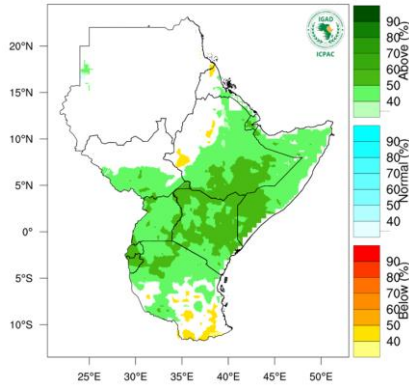## Food Insecurity and Health Snapshot

As of 31 JANUARY 2024

The Greater Horn of Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change. The historic four-year drought that hit East Africa caused massive suffering. Over the past few months El Nino has exacerbated needs bringing torrential rains and exceptional floods in the same Horn, while bringing more drought to the west of the region, mainly in northern Ethiopia and Sudan. The increase in deadly climate-related disasters together with conflict has driven large displacements and extremely high levels of hunger. These drivers have severely impacted people's health. Millions of children under the age of five years are estimated to be facing acute malnutrition. The surge in disease outbreaks including cholera, malaria, measles, rift valley fever, yellow fever, polio and anthrax can be directly linked to extreme climate events and conflict, with severe impact on illness and loss of life.
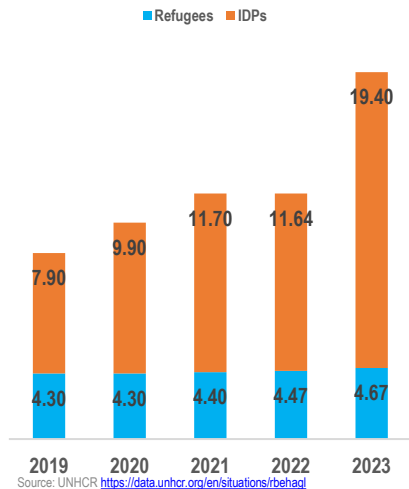
RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024

DISPLACEMENTS

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

■ Refugees ■ IDPs

Year	Refugees	IDPs
2019	4.30	7.90
2020	4.30	9.90
2021	4.40	11.70
2022	4.47	11.64
2023	4.67	19.40

Source: UNHCR https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/rbehagl
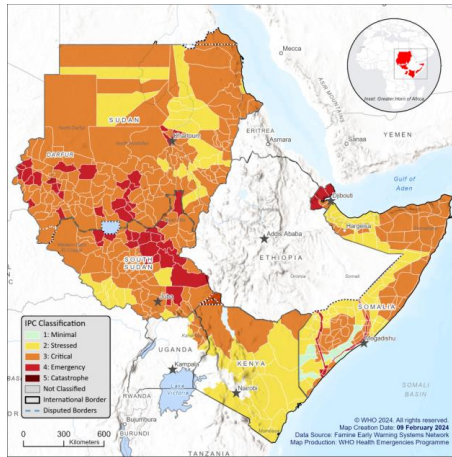
IPC CLASSIFICATION

50.1M people in IPC3+ in 7 countries, representing **23%** of the vulnerable people in need of aid assessed
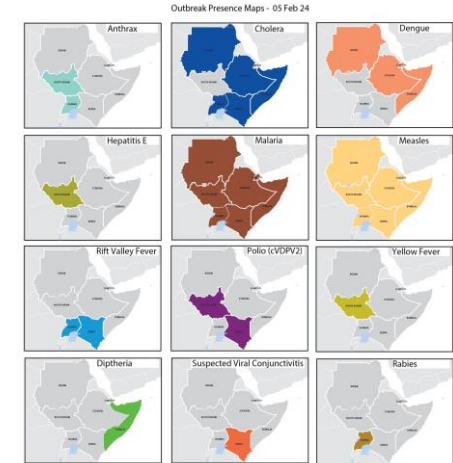
219M people assessed.

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 (Dec 23 - Mar 24)	12,613,120	4,040,000	1,713,000	25,000	5,778,000	46%
SUDAN (Oct 23 – Feb 24)	48,190,706	12,828,395	4,898,486	0	17,726,881	37%
UGANDA/ Karamoja (Sept 23 - Feb 24)	1,285,000	293,150	48,440	0	341,590	27%
Sub-Total		**21,886,377**	**8,039,728**	**25,000**	**29,951,105**	

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			**50,051,105**	

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

*Data is not complete for all countries

* IPC numbers for Ethiopia - OCHA HRP 2023

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Outbreak Presence Maps - 05 Feb 24

Anthrax, Cholera, Dengue, Hepatitis E, Malaria, Measles, Rift Valley Fever, Polio (cVDPV2), Yellow Fever, Diptheria, Suspected Viral Conjunctivitis, Rabies
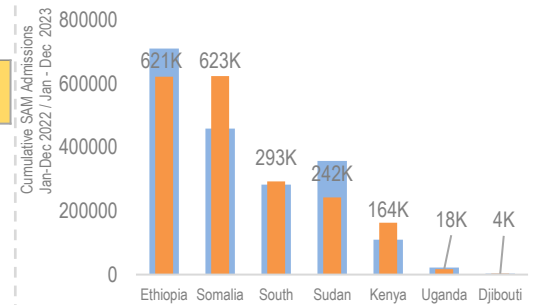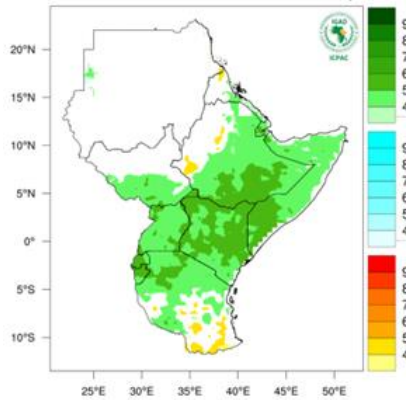
MALNUTRITION CASES(2022/23)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023/24)
GAM: **11.5M** | **2.9M** SAM

■ Year_2022 ■ Year_2023

Cumulative SAM Admissions Jan-Dec 2022 / Jan - Dec 2023

Country	Year_2023
Ethiopia	621K
Somalia	623K
South Sudan	293K
Sudan	242K
Kenya	164K
Uganda	18K
Djibouti	4K

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

Update date: 07 February 2024 **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. Over 10,490 suspected cases of cholera with 292 deaths have been reported between June 2023-Jan 2024 from 11 States and 63 localities. 63 attacks on health care with 38 deaths were recorded in WHO SSA between Jan 2023-Jan 2024. Conflict and economic decline have driven about 17.7 million people (37% of the country's population) into high levels of acute food insecurity between Oct 2023- Feb 2024. More than 100,000 children under five who are severely malnourished and have medical complications need specialized care at stabilization centres. There is high prevalence of malnutrition (13.6% acute malnutrition and 36.4% chronic malnutrition). 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 21 Jan 2024, 6.1 million people were internally displaced while 1.7 million crossed the borders to the neighboring countries.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024

DISPLACEMENTS

9.1M IDPs

962K refugees

17K returnees

Source: UNHCR, COR, IPP (31 December 2023)
Region Regional Bureau for the East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region (unhcr.org)

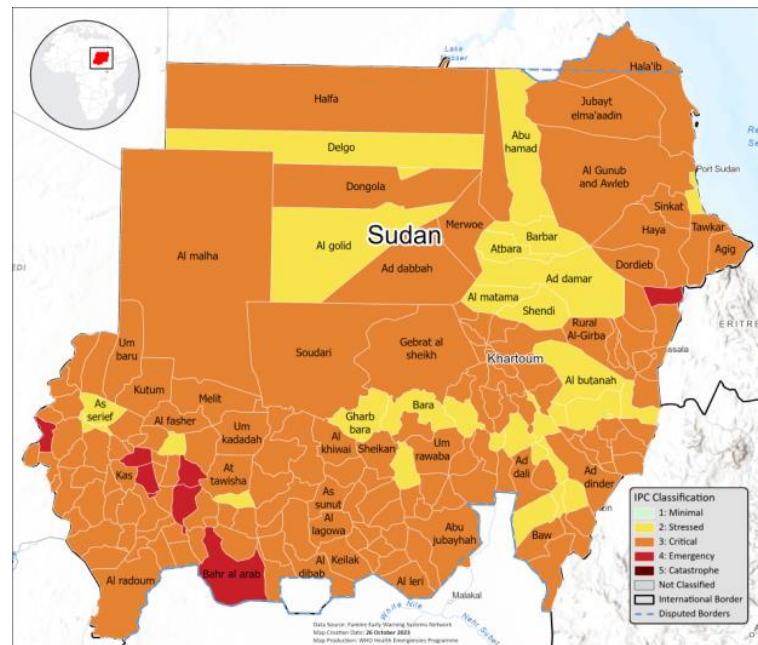## IPC CLASSIFICATION - (October 2023 – February 2024)

17.7M people in IPC3+ (37%), with an estimated **25M*** people in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2024).

48.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes - October 2023 - Feb 2024

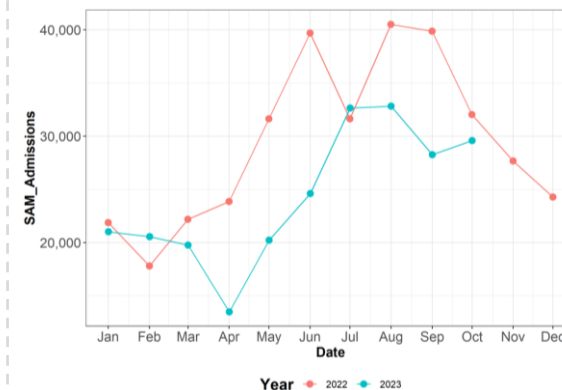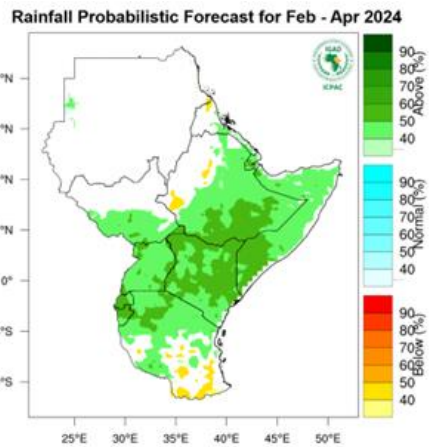**Source**: IPC Food Insecurity Projections, * OCHA/HRP May 2023

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Epi Curve
Cholera	10,495**	292(2.8%)	
Dengue	7,851 **	66 (0.874%)	15/04/23-20/01/24
Hepatitis E	362**	-	15/04/23-20/01/24
Malaria	1,215,394	139(0.011%)	15/04/23-20/01/24
Measles	4,650**	106 (2.280%)	

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022/ 2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2024)*
GAM: **3.7M** | **730K** SAM

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners, * HRP 2024

World Health Organization

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA
Uganda - Food Insecurity and Health Snapshot

As of 31 JANUARY 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. Oct 2023 to Jan 2024 there was the usual annual reduction in food insecurity following the harvest season.
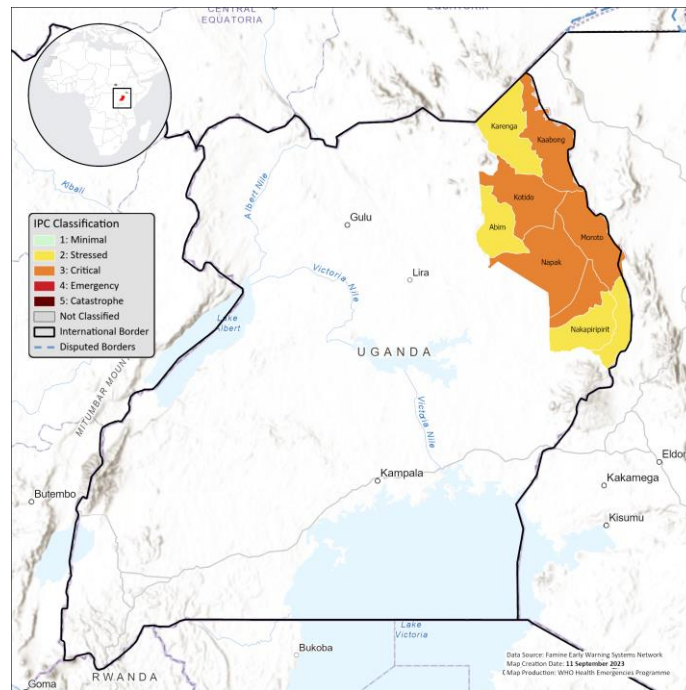
RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024

DISPLACEMENTS

- IDPs

1.60M refugees

- returnees

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (September 2023 – Feb 2024)

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

1.28M people assessed.

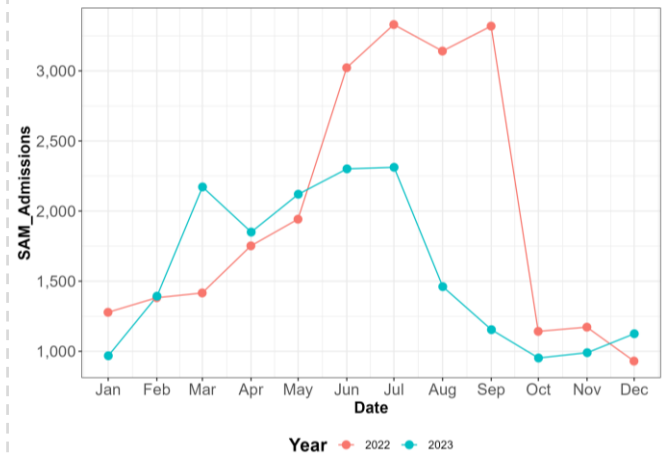**Projected food insecurity outcomes September 23 – February 2024**

IPC Classification
- 1: Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Critical
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Catastrophe
- Not Classified
- International Border
- Disputed Borders

Data Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network
Map Creation Date: **11 September 2023**
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

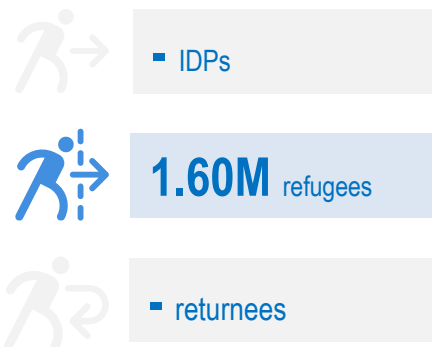| Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Epi. Curve
Malaria	>5,022,430*	>1,200 (0.02%)	
Cholera	14(4)**	-	26/01/24–03/02/24
Anthrax	34(3)**	24(70%)	01/08/23 - 22/11/23
Measles	454(6)**	-	
Rift V. Fever	182 (54)**	13 (7.18%)	

MALNUTRITION CASES – Karamoja (2022-2023)

Est. Acutely malnourished children (2023/24)
GAM: **89K** | **20K** SAM

World Health Organization

Concurrent crises including high levels of food insecurity, fragile health systems, inter-communal violence, conflict, weather extremes, the Sudan humanitarian crisis, reduced donor funding to the health sector, and disease outbreaks like, yellow fever, Polio/cVPD2, suspected meningitis, the high alert of cholera outbreaks, 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. Hence, in 2024, a total of 9 million people need humanitarian support, and 6.3 million people require health assistance. The food insecurity situation continues to persist in the country resulting in a devasting impact in the already vulnerable population. Currently, 5.78 million (46% of the total population) are facing crisis or worse level of food insecurity, the situation is expected to worsen with 7.1 million people (56% of the total population) during the lean season (April to July 2024). Malnutrition prevalence remain critical at 16.0% beyond the emergency threshold of 15 percent (very high acute malnutrition level- WHO classification), 2.5 million individuals are at risk of malnutrition including 1.65 million children and 870,00 pregnant and lactating women acutely malnourished in need of treatment in 2024. High level of food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practice, poor WASH conditions and high morbidity rate has contributed into the increased prevalence of malnutrition.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024
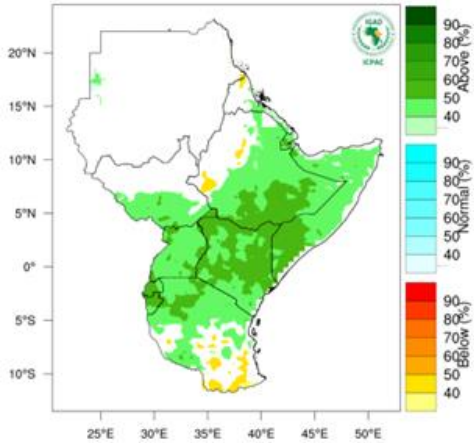
DISPLACEMENTS

2.0M IDPs

337K refugees

334K returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 December 2023)

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (December – March 2024)
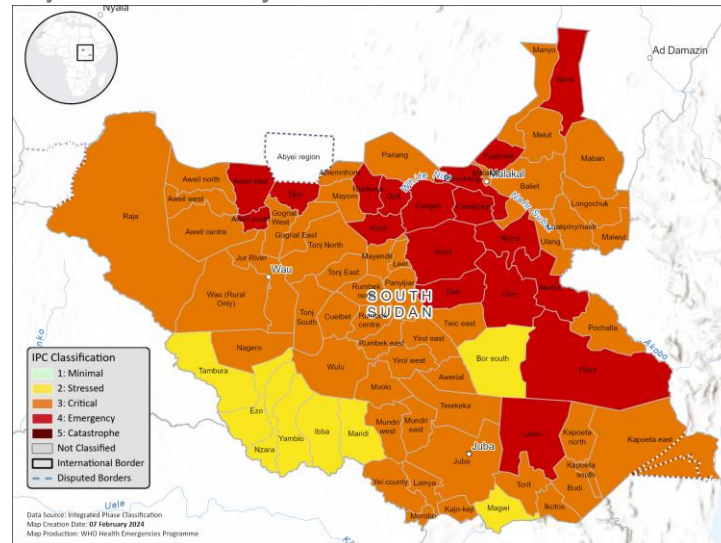
5.8M people in IPC3+ in South Sudan. A projected **9.4M** in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP 2023)

12.6M people assessed

Projected food insecurity outcomes December 2023 - March 2024

IPC Classification
1: Minimal
2: Stressed
3: Critical
4: Emergency
5: Catastrophe
Not Classified
International Border
Disputed Borders

Data Source: Integrated Phase Classification
Map Creation Date: **07 February 2024**
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

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

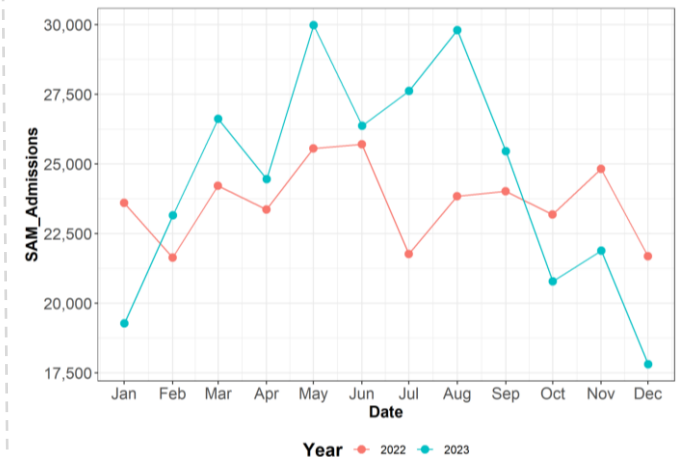**Source**: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Epi. Curve
Hepatitis E	364 (181)**	13 (5.4%)	
Anthrax	85	1(1.18%)	01/01/23-31/01/23
Malaria	2,197,576**	777 (0.035%)	
Polio (cVDPV)	2 (2)	–	14/12/23 - 22/01/24
Measles	6,387 (524)**	149 (2.33%)	

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Cluster

Prolonged conflict, frequent epidemics of cholera and measles, dengue fever, and diphtheria, emerging threats of Pertussis, Rift valley fever, as well as widespread poverty, continue to weaken health provision in Somalia. The country is experiencing the impact of El Niño and currently bracing for rainy season amidst projections of wetter-than-usual rainy season with potential of causing flash flood as well as river floods likely due to anticipated tropical cyclone. Conditions are expected to favorable desert locusts breeding and spread which could worsen food security. These are manifestation of extreme weather and is coming as Somalia makes efforts to recover from nearly three years of drought exacerbated by flooding during the March-May and October- December rainy seasons in 2023. As of February 2024, 2023, more than 4 million people are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity. This number is expected to decrease to 3.4 million people between April and June 2024, following various efforts. However, the number of children facing acute malnutrition is expected to increase from 1.5 million to 1.7 million including 430,000 who will be severely acute malnourished in 2024.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024
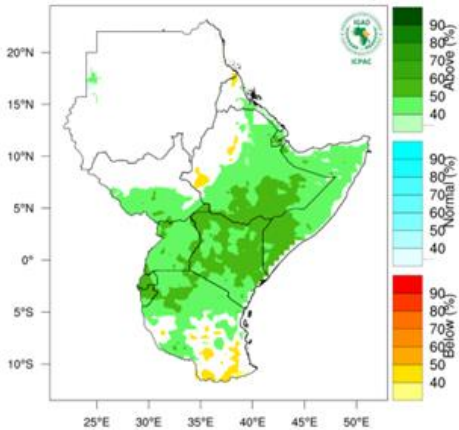
DISPLACEMENTS

🏃→ **3.9M** IDPs

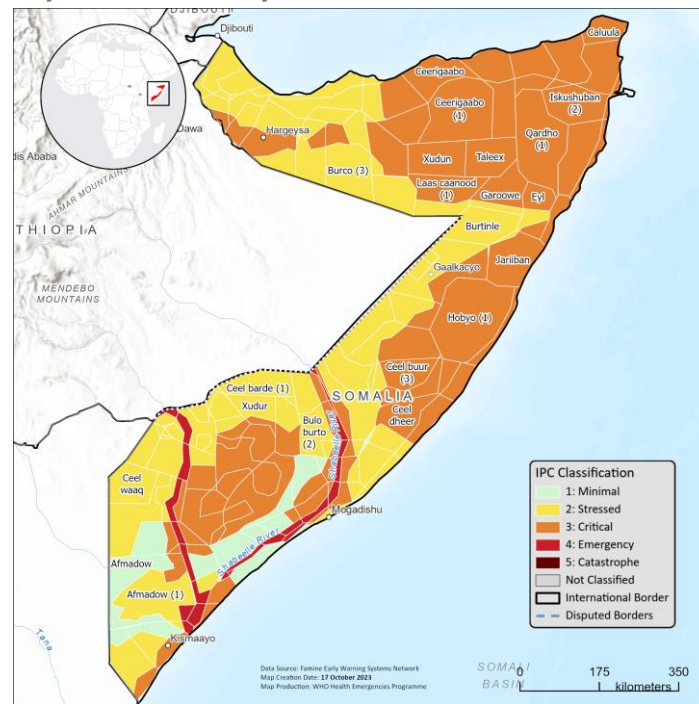🏃 **38K** refugees

🏃 **2K** returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 December 2023)

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Oct – Dec 2023)

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

17M people assessed.

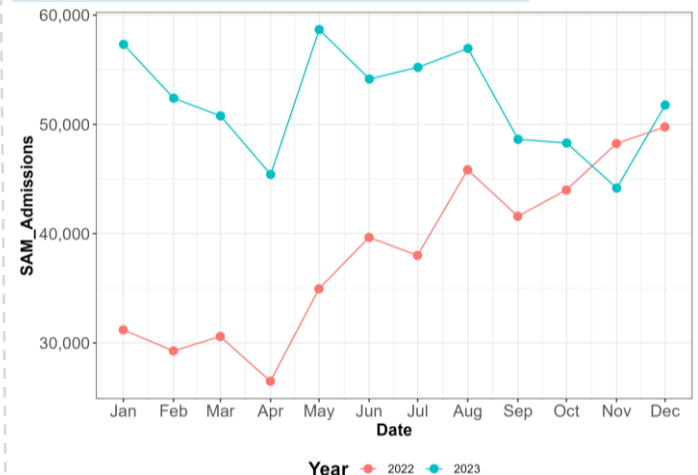**Projected food insecurity outcomes October - December 2023**

IPC Classification
- 1: Minimal
- 2: Stressed
- 3: Critical
- 4: Emergency
- 5: Catastrophe
- Not Classified
- International Border
- Disputed Borders

Data Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network
Map Creation Date: 17 October 2023
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Epi. Curve
Cholera	19,284**	55 (0.29%)	
Dengue	755(198)**	1 (0.13%)	
Malaria	270,695 (10,982)**	—	
Polio (cVDPV)	5 (cVDPV2)**		01/01/23 - 02/12/23
Measles	12,569 (1,483)**	—	

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF

Kenya is bracing to recover from El Niño rains which began the third and fourth weeks of October 2023(October – Part of January 2024) characterized by heavy storms that caused flooding, particularly along the Coastal strip, in some areas of the Central Highlands, Southeast lowlands and several areas of Northwest and Northeastern. This led to displacement of many people, loss of property, disruption of health services, loss of lives, many people went missing, injured people, gender-based violence cases and disease outbreaks. This has resulted to the current outbreaks of water-borne diseases like cholera, increase of diarrhea cases and vector-borne diseases like malaria, Rift valley fever (RVF) and increase of Dengue fever cases. The El Niño rains claimed (178) deaths related to the rains, while the disease outbreak has claimed six (6) deaths, Cholera (4), malaria (2). Rift valley fever has also claimed many deaths and abortion of animals. The weather forecast by meteorology department for February and march, predicts that northern sector of the country is likely to remain generally dry in February and most of March. Temperatures are expected to be warmer than average over the whole country during the forecast period. This may lead to protracted drought in the drought prone counties affecting millions of people mainly in the north and north-eastern arid and semi-arid region. This may then result also to high rates of severe acute malnutrition which will impact on the health status of children and women, amid an increase in disease outbreaks

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024
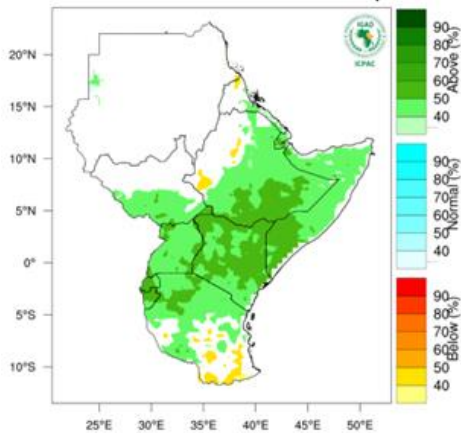
DISPLACEMENTS

- IDPs

692K refugees

- returnees

Source: UNHCR (31 December 2023)

IPC CLASSIFICATION – (Oct 23 – Jan 2024)
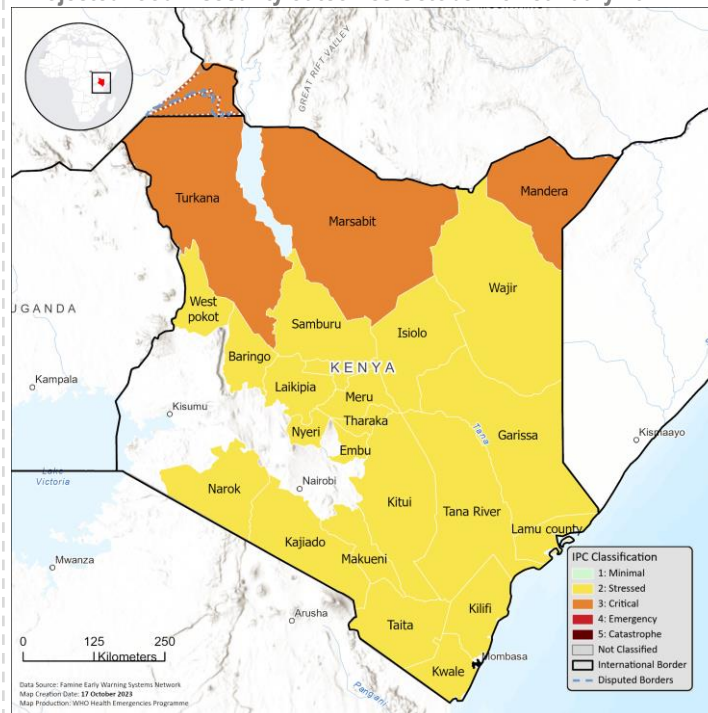
1.5M people in IPC3+ in Kenya. Representing **9%** of the population analyzed.

16.6M people assessed.

Projected food insecurity outcomes October 23 - January 2024

IPC Classification
1: Minimal
2: Stressed
3: Critical
4: Emergency
5: Catastrophe
Not Classified
International Border
Disputed Borders

Data Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network
Map Creation Date: 17 October 2023
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme

Source: IPC Food Insecurity Projections

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Epi. Curve
Cholera	9,192(650)**	146 (1.59%)	
Malaria	10,914,167**	767 (0.007%)	
Polio (cVDPV)	14(cVDPV2)**	—	01/01/23-25/01/24
Rift. V. Fever	105(6)**	—	15/01/24 - 02/02/24
Dengue	11,734	91(0.77%)	
Measles	1,953(403)**	27 (1.4%)	

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

Estimated Acutely malnourished children (2023/24)
GAM: **946K** | **217K** SAM

Source: WHO, country MoH, UNICEF, Nutrition Partners

A total of 20.1 million people need humanitarian support in Ethiopia including over 16.4m 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, and 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 skilled 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, Oromia, and Benishangul Gumuz regions) that are now accessible.

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024

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, February – May 2024

IPC 3.1 ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PHASE
1: Minimal   2: Stressed   3: Crisis   4: Emergency   5: Famine
! Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or planned humanitarian food assistance

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 (!). However, FEWS NET continues to produce food security maps inclusive of the (!) as well as maps compatible with IPC 3.0/3.1, which include the mapping of food assistance bags.

Source: FEWS NET

DISEASE OUTBREAKS

Disease	Cases (confirmed)	Death (CFR %)	Epi. Curve
Cholera	31,872**	464 (1.46%)	
Dengue	23,195**	17 (0.07%)	02/04/23-29/01/24
Malaria	3,805,230**	445 (0.01%)	01/01/23–21/01/24
Measles	37,586**	285 (0.76%)	01/01/23-22/01/24

MALNUTRITION CASES (2022-2023)

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

DISPLACEMENTS

4.4M IDPs

963K refugees

4K returnees

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
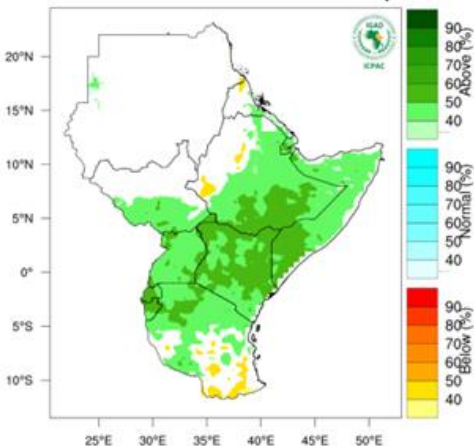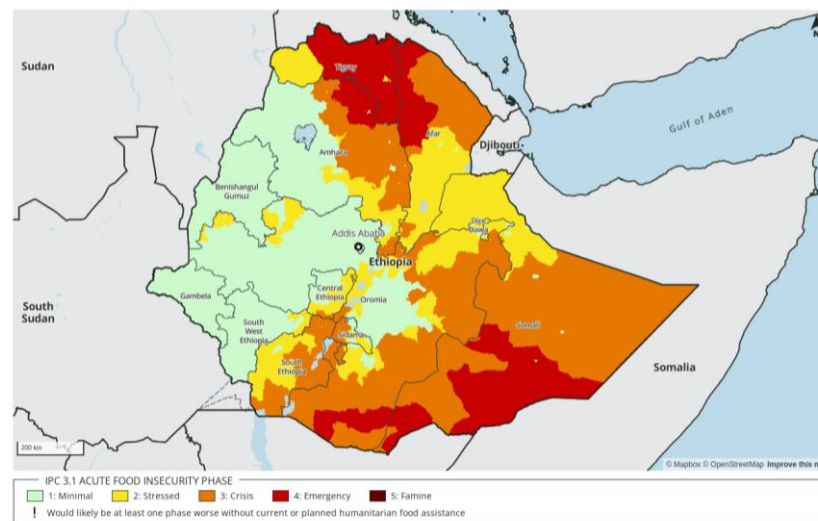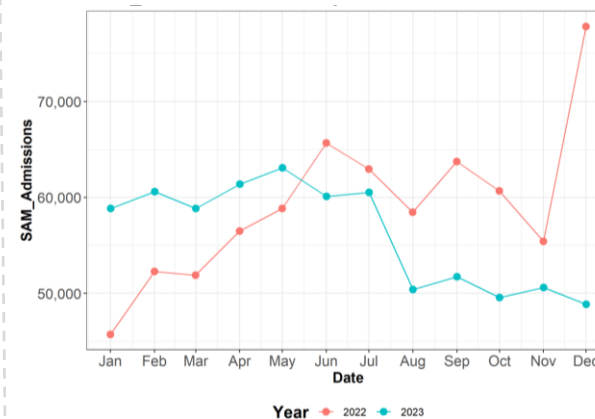**Update date:** 07 February 2024 **Sources:** IGAD/ICPAC meteorological data and predictions GHoA and https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/ipc-mapping-tool/, Country HRP **Feedback: Samuel Omara** omaras@who.int HIM Team GHOA_info@who.int www.who.int

World Health Organization

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA
Djibouti - Food Insecurity and Health Snapshot

As of 31 JANUARY 2024

In the last quarter of 2023, the country continues to experience multiple public health events such as disease outbreaks of malaria, dengue fever, AWD, suspected cases of measles, and acute malnutrition. The effects of drought and food insecurity have gravely impacted an already fragile health system, worsening the access to health facilities, the quality of healthcare, lack of medical supplies and equipment, scarcity of human resources, and low presence of NGOs in the country. 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).

RAINFALL FORECAST

Rainfall Probabilistic Forecast for Feb - Apr 2024

DISPLACEMENTS

- IDPs

31K refugees

- returnees
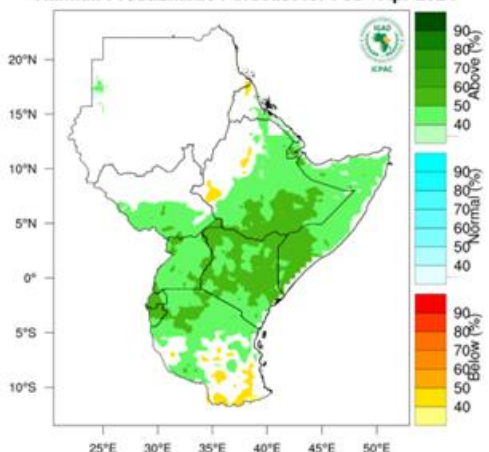
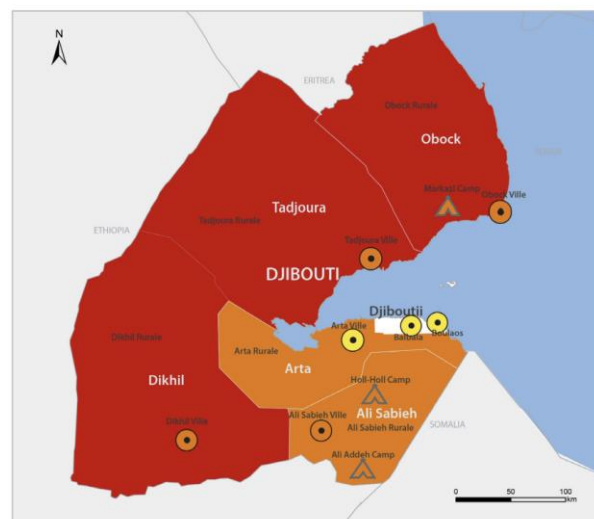## IPC CLASSIFICATION – (July – Dec 2023)

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 PROJETÉE (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 50% de leurs besoins caloriques couverts par l'assistance alimentaire humanitaire

Niveau de preuve
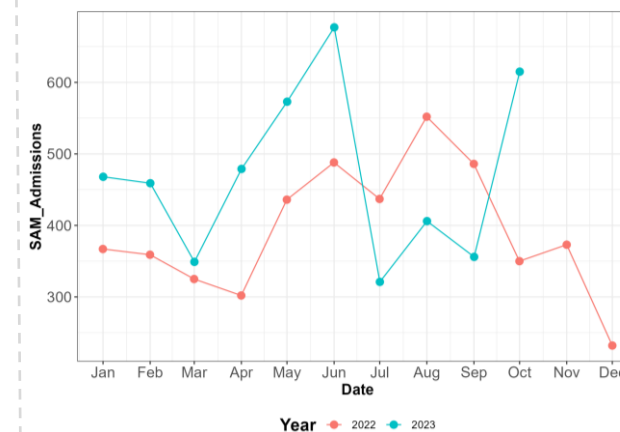** Moyen

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: **33K** | **5.5K** SAM