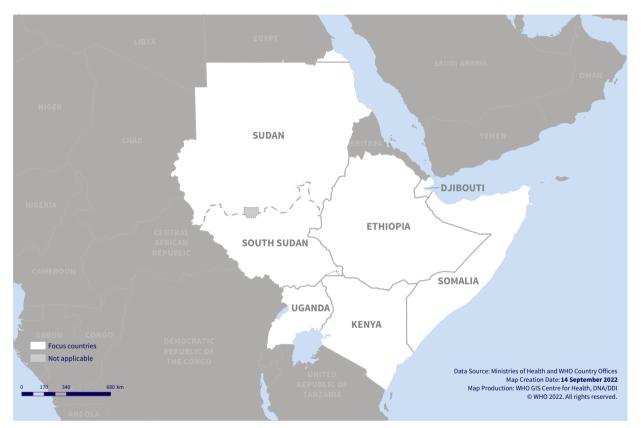
GREATER HORN OF AFRICA FOOD AND HEALTH EMERGENCY



Millions of people in the Greater Horn of Africa currently face food insecurity not seen in decades resulting from intensifying conflict, more frequent and extreme weather events due to climate change, economic shocks, and growing inequalities.

WHO RESPONSE FOCUSES ON 7 AFFECTED COUNTRIES

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda





There are close to

300 million people living in

this region

ACTING NOW CAN SAVE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF LIVES



47M
People suffering high

levels of malnutrition



Acutely Malnourished children under five



13.5M Internally Displaced People



4.5M Refugees



The World Health Organization is on the ground, taking urgent action to ensure access to basic health services, provide treatment for severe malnutrition, and detect, prevent and respond to disease outbreaks.

HOW IS A FOOD CRISIS A HEALTH CRISIS?



Severe Acute
Malnutrition: a lifethreatening condition
requiring urgent
treatment

Decreased access to

and health services as

people move to find

sanitation, shelter

sustenance



Increased risk of waterborne diseases due to scarcity of safe drinking water



Malnourished people become more easily sick and sick people become more easily malnourished



Outbreaks of anthrax, measles, cholera, yellow fever, chikungunya, meningitis, and other infectious diseases



Increased crime and communal violence leading to traumatic injuries



Hampered surveillance for epidemic-prone diseases



Survival sex and child marriage leading to premature babies and high maternal and infant deaths

WHO FUNDING NEEDS



Currently only 39% of the WHO appeal of US\$124M for 2022 is funded.
Continued humanitarian assistance is required beyond December 2022 to reduce the risk of death and disease for millions of people.

