

## OVERVIEW

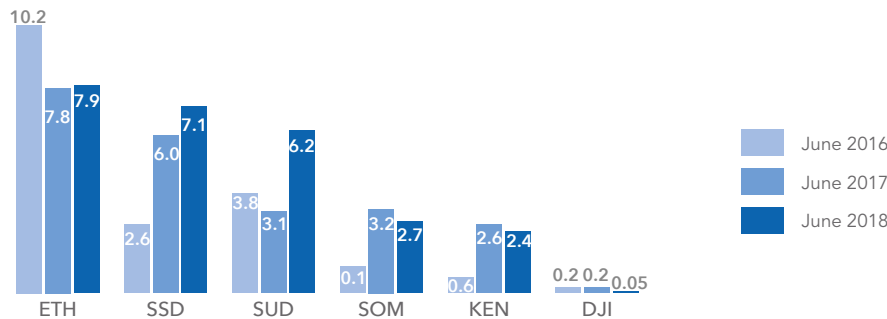
There are now **9.53 million people internally displaced across the Greater Horn of Africa**, including due to a spike in displacement in Ethiopia, where inter-communal violence around Gedeo (SNNPR) and West Guji (Oromia) zones displaced 987,000 people in June. In Somalia, 16,200 people were displaced following an armed standoff between the Somaliland and Puntland authorities in Sool region. In South Sudan, thousands of people were forced to flee their homes due to hostilities in multiple locations. In Sudan, an estimated 2,150 people have been newly displaced from parts of Jebel Marra because of conflict.

The number of cholera and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) cases in the region more than doubled from 5,000 at the end of April to 11,400 at the end of June, exacerbated by floods. In Kenya, nearly 5,500 cholera cases have been reported in 2018, compared to less than 4,100 in the whole of 2017. In Somalia, an increase in cholera cases has been reported since January 2018, with more than 5,200 cases recorded so far. In addition, Rift Valley Fever has been recorded in the region, with 45 cases in Kenya and 31 in South Sudan as at 29 June.

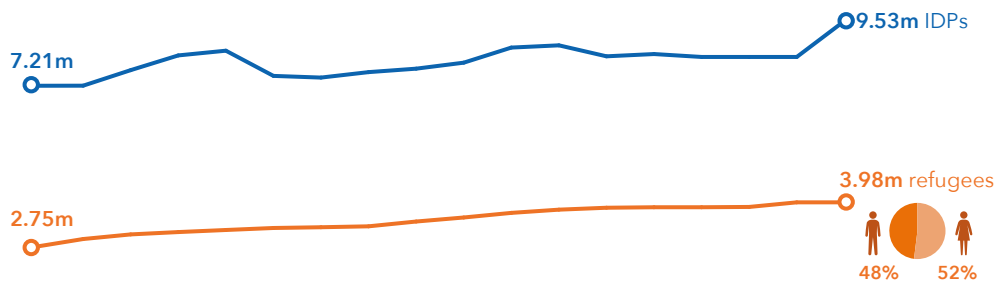
There are now **26.4 million severely food insecure people in the Greater Horn of Africa**, with food insecurity rising in South Sudan and Sudan. Some 7.1 million people were projected to be severely food insecure in South Sudan in June, including 155,000 estimated to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), and nearly 6.2 million people in Sudan were projected to be severely food insecure during the same period, a nearly 50 per cent increase over the same time last year. Meanwhile, in Somalia, food security has improved significantly due to seasonal performance and humanitarian assistance. However, flooding has exacerbated the vulnerabilities of many of those hardest-hit by drought.

Following large-scale floods in April and May, many people remain displaced and infrastructure repairs are ongoing. On 19 May, Djibouti and the coastal areas of Somaliland and Puntland in Somalia were hit by Cyclone Sagar, one of the strongest storms ever recorded in the area. Some 228,000 people were affected in Somalia and 25,000 to 50,000 people were impacted in Djibouti.

## SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE POPULATION TREND (millions)



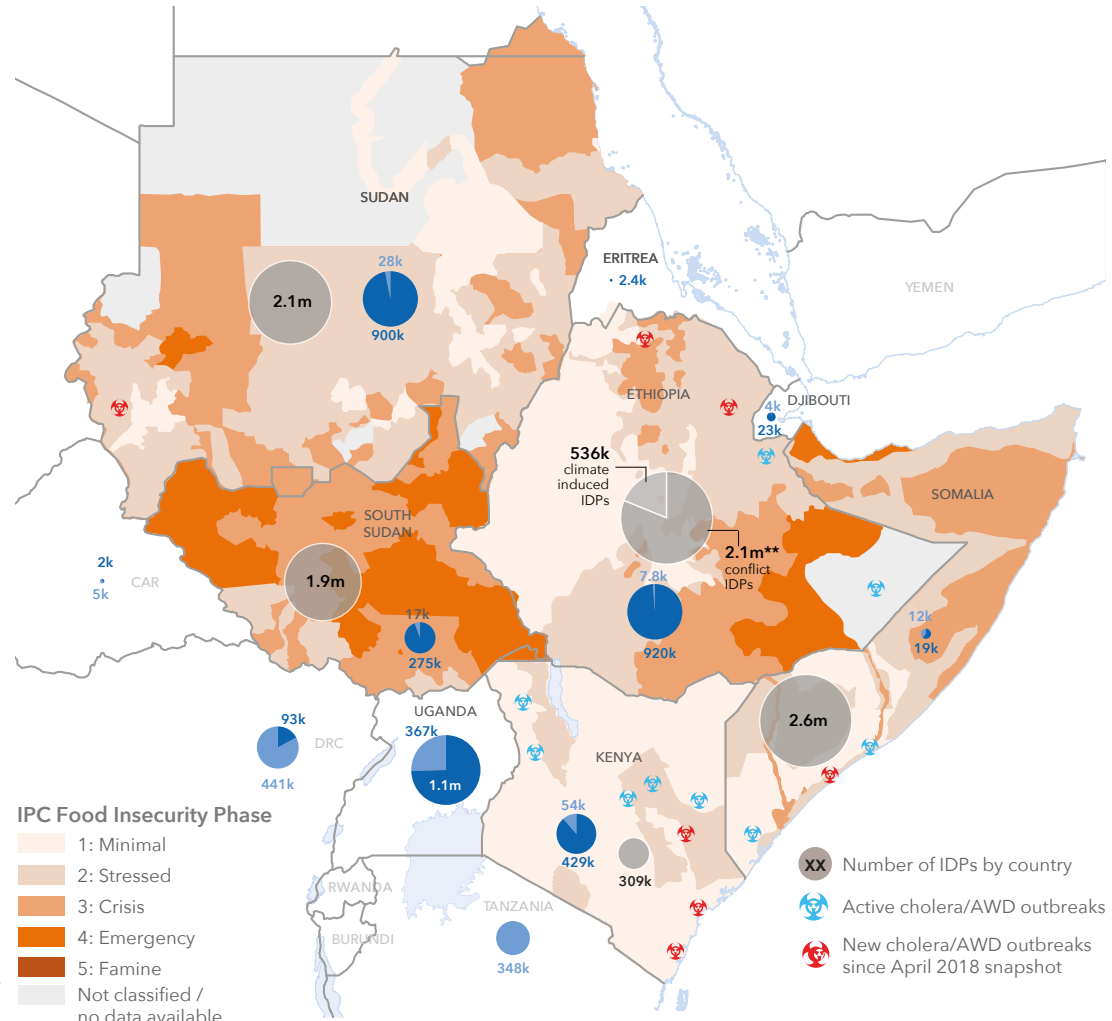
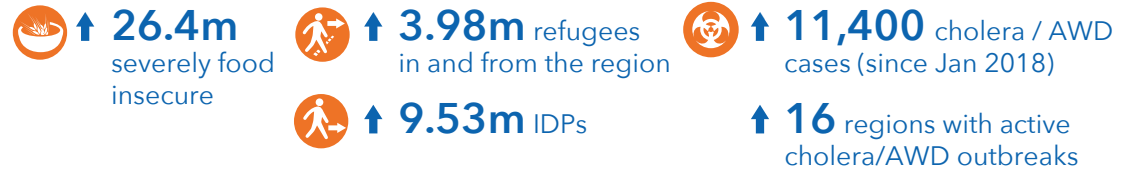
## DISPLACEMENT IN AND FROM THE GREATER HOA (Jan 2017 - June 2018)



Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | 2017 | 2018

For the purpose of this information product, the Greater Horn of Africa is defined as Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 27 July 2018 Sources: FSNWG, IPC, FEWSNET, UNHCR, IOM/DTM, UNICEF, WHO / MOH, OCHA

## KEY FIGURES\*



\*Arrows indicate trends since April 2018

\*\*1.2 million IDPs (IOM DTM Round 11) + 900,000 IDPs not included in DTM Round 11 who were displaced in June 2018 following inter-communal violence around Gedeo (SNNPR) and West Guji (Oromia) zones (OCHA).