



Deadly Cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhoea outbreak in Somaliland lays bare devastating vulnerability of millions

17/04/2017

Nairobi/Geneva, 12 April 2017 —An outbreak of cholera/acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in Somaliland has killed 28 people in the last ten days and hospitalized a further 167 people. The outbreak has devastated remote communities in the drought-ravaged region. More than 411 cases of cholera/AWD have been reported in Somaliland since the beginning of April.

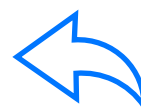
The vulnerable children and adults, already struggling to cope with malnutrition and food insecurity caused in large part by the failure of 2016's two rainy seasons, were struck down by the deadly disease after drinking contaminated water.

Twelve of the deaths were in the Taleex area, about 160km from Las Anod, with fourteen fatalities recorded in Buhodle, near the border with Ethiopia. People suffering from cholera/AWD were admitted to the Buhodle Clinic, which is run by the SRCS Somaliland.

“This outbreak is frightening, as the people of Somaliland are already weakened by the drought and by lack of food,” said Abdirasaq Ali Duran, SRCS Somaliland Tracing assistant at Buhodle sub-branch.

“Drought doesn't just cause thirst, hunger and death – it causes diseases like acute diarrhoea, because people are so desperate for water that they'll drink from heavily contaminated streams or puddles.”

In neighbouring Puntland, the numbers are just as concerning. Since the beginning of the year there have been more than 1,600 cases of cholera/AWD with 57 deaths.



World Wildlife Fund

Annual Financial Report

21/06/2016



World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Statements of Financial Position

June 30,	2016	2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,310,065	\$ 36,618,839
Short-term investments	32,999,520	35,055,384
Accounts receivable	36,746,352	26,357,860
Pledges receivable	29,798,971	25,797,494
Prepaid assets	3,638,491	3,111,251
Other current assets	990,175	1,415,782
Total current assets	145,483,574	128,356,610
Noncurrent assets		
Long-term investments, net of allowance for alternative investments	205,338,342	225,140,210
Pledges receivable, net of current, discount, and allowance for uncollectible pledges	15,452,864	21,241,773
Long-term trust receivables	45,584,812	30,410,199
Bond issuance costs, net of amortization	953,776	1,047,451
Other noncurrent assets	4,195,462	4,695,420
Land, building, and equipment, net	64,701,794	60,589,777
Total noncurrent assets	336,227,050	343,124,830
Total assets	\$ 481,710,624	\$ 471,481,440
Liabilities and net assets		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 16,952,659	\$ 14,507,590
Grants payable	37,653,505	30,724,370
Deferred revenue	7,161,590	7,291,405
Current portion of long-term debt	2,195,000	2,140,000
Total current liabilities	63,962,754	54,663,365
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term debt, net of current portion	55,486,988	57,690,701
Other long-term liabilities	8,934,432	8,657,154
Interest rate swap liability	16,769,524	13,436,647
Total noncurrent liabilities	81,190,944	79,784,502
Total liabilities	145,153,698	134,447,867
Net assets		
Unrestricted	138,193,973	162,906,032
Temporarily restricted	156,152,518	131,019,641
Permanently restricted	42,210,435	43,107,900



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Yesterday

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9/21/2015

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Tens of thousands of women and children are fleeing from South Sudan to Sudan

02/05/2017

Nairobi/Geneva, 30 May 2017 – Tens of thousands of South Sudanese women and children have crossed the border into Sudan since the beginning of the year, fleeing violence and the looming threat of famine.

This represents a dramatic spike in the movement of people across the border. Nearly 137,000 South Sudanese have crossed into Sudan since 1 January – already more than the 131,000 that arrived during 2016, according to UNHCR. Aid workers on the ground report that the vast majority of new arrivals are women and children.

“The people who are arriving are in a desperate state,” said Dr Fatoumata Nafo-Traoré, Regional Director for Africa for the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). “Most are in poor health, exhausted from their journeys, and traumatized by what they have seen and experienced.”

In all, about 417,000 South Sudanese refugees have entered Sudan since December 2013. More than half are in camps in East and South Darfur and West and South Kordofan. The Sudanese Red Crescent Society is present in these areas and has, in partnership with the UN, been supporting more than 300,000 with food aid, and about 90,000 refugees with clean water, sanitation and health services.

However, with the increased arrival of refugees, IFRC and SSRC are warning of an elevated risk of diseases such as malaria, as existing healthcare and water and sanitation services come under ever greater strain.

