Somalia: The significant reduction of rainfall across Somalia in the first week of June marks a possible end to the Gu rainy season. The reduction of rainfall within the Juba and Shabelle River basins in Ethiopia and Somalia has led to decreasing river levels which are expected to stabilize in the coming week.

Ethiopia: In May, rainfall levels in excess of 125% of the long-term average were recorded in northern and eastern Ethiopia. Less than 75% of the long-term average rainfall was observed around southern Ethiopia, while below normal rainfall distribution was observed over SNNPR. Rainfall forecasts indicate that rainfall is likely to continue during the first dekad of June over much of western and central Ethiopia.

Kenya: Poorly distributed, erratic and depressed rainfall was recorded over most of Kenya except for coastal areas where enhanced rainfall exceeding 125% of the long-term mean for May. Most parts of the country are expected to remain generally dry in June, except for western and coastal areas which will continue to receive significant amounts of rainfall.

Somalia: According to the UNHCR-led Protection and Return Monitoring Network, an estimated 738,600 people have been displaced by drought between November 2016 and May 2017. Of these, nearly 46,000 were displaced in May, a significant decrease in new drought-related displacements compared to previous months. The majority of the newly displaced are from Sanaag (12,570), Lower Shabelle (7,200), Bakool (6,680), Bay (6,250), Sool (3,860) and Nugal (3,100). Baidoa (160,700) and Mogadishu (160,460) host 42% of these displaced people. Reports indicate that people are opting to remain in their areas of origin to cultivate their farms and that the rains have made some roads impassable.

In Ethiopia, there are 843,367 internally displaced people, more than half of them in the Somali region. In 2017, 220,000 people have been displaced by drought. Gambella town experienced flash floods due to heavy rains in mid-May and 2,395 people were displaced.

Kenya: 39,000 people remain displaced due to conflict over resources, insecurity and drought.

Somalia: is experiencing its largest outbreak of cholera in five years, with 48,607 cases and 763 deaths reported in 48 districts since January. Over 1,400 measles cases have been reported since early June. There have been 9,813 suspected measles cases in 2017.

In Ethiopia, 35,665 Acute Watery Diarrhoea cases and 780 deaths (CFR 2.2%) have been reported in six regions since January. The Somali region accounts for more than 91% of cases and 96% of deaths but the AWD situation has improved with an 88% decrease in cases from early April to end May. Across the country, 1,981 suspected measles cases (961 confirmed) have been reported, with Oromia (32%) and Amhara (29%) the most affected regions.

In Kenya, 303 suspected cases of cholera and three deaths have been reported since January. In Mombasa and Wajir counties, 832 cases of dengue fever (including one death) have been reported, with Mombasa being most affected. Other outbreaks reported include 111 cases of kala azar with four related death in Marsabit and Wajir counties and 14 cases of measles in Dadaab refugee camp.
Somalia: 3.2 million people are severely food insecure. This situation is expected to persist throughout 2017 given the high likelihood of a third consecutive poor harvest in July. Access to food is relatively better than previously projected due to large-scale humanitarian assistance.

Ethiopia: Following the poor performing spring rains, the number of people receiving humanitarian assistance has increased from 5.6 to 7.8 million. This number is expected to rise in southern and southeastern pastoral areas due to the late start, erratic and below-average Gu/Genna rains. In the lowland areas of SNNPR along the Rift Valley and in East and West Hararghe, southern Tigray, and parts of northern Amhara, food security outcomes are expected to worsen from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during June.

Fall armyworm infestations in parts of western and southeastern Kenya, southwestern Ethiopia and Uganda are likely to further constrain yields in affected areas.

Somalia: 102,263 people have been treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) since January. SAM admissions have increased by more than 50% since 2016. The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)’s post-Jilaal 2017 survey indicates a high prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (15% to 30%) in the Bay, Bakool, Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugal regions, as well as in Baidoa and Mogadishu IDP camps.

Ethiopia: Malnutrition rates are high following poor performing spring rains, particularly in southeastern Ethiopia. With increased water access, particularly in the Oromia and SNNP regions, nutrition outcomes are expected to improve in the coming weeks. In late June, the 7.9 million beneficiaries supported by Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Programme will receive their last cash transfer for the year. Given a potential break in the food pipeline from WFP, UNICEF is preparing to respond to a higher caseload of SAM children.

Kenya: 2.6 million people are experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity. Food security is expected to deteriorate in the months ahead. In parts of Marsabit and Turkana that lack access to sustained humanitarian assistance, families will likely experience Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity, especially during the lean season between July and September.

Fall armyworm infestations in parts of western and southeastern Kenya, southwestern Ethiopia and Uganda are likely to further constrain yields in affected areas.

Kenya: High levels of malnutrition are prevalent across the arid and semi-arid lands. Parts of Turkana, Marsabit and Mandera counties report Global Acute Malnutrition rates of 30%, double the emergency threshold. From March to May, there was a 32% increase in the total number of acutely malnourished children. During the first half of May, 7,200 children under five years of age were screened for acute malnutrition in six counties (Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and Kajiado). Of those screened 7.6% were identified as severely malnourished and 20.8% as moderately malnourished. All were referred and admitted for treatment.
Cereal prices continued to rise in several East African countries in May to record or near record levels. Seasonal patterns were exacerbated by reduced supplies from the drought-affected 2016 second season outputs and by uncertain prospects for the upcoming 2017 harvests due to poor rains and crop pests.

**Ethiopia:** Prices of maize continued to increase in May but at a relatively slower pace than in previous months due to prospects for the upcoming secondary season Belg harvest after recent abundant precipitation. Maize prices have increased by 23% to 42% over the last three months and are well above last year’s levels.

**Kenya:** Maize prices continued to rise in May, and in some parts have doubled since last year. This is partly due to reduced supplies from the 2016 short-rains harvest. The upcoming long-rains harvest is expected to be adversely affected by early season dryness and a fall armyworm infestation.

**Somalia:** Prices of local staples remain above average. Prices of maize and sorghum increased in key markets of the south, including Mogadishu, due to a sharply reduced 2016 cereal output and unfavourable prospects for the 2017 Gu harvest. At the same time, many markets have seen food prices ease due to large-scale humanitarian assistance, improving access to food.

During a Gulf donor mission, Qatar announced funding support of US$3 million for Ethiopia and $10 million for Somalia. The World Bank also announced $50 million for Somalia to be channelled through ICRC and FAO. Saudi Arabia will soon begin to disburse its financial support of $1.5 billion to reach 5.5 million people with life-saving assistance.

**Somalia:** As of June 5, donors had contributed US$736 million towards famine prevention activities. The overall funding comprises $542 million contributed towards the revised 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan and $194 million ($42 million in pledges) contributed for activities outside the HRP. The revised HRP is seeking $1.5 billion to reach 5.5 million people with life-saving assistance.

**Ethiopia:** The Ethiopia Humanitarian Requirements Document caseloads will likely be revised upwards after the Belg assessment in May/June due to an overall deteriorating food security situation. From July 2017, relief food operators will face critical shortfalls. The depletion of relief food stock comes at a time when the country enters the July-September lean season.

**Kenya:** The Kenya Flash Appeal remains poorly funded at just 27%.

**Funding (as of 16 Jun 2017):**

- **Ethiopia**: Required $1.51 billion, funded $468 million, 49% funded
- **Somalia**: Required $1.5 billion, funded $542 million, 36% funded
- **Kenya**: Required $1.5 billion, funded $44.5 million, 27% funded

* This includes US$233 million carry-over from sectors

**Total requirements:** US$2.6 billion

**Source:** FAO, UBOS, KNBS, CSA (Jun-17)