

### Highlights

- Cholera cases continue to be reported in Somalia since December 2017. Active transmission is currently reported in Banadir region only. A total of 1 338 cases with no deaths were reported, so far, in 2019.
- In the drought affected areas, the total number of acute diarrhoea cases increased from 22 290 in May to 27 666 in June 2019 due to depleted access to safe water and poor sanitation among affected populations.
- A total of 349 425 medical consultations were reported across health facilities covered by EWARN system. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections and Diarrhoeal diseases were the leading causes of morbidity.
- The first round of Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign was conducted successfully in 6 high risk districts. A total of 621 875 people (96.7%) received the first dose of OCV between 22 and 28 June 2019.



*The first round of Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign was launched in Somalia from 22-28 June 2019*

### Key figures

#### HEALTH SECTOR

<b>105</b>	Health Cluster Partners
<b>3 million</b>	People in Need of Health Services
<b>2.4 million</b>	Target Population (Health Cluster)

#### HEALTH FACILITIES

<b>1,421</b>	Health facilities
<b>473</b>	EWARN reporting sites

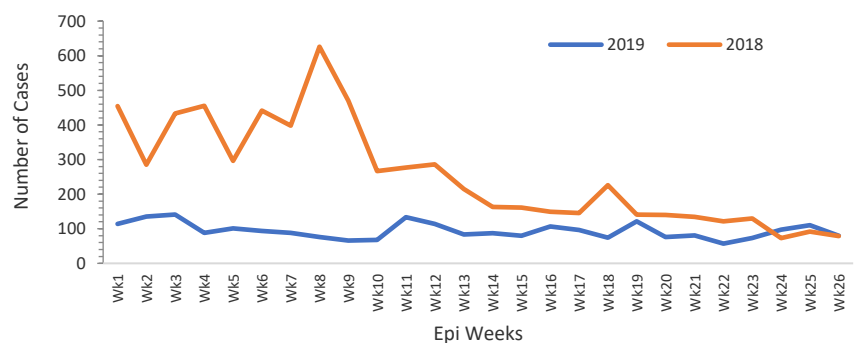
#### FUNDING US \$

<b>8.3M</b>	Required for WHO's health emergency programme in 2019
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### Overall Situation

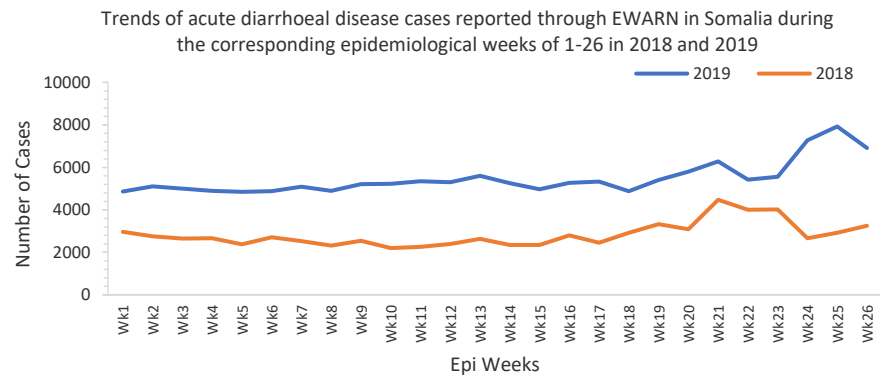
- Somalia is experiencing prolonged negative impacts of low Gu rains (April – June 2019) that followed below average Dyer rains (October – December) in 2018. This has also compounded the poor recovery from the drought that was experienced in 2016/17. The poor rains have led to the displacement of 1.7 million people and 2.2 million in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.
- In some parts of the country, heavy rains over a short period of time led to flash floods that further aggravated the negative consequences of prolonged dry season. These conditions have led to increased number of new cases of measles, diarrheal diseases and malaria being reported from the drought affected areas.
- There has, also, been an overall reduction in the number of suspected measles cases in all states of Somalia following a measles vaccination campaign that was conducted in 2018. Since the start of the year, a total of 2 446 cases of suspected measles were reported, of which, 360 suspected cases of measles were reported during the month of June 2019

Trends of suspected measles cases reported through EWARN in Somalia during the corresponding epidemiological weeks of 1 to 26 in 2018 and 2019



### Epidemiological/Surveillance Update

- There has also been an increase of acute diarrheal disease cases reported across Somalia. This may be linked to the drought conditions with shortage of water and thereby affecting hygiene and sanitation measures. The drought situation has led to displacement of persons living in camps with limited access to water, hygiene and sanitation services. Owing to water shortage and poor hygiene resulting from dry weather conditions, the number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases increased significantly in 2019 compared to the same period in 2018. Since January 2019, a total of 143 281 cases of acute diarrhoea were reported from the sentinel sites reporting to EWARN.
- Active transmission of cholera is still on going in Banadir. A total of 1 338 suspected cases of cholera were reported in 2019 since January 2019. There was no death during the same period.



- A total of 399 of the 473 health facilities across the country submitted weekly surveillance data to the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) during the month. Reporting completeness varied across the country with an average completeness rate of 79%. Poor communication network and use of paper-based surveillance in the South West State and Jubbaland state are the main challenges affecting the reporting timeliness.
  - A total of 349 425 consultations were reported from all health facilities reporting surveillance data in EWARN in June 2019. Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ILI and SARI), with 27 040 cases and diarrhoea with 27 666 cases, were the leading causes of morbidity.
  - A total of 1 123 alerts of epidemic prone diseases were reported through EWARN across 399 health facilities of which 35 alerts were investigated in June 2019. Limited funding for the deployment of Rapid Response Teams to investigate and verify these alerts remains the biggest challenge to the surveillance system.
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- A total of 56 health workers, of which 32 (57.1%) were female, were trained on the management of complications among children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Puntland and Somaliland. The training was aimed at improving skills of health workers to manage complicated cases of SAM.
  - To improve reporting in EWARN, 47 health workers from 40 health facilities in Puntland and Somaliland were trained on the use of EWARN mobile application. WHO plans to provide data services to the health facilities to facilitate timely submission of reports.
  - Outbreak alerts of acute diarrhoea were reported amongst IDPs in Burco district of Somaliland, Karkar region of Puntland and Belet hawa in Juba land state. Using the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WHO deployed district based rapid response teams to verify these alerts. Of these alerts reported from the 3 districts, cholera was laboratory-confirmed in Belet hawa district of Jubaland state.
  - A malaria outbreak was reported in Awdal region, Somaliland between weeks 23 to 26 where a total of 793 cases were reported and treated. A total of 24 cases were under five years and 190 (45%) were women. Majority of the cases were among the vulnerable groups including IDPs. Response measures included case management, health education and vector control activities such as indoor residual spraying.

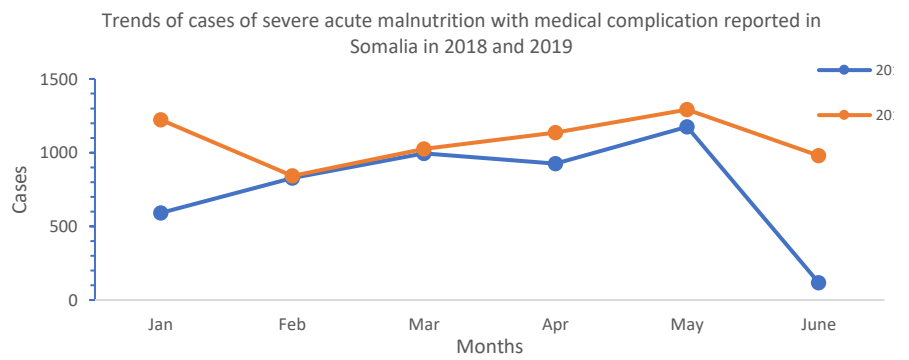
## Emergency Response Activities



*Case management training on severe acute malnutrition and training on EWARN were conducted in Garowe, Puntland and Hargeisa, Somaliland respectively during the month of June*

## Nutrition Updates

- The prevailing effect of drought has led to 2.2 million people in the country facing severe food insecurity.
- There has been an increase in the numbers of new cases of severe acute malnutrition with medical complications among children below 5 years in Somalia in 2019 compared to 2018. A total of 980 cases of SAM with complications were reported from all states in June 2019 compared to 118 cases during the same period in 2018. A total of 35 (66%) stabilization centres out of 53 across Somalia submitted monthly reports in June 2019 compared to 41 (77.4%) in May 2019.
- WHO provided four (4) nutrition kits to two stabilization centers in Southwest state and Banadir region which were used to treat 200 cases of SAM with medical complications. The major challenges facing the stabilization centers are limited medical supplies to manage increasing cases of SAM due to drought and shortage of qualified health workers. In order to improve the skills of health workers in stabilization centers for management of complications among children with severe acute malnutrition, 56 health workers were trained in Puntland and Somaliland. The training was aimed at contributing to the reduction in mortality among children admitted to stabilization centers with severe acute malnutrition with complications



## Health Cluster and Coordination

- Health cluster coordination meetings at national and subnational level were held during the month. The meetings were coordinated by the WHO supported Public Health Emergency Officers based in all states. Limited funding to respond to drought related health consequences was the major challenge raised by health cluster partners.
- Following heavy rains that caused flash floods in Puntland, displacing 1200 households and causing 10 deaths and 5 soft tissue injuries, an ad-hoc health cluster meeting was held in Garowe, Puntland to coordinate response to flooding in the northern regions
- WHO health emergency team presented diseases surveillance updates in inter cluster coordination meeting held in Baidoa disaster operation coordination center. Acute diarrhoeal I diseases, respiratory tract infections, measles and malaria were observed to have an increasing trend in the state. Partners discussed response to these diseases.



**WHO Public Health Officers provide regular updates on disease detection and outbreak situation using EWARN system during health cluster meetings**

## Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaign

- Following floods that affected 3 states in April 2018 leading to cholera outbreak in these states, WHO supported the ministry of health to identify 6 cholera high risk districts for oral cholera vaccination campaign. The first round of this campaign was conducted from 22 to 28 June 2019 in Heliwa, Kahda, Harmajajab, Balad, Kismayo and Afgoi districts. Of the 642 913 people aged 1 year and above targeted for the OCV campaign, 621 875 (96.7%) people received the vaccine during the first round of the campaign. Of the 621 875 people vaccinated, 354 851(57.1%) were female while 267,024 (43.9%) were male. Of the total recipients of the vaccine, 54.6% were aged >15 years, 30.7% aged between 5-15 years and 14.6% aged below 5 years. There were no adverse events following immunization that were reported from the 6 target districts
- The OCV campaign was implemented by 629 vaccination teams which was supported by WHO EPI/Polio programme including 126 supervisor, 12 cold chain assistants and 217 social mobilisers.



*A vaccinator administering oral cholera vaccine to children in Kismayo in Jubaland state during the first round of the campaign conducted during June 2019*

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