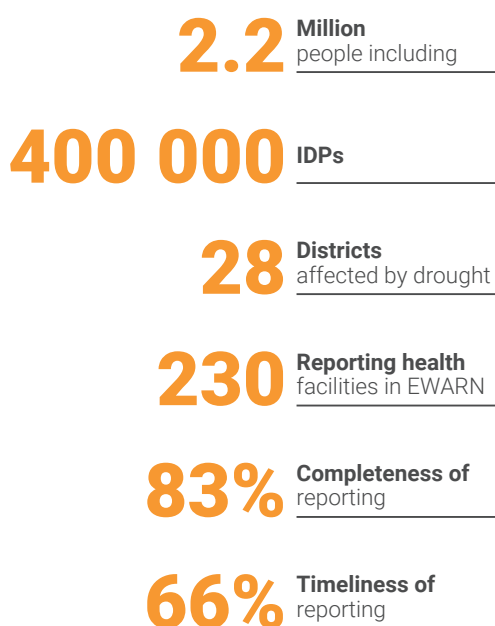


## OVERALL SITUATION

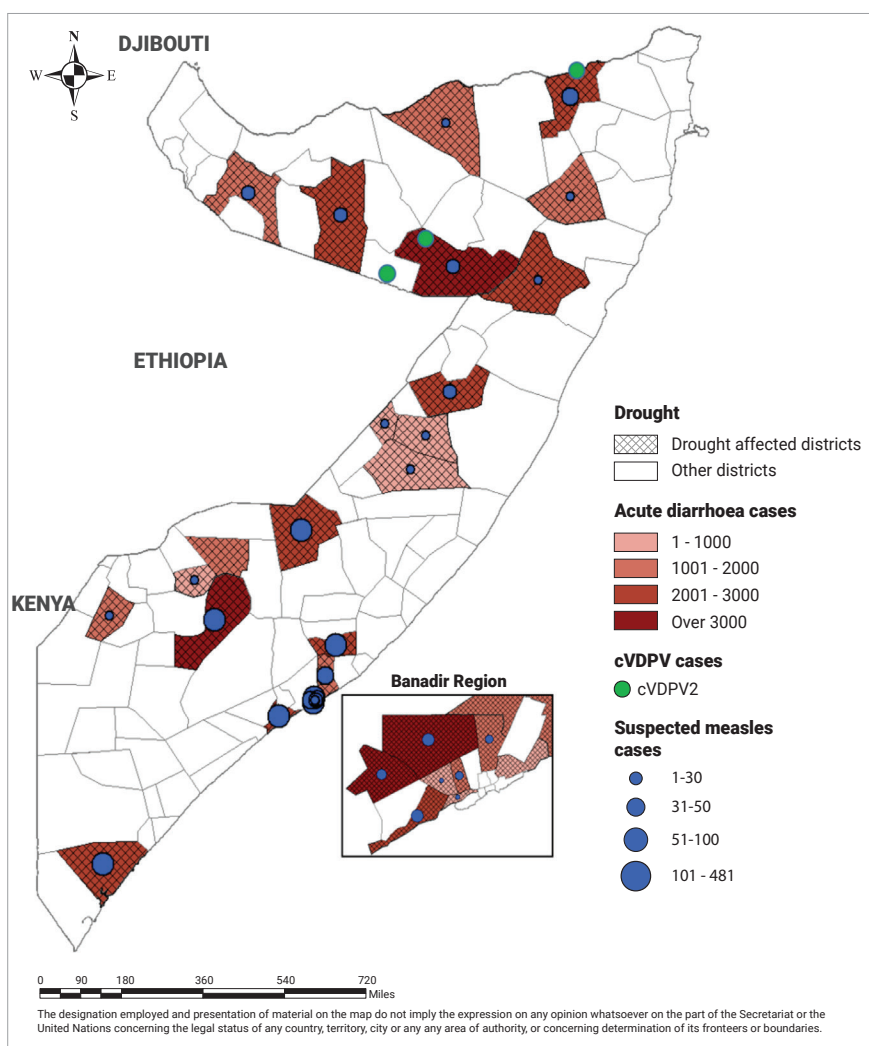
Poor recovery from the drought that affected Somalia in 2016/2017 as well as the negative impact of low *Gu* rains (April–June 2019) and low *Deyr* rains (October–December 2018) have led to the 2.2 million in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

Adverse climatic conditions combined with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict, have led to internal displacement and weakening of the fragile health system which is contributing to the increased number of cases of measles and diarrhoea.

## DROUGHT KEY FACTS



Map showing drought-affected areas of Somalia, and locations of cases of diarrhoea, circulating vaccine-derived polio virus (cVDPV) type 2 and measles



## HEALTH SITUATION

18-24 November 2019

**61<sup>1</sup>** new cholera cases

**80** suspected measles cases

**2 726** acute diarrhoea cases

<sup>1</sup> This data is from drought affected districts only

## CHOLERA IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, cholera cases have continued to be reported in Somalia. Among the drought-affected districts, active transmission of cholera has only been reported in Banadir region. A total of 1 779 cholera cases and one death were reported from eight districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological weeks 1 to 47, 2019 (Table 1). Of the 858 stool samples tested since December 2017, 181 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa. Culture and sensitivity studies performed at the National Public Health Laboratory show that the *V. cholerae* serotype Ogawa isolated is sensitive to chloramphenicol and tetracycline but resistant to ampicillin and nalidixic acid.

## ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

Cases of acute diarrhoea have increased in 2019 compared with previous years; this is linked to the shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation (Fig. 1). Since epidemiological week 1, a total of 120 902 cases of acute diarrhoea have been reported from drought-affected districts through EWARN. The most affected districts are Baidoa, Lasanood, Marka, Beletweyne and Burco. (See Table 1).

## MEASLES

As a result of the mass measles vaccination campaign conducted in Somalia in 2018, the number of suspected cases of measles have decreased in 2019 compared with previous years (Fig. 2). Since epidemiological week 1, 2019, a total of 2 203 suspected cases of measles have been reported in drought-affected districts. Madina, Jowhar, Marka, Beletweyne and Baidoa are the most affected districts. (See Table 1). Since week 23, the number of suspected cases of measles has increased and is higher than the number of cases reported during the same period in 2018. This may be because of the gradual reduction in the monthly coverage of children vaccinated against measles and the presence of risk factors such as malnutrition in drought-affected districts (Fig. 3).

A total of 169 599 (79%) children under 1 year of age out of the targeted 192 825 received measles 1 vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts from January to October 2019 (Fig. 3). During the drought monitoring period, March to October 2019, the vaccination coverage has been ranging between 61% and 83% per month against a monthly target of 21 425 children under 1 year of age.

## POLIO UPDATES

No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2) were confirmed this week. Between epidemiological weeks 1 and 47, three new cVDPV2 cases were confirmed in Somalia (Map). The most recent case of cVDPV2 was confirmed on 8 May 2019.

No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived polio virus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported from acute flaccid paralysis cases in 2019. The last case of cVDPV3 in Somalia was confirmed on 7 September 2018.

Fig. 1. Trends of acute diarrhoea cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2019

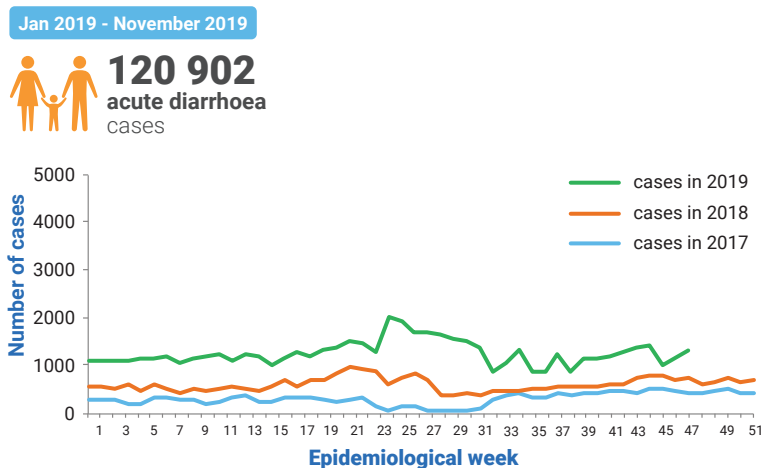


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2019

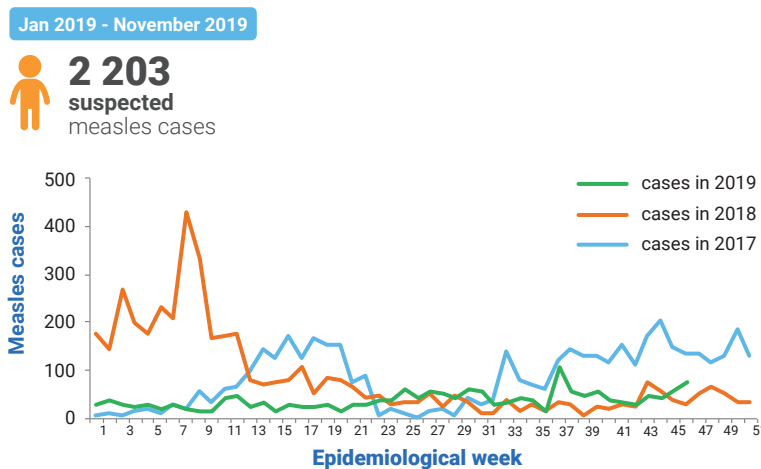
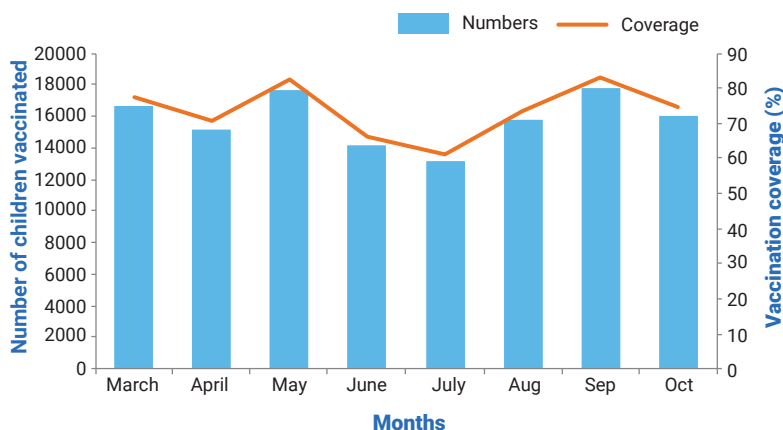


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



All environmental samples were negative for both cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 in 2019.

More than 2.4 million children under 5 years of age are targeted for vaccination against measles and also receive Vitamin A along with 2.9 million children who will get Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). The campaign, which will be implemented across Somalia, is scheduled for 24 to 28 November 2019.

**Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1–47, 2019)<sup>a</sup>**

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir <sup>b</sup>	Daynile	5494	129	445
	Hawal Wadag	1838	44	82
	Hodan	237	9	503
	Kahda	3784	60	94
	Karan	45	0	41
	Madina/Wadajir	3172	652	519
	Waberi	735	30	55
	Yaqshid	1479	40	40
Galmudug	Adado	933	31	0
	Dusamareeb	762	31	0
	Abudwaq	295	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	2086	74	0
	Jowhar	5113	214	0
	Belet Weyne	9020	138	0
Juba land	Kismayo	5191	102	0
	Garbahare	1503	9	0
Puntland	Garowe	5754	19	0
	Bossaso	5168	37	0
	Qardho	2074	5	0
	Galkayo	6281	40	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	3649	6	0
	Hargeisa	4365	33	0
	Las Anod	16181	32	0
	Burao	9236	47	0
South West state	Wajid	471	0	0
	Hudur	1111	0	0
	Baidoa	15583	225	0
	Marka	9342	194	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>120 902</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>1 779</b>

<sup>a</sup> The total number of cases reported on EWARN may change after verification by surveillance teams.

<sup>b</sup> Banadir is a region not a state.

WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health continue to monitor trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought-affected districts using the electronic EWARN. WHO and health cluster partners are implementing preparedness and response activities to prevent the negative effects of drought. WHO is also supporting different states to increase the number of health facilities submitting alerts of epidemic-prone diseases in EWARN. With support from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WHO in collaboration with state level health authorities are implementing activities to avert the negative consequence of drought in selected districts of Jubbaland, Southwest state and Hirshabelle.

## FLOOD MONITORING

During epi week 47, flash floods affected an estimated of 9 000 (4 950 female) people (1 500HHs) in Wahar Ade and Dayah sections in Dusamareeb Town, in Galmudug state. Of these 1 300 people were reported to be temporarily displaced to other parts of the town. Of the total number displaced, 3 150 were already internally displaced persons scattered in the Wahar Ade section of the town. The local authority of Dusamareeb town immediately begun temporary rehabilitation of the broken embankment of the water catchment site. Fogging to prevent malaria breeding was conducted in flood affected districts in Hirshabelle and South West states.

## ALERT MONITORING

During week 47, 120 health facilities in flood and drought-affected districts reported 246 alerts; acute watery diarrhea (93 cases), bloody diarrhea (22 cases), malaria (93 cases) and measles (38 cases). The alerts were verified through field investigation by WHO deployed Rapid Response Team (RRT). Of 25 alerts verified eight (8) were true. Rapid diagnostic testing was done for acute watery diarrhea and malaria cases.

Reporting week	Alert description	No. Of alerts reported	No. Of alerts verified	No. Of true alerts
Week 46	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	80	5	1
	bloody diarrhoea	16	1	0
	Malaria	73	15	7
	Measles	27	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>
Week 46	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	93	5	2
	bloody diarrhoea	22	2	0
	Malaria	93	17	6
	Measles	38	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>246</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>