

## 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

**2.2** Million people including

**400 000** IDPs

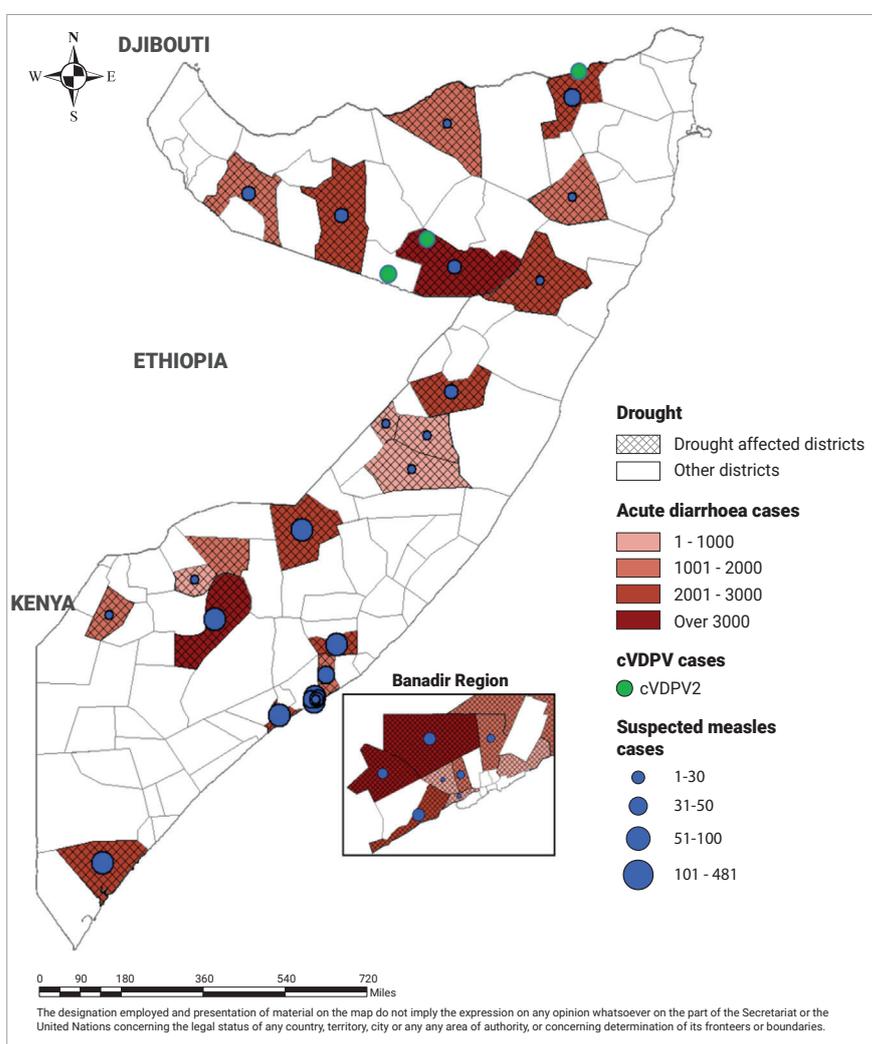
**28** Districts affected by drought

**230** Reporting health facilities in EWARN

**83%** Completeness of reporting

**66%** Timeliness of reporting

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



The designation employed and presentation of material on the map do not imply the expression on any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat or the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area of authority, or concerning determination of its frontiers or boundaries.

## HEALTH SITUATION

25 Nov- 01 Dec 2019

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

**71** suspected measles cases

**2 832** 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 1 852 cholera cases and one death were reported from eight districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological weeks 1 to 48, 2019 (Table 1). Of the 869 stool samples tested since December 2017, 190 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 123 734 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 2 274 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 126 653 (74%) children under 1 year of age out of the targeted 171 400 received measles 1 vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts from March 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 48, 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.

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

Integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign was conducted in Southwest, Jubbaland,

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

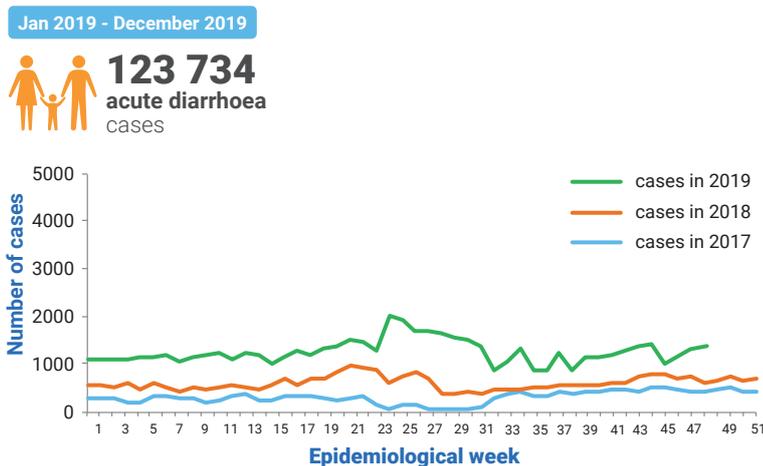


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2019

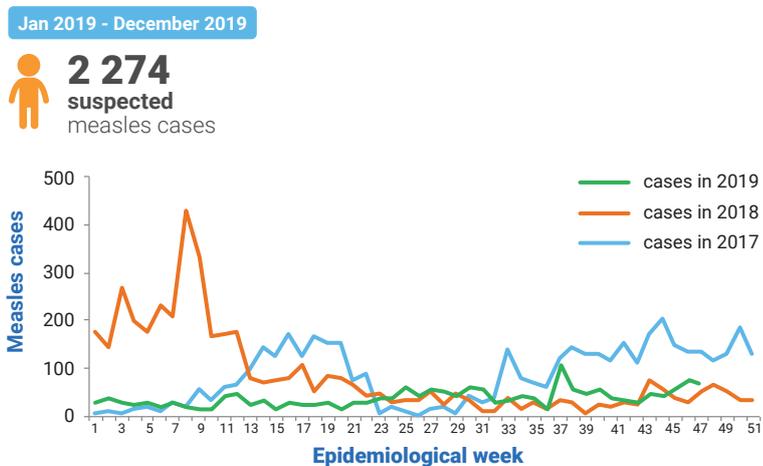
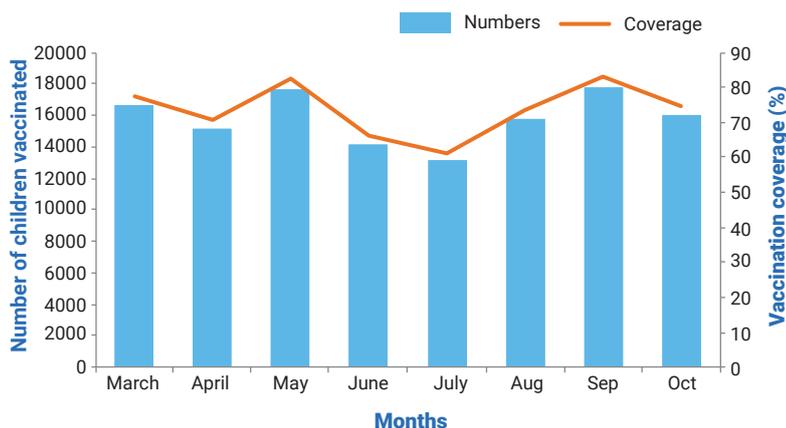


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



Hirshabelle and Galmudug states from 24 to 28 November. WHO polio and emergency team jointly coordinated the implementation of the campaign. A total of 918 338 under five years children received polio vaccine, 825 654 received measles vaccine, 54 8917 received deworming and 820 052 received Vitamin A supplementation. Post Campaign evaluation results are in the process of compilation, once completed then the final results will be shared.

**Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1–48, 2019)<sup>a</sup>**

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir <sup>b</sup>	Daynile	5 652	130	469
	Hawal Wadag	1 860	44	88
	Hodan	239	9	517
	Kahda	3 823	63	97
	Karan	45	0	41
	Madina/Wadajir	3 224	686	537
	Waberi	767	30	63
	Yaqshid	1 492	40	40
Galmudug	Adado	977	31	0
	Dusamareeb	780	41	0
	Abudwaq	345	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	2 109	74	0
	Jowhar	5 224	223	0
	Belet Weyne	9 221	138	0
Juba land	Kismayo	5 264	103	0
	Garbahare	1 592	9	0
Puntland	Garowe	5 921	21	0
	Bossaso	5 424	38	0
	Qardho	2 119	6	0
	Galkayo	6 341	40	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	3 743	6	0
	Hargeisa	4 460	33	0
	Las Anod	16 484	33	0
	Burao	9 379	47	0
South West state	Wajid	485	0	0
	Hudur	1 120	0	0
	Baidoa	16 149	226	0
	Marka	9 495	201	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>123 734</b>	<b>2 274</b>	<b>1 852</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 week 48, health facilities in flood and drought-affected districts reported four alerts of: acute watery diarrhea (104 cases), bloody diarrhea (37 cases), malaria (100 cases) and measles (32 cases). The alerts were verified through field investigation by WHO deployed Rapid Response Teams (RRT). A total of 15 malaria cases were verified as true. Rapid diagnostic testing was done to test for malaria in the flood affected districts. All cases were treated and referred to the nearest health facilities for further management.

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 47	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>
Week 48	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	104	5	0
	bloody diarrhoea	37	3	0
	Malaria	100	20	15
	Measles	32	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>273</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>