World Health Organization
Somalia

Weekly
# EPI Watch

Epidemiological bulletin for week 21 (20-26 May 2019)
*epidemic prone diseases in Somalia*

## OVERALL SITUATION

The lower than expected amount of rainfall received in Somalia since October 2018 has led to 2.2 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

The current dry conditions which have led to drying up of water sources specially in the northern districts and increased water prices have negatively affected access to clean and safe water. The risk of water-borne disease outbreaks, increased cases of measles are likely to lead to higher morbidity and mortality in the drought affected areas.

## DROUGHT KEYFACTS

**2.2** Million people including

**400,000** IDPs

**28** Districts affected by drought

**154** Reporting health facilities in EWARN

**86%** Completeness of reporting

**76%** Timeliness of reporting

## HEALTH SITUATION

**20-26 May 2019**

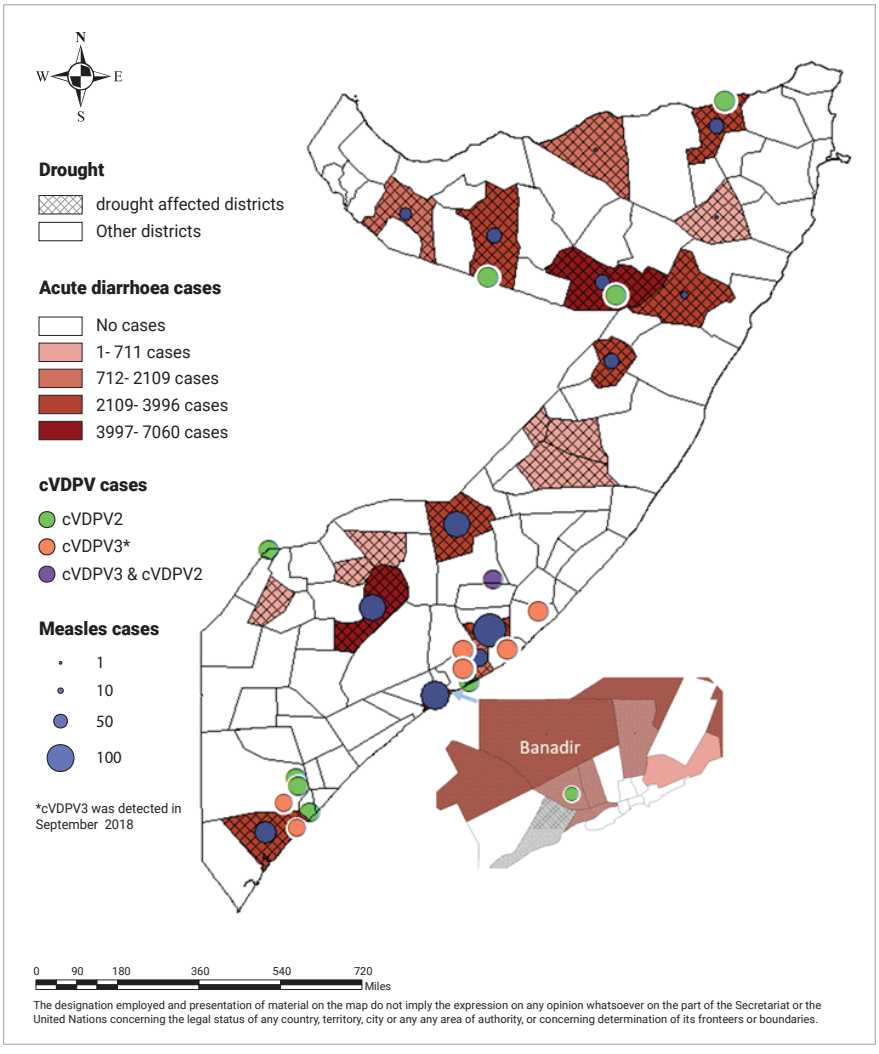
**46** new cholera cases

**2,938** acute diarrhoea cases

**1** circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus case

**18** suspected measles cases

**Map showing geographic distribution of acute diarrhoea, suspected measles and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases in drought affected districts of Somalia for epidemiological week 1-21; 2019**




## CHOLERA IN DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, suspected cholera cases continue to be reported in Somalia. Currently, active transmission of cholera is reported in Banadir region only. A total of 451 cholera cases have been reported from 7 districts of Banadir region affected by current drought since epidemiological week 1, 2019 (table 1).

Of the 554 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 138 samples were tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype 01 Ogawa.

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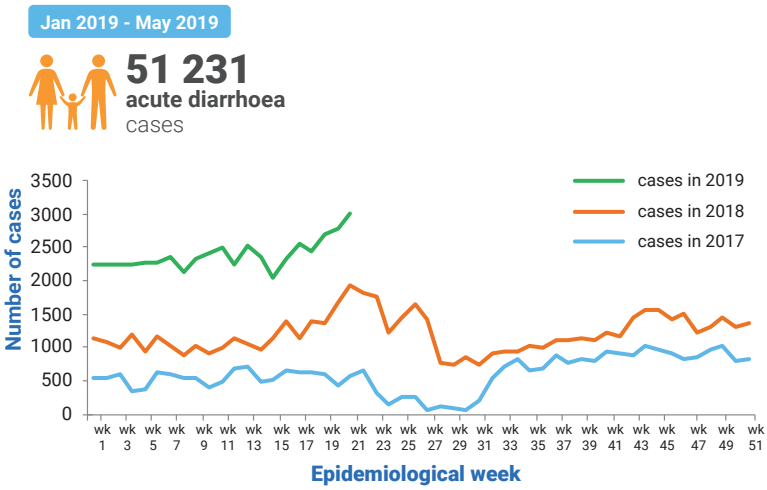
## ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES SITUATION

Owing to drought conditions that caused water shortage and poor hygiene conditions, the cases of acute diarrhoea have increased significantly in 2019 compared to previous two years (fig-1). Since epidemiological week 1, a total of 51,231 cases of acute diarrhoea were reported from drought affected districts through the Early Warning, Alert and Response Network (EWARN). *Please see table-1 and map.*

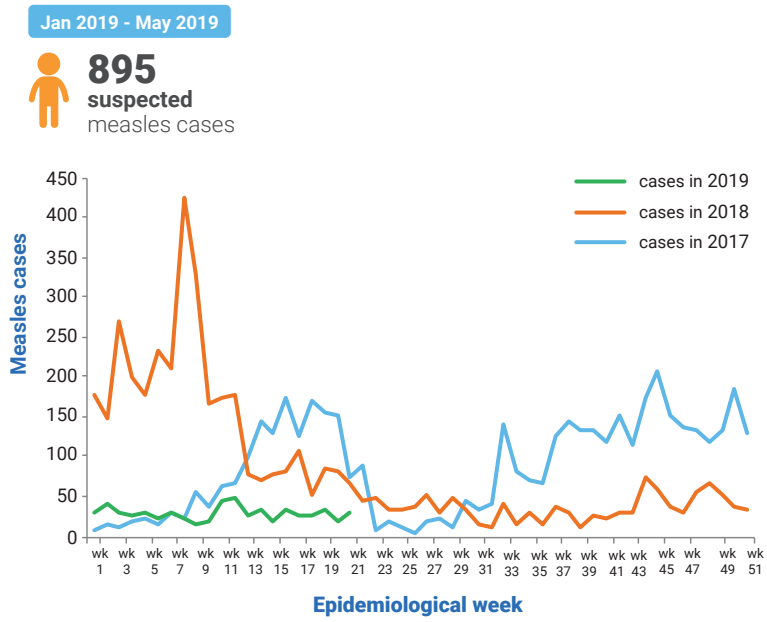
Fig 1. Trends of acute diarrhoea cases reported in drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019




## MEASLES SITUATION

Linked to the mass measles vaccination campaign that was conducted in Somalia in 2018, the number of suspected cases of measles has reduced drastically in 2019 when compared to previous two years (fig-2). Since epidemiological week 1, a total of 895 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected districts with Jowhar, Madina, Marka, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Kismayo being the most affected districts. *Please see table-1 and map*. The cumulative measles vaccination coverage in drought affected districts is 89%. Low vaccination coverage for measles has been reported in Hiran and Middle Shabelle as of April 2019.

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




## POLIO UPDATES

A new circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) case with date of onset on 21 April 2019 was confirmed from Buhodle district, Togdher region in Somaliland this week. This brings the total cVDPV2 cases to two in 2019.

No new circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3) case was reported in 2019. The date of onset of the most recent cVDPV3 case is 7 September 2018.

Environmental samples are negative for both cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 in 2019. Date of collection of the most recent positive environmental sample was 11 October 2018.

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**Table 1. Cumulative number of acute diarrhoea, suspected cholera and suspected measles cases reported from 28 drought affected districts of Somalia (Epidemiological week 1-21 of 2019)**

| Region | Districts | acute diarrhoea cases | Suspected measles cases | Suspected cholera cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banadir | Daynile | 1,441 | 29 | 109 |
| | Hawal Wadag | 535 | 23 | 24 |
| | Hodan | 163 | 0 | 131 |
| | Kahda | 2,109 | 47 | 18 |
| | Karan | 33 | 0 | 11 |
| | Madina | 1316 | 171 | 134 |
| | Waberi | 219 | 15 | 17 |
| | Yaqshid | 711 | 19 | 7 |
| Galmudug | Adado | 404 | 0 | 0 |
| | Dusamareeb | 237 | 0 | 0 |
| | Abudwaq | 129 | 0 | 0 |
| HirShabelle | Balad | 1,349 | 33 | 0 |
| | Jowhar | 2,571 | 127 | 0 |
| | Belet Weyne | 3,996 | 75 | 0 |
| Juba land | Kismayo | 2,583 | 62 | 0 |
| | Marka | 5,400 | 90 | 0 |
| | Garbahare | 681 | 0 | 0 |
| Puntland | Garowe | 2,454 | 10 | 0 |
| | Bossaso | 2,581 | 26 | 0 |
| | Gardo | 476 | 1 | 0 |
| | Galkayo | 2,589 | 25 | 0 |
| Somaliland | Erigavo | 1,339 | 1 | 0 |
| | Hargeisa | 1,725 | 18 | 0 |
| | Las anod | 5,760 | 22 | 0 |
| | Burao | 2,826 | 24 | 0 |
| South West state | Wajid | 188 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hudur | 356 | 0 | 0 |
| | Baidoa | 7,060 | 77 | 0 |
| **Total** | | **51,231** | **895** | **451** |

WHO and Federal Ministry of Health continue to monitor trends of epidemic prone diseases in drought affected districts. WHO and Health cluster partners are implementing preparedness and response activities to avert the negative consequence of drought.

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