

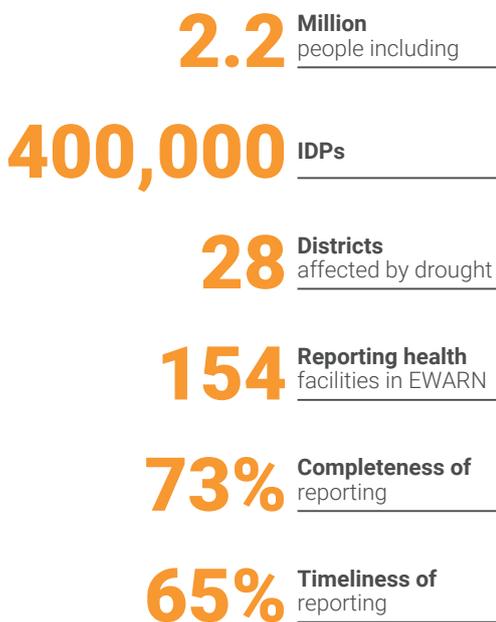
OVERALL SITUATION

The lower than expected amount of rainfall received in Somalia since October 2018 has led to 2.2 million people including 400,000 IDPs in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

The current dry conditions have led to drying up of water sources especially in the northern districts and increased water prices which have negatively affected access to clean water.

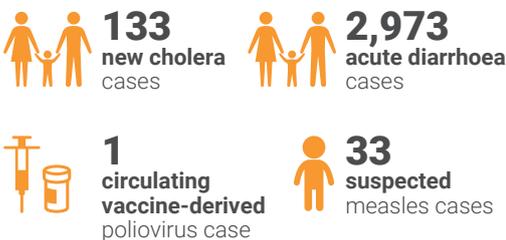
The risk of water borne disease outbreaks and measles are likely to lead to higher morbidity and mortality in drought affected districts.

DROUGHT KEYFACTS

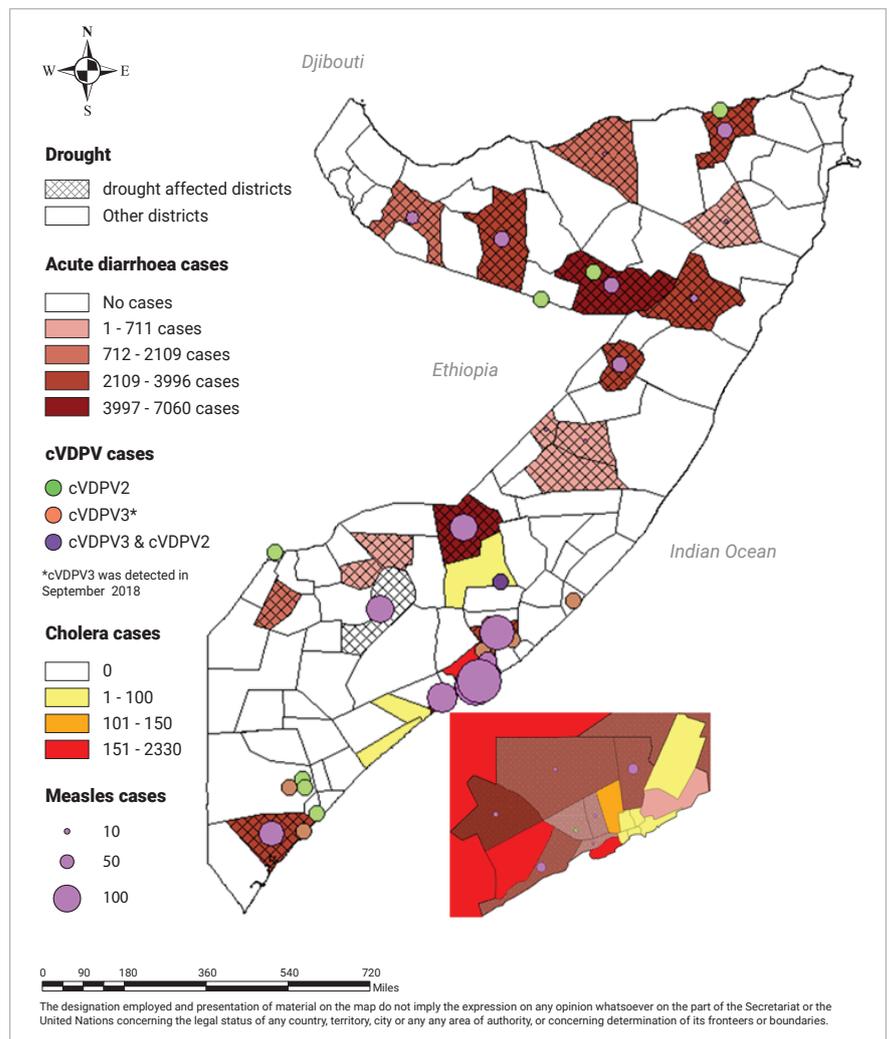


HEALTH SITUATION

27 May-2 June 2019



Map showing geographic distribution of acute diarrhoea, suspected measles and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases in drought affected districts of Somalia for epidemiological week 1-22; 2019



CHOLERA IN DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, Cholera cases continue to be reported in Somalia. Currently, active transmission of cholera is reported in Banadir region only. A total of 555 cholera cases have been reported from 7 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 and 22, 2019 (table 1). Of the 554 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 138 samples were tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa.

ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES SITUATION

Owing to drought conditions that caused water shortage and poor hygiene and sanitation, the cases of acute diarrhoea have increased significantly in 2019 compared to previous years (fig-1). Since epidemiological week 1, a total of 54,204 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

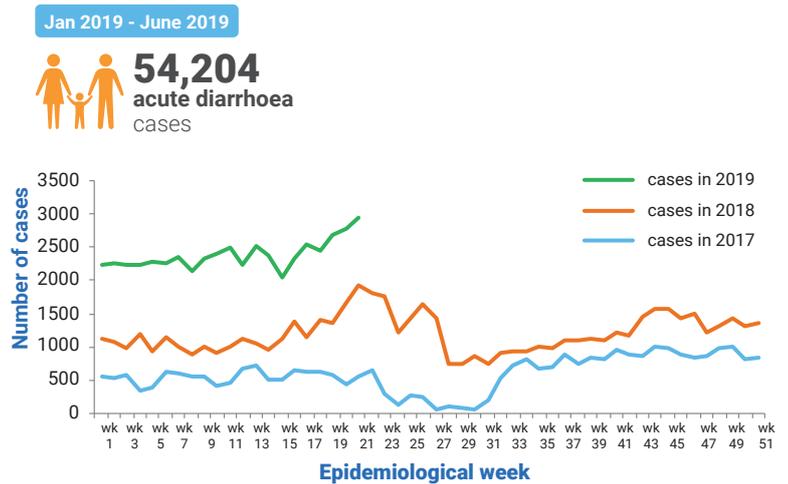
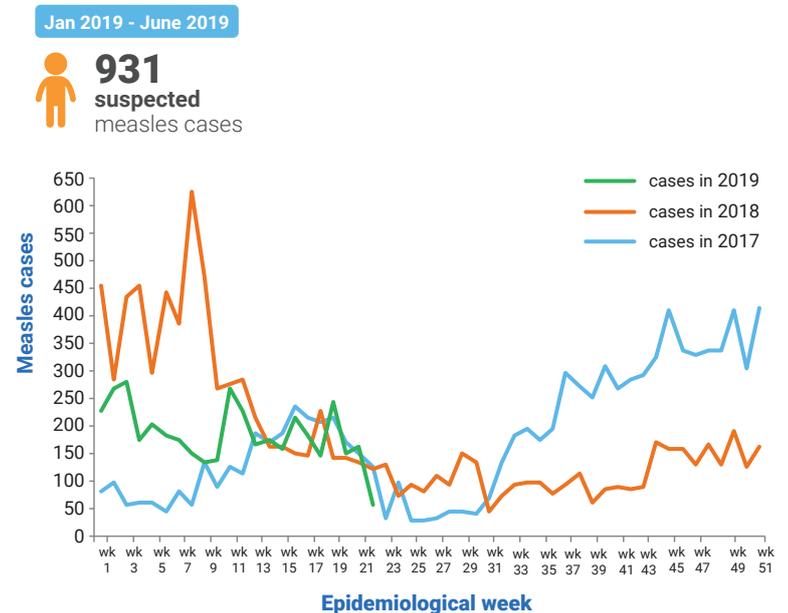


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018, 2019



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 years (fig-2). Since epidemiological week 1, at total of 931 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected with Jowhar, Madina, Marka, Baidoa, Belet Weyne and Kismayo being the most affected. Please see table-1 and Map.

POLIO UPDATES

A total of three cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2019. Date of onset of the most recent cVDPV2 case was 08 May 2019 from Bosaso, Bari region in Puntland. All these viruses are linked to the 2018 human case of Hiran region, hence the outbreak of cVDPV2 continues. Detailed outbreak investigations were carried out for all the three confirmed cVDPV2 cases.

No new cVDPV3 reported from AFP case in 2019. Date of onset of the most recent cVDPV3 from AFP case is on 7 September 2018.

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

Table 1. Cumulative number of acute diarrhoea, suspected cholera and suspected measles cases reported from 28 drought affected districts of Somalia (Epidemiological week 1-22 of 2019)

Region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	1,601	30	139
	Hawal Wadag	572	23	32
	Hodan	163	0	157
	Kahda	2,141	47	22
	Karan	33	0	16
	Madina	1,393	182	163
	Waberi	219	15	17
	Yaqshid	733	19	9
Galmudug	Adado	440	2	0
	Dusamareeb	322	0	0
	Abudwaq	148	1	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1,399	34	0
	Jowhar	2,705	129	0
	Belet Weyne	4,240	78	0
Juba land	Kismayo	2,663	68	0
	Marka	5,594	93	0
	Garbahare	739	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	2,492	10	0
	Bossaso	2,662	27	0
	Gardo	486	1	0
	Galkayo	2,789	25	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1,435	1	0
	Hargeisa	1,838	19	0
	Las anod	6,200	22	0
	Burao	3,265	22	0
South West state	Wajid	198	0	0
	Hudur	380	0	0
	Baidoa	7,354	83	0
Total		54,204	931	555

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.