

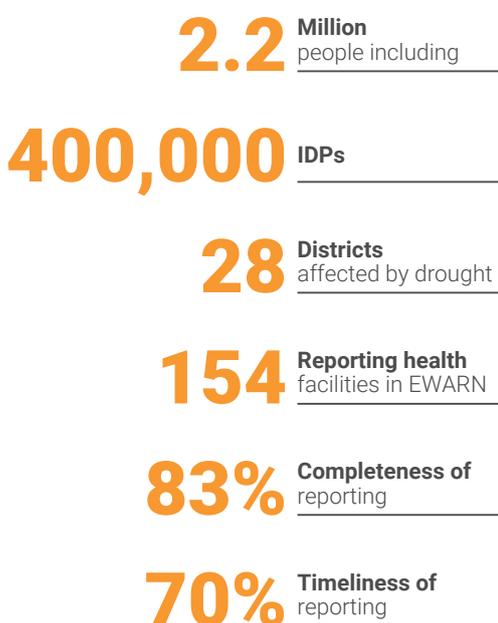
OVERALL SITUATION

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.

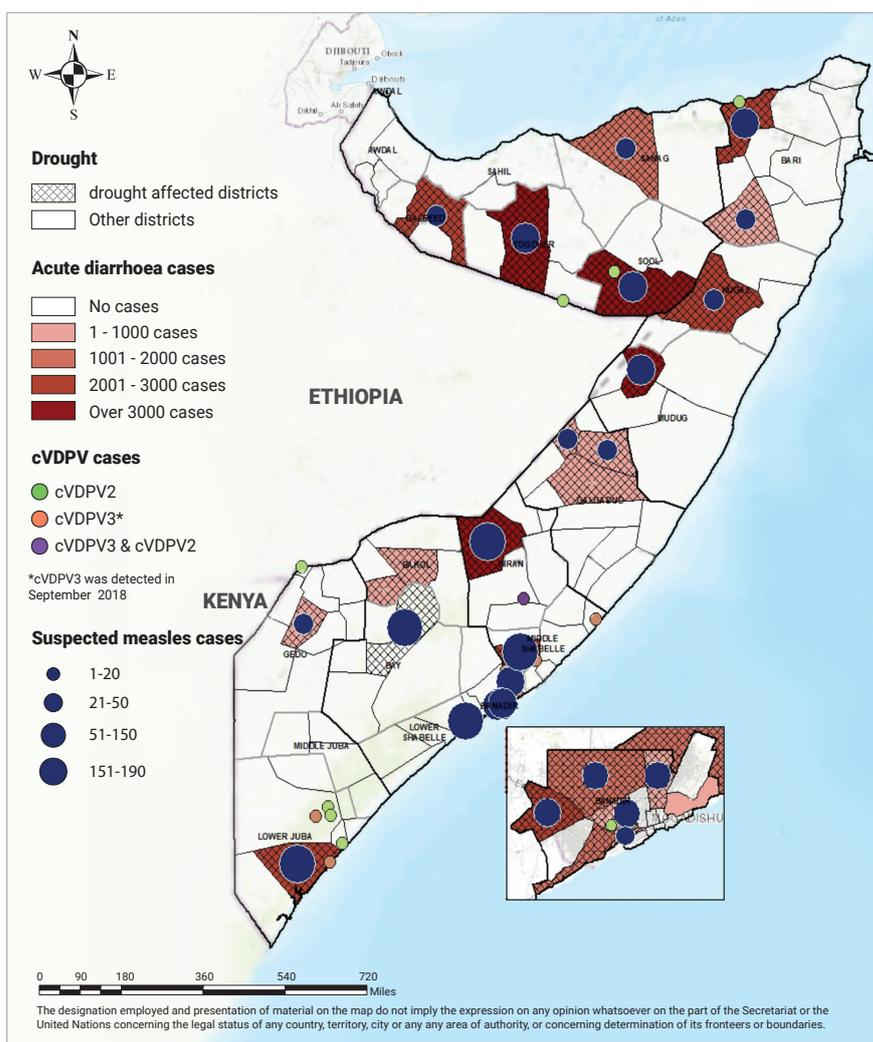
While the rains received in May 2019 improved water availability in some districts in the short term, the impact of the prolonged long dry spell experienced earlier still prevails.

These rains caused some flash floods which led to contamination of water sources increasing the risk of water-borne disease outbreaks. Overcrowding in IDP camps may also lead to increased incidence of measles in drought affected districts.

DROUGHT KEYFACTS



Map showing geographic distribution of acute diarrhoea, suspected measles and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases in drought affected districts of Somalia for epidemiological week 1-24; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

10 June - 16 June 2019

109 new cholera cases

38 suspected measles cases

4,023 acute diarrhoea cases

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 770 cholera cases have been reported from 8 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 and 24, 2019 (table 1). Of the 640 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 146 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa.

ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES SITUATION

Linked to shortage of safe water, poor hygiene and sanitation, the cases of acute diarrhoea have increased in 2019 compared to previous years (fig-1). Since epidemiological week 1, a total of 60,936 cases of acute diarrhoea were reported from drought affected districts through the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN). The most affected districts include Baidoa, Lasanood, Marka, Beletweyne and Buraco. *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

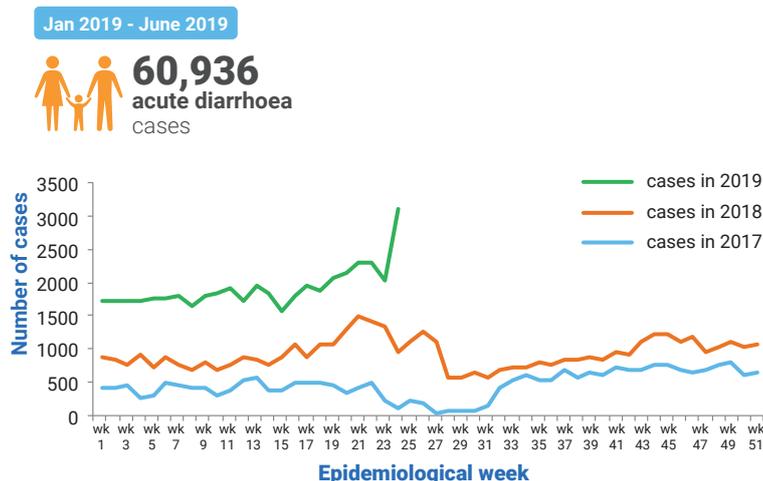


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

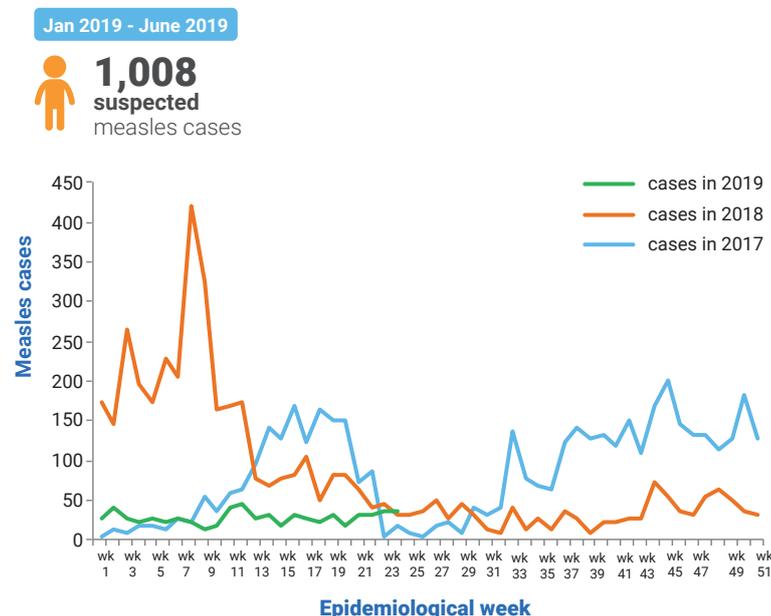
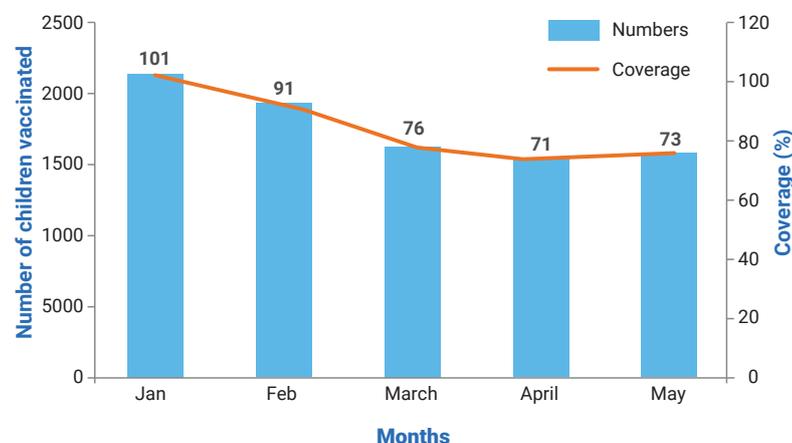


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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, a total of 1,008 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*

A total of 86,261(82.5%) out of 104,509 under one year children targeted received Measles 1 Vaccine (MCV1) in drought affected districts from January to May 2019 (fig-3)

POLIO UPDATES

No new case of circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been confirmed this week. The number of cases of cVDPV2 remains as 3. The date of onset of the most recent cVDPV2 was on 08 May 2019.

No new circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported from AFP case in 2019. Date of onset of the most recent cVDPV3 was on 7 September 2018.

Environmental Samples (ES) were 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 1-24 of 2019)

Region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	1,942	35	186
	Hawal Wadag	652	23	43
	Hodan	169	0	219
	Kahda	2,327	49	36
	Karan	33	0	23
	Madina	1,540	201	223
	Waberi	239	18	24
	Yaqshid	813	21	16
Galmudug	Adado	472	2	0
	Dusamareeb	382	0	0
	Abudwaq	169	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1,504	37	0
	Jowhar	2,933	133	0
	Belet Weyne	4,717	89	0
Juba land	Kismayo	2,869	72	0
	Marka	5,863	103	0
	Garbahare	847	6	0
Puntland	Garowe	2,958	10	0
	Bossaso	2,849	28	0
	Gardo	863	1	0
	Galkayo	3,219	26	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1,581	1	0
	Hargeisa	2,116	19	0
	Las anod	6,583	22	0
	Burao	4,589	22	0
South West state	Wajid	214	0	0
	Hudur	416	0	0
	Baidoa	8,077	88	0
Total		60,936	1,008	770

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.