

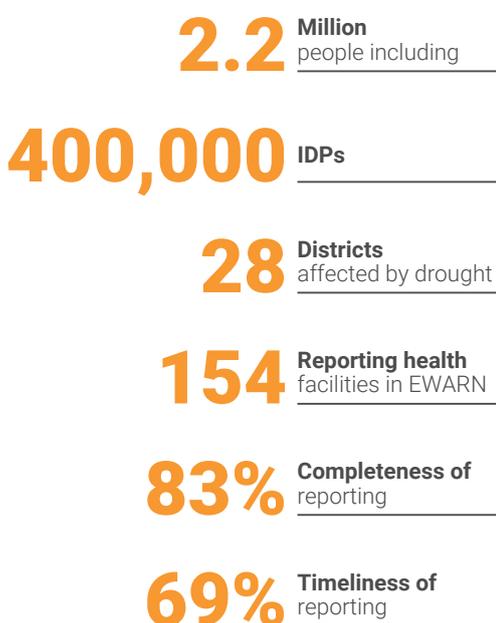
OVERALL SITUATION

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.

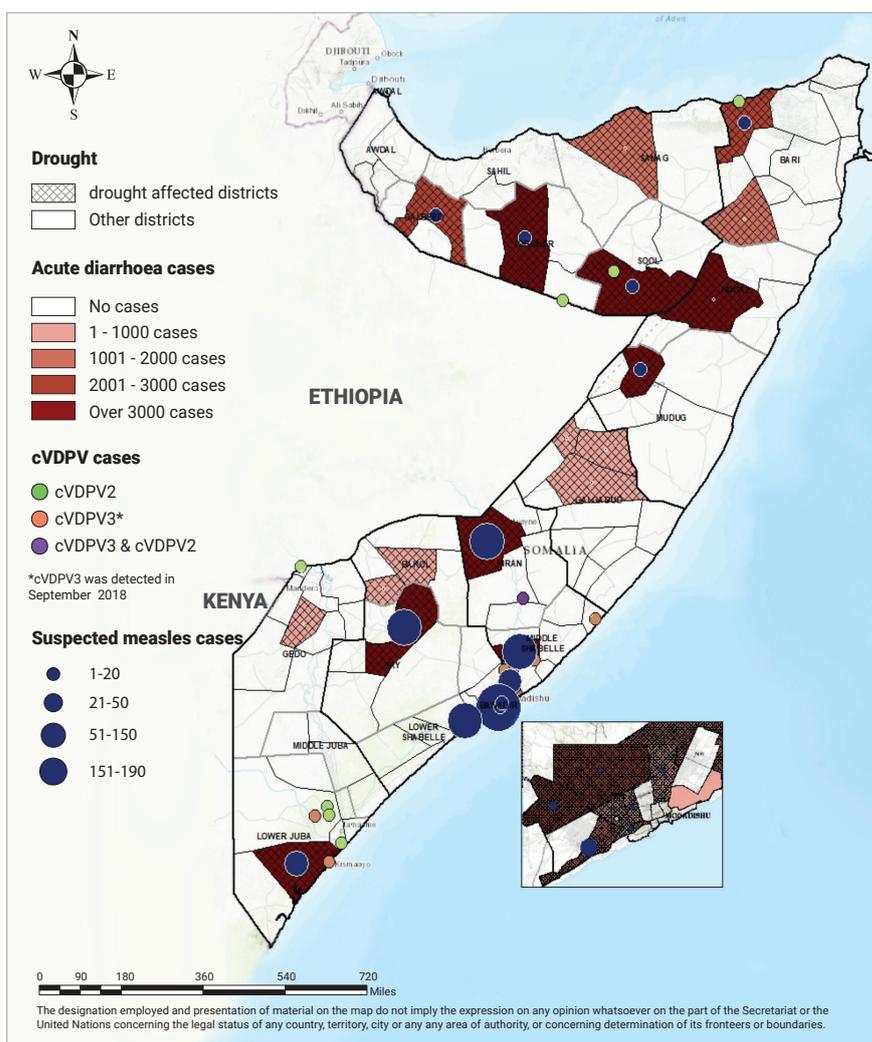
While the rains received in May 2019 improved water availability in some districts in the short term, the impact of the prolonged long dry spell experienced earlier still prevails.

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 1-25; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

17 June - 23 June 2019

 **105** new cholera cases

 **62** suspected measles cases

 **3,830** 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 and Gedo regions. A total of 103,048 people aged 1 year and above received first dose of Oral Cholera Vaccine in Kahda district of Banadir region during 22nd to 28th June 2019 (table 1). Of the 673 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 147 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 64,766 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

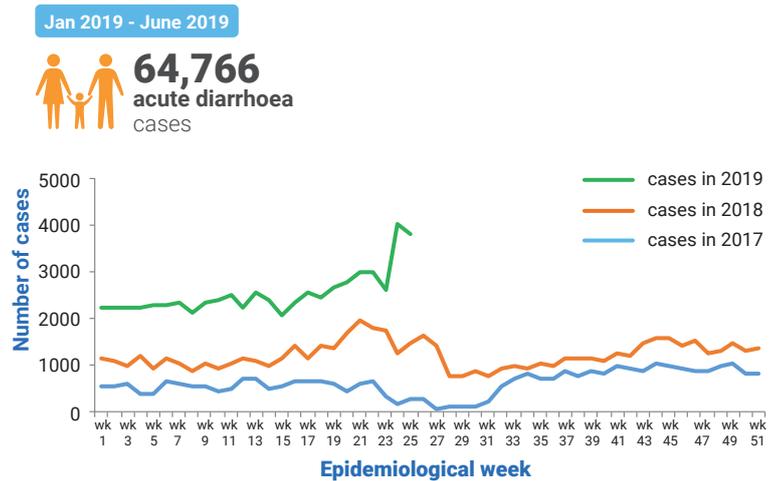


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

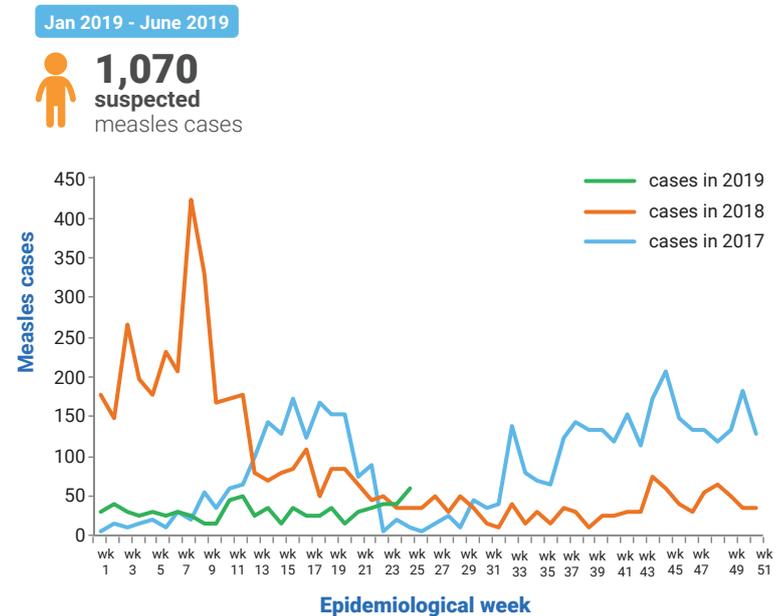
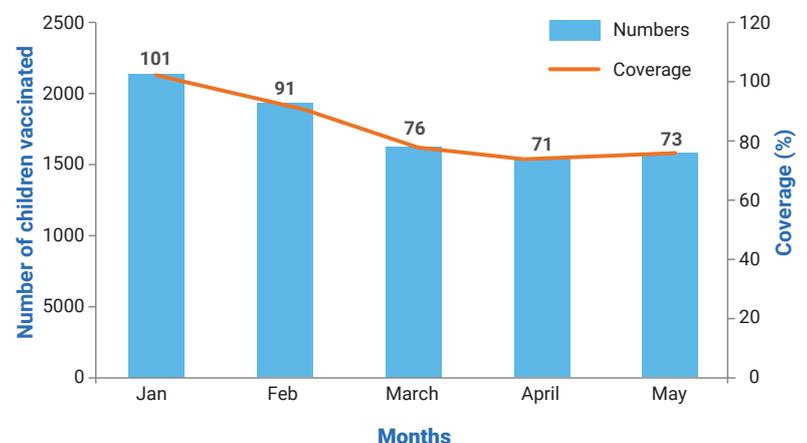


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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 1,070 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 | 2,176 | 36 | 217 |
| | Hawal Wadag | 736 | 23 | 48 |
| | Hodan | 172 | 3 | 246 |
| | Kahda | 2,405 | 49 | 42 |
| | Karan | 33 | 0 | 25 |
| | Madina/Wadajir | 1,631 | 223 | 255 |
| | Waberi | 254 | 18 | 25 |
| | Yaqshid | 854 | 21 | 17 |
| Galmudug | Adado | 480 | 2 | 0 |
| | Dusamareeb | 393 | 0 | 0 |
| | Abudwaq | 172 | 2 | 0 |
| HirShabelle | Balad | 1,590 | 42 | 0 |
| | Jowhar | 3,038 | 139 | 0 |
| | Belet Weyne | 4,891 | 99 | 0 |
| Juba land | Kismayo | 3,060 | 73 | 0 |
| | Marka | 6,029 | 103 | 0 |
| | Garbahare | 897 | 8 | 0 |
| Puntland | Garowe | 3,253 | 11 | 0 |
| | Bossaso | 2,940 | 29 | 0 |
| | Gardo | 1,008 | 3 | 0 |
| | Galkayo | 3,511 | 27 | 0 |
| Somaliland | Erigavo | 1,645 | 1 | 0 |
| | Hargeisa | 2,235 | 21 | 0 |
| | Las anod | 6,834 | 22 | 0 |
| | Burao | 5,361 | 22 | 0 |
| South West state | Wajid | 223 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hudur | 451 | 0 | 0 |
| | Baidoa | 8,494 | 93 | 0 |
| Total | | 64,766 | 1,070 | 875 |

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.