

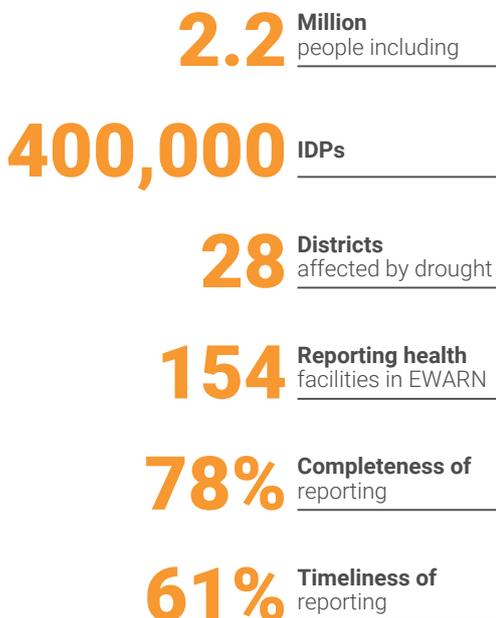
OVERALL SITUATION

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.

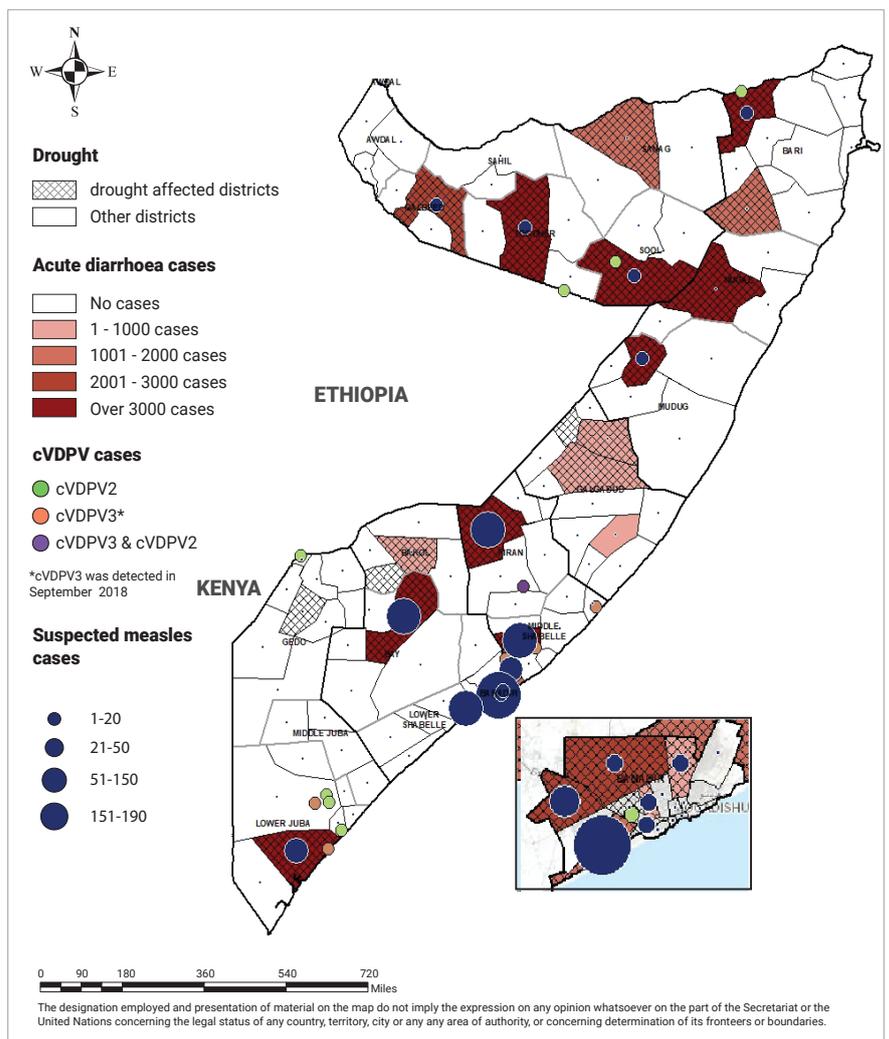
While the rains received in May and June 2019 improved water availability in some districts in the short term, the impact of the prolonged long dry spell experienced earlier still prevails.

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 1-26; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

17 June - 23 June 2019

78 new cholera cases

46 suspected measles cases

3,420 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 953 cholera cases have been reported from 8 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 and 26, 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 68,186 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

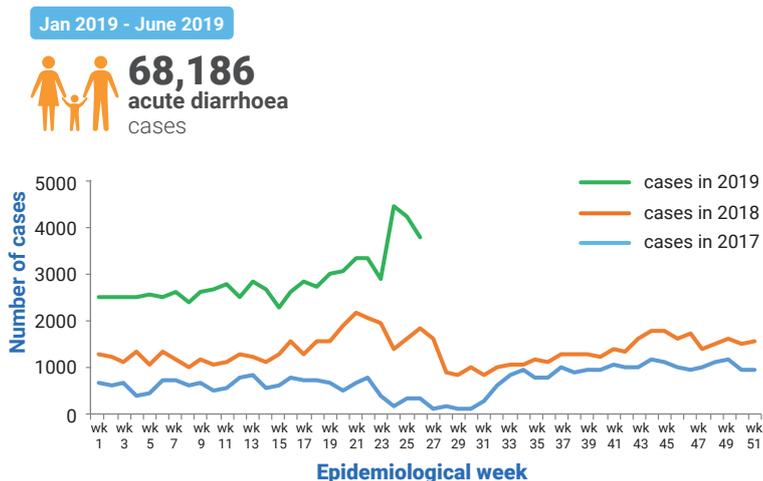


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

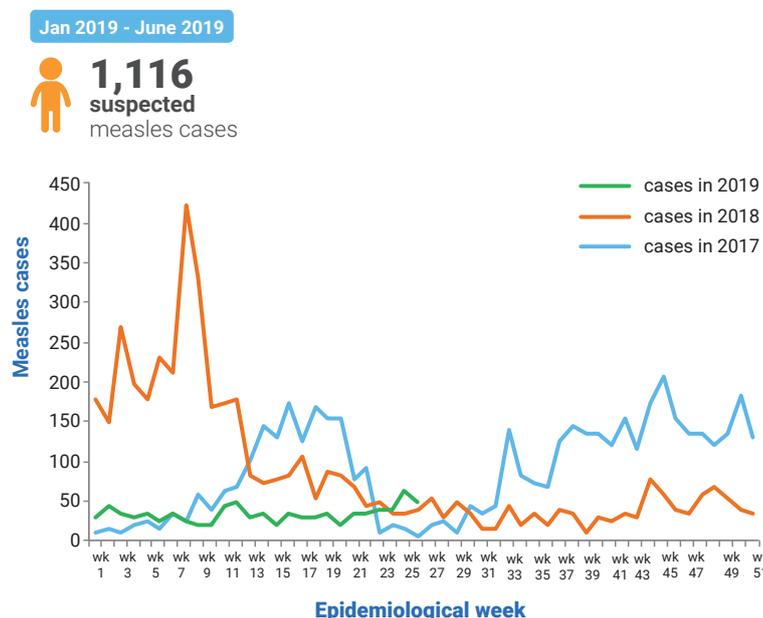
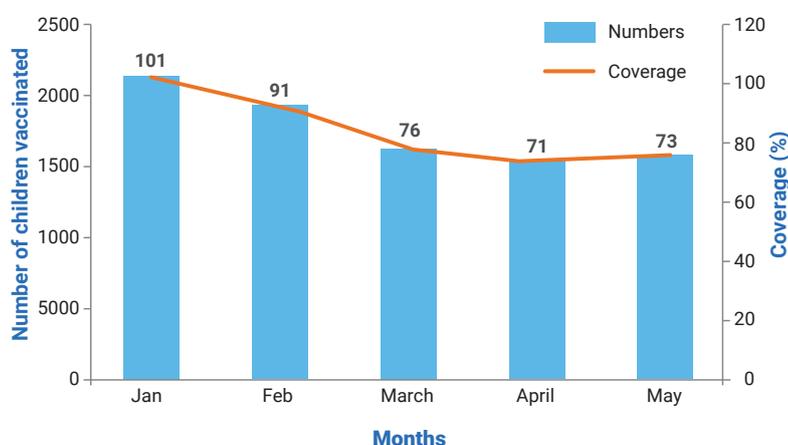


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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 1,116 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected with Madina, Jowhar, Marka, Belet Weyne and Baidoa 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 1-26 of 2019)

Region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	2,366	36	234
	Hawal Wadag	820	24	52
	Hodan	178	3	267
	Kahda	2,505	49	47
	Karan	33	0	25
	Madina/Wadajir	1,670	244	279
	Waberi	266	18	28
	Yaqshid	891	21	21
Galmudug	Adado	489	2	0
	Dusamareeb	398	0	0
	Abudwaq	176	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1,623	46	0
	Jowhar	3,139	145	0
	Belet Weyne	5,095	103	0
Juba land	Kismayo	3,189	75	0
	Marka	6,217	103	0
	Garbahare	897	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	3,475	11	0
	Bossaso	3,109	29	0
	Gardo	1,120	3	0
	Galkayo	3,688	29	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1,738	1	0
	Hargeisa	2,338	22	0
	Las anod	7,117	22	0
	Burao	5,907	23	0
South West state	Wajid	230	0	0
	Hudur	469	0	0
	Baidoa	9,043	97	0
Total		68,186	1,116	953

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.