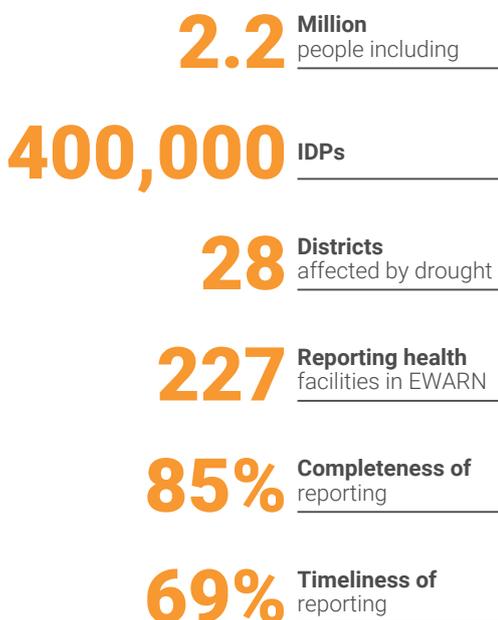


OVERALL SITUATION

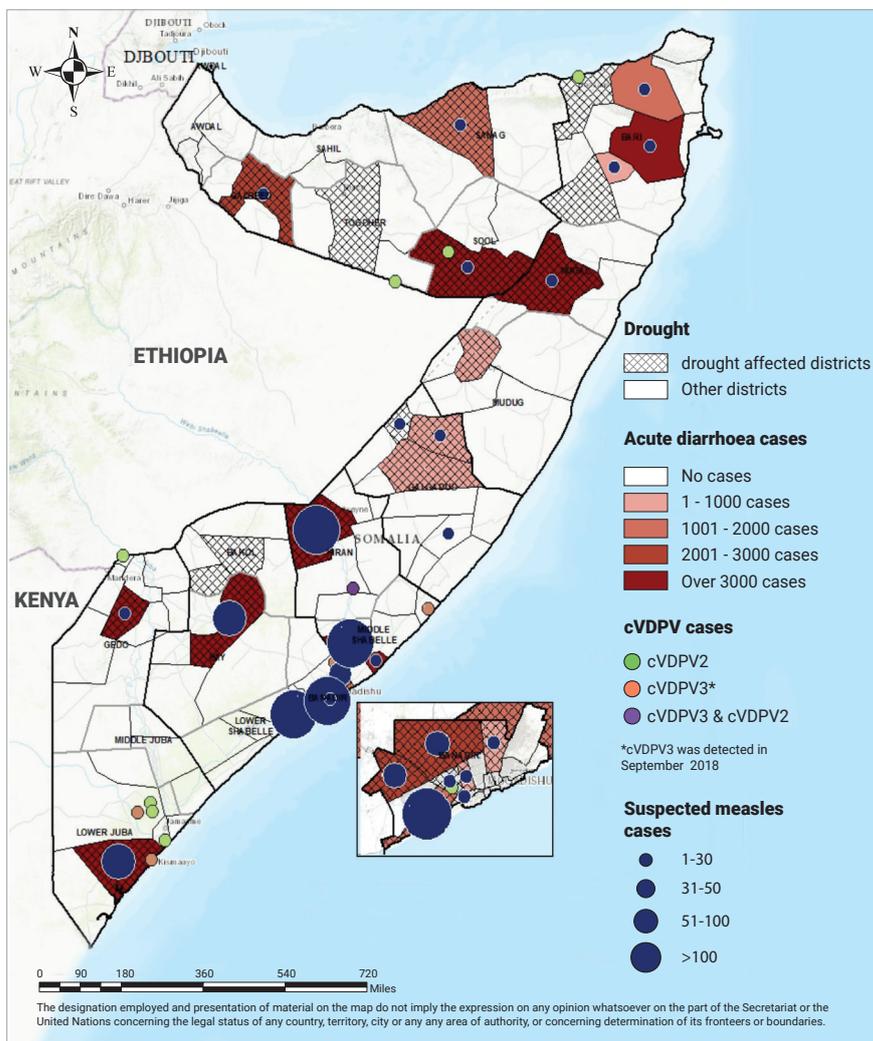
Somalia is experiencing prolonged negative impacts of low Gu rains (April–June 2019) that followed below average Dyer rains (October–December) in 2018. This has also compounded the poor recovery from the drought that was experienced in 2016/17. The poor rains have led to the displacement of 1.7 million people and 2.2 million in need of urgent humanitarian assistance

In some parts of the country, heavy rains received over a short period of time led to flash floods that further aggravated the negative consequences of prolonged dry season. These conditions have led to increased new cases of measles and diarrhoea.

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 1-27; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

1st to 7th -July 2019

 **75** new cholera cases

 **59** suspected measles cases

 **3,379** acute diarrhoea cases

CHOLERA IN DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, Cholera cases continue to be reported in Somalia. Among the drought affected districts, active transmission of cholera is reported only in Banadir region. A total of 1,028 cholera cases have been reported from 8 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 to 27, 2019 (table 1). Of the 682 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 71,565 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

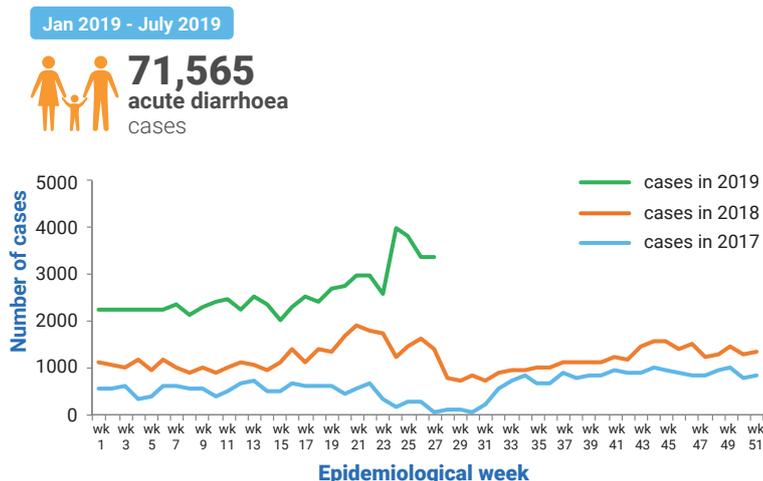


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

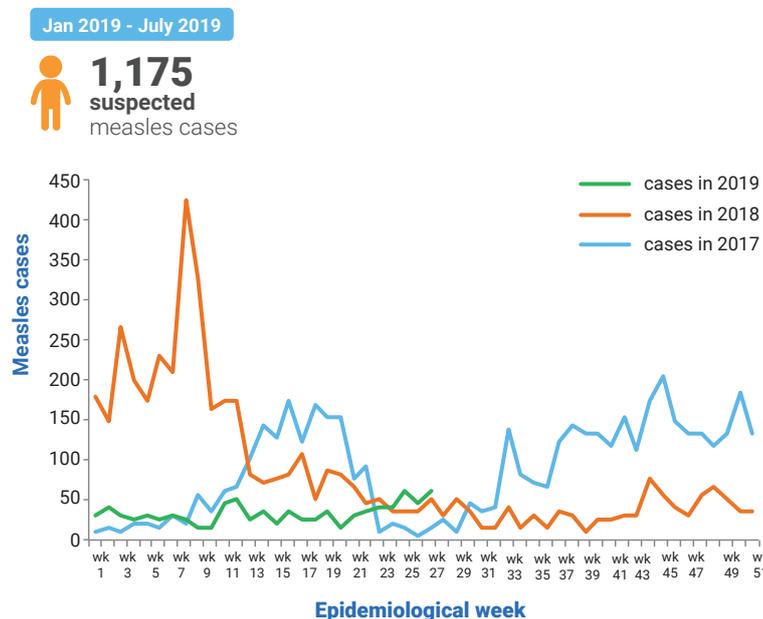
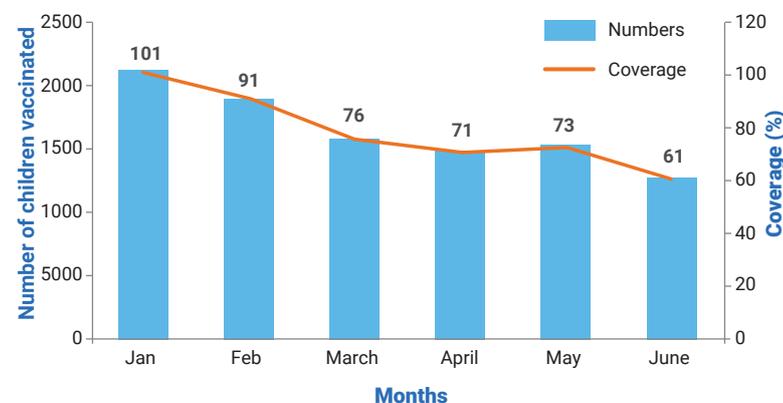


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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 in 2019 when compared to previous years (fig 2). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2019, a total of 1,175 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 99,059(80%) out of 124,427 under one year children targeted received Measles 1 Vaccine (MCV1) in drought affected districts from January to June 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 1-27 of 2019)

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	2566	43	247
	Hawal Wadag	885	24	53
	Hodan	180	3	294
	Kahda	2590	49	54
	Karan	33	0	26
	Madina/Wadajir	1777	265	300
	Waberi	286	19	30
	Yaqshid	919	23	24
Galmudug	Adado	496	2	0
	Dusamareeb	401	0	0
	Abudwaq	178	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1673	48	0
	Jowhar	3233	155	0
	Belet Weyne	5269	104	0
Juba land	Kismayo	3312	75	0
	Garbahare	897	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	3846	11	0
	Bossaso	3261	29	0
	Gardo	1078	3	0
	Galkayo	3948	29	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1841	1	0
	Hargeisa	2328	26	0
	Las anod	7632	26	0
	Burao	6372	26	0
South West state	Wajid	265	0	0
	Hudur	502	0	0
	Baidoa	9406	99	0
	Marka	6391	105	0
Total		71,565	1,175	1,028

*Banadir region is not a state

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.