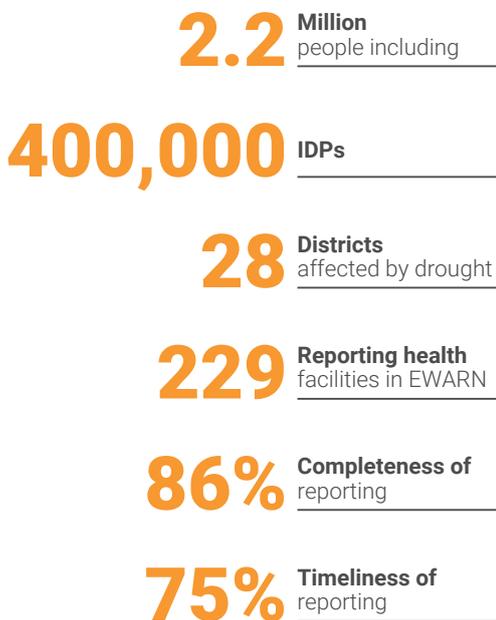


OVERALL SITUATION

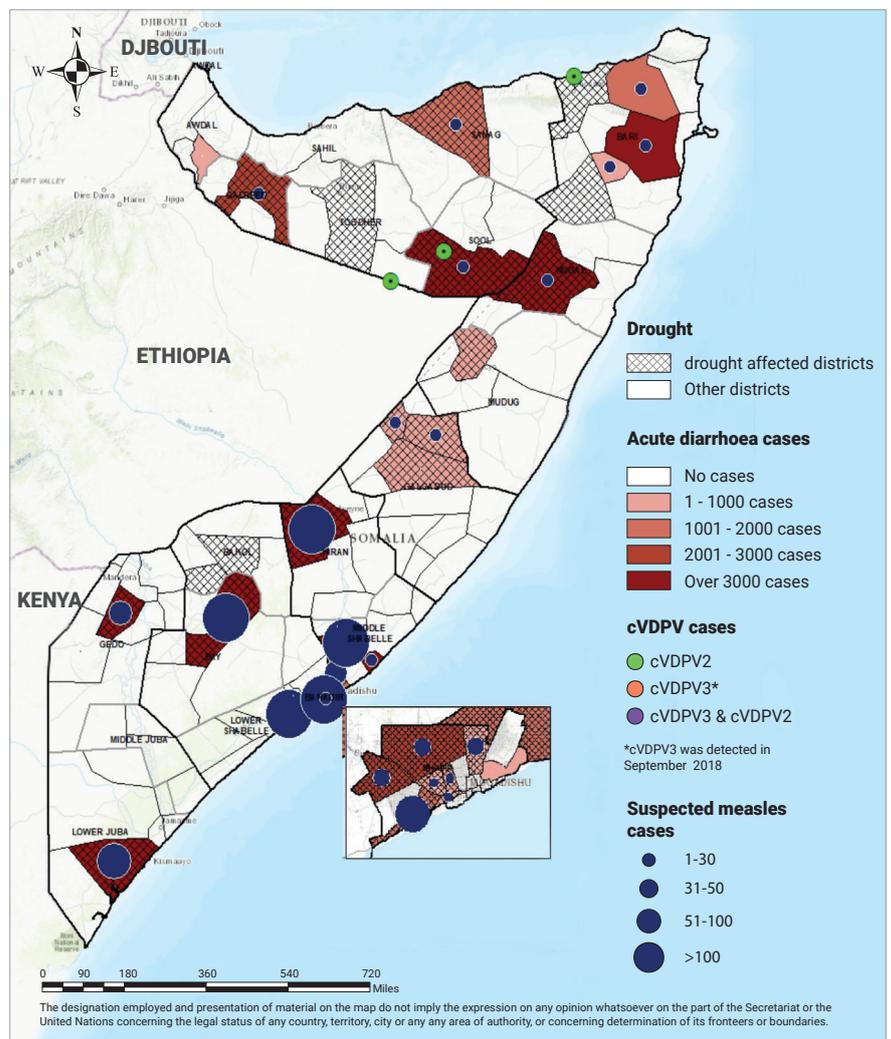
Somalia is experiencing prolonged negative impacts of low Gu rains (April–June 2019) that followed below average Dyer rains (October–December) in 2018. This has also compounded the poor recovery from the drought that was experienced in 2016/17. The poor rains have led to the displacement of 1.7 million 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 1-29; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

15 to 21-July 2019

47 new cholera cases

44 suspected measles cases

3,093 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 1,143 cholera cases have been reported from 6 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 to 29, 2019 (table 1). Of the 747 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 149 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 77,996 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

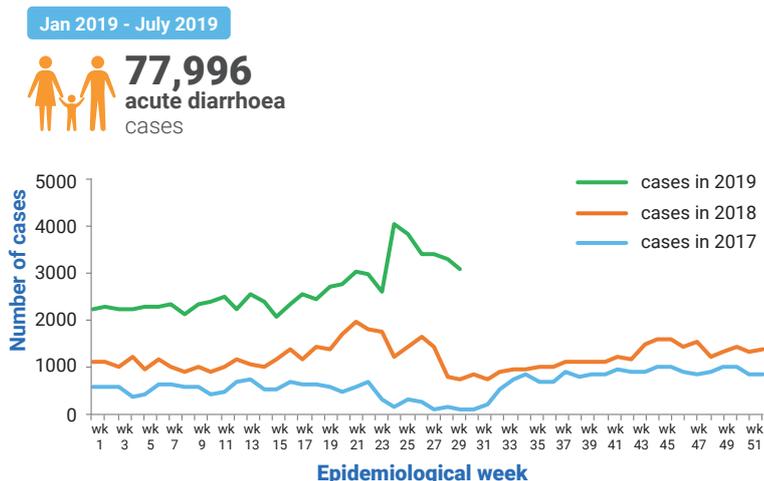


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

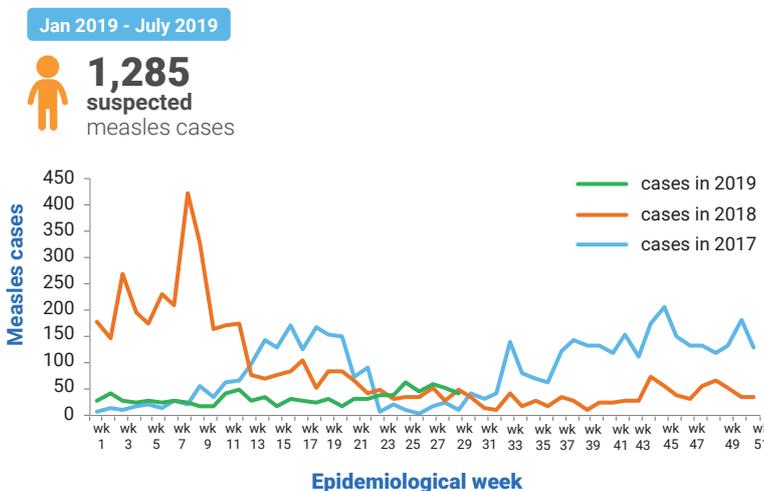
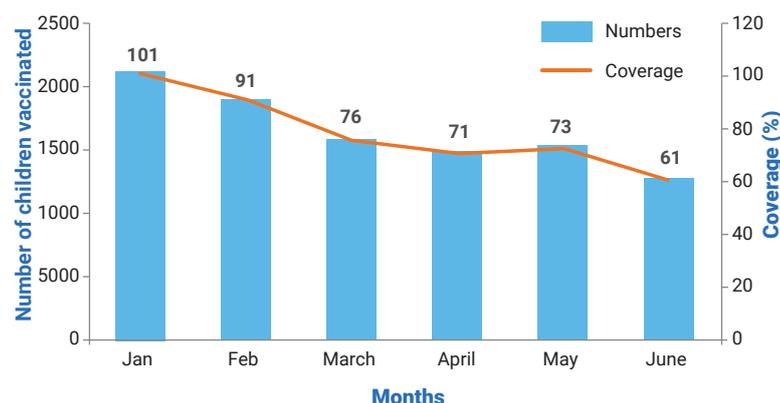


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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). However the number of suspected cases of measles have started to increase since week 23. This may be attributed to the gradual reduction in the number of children vaccinated for measles in Somalia since February 2019 (fig-3). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2019, a total of 1,285 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected districts with Madina, Jowhar, Marka, Belet Weyne and Baidoa being the most affected districts. Please see table-1 and Map

A total of 99,059(79.6%) 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. Between epidemiological week 1 and 29, a total of 3 new cVDPV2 cases have been confirmed in Somalia (please see map). The most recent case of cVDPV2 was confirmed on 8 May 2019.

No new circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported from AFP case in 2019. The last case of cVDPV3 in Somalia was confirmed on 7 September 2018.

Between epidemiological weeks 1-29, no case of cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 was confirmed in Somalia.

All environmental samples (ES) were negative for both cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 in 2019.

The first round of response campaign to 3 cases of cVDPV2 was conducted from 24 to 27 June 2019 in 21 target districts of Somaliland and Puntland using monovalent Type 2 OPV (mOPV2) vaccine.

Of the 945,480 children under five years targeted for vaccination, a total of 920,612(97.4%) received mOPV2

Table 1. Cumulative number of acute diarrhoea, suspected cholera and suspected measles cases reported from 28 drought affected districts of Somalia (Epidemiological week 1-29 of 2019)

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	3025	51	277
	Hawal Wadag	1033	29	56
	Hodan	183	3	326
	Kahda	2751	49	60
	Karan	33	0	31
	Madina/Wadajir	1955	315	334
	Waberi	306	19	32
	Yaqshid	973	35	27
Galmudug	Adado	531	2	0
	Dusamareeb	420	0	0
	Abudwaq	187	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1691	48	0
	Jowhar	3423	167	0
	Belet Weyne	5647	110	0
Juba land	Kismayo	3630	79	0
	Garbahare	897	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	4145	11	0
	Bossaso	3378	29	0
	Qardho	1438	3	0
	Galkayo	4382	33	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	2034	1	0
	Hargeisa	2552	26	0
	Las anod	8786	26	0
	Burao	6961	26	0
South West state	Wajid	284	0	0
	Hudur	553	0	0
	Baidoa	9979	104	0
	Marka	6819	109	0
Total		77,996	1,285	1,143

*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. The second round of Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign in 6 target districts of Heliwa, Hamarjajab, Kahda, Balad, Afgoi and Kismayo targeting 650,000 people aged 1 year and above will be implemented from 3-9 August 2019.