

OVERALL SITUATION

Poor recovery from the drought that affected Somalia in 2016/17 as well as the negative impact of low *Gu* rains (April–June 2019) and low *DYER* rains (October–December) have led to the 2.2 million in need of urgent humanitarian assistance.

Adverse climatic conditions combined with other drivers of humanitarian crisis such as armed conflict leading to internal displacement and weakening of the fragile health system are contributing to increasing number of measles and diarrhoeal cases.

DROUGHT KEYFACTS

2.2 Million people including

400,000 IDPs

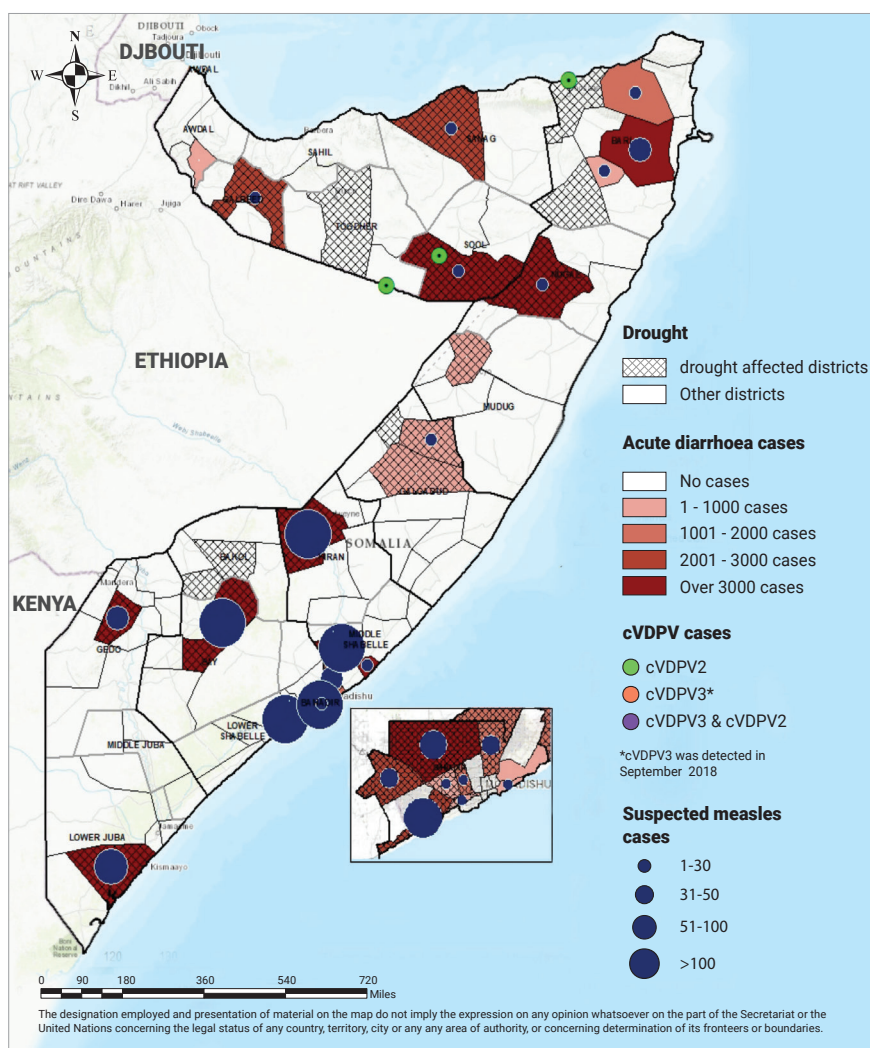
28 Districts affected by drought

229 Reporting health facilities in EWARN

86% Completeness of reporting

75% Timeliness of reporting

Map showing geographic distribution of acute diarrhoea, suspected measles and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases in drought affected districts of Somalia for epidemiological week 1-30; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

22 to 28-July 2019

33 new cholera cases

61 suspected measles cases

3,013 acute diarrhoea cases

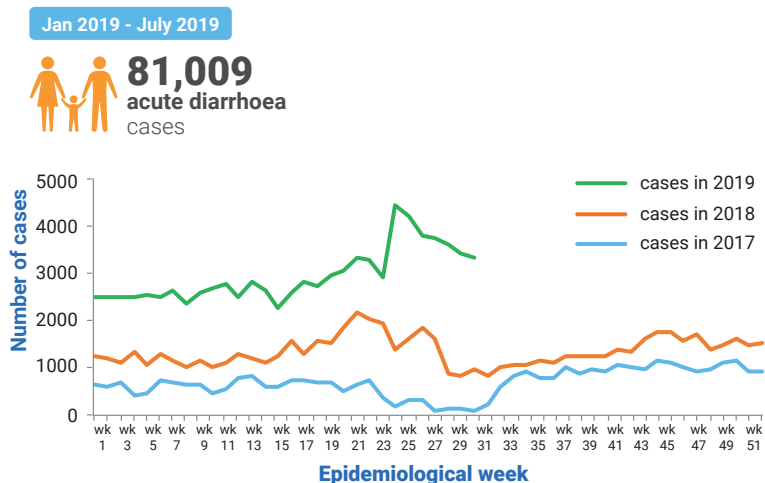
CHOLERA IN DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS

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 1,176 cholera cases have been reported from 7 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 to 30, 2019 (table 1). Of the 765 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 151 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa.

ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES SITUATION

Linked to shortage of safe water, poor hygiene and sanitation among displaced and host communities, the cases of acute diarrhoea have increased in 2019 compared to previous years (fig-1). Since epidemiological week 1, a total of 81,009 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.

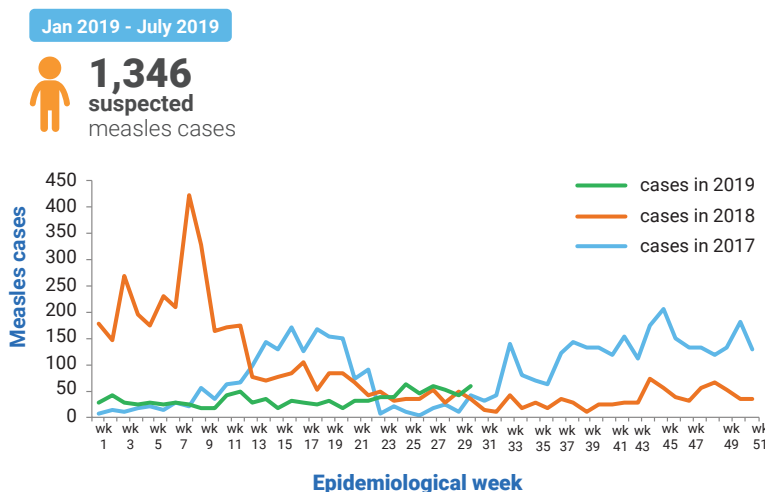
Fig 1. Trends of acute diarrhoea cases reported in drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019



MEASLES SITUATION

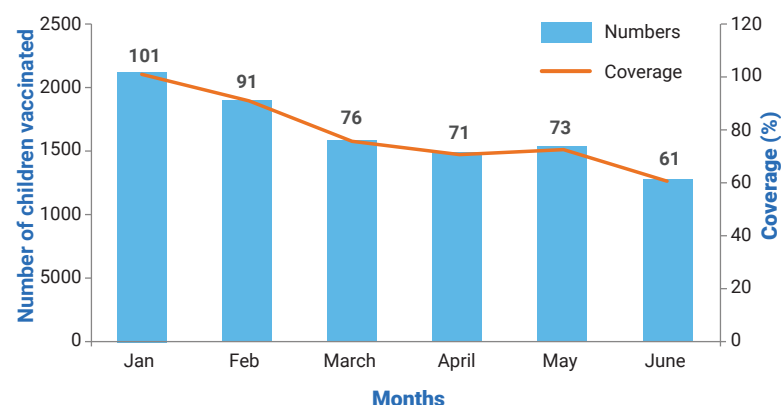
Linked to the mass measles vaccination campaign that was conducted in Somalia in 2018, the number of suspected cases of measles has reduced in 2019 when compared to previous years (fig-2). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2019, a total of 1,346 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected districts with Madina, Jowhar, Marka, Beledweyne and Baidoa being the most affected districts. Please see table-1 and Map. Since week 23, the number of suspected cases of measles have increased above the numbers reported during the same period of time in 2017 and 2018. This may be attributed to gradual reduction in the number of children vaccinated against measles in drought affected districts (fig-3)

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



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).

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



POLIO UPDATES

No new case of circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus type 2 (cVDPV2) has been confirmed this week. Between epidemiological week 1-30, 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 1-30, 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 992,629 (105%) 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 1-30 of 2019)

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir ¹	Daynile	3,200	55	285
	Hawlwadag	1,073	29	57
	Hodan	183	3	338
	Kahda	2,837	49	62
	Karan	33	0	32
	Madina/Wadajir	2,009	354	341
	Waberi	316	19	34
	Yaqshid	1,002	35	27
Galmudug	Adado	541	2	0
	Dusamareeb	434	0	0
	Abudwaq	189	2	0
HirShabelle	Balcad	1,701	48	0
	Jowhar	3,532	172	0
	Beledweyne	5,830	111	0
Juba land	Kismayo	3,780	79	0
	Garbahare	897	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	4,315	11	0
	Bossaso	3,501	31	0
	Qardho	1,498	3	0
	Galkayo	4,543	33	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	2,280	1	0
	Hargeisa	2,659	26	0
	Las anod	9,238	26	0
	Burao	7,137	26	0
South West state	Wajid	291	0	0
	Hudur	575	0	0
	Baidoa	10,368	110	0
	Marka	7,045	109	0
Total		81,009	1,346	1,176

¹Banadir is not a state but a region

Note: The number of cases as shown in table 1 are subject to change after alert verification and validation of data by surveillance officers in different states

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. In line with the Global Task Force for Cholera Control (GTFCC) strategy to reduce cholera related deaths by 90% by 2030, Ministry of Health is developing a cholera strategy to ensure that this vision is realised in Somalia. Linked to the same vision, the second round of Oral Cholera vaccination targeting 650,000 people aged 1 year and above is under implementation in 6 cholera high risk districts.