

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 increase in water and vector borne diseases.

DROUGHT KEYFACTS

2.2 Million people including

400,000 IDPs

28 Districts affected by drought

229 Reporting health facilities in EWARN

83% Completeness of reporting

72% Timeliness of reporting

HEALTH SITUATION

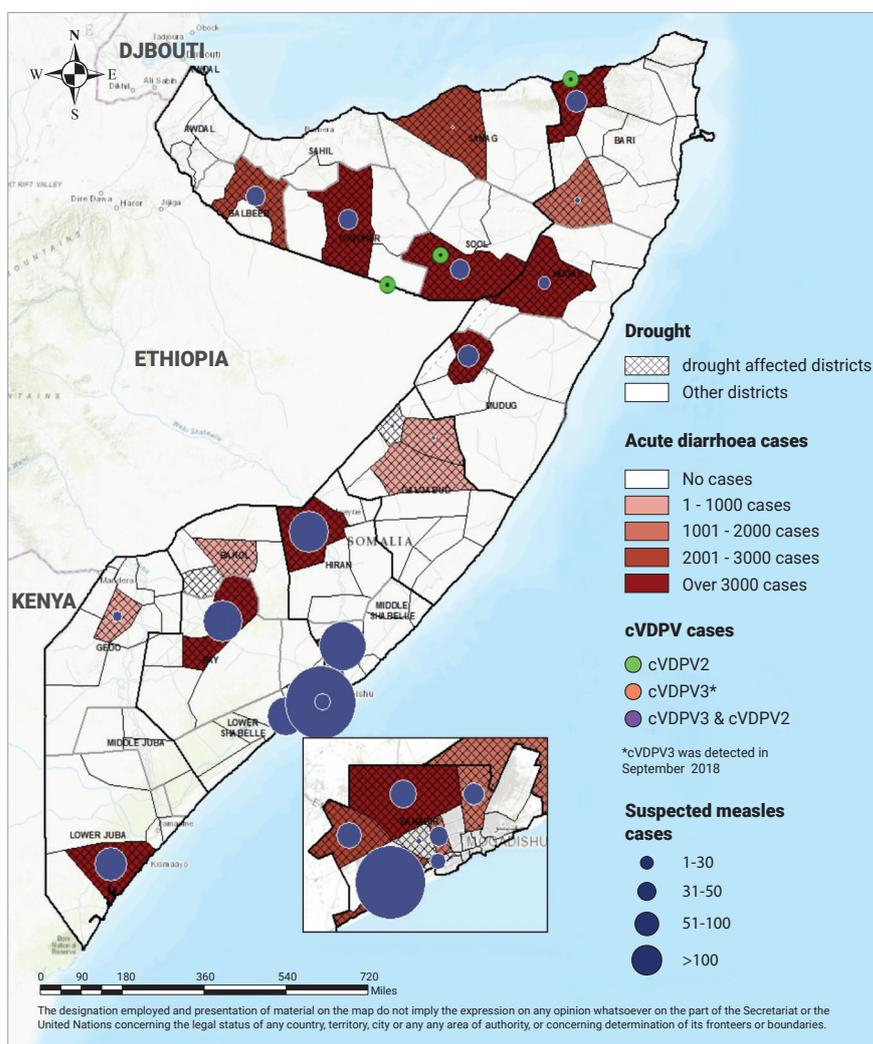
29 July to 4 August 2019

32 new cholera cases

59 suspected measles cases

2,737 acute diarrhoea cases

Map showing geographic distribution of acute diarrhoea, suspected measles and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases in drought affected districts of Somalia for epidemiological week 1-31; 2019



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 1,208 cholera cases have been reported from 8 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 to 31, 2019 (table 1). Of the 779 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 153 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 83,744 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

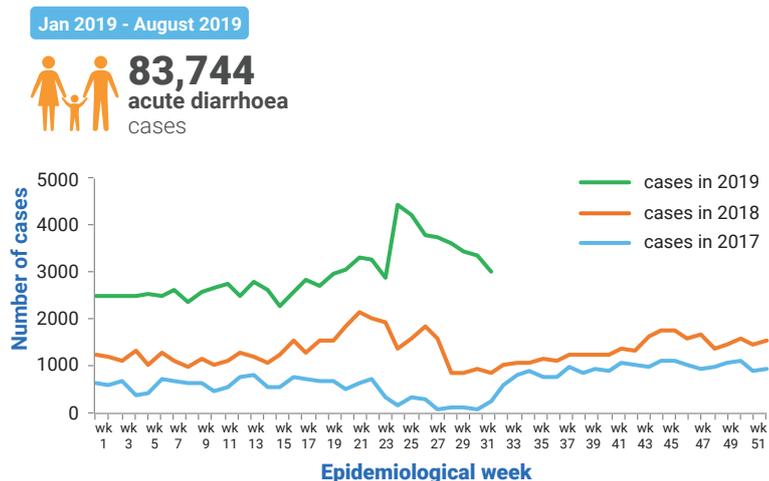


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

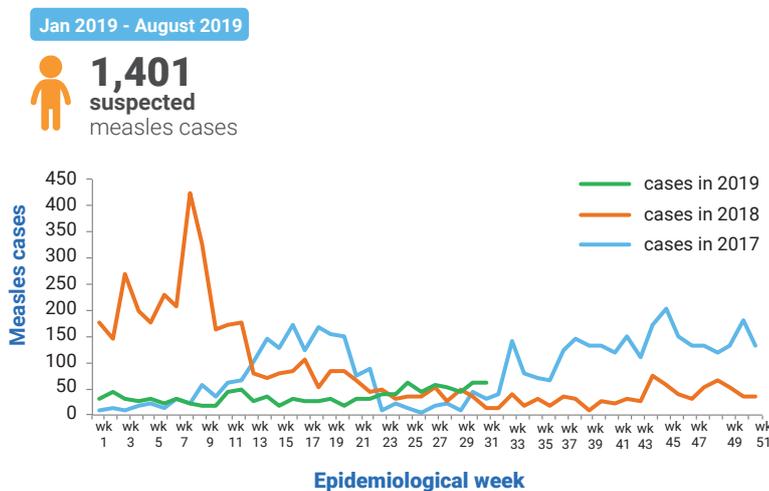
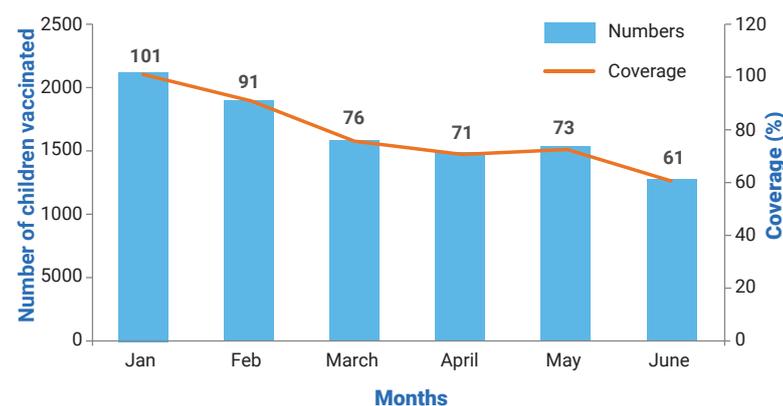


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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 1,401 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected districts with Madina, Jowhar, Marka, Beletweyne and Baidoa being the most affected districts. 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).

A total of 99,059 (79.6%) out of 124,427 under one year children targeted Measles-Containing-Vaccine first-dose (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) confirmed this week. Between epidemiological week 1-31, 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.

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 1-31 of 2019)

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir ¹	Daynile	3,403	57	291
	Hawal Wadag	1,110	30	59
	Hodan	183	3	344
	Kahda	2,897	50	64
	Karan	33	0	32
	Madina/Wadajir	2,063	384	351
	Waberi	330	19	39
	Yaqshid	1,035	35	28
Galmudug	Adado	574	2	0
	Dusamareeb	442	0	0
	Abudwaq	195	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1,713	50	0
	Jowhar	3,647	172	0
	Belet Weyne	6,040	119	0
Juba land	Kismayo	3,913	80	0
	Garbahare	897	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	4,441	11	0
	Bossaso	3,598	33	0
	Qardho	1,577	3	0
	Galkayo	4,661	33	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	2,375	1	0
	Hargeisa	2,764	27	0
	Las anod	9,772	28	0
	Burao	7,263	29	0
South West state	Wajid	291	0	0
	Hudur	590	0	0
	Baidoa	10,686	114	0
	Marka	7,251	111	0
Total		83,744	1,401	1,208

¹ Banadir 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.