

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 *Deyr* rains (October – December 2018) 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 number of measles and diarrhoeal cases.

DROUGHT KEYFACTS

2.2 Million people including

400,000 IDPs

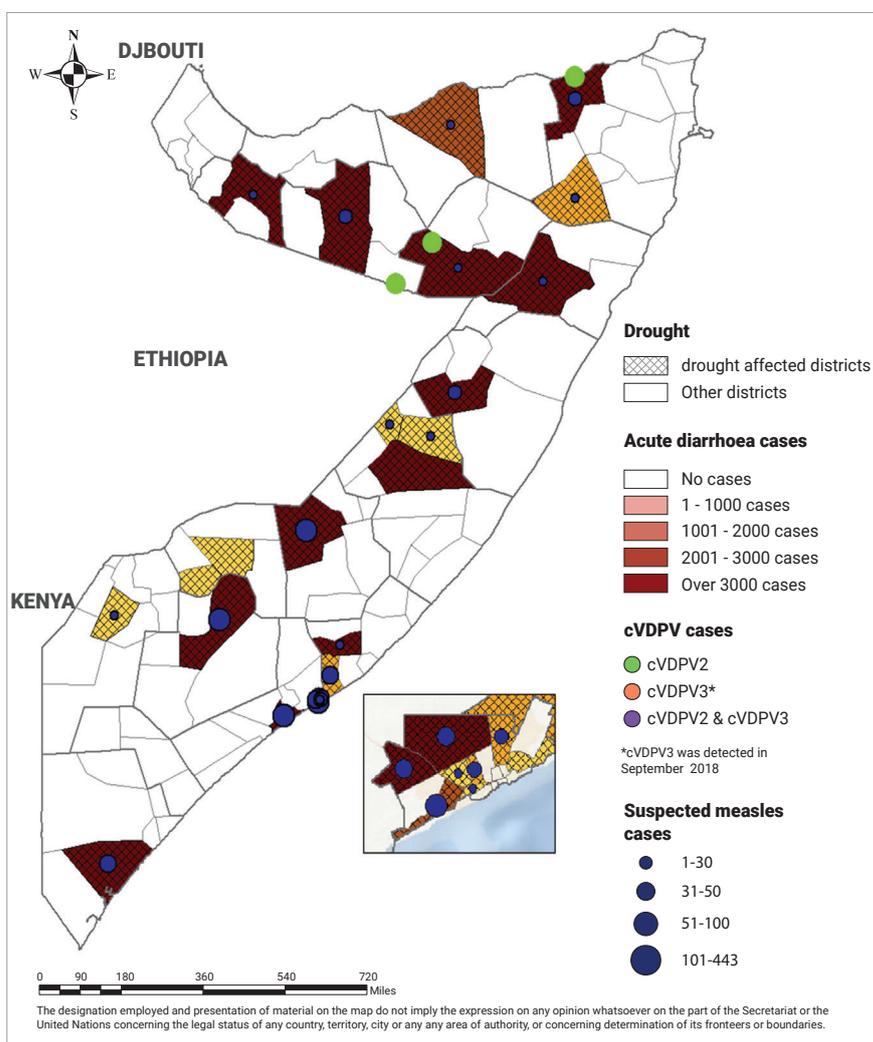
28 Districts affected by drought

230 Reporting health facilities in EWARN

87% Completeness of reporting

70% 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 1-34; 2019



HEALTH SITUATION

19 to 25 August 2019

28 new cholera cases

47 suspected measles cases

2,646 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 1304

cholera cases have been reported from 8 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 to 34, 2019 (table 1). Of the 790 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 90,301 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 Burco. Please see table-1 and map.

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 1,514 suspected cases of measles were reported in drought affected districts with Madina, Jowhar, Marka, Beletweyne 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 and the presence of risk factors such as malnutrition in drought affected districts (fig-3).

A total of 119,912 (82%) out of 146,426 under one year children targeted received Measles 1 Vaccine (MCV1) in drought affected districts from January to July 2019 (fig 3).

POLIO UPDATES

No new case of circulating Vaccine Derived Polio Virus type 2 (cVDPV2) confirmed this week. Between epidemiological week 1-32, 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

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

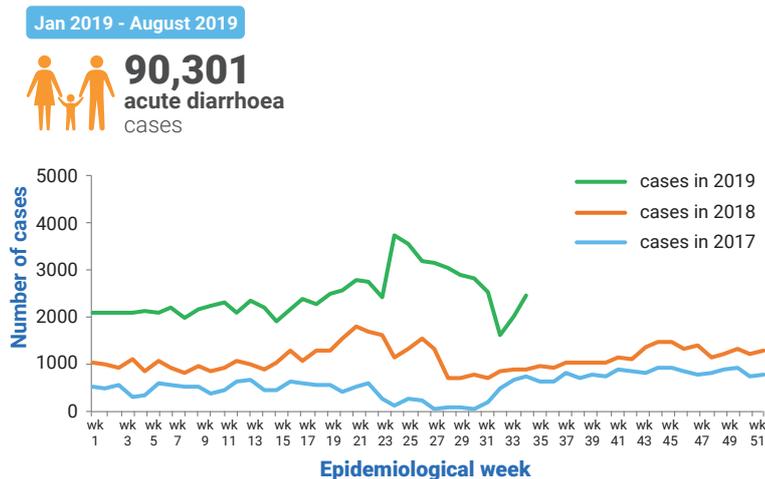


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

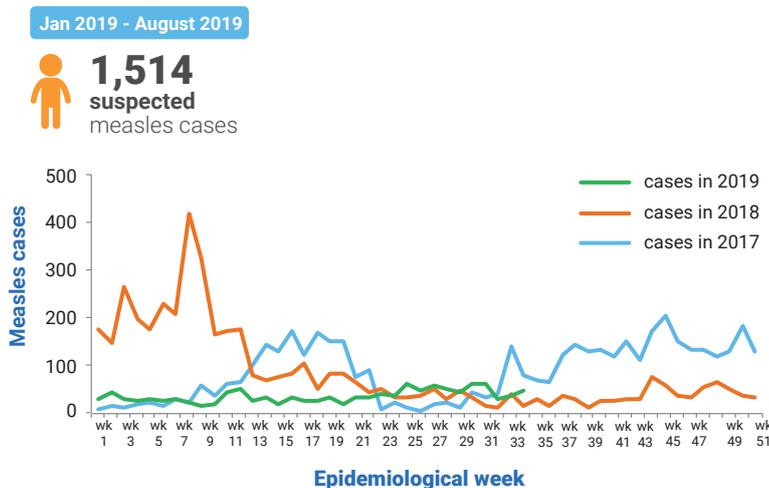


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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

The second round of response campaign will commence from 19th to 22nd August 2019 in 34 districts of Somaliland and Puntland using monovalent type 2 OPV (mOPV2) vaccine targeting 1.1 million children under five years.

Table 1. Cumulative number of acute diarrhoea, suspected cholera and suspected measles cases reported from 28 drought affected districts of Somalia (Epidemiological week 1-34 of 2019)

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir ¹	Daynile	3806	66	317
	Hawal Wadag	1187	31	63
	Hodan	188	3	377
	Kahda	3084	51	69
	Karan	33	0	33
	Madina/Wadajir	2245	443	374
	Waberi	396	19	39
	Yaqshid	1117	37	32
Galmudug	Adado	601	2	0
	Dusamareeb	461	0	0
	Abudwaq	205	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1783	57	0
	Jowhar	3788	174	0
	Belet Weyne	6555	120	0
Juba land	Kismayo	4132	82	0
	Garbahare	935	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	4679	11	0
	Bossaso	3834	35	0
	Qardho	1710	4	0
	Galkayo	5164	33	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	2701	3	0
	Hargeisa	3095	28	0
	Las anod	11170	29	0
	Burao	7559	32	0
South West state	Wajid	317	0	0
	Hudur	675	0	0
	Baidoa	11361	123	0
	Marka	7520	121	0
Total		90,301	1,514	1,304

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.