

## 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.

During week 35, there is a reduction in the number of health facilities submitting reports in Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) due to poor telecommunication network and closure of some facilities in drought affected district.

## DROUGHT KEYFACTS

**2.2** Million people including

**400,000** IDPs

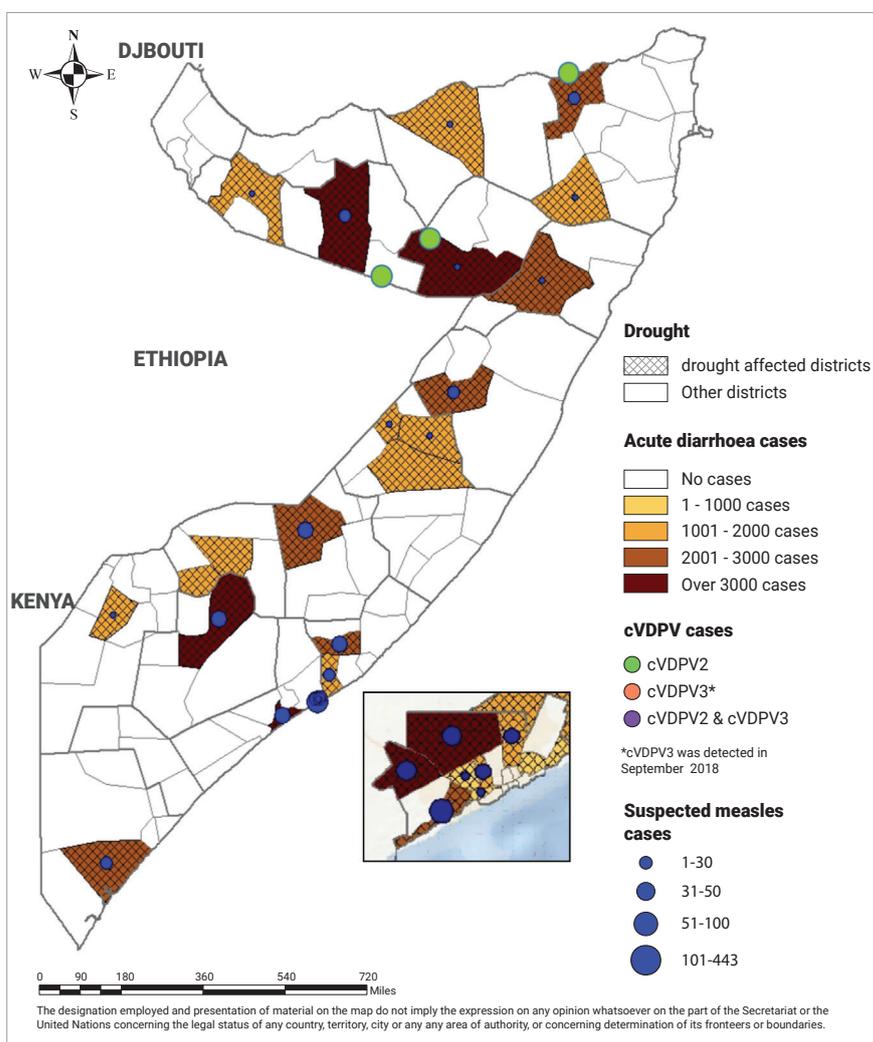
**28** Districts affected by drought

**230** Reporting health facilities in EWARN

**69%** Completeness of reporting

**58%** 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 1-35; 2019



## HEALTH SITUATION

26 to 1 September 2019

**27** new cholera cases

**41** suspected measles cases

**1,785** acute diarrhoea cases

## CHOLERA IN DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Despite cholera outbreak being controlled in other regions, active transmission is still reported in Banadir region as of week 35. A total of 1,332 cholera cases have been reported from 8 districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 1 to 35, 2019 (table 1). Of the 800 stool samples tested since December 2017, a total of 157 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa. Culture and sensitivity studies done in the National Public Health Laboratory show that the *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa that was isolated is sensitive to Chloramphenicol and Tetracycline but resistant to Ampicillin and Nalidixic acid.

## 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 92,086 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 1,555 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 1-35, 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) has been 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

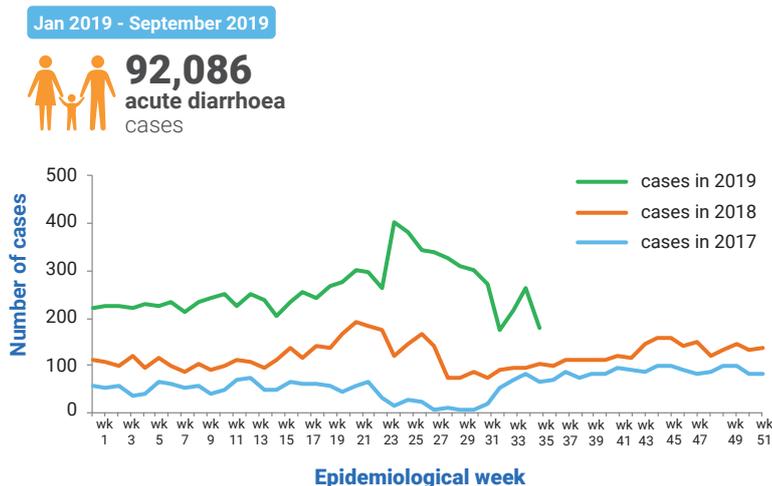


Fig 2. Trends of measles cases reported from drought affected districts of Somalia during the same corresponding weeks of 2017, 2018 and 2019

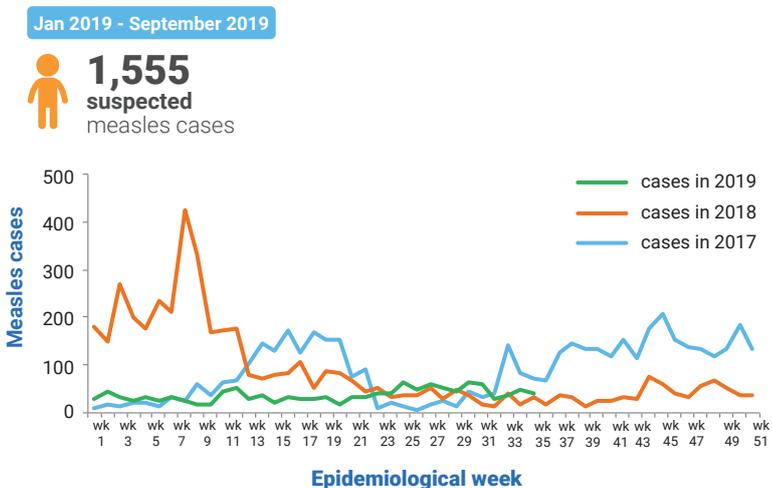
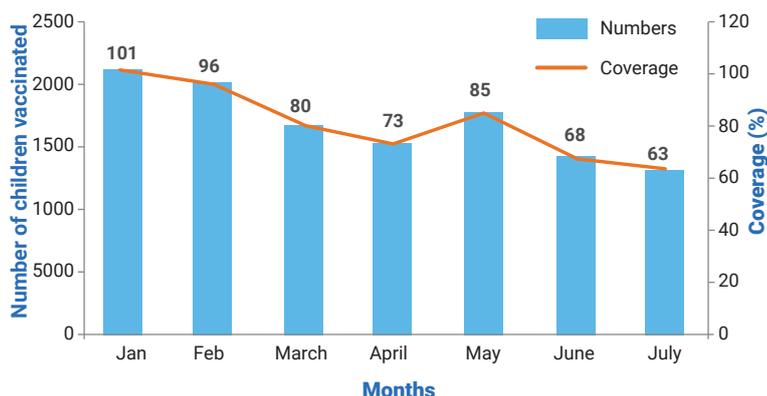


Fig 3. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



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 1-35 of 2019)**

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir <sup>1</sup>	Daynile	3911	70	321
	Hawal Wadag	1241	31	64
	Hodan	198	3	389
	Kahda	3133	51	69
	Karan	33	0	34
	Madina/Wadajir	2317	462	382
	Waberi	423	21	40
	Yaqshid	1146	37	32
Galmudug	Adado	603	2	0
	Dusamareeb	471	0	0
	Abudwaq	205	2	0
HirShabelle	Balad	1800	59	0
	Jowhar	3895	178	0
	Belet Weyne	6760	121	0
Juba land	Kismayo	4215	84	0
	Garbahare	976	8	0
Puntland	Garowe	4685	11	0
	Bossaso	3940	35	0
	Qardho	1721	4	0
	Galkayo	5212	33	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	2798	3	0
	Hargeisa	3152	29	0
	Las anod	11170	29	0
	Burao	7685	33	0
South West state	Wajid	319	0	0
	Hudur	724	0	0
	Baidoa	11674	124	0
	Marka	7679	125	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>92,086</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>1,332</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.