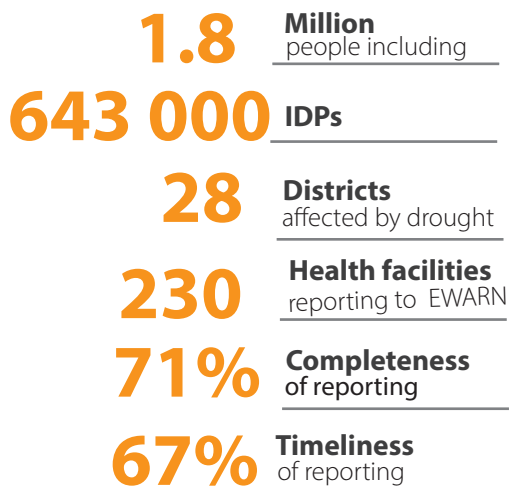


## OVERALL SITUATION

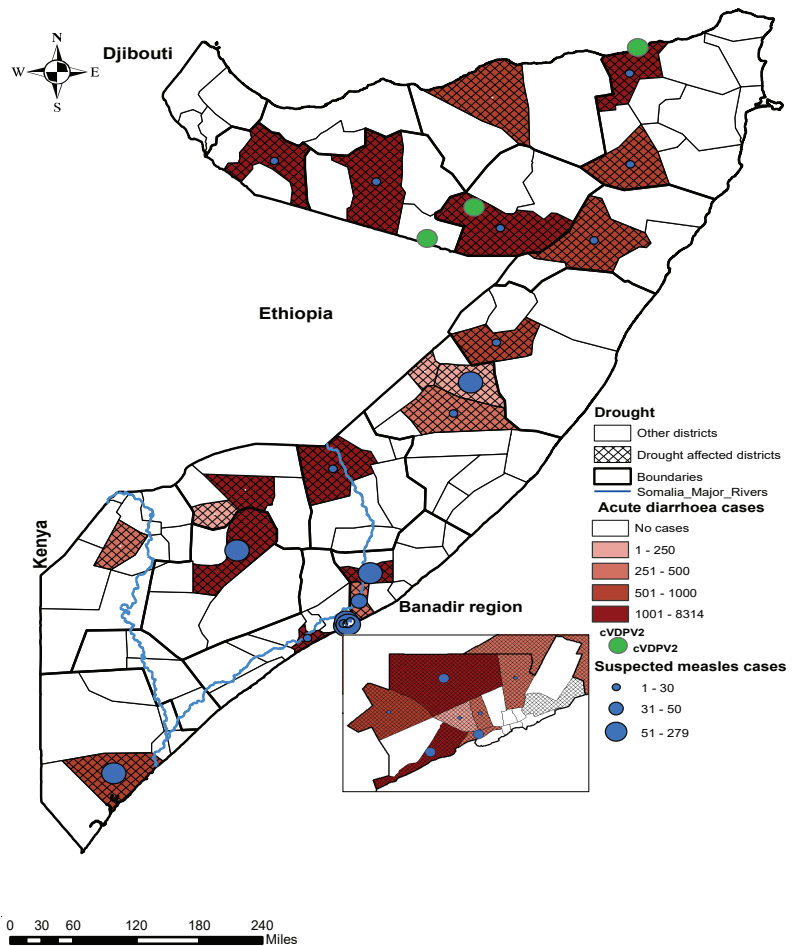
Adverse climatic conditions shifting from severe drought to heavy Deyr rains (October-December, 2019) causing floods, continued across Somalia. This coupled with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict and evictions have led to 643 000 internal displaced persons in 28 drought-affected districts.

Shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation have left communities in drought-affected districts and IDP camps vulnerable to infectious disease outbreaks such as measles and diarrhoea.

### DROUGHT KEY FACTS



Map showing drought-affected areas of Somalia, and locations of cases of diarrhoea, circulating vaccine-derived polio virus (cVDPV) type 2 and measles



The designation employed and presentation of materials on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the secretariat or the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or any area of authority, or concerning determination of its frontiers or boundaries.

### HEALTH SITUATION

6-12 April 2020

**119<sup>1</sup>**  
New cholera cases

**63** Suspected measles cases

**2 407** Acute diarrhoea cases

<sup>1</sup> This data is from drought affected districts only

## CHOLERA IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, cholera cases have continued to be reported in Somalia. A total of 2 066 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and ten districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 to 15, 2020 (Table 1). During week 15, 2020, a total of 119 new cases were reported from drought-affected districts. Of the 1 413 stool samples tested since December 2017, 380 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa and Inaba. Culture and sensitivity studies performed at the National Public Health Laboratory show that the *V. cholerae* serotype Ogawa isolated is sensitive to chloramphenicol and tetracycline but resistant to ampicillin and nalidixic acid.

## ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

Cases of acute diarrhoea increased in the year 2020 compared with previous years. This is linked to the shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation (Fig. 1) as a result of drought which occurred towards the end of 2019. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2020, a total of 39 356 cases of acute diarrhoea have been reported from drought-affected districts through EWARN. The most affected districts were Lasanood, Baidoa and Beletweyne (See Table 1).

## MEASLES

As a result of the mass measles vaccination campaign conducted in Somalia in 2018, the number of suspected cases of measles decreased in 2019 compared with previous years (Fig. 2). Another measles campaign conducted in November 2019 is expected to further contribute to the reduction of measles cases. Since epidemiological week 1, 2020, a total of 1 050 suspected cases of measles have been reported in drought-affected districts. Adado and Madina are the most affected districts (See Table 1).

A total of 18 824 (85%) children under 1 year of age out of the targeted 22 068 received measles 1 vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts in February 2020 (Fig. 3). During the drought monitoring period, March 2019 to February 2020 the vaccination coverage was ranging between 71% and 93% per month against a monthly target of 22 068 children under 1 year of age.

## POLIO UPDATES

No new cVDPV2 reported from AFP case from week 1-14, 2020. Date of onset of the most recent cVDPV2 was on 08 May 2019. A total of three cVDPV2 cases were reported in 2019.

No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived polio virus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported from acute flaccid paralysis cases from 2018 to date. The last case of cVDPV3 in Somalia was confirmed on 7 September 2018.

No new cVDPV2 was Isolated from ES sample this week. This brings to Four (4) cVDPV2 isolates reported from ES samples in 2020. The total number of cVDPV2 isolates from ES samples in 2019 and 2020 is nine (9). Date of Sample collection of the last positive sample is 04 February, 2020.

Fig. 1. Trends of acute diarrhoea cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2020

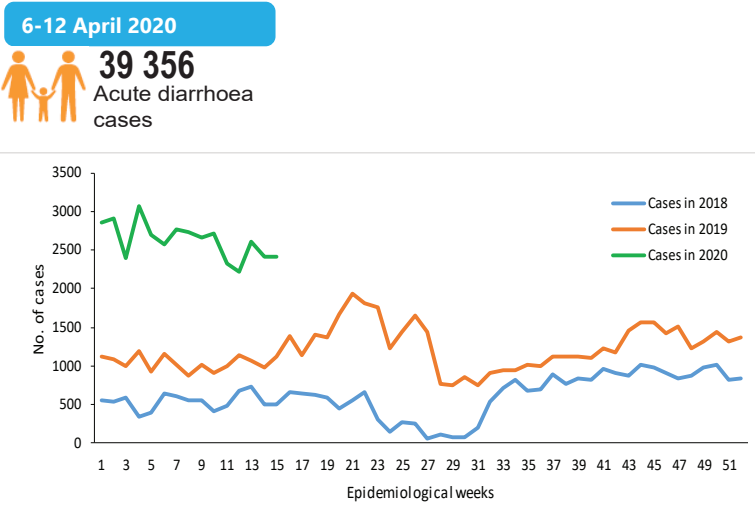


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

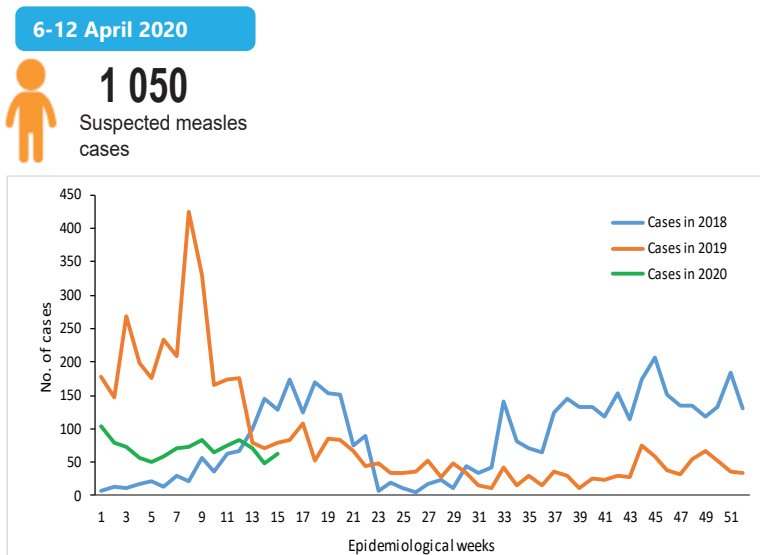
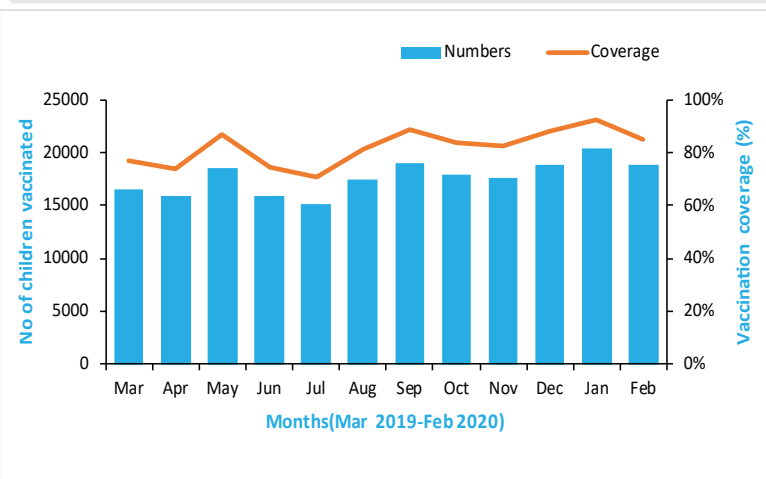


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020



**Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 15, 2020)<sup>a</sup>**

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
<b>Banadir<sup>b</sup></b>	Daynile	2 368	79	308
	Hawal Wadag	409	13	59
	Hodan	63	11	246
	Kahda	782	13	70
	Karan	0	0	23
	Madina/Wadajir	1 143	297	319
	Waberi	420	69	32
	Yaqshid	314	6	29
<b>Galmudug</b>	Adado	150	172	0
	Dusamareeb	471	15	0
	Abudwaq	56	0	0
<b>Hirshabelle</b>	Balad	292	46	0
	Jowhar	1 464	60	534
	Belet Weyne	3 229	18	446
<b>Jubaland</b>	Kismayo	1 119	83	0
	Garbahare	505	0	0
<b>Puntland</b>	Garowe	738	4	0
	Bossaso	1 689	26	0
	Qardho	629	13	0
	Galkayo	643	5	0
<b>Somaliland</b>	Erigavo	1 040	0	0
	Hargeisa	1 253	8	0
	Las Anod	9 794	3	0
	Burao	1 979	5	0
<b>South West State</b>	Wajid	58	0	0
	Hudur	1 931	0	0
	Baidoa	4 154	70	0
	Marka	2 663	34	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>31 936</b>	<b>39 356</b>	<b>1 050</b>

<sup>a</sup> The total number of cases reported on EWARN may change after verification by surveillance teams.

<sup>b</sup> Banadir is a region not a state.

## Monitoring of SARI and ILI at health facilities through EWARN system week 15, 2020

WHO is closely monitoring the respiratory infections including Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) and Influenza Like Illness (ILI) in Somalia through EWARN system.

During epidemiological week 1 to 15, health facilities reported an average of 1 784 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week, an average of 6 268 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 15 in Somalia

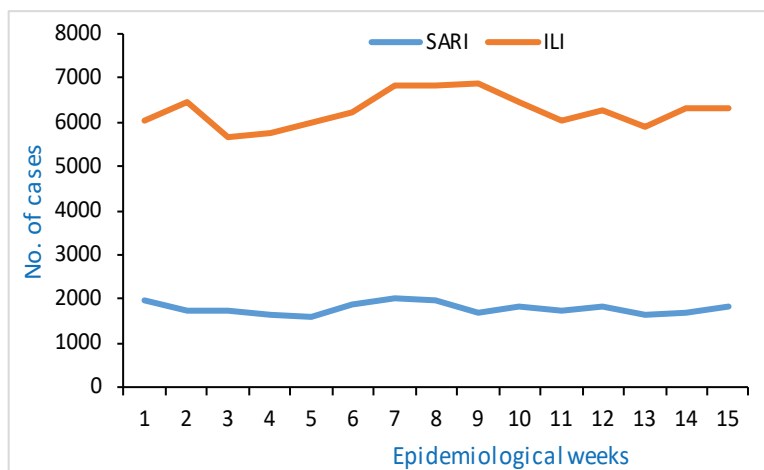
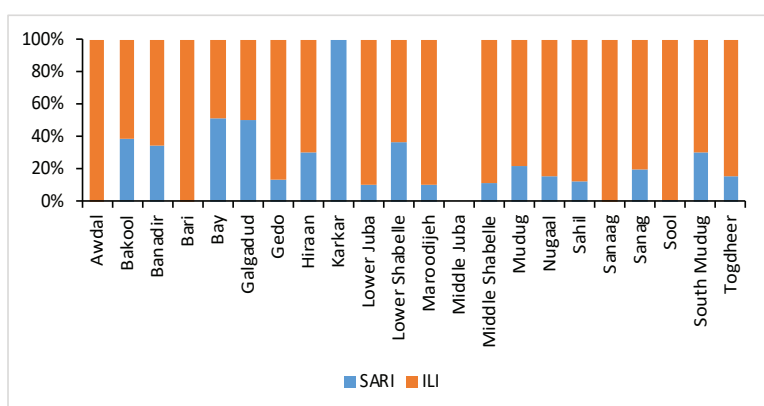


Fig. 5. SARI and ILI cases reported from all regions in week 15, 2020



### COVID-19 response activities

COVID-19 indicator has been added into the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) to strengthen real time at facility level surveillance.

Three alerts of suspected COVID-19 have been reported into the EWARN from Berbera and Bardera, as part of the response WHO rapid response team have investigated the events and verified as false.

There is a plan for community based surveillance, to enhance case detection of COVID-19 at community level, including IDPs in the country.

Screening points of entry is ongoing, mainly the cross points including Dolow and Doble.

As part of infection prevention and control health facilities are practicing handwashing under supervision of officers from S MoH and partners in states.

Infection prevention and control guidelines has been distributed and training planned on infection prevention and control.

Case management working group has been established and seven medical doctors have been trained on case management in Southwest state.

Isolation facilities have been identified in Galmudug, Garowe, Doble, Kismayo and Hargeisa, Isolation facilities need equipments including ICU beds, and Oxygen machines.

Table 2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in Somalia during epidemiological week 15, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	419	764
Galmudug	142	117
Hirshabelle	186	497
Jubbaland	159	736
Puntland	136	1 290
Somaliland	311	2 303
Southwest	456	597
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 809</b>	<b>6 304</b>