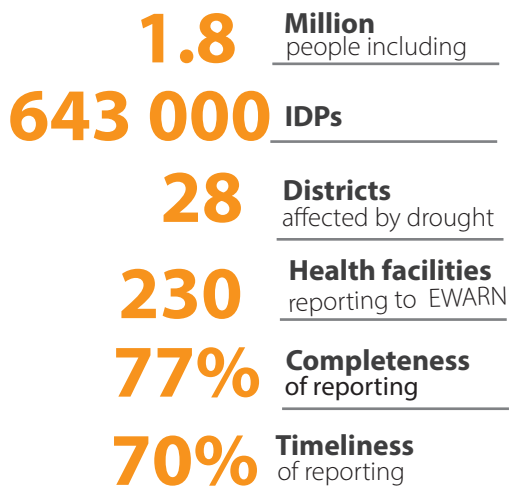


## OVERALL SITUATION

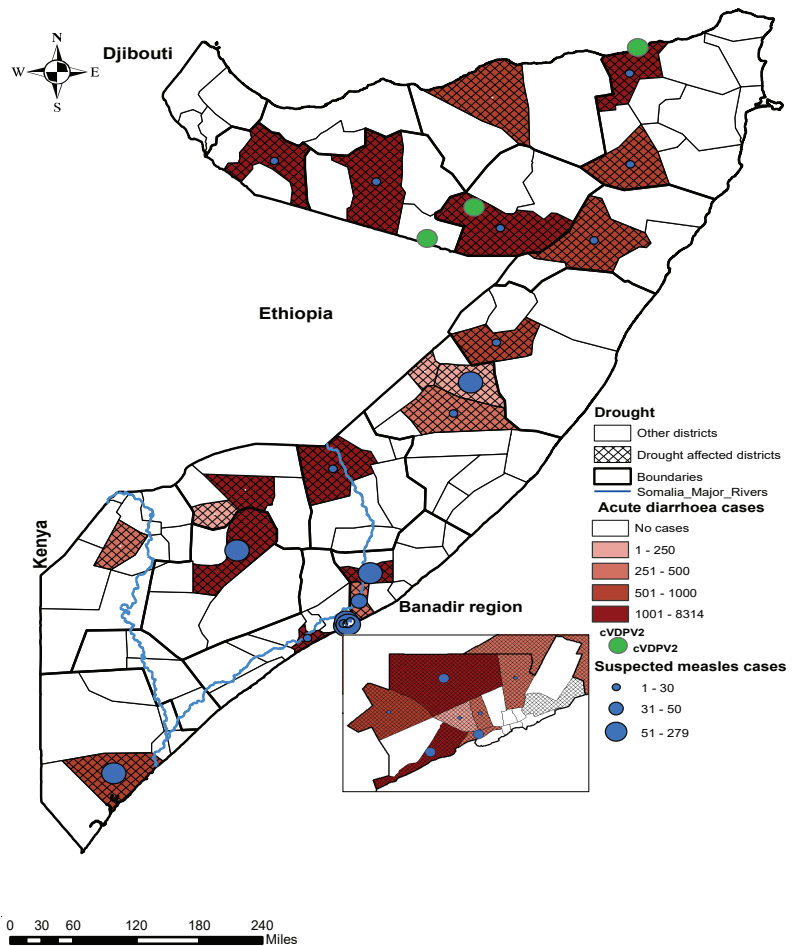
Adverse climatic conditions shifting from severe drought to heavy Deyr rains (October-December, 2019) causing floods, continued across Somalia. This coupled with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict and evictions have led to 643 000 internal displaced persons in 28 drought-affected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



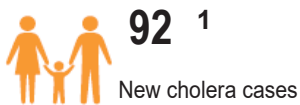
Map showing drought-affected areas of Somalia, and locations of cases of diarrhoea, circulating vaccine-derived polio virus (cVDPV) type 2 and measles



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

13-19 April 2020



<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 2 158 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and ten districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 to 16, 2020 (Table 1). During week 16, 2020, a total of 92 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 41 745 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 1 117 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 to 16, 2020. The 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 poliovirus 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 Environmental samples (ES) in 2019 and 2020 is nine (9). Date of The 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

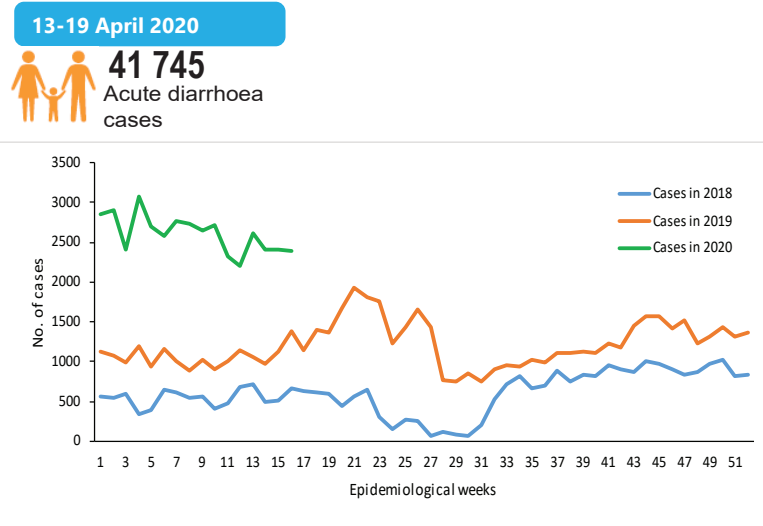


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

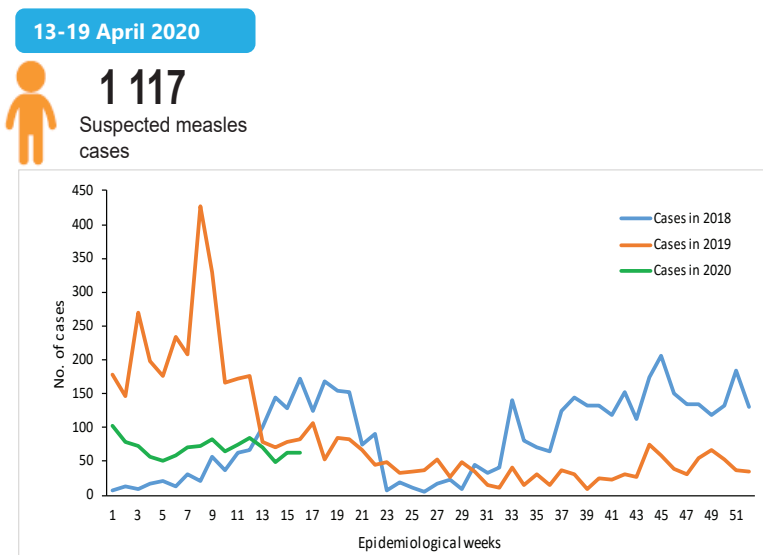
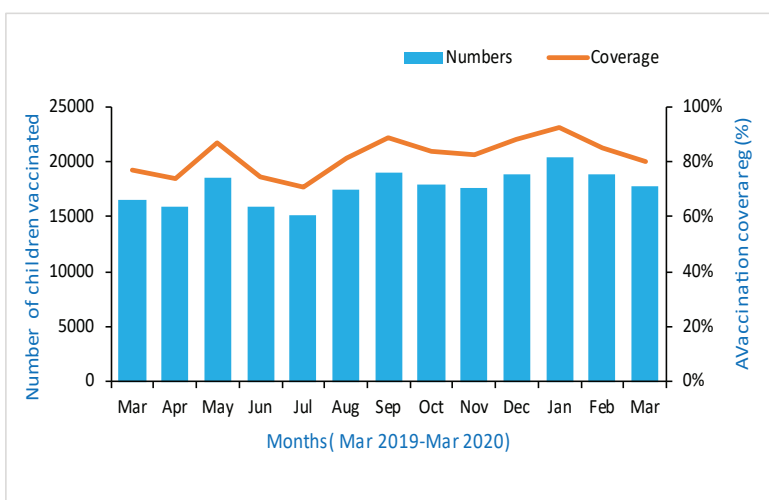


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020



**Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 16, 2020)<sup>a</sup>**

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
<b>Banadir<sup>b</sup></b>	Daynile	122	2	326
	Hawal Wadag	25	1	62
	Hodan	1	0	262
	Kahda	51	0	71
	Karan	0	0	23
	Madina/Wadajir	56	8	336
	Waberi	19	1	33
	Yaqshid	10	0	30
<b>Galmudug</b>	Adado	22	15	0
	Dusamareeb	16	7	0
	Abudwaq	5	0	0
<b>Hirshabelle</b>	Balad	21	2	0
	Jowhar	79	7	559
	Belet Weyne	183	1	456
<b>Jubaland</b>	Kismayo	91	19	0
	Garbahare	32	0	0
<b>Puntland</b>	Garowe	91	0	0
	Bossaso	124	3	0
	Qardho	34	0	0
	Galkayo	3	0	0
<b>Somaliland</b>	Erigavo	70	0	0
	Hargeisa	86	0	0
	Las Anod	723	0	0
	Burao	103	0	0
<b>South West State</b>	Wajid	0	0	0
	Hudur	0	0	0
	Baidoa	264	0	0
	Marka	158	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>41 745</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>2 158</b>

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

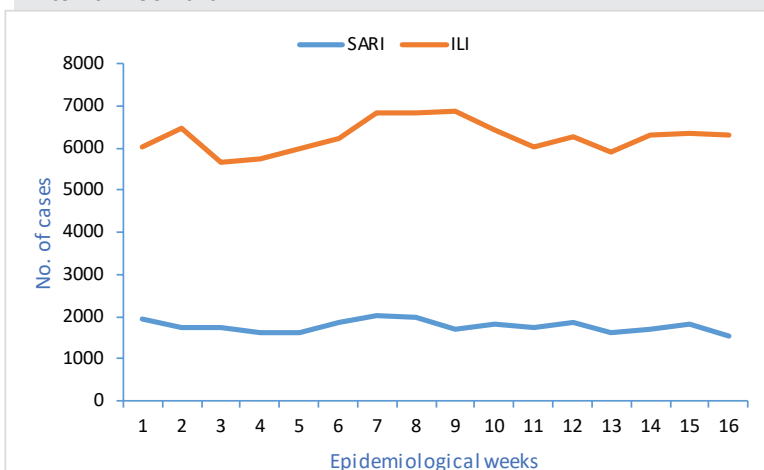
<sup>b</sup> Banadir is a region not a state.

## 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 16, health facilities reported an average of 1 769 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week, an average of 6 270 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 16 in Somalia



## COVID-19 response activities

Health promotion activities are ongoing in the community to create awareness on COVID-19 infection prevention and control.

Five new alerts of suspected COVID-19 were reported in EWARN from Garowe (2), Qardo (1) and Hargeisa (2). From week 12 to week 16, a total of 20 COVID-19 alerts were reported in EWARN. These were investigated by rapid response teams.

Community based surveillance for COVID-19 has started in Galmudug, Puntland, Banadir, Jubbaland and Hargeisa, to enhance case detection and follow up for COVID-19 at community level, including internally displaced persons camps.

Testing capacity for COVID-19 has been established in Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu. Samples for quality check are sent to a regional reference laboratory on a regular basis.

Fig. 5. SARI and ILI cases reported from all regions in week 16, 2020

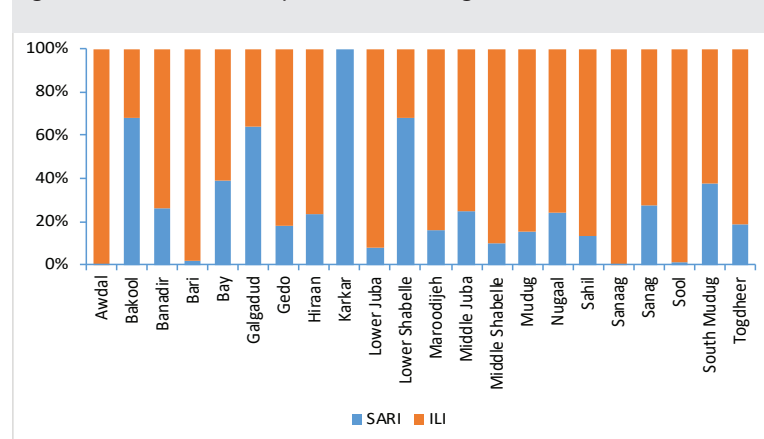


Table.2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in Somalia during epidemiological week 16, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	279	791
Galmudug	146	101
Hirshabele	143	509
Jubbaland	116	743
Puntland	142	1379
Somaliland	259	2409
Southwest	444	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>6300</b>