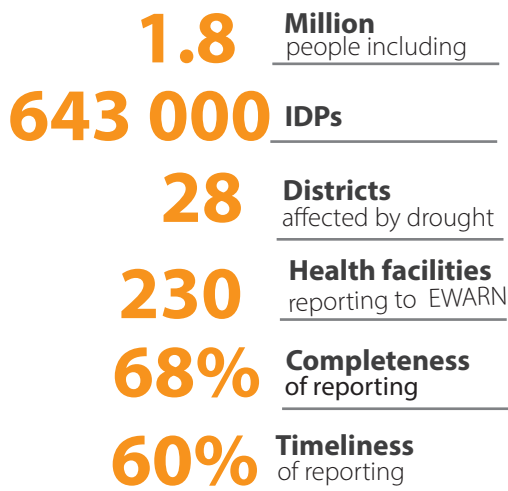


OVERALL SITUATION

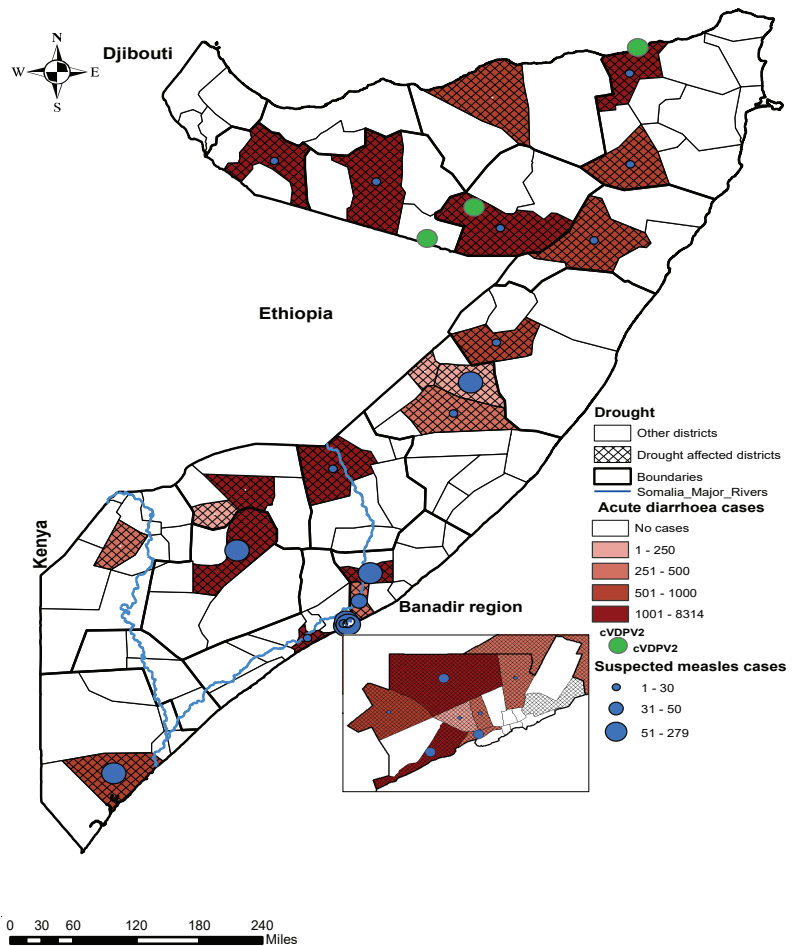
Adverse climatic conditions shifting from severe drought to heavy Deyr rains (October-December, 2019) causing floods, continued across Somalia. This coupled with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict and evictions have led to 643 000 internal displaced persons in 28 drought-affected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



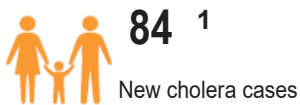
Map showing drought-affected areas of Somalia, and locations of cases of diarrhoea, circulating vaccine-derived polio virus (cVDPV) type 2 and measles



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

27 April-3 May 2020



¹ 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 2 297 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and ten districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 to 18, 2020 (Table 1). During week 18, 2020, a total of 84 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 46 056 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 1 196 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 March 2020 (Fig. 3). During the drought monitoring period, March 2019 to March 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 18, 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

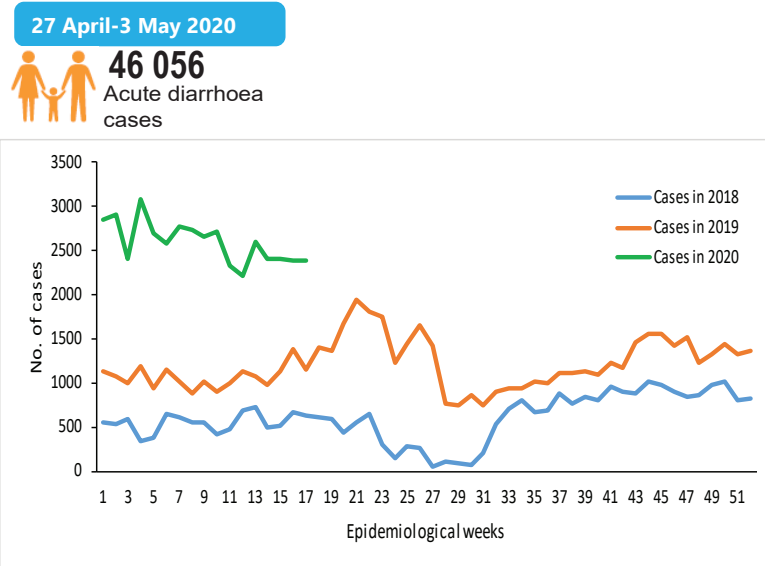


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

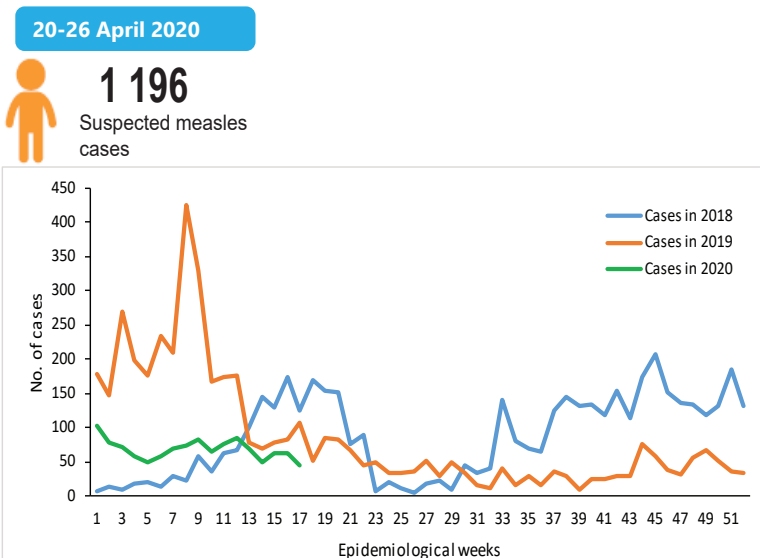


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020

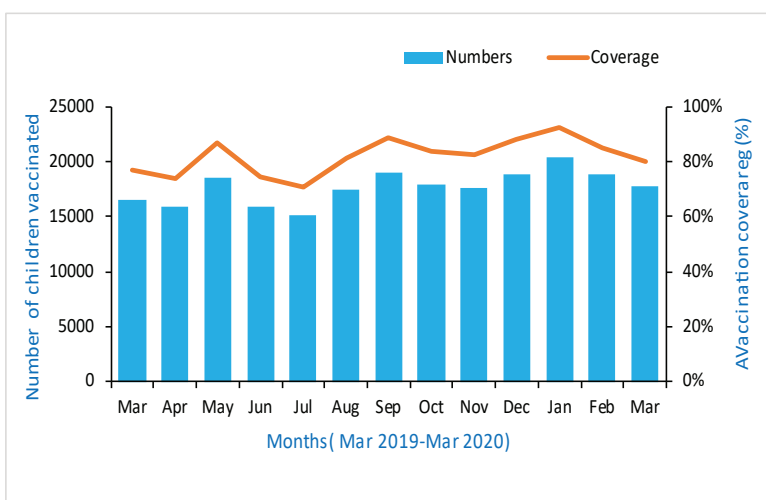


Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 18, 2020)^a

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir^b	Daynile	2 827	87	368
	Hawal Wadag	466	17	74
	Hodan	68	12	287
	Kahda	942	14	81
	Karan	0	0	24
	Madina/Wadajir	1 329	321	364
	Waberi	463	71	43
	Yaqshid	405	8	32
Galmudug	Adado	202	190	0
	Dusamareeb	555	25	0
	Abudwaq	72	0	0
Hirshabelle	Balad	348	51	0
	Jowhar	1 665	72	559
	Belet Weyne	3 783	20	465
Jubaland	Kismayo	1 440	127	0
	Garbahare	601	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	845	4	0
	Bossaso	1 988	32	0
	Qardho	751	13	0
	Galkayo	661	5	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1 230	0	0
	Hargeisa	1 497	8	0
	Las Anod	11 378	3	0
	Burao	2 318	5	0
South West State	Wajid	58	0	0
	Hudur	2 171	0	0
	Baidoa	4 838	75	0
	Marka	3 155	36	0
Total		46 056	1 196	2 297

^a The total number of cases reported on EWARN may change after verification by surveillance teams.

^b Banadir is a region not a state.

Monitoring of SARI and ILI at health facilities through EWARN system week 18, 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 18, health facilities reported an average of 1 738 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week, an average of 6 202 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 18 in Somalia

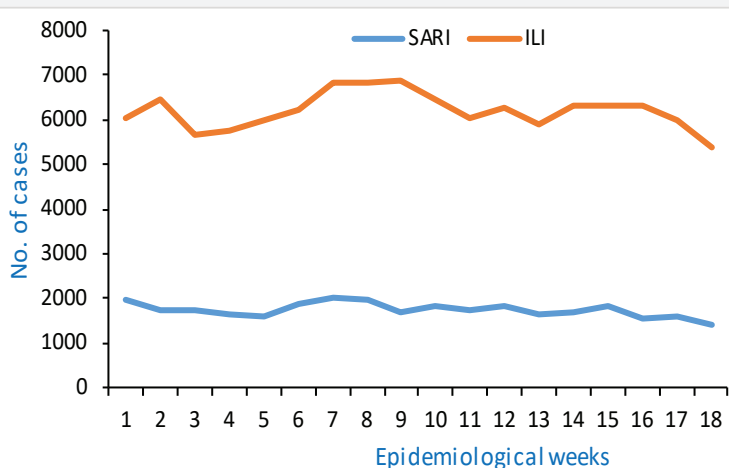
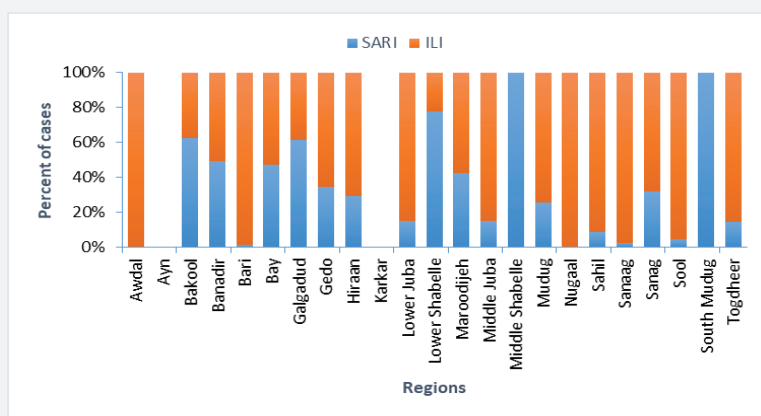


Fig. 5. SARI and ILI cases reported from all regions in week 18, 2020



COVID-19 response activities

Regular information sharing is ongoing among FMOH, Somalia Medical Association, UN agencies, Health Partners as well as WHO once a week with the leadership and coordination of COVID-19 Incident Management Team.

Incident management teams for COVID-19 have been established at federal level and in all states.

A total of 63 new alerts of suspected COVID-19 were reported in EWARN in week 18. Majority of the cases were reported from Garowe (19), Qardo (10), Berbera (10) and Borama (3).

From week 12 (when COVID-19 was added on EWARN) to week 18, a total of 136 COVID-19 alerts were reported. The alerts were investigated by district based rapid response teams.

A total of 722 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 32 deaths had been reported by 03 May 2020. Tests in the reporting week were conducted in Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa laboratories. Shipment of samples from all regions to the reference laboratories was facilitated by WHO.

COVID-19 risk communication materials were translated into the Somali language and shared with more than 80 health facilities in the Benadir region.

A total of nine isolation facilities for treatment of COVID-19 have been established in different regions.

Table 2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in Somalia during epidemiological week 18, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	1 894	4 021
Galmudug	704	605
Hirshabelle	975	2 707
Jubbaland	527	3 460
Puntland	617	6 249
Somaliland	1 276	10 698
Southwest	2 043	2 602
Total	8 036	30 342