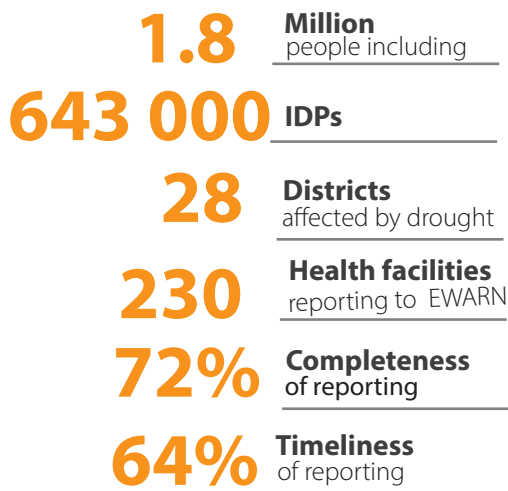


OVERALL SITUATION

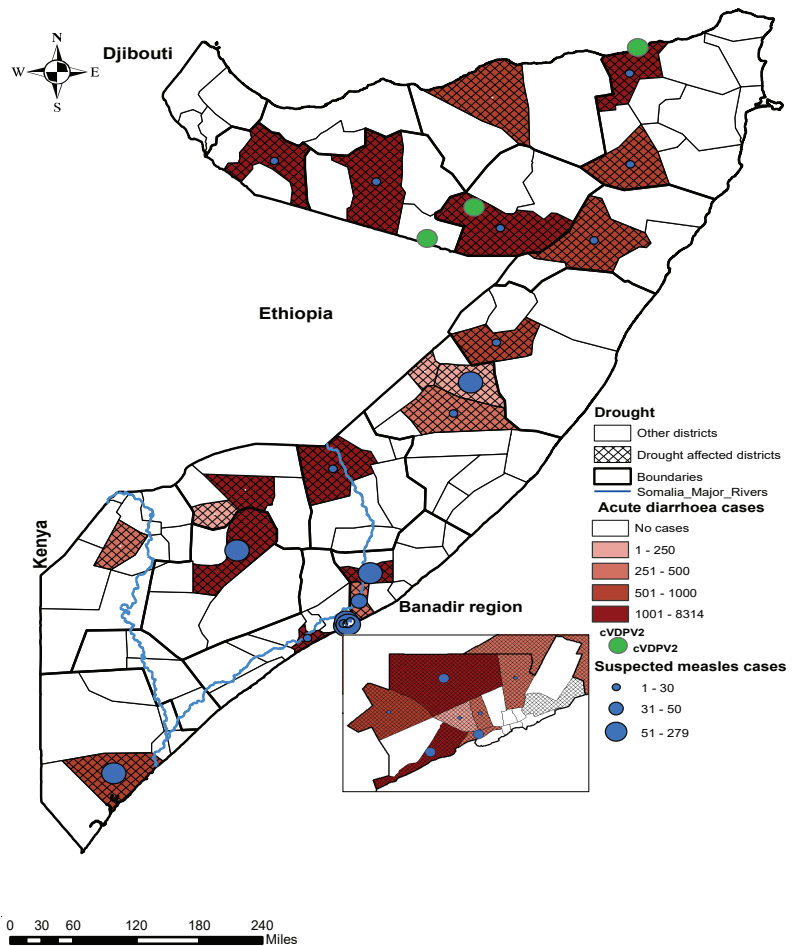
Adverse climatic conditions shifting from severe drought to heavy Deyr rains (October-December, 2019) causing floods, continued across Somalia. This coupled with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict and evictions have led to 643 000 internal displaced persons in 28 drought-affected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

16-22 March 2020

135¹
New cholera cases

84 Suspected measles cases
2 209 Acute diarrhoea cases

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 1 706 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and eight districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 and 12, 2020 (Table 1). During week 12, 2020, a total of 135 new cases were reported from drought-affected districts. Of the 1 398 stool samples tested since December 2017, 376 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 31 936 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 869 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

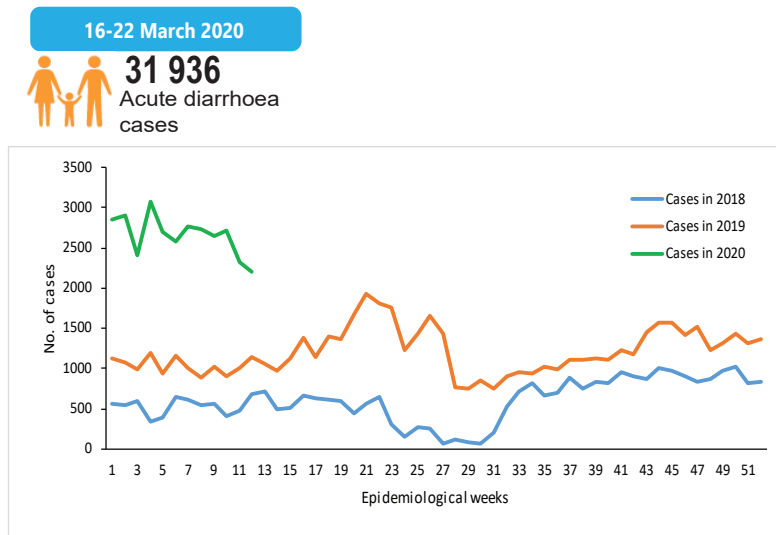


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

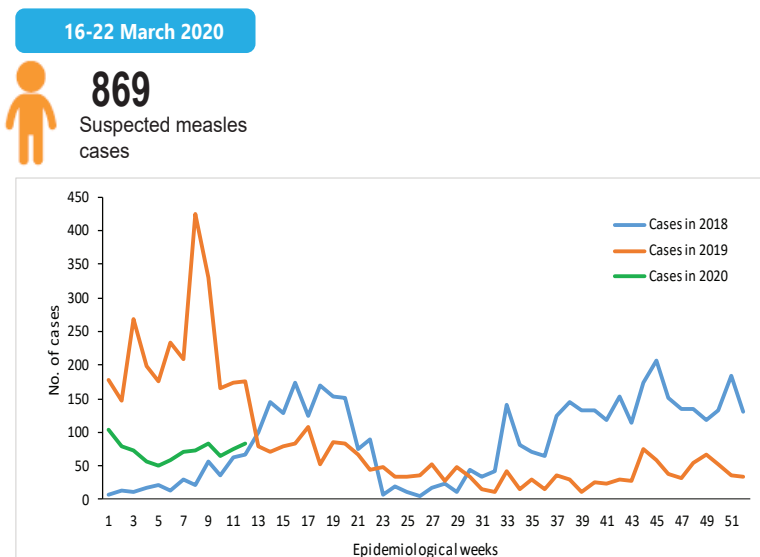


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020

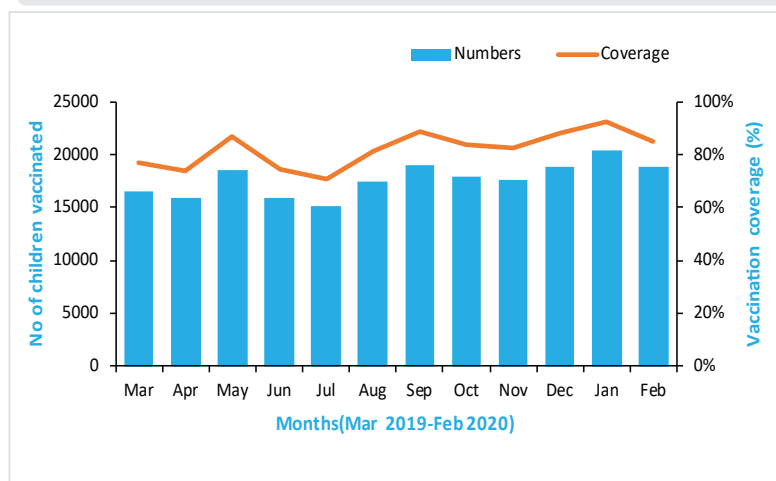


Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 12, 2020)^a

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir^b	Daynile	1 810	62	257
	Hawal Wadag	360	9	48
	Hodan	60	9	213
	Kahda	627	11	56
	Karan	0	0	17
	Madina/Wadajir	957	258	265
	Waberi	335	55	26
	Yaqshid	239	5	20
Galmudug	Adado	125	157	0
	Dusamareeb	386	8	0
	Abudwaq	44	0	0
Hirshabelle	Balad	263	38	0
	Jowhar	1 197	50	399
	Belet Weyne	2 635	12	405
Jubaland	Kismayo	908	56	0
	Garbahare	418	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	558	2	0
	Bossaso	1 497	24	0
	Qardho	546	13	0
	Galkayo	628	5	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	835	0	0
	Hargeisa	1 009	7	0
	Las Anod	7 676	2	0
	Burao	1 673	5	0
South West State	Wajid	37	0	0
	Hudur	1 510	0	0
	Baidoa	3 384	55	0
	Marka	2 219	26	0
Total		31 936	869	1 706

^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 12, 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 12, health facilities in the drought-affected districts reported 1 845 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI), 6 277 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases as shown in (Fig.4.)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 12 in Somalia

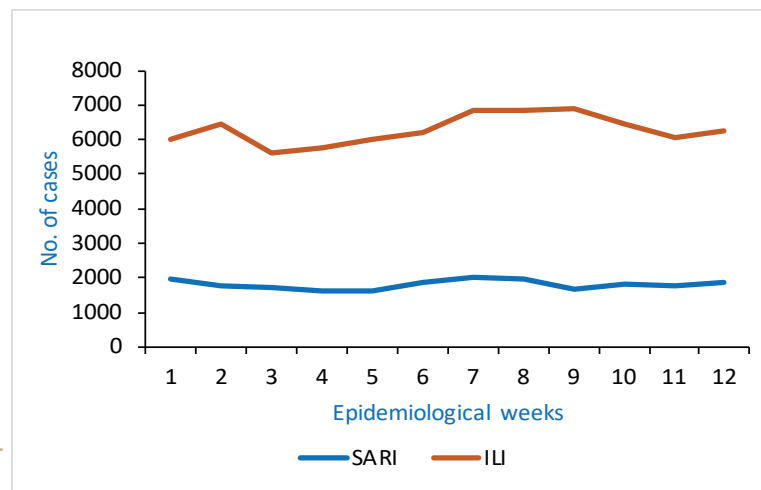
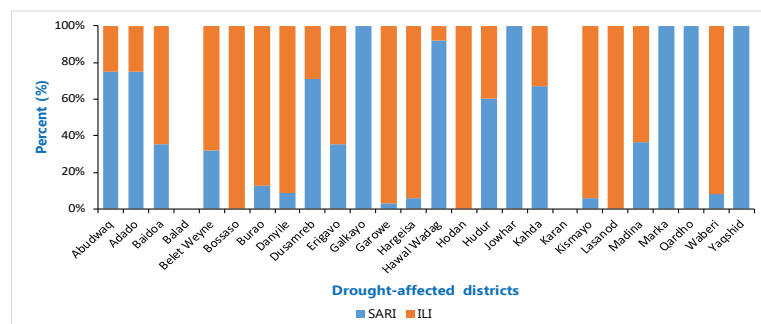


Fig.5. SARI and ILI cases reported in the drought-affected districts during week no 12, 2020



COVID-19 response activities

Ministry of health confirmed 8 COVID-19 cases by 11 February 2020.

In order to strengthen the surveillance system for COVID-19, WHO is closely monitoring severe acute respiratory illness, influenza like illnesses and COVID-19 on Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN).

As part of strengthening response activities in the Country, WHO is deploying rapid response teams for early investigation of alerts and response to COVID-19.

State MoHs have planned cascade training targeting screeners, health workers and sample collectors to enhance skills of the health care workers in surveillance, case detection, case management and infection prevention and control.

Table.2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in states and Banadir region during epidemiological week no 12, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	402	757
Galmudug	271	92
Hirshabelle	221	595
Jubbaland	82	825
Puntland	99	1 331
Somaliland	269	2 012
Southwest	501	665
Total	1 845	6 277