

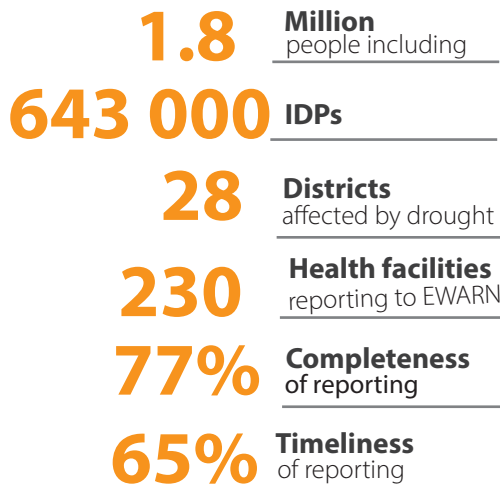
OVERALL SITUATION

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.

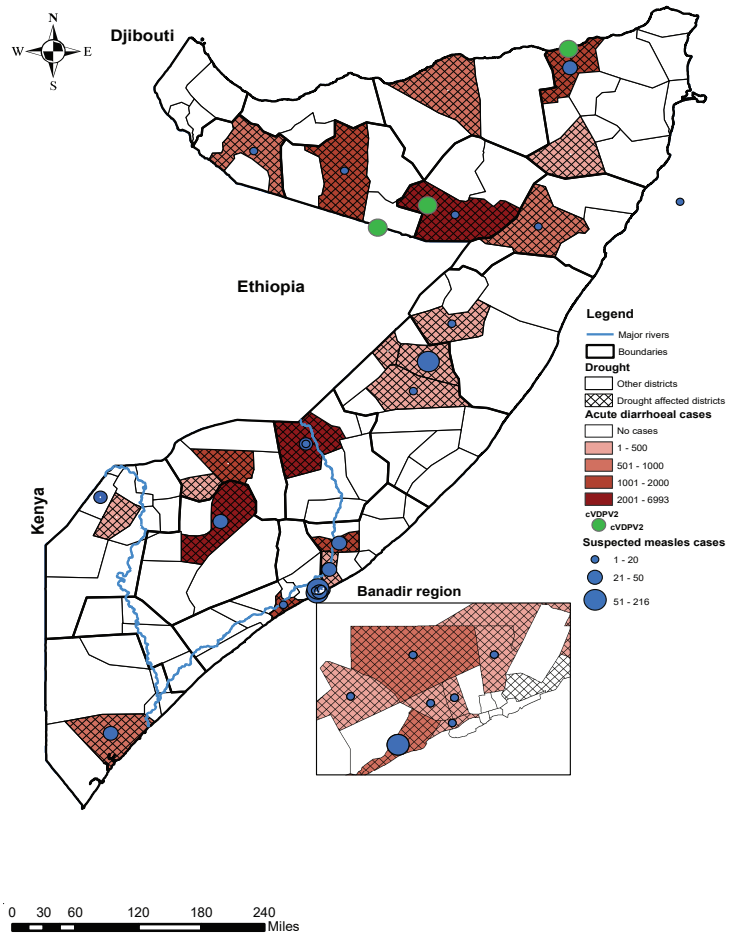
Shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation have left communities in drought-affected districts and IDP camps vulnerable to infectious disease outbreaks such as measles and diarrhoea.



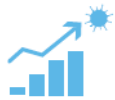
DROUGHT KEY FACTS



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

09-15 March 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 1 571 suspected cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and eight districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 and 11, 2020 (Table 1). During week 11, 2020, a total of 133 new cases were reported from drought-affected districts. Of the 1 379 stool samples tested since December 2017, 372 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 29 727 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 785 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 (01-14) 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

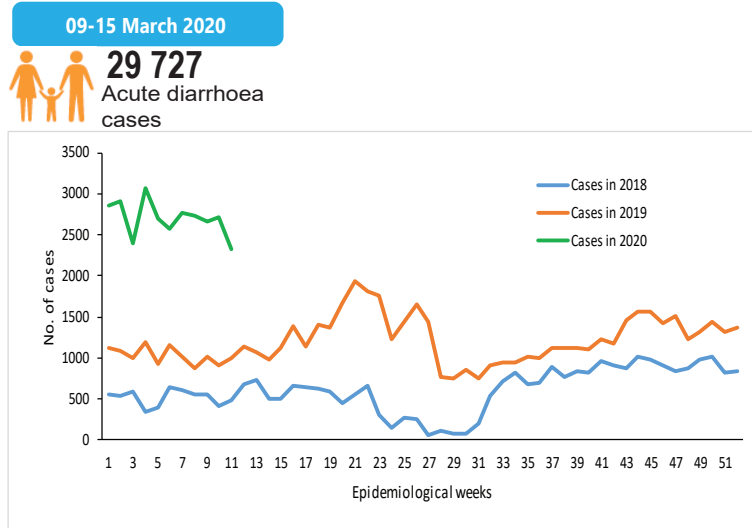


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

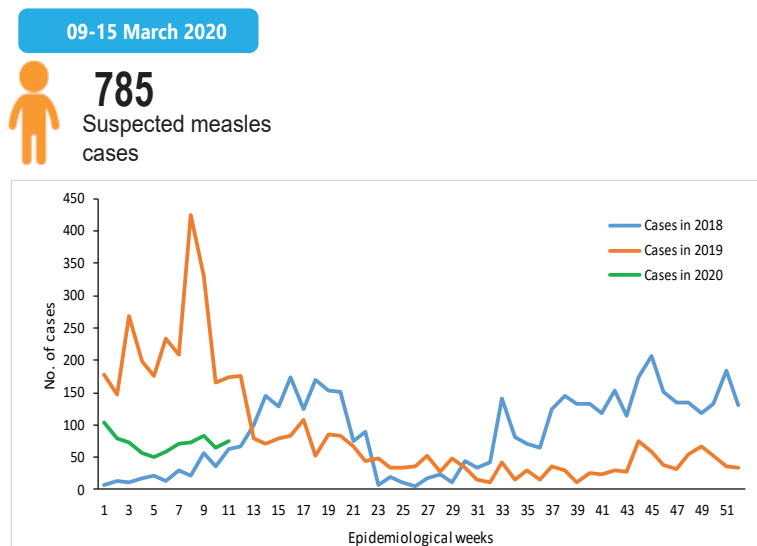
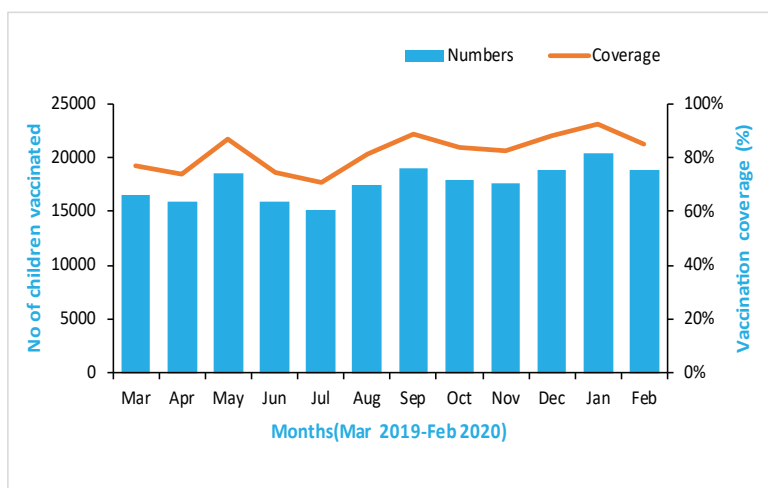


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020



WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health continue to monitor trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought-affected and flood-affected districts using the electronic Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN).

Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 11, 2020)^a

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir^b	Daynile	1 629	57	241
	Hawal Wadag	329	8	48
	Hodan	58	9	201
	Kahda	574	11	51
	Karan	0	0	16
	Madina/Wadajir	895	244	258
	Waberi	300	49	25
	Yaqshid	215	3	20
Galmudug	Adado	115	129	0
	Dusamareeb	358	8	0
	Abudwaq	41	0	0
Hirshabelle	Balad	244	37	0
	Jowhar	1 086	49	324
	Belet Weyne	2405	10	387
Jubaland	Kismayo	822	50	0
	Garbahare	387	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	523	2	0
	Bossaso	1 413	24	0
	Qardho	520	13	0
	Galkayo	623	5	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	760	0	0
	Hargeisa	914	7	0
	Las Anod	7 385	2	0
	Burao	1 573	5	0
South West State	Wajid	37	0	0
	Hudur	1 364	0	0
	Baidoa	3 093	43	0
	Marka	2 064	20	0
Total		29 727	785	1 571

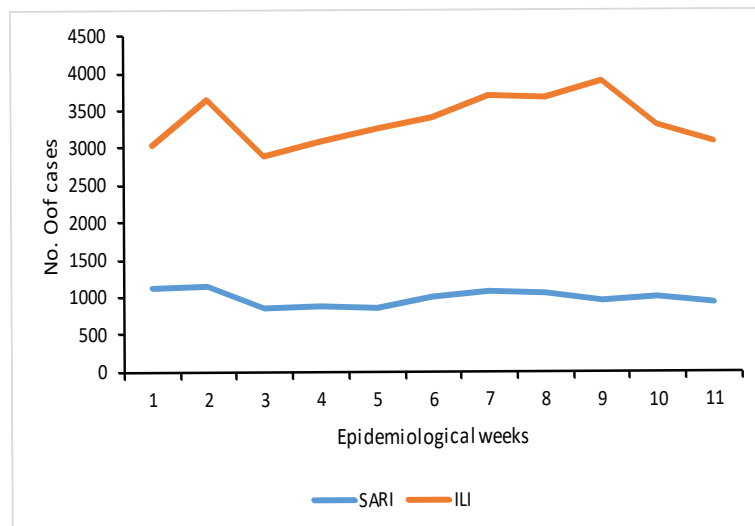
^a The total number of cases reported on EWARN may change after verification by surveillance teams.

^b Banadir is a region not a state.

Monitoring of SARI and ILI at health facilities through EWARN system week11, 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 11, health facilities in the drought-affected districts reported 1 744 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI), 6 042 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases as shown in (Fig.4.)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week no 1 to week no 11 in Somalia



COVID-19 response activities

As a part of response to COVID-19, WHO has prepositioned Personal Protective Equipments (PPEs) for management of cluster of 500 suspected cases of COVID-19.

In response to COVID-19, WHO is working with MOH and established screening facilities at more than 15 designated points of entries.

WHO has trained 798 health care workers, laboratory sample handlers on early recognition of suspected cases including basic infection control measures.

As part of the drought response activities, WHO is closely monitoring the severe acute respiratory infection and influenza like illnesses trend in the drought-affected districts too.

Fig.5. SARI and ILI cases reported in the drought-affected districts during week no 11, 2020

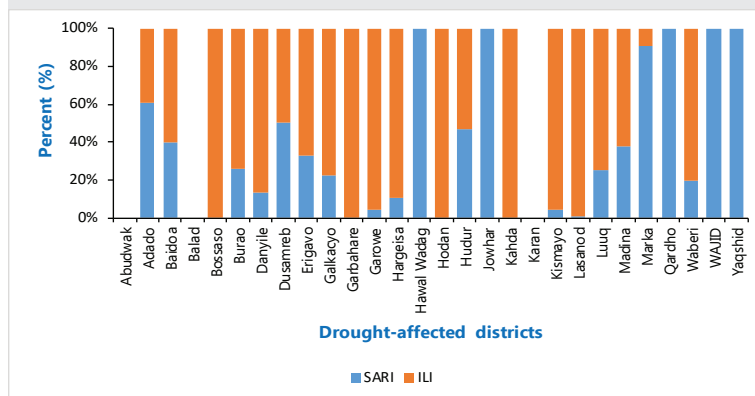


Table.2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in states and Banadir region during epidemiological week no 11, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	355	755
Galmudug	204	127
Hirshabelle	227	517
Jubbaland	72	643
Puntland	97	1 418
Somaliland	257	1 968
Southwest	532	614
Total	1 744	6 042