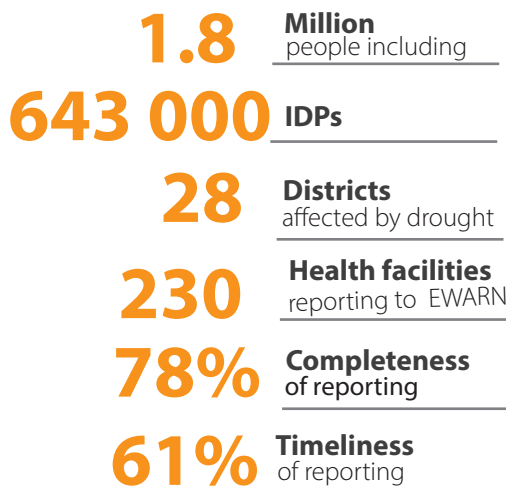


## OVERALL SITUATION

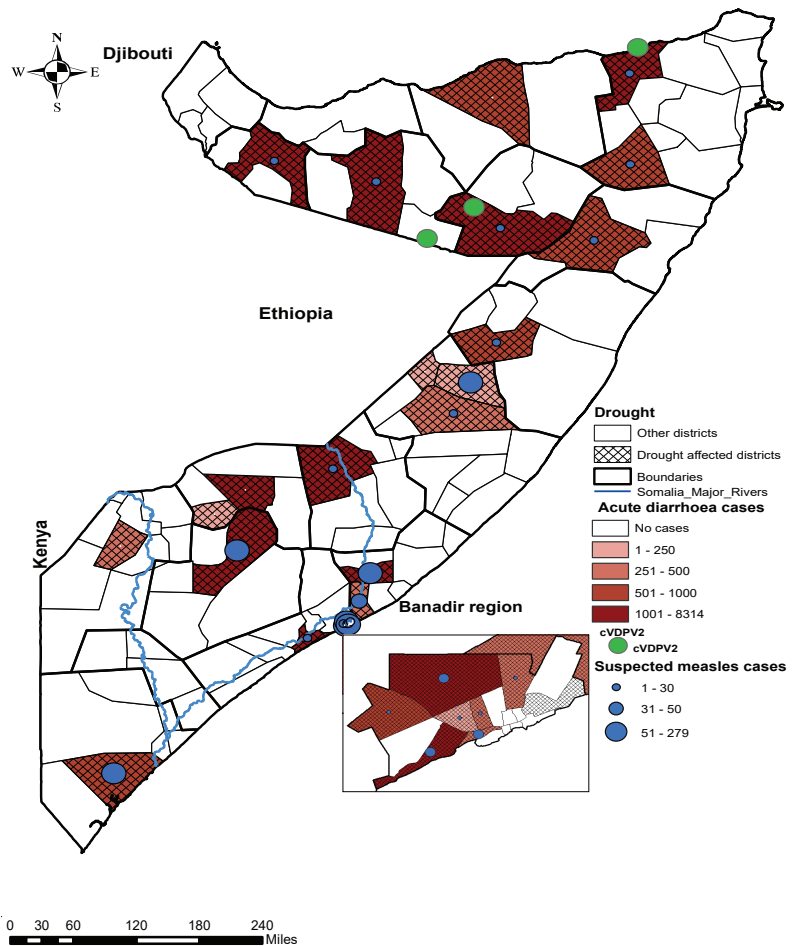
Adverse climatic conditions shifting from severe drought to heavy Deyr rains (October-December, 2019) causing floods, continued across Somalia. This coupled with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict and evictions have led to 643 000 internal displaced persons in 28 drought-affected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

23-29 March 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 1 817 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and ten districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 to 13, 2020 (Table 1). During week 13, 2020, a total of 111 new cases were reported from drought-affected districts. Of the 1 408 stool samples tested since December 2017, 379 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 34 541 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 939 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

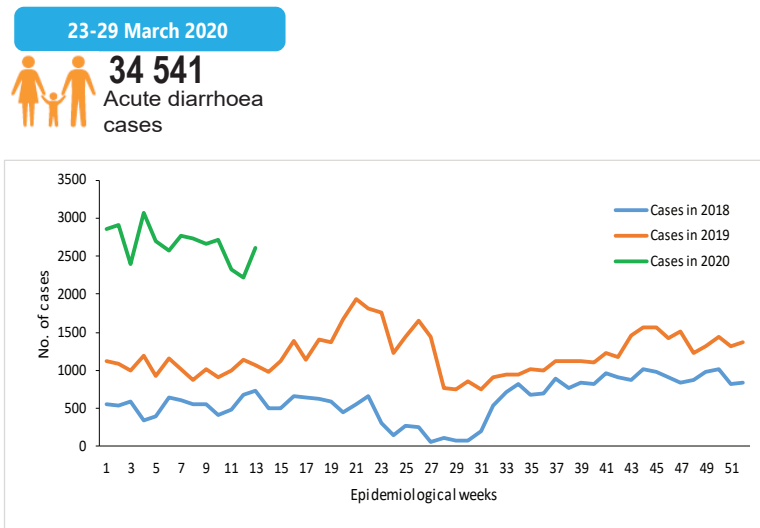


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

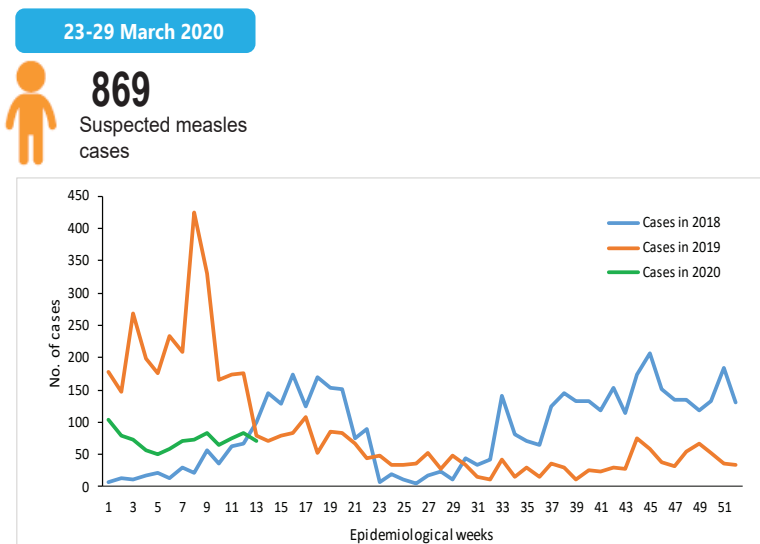
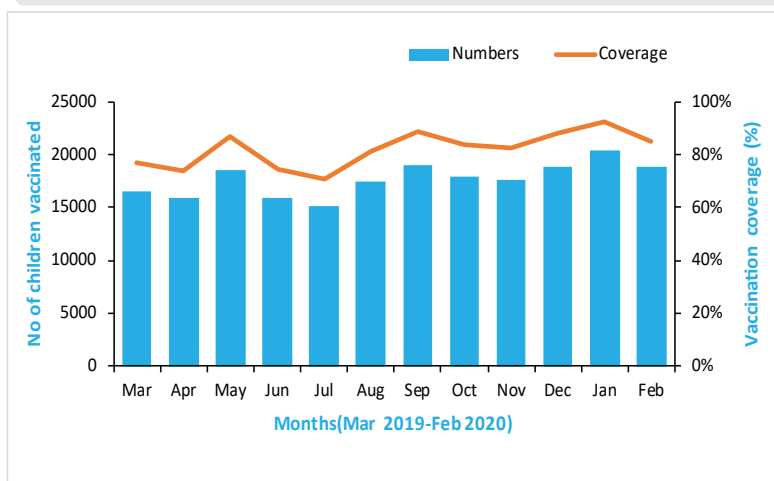


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020



**Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 13, 2020)<sup>a</sup>**

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
<b>Banadir<sup>b</sup></b>	Daynile	2050	70	273
	Hawal Wadag	377	10	52
	Hodan	61	10	227
	Kahda	663	11	57
	Karan	0	0	18
	Madina/Wadajir	1052	279	283
	Waberi	360	60	29
	Yaqshid	265	6	21
<b>Galmudug</b>	Adado	132	157	0
	Dusamareeb	401	8	0
	Abudwaq	47	0	0
<b>Hirshabelle</b>	Balad	267	44	0
	Jowhar	1295	51	438
	Belet Weyne	2828	14	419
<b>Jubaland</b>	Kismayo	994	69	0
	Garbahare	442	0	0
<b>Puntland</b>	Garowe	656	3	0
	Bossaso	1575	26	0
	Qardho	560	13	0
	Galkayo	631	5	0
<b>Somaliland</b>	Erigavo	904	0	0
	Hargeisa	1080	8	0
	Las Anod	8314	2	0
	Burao	1763	5	0
<b>South West State</b>	Wajid	37	0	0
	Hudur	1686	0	0
	Baidoa	3681	60	0
	Marka	2420	28	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>34 541</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1 817</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 13, 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 13, health facilities in the drought-affected districts reported an average of 1 788 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week , an average of 6 257 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases as shown in (Fig.4.) and 56 suspected COVID-19 per week from week 12, 2020.

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 13 in Somalia

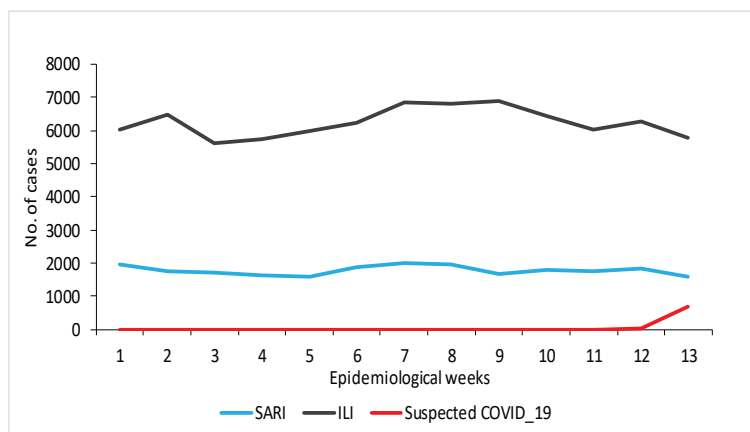
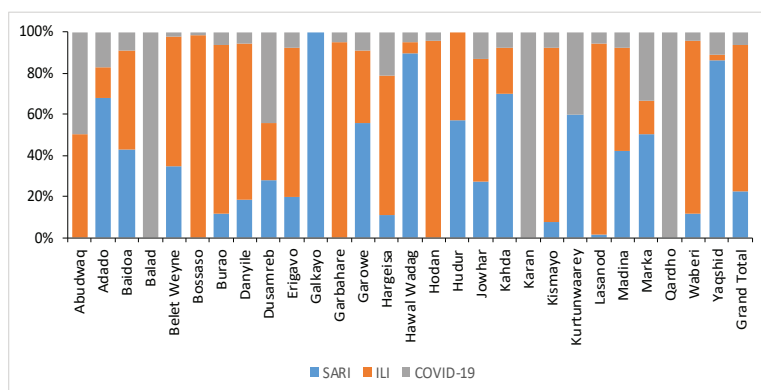


Fig.5. SARI and ILI cases reported in the drought-affected districts during week no 13, 2020



### COVID-19 response activities

State MoHs Somaliland, Puntland, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland and Southwest established task force committee for COVID 19 preparedness, and response have discussed infection prevention control (IPC) improving surveillance system at all levels focusing health facilities to give orientation on Covid-19 case definition, early detection and investigation and the community mobilization is continuing over all the districts.

Identified screening sites in Jubaland are Lower Jubba region; Kismayo town and Kismayo Seaport, Doble district, Gedo Region; Dolow district, Balad –Xaawo will start as they received PPE, Luuq district and Elwak district wait to PPE to start screening. These are cross points of entry from Kenya and Ethiopian

In response to COVID-19, WHO has prepositioned specimen collection materials in the Sub offices .

on 13 April 2020, Puntland Authorities deployed the Rapid Response Team to investigation alerts of COVID-19 in Garowe, Bossaso and Galkacyo districts. A search operation is ongoing to find a positive case who was lost follow up recently.

Table.2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in states and Banadir region during epidemiological week no 13, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI	COVID-19
Banadir	452	836	86
Galmudug	61	68	54
Hirshabele	253	618	54
Jubbaland	50	449	48
Puntland	133	1336	180
Somaliland	192	2056	200
SouthWest	479	556	74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>5919</b>	<b>696</b>