

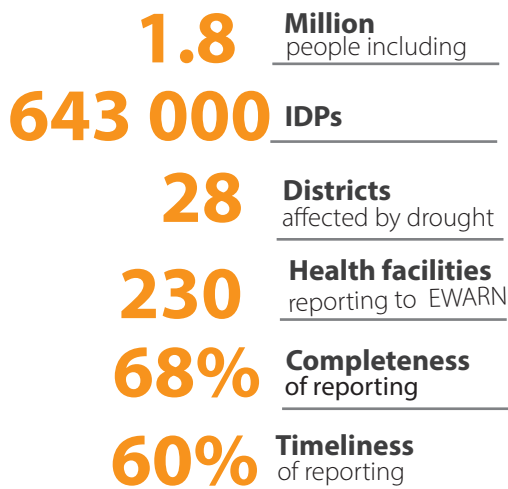
OVERALL SITUATION

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.

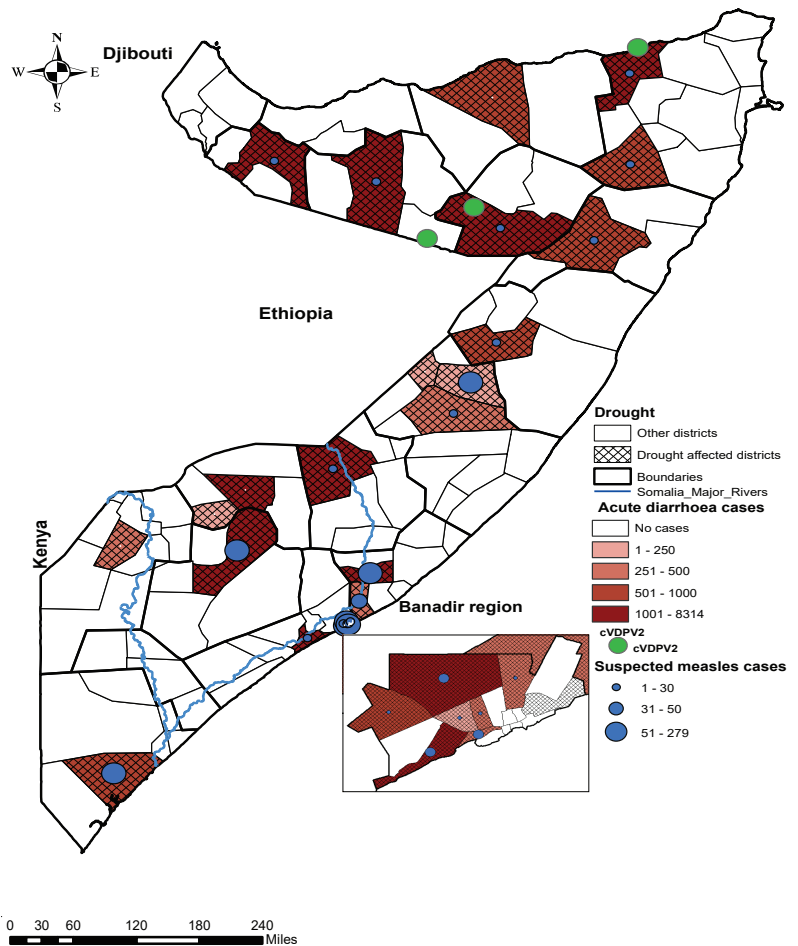
Shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation have left communities in drought-affected districts and IDP camps vulnerable to infectious disease outbreaks such as measles and diarrhoea.



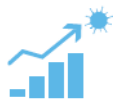
DROUGHT KEY FACTS



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

20-26 April 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 2 213 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and ten districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 to 17, 2020 (Table 1). During week 17, 2020, a total of 55 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 44 135 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 1 162 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 17 721 (80%) 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 17, 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

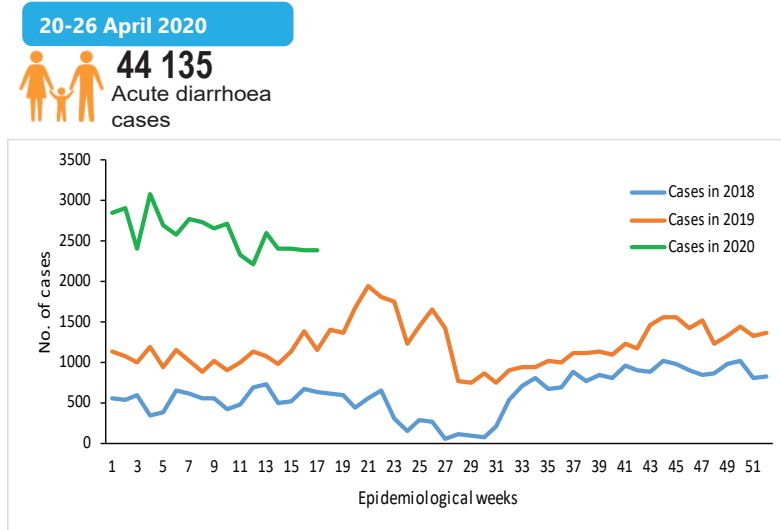


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

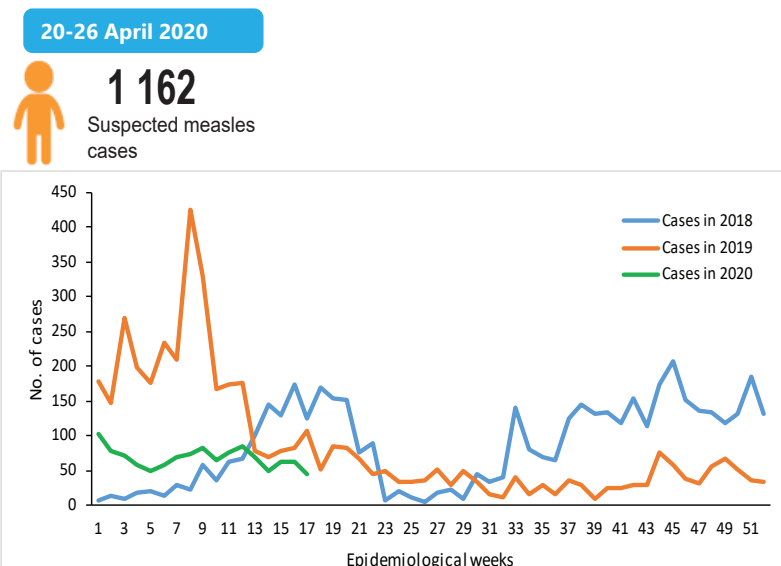


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020

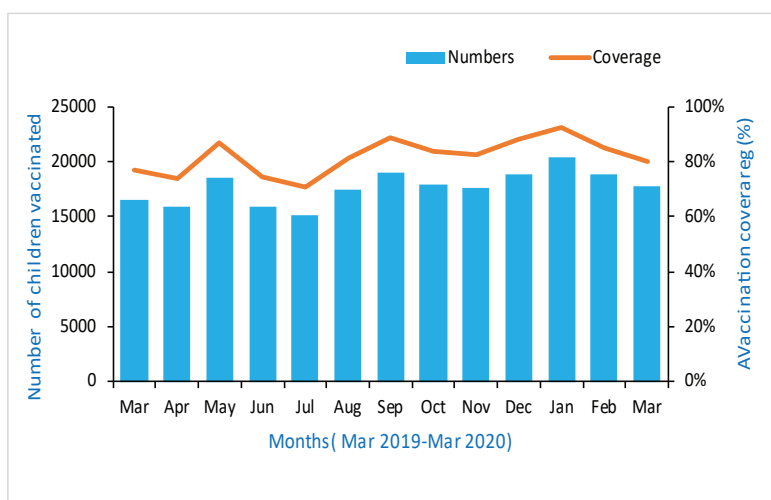


Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 17, 2020)^a

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir^b	Daynile	2 683	82	342
	Hawal Wadag	452	16	69
	Hodan	64	11	268
	Kahda	880	13	75
	Karan	0	0	23
	Madina/Wadajir	1 274	313	348
	Waberi	450	71	39
	Yaqshid	360	8	31
Galmudug	Adado	196	190	0
	Dusamareeb	507	25	0
	Abudwaq	66	0	0
Hirshabelle	Balad	313	48	0
	Jowhar	1 567	71	559
	Belet Weyne			459
		3 612	19	
Jubaland	Kismayo	1 334	116	0
	Garbahare	572	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	843	4	0
	Bossaso	1 941	32	0
	Qardho	717	13	0
	Galkayo	653	5	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1 172	0	0
	Hargeisa	1 422	8	0
	Las Anod	11 137	3	0
	Burao	2 205	5	0
South West State	Wajid	58	0	0
	Hudur	2 050	0	0
	Baidoa	4 609	74	0
	Marka	2 998	35	0
Total		44 135	1 162	2 213

^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 17, 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 17, health facilities reported an average of 1 757 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week, an average of 6 250 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 17 in Somalia

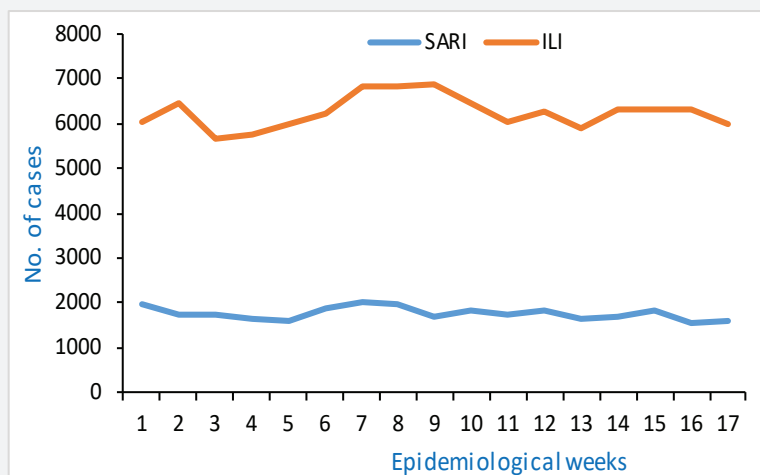
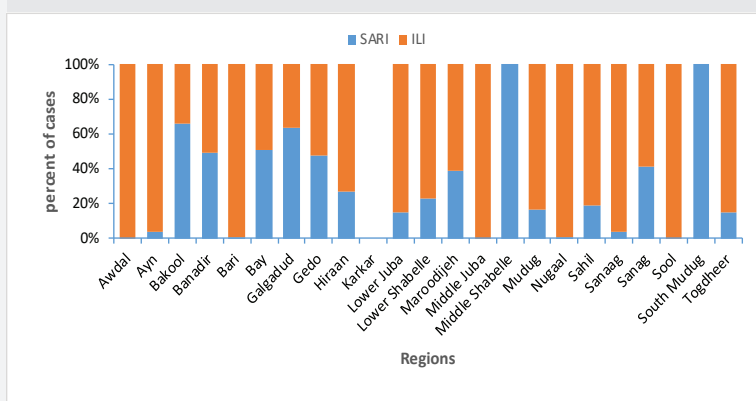


Fig. 5. SARI and ILI cases reported from all regions in week 17, 2020



COVID-19 response activities

Response activities for COVID-19 were conducted under the 10 pillars identified in the FMOH response plan.

Since the outbreak was first reported in Somalia on 16 March 2020 to 26 April 2020, a total of 436 cases and 23 deaths have been reported.

Some of the key achievements in the COVID-19 response include establishment of testing capacity in three laboratories in Somalia (Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa).

Community surveillance has been established and daily reporting of certain indicators is done on a daily basis. The community teams also support in identification of suspected cases which are investigated by district based rapid response teams.

20 new alerts of suspected COVID-19 were reported in EWARN from Garowe (9), Qardo (6), Hargeisa (1) Daynile (2) and Galkacyo (2).

Based on the initial findings of a rapid need assessment on recent flooding in Hirshabelle, more than 89 220 people have been reported to be affected. WHO is conducting an assessment to identify the health needs of the community and guide response interventions.

Table 2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in Somalia during epidemiological week 17, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	641	669
Galmudug	136	48
Hirshabelle	206	424
Jubbaland	147	346
Puntland	47	1 634
Somaliland	289	1 351
Southwest	579	646
Total	2 045	5 118