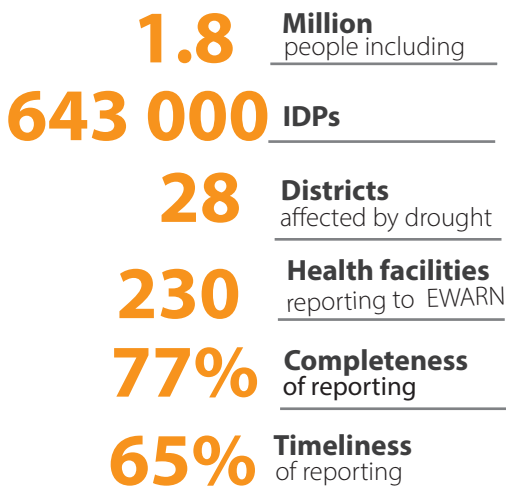


OVERALL SITUATION

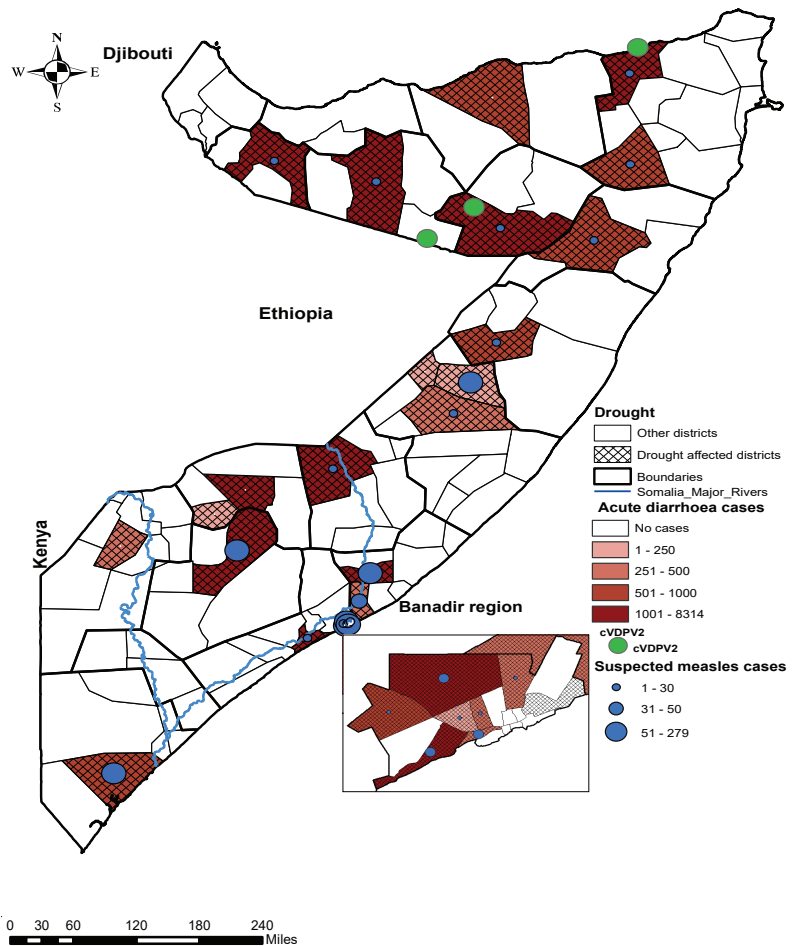
Adverse climatic conditions shifting from severe drought to heavy Deyr rains (October-December, 2019) causing floods, continued across Somalia. This coupled with other drivers of humanitarian crisis, such as armed conflict and evictions have led to 643 000 internal displaced persons in 28 drought-affected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

30 March-5 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 1 947 cholera cases were reported from Beletweyne, Jowhar and ten districts of Banadir affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 to 14, 2020 (Table 1). During week 14, 2020, a total of 130 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 36 949 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 987 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

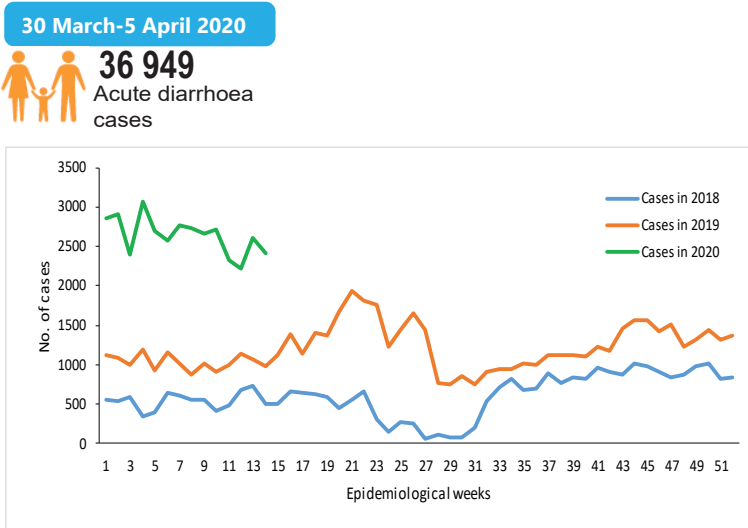


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

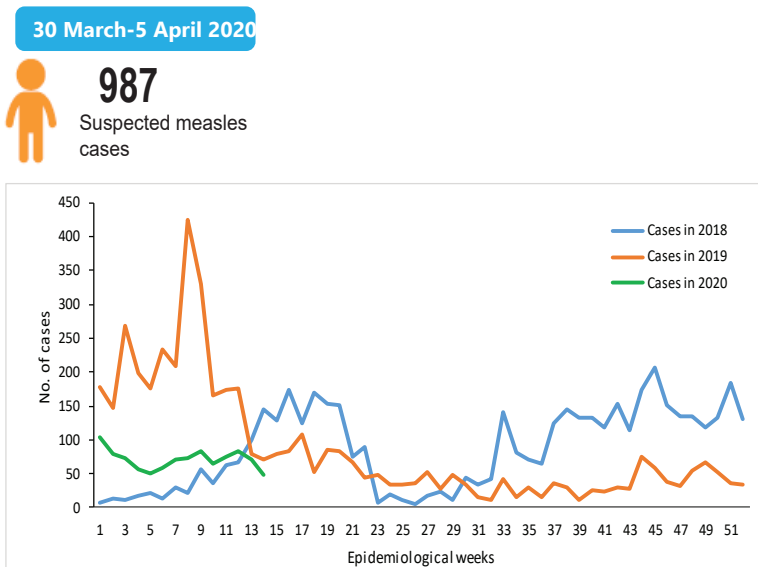


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020

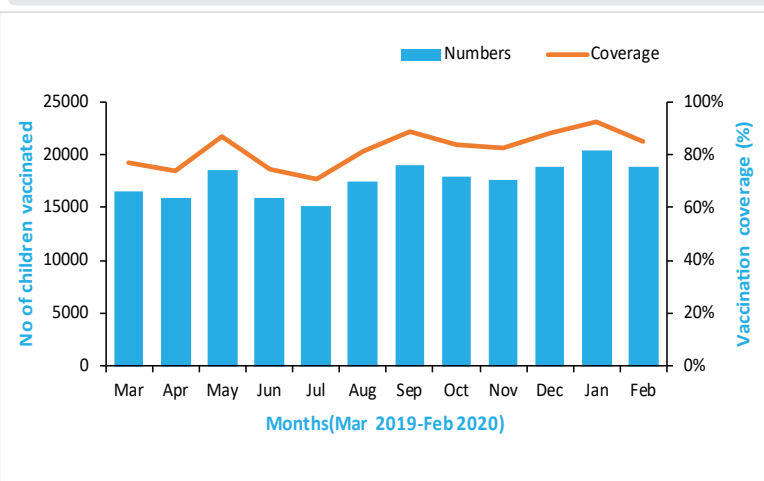


Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 14, 2020)^a

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir^b	Daynile	2202	76	297
	Hawal Wadag	377	13	58
	Hodan	62	11	238
	Kahda	728	11	63
	Karan	0	0	19
	Madina/Wadajir	1105	287	308
	Waberi	393	65	32
	Yaqshid	291	6	22
Galmudug	Adado	138	157	0
	Dusamareeb	446	8	0
	Abudwaq	50	0	0
Hirshabelle	Balad	292	46	0
	Jowhar	1377	56	477
	Belet Weyne	3038	17	433
Jubaland	Kismayo	1051	74	0
	Garbahare	470	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	658	3	0
	Bossaso	1631	26	0
	Qardho	583	13	0
	Galkayo	637	5	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	973	0	0
	Hargeisa	1159	8	0
	Las Anod	9055	2	0
	Burao	1859	5	0
South West State	Wajid	48	0	0
	Hudur	1828	0	0
	Baidoa	3947	66	0
	Marka	2551	32	0
Total		36949	987	1 947

^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 14, 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 14, health facilities reported an average of 1 782 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week, an average of 6 261 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 14 in Somalia

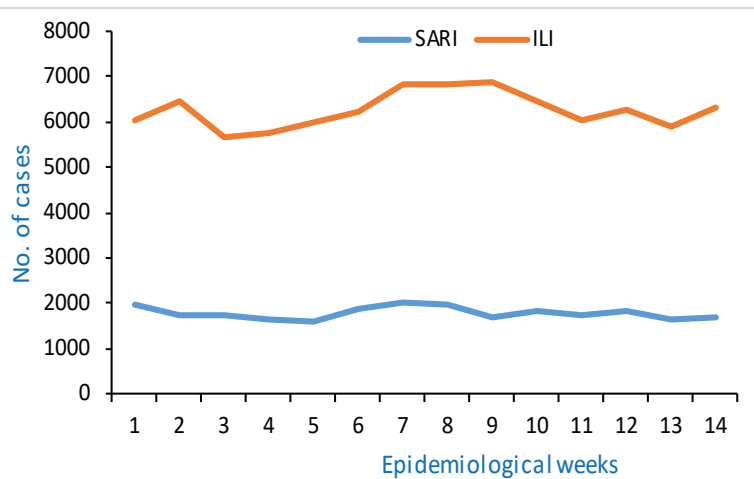
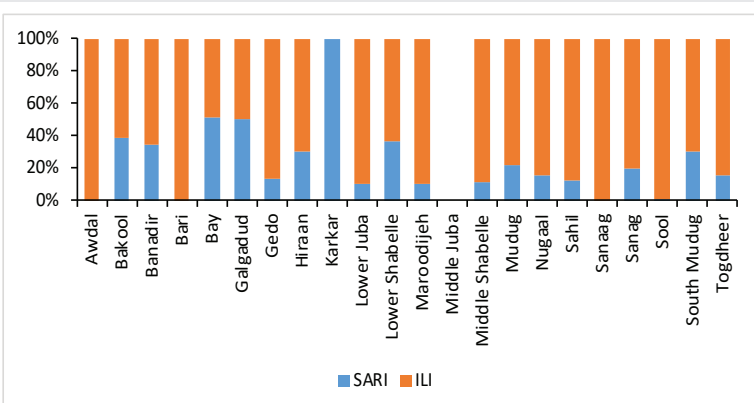


Fig.5. SARI and ILI cases reported from all regions in week 14, 2020



COVID-19 response activities

on 19 April, 2020 Ministry of Health confirmed the first case of COVID-19 in Puntland, the test indicates one of the two quarantined citizens who had been waiting COVID-19 result tested positive.

The second citizen tested negative and subsequently discharged from the Isolation center where Sample collection, packaging and shipment are ongoing on five suspected people with COVID-19 in Garowe. As part of risk communication; Community awareness against COVID-19 has been set up thorough Televisions messages, Radio messages.

To strengthen physical distance FMOH and State MOH have imposed curfew on the public mass gatherings including wedding ceremony and teashops.

To improve community reach out and case detection; call center has been established in Somaliland, Puntland and Southwest, in addition to that; Southwest started installing COVID19 billboards in large cities and towns

Table.2. Cases of SARI and ILI reported in Somalia during epidemiological week 14, 2020

AREAS	SARI	ILI
Banadir	479	911
Galmudug	115	136
Hirshabelle	272	647
Jubbaland	56	443
Puntland	84	1 226
Somaliland	195	2 355
Southwest	502	591
Total	1 703	6 309