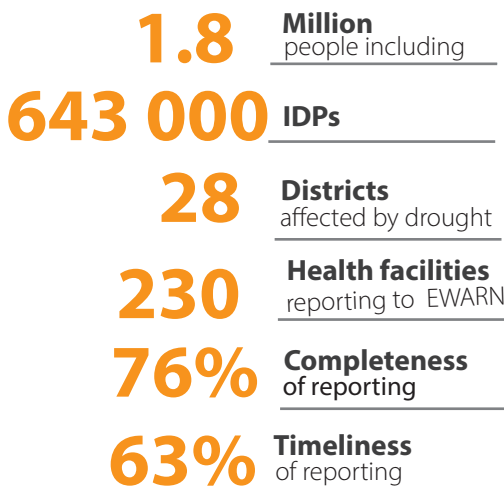


OVERALL SITUATION

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.

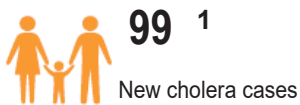
Shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation have left communities in drought-affected districts and IDP camps vulnerable to infectious disease outbreaks such as measles and diarrhoea.

DROUGHT KEY FACTS



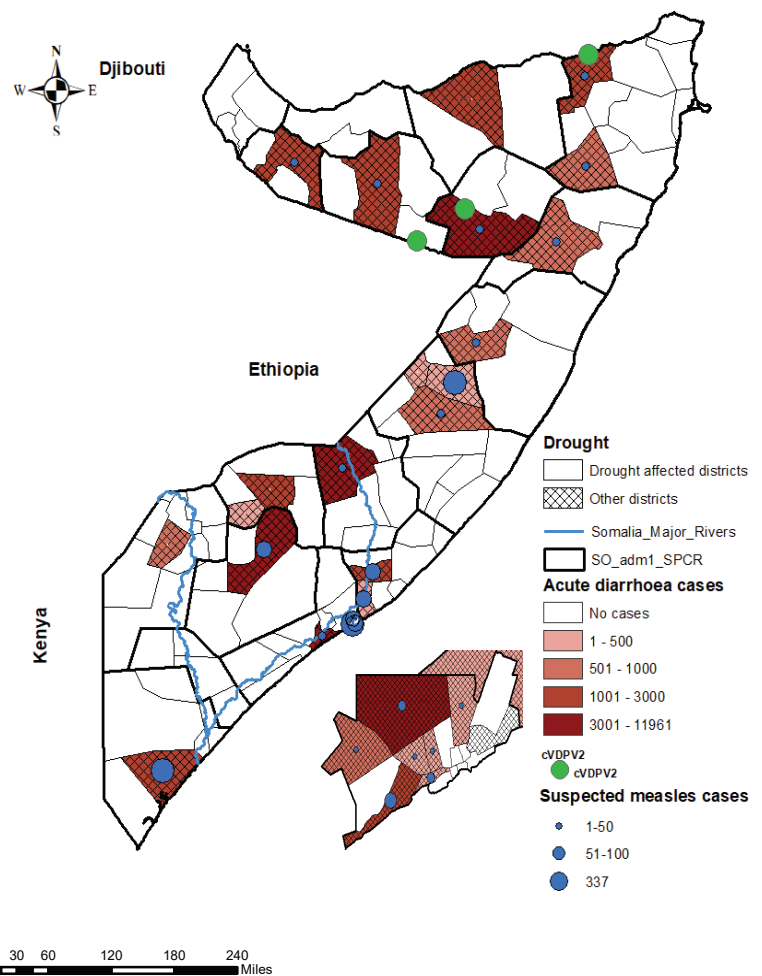
HEALTH SITUATION

4-10 May 2020



¹ This data is from drought affected districts only

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.

CHOLERA IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, cholera cases have continued to be reported in Somalia. A total of 2 396 cholera cases were reported from ten districts of Banadir, Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 and 19 2020 (Table 1). Since December 2017, a total of 1 413 stool samples tested for cholera, of which 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. WHO continued to support the outbreak investigation, sample collection and testing as well as cholera response activities including cases management, community mobilization, medical supplies and coordination with partners.

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 48 470 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 and continued routine immunization, 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 1 243 suspected cases of measles have been reported in drought-affected districts. Adado and Madina are the most affected districts (See Table 1). The trend of measles in 2020 has declined compare to the same period of the last two years, A total of 10 151 (50%) 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 1-19 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.

Three new cVDPV2 was Isolated from ES sample last week. This brings to Seven (7) cVDPV2 isolates reported from ES samples in 2020. The total number of cVDPV2 isolates from ES samples in 2019 and 2020 is Twelve (12). Date of Sample collection of the last positive sample is 24 March, 2020.

Fig. 1. Trends of acute diarrhoea cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2020

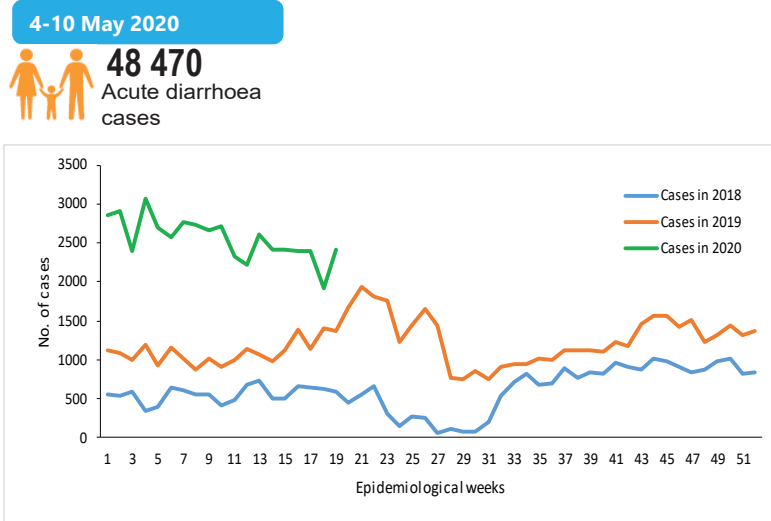


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2020

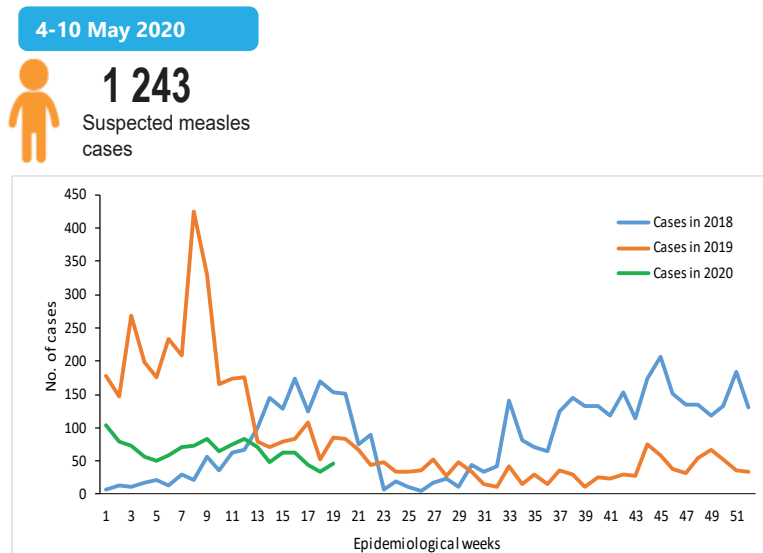


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019 and 2020

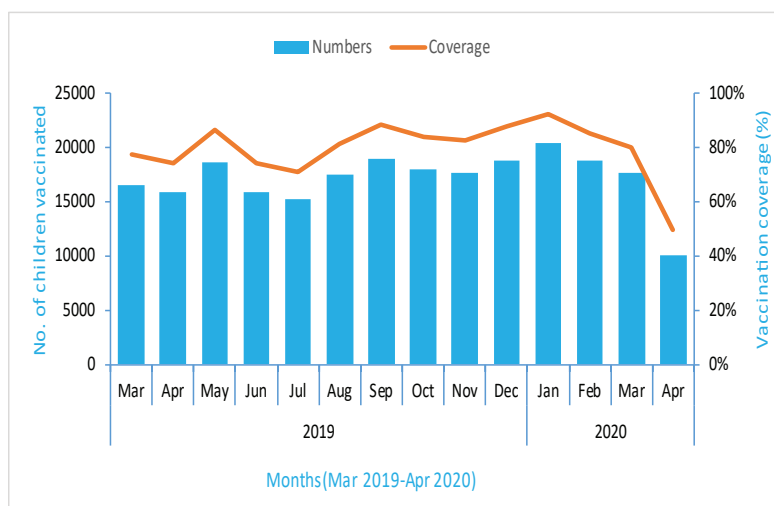


Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological week 19, 2020)^a

State	District	Acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir^b	Daynile	3 094	94	392
	Hawal Wadag	488	17	77
	Hodan	72	12	310
	Kahda	995	14	87
	Karan	0	0	29
	Madina/Wadajir	1 388	337	387
	Waberi	496	74	51
	Yaqshid	422	12	36
Galmudug	Adado	214	191	0
	Dusamareeb	589	25	0
	Abudwaq	72	0	0
Hirshabelle	Balad	376	52	0
	Jowhar	1 747	77	559
	Belet Weyne	3 991	20	468
Jubaland	Kismayo	1 468	134	0
	Garbahare	642	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	861	4	0
	Bossaso	2090	32	0
	Qardho	803	13	0
	Galkayo	664	5	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	1 309	0	0
	Hargeisa	1 577	8	0
	Las Anod	11 961	3	0
	Burao	2448	6	0
South West State	Wajid	58	0	0
	Hudur	2 300	0	0
	Baidoa	5 075	77	0
	Marka	3 270	36	0
Total		48 470	1 243	2 396

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

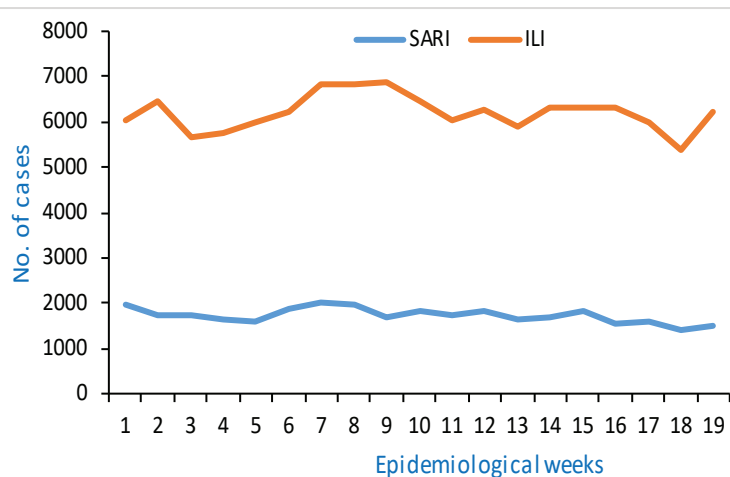
^b Banadir is a region not a state.

Monitoring of SARI and ILI at health facilities through EWARN system week 19, 2020

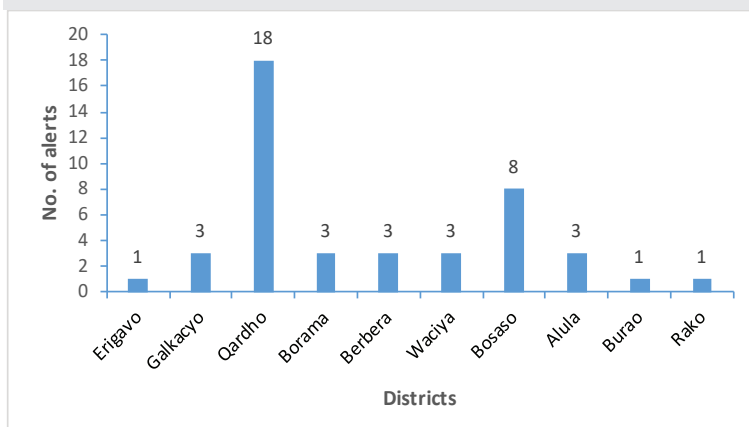
WHO is closely monitoring the respiratory infections including Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) and Influenza Like Illness (ILI) in Somalia through EWARN system.

During epidemiological week 1 to 19, health facilities reported an average of 1 726 cases of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) per week , an average of 6 203 influenza like illnesses (ILI) cases (Fig. 4)

Fig. 4. Trend of SARI and ILI reported through EWARN during week 1 to 19 in Somalia



Distribution of Suspected COVID-19 alerts reported into EWARN by districts week 19 2020, (n=44)



COVID-19 response activities

A total of 44 new alerts of suspected COVID-19 were reported in EWARN in week 19. Majority of the cases were reported from Qardho (18), Bossaso (8).

From week 13 (when COVID-19 was added on EWARN) to week 19, a total of 137 COVID-19 alerts were reported. The alerts were investigated by district based rapid response teams and 6 alerts were identified as true and referred to nearest health facilities.

Two hundred seventy-two (272) new confirmed COVID-19 cases were reported during week 19; The total number of confirmed cases in Somalia stands at 873, including twenty-eight (28) associated deaths (CFR: 4.5%) and eighty-seven (87) documented recoveries. Eleven deaths were reported during this week; one new death was reported in the last 24 hours.

217 new samples were collected and tested this week. A total of 1 357 samples (including repeat samples) have been collected and tested at national public health laboratory (NPHL) in Mogadishu and samples are sent to both Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) in Kenya for quality control test.

Table.2. Alerts of COVID-19 reported in to EWARN during week 13 -19, 2020

Week No.	No of Alerts	No of verified alerts	True alerts
13	1	1	1
14	1	1	1
15	0	0	0
16	8	8	2
17	20	20	1
18	63	63	1
19	44	44	6
Total	137	137	12