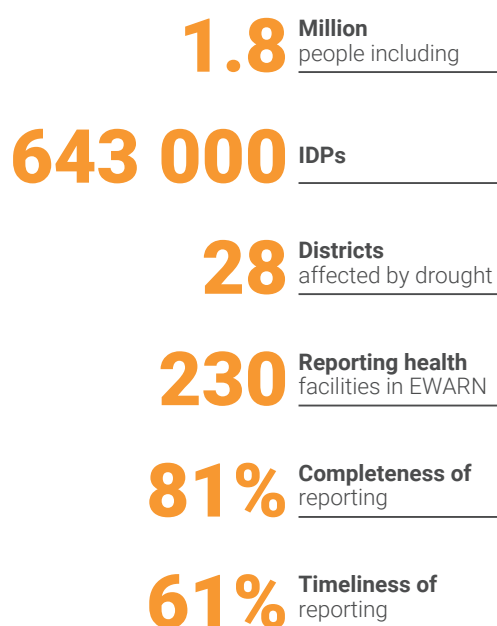


OVERALL SITUATION

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

13-19 January 2020

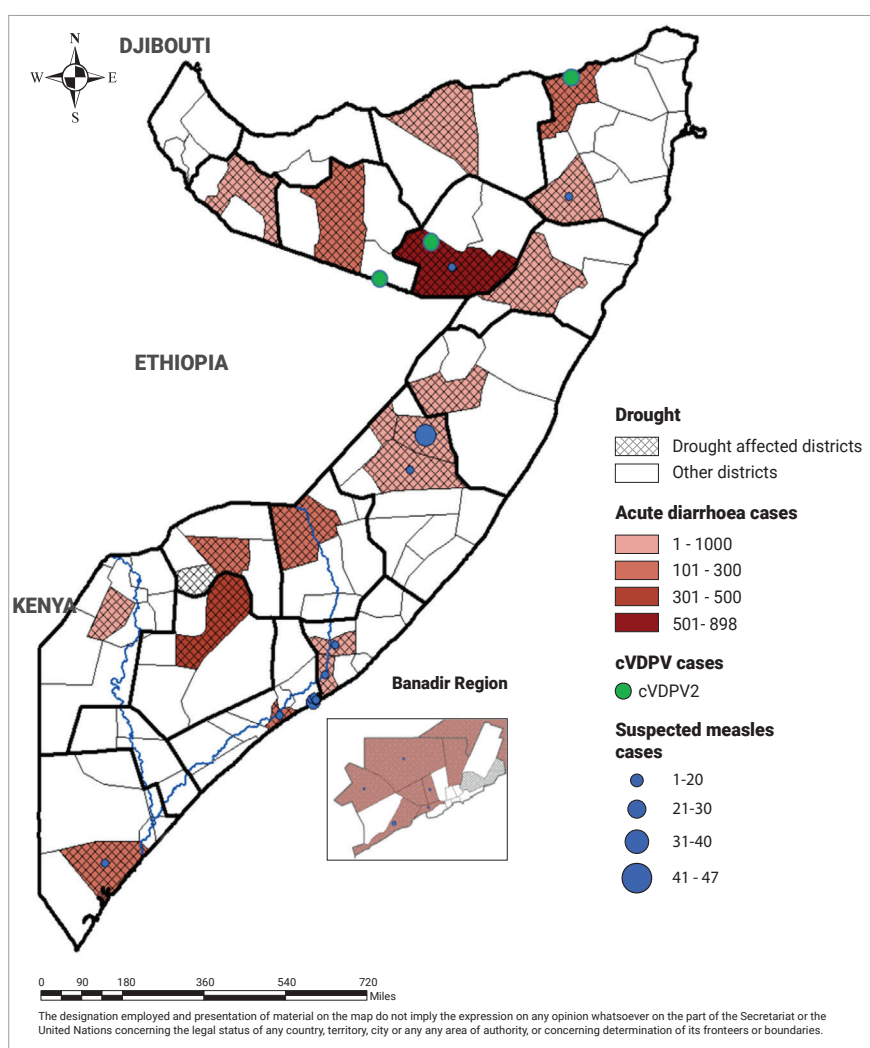
82¹ new cholera cases

72 suspected measles cases

2 401 acute diarrhoea cases

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



CHOLERA IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, cholera cases have continued to be reported in Somalia. Among the drought-affected districts, active transmission of cholera has been reported in Lower Shabelle (Marka) and Banadir region. A total of 236 cholera cases were reported from Marka district and eight districts of Banadir affected by drought during epidemiological week 3 2020 (Table 1). Of the 1 077 stool samples tested since December 2017, 260 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* serotype Ogawa. 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 2019 compared with previous years; this is linked to the shortage of safe water, and poor hygiene and sanitation (Fig. 1). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2020, a total of 8 174 cases of acute diarrhoea have been reported from drought-affected districts through EWARN. The most affected districts are Lasanood, Baidoa, Burco, Marka, Bossaso, Beletweyne and Danyile (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 254 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 148 078 (77%) children under 1 year of age out of the targeted 192 825 received measles 1 vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts from March to November 2019 (Fig. 3). During the drought monitoring period, March to October 2019, the vaccination coverage was ranging between 61% and 83% per month against a monthly target of 21 425 children under 1 year of age.

POLIO UPDATES

No new cases of circulating vaccine-derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2) were confirmed this week. Between epidemiological weeks 1 and 52 of 2019, three new cVDPV2 cases were confirmed in Somalia (Map). The most recent case of cVDPV2 was confirmed on 8 May 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.

Two (2) new environmental samples were positive for cVDPV2 in 2019. Date of collection of these two (2) recent positive environmental samples was 10 November 2019.

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

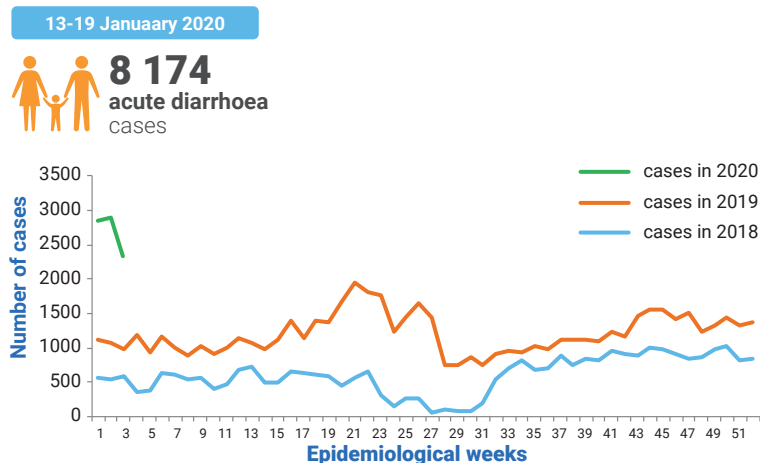


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2020

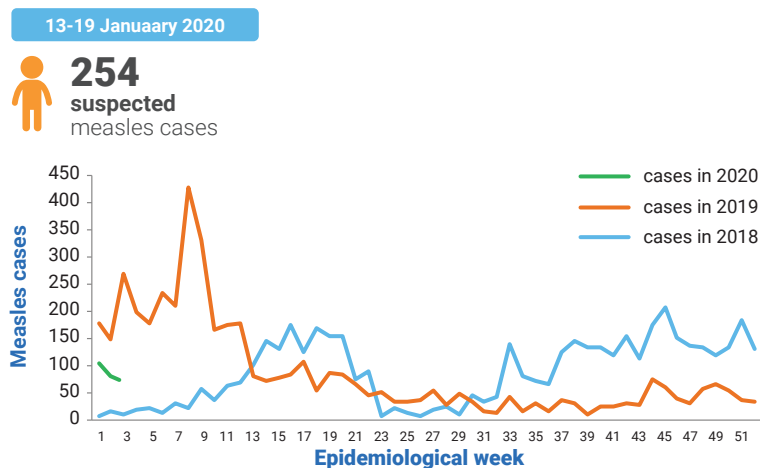
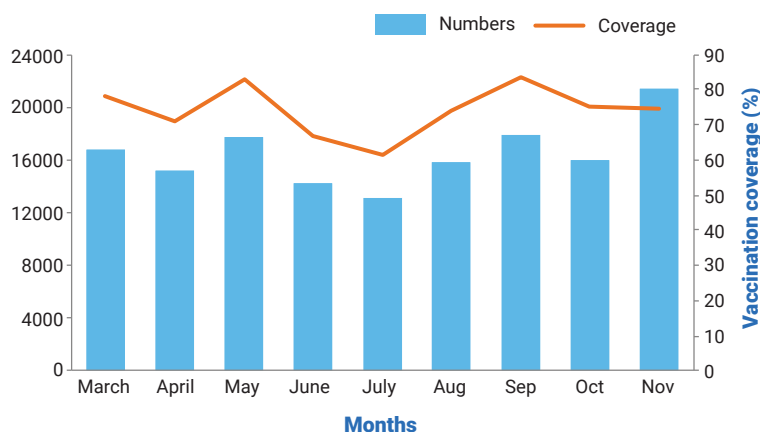


Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2019



Integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign was conducted in Southwest, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and Galmudug states from 24 to 28 November. A total of 1 031 972 under five years children received polio vaccine, 930 506 received measles vaccine, 639683 received deworming and 924 401 received Vitamin A supplementation.

Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 3, 2020)^a

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir ^b	Daynile	316	25	82
	Hawal Wadag	43	2	4
	Hodan	14	0	63
	Kahda	149	8	9
	Karan	0	0	2
	Madina/Wadajir	262	90	68
	Waberi	90	10	7
	Yaqshid	65	1	1
Galmudug	Adado	38	66	0
	Dusamareeb	98	3	0
	Abudwaq	12	0	0
HirShabelle	Balad	84	7	0
	Jowhar	283	12	0
	Belet Weyne	434	7	0
Juba land	Kismayo	216	6	0
	Garbahare	145	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	205	1	0
	Bossaso	423	7	0
	Qardho	219	2	0
	Galkayo	75	0	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	173	0	0
	Hargeisa	229	1	0
	Las Anod	2494	2	0
	Burao	681	0	0
South West state	Wajid	3	0	0
	Hudur	143	0	0
	Baidoa	783	2	0
	Marka	497	2	0
Total		8 174	254	236

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

^b Banadir is a region not a state.

WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health continue to monitor trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought-affected districts using the electronic EWARN. WHO and health cluster partners are implementing preparedness and response activities to prevent the negative effects of drought. WHO is also supporting different states to increase the number of health facilities submitting alerts of epidemic-prone diseases in EWARN. With support from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WHO in collaboration with state level health authorities are implementing activities to avert the negative consequence of drought in selected districts of Jubbaland, Southwest state and Hirshabelle.

EPIDEMIC PRONE DISEASE ALERTS REPORTED IN FLOOD AND DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS

During week 3, health facilities in flood and drought-affected districts reported alerts of: acute watery diarrhea (164 cases), malaria (339 cases), and measles (26 cases). The alerts were verified through field investigation by WHO deployed Rapid Response Teams (RRT). A total of 16 acute diarrhoea and 187 malaria cases were verified as true, most of the alerts were from Bossaso, Madina, and Jowhar. All patients were treated and referred to the nearest health center for further management.

Reporting week	Alert description	No. Of alerts reported	No. Of alerts verified	No. Of true alerts
Week 1	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	109	10	0
	bloody diarrhoea	13	5	0
	Malaria	324	10	5
	Measles	64	50	39
Total week 1		510	75	44
Week 2	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	116	116	0
	bloody diarrhoea	10	10	0
	Malaria	147	148	2
	Measles	48	47	16
Total week 2		321	321	18
Week 3	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	164	148	16
	bloody diarrhoea	0	0	0
	Malaria	339	152	187
	Measles	26	26	16
Total week 3		529	326	203