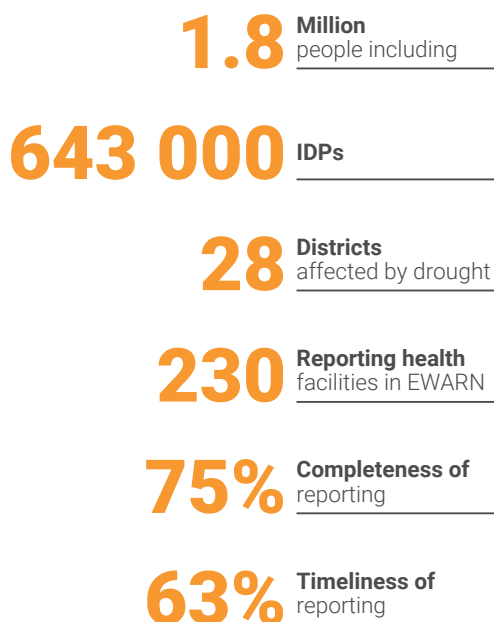


OVERALL SITUATION

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

10-16 February 2020

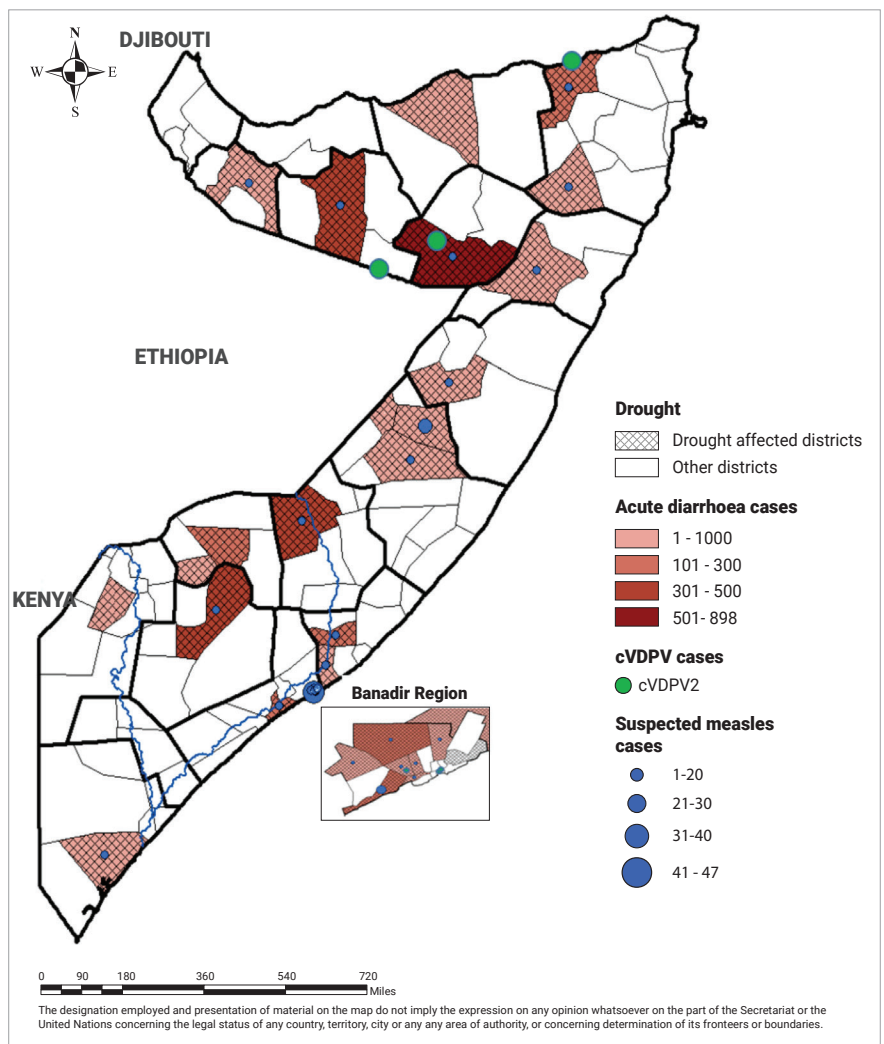
103¹ new cholera cases

70 suspected measles cases

2 769 acute diarrhoea cases

¹This 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 material on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of 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.

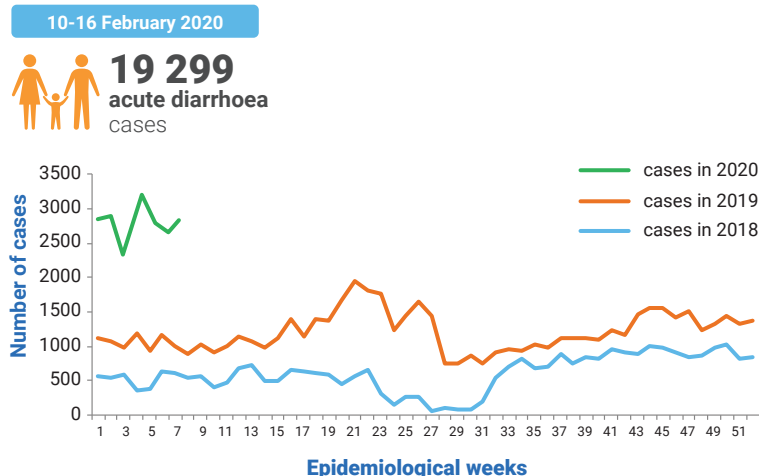
CHOLERA IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Since December 2017, cholera cases have continued to be reported in Somalia. A total of 831 cholera cases were reported from nine districts of Banadir and Hiran regions affected by drought between epidemiological weeks 1 and 7, 2020 (Table 1). During week 7, 2020, new outbreak of cholera reported from Beletweyne district of Hiran region where 103 new cases and one death reported. Stool specimen collected from these districts confirmed that 6 out of 10 stool samples to be positive by National public health laboratory. Since December 2017, a total of 1 265 stool samples tested for cholera, of which 322 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 and floods which occurred towards the end of 2019. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2020, a total of 19 299 cases of acute diarrhoea have been reported from drought-affected districts through EWARN. The most affected districts were Lasanood, Baidoa, Beletweyne, Burco, Marka, Bossaso, Jowhar, Madina and Danyile (See Table 1).

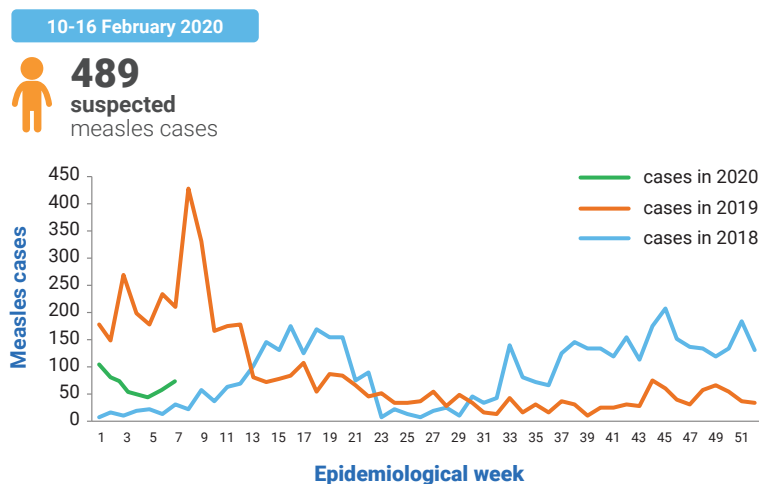
Fig. 1. Trends of acute diarrhoea cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2017–2020



MEASLES

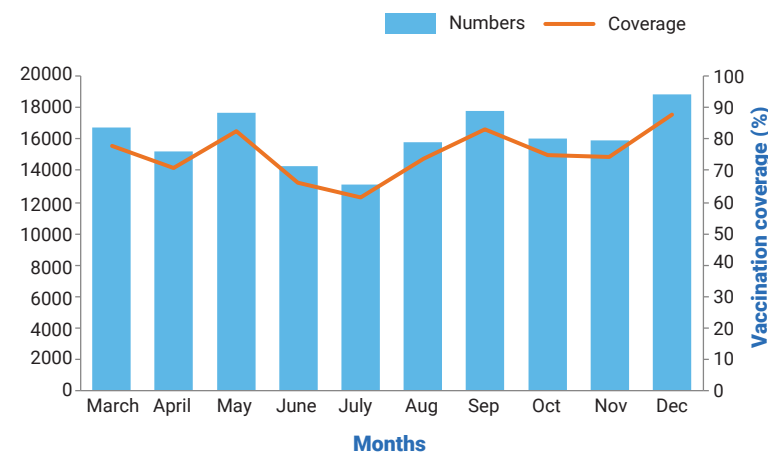
As a result of the mass measles vaccination campaign conducted in Somalia in 2018, the number of suspected cases of measles decreased in 2019 compared with previous years (Fig. 2). Another measles campaign conducted in November 2019 is expected to further contribute to the reduction of measles cases. Since epidemiological week 1, 2020, a total of 489 suspected cases of measles have been reported in drought-affected districts. Adado and Madina are the most affected districts (See Table 1).

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



A total of 161 486 (75%) children under 1 year of age out of the targeted 214 250 received measles 1 vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts from March to December 2019 (Fig. 3). During the drought monitoring period, March to December 2019, the vaccination coverage was ranging between 61% and 88% per month against a monthly target of 21 425 children under 1 year of age.

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



POLIO UPDATES

Two new cases of circulating vaccine-derived polio virus type 2 (cVDPV2) were confirmed this week. Between epidemiological weeks 1 and 6 of 2020, three new cVDPV2 cases were confirmed in Somalia (Map). The most recent case of cVDPV2 was confirmed on 7 February 2020.

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.

Table 1. Cumulative numbers of diarrhoea, measles and cholera cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 7, 2020)^a

State/region	Districts	acute diarrhoea cases	Suspected measles cases	Suspected cholera cases
Banadir ^b	Daynile	825	40	151
	Hawal Wadag	181	4	32
	Hodan	38	3	133
	Kahda	372	8	37
	Karan	0	0	8
	Madina/Wadajir	603	162	154
	Waberi	190	27	17
	Yaqshid	140	1	14
Galmudug	Adado	69	79	0
	Dusamareeb	223	5	0
	Abudwaq	25	0	0
HirShabelle	Balad	143	24	0
	Jowhar	683	30	0
	Belet Weyne	1534	8	285
Juba land	Kismayo	468	25	0
	Garbahare	261	0	0
Puntland	Garowe	331	1	0
	Bossaso	1016	17	0
	Qardho	380	12	0
	Galkayo	421	3	0
Somaliland	Erigavo	467	0	0
	Hargeisa	556	6	0
	Las Anod	5298	2	0
	Burao	1182	3	0
South West state	Wajid	13	0	0
	Hudur	727	0	0
	Baidoa	2018	20	0
	Marka	1135	9	0
Total		19 299	489	831

^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 epidemiological week 7, health facilities in flood and drought-affected districts reported alerts of: acute watery diarrhea (154 cases), malaria (150 cases), and measles (15 cases). The alerts were verified through field investigation by WHO deployed Rapid Response Teams (RRT). A total of 24 acute diarrhea cases, and 119 malaria cases were verified as true. Most of the alerts were from Beletweyne, Madina, Berdale and Bossaso. 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 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
Week 4	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	114	114	113
	bloody diarrhoea	16	16	0
	Malaria	164	164	58
	Measles	164	164	58
Total week 4		458	458	229
Week 5	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	294	294	169
	bloody diarrhoea	0	0	0
	Malaria	301	301	216
	Measles	21	21	21
Total week 5		616	616	406
Week 6	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	155	155	153
	bloody diarrhoea	0	0	0
	Malaria	179	179	109
	Measles	13	13	13
Total week 6		347	347	275
Week 7	Acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)	155	155	24
	Malaria	150	150	119
	Measles	15	15	0
Total week 7		319	319	143