

CURRENT SITUATION

Somalia is experiencing worsening drought following three consecutive seasons of inadequate rains. According to the Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Network (FEWS NEST), Somalia received suboptimal amounts of drier rains than expected in October 2021. Currently, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates that 4.7 million people in 71 districts in the country are food insecure, 717,100 of whom have abandoned their homes in search of water and food. This has resulted in a shortage of safe water, poor hygiene and sanitation and displacement among the affected populations, leading to more people being vulnerable to epidemic prone diseases, particularly acute diarrhoeal disease and measles.



DROUGHT KEY FACTS

4.3	Million people including
717 100	IDPs
66	Districts affected by drought
626	Health facilities Reporting to EWARN



HEALTH SITUATION

12-13, 21/3 - 3/4/2022



2 790
Acute diarrhoea cases



560
Cholera cases



42
Malaria cases⁷

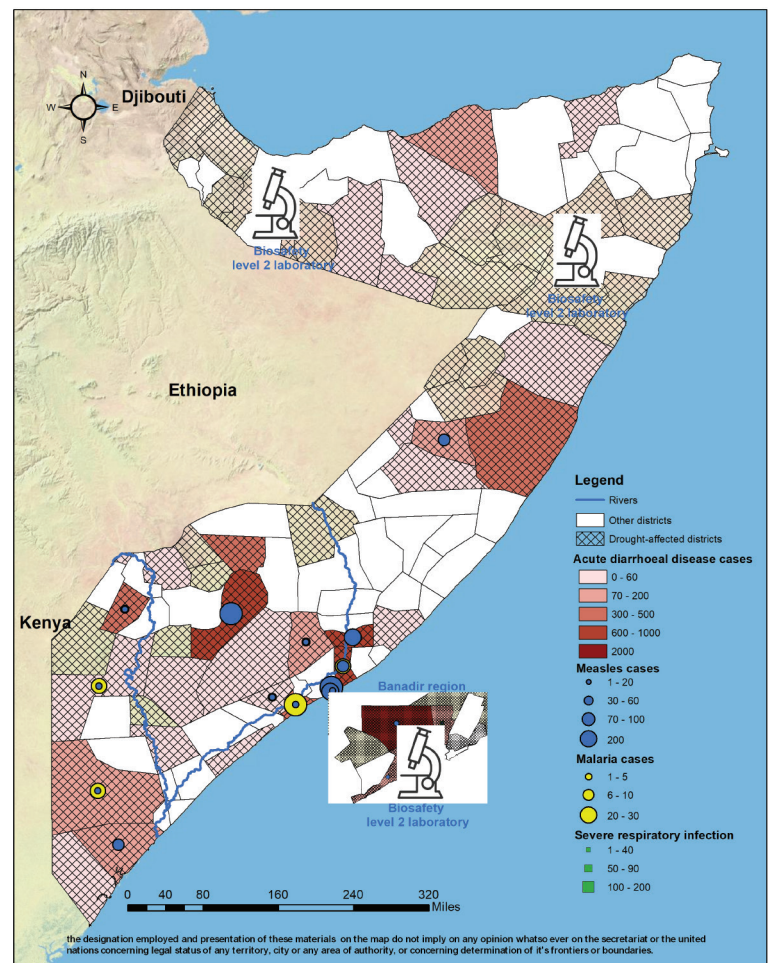


1 667
Measles cases



2 163
SARI cases

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-13 (21/3 - 3/4/2022).



The Federal Ministry of Health and WHO monitor the trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought-affected districts using the electronic-based EWARN. With support from the CERF and in collaboration with state ministries of health, WHO is implementing activities aimed at preventing disease outbreaks, including the timely detection and response to alerts of epidemic-prone diseases reported among vulnerable communities in drought affected.

CHOLERA IN DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

Recurrent cholera outbreaks have been reported in the drought affected districts of Somalia since 2017, with no interruption in transmission in these districts. The number of new suspected cases of cholera have increased in 2022 compared to the previous years due to an increasing number of people with limited access to safe water and safe sanitation practice (Figure 1). Since the epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 2232 suspected cases of cholera with three associated deaths were reported from 71 drought affected districts. Of the 1330 suspected cases of cholera, 81% (1808) are children below five years of age. In addition, over the past two weeks in 2022, the number of suspected cases of cholera has increased by 34% in drought affected districts. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (494), Baaydhowa (411) and Afgoye (355) (Table 1). Of the 184 stool samples collected and analyzed, 22 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* 01 serotype Ogawa. Culture and sensitivity studies conducted in the National Public Health Reference Laboratory in Mogadishu showed that the *V. cholerae* serotype Ogawa isolate is sensitive to chloramphenicol and tetracycline but resistant to ampicillin and nalidixic acid.

ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASE CASES

The number of new cases of acute diarrhoeal disease decreased in January 2022 compared to January 2021 and 2020 respectively (Figure 2). This reduction in cases might have been linked to the implementation of additional Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in drought-affected districts. However, the number of new cases of acute diarrhoea reported from drought affected districts has increased by 21% in the past two weeks in 2022 which can be attributed to new displacements or other factors contributing to deterioration of environmental sanitation situation. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 15 899 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN) and from the community. Of these, 62% (9 857) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (3 899), Jowhar (1 801) and Baaydhawa (1 745) (Table 1).

MEASLES CASES

The number of suspected cases of measles have increased in 2022 compared to the previous years. This surge in cases is linked to a decrease in measles vaccination coverage of children below five years of age (Figure 3). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 5 822 suspected cases of measles were reported from 71 drought-affected districts of whom 82.9% (4 957) are children below five years of age. The number of new cases of suspected measles has increased by 38% in the past two weeks of 2022. The districts reporting the most cases include Baaydhawa (1 669), Madina (686) and Daynile (449) (Table 1). Of the 249 blood samples collected and analyzed in the laboratories, 57% (142) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

Fig. 1. Trends of cholera cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

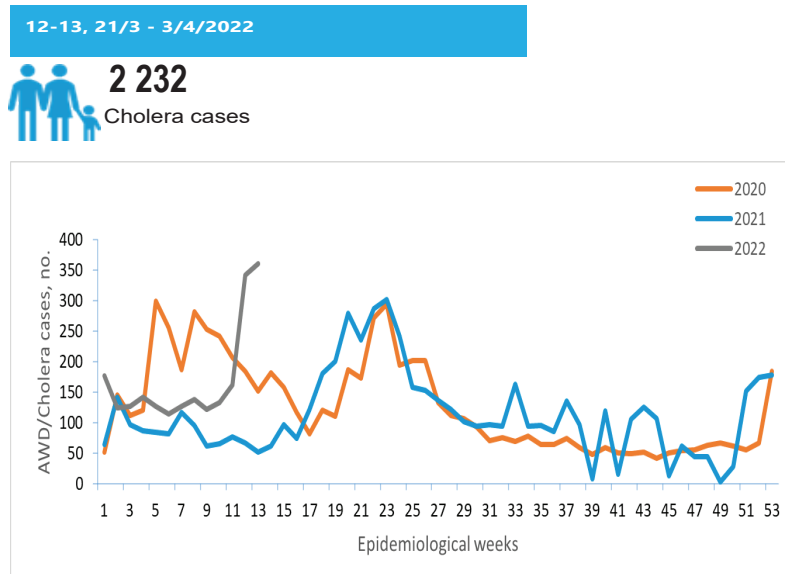


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

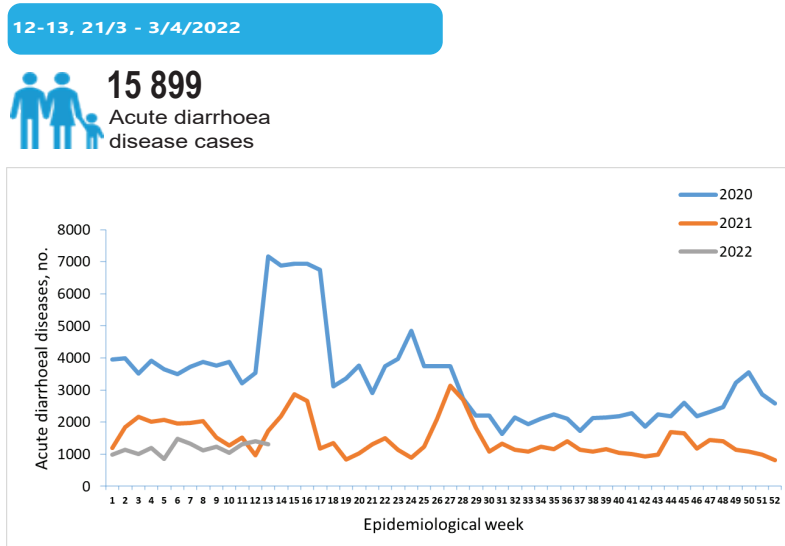
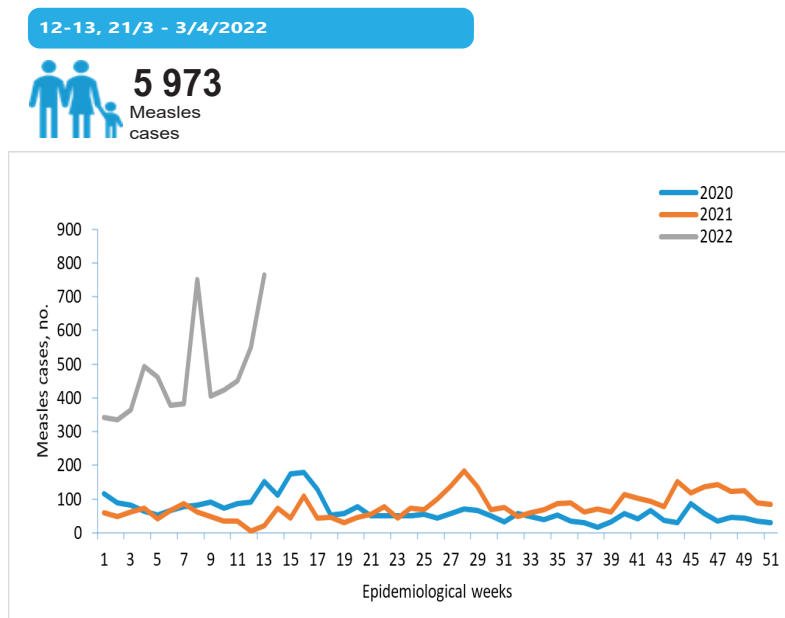


Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022



MEASLES IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

A total of 49 957(93.8%) out of the targeted 53 239 children under one year of age received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts in February 2022 (Fig. 4). From February 2019 to February 2022, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 58% and 84% per month compared to the national target of 95%.

POLIO UPDATES

- One new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV 2) was reported from Danyile district, Banadir region on 01 January 2021. One (01) cVDPV2 case was reported in 2021.
- No new cVDPV2 isolate from an AFP case or environmental surveillance (ES) samples was reported during this reporting week. In 2022, Eighty two (82) AFP cases (36 females and 46 males) were reported. Of these,

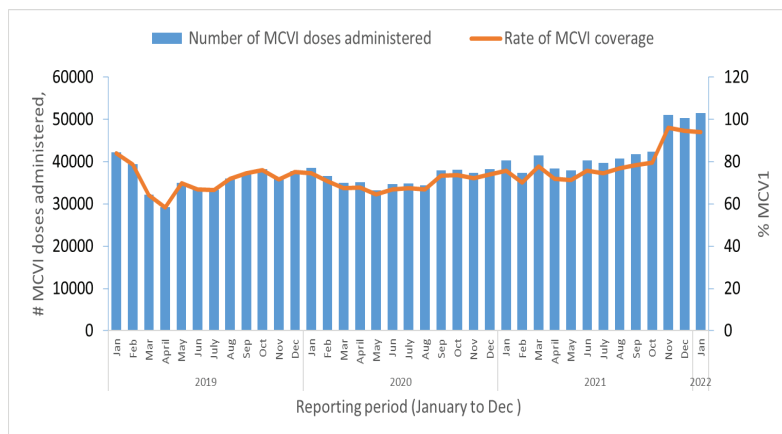
MALARIA CASES

The number of clinically diagnosed cases of malaria decreased in 2022 compared to the previous years. (Fig 5). This is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in drought-affected districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 246 cases have been reported from the 71 drought affected districts which represents a 20% increase in the past two weeks, (Table 1). The districts reporting most of the cases are from Dolow (35), Baardheere (78) and Marka (38), (Table 1). The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 59% of all the

INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

The number of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) cases reported through the EWARN decreased in 2022 compared to the previous years (Figure 6). Since epidemiological week 1, 2022, a total of 5 359 SARI cases were reported from drought affected districts. Of these 69% (3 697) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (937), Cadaado (544) and Baydhawa (894) (Table 1). Of the 31 SARI cases enrolled in 2022, 20 were tested of which 3 (15%) cases were positive for Influenza. No sample was tested positive for influenza type B. Of the 3 influenza A positive samples analyzed; 1(5%) of them tested positive for influenza A (H1N1) pdm09; while 2 (10%) were positive for influenza A (H3N2)

Fig. 4. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2018-2021



*The measles vaccination data for the month of Jan and Feb 2022 are not yet available

Fig. 5. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

12-13, 21/3 - 3/4/2022

246
Malaria cases

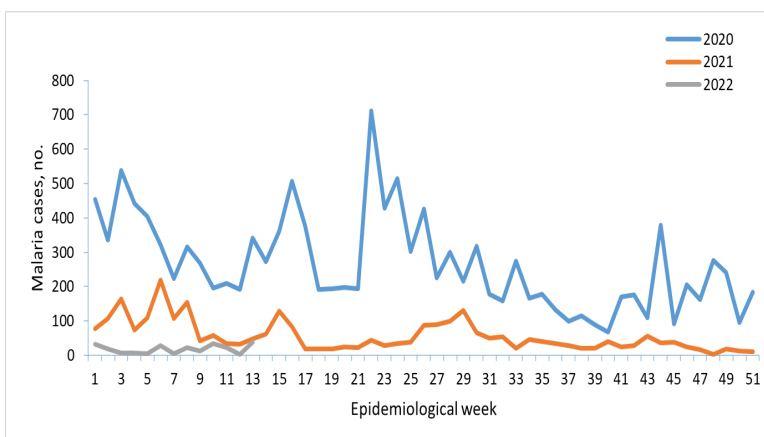


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

12-13, 21/3 - 3/4/2022

5 359
SARI cases

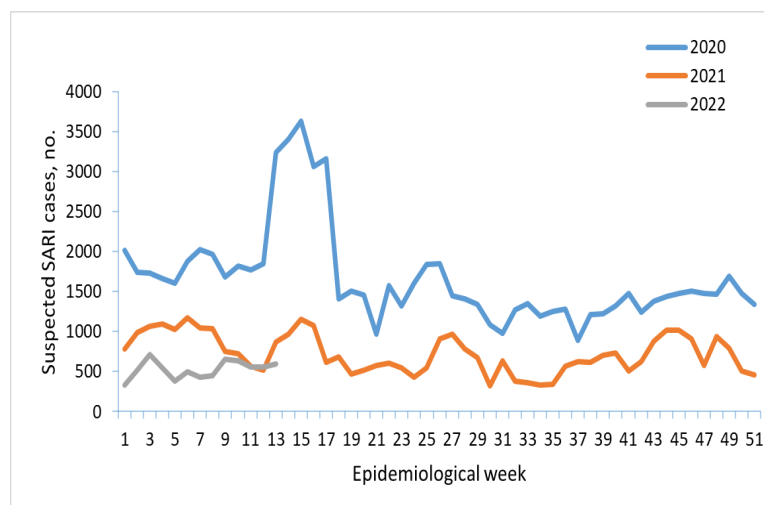


Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-13, 21/3 -3 /4/2022)

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	3899	449	19	937	494
	Hawal Wadag	123	12	0	88	25
	Hodan	52	45	0	11	233
	Kaxda	327	70	0	45	57
	Dharkenley	433	34	0	191	92
	Madina	1047	686	1	538	272
	Waberi	372	68	0	43	29
Galgadud	Yaqshid	101	16	0	0	29
	Caabudwaaq	0	17	0	0	0
	Cadado	236	134	1	544	0
South Mudug	Dhusamareb	51	2	0	149	0
	Galkacyo South	0	242	0	0	0
Hiraan	Hobyo	576	108	0	0	0
Middle Shabelle	Beletweyne	324	69	0	189	0
	Cadale	0	2	0	0	0
	Balcad	1055	185	10	60	0
Gedo	Jowhar	1801	244	17	54	78
	Baardheere	111	56	78	128	0
	Doolow	36	120	34	21	0
	Ceel Waaq	0	11	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey	498	9	3	122	0
Lower Juba	Luuq	0	13	0	0	0
	Afmadow	84	87	10	109	0
	Badhaadhe	99	3	0	376	0
Middle Juba	Kismayo	205	81	3	169	0
Bari	Bu'aale	0	4	0	0	0
	Bossaso	0	374	0	0	0
CONFLICTS	Garowe	17	217	0	30	0
Mudug	Qardho	0	217	0	0	0
Sanaag	Jariiban	0	3	0	0	0
	Ceel Afwayn	100	0	0	47	0
Sool	Ceerigaabo	210	0	0	153	0
Galbeed	Hargeisa	0	85	0	0	0
	Togdheer	Laas caanood	90	59	0	0
Bakool	Buuhoodle	0	4	0	0	0
	Burco	0	16	0	0	0
	Oodwayne	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	Ceel Barde	0	0	0	0	0
	Xudur	634	8	0	55	0
	Baaydhawa	1745	1669	6	894	411
	Buurhakaba	38	10	0	166	0
	Diinsoor	0	283	0	0	0
Lower Shabelle	Qansaxdheere	329	20	9	30	0
	Afgooye	448	114	10	189	355
	Baraawa	0	32	0	0	0
	Marka	487	79	38	13	150
	Qoryooley	55	3	5	4	0
Total	Wanlawayn	316	13	2	4	7
		15899	5973	246	5359	2232

Note: The total number of cases reported on EWARN may change after verification by surveillance teams. a) Banadir is a region not a state.

b) Non reporting districts (Garowe, Hargeisa, Hudun, Bandarbayla, Luuq, Saakow, Galdogob, Zaylac, Gebiley, Lughaye, Taleex, Rabdhure and Eyle).



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