

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), several regions of Somalia received suboptimal amounts of drier rains than expected in last quarter of 2021. Currently, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates 3.2 million people in 66 out of the 74 districts in the country are food insecure, 213 400 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

3.2	Million people including
213 400	IDPs
66	Districts affected by drought
689	Health facilities Reporting to EWARN



HEALTH SITUATION

52, 27 December 2021 –1, 10 January 2022,



1 809
Acute diarrhoea cases



325
Cholera cases



62
Malaria cases

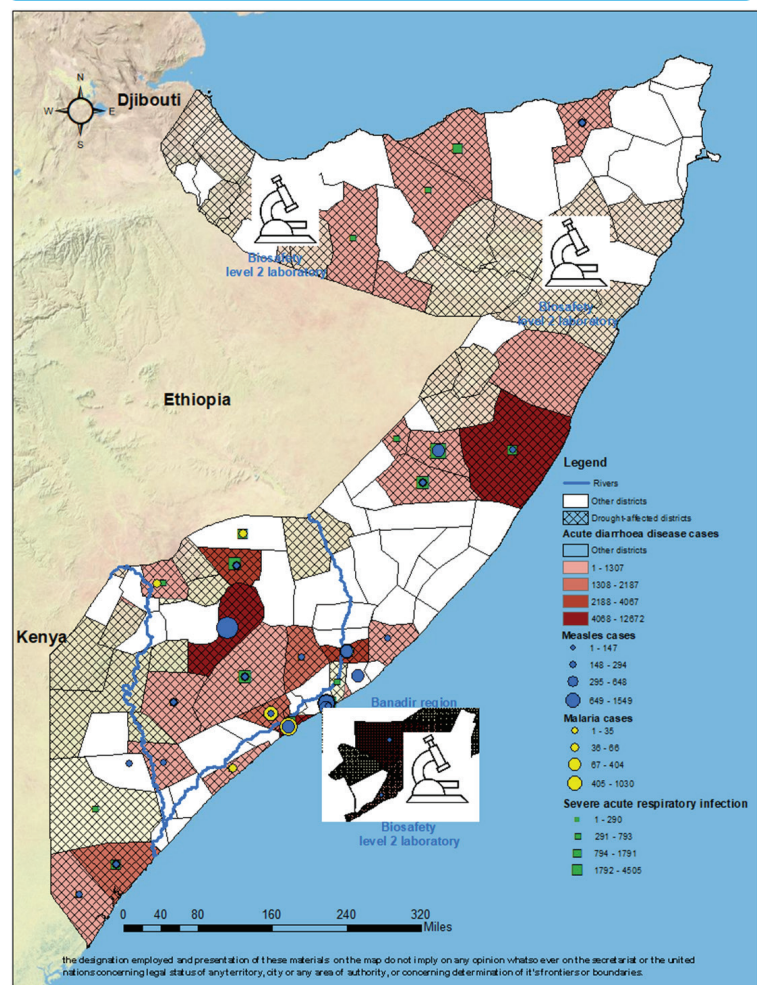


182
Measles cases



557
SARI cases

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 52, 27 December 2021 –1, 10 January 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 Central Emergency Response Funds (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 cases of suspected cholera have increased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Table 1) due to an increasing number of people with limited access to safe water and proper sanitation (Fig. 1). Since the epidemiological week 1 of 2021 and first week of January 2022, a total of 4 334 suspected cases of cholera, including 37 associated deaths (case fatality rate: 0.87%), were reported from 66 drought-affected districts. Of the 4 334 suspected cases of cholera, 63% (2 599) are children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (989) Madina (818) and Baydhawa (697), (Table 1) Of the 837 stool samples collected and analyzed, 190 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 2022 as compared to the previous years (Fig 2). Since epidemiological week one of 2021, 7 697 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). Of these, 74% (56 756) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (12 672) Baydhawa (10 741) and Marka (8 034), (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 (Fig. 3). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 4 132 suspected cases of measles were reported from 66 drought-affected districts of whom 77.9% (3 222) are children below five years. The districts reporting the most cases include Baydhawa (1 549), Daynile (648) and Jowhar (294), (Table 1) Of the 699 blood samples collected and analyzed in the laboratories, 637 (92%) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

MEASLES IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

A total of 42 418 (78.5%) out of the targeted 53 239 children aged under one year received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts in October 2021 (Fig. 5). From October 2018 to October 2021, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 58% and 84% per month compared to the national target of 95%.

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

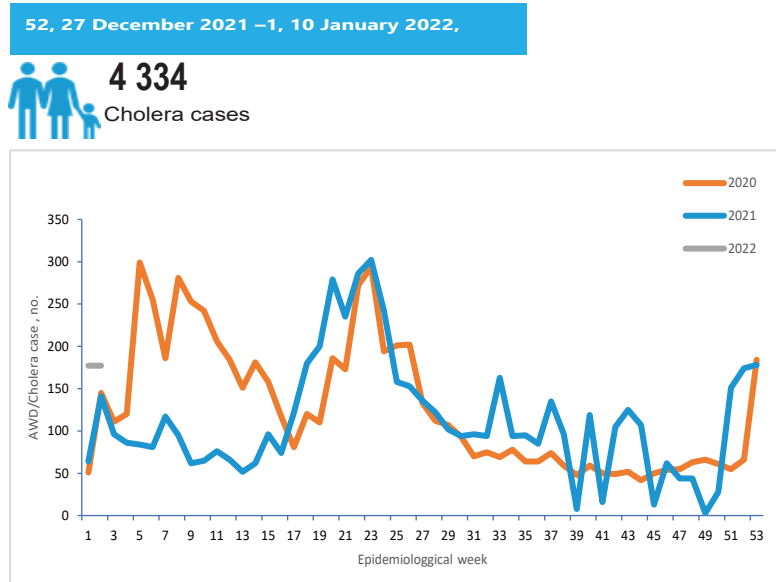


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

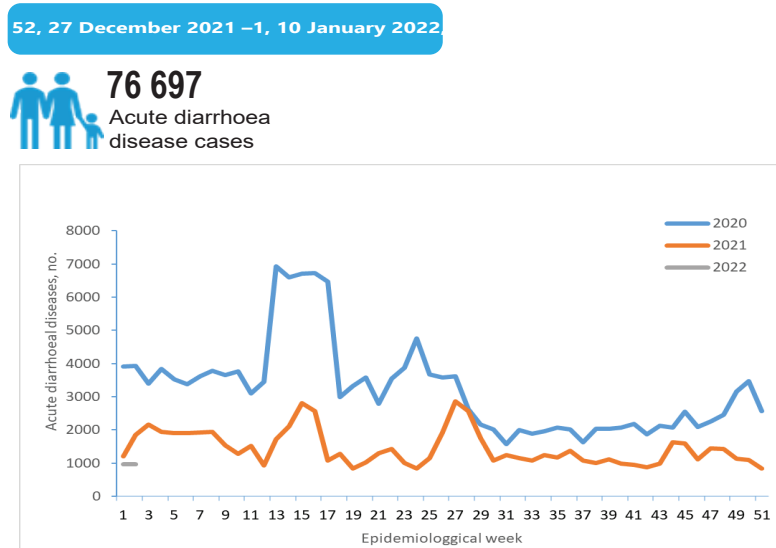
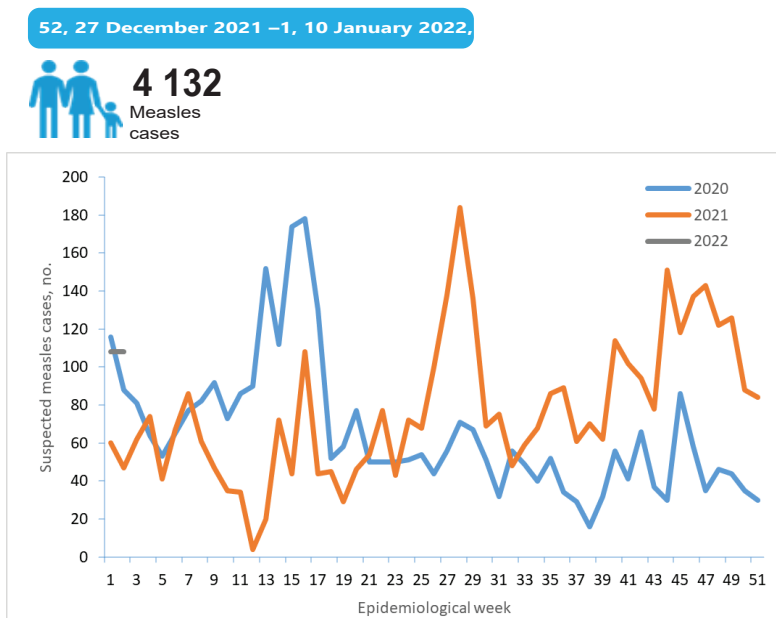


Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022



POLIO UPDATES

- One new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV 2) was reported from Salagle District, Middle Juba Region in 12 May 2021.
- During the reporting week, no new cVDPV2 isolate from the Environmental surveillance (ES) samples was reported. In 2021, 349 Acute Flaccid Paralysis cases (143 Female and 206 Male) were identified. Of which, 340 (97%) cases had laboratory results while nine (3%) cases are being processed.
- Of the 340 cases with laboratory results, one cVDPV2 isolate and 339 cases of AFP tested negative respectively.

MALARIA CASES

The number of clinically diagnosed cases of malaria decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years. (Fig 6). This is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in various districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 2 906 cases have been reported from 46 of the 66 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 2 844 malaria cases reported, 45% (1 306) were children aged below five years. The districts reporting most of the cases are from Baydhawa (1 030), Dayniile (404) and Qansaxdheere (371), (Table 1) The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 60% of all the reported malaria cases.

INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

The number of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) cases reported through the EWARN decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig.7). Since epidemiological week one, 2021, a total of 25 048 SARI cases were reported from 66 drought-affected districts. Of these 72% (18 035) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Cadado (4 505), Beletweyne (4 463) and Baydhawa (3 538) (Table 1). Of the total 295 samples tested since epidemiological week 35, 65 samples tested positive for influenza type A while five samples tested positive for influenza type B. Of the 60 influenza A positive samples analyzed; 18 of them tested positive for influenza A (H1N1) pdm09; while 42 were positive for influenza A (H3N2)

Fig. 5. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2018-2021

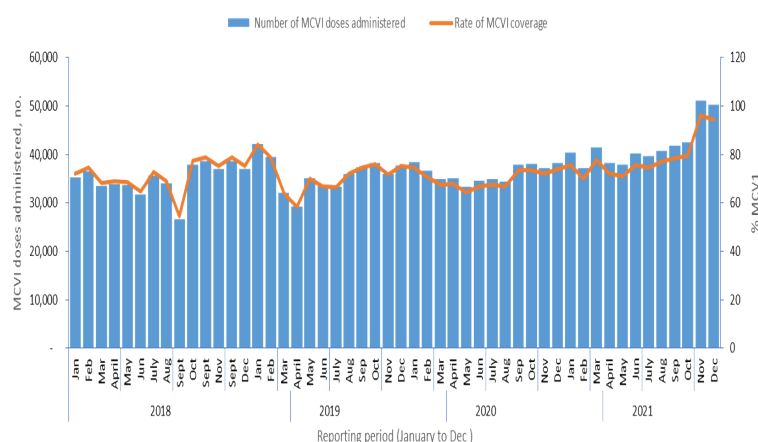


Fig. 6. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

52, 27 December 2021 –1, 10 January 2022,

2 906
Malaria cases

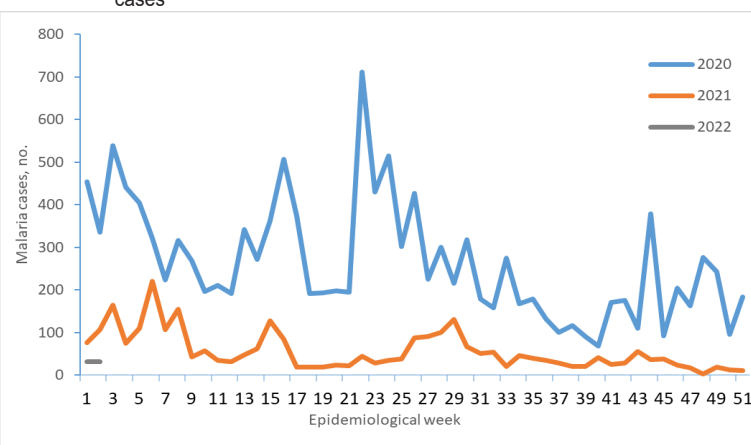


Fig. 7. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

52, 27 December 2021 –1, 10 January 2022,

25 048
SARI cases

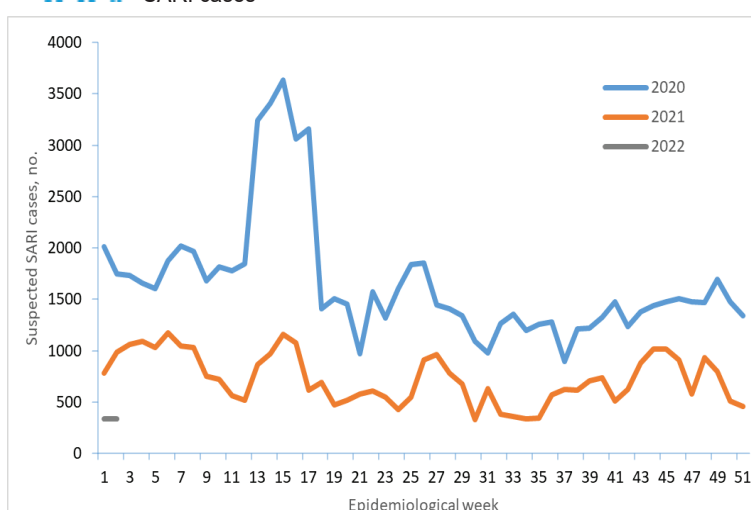


Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 52, 27 Decemeber 2021 –1, 10 January 2022,)

	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	12 672	648	404	1 106	989
	Hawal Wadag	65	1	0	82	104
	Hodan	107	10	0	0	652
	Kaxda	461	43	15	0	208
	Madina	1 018	259	4	472	818
	Waberi	846	63	0	109	94
	Yaqshid	760	18	17	1 043	12
Galgadud	Caabudwaaq	51	0	0	24	0
	Cadado	1 170	189	5	4 505	0
	Dhusamareb	806	24	21	1 791	0
South Mudug	Galkacyo South	152	0	0	23	0
	Hobyo	7 921	7	0	746	0
Hiraan	Beletweyne	6 791	128	200	4 463	0
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	267	12	0	0	233
	Balcad	834	233	0	191	0
	Jowhar	4 067	294	49	244	112
Gedo	Baardheere	354	56	57	169	0
	Doolow	164	0	252	182	0
	Ceel Waaq	154	1	0	3	0
	Garbahaarey	408	1	19	3	0
	Luuq	158	0	6	238	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow	44	0	4	70	0
	Badhaadhe	46	10	0	39	0
	Kismayo	1 508	147	35	516	0
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	163	60	0	0	0
Bari	Bossaso	763	3	18	0	0
	Qardho	0	0	0	0	33
Mudug	Jariiban	31	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	Ceel Afwayn	273	0	0	112	0
	Ceerigaabo	1 307	0	0	793	0
Sool	Laas caanood	799	2	0	42	0
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	20	0	0	0	0
	Burco	272	0	0	290	0
	Oodwayne	401	0	0	0	0
Bakool	Ceel Barde	602	0	2	703	0
	Xudur	3 931	4	17	1 173	0
Bay	Baaydhawa	10 741	1 549	1 030	3 538	697
	Buurhakaba	862	12	15	974	0
	Diinsoor	9	9	29	14	0
	Qansaxdheere	2 210	45	371	432	0
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	946	8	0	4	85
	Baraawa	453	0	11	95	56
	Marka	8 034	290	259	530	190
	Qoryooley	2 187	3	66	258	0
	Wanlawayn	1 869	3	0	71	51
Total		76 697	4 132	2 906	25 048	4 334

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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