

## 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 4.5 million people in 66 out of the 74 districts in the country are food insecure, 671 000 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
671 000	IDPs
66	Districts affected by drought
626	Health facilities Reporting to EWARN



### HEALTH SITUATION

6-7, 7 - 20/2/2022



**3 025**  
Acute diarrhoea cases



**256**  
Cholera cases



**33**  
Malaria cases

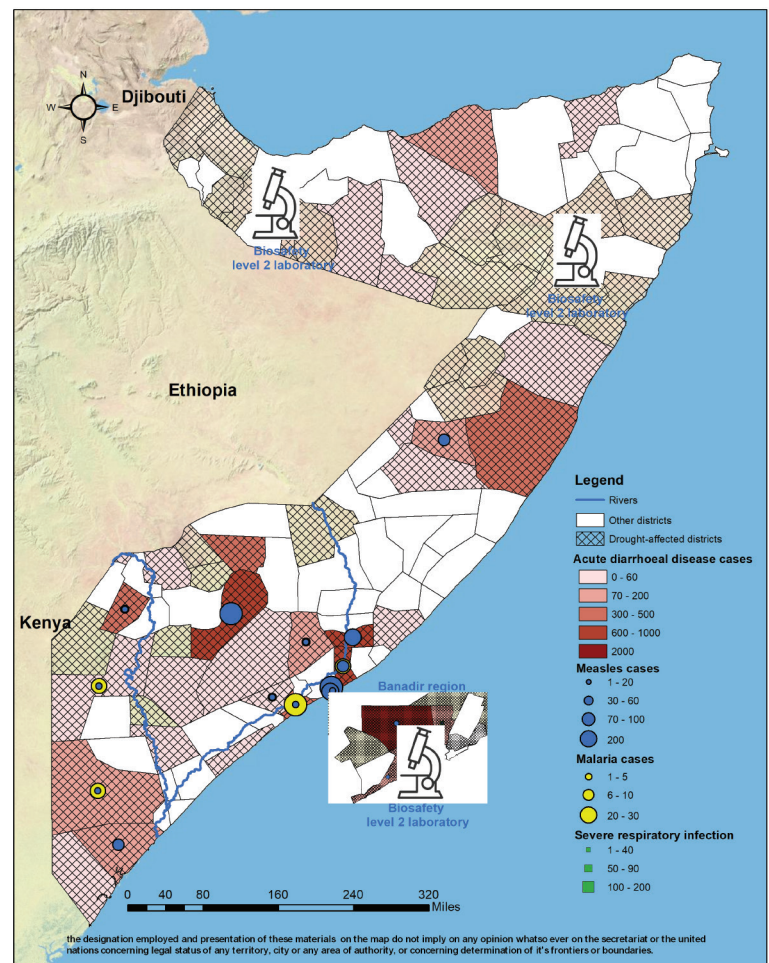


**309**  
Measles cases



**1 343**  
SARI cases

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-7 (7 - 20/2/2022).



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 has 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 (Fig. 1). Since the epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 826 suspected cases of cholera with no associated death were reported from 66 drought-affected districts. Of the 826 suspected cases of cholera, 73 % (603) are children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (177), Baaydhowa (122) and Afgoye (110) (see Table 1). Of the 83 stool samples collected and analyzed, 12 samples tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* O1 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 (Fig 2). This reduction in cases is 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 58.4% in the past two weeks in 2022. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 8 198 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). Of these, 64% (5 246) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (1 711), Jowhar (972) and Baaydhawa (845) (see 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 2022, a total of 803 suspected cases of measles were reported from 66 drought-affected districts of whom 79% (570) are children below five years of age. The number of new cases of suspected measles has increased by 62.5% in the past two weeks of 2022. The districts reporting the most cases include Baaydhawa (178), Daynile (141) and Jowhar (118) (see Table 1), Of the 96 blood samples collected and analyzed in the laboratories, 61 (63.5%) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

## MEASLES IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

A total of 50 322 (95%) 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 January 2022 (Fig. 4). From December 2018 to December 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

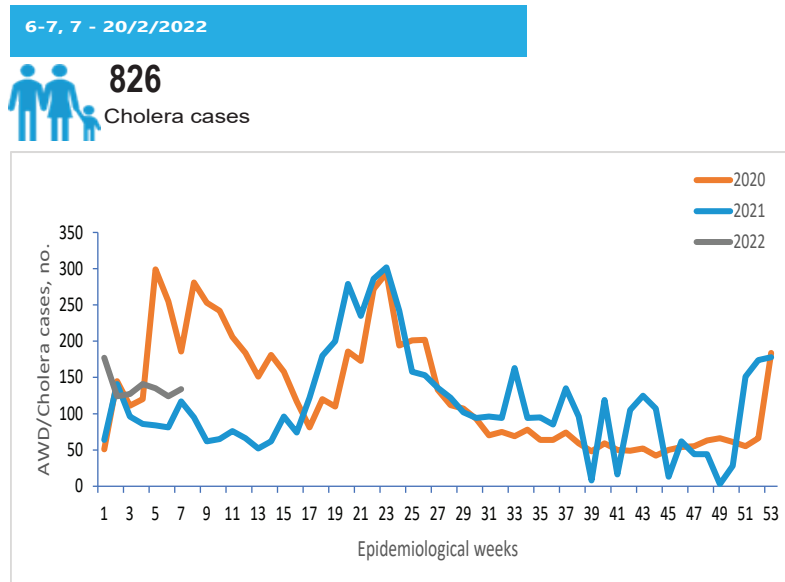


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

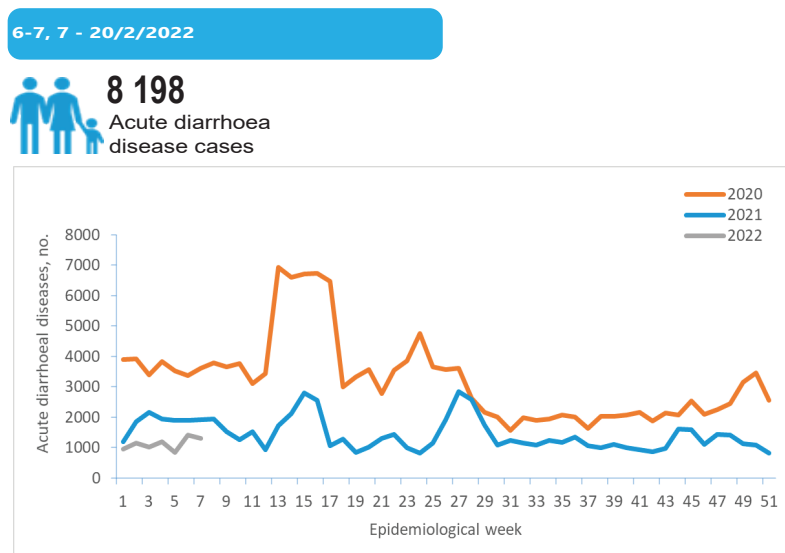
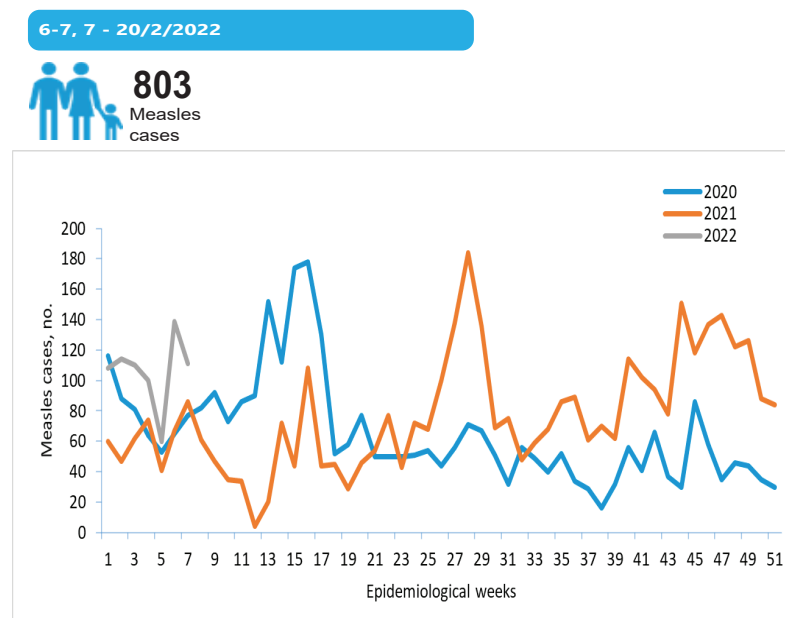


Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022



## 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 AFP case and Environmental surveillance (ES) samples was reported. In 2022, 9 Acute Flaccid Paralysis cases (2 Female and 7 Male) were identified. All are in the lab for processing.

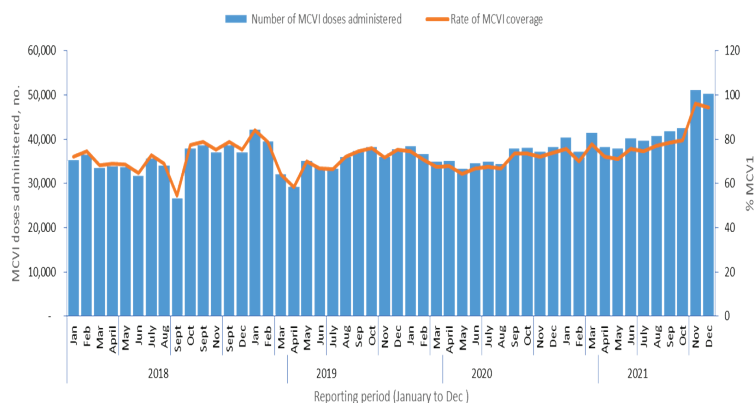
## MALARIA CASES

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 102 cases have been reported from the 66 drought-affected districts, (see Table 1). The districts reporting most of the cases are from Jowhar (12), Marka (28) and Afmadow (10), (Table 1). The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 59% 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.6). Since epidemiological week 1, 2022, a total of 2 560 SARI cases were reported from drought-affected districts. Of these 75% (1 217) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Madina (177), Burhakaba (166) and Baydhawa (513) (Table 1). Of the total 9 samples tested since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 3 (23.2%) samples tested positive for influenza type A. No sample was tested positive for influenza type B. Of the 3 influenza A positive samples analyzed; 1 of them tested positive for influenza A (H1N1) pdm09; while 2 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

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102 Malaria

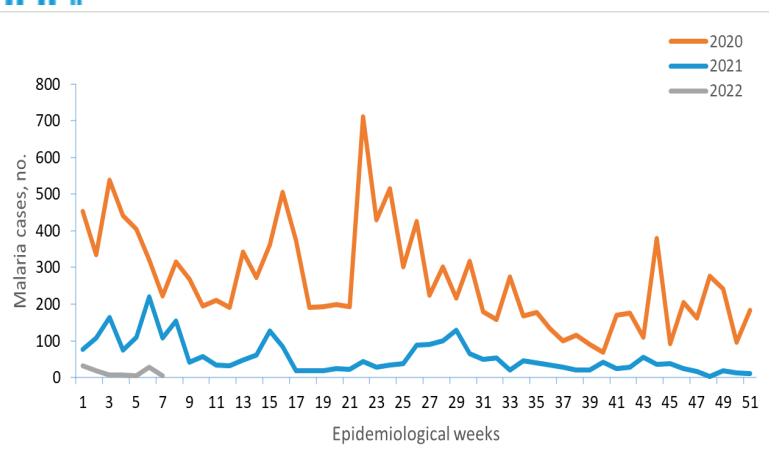
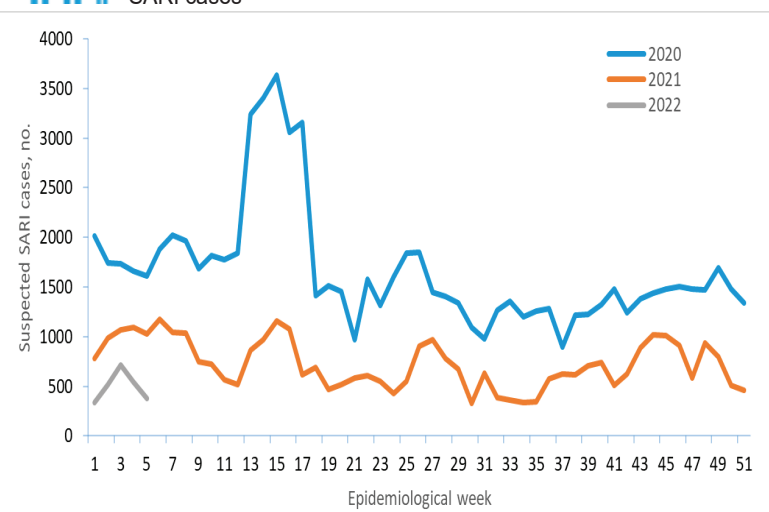


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

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2 560 SARI cases



**Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-7, 6-7, 7 - 20/2/2022)**

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	1711	141	8	173	177
	Hawal Wadag	18	1	0	24	12
	Hodan	31	0	0	11	93
	Kaxda	159	9	0	7	36
	Dharkenley	0	0	0	0	54
	Madina	450	92	1	199	68
	Waberi	207	9	0	26	20
Galgadud	Yaqshid	59	3	0	0	21
	Caabudwaaq	0	0	0	0	0
	Cadado	137	32	0	247	0
South Mudug	Dhusamareb	26	0	0	95	0
	Galkacyo South	0	0	0	0	0
Hiraan	Hobyo	415	0	0	0	0
Middle Shabelle	Beletweyne	283	5	0	155	0
	Cadale	0	0	0	0	0
	Balcad	656	58	10	25	0
	Jowhar	972	118	12	31	43
Gedo	Baardheere	15	2	10	13	0
	Doolow	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	0	0	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey	304	2	3	63	0
Lower Juba	Luuq	0	0	0	0	0
	Afmadow	84	10	10	109	0
	Badhaadhe	52	0	0	185	0
Middle Juba	Kismayo	177	41	1	82	0
Bari	Bu'aale	0	0	0	0	0
	Bossaso	0	0	0	0	0
Mudug	Qardho	0	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	Jariiban	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Afwayn	47	0	0	23	0
Sool	Ceerigaabo	135	0	0	87	0
Togdheer	Laas caanood	71	0	0	0	0
	Buuhoodle	0	0	0	0	0
	Burco	0	0	0	0	0
Bakool	Oodwayne	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Barde	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	Xudur	305	0	0	21	0
	Baaydhawa	845	178	5	648	122
	Buurhakaba	38	0	0	166	0
	Diinsoor	0	0	0	0	0
	Qansaxdheere	180	15	7	16	0
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	296	59	0	133	110
	Baraawa	0	0	0	0	0
	Marka	328	23	28	13	70
	Qoryooley	55	1	5	4	0
	Wanlawayn	142	4	2	4	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>8198</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>826</b>

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).



World Health Organization-Somalia



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