

## CURRENT SITUATION

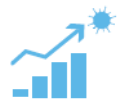
Somalia is experiencing worsening drought following three consecutive seasons of inadequate rains. According to the Food Security and Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Network (FEWS NEST), different parts of Somalia received suboptimal amounts of drier rains than expected in October 2021. Currently, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates 3.2 million people in 66 out of the 74 districts in the country are food insecure, 169 000 of whom have abandoned their homes in search of water and food. This has resulted in 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. Concomitantly, while Somalia has had limited time to fully recover from drought, the country has been affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic putting a strain on the already fragile health system



### DROUGHT KEY FACTS






<b>3.2</b>	<b>Million</b> people including
<b>169 000</b>	<b>IDPs</b>
<b>66</b>	<b>Districts</b> affected by drought
<b>689</b>	<b>Health facilities</b> Reporting to EWARN

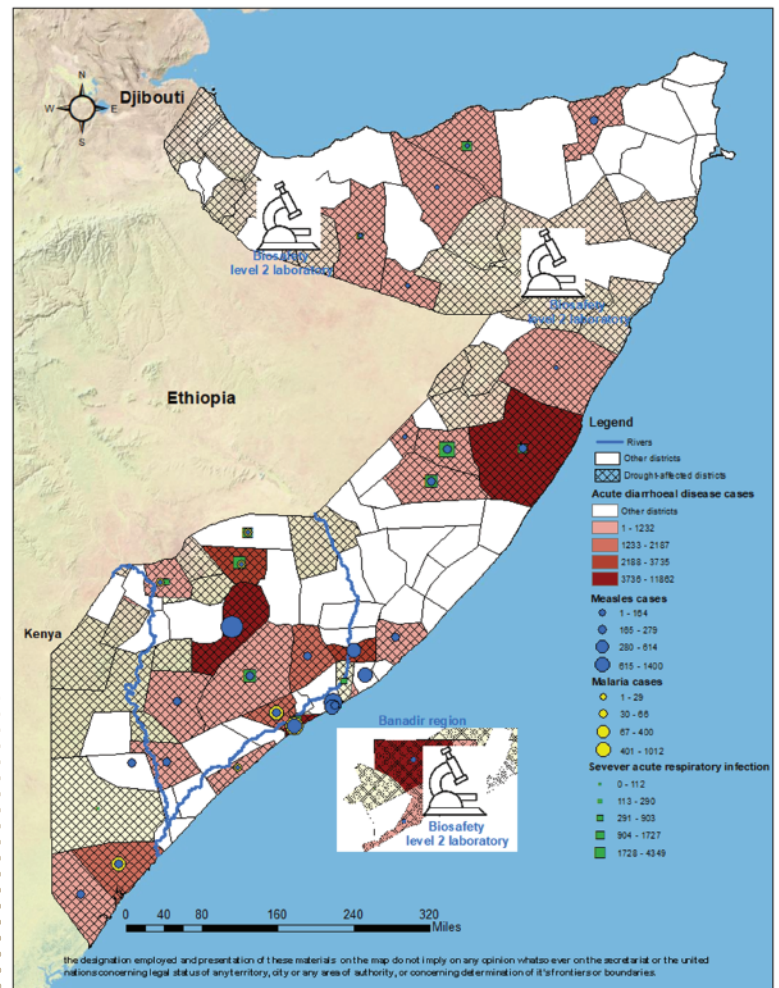
Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-51 (01 January to 26 December 2021).



### HEALTH SITUATION

50-51, 29 13- 26 December 2021

	<b>2 124</b> Acute diarrhoea cases
	<b>128</b> Cholera cases
	<b>22</b> Malaria cases
	<b>272</b> Measles cases
	<b>1 236</b> SARI cases

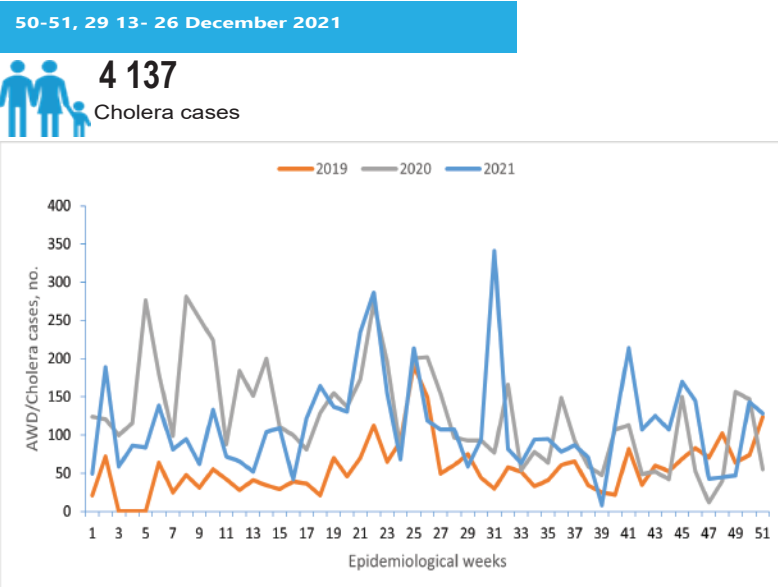


The Federal Ministry of Health and WHO monitor the trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought-affected districts using the electronic-based EWARN. With support from the CERF and in collaboration with state ministries of health, WHO is implementing activities aimed at preventing disease outbreaks, including 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 few districts. The number of new cases of cholera have increased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig. 1). Since the epidemiological week one of 2021 (Table 1), a total of 4 137 suspected cases of cholera, including 36 associated deaths (case fatality rate: 0.87%), were reported from 66 drought-affected districts. Of the 4 137 suspected cases of cholera, 63 % (2 599) are children aged below five years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (966) Madina (811) and Baydhawa (674). Of the 8 837 stool samples collected and analysed, 188 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.

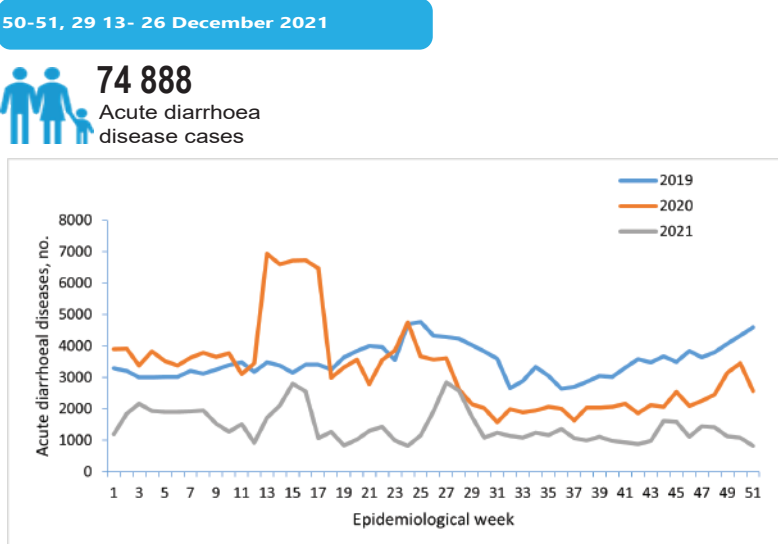
Fig. 1. Trends of cholera cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia,



## ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASE CASES

The number of new cases of acute diarrhoeal disease decreased in 2021 as compared to the previous years (Fig 2). This reduction in cases is linked to the implementation of additional Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in drought affected districts. Since epidemiological week one of 2021 (Table 1), 74 888 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). Of these, 76% (56 915) were children aged below five years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (12 317) Baydhawa (10 424) and Marka (8 008).

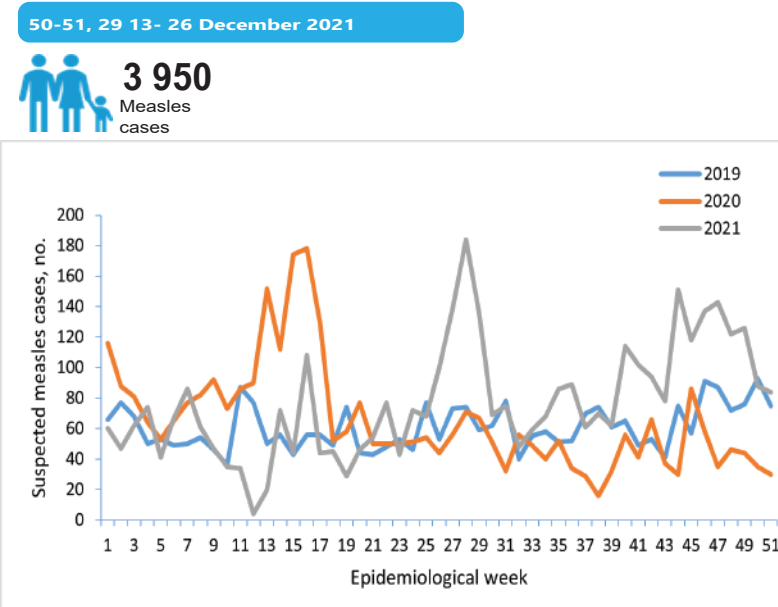
Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia,



## MEASLES CASES

The number of suspected cases of measles have increased in 2021 compared to the previous years. This surge in cases is linked to a decrease in measles vaccination coverage of children aged below five years (Fig. 3). Since epidemiological week one of 2021 (see Table 1), a total of 3 950 suspected cases of measles were reported from 66 drought-affected districts of whom 80% (3 164) are children aged below five years. The districts reporting the most cases include Baydhawa (1 482), Daynile (637) and Marka (287). Of the 699 blood samples collected and analysed in the laboratories, 637 (92%) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019–2021



## POLIO UPDATES

- One new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV 2) was reported from Salagle District, Middle Juba Region. Date of onset of the most recent cVDPV2 was 12 May, 2021.
- No new cVDPV2 isolated from ES samples reported this week. Only One cVDPV2 isolate was reported in 2021. Twenty-six (26) cVDPV2 isolates were reported from ES samples in 2020. Date of Sample collection of the last positive sample is 23, May 2021.
- 328 Acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases (133 Female and 195 Male) have been reported in 2021. Of these

## MALARIA CASES

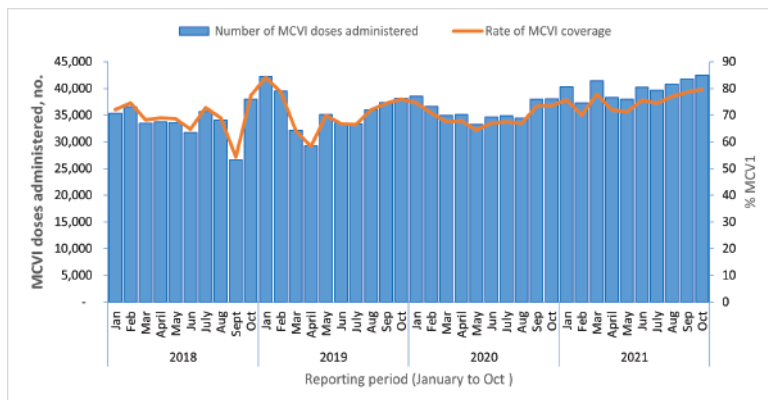
The number of clinically diagnosed cases of malaria decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years.

(Fig 5). This is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in various districts. Since epidemiological week one of 2021, a total of 2 844 cases have been reported from 46 of the 66 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 2 844 malaria cases reported, 42% (1 193) were children aged below five years. The districts reporting most of the cases are from Baydhawa (1 017), Daynile (401) and Qansaxdheere (370), (Table 1) The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 64% 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 one, 2021, a total of 24 491 SARI cases were reported from 66 drought-affected districts. Of these 71.1% (17 417) were children below five years age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Cadado (4 467), Beletweyne (4 431) and Baydhawa (3 331) (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. 4. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2018-2021



\*The measles vaccination data for the month of November 2021 is not yet available

Fig. 5. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018–2021

50-51, 29 13- 26 December 2021

**2 822**  
Malaria cases

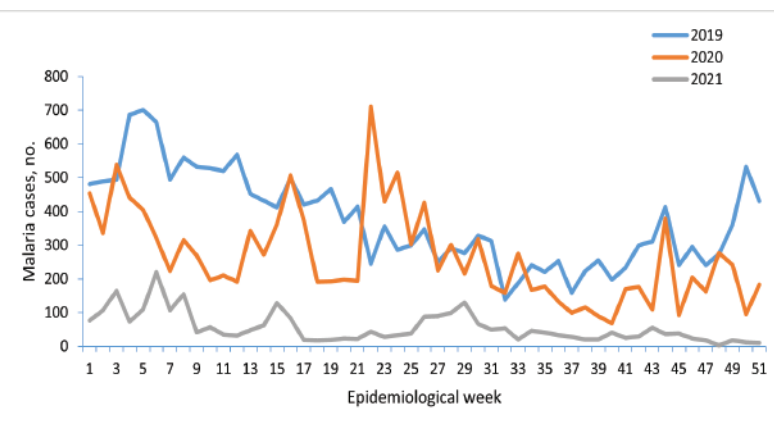
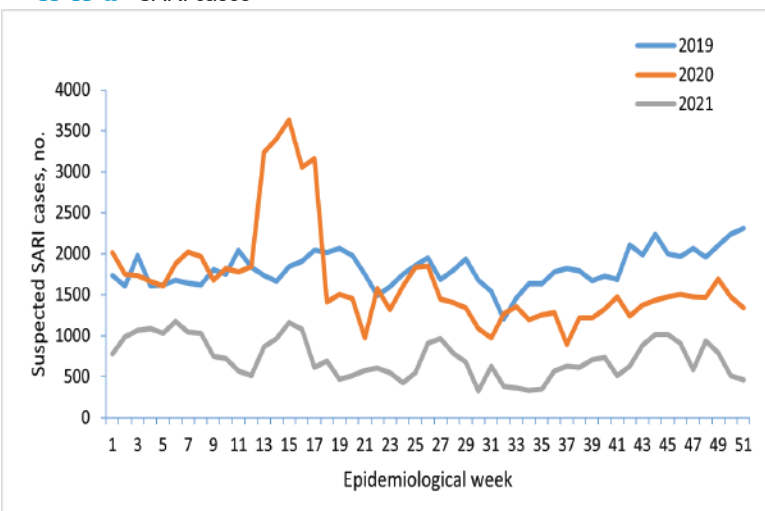


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019–2021

50-51, 29 13- 26 December 2021

**24 491**  
SARI cases



**Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-51, 1 January to 26 December 2021)**

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	12 317	637	401	1 096	966
	Hawal Wadag	65	1	0	82	105
	Hodan	106	10	0	0	643
	Kaxda	438	43	15	0	207
	Madina	1 009	253	4	472	811
	Waberi	824	63	0	109	88
	Yaqshid	720	17	16	993	9
Galgadud	Caabudwaaq	51	0	0	24	0
	Cadado	1 152	178	5	4 467	0
	Dhusamareb	802	24	21	1 759	0
South Mudug	Galkacyo South	152	0	0	23	0
	Hobyo	7 824	7	0	746	0
Hiraan	Beletweyne	6 729	128	200	4 431	0
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	267	12	0	0	233
	Balcad	753	225	0	182	0
	Jowhar	3 753	269	41	234	28
Gedo	Baardheere	317	54	29	139	0
	Doolow	164	0	252	182	0
	Ceel Waaq	154	1	0	3	0
	Garbahaarey	350	0	18	3	0
	Luuq	158	0	6	238	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow	6	0	0	21	0
	Badhaadhe	30	10	0	13	0
	Kismayo	1 463	111	35	494	0
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	163	60	0	0	0
Bari	Bossaso	746	3	18	0	0
	Qardho	0	0	0	0	33
Mudug	Jariiban	31	0	0	0	0
Sanaag Sool	Ceel Afwayn	273	0	0	112	0
	Ceerigaabo	1 269	0	0	771	0
	Laas caanood	788	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	3 836	1	17	1 155	0
Bay	Baaydhawa	10 424	1 482	1 017	3 331	674
	Buurhakaba	862	12	15	974	0
	Diinsoor	9	9	29	14	0
	Qansaxdheere	2158	37	370	431	0
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	927	8	0	3	57
	Baraawa	453	0	11	95	56
	Marka	8 008	287	256	530	176
	Qoryooley	2 187	3	66	258	0
	Wanlawayn	1 855	3	0	71	51
<b>Total</b>		<b>74 888</b>	<b>3 950</b>	<b>2 844</b>	<b>24 491</b>	<b>4 137</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, Rabdhuure and Eyle).



World Health Organization-Somalia



somaliawho



@WHOSom