

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 4.5 million people in 71 districts in the country are food insecure, 696 800 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
696 800	IDPs
66	Districts affected by drought
626	Health facilities Reporting to EWARN



HEALTH SITUATION

10-11, 7 - 20/3/2022



3 132
Acute diarrhoea cases



423
Cholera cases



35
Malaria cases⁷

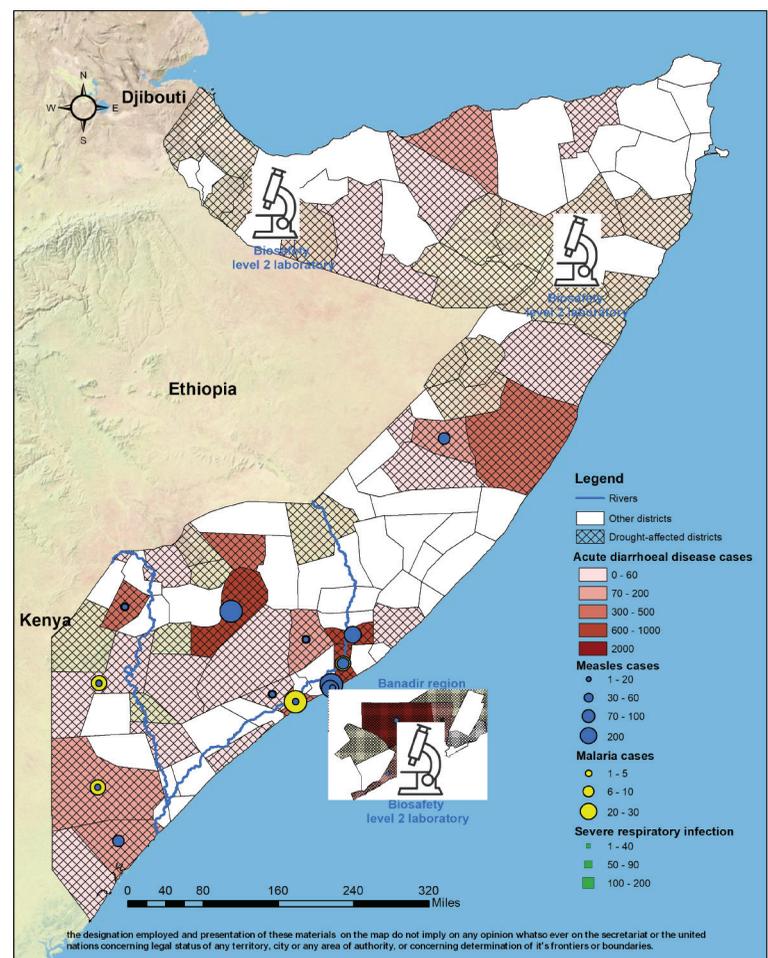


1336
Measles cases



975
SARI cases

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-11 (7 - 20/3/2022).



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 1 672 suspected cases of cholera with two associated deaths were reported from 71 drought affected districts. Of the 1 672 suspected cases of cholera, 71% (1 194) 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 36% in these districts. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (334), Baaydhowa (277) and Afgoye (210) (see Table 1). Of the 144 stool samples collected and analyzed, 14 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 31% in the past two weeks in 2022. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 13 109 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). Of these, 60% (7 865) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (3 120), Jowhar (1 520) and Baaydhawa (1 561) (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 4 306 suspected cases of measles were reported from 71 drought-affected districts of whom 71% (3 057) are children below five years of age. The number of new cases of suspected measles has increased by 45% in the past two weeks of 2022. The districts reporting the most cases include Baaydhawa (1 338), Madina (547) and Galkacyo South (228) (see 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

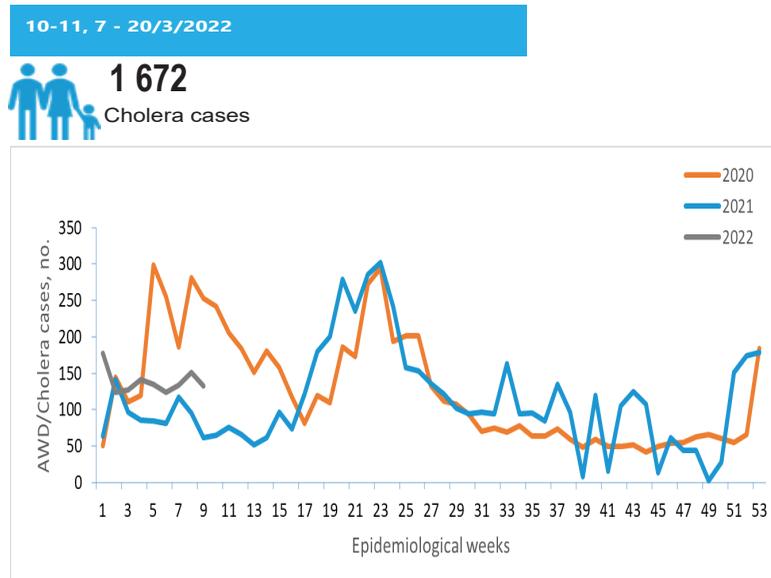


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

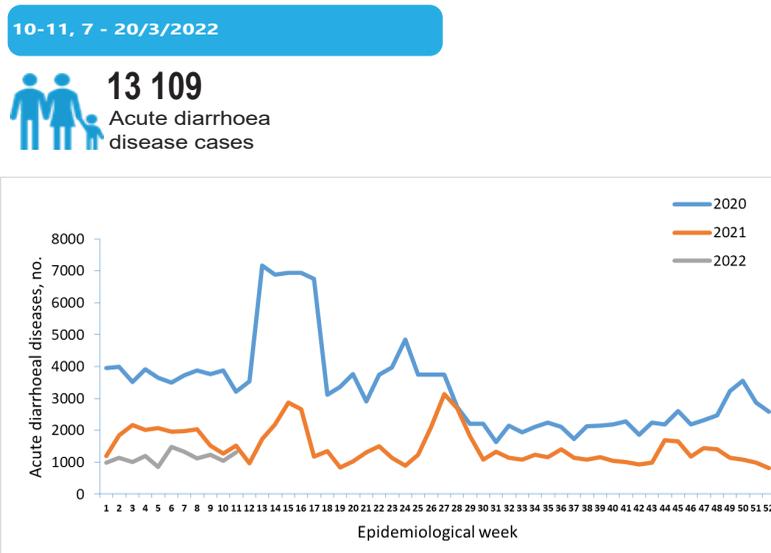
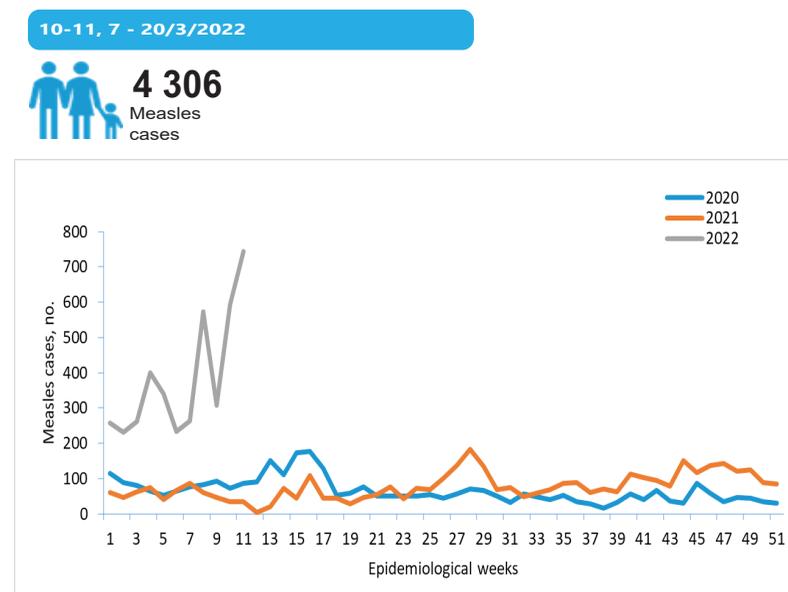


Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022



MEASLES IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

A total of 51 477 (96.6%) 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 2019 to December 2021, 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,

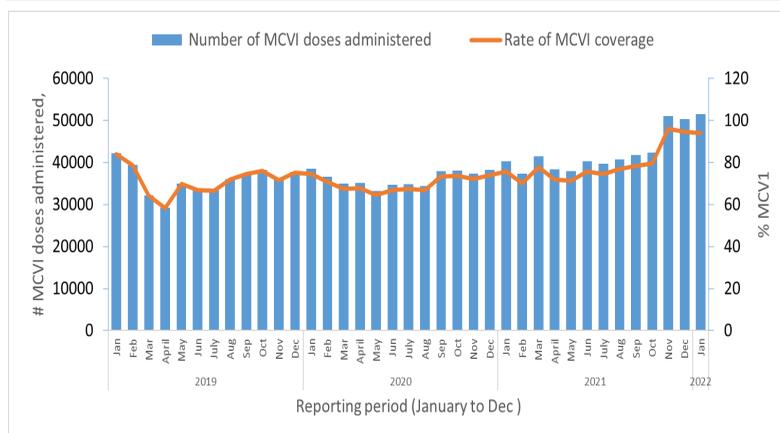
MALARIA CASES

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 204 cases have been reported from the 71 drought affected districts which represents a 49% increase in the past two weeks, (see Table 1). The districts reporting most of the cases are from Jowhar (17), Baardheere (78) and Marka (38), (Table 1). The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 59% of

INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

The number of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) cases reported through the EWARN decreased in 2022 compared to the previous years (Fig.6). Since epidemiological week 1, 2022, a total of 4 297 SARI cases were reported from drought affected districts. Of these 73% (3 136) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (644), Cadaado (441) and Baydhawa (885) (Table 1). Of the 23 SARI cases enrolled in 2022, 9 were tested of which 3 (33%) cases were positive for Influenza. No sample was tested positive for influenza type B. Of the 3 influenza A positive samples analyzed; 1(11%) of them tested positive for influenza A (H1N1) pdm09; while 2 (22%) 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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204
Malaria cases

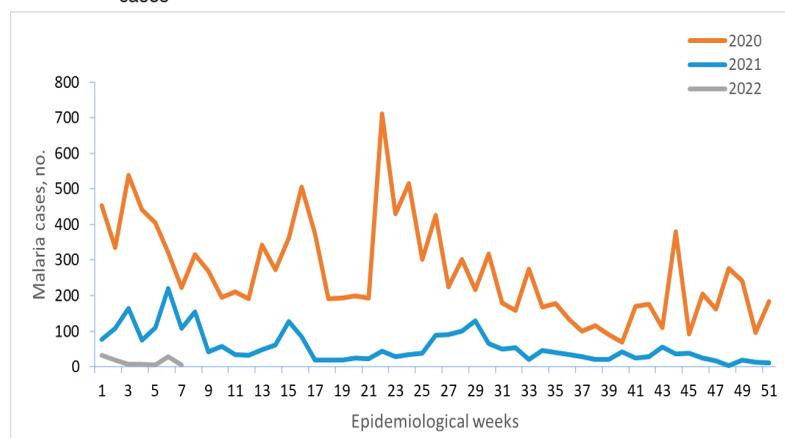


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

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4 297
SARI cases

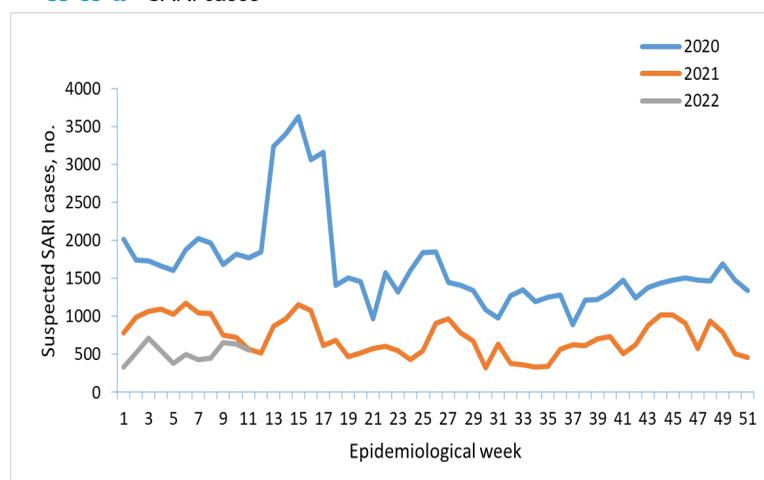


Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-11, 7 -20 /3/2022)

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	3120	334	16	644	261
	Hawal Wadag	84	11	0	72	19
	Hodan	43	39	0	11	147
	Kaxda	288	56	0	34	50
	Dharkenley	208	19	0	106	92
	Madina	778	547	1	387	144
	Waberi	307	44	0	36	24
Galgadud	Yaqshid	72	15	0	0	29
	Caabudwaaq	0	12	0	0	0
	Cadado	196	118	0	441	0
South Mud	Dhusamareb	39	2	0	149	0
	Galkacyo South	0	228	0	0	0
Hiraan	Hobyo	496	108	0	0	0
Middle Sha	Beletweyne	313	25	0	180	0
	Cadale	0	2	0	0	0
	Balcad	940	113	10	46	0
Gedo	Jowhar	1520	236	17	45	43
	Baardheere	111	43	78	128	0
	Doolow	0	102	0	0	0
	Ceel Waaq	0	0	0	0	0
	Garbahaarey	434	20	3	112	0
Lower Juba	Luuq	0	13	0	0	0
	Afmadow	84	22	10	109	0
	Badhaadhe	79	13	0	311	0
Middle Jub	Kismayo	196	87	1	120	0
Bari	Bu'aale	0	3	0	0	0
	Bossaso	0	159	0	0	0
Coimbatore	Garowe	17	104	0	30	0
Mudug	Qardho	0	179	0	0	0
Sanaag	Jariiban	0	1	0	0	0
	Ceel Afwayn	77	0	0	41	0
Sool	Ceerigaabo	173	0	0	131	0
Galbeed	Hargeisa	0	49	0	0	0
Togdheer	Laas caanood	90	16	0	0	0
	Buuhoodle	0	2	0	0	0
	Burco	0	10	0	0	0
Bakool	Oodwayne	0	0	0	0	0
	Ceel Barde	0	0	0	0	0
Bay	Xudur	478	8	0	45	0
	Baaydhawa	1561	1338	5	885	177
	Buurhakaba	0	0	0	0	0
	Diinsoor	0	0	0	0	0
	Qansaxdheere	258	18	8	25	0
Lower Sha	Afgooye	415	109	10	188	160
	Baraawa	0	29	0	0	0
	Marka	436	61	38	13	100
	Qoryooley	55	2	5	4	0
	Wanlawayn	241	9	2	4	3
Total		13109	4306	204	4297	1249

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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