

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 dryer rains than expected in October 2021. Currently, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates that the number of people affected by extreme drought has risen from 4.9 million in March to 6.1 million in April, with 759,400 displaced from their homes in search of water, food, and pasture. Hunger is rising, with more than 6 million people now facing severe food shortages (IPC 3 or higher) from April through mid-2022. The current situation including the displacement have led to more people being vulnerable to epidemic prone diseases, particularly acute diarrhoeal disease and measles.



DROUGHT KEY FACTS

6.1	Million people including
759 400	IDPs
74	Districts affected by drought
626	Health facilities Reporting to EWARN



HEALTH SITUATION

14-15, 4 - 3/4/2022



3 716
Acute diarrhoea cases



709
Cholera cases



724
Malaria cases⁷

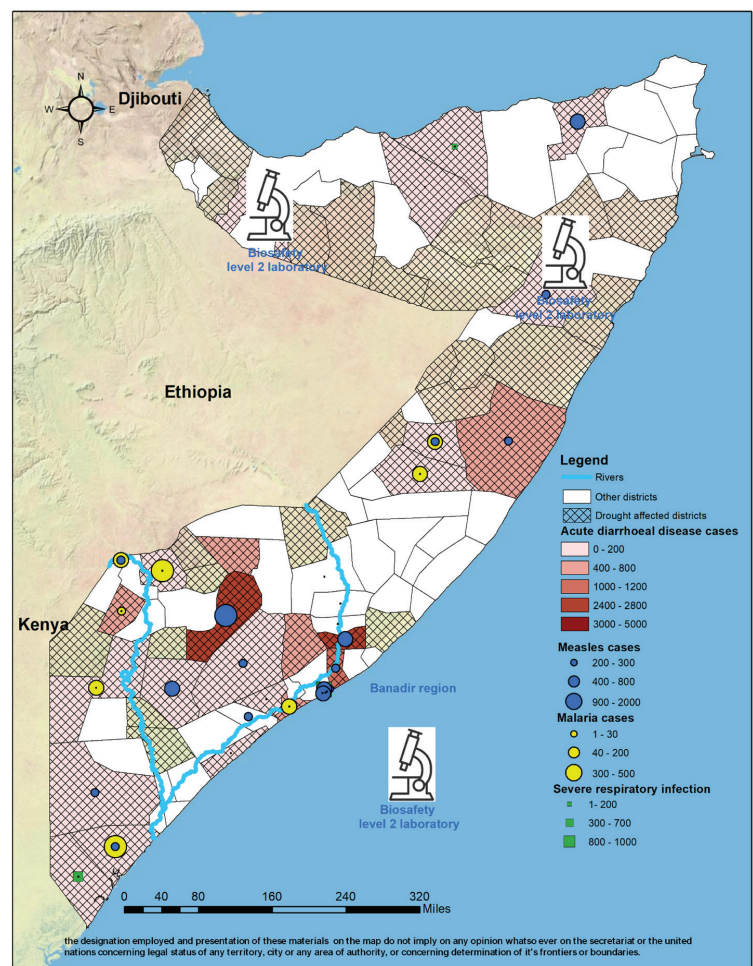


1 299
Measles cases



1 616
SARI cases

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-17 (4 - 17/4/2022).



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 2 404 suspected cases of cholera with three associated deaths were reported from 71 drought affected districts. Of the 1330 suspected cases of cholera, 79% (1899) 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 7% in drought affected districts. The districts reporting most of the cases are Baaydhowa (535), Daynile (365), and Hodan (246) (see Table 1). Of the 281 stool samples collected and analyzed, 42 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 42% 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, 22 570 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, 66% (14,896) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (4 578), Jowhar (2 365) and Baaydhawa (2 106) (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 8 622 suspected cases of measles were reported through EWARN and AFP surveillance system from 71 drought-affected districts. Of the 8622 measles cases reported 82% (7070) are children below five years of age. The number of new cases of suspected measles has increased by 44% in the past two weeks of 2022. The districts reporting the most cases include Daynile (533), Madina (754) and Baaydhawa (1945) (see Table 1). Of the 249 blood samples collected from suspected cases of measles 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

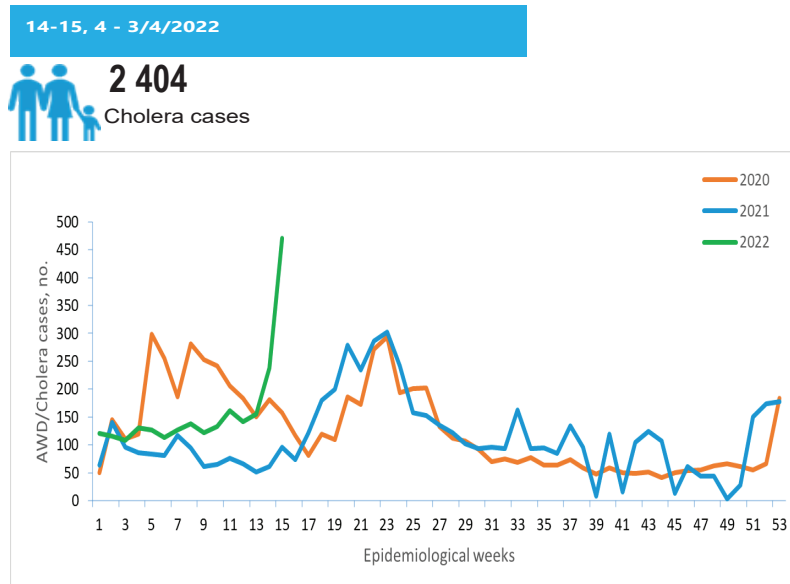


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

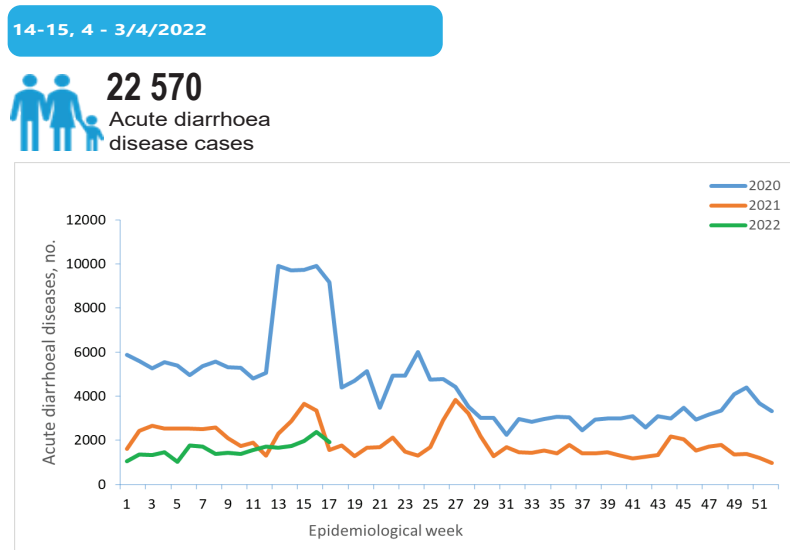
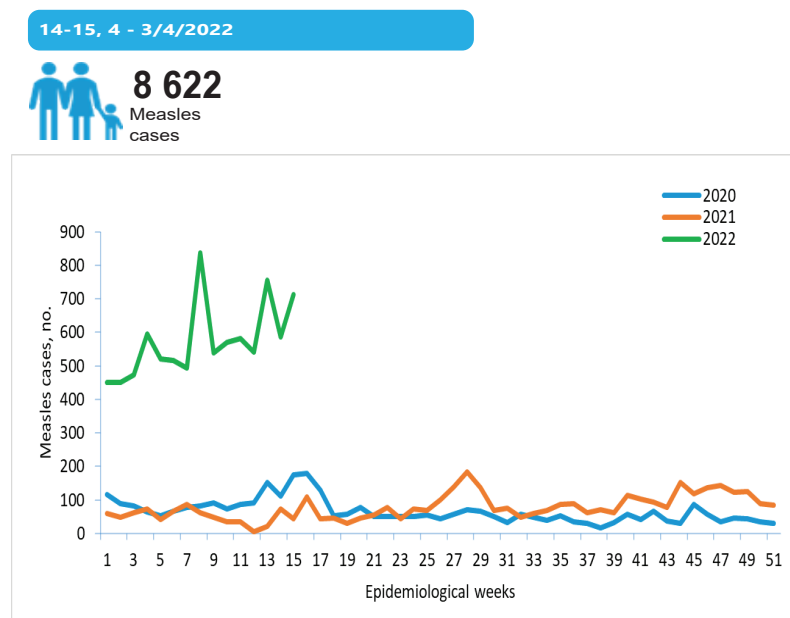


Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022



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,

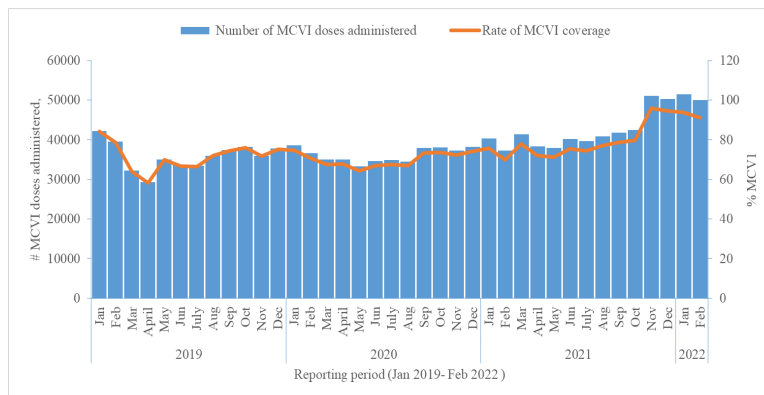
MALARIA CASES

The number of clinically diagnosed cases of malaria reported through EWARN and community based surveillance system in drought affected districts has increased in the past two weeks in 2022 compared to the previous years. (Figure 5). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 1 890 malaria cases have been reported from the 71 drought-affected districts (Table 1). The districts reporting most of the cases are from Baaydhawa (476), Luuq (368) and Kismayo (246), (Table 1). The species *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 61% of all the reported malaria cases.

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 6 975 SARI cases were reported from drought affected districts. Of these 63% (3 880) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (1 215), Cadaado (676) and Baydhawa (956) (Table 1). Of the 101 SARI cases enrolled since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 30 were tested of which 7 (23%) cases were positive for Influenza. 4(13%) of them tested positive for influenza A (H1N1) pdm09; while 3(10%) were positive for influenza A (H3N2). No sample was tested positive for influenza type B.

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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1 890
Malaria cases

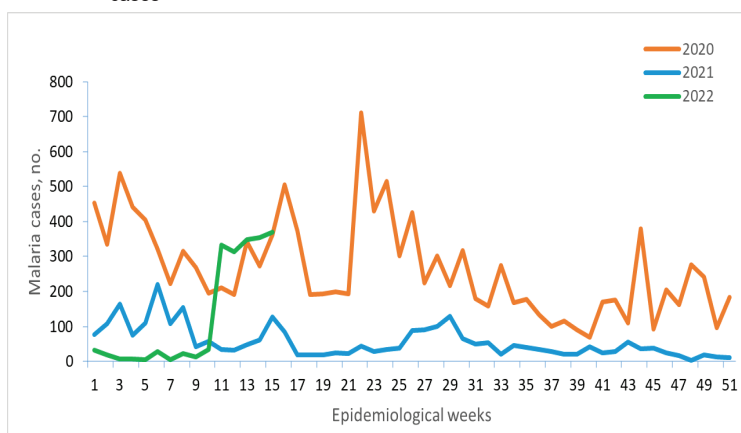


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

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6 975
SARI cases

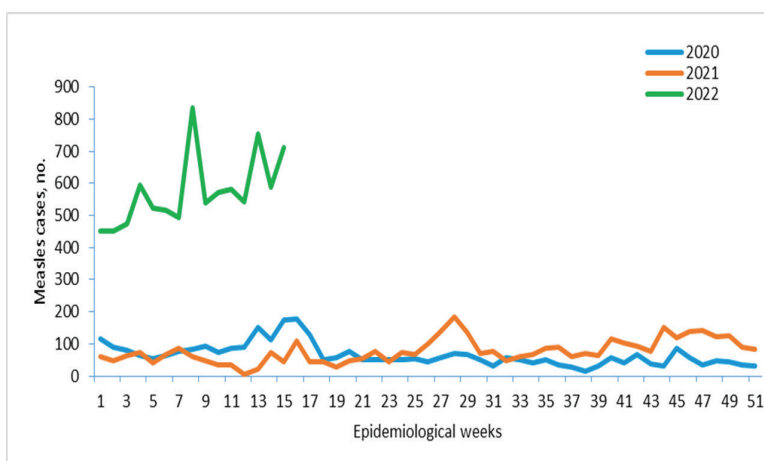


Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease, suspected measles, SARI, and clinically diagnosed malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-17, 4-17/4/2022)

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases ¹	Malaria cases ²	SARI cases	Cholera cases ³
Banadir	Daynile	4578	533	27	1215	365
	Hawal Wadag	143	16	0	117	39
	Hodan	60	47	0	11	246
	Kaxda	425	77	1	98	90
	Dharkenley	600	41	0	365	180
	Madina	1251	754	0	644	229
	Abdul Aziz	45	0	0	0	9
	Bondere	228	28	0	74	15
	Hamar Jajab	44	0	0	16	48
	Hamar Weyne	53	3	0	13	8
	Heliwa	717	112	0	16	15
	Karan	4	0	0	0	25
	Shibis	535	7	0	8	5
	Shingani	121	7	0	459	2
	Warta Nabada	662	17	0	229	40
Waberi	398	74	0	46	51	
Yaqshid	131	19	13	0	47	
Galgadud	Cadado	284	176	75	676	0
	Dhusamareb	97	2	81	159	0
Mudug	Galkacyo South	54	503	0	0	0
	Hobyo	589	206	22	0	0
Hiraan	Beletweyne	336	172	0	0	0
Middle Shabelle	Balcad	1195	267	15	71	0
	Jowhar	2365	389	20	65	149
	Mahaday	180	100	0	0	0
	Jalalaqsi	54	0	0	0	0
	Bulo Burti	792	0	0	0	0
Gedo	Baardheere	111	56	94	128	0
	Doolow	269	183	87	0	0
	Luuq	0	100	386	0	0
	Garbahaarey	565	54	19	128	0
Lower Jubba	Afmadow	84	212	17	109	0
	Badhaadhe	109	3	0	410	0
	Kismayo	238	133	264	209	0
Bari	Bossaso	0	531	0	0	0
Nugaal	Garowe	17	232	0	30	0
Mudug	Qardho	0	237	0	0	0
	Ceel Afwayn	100	0	0	47	0
	Galkacyo	151	0	0	0	0
Sool	Ceerigaabo	251	0	0	172	0
Waqoyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	0	124	0	0	0
Sool	Laas caanood	90	197	0	0	0
Togdheer	Burco	0	20	0	0	0
Bay	Xudur	647	8	9	56	0
	Baaydhawa	2106	1945	494	956	535

¹ Measles data is compiled from AFP surveillance system and EWARN

² Malaria data has been edited to include malaria data collected from drought affected districts and EWARN

³ Cholera data has been aligned with the figures from Federal Ministry of Health

Note; Continuous data quality review has been conducted which may lead to variation of figures for new cases and cumulative cases of epidemic prone disease in each district.

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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