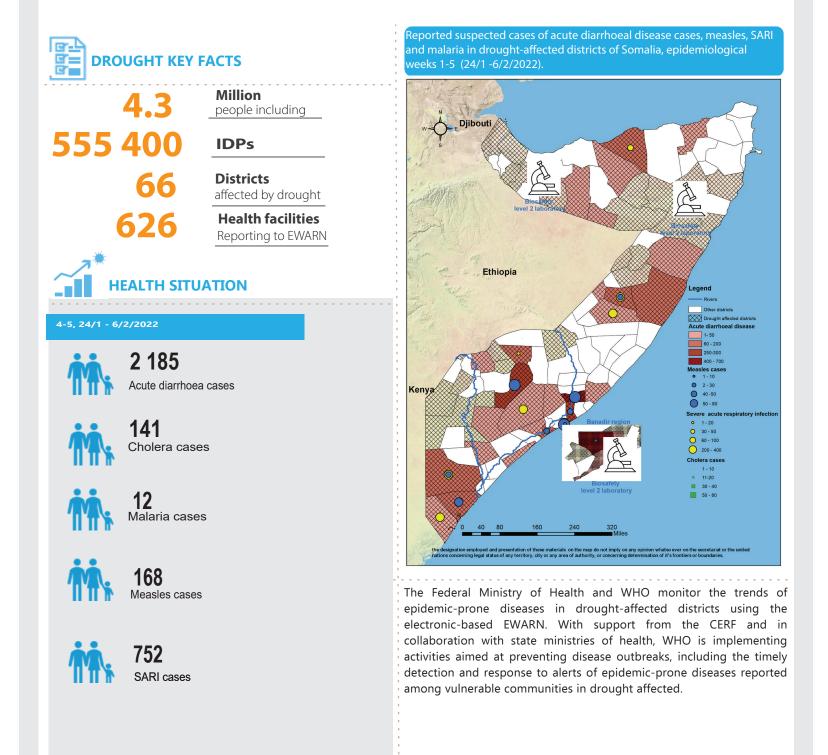




For Epidemic-prone diseases in Somalia for Weeks 4-5, 24/1-6/2/2022

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 dyer rains than expected in October 2021. Currently, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) estimates 4.3 million people in 66 out of the 74 districts in the country are food insecure, 555 400 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.



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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 568 suspected cases of cholera with no associated death were reported from 66 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 568 suspected cases of cholera, 67.7 % (269) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (115), Baaydhowa (81) and Afgooye (78). Of the 25 stool samples collected and analyzed, 7 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 WATERY DIAHORREAL DISEASE

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 might be linked to the implementation of additional Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in drought-affected districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 5 173 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). Of these, 65% (3 505) were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (1 086), Jowhar (638) and Baaydhawa (573) (see Table 1).

MEASLES CASES

The number of suspected cases of measles has 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 in drought affected districts (Fig. 3). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 494 suspected cases of measles were reported from 66 drought-affected districts of whom 82% (448) are children below five years of age. The districts reporting the most cases include Baaydhawa (125), Madina (83) and Jowhar (69)

(see Table 1), Of the 96 blood samples collected and analyzed in the laboratories, 63.5% (61) 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

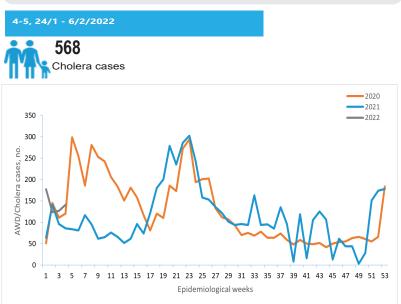
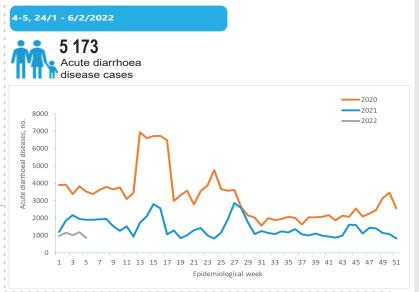
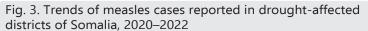
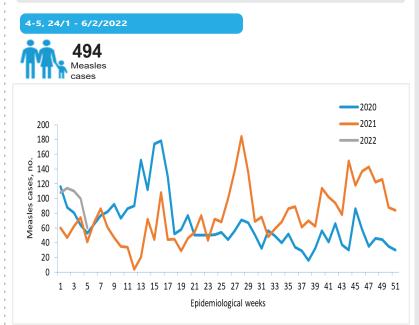


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020-2022







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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

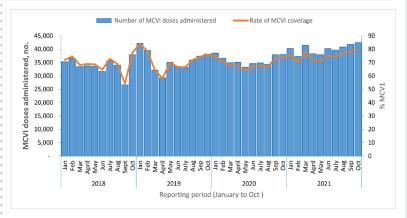
The number of clinically diagnosed cases of malaria decreased in 2022 compared to the previous years. (Fig 5). This is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in drought-affected districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 69 cases have been reported from the 66 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 69 malaria cases reported, 46 were children below five years of age. The districts reporting most of the cases are from Jowhar (12), Marka (11) and Afmadow (10), (see 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 1 887 SARI cases were reported from 66 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 Baaydhawa (513) (see 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 2022are not yet available

Fig. 5. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affeced districts of Somalia, 2020–2022

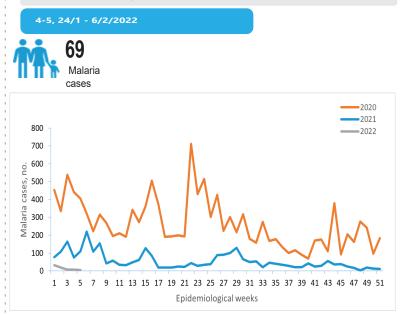
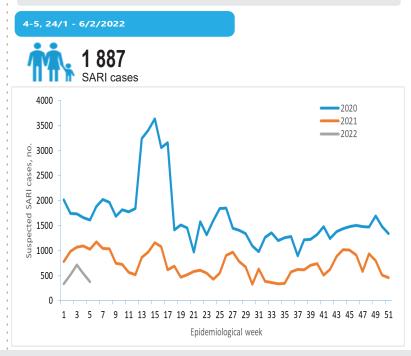


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2020–2022



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		Acute					
Regions	Districts	diarrhoeal	Measles	Malaria	SARI	Cholera cases	
		disease	cases	cases	cases		
Banadir	Daynile	1 086	54	7	108		115
	Hawal Wadag	0	0	0	0		6
	Hodan	16	0	0	0		59
	Kaxda	85	6	0	0		22
	Dharkenley	0	0	0	0		39
	Madina	363	83	1	177		46
	Waberi	113	3	0	16		14
Galgadud	Yaqshid	40	3	0	0		12
	Caabudwaaq	0	0	0	0		0
	Cadado	87	26	0	165		0
South Mudug	Dhusamareb	17	0	0	95		0
	Galkacyo South	0	0	0	0		0
Hiraan	Hobyo	218	0	0	0		0
Middle Shabelle	Beletweyne	182	5	0	106		0
	Cadale	0	0	0	0		0
	Balcad	509	39	4	15		0
Gedo	Jowhar	638	69	12	22		43
	Baardheere	15	2	10	13		0
	Doolow	0	0	0	0		0
	Ceel Waaq	0	0	0	0		0
	Garbahaarey	227	2	3	38		0
Lower Juba	Luuq	0	0	0	0		0
	Afmadow	84	10	10	109		0
	Badhaadhe	40	0	0	159		0
Middle Juba	Kismayo	161	41	0	82		0
Bari	Bu'aale	0	0	0	0		0
	Bossaso	0	0	0	0		0
Mudug	Qardho	0	0	0	0		0
Sanaag Sool	Jariiban	0	0	0	0		0
	Ceel Afwayn	0	0	0	0		0
	Ceerigaabo	97	0	0	76		0
Togdheer	Laas caanood	52	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
Вау	Xudur	208	0	0	18		0
	Baaydhawa	573	125	4	513		81
	Buurhakaba	38	0	0	166		0
	Diinsoor	0	0	0	0		0
	Qansaxdheere	135	12	7	9		0
Lower Shabelle	Afgooye	0	0	0	0		78
	Baraawa	0	0	0	0		0
	Marka	121	12	11	0		53
	Qoryooley	0	0	0	0		0
	Wanlawayn	68	2	0	0		0
Total	-	5 173	494	69	1 887		568

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).







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