



# Situation report for Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera

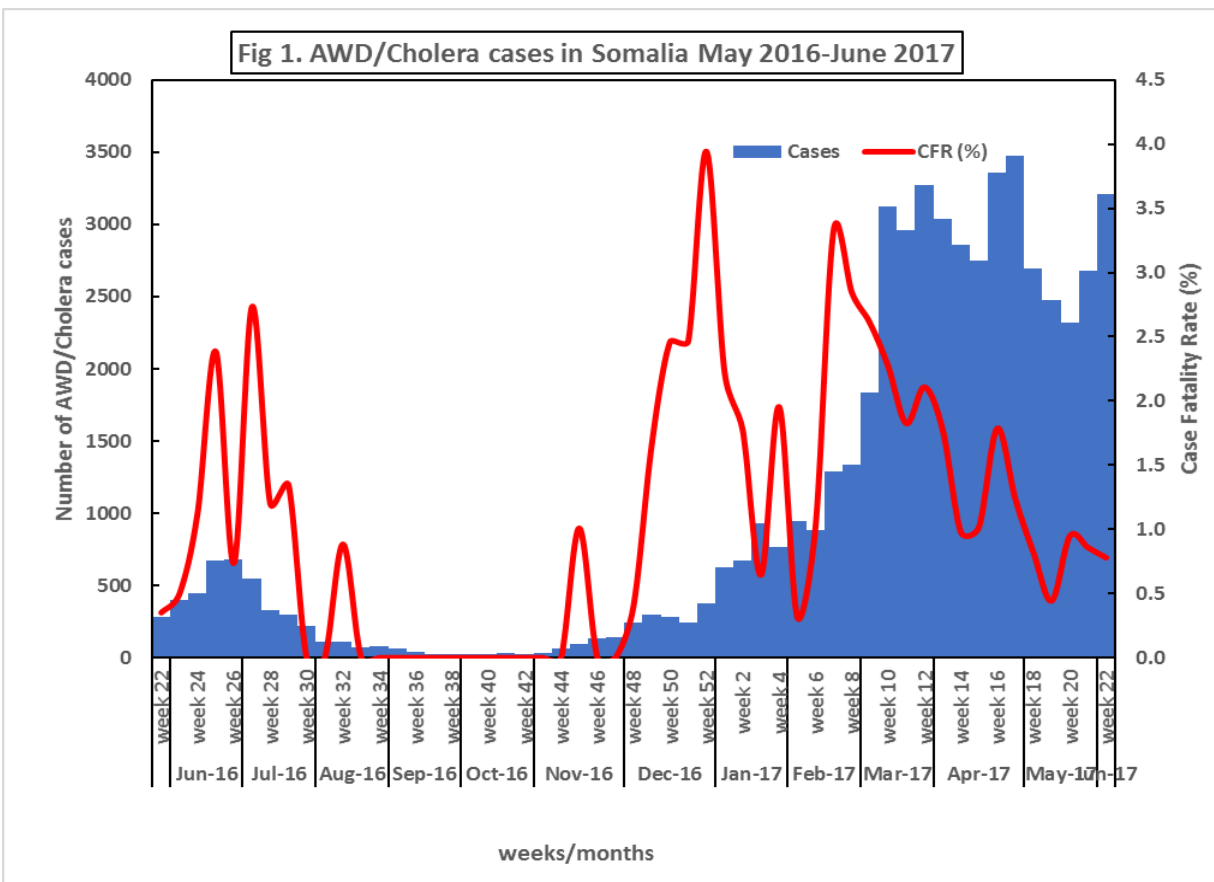
Epidemiological week 22 (29<sup>th</sup> May to 4<sup>th</sup> June 2017)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 3,207 AWD/cholera cases and 25 deaths (CFR= 0.8%) were reported during week 22 (29<sup>th</sup> May - 4<sup>th</sup> June 2017) from 48 districts in 16 regions. Of these, 274 cases (8.5% of the total cases) were reported from Abudwak district in Galgadud region.
- There was an increase in the number of new AWD/cholera cases from 2,679 cases and 23 deaths in week 21 to 3,207 cases and 25 deaths in week 22.
- The number of AWD cases in South Central increased from 2,004 and 19 deaths in week 21 to 2,231 cases and 16 deaths in week 22.
- In Puntland, AWD/cholera cases increased from 676 and 4 deaths during week 21 to 976 cases and 9 deaths during week 22.
- Most of the cases were reported from Wadajir in Banadir, Luq in Gedo, Abudwak, Galgadud, Marka in Lower Shabelle and Buhodle in Ayn region from Puntland.

## KEY FIGURES

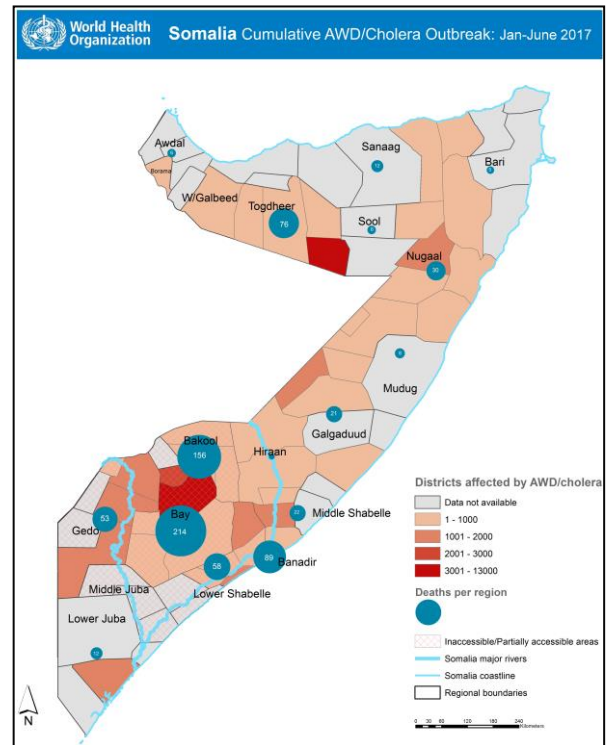
- **3,207** new cases.
- **25** deaths.
- **0.8%** case-fatality rate.
- **49 %** of the cases were female.
- **47%** of the cases were children under 5 years of age.
- **48** districts reported cases.
- **48,607** cumulative cases since week 1.
- **763** cumulative deaths since week 1
- **1.6%** overall Case-Fatality Rate (CFR)



## Situation update.

The overall trend shows that the AWD/Cholera outbreak is not slowing down. The outbreak is spreading to new villages and districts. There are cholera alerts being reported from Galgaduud, Gedo, Togdheer, Bakol, Middle Juba regions and other inaccessible areas. Verification of these alerts is becoming a major challenge due to insecurity. The drought and its consequences (including water scarcity, food insecurity and malnutrition) are major contributing factors to the ongoing cholera outbreak. More AWD/Cholera cases were recorded among people living in internally IDP camps due to worsening drought in Baidoa, Banadir and other districts. Response preparations for another cholera outbreak along the main rivers are ongoing since the rainy season has begun and major floods are expected. Active transmission of AWD/cholera is ongoing in all districts in Banadir region, and mostly in Wadajir district.

A total of 3,207 AWD/cholera cases and 25 deaths (CFR=0.8%) were reported during week 22 (29<sup>th</sup> May to 4<sup>th</sup> June) from 48 districts in 16 regions. Of these cases, 274 were reported from Abudwak district in Galgaduud. This represents 8.5% of the total cases.



A cumulative 48,607 suspected AWD/cholera cases and 763 deaths (CFR=1.6%) have been recorded from 52 districts across 16 regions since the beginning of 2017. The trend of cholera cases recorded in the past 22 weeks shows a significant increase when compared to cases reported during the same period last year (refer to epidemic curve above).

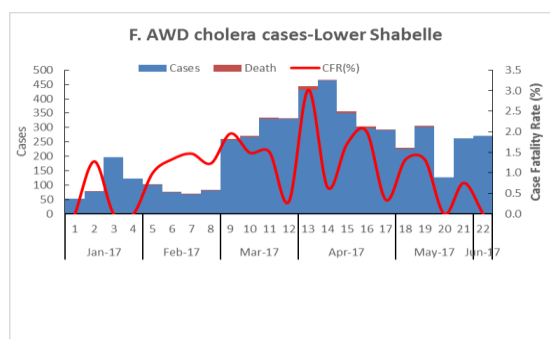
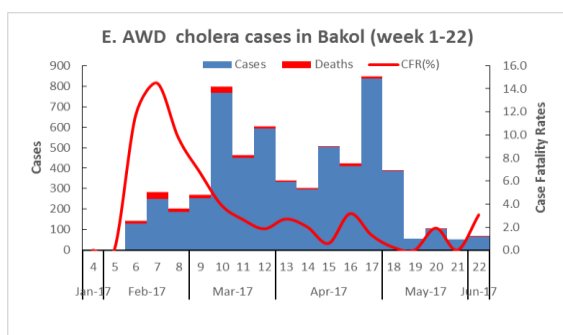
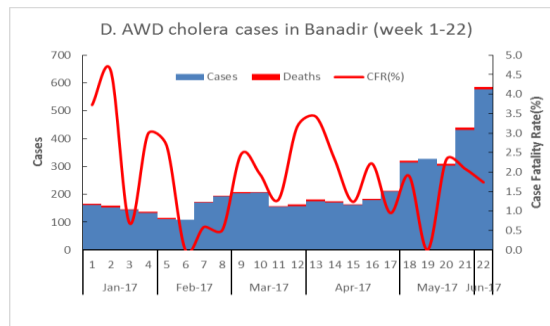
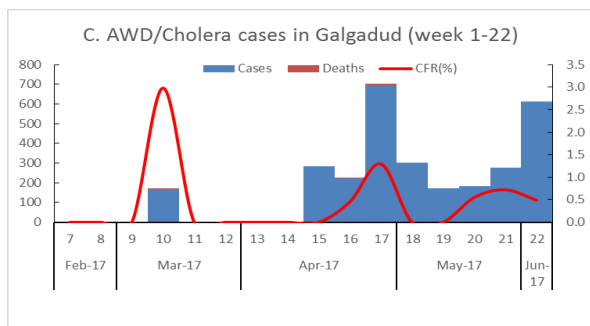
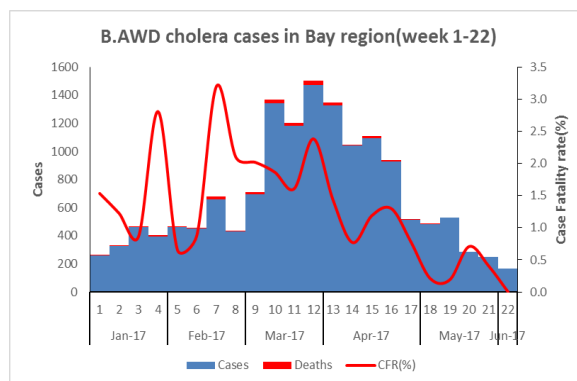
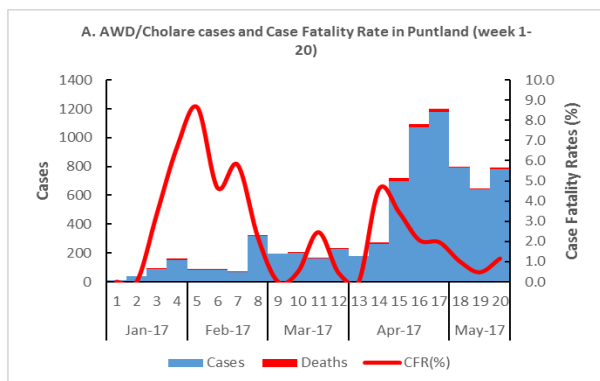
The current cholera cases were a spill-over from last year's major cholera outbreak, which recorded 15,619 cases and 548 deaths. Last year's outbreak was one of the largest and longest which the country has experienced in the last five years.

## Breakdown of AWD/cholera cases by region

- Bay: A total of 166 cases and no deaths were recorded during week 22. There was a decrease in reported cases during the reporting period. As shown in figure 2(B) there has been a significant reduction in the number of AWD cases during the past 2 weeks.
- Banadir: A total of 576 cases and 10 deaths were recorded across 15 districts in the region and the numbers of reported cases have increased over the past 2 weeks as shown in figure 2 (D). The increase in the number of cases is a result of displacement of people in Afgoye corridor.
- Lower Shebelle: A total of 272 cases and no deaths were recorded in week 22 as shown in Fig 2(F).
- Middle Shebelle: A total of 73 cases 1 death were recorded in week 22.
- Lower Jubba: A total of 224 cases and no death were recorded during week 22. There has been an increase in the number of cases reported over the past 2 weeks.
- Hiran: 8 AWD/cholera cases during week 22.
- Bakool: 65 cases and 2 deaths were recorded during week 22. The number of cases have increased in this region over the past 2 weeks as shown in Fig 2 (E)

- Gedo: A total of 234 AWD/cholera cases and no death were recorded in week 22.
- Galgadud: A total of 613 cases and 3 deaths were recorded during the reporting week. Most of the cases were reported from Abdiwaq and Dusamareb districts which are experiencing civil conflict and not accessible.
- Bari: A total of 19 AWD/cholera cases and no deaths were reported during the reporting period.
- Mudug: 184 cases and 4 deaths were reported in week 22.
- Nugaal: A total of 162 AWD/cholera cases and zero deaths were reported during week 22.
- Ayn: A total of 198 cases and 1 death was reported in week 22. Reports have been received that these cases are being imported into Puntland from Ethiopia.
- Sanaag: A total of 149 AWD/cholera cases 3 deaths were reported during the reporting week.
- Karkaar: A total of 149 cases no death were reported in week 22.
- Sool: A total of 115 AWD/cholera cases and 1 death was recorded during the reporting week.

## AWD/cholera cases in regions with active transmission



**Table 1. Summary of AWD/cholera cases reported per region in Somalia**

Region	Week 21(22nd to 28th May - 2017)			Week 22(29th May to 4th June - 2017)			Cumulative as of		
	Live	Deaths	CFR(%)	Live	Deaths	CFR(%)	Epi-Week 1 to 22		
							Live	Deaths	CFR (%)
Bay	247	1	0.4	166	0	0.0	14807	214	1.4
Bakol	54	0	0.0	65	2	3.1	3699	156	4.2
Lower Juba	215	1	0.5	224	0	0.0	1819	12	0.7
Gedo	321	1	0.3	234	0	0.0	5283	53	1.0
Galgaduud	278	2	0.7	613	3	0.5	2916	21	0.7
Middle Shabelle	187	3	1.6	73	1	1.4	2021	22	1.1
Hiraan	8	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	333	3	0.9
Lower Shebelle	263	2	0.8	272	0	0.0	4925	58	1.2
Bari	14	0	0.0	19	0	0.0	517	5	1.0
Sanaag	103	2	1.9	149	3	2.0	489	12	2.5
Karkaar	97	0	0.0	149	0	0.0	558	5	0.9
Mudug	120	0	0.0	184	4	2.2	1035	8	0.8
Sool	90	1	1.1	115	1	0.9	315	6	1.9
Nugaal	109	0	0.0	162	0	0.0	1811	30	1.7
Ayn	142	1	0.0	198	1	0.5	3393	69	2.0
Banadir	431	9	2.1	576	10	1.7	4686	89	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2679</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3207</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>48607</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) was introduced in 9 high risk districts in these regions. Alerts from Middle Juba have not been included because they could not be verified due to insecurity. Affected districts in these regions are hard to reach with the exception of town areas. No reports were received from Middle Jubba and Hiraan during week 22.

### AWD/Cholera attack rates (AR) in affected regions

The AWD/Cholera attack rate is highest in Bay region where almost 19 people per 1000 have suffered from AWD/cholera. This is above the projection of 1 person per 1000 (Table 2). The drivers of this epidemic include limited access to safe water and poor sanitation among the IDP settlements in all the affected regions. In Bay, Bakol, Gedo and Lower Shabelle, the high AR is attributed to lack of access to the most affected areas.

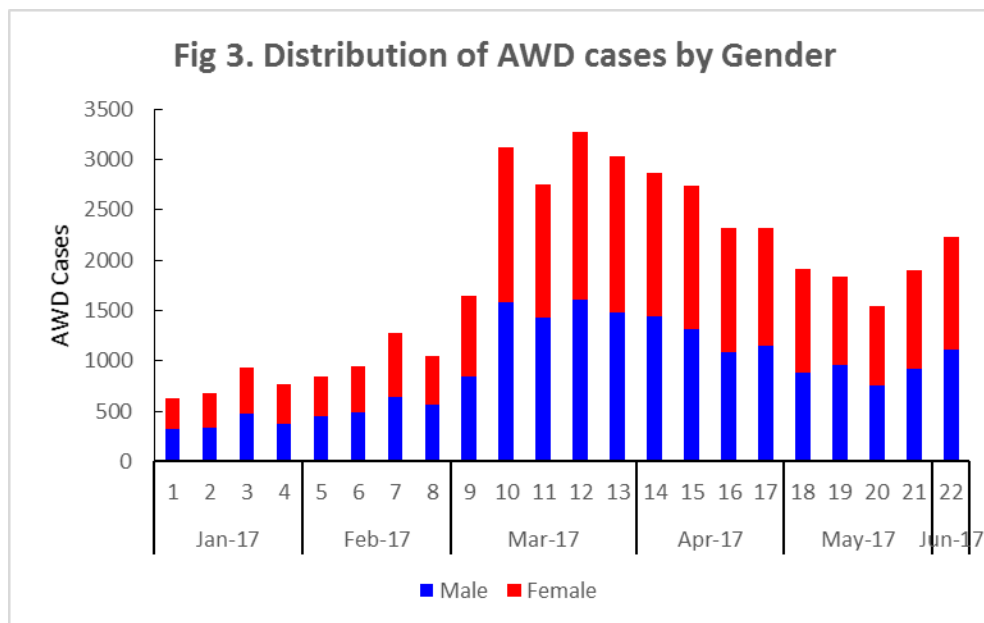
Table 2. AWD/Cholera Attack Rate (AR) per 1000 population in different regions of Somalia				
Region	Population at risk	Attack Rate week 21	Attack Rate week 22	Attack Rate-Cumulative
Bakol	352,538	0.2	0.2	10.5
Banadir	1,520,350	0.3	0.4	3.1
Bay	760,495	0.3	0.2	19.5
Galgadud	546,657	0.5	1.1	5.3
Gedo	488,069	0.7	0.5	10.8
Hiiran	499,858	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lower Jubba	469,734	0.2	0.5	3.9
Lower shabelle	1,154,129	0.2	0.2	4.3
Middle Shabelle	495,396	0.4	0.1	4.1
Ayn/Togdheer	692,509	0.1	0.3	4.9
Bari	690,731	0.0	0.2	1.6
Mudug	689,148	0.4	0.3	1.5

Nugal	376,989	0.4	0.4	4.8
Sanag	522,360	0.2	0.3	0.9
Sool	314,329	0.3	0.4	1.0

## AWD/Cholera cases breakdown by category

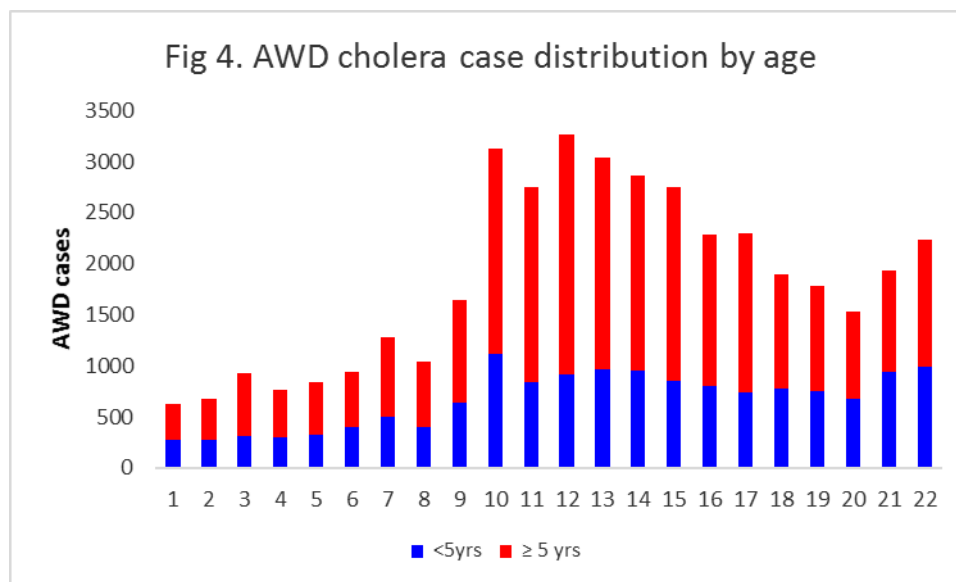
### Distribution of AWD/Cholera cases by Gender

As shown in Fig 3 below, an almost equal proportion of males and females are affected by AWD in all regions. Of the 48,607 cumulative cases reported since the beginning of the year, 50.1% are female while 49.9% are male as shown in figure 3 below.



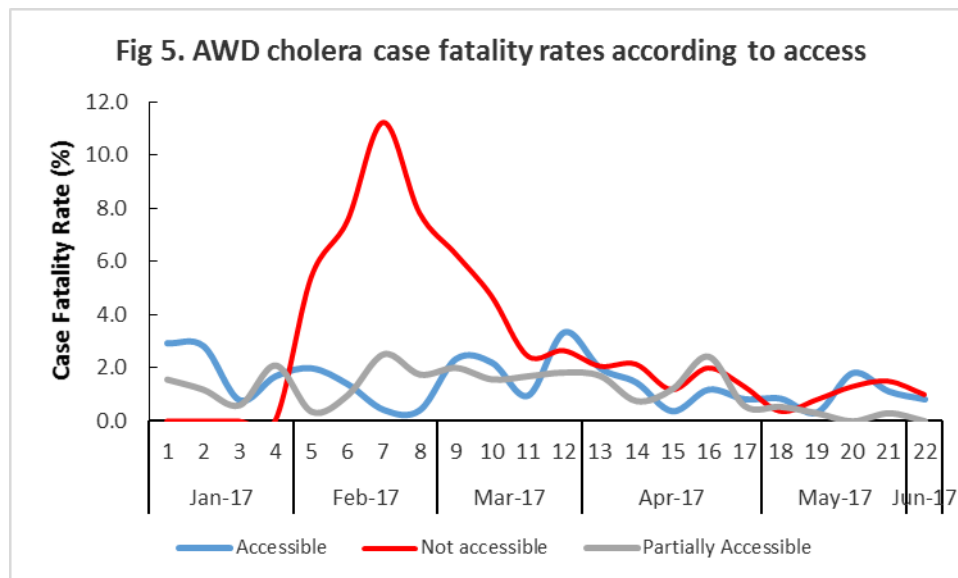
### Distribution of AWD cases by age

As shown in figure 4 below, 35% of the people affected by AWD/cholera are below 5 years. However, the case fatality is 2.1% in children below 5 years compared to 1.5 % among children above 5 years.



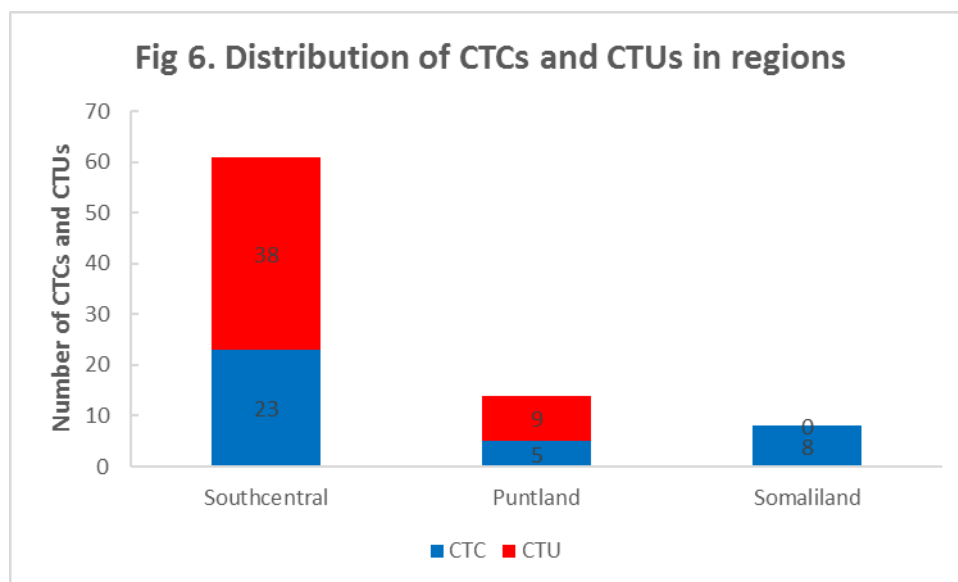
### Distribution of AWD cases by access<sup>1</sup>

As shown in figure 5 below, the case fatality rate in areas that are not accessible is almost 4 times higher than that in accessible areas. However the CFR in week 22 is 0.8% in areas that are not accessible compared to 0.3% in accessible areas.



### Cholera Treatment Centres/Units

A total of 28 Cholera Treatment Centres (CTC) and 45 Cholera Treatment Units (CTU) have been established in different regions affected by the epidemic as shown in figure 6 below. However there is no registered CTC in Togdheer region, one of the most affected regions.



<sup>1</sup> Access was defined as regions that are under government control and partners can offer AWD services to affected communities. Regions that are not accessible include Bay, Bakol, Gedo, Gagadud and Lower Shabelle. All areas in Puntland are accessible and were not included in this analysis.

**Table 3. Distribution of AWD/Cholera cases per district in Somalia**

Region	District	Week22 (29th May to 4th June 2017)				Cumulative (week 1-22)		
		cases <5yrs	cases >5yrs	Deaths	CFR (%)	Live	Deaths	CFR (%)
<b>Bakol</b>	Elbarde	11	41	2	0.0	290	8	2.8
	Hudur	4	9	0	0.0	895	18	2.0
	Teyeglow	0	0	0	0.0	205	17	8.3
	Wajid	0	0	0	0.0	2309	113	4.9
<b>Banadir</b>	Heliwaa	37	15	0	0.0	52	0	0.0
	17 district	261	263	10	1.9	4634	89	1.9
<b>Bay</b>	Baidoa	61	105	0	0.0	12038	156	1.3
	Bardale	0	0	0	0.0	948	26	2.7
	Burhakaba	0	0	0	0.0	908	24	2.6
	Dinsor	0	0	0	0.0	425	1	0.2
	Qandahder	0	0	0	0.0	488	7	1.4
<b>Galgadud</b>	Abudwaq	95	271	3	0.8	1501	11	0.7
	Adado	53	47	0	0.0	669	7	1.0
	Elder	10	20	0	0.0	50	0	0.0
	Dhusomareb	51	66	0	0.0	696	3	0.4
<b>Gedo</b>	Bardhere	18	9	0	0.0	1139	10	0.9
	Burdhubo	14	9	0	0.0	739	7	0.9
	Dolow	30	25	0	0.0	616	0	0.0
	Garbaharey	8	21	0	0.0	872	7	0.8
	Luq	31	69	0	0.97	1917	29	1.5
<b>Hiiran</b>	Beletweyne	5	3	0	0.0	302	2	0.7
	Buloburte	0	0	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
	Jalalaqsi	0	0	0	0.0	21	1	4.8
<b>Lower Jubba</b>	kismayo	142	82	0	0.0	1819	12	0.7
<b>Lower Shabelle</b>	Afgoye	20	35	0	0.0	580	0	0.0
	kurtunwarey	9	5	0	0.0	160	0	0.0
	Marka	48	63	0	0.0	1948	29	1.5
	Qoryoley	16	9	0	0.0	857	13	1.5
	Walaweyn	22	45	0	0.0	1380	16	1.2
<b>Middle Shabelle</b>	Balad	0	0	0	0.0	451	2	0.4
	Jowhar	41	32	1	1.4	1570	20	1.3
<b>Ayn</b>	Buhodle	112	86	1	0.5	3393	69	2.0
<b>Sool</b>	Taleeh	66	49	1	0.9	315	6	1.9
<b>Sanaag</b>	Dhahar	51	98	3	2.0	489	12	2.5
<b>Bari</b>	Bosasso	13	6	0	0.0	517	5	1.0
<b>Karkaar</b>	Qardho	60	89	0	0.0	558	5	0.9
<b>Mudug</b>	Galdogob	44	26	3	4.3	213	5	2.3
	Galkayo	34	33	0	0.0	667	2	0.3
	Jariiban	34	13	1	2.1	155	1	0.6
<b>Nugal</b>	Burtinle	35	40	0	0.0	580	6	1.0
	Dangorayo	3	0	0	0.0	29	0	0.0
	Eyl	0	0	0	0.0	74	0	0.0
	Garowe	53	31	0	0.0	1128	24	2.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1492</b>	<b>1715</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>48607</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1.6</b>

## Response activities

### Coordination and Leadership

- A weekly emergency meeting was held in Mogadishu and Garowe by Ministry of Health and cluster partners.
- Coordination committee meetings held in Mogadishu and Baidoa for AWD/cholera and drought response.
- Federal Minister of Health and WHO Representative in Somalia launched Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign in Baidoa and Jowhar.

### Surveillance and Laboratory activities

- 34 Integrated Emergency Response Teams deployed in high risk districts in Baidoa, Banadir, Gedo and Puntland.
- 60 health workers trained in cholera case management and surveillance
- Stool samples collected from Banadir, Adado and Middle Shabelle tested positive for Vibrio Cholerae, 01, Ogawa

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Distribution of hygienic kits and aquatabs was conducted in Middle Shabele, Lower Juba, Banadir and Middle Juba.

### Essential Medicines and supplies

- 4 Integrated Diarrhoeal Disease Kits (IDDK) distributed to affected regions in Somaliland.
- 500 Carry Blair tubes distributed to Somaliland for stool sample collection and laboratory diagnosis.

### For enquiries, please contact

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