

Current situation

Somalia is experiencing worsening drought following four consecutive seasons of failed rainy season. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Famine Early Warning Network (FEWS NEST), Somalia received suboptimal amount of drier 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 7.0 million in May, with 805000 displaced from their homes in search of water, food, and pasture.

The current situation including the displacement have led to more people being vulnerable to epidemic prone diseases, particularly acute diarrhoeal disease and measles.



SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

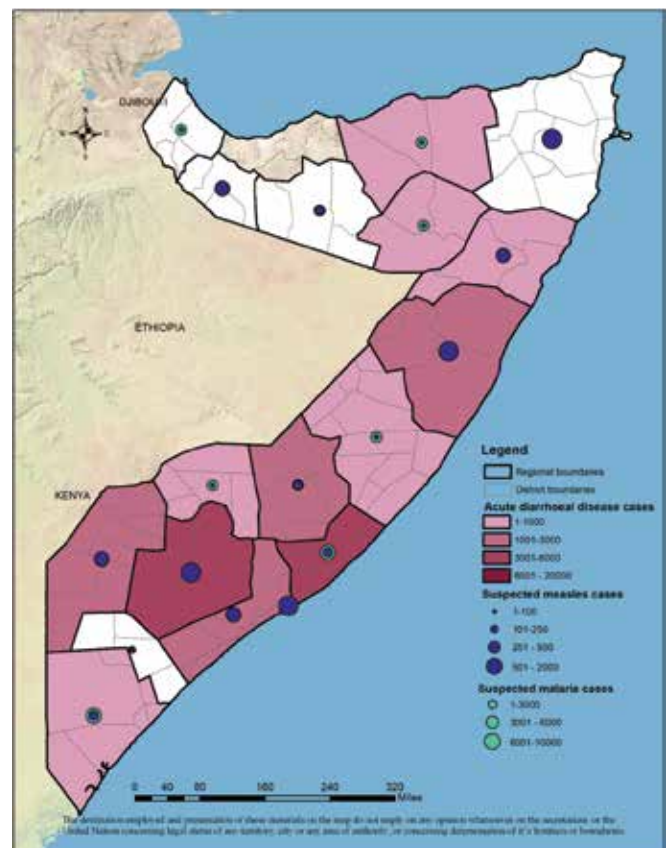
7.0 million people affected by the current drought.

805,000 internally displaced by drought as of May 2022.

More than **45 per cent** of is food insecure, including **2.1 million** suffering from severe food insecurity.

7.7 million people in require humanitarian assistance and protection.

Reported cases of acute diarrhoeal disease, suspected measles, SARI and clinically diagnosed malaria cases in drought-affected region of Somalia, (epidemiological weeks 1-25, 03 Jan to 26 June 2022)



Epidemiological weeks 24-25,13-26/6/2022



693
suspected cholera cases



4 092
acute diarrhoeal disease cases



529
suspected measles cases



535
laboratory confirmed malaria case in March 2022



1 801
SARI cases



653
health facilities reporting through Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN)



2 163
community health workers deployed in high risk areas including in drought affected districts

The Federal Ministry of Health and WHO monitor the trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought affected districts using data from the electronic-based EWARN, fever and rash surveillance system and community health workers deployed in drought affected districts. With support from the Central Emergency Response Fund (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 Benadir region. The number of new suspected cases of cholera have increased sharply 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 7 285 suspected cases of cholera with 30 associated deaths (CFR 0. 4%) were reported from 23 drought-affected districts. The number of cholera cases reported have decreased by 24% from 394 cases reported in week 24 to 299 in week 25. The observed reduction in the number of new cholera cases over the past two weeks may be linked to improved implementation of WASH interventions in addition to the implementation of the first round of Oral cholera vaccination campaign in nine high risk districts in which 934 511 people aged one year and above including pregnant women were vaccinated.

Of the 7 285 suspected cases of cholera, 69% (5 009) are children below five years of age. The regions reporting most of the cases are Benadir (3 519), Bay (1 981) and Lower Shabelle (725) (see Table 1).

Of the 709 stool samples collected and analyzed, 129 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 DISEASES

The number of new cases of acute diarrhoeal disease reported in the Early Warning Alert and Response Network(EWARN) and from the community decreased in 2022 compared to the previous years (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 diarrhoeal disease reported from drought affected districts has reduced by 6% from 2016 in week 24 to 1986 cases in week 25. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 43 929 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts of which 78% (34 264) were children below five years of age. The regions reporting most of the cases are Banadir (22 998), Middle Shabelle (6 338), and Bay (5 512), (Table 1).

INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE

The number of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) cases reported through the EWARN decreased in 2022 compared to the previous years (Figure 3). Since epidemiological week 1, 2022, a total of 16 853 SARI cases were reported from drought-affected districts of which 66.4% (11 190) were children below five years of age. However the number of new cases of SARI increased by 22% from 813 in week 24 to 988 in week 25. The region reporting most of the cases are Banadir (7 836), Bay (2 823) and Mudug (1 819) (Table 1).

Week 1 to 23(03/Jan to 12/June/2022)

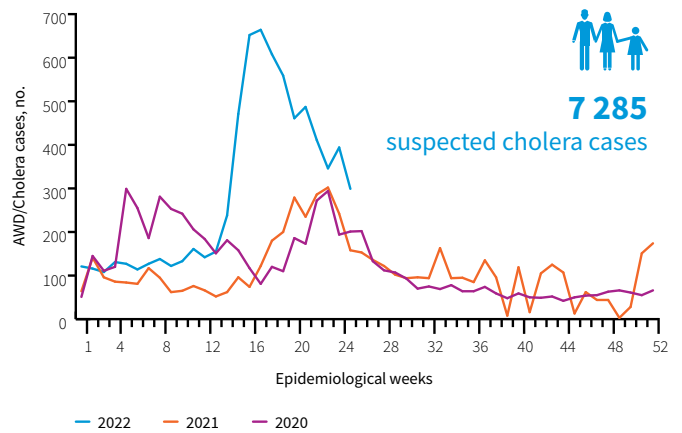


Figure 1. Trends of suspected cholera/acute watery diarrhoea cases reported in drought-affected regions of Somalia, 2020-2022

Week 1 to 23(03/Jan to 12/June/2022)

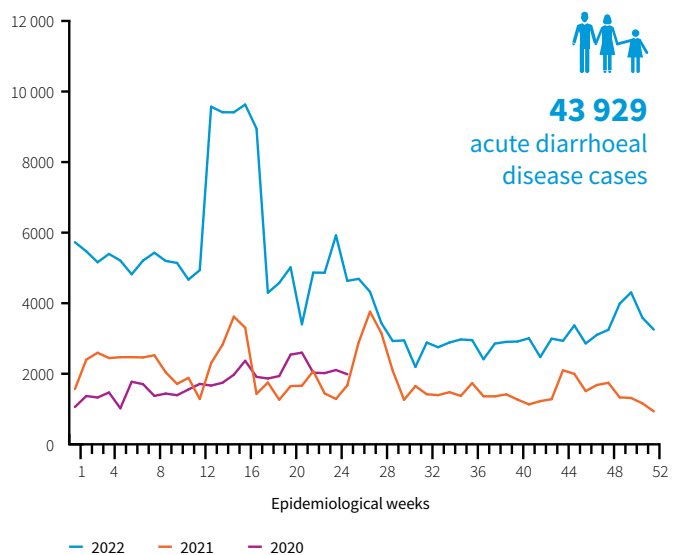


Figure 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected regions of Somalia, 2020-2022

Week 1 to 23(03/Jan to 12/June/2022)

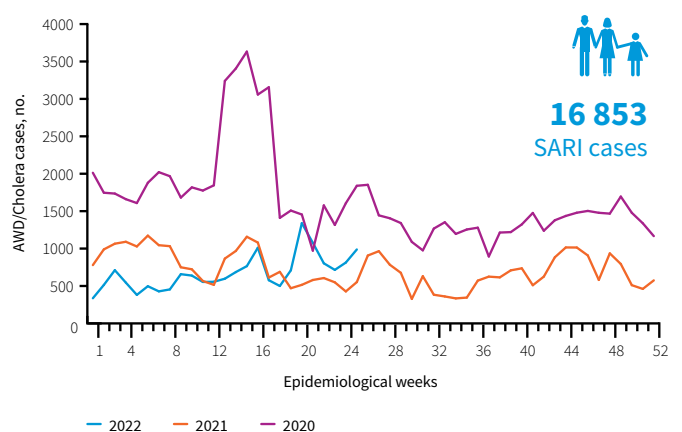


Figure 3. Trends of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) reported from drought-affected regions of Somalia, 2020-2022

A total of 179 SARI cases were enrolled at two sentinel sites in Benadir region, and reported in the platform of Eastern Mediterranean Flu (EMFLU) network¹. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 155 cases were tested in the national public health laboratory of which 16 (10.0%) were tested positive for Influenza; 3 (1.0%) were positive for seasonal Influenza A (H1N1); 5(3%) were positive for Influenza A (H1N1) pdm09; and 8(5%) were positive for influenza A (H3N2). No sample tested positive for influenza type B.

MEASLES UPDATES

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 in drought affected districts (Figure 4). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 10 880 suspected cases of measles were reported through the surveillance system for fever and rash used by the polio programme in drought-affected districts. However the number of new measles cases reported has decreased by 24% from 301 in week 24 to 228 cases in week 25. The observed reduction may be linked to implementation of Measles vaccination conducted by health facilities in drought affected districts of Somalia. Of the 10 880 suspected measles cases reported, 79.6% (8 860) are children below five years of age. The regions reporting the most cases include Bay (2 386) , Bari (1 762) , and Benadir (1 710), (see Table 1), Of the 295 blood samples collected from suspected cases of measles and analyzed in the laboratories, 57% (179) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

MEASLES VACCINE UPDATES

A total of 40 161(87%) out of the targeted 54 836 children under one year of age received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts in April 2022 according to data from District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) (Figure 5). From March 2019 to March 2022, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 58% and 73% per month compared to the national target of 95%.

MALARIA UPDATES

The number of suspected cases of malaria reported through DHIS2 has decreased since January 2022 (Figure 6). This decrease is attributed to the increased implementation of preventive measures in different regions. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, a total of 84 411 clinically diagnosed cases of malaria have been reported of which 1 888 have been tested positive for Malaria. Of the 1 888 confirmed cases since January 2022 , 974 (51.6%) are female while 421 (22.3%) are children aged below 5 years. In March 2022, of the 21 236 suspected cases that were reported of which 535 tested positive for malaria. Of the 535 confirmed cases 276 cases were female and 259 were male². No malaria deaths were reported in March. The regions reporting most of the cases are Banadir (12 234) Bay (8 766) and Bari (6,664) (Table 1).

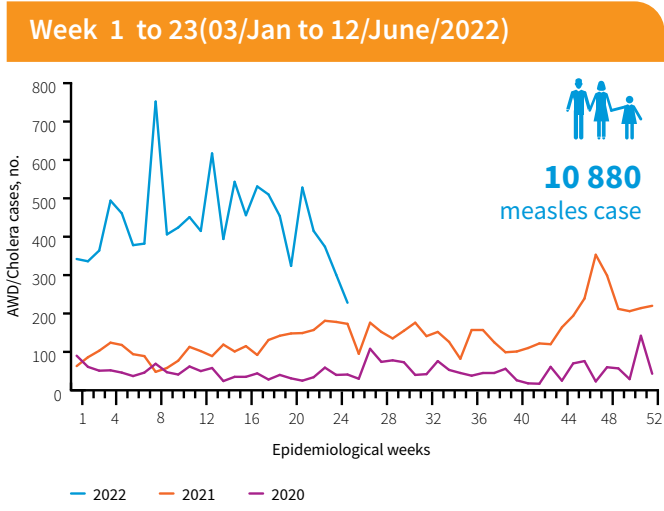


Figure 4. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected regions of Somalia, 2020–2022

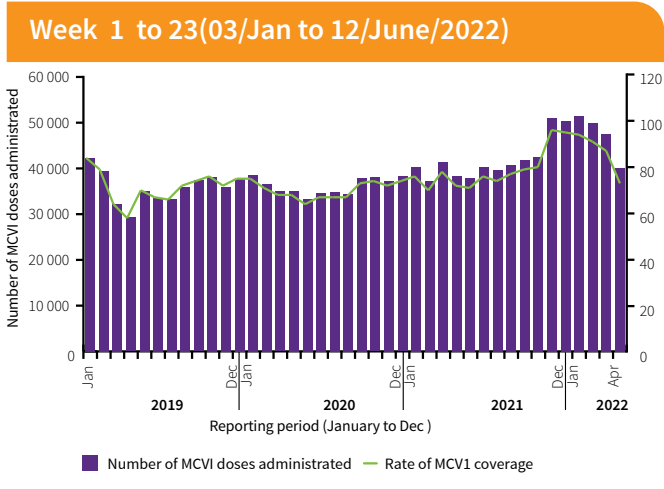


Figure 5. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019-2022

*The measles vaccination data for April and May 2022 is not yet available

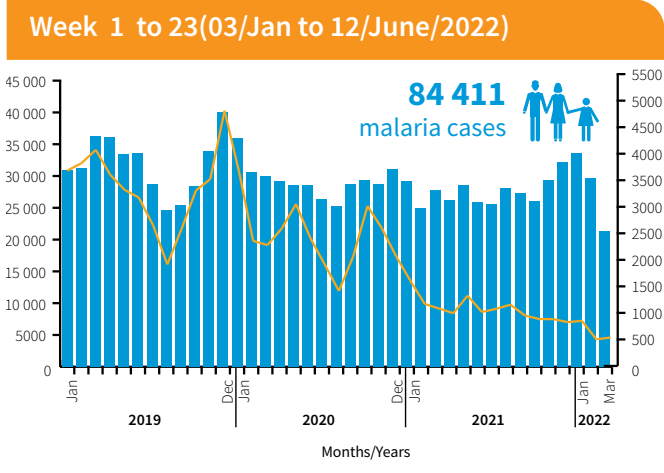


Figure 6. Trends of malaria cases reported in drought-affected regions, 2019-2022

1 <https://emflunet.emro.who.int/Home/Dashboard>

2 Malaria data for April and May has not been reported in DHIS2 by the time of publishing this report

Polio update

During the reporting week, no new cVDPV2 isolate from the AFP case was reported. In 2022, a total of two (02) cVDPV2 from An acute flaccid paralysis cases and three(02) an environmental samples isolated were reported.

In 2022, 166 cases of acute flaccid paralysis (69 female and 97 male) were reported. 151 (91%) of these have lab results, while 15 (9%) of these are still being processed.

Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease, suspected cholera, suspected measles, SARI, and suspected malaria cases in drought-affected regions of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-23, 03 Jan to 26 June 2022)

Regions	Acute diarrhoeal disease ³	Suspected Measles cases ⁴	Suspected Malaria case ⁵	SARI cases ⁶	Suspected cholera cases ⁷
AWDAL	0	519	2 877	0	0
BAKOOL	1019	129	2 257	82	98
BANADIR	22 988	1 711	12 937	7 836	3 519
BARI	0	1 762	5 502	0	0
BAY	5 512	2 386	9 054	2 823	1 981
GALBEED	0	132	5 297	0	0
GALGADUD	840	149	3 424	1 671	1
GEDO	1 790	404	7 801	1 515	0
HIRAN	2 801	833	3 706	913	0
LOWER JUBA	976	375	5 211	1 134	0
LOWER SHABELLE	2 456	408	7 224	618	925
MIDDLE JUBA[4]	0	81	0	0	0
MIDDLE SHABELLE	6 338	221	5 726	337	761
MUDUG	1 565	1 017	4 314	1 819	0
NUGAL	17	74	2 860	30	0
	0	284	0	0	0
SANAG	550	1	2 149	357	0
SOOL	90	108	1 192	0	0
TOGDHER	0	266	2 880	0	0
TOTALS	43 929	10 880	84 411	16 853	7 285

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 region.

3 Source of data is EWARN

4 Source of data is fever and rash surveillance system

5 Source of data is DHIS2. Data for April and May 2022 has not been uploaded in DHIS2

6 Source of data is EWARN

7 Source of data is suspected cholera/acute watery diarrhoea surveillance system managed by the FMOH



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