

Current situation

Somalia is experiencing worsening drought following four consecutive 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 June, with **918 200** 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 diarrheal disease, and measles.



SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED DISTRICTS

7.0 million people estimated to be affected by the current drought; **918 200** have been internally displaced by drought as of June 2022¹.

More than **45 per cent** of the country is food insecure, including nearly **2.1 million** who are suffering from severe food insecurity

An estimated **7.7 million** people in the country require humanitarian assistance and protection.

Epidemiological weeks 28-29, 11-24/7/2022



482
suspected cholera cases



5447
acute diarrhoeal disease cases



474
suspected measles cases



2709
SARI cases

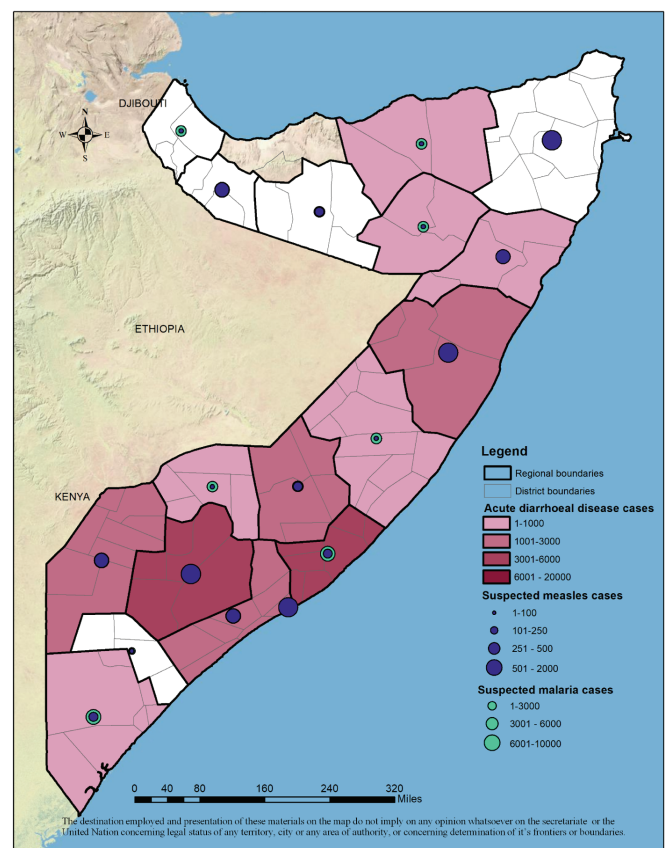


400
health facilities reporting through Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN)²



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

Reported cases of acute diarrhoeal disease, suspected measles, SARI and clinically diagnosed malaria cases in drought-affected region of Somalia, (epidemiological weeks 1-29, 03 Jan to 24 July 2022)



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 districts.

1 <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/drought-displacement-monitoring-dashboard-June-2022>

2 No reports are received from Somaliland

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 Banadir 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 8278 suspected cases of cholera with 40 associated deaths (CFR 0.5%) were reported from 24 drought-affected districts. The number of cholera cases reported have decreased by 3% from 245 cases reported in week 28 to 237 in week 29. Of the 8278 suspected cases of cholera, 64% (5298) are children below five years of age. The regions reporting most of the cases are Banadir (3992), Bay (2087) and Lower Shabelle (1 164) (see Table 1). Of the 735 stool samples collected and analyzed, 149 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* 01 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 diarrheal 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 diarrheal disease reported from drought affected districts has increased by 11% from 2577 to 2870 cases over the past two weeks. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 57 486 cases of acute diarrheal disease were reported from drought-affected districts of which, 78% (44 839) were children below five years of age. The regions reporting most of the cases are Banadir (26 350), Middle Shabelle (6 996), and Bay (6 679), (Table 1). Of the 52 stool samples collected from different location from children aged below 5 years, nine were tested positive for Rotavirus infections. Of the nine positive samples, eight (88.8%) were reported from Benadir region.

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 24 046 SARI cases were reported from drought-affected districts of which 66% (15 793) were children below five years of age. However, the number of new cases of SARI increased by 55% from 1 063 to 1 646 in the past two weeks. The region reporting most of the cases are Banadir (8 806), Bay (3 486) and Galgadud (3 078) (Table 1).

A total of 201 SARI cases were enrolled at two sentinel sites in Banadir region and reported in the platform of Eastern Mediterranean Flu (EMFLU) network. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2022, 178 cases were tested in the national public health laboratory of which 26 (14.0%) were tested positive for Influenza; 3 (1.0%) were positive for seasonal Influenza A (H1N1); 20 (11.0%) were positive for Influenza A (H1N1)

Week 1 to 29 (03/January to 24 July 2022)

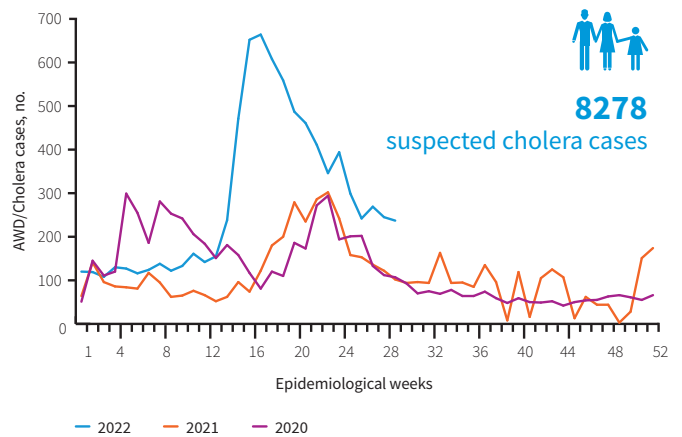


Figure 1. Trends of suspected cholera/acute watery diarrhoea cases reported in drought-affected regions/districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

Week 1 to 29 (03/January to 24 July 2022)

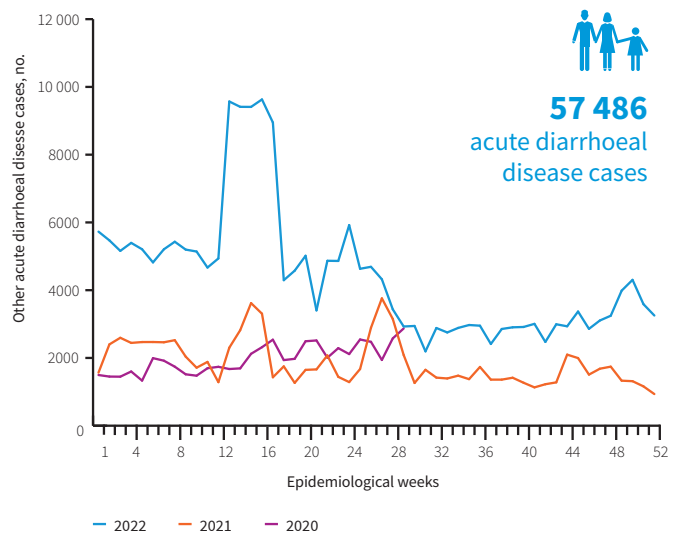


Figure 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected regions/districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

Week 1 to 29 (03/January to 24 July 2022)

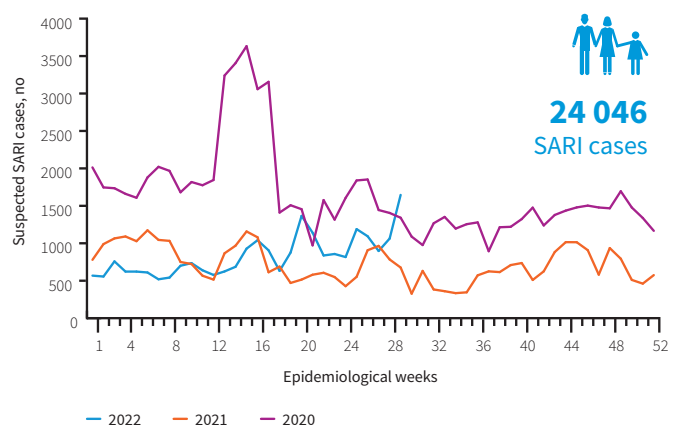


Figure 3. Trends of severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) reported from drought-affected regions/districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

pdm09; and 3 (1.0%) 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 11 972 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 increased by 9 % from 227 in week 28 to 247 in week 29. Of the 11 972 suspected measles cases reported, 79% (9 458) are children below five years of age. The regions reporting the most cases include Bay (2 436), Bari (1 912), and Banadir (1 859), (see Table 1), Of the 444 blood samples collected from suspected cases of measles and analyzed in the laboratories, 62.2% (276) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

MEASLES VACCINE UPDATES

A total of 46 387(85%) 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 May 2022 according to data from District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) (Figure 5). From May 2019 to May 2022, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 70% and 85% 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 1888 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, 535 tested positive for malaria. Of the 535 confirmed cases 276 cases were female and 259 were male³. 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).

Polio update

In 2022, two circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) were isolated from acute flaccid paralysis cases, two circulating Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) from environmental samples (ES) while one Vaccine-Derived Poliovirus type 2 (VDPV2) was isolated from an environmental sample. However, no new cVDPV2 isolated from environmental sample was reported this week.

In 2022, A total of 179 cases of acute flaccid paralysis (78 female and 101 male) were reported. A total 171 (96%) of the reported cases have lab results, while 8 (4%) of these are being processed.

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

Week 1 to 29 (03/January to 24 July 2022)

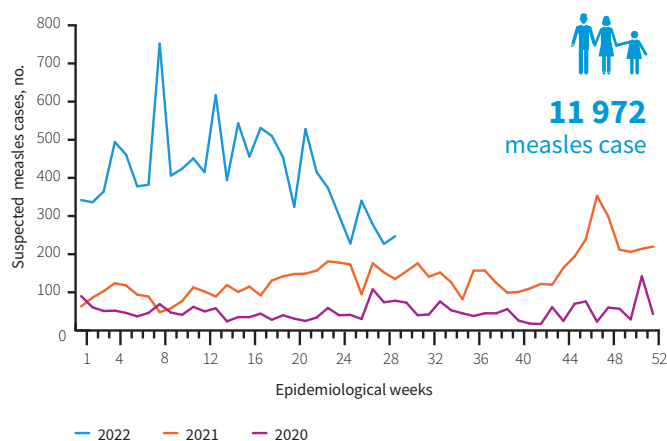


Figure 4. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected regions/districts of Somalia, 2020-2022

Week 1 to 29 (03/January to 24 July 2022)

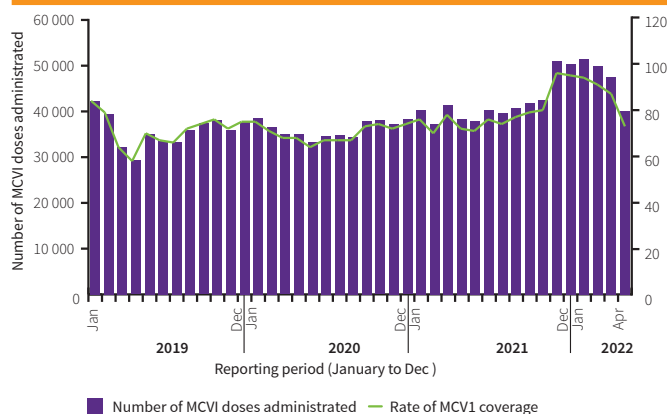


Figure 5. Number of children under 1 year vaccinated against measles by month, 2019-2022

*The measles vaccination data for June and July 2022 is not yet available

Week 1 to 29 (03/January to 24 July 2022)

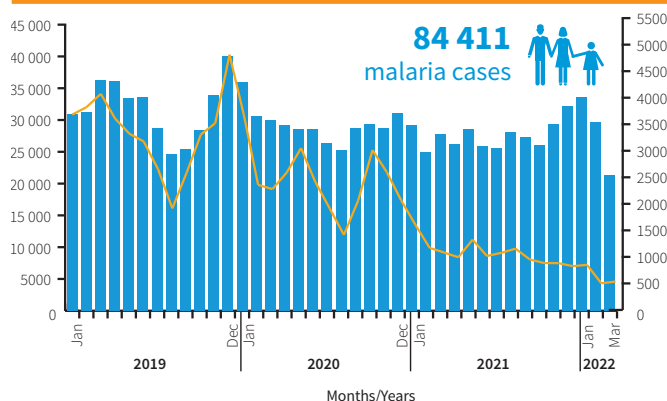


Figure 6. Trends of malaria cases reported in drought-affected regions, 2022-2022

A total 120 environmental samples were collected from 16 environmental sample sites and sent to the lab in of which 97(81%) have lab results while 23(19%) of these are still being lab for processing.

Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrheal disease, suspected cholera, suspected measles, SARI, and suspected malaria cases in drought-affected regions of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-29, 03 January to 24 July 2022)

Regions	Acute diarrhoeal disease ⁴	Suspected Measles cases ⁵	Suspected Malaria case ⁶	SARI cases ⁷	Suspected cholera cases ⁸
AWDAL	0	15	2 877	0	0
BAKOOL	1 152	69	2 257	110	165
BANADIR	26 350	2 009	12 937	8 806	3 992
BARI	1 332	1 961	5 502	66	0
BAY	6 679	2 486	9 054	3 486	2 087
GALBEED	0	386	5 297	0	0
GALGADUD	1 352	139	3 424	3 078	1
GEDO	1 967	626	7 801	1 782	1
HIRAN	3 065	301	3 706	1 036	0
LOWER JUBA	1011	421	5 211	1 154	0
LOWER SHABELLE	2 916	433	7 224	664	1 164
MIDDLE JUBA	0	29	0	0	1
MIDDLE SHABELLE	6 996	239	5 726	367	865
MUDUG	949	1 666	4 314	230	0
NUGAL	951	630	2 860	426	0
SOUTH MUDUG	1 476	284	0	2 408	0
SAHIL	0	37	9	0	0
SANAG	605	6	2 149	414	0
SOOL	342	133	1 192	19	0
TOGDHER	0	385	2 880	0	0
TOTALS	57 486	11 972	84 411	24 046	8 278

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.

4 Source of data is EWARN

5 Source of data is fever and rash surveillance system

6 Source of data is DHIS2. Data for April, May, June and July 2022 has not been uploaded in DHIS2

7 Source of data is EWARN

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

8 Source of data is EPI/Polio Weekly update sitrep report



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