

CURRENT SITUATION

Somalia is affected by multiple hazards throughout the year. While the country has had limited time to fully recover from them, the response to these hazards has been negatively affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. So far, severe drought has been reported in 47 districts, of which 13 are targeted for the Anticipatory Action and Rapid Response under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which aims to prevent disease outbreaks in these districts.






Drought has led to the shortage of safe water and poor hygiene and sanitation among the affected populations, leading to more people being vulnerable to epidemic-prone diseases, particularly diarrhoeal disease and measles.

DROUGHT KEY FACTS

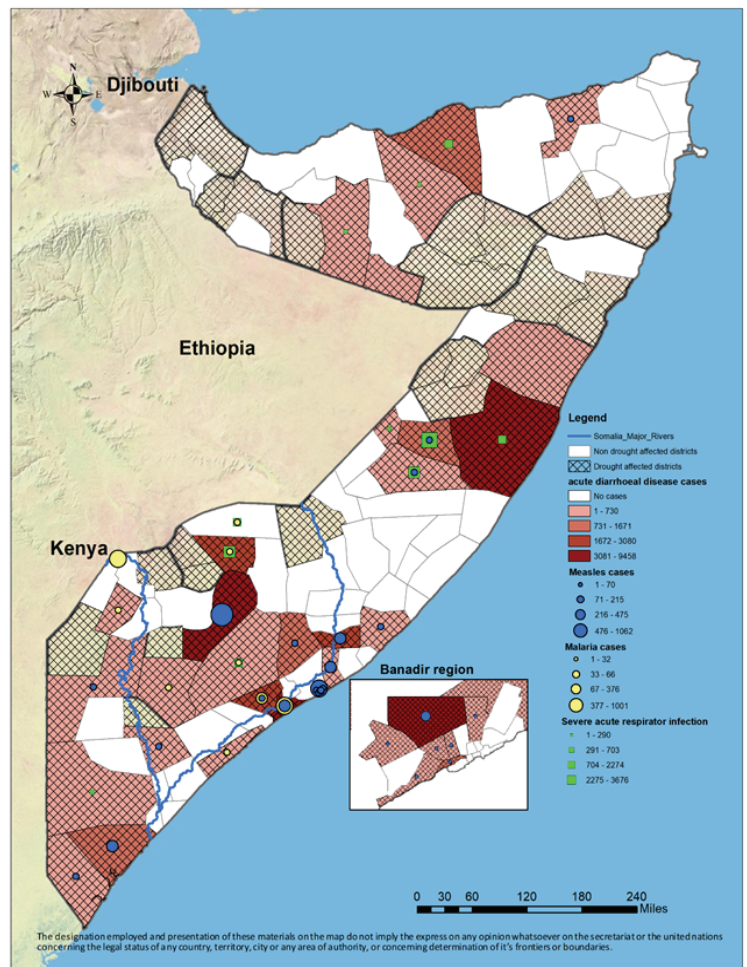
1.8	Million people including
142 611	IDPs
47	Districts affected by drought
689	Health facilities Reporting to EWARN

HEALTH SITUATION

38-39, 20 September to 3 October 2021

 2 113 Acute diarrhoea cases	 132 Measles cases
 89 Cholera cases	 795 SARI cases
 642 Malaria cases	

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-39(1-January to 3 October 2021).



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 most of the districts. Since the epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 3 551 suspected cases of cholera, including 33 associated deaths (case fatality rate (CFR) 1.0%), were reported from 47 drought-affected districts. Of the 3 551 cases of cholera, 64% (2268) are children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (803), Baydhawa (553) and Wadajir (707) (see Table 1).

Of the 733 stool samples collected and analysed, 638 (87%) samples were tested positive for *Vibrio cholerae* O1 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.

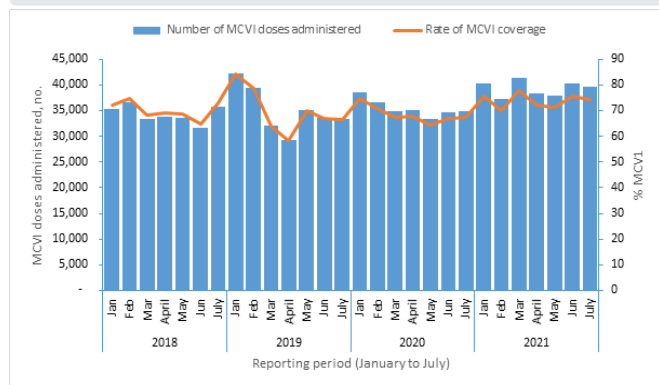
ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES CASES

The number of new cases of acute diarrhoeal disease decreased in 2021 as compared to the previous years (Fig 1). This reduction in cases is linked to the implementation of additional Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions in drought-affected districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 59 786 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). The districts reporting most of the cases are Baaydhawa, Marka and Daynile (Table 1).

MEASLES UPDATES

The number of suspected cases of measles has increased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig. 2). This surge in cases is linked to a decrease in measles vaccination coverage of children aged below 5 years (Fig. 3). Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 2 585 suspected cases of measles were reported from 47 drought-affected districts of these 75% (1 943) are children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting the most cases include Baydhawa, Marka and Daynile (see Table 1). Of the 695 blood samples collected and analysed in the laboratories, 637 (92%) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

Fig. 3. Number of children under 1 year of age vaccinated against measles by month, 2018-2021



A total of 39 213 (74%) out of the targeted 53 239 children aged under 1 year received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) in drought-affected districts in August 2021 (Fig. 3). From June 2018 to June 2021, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 58% and 84% per month.

POLIO UPDATES

- No new circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV 2) case was reported since October 2020. However, cVDPV 2 was isolated from an environmental sample collected in Banadir on 23 May 2021.
- 276 AFP cases (112 female and 164 male) have been reported in 2021. Of these 217 (79%) cases have laboratory test result available while 59 (21%) cases are awaiting laboratory test report.

MALARIA UPDATES

The number of new confirmed cases of malaria decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig. 4). The reduction in cases is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in various districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 2 536 cases have been reported from 47 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 2 494 malaria cases reported, 1723 (38%) were children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Beletweyne, Daynile, Dolow, Baydhawa and Marka. The species- *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria accounts for 63% of all the reported malaria cases.

Fig. 1. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia,

38-39, 20 September to 3 October 2021



59 786

Acute diarrhoea disease cases

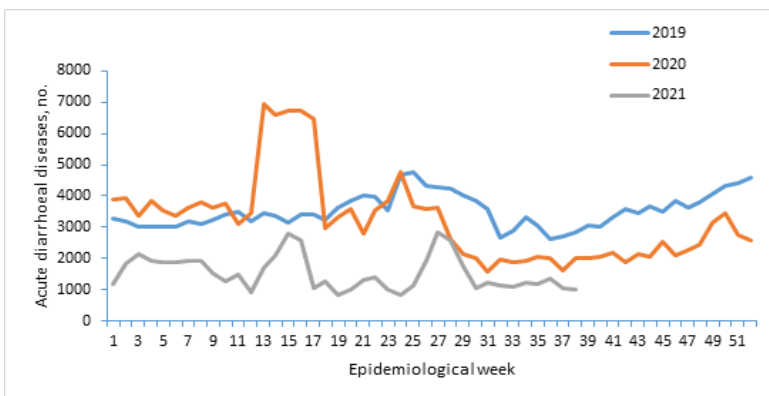


Fig. 2. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019-2021

38-39, 20 September to 3 October 2021



2 585

Measles cases

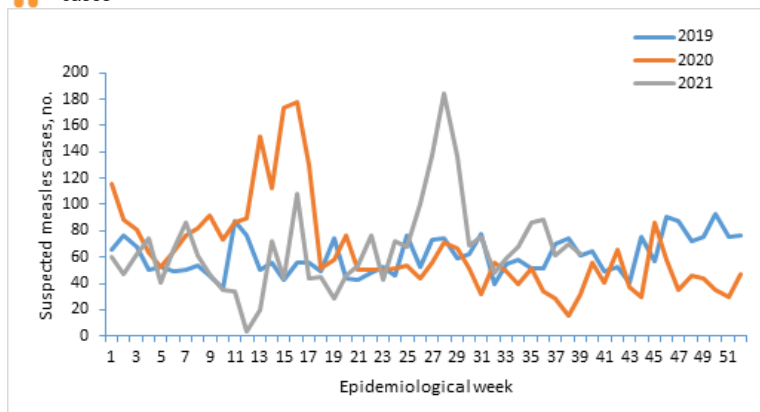


Fig. 4. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018-2021

38-39, 20 September to 3 October 2021



2 536

Malaria cases

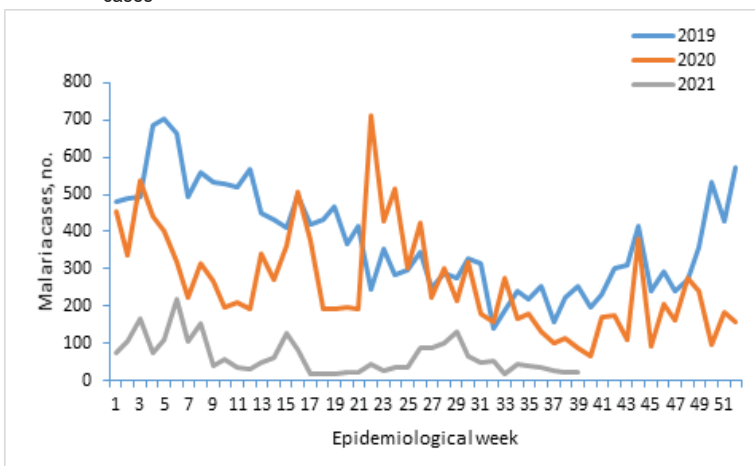


Fig. 5. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019–2021

The number of severe acute respiratory illness (SARI) cases reported through EWARN decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig. 2). Since epidemiological week 1, 2021, a total of 18 804 SARI cases reported from 47 drought affected district. The district reporting most of the cases are Adado (3 676), Beletweyne (3 857) and Baidoa (2 278)(Table 1). All the 13 samples from SARI cases tested negative for Influenza A and B.

Influenza surveillance updates

38–39, 20 September to 3 October 2021



18 804

SARI cases

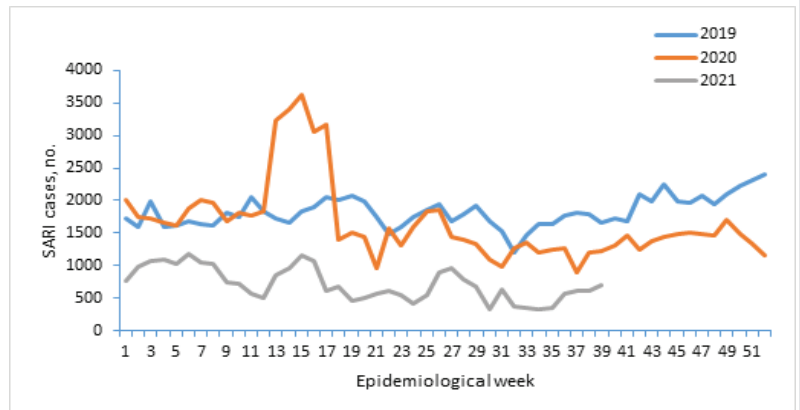


Table 1. Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-39, 1 January to 03 October 2021)

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	9900	500	388	744	842
	Hawal Wadag	65	1	0	82	98
	Hodan	85	10	0	0	558
	Kaxda	343	33	15	0	185
	Madina	413	32	1	207	742
	Waberi	580	48	0	79	76
	Yaqshid	404	3	9	665	2
Galgadud	Caabudwaaq	51	0	0	24	0
	Cadado	940	84	4	3813	0
	Dhusamareb	651	24	18	1263	0
South Mudug	Galkacyo South	51	0	0	23	0
	Hobyo	6187	0	0	656	0
Hiraan	Beletweyne	5975	126	190	3930	0
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	266	12	0	0	233
	Balcad	456	139	0	104	0
	Jowhar	2805	218	39	161	0
Gedo	Baardheere	152	54	0	5	0
	Doolow	48	0	252	115	0
	Ceel Waaq	154	1	0	3	0
	Garbahaarey	92	0	15	3	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow	6	0	0	21	0
	Badhaadhe	30	10	0	13	0
	Kismayo	1392	110	32	457	0
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	163	60	0	0	0
Bari	Bossaso	730	3	16	0	0
Conjara	Qardho	0	0	0	0	33
Mudug	Jariiban	31	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	Ceel Afwayn	273	0	0	112	0
	Ceerigaabo	1082	0	0	643	0
Sool	Laas caanood	689	2	0	42	0
Togdheer	Buuhoodle	20	0	0	0	0
	Burco	272	0	0	290	0
	Oodwayne	401	0	0	0	0
Bakool	Ceel Barde	602	0	2	703	0
	Xudur	3235	0	16	1075	0
Bay	Baaydhawa	8541	1157	1003	2415	574
	Buurhakaba	583	0	3	679	0
	Diinsoor	7	0	29	12	0
	Qansaxdheere	1866	17	247	309	0
Lower Shabelle	Baraawa	453	0	11	95	0
	Marka	7836	151	246	530	55
	Qoryooley	2187	3	66	258	176
	Wanlawayn	1698	3	0	68	0
Total		61715	2801	2602	19599	3574

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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