

## CURRENT SITUATION

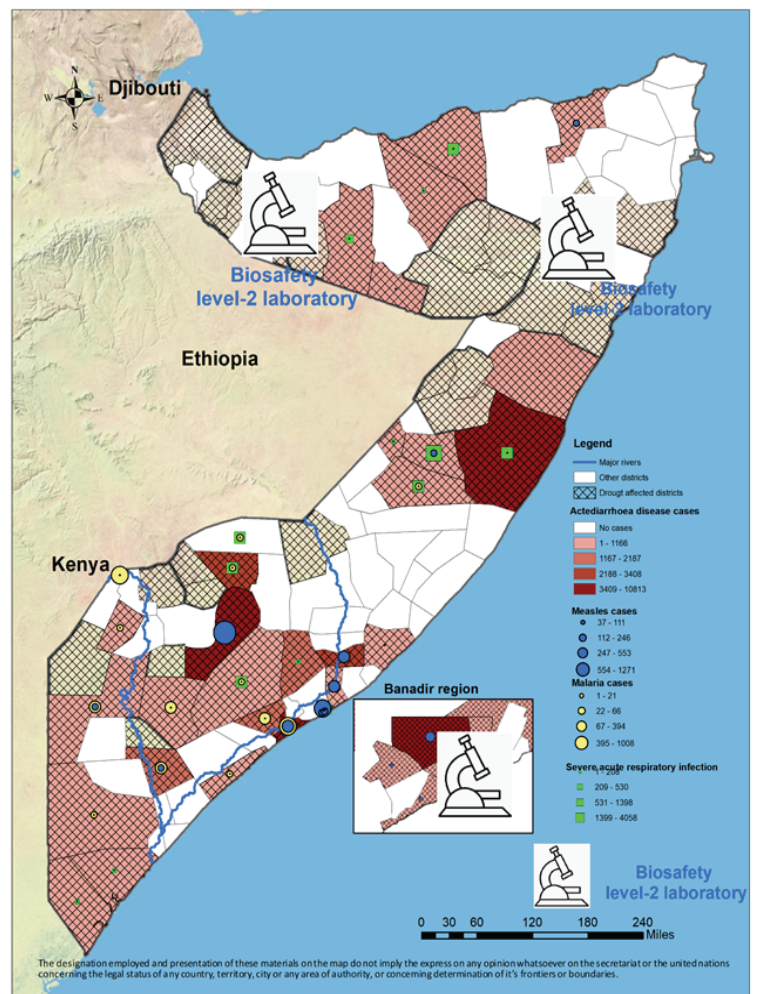
Somalia is affected by multiple hazards, such as floods, droughts and conflicts, throughout this year. While the country has had limited time to fully recover from them, Somalia has been affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. So far, drought has been reported in 66 districts, of which 12 are targeted for rapid response operations under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), which aims to rapidly respond to any disease outbreaks in these districts. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), an estimated 2.8 million people are experiencing severe water shortage due to drought and 133 000 people have been displaced from their homes. Severe droughts have resulted in 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 acute diarrhoeal disease and measles.



### DROUGHT KEY FACTS

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

Reported suspected cases of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria in drought-affected districts of Somalia, epidemiological weeks 1-47(01 January to 28 November 2021).



### HEALTH SITUATION

46-47, 15 to 28 November 2021

**3 392**  
Acute diarrhoea cases

**340**  
Cholera cases

**41**  
Malaria cases

**288**  
Measles cases

**905**  
SARI cases

The Federal Ministry of Health and WHO monitor the trends of epidemic-prone diseases in drought-affected districts using the electronic-based EWARN. With support from the 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 most of the districts. The number of new cases of cholera have increased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig 1). Since the epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 3 914 suspected cases of cholera, including 34 associated deaths (case fatality rate: 0.62%), were reported from 66 drought-affected districts. Of the 3 914 cases of cholera, 64% (2 505) are children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Daynile (912) Madina (778) and Baydhawa (657) and (see Table 1). Of the 785 stool samples collected and analyzed, 24% (188) samples were 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.

Fig. 1. Trends of cholera cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia,

46-47, 15 to 28 November 2021



3 914

Cholera cases

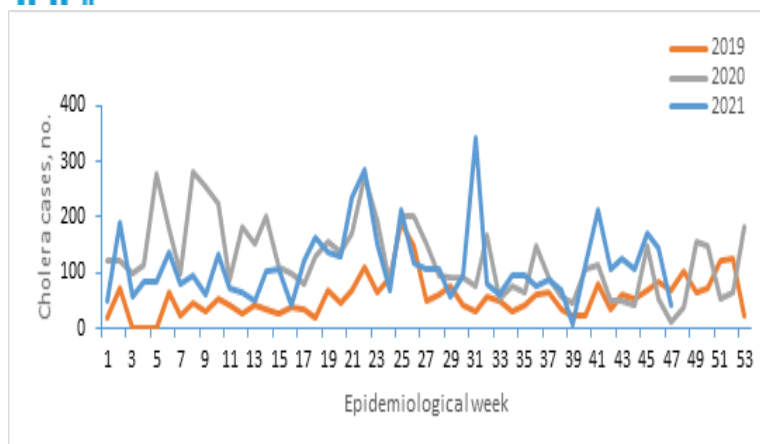


Fig. 2. Trends of acute diarrhoeal disease cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia,

46-47, 15 to 28 November 2021



70 175

Acute diarrhoea disease cases

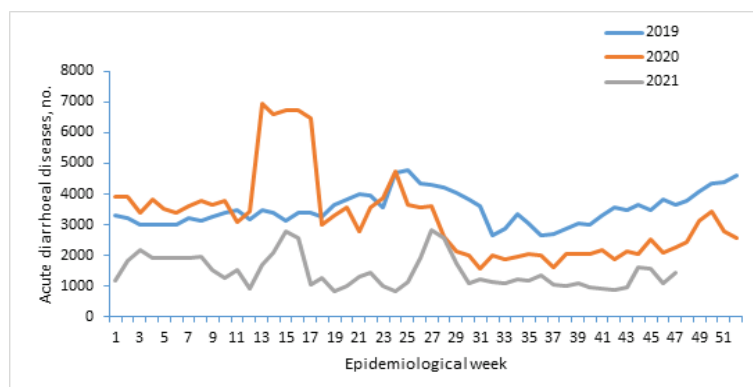


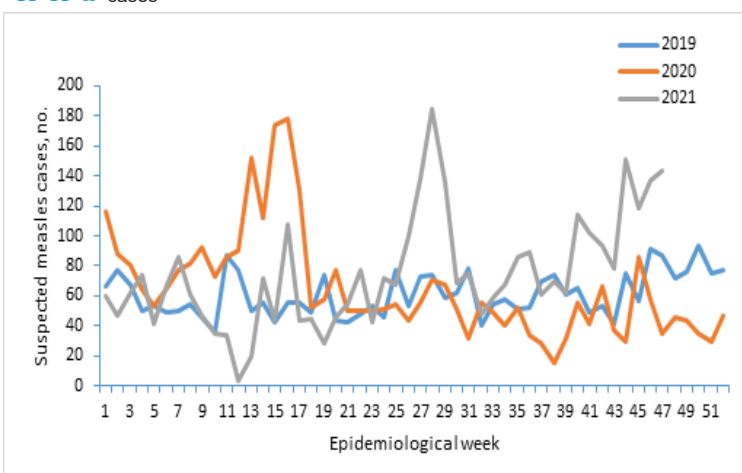
Fig. 3. Trends of measles cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019–2021

46-47, 15 to 28 November 2021



3 530

Measles cases



## ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASE CASES

The number of new cases of acute diarrhoeal disease decreased in 2021 as compared to the previous years (Fig 2). 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 70 175 cases of acute diarrhoeal disease were reported from drought-affected districts through the Early Warning and Response Network (EWARN). Of these, 68% (47,719) were children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting most of the cases are Baydhawa (9 760), Qoryoley(7 922) and Daynile (11 287) (Table 1).

## MEASLES CASES

The number of suspected cases of measles have increased in 2021 compared to the previous years. 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 3 530 suspected cases of measles were reported from 66 drought-affected districts of whom 75% (2 541) are children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting the most cases include Baaydhawa (1340), Daynile (573) and Qoryooley (267) (see Table 1). Of the 699 blood samples collected and analyzed in the laboratories, 637 (92%) tested positive for measles-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM).

## MEASLES IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

A total of 42 418 (78.5%) 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 October 2021 (Fig. 4). From October 2018 to October 2021, the measles vaccination coverage ranged between 58% and 84% per month compared to the national target of 95%.

## POLIO UPDATES

- One new case of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV 2) was reported from Salagle District, Middle Juba Region. Date of onset of the most recent cVDPV2 was 12 May, 2021. No new cVDPV2 isolated from ES samples reported this week. Only One cVDPV2 isolate was reported in 2021. Twenty-six (26) cVDPV2 isolates were reported from ES samples in 2020.
- Date of Sample collection of the last positive sample is 23, May 2021. 317 AFP cases (130 Female and 187 Male) have been reported in 2021. Of these 298 (94%) cases have lab result cases and 19(6%) cases are in the lab for processing.

## MALARIA CASES

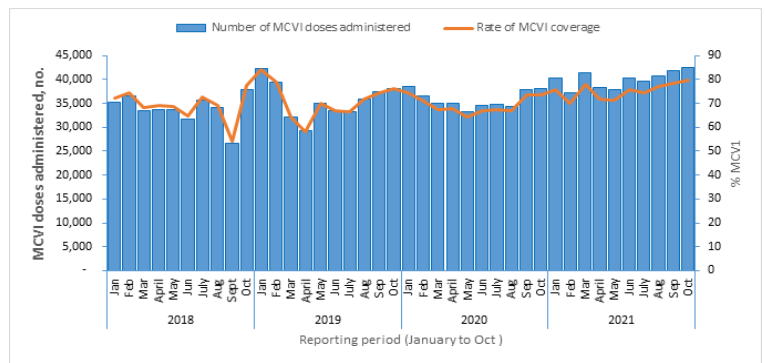
The number of new confirmed cases of malaria decreased in 2021 compared to the previous years (Fig 5). This is attributed to improved malaria preventive interventions in various districts. Since epidemiological week 1 of 2021, a total of 2 801 cases have been reported from 47 of the 66 drought-affected districts (see Table 1). Of the 2 801 malaria cases reported, 1 288 (46%) were children aged below 5 years. The districts reporting most of the cases are from Baydhawa (1 009), Daynile (398) and Qansaxdheere (351), Table 1 The species- Plasmodium falciparum malaria accounts for 63% 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, 2021, a total of 22 579 SARI cases were reported from 66 drought-affected district. The districts reporting most of the cases are Cadado (4 178), Beletweyne (4 251) and Baydhawa (2934) (Table 1). Of the 311 suspected cases tested, 69 samples were positive for influenza type A while 5 samples were positive for influenza type B. Of the 10 influenza A positive samples analyzed; three of them tested positive for influenza A H1N1pdm09; three were positive for influenza A (H3N2) while the results for four samples are pending.

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 November 2021 is not yet available

Fig. 5. Trends of suspected malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2018-2021

46-47, 15 to 28 November 2021

**2 801**  
Malaria cases

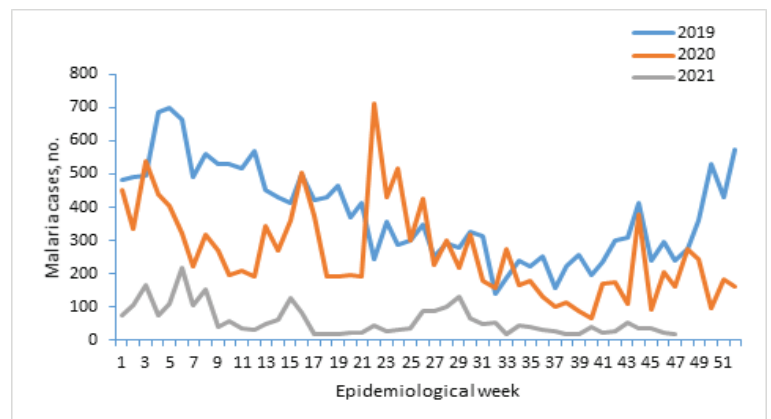
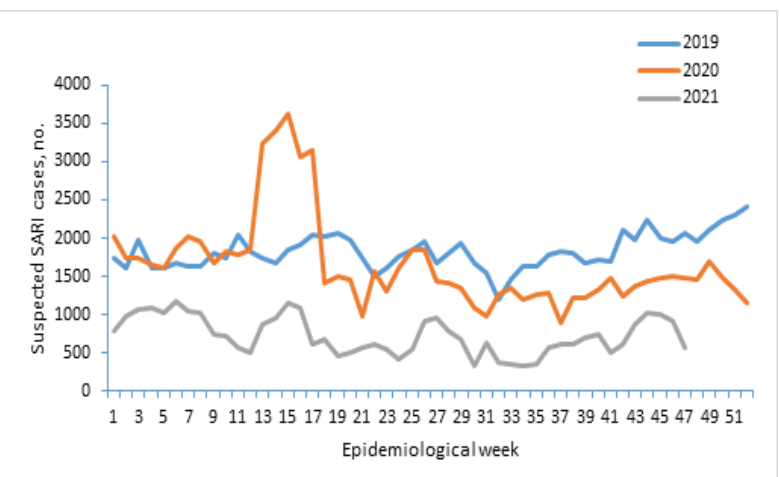


Fig. 6. Trends of Severe acute respiratory infection cases reported in drought-affected districts of Somalia, 2019-2021

46-47, 15 to 28 November 2021

**22 579**  
SARI cases



**Table 1: Cumulative number of acute diarrhoeal disease cases, measles, SARI and malaria cases in drought-affected districts of Somalia (epidemiological weeks 1-47, 1 January to 28 Nov 2021)**

Regions	Districts	Acute diarrhoeal disease	Measles cases	Malaria cases	SARI cases	Cholera cases
Banadir	Daynile	11287	573	398	941	912
	Hawal Wadag	65	1	0	82	98
	Hodan	100	10	0	0	601
	Kaxda	409	38	15	0	195
	Madina	817	177	4	365	778
	Waberi	719	54	0	101	79
	Yaqshid	621	17	13	845	4
Galgadud	Caabudwaaq	51	0	0	24	0
	Cadado	1068	140	5	4178	0
	Dhusamareb	735	24	21	1511	0
South Mudug	Galkacyo South	152	0	0	23	0
	Hobyo	7467	3	0	733	0
Hiraan	Beletweyne	6422	127	200	4251	0
Middle Shabelle	Cadale	266	12	0	0	233
	Balcad	542	201	0	155	0
	Jowhar	3273	246	39	214	0
Gedo	Baardheere	291	54	29	101	0
	Doolow	164	0	252	182	0
	Ceel Waaq	154	1	0	3	0
	Garbahaarey	146	0	15	3	0
Lower Juba	Afmadow	97	0	6	163	0
	Badhaadhe	6	0	0	21	0
	Kismayo	30	10	0	13	0
Middle Juba	Bu'aale	1452	111	35	486	0
Bari	Bossaso	163	60	0	0	0
Central	Qardho	730	3	16	0	33
Mudug	Jariiban	31	0	0	0	0
Sanaag	Ceel Afwayn	273	0	0	112	0
	Ceerigaabo	1185	0	0	724	0
Sool	Laas caanood	743	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	3580	0	17	1104	0
Bay	Baydhawa	9760	1340	1009	2934	657
	Buurhakaba	817	12	15	907	0
	Diinsoor	9	9	29	14	0
	Qansaxdheere	2067	24	351	399	0
Lower Shabelle	Baraawa	838	8	0	2	0
	Marka	453	0	11	95	55
	Qoryooley	7922	267	253	530	176
	Wanlawayn	2187	3	66	258	0
	Afgoe	1788	3	0	70	93
<b>Total</b>		<b>70 175</b>	<b>3 530</b>	<b>2 801</b>	<b>22 579</b>	<b>3 914</b>

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, Rabdhure and Eyle).



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