



New cases for EPI - Week 30

- 228 new cholera cases reported from 19 districts
- 56 severe cases
- 1 death reported in this week
- 36 stool samples tested, 4 of them were confirmed *Vibrio cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture

Cumulative cases (Since 1st – 30th weeks in 2022)

- 8505 cumulative cases (53.99% children below 2 years)
- 41 cumulative deaths (CFR 0.48%)
- 2497 severe cases (49.34% children below 2 years)
- 160 total confirmed *V. Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture
- 24 total districts affected

Fig 1. Epidemiological curve for cholera in Somalia week 1-30; 2022

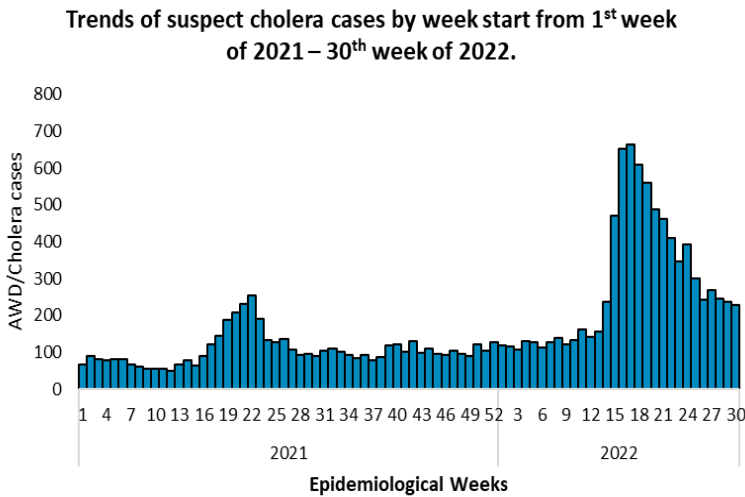


Table 1 showing distribution of cholera cases by state

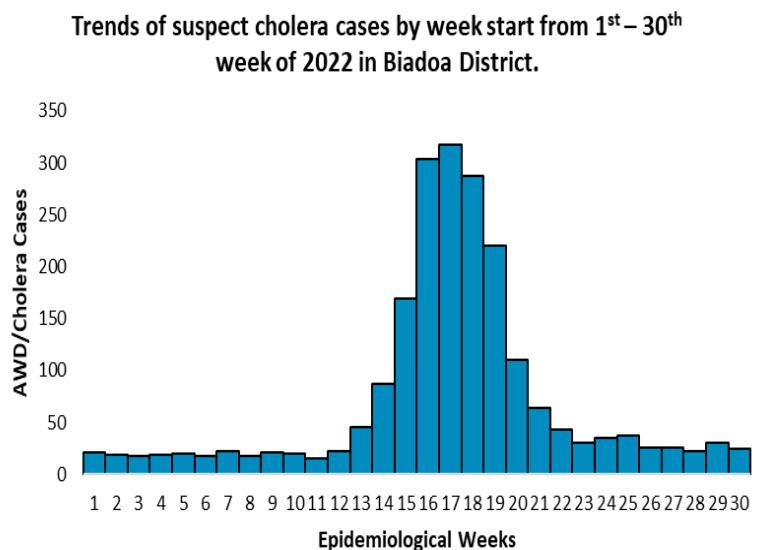
State	Cases (week 29)	Deaths-week 29 (CFR%)	Cases (week 30)	Deaths (week 30) (CFR%)	Cumulative cases (week 1-30)	Cumulative deaths (CFR%)
Banadir	132	3 (2.3%)	116	1 (0.9%)	4259	34 (0.8%)
Southwest	93	0 (0.0%)	100	0 (0.0%)	3379	4 (0.1%)
Hirshabelle	12	0 (0.0%)	12	0 (0.0%)	867	3 (0.3%)
Total	237	3 (1.3%)	228	1 (0.4%)	8505	41 (0.5%)

Laboratory testing

- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 814 cases were tested in the National Public Health laboratory in Mogadishu of which 160 (19.66%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Ogawa 01.
- During epidemiological week 30, of the 36 stool samples tested, 4 (11%) were positive for *Vibrio Cholerae*, Ogawa 01 (table 2). The stool samples that were tested positive during week 30 were collected from Banadir Region.

State/Region	Test conducted in Week 30			Cumulative cases tested (Weeks 1-30)		
	Negative	Positive	Total	Negative	Positive	Total
Banadir	32	4	36	516	133	649
Southwest	0	0	0	105	15	120
Hirshabelle	0	0	0	13	12	25
Jubaland	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total	32	4	36	654	160	814

Fig2: Epi-Curves for AWD/cholera outbreak in Baidoa, Southwest state



Note. Total number of cases reported subject to change after verification by the surveillance team

Fig 3. Epi curve for AWD/Cholera outbreak in Banadir region

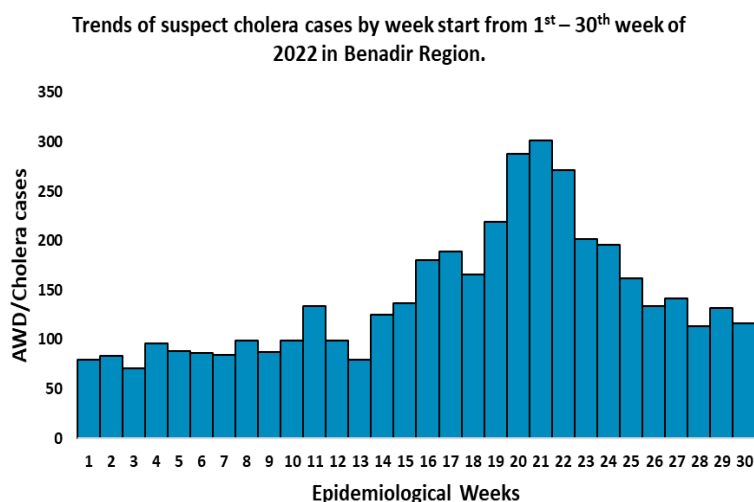


Fig4: Epi curve for AWD/cholera in Jowhar; Hirshabelle state

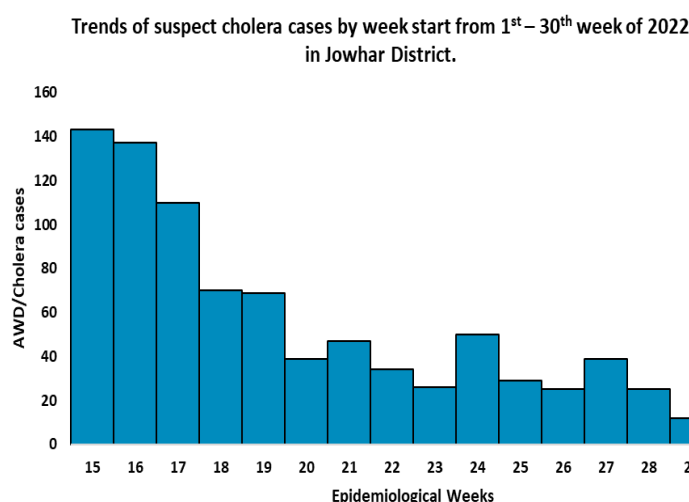
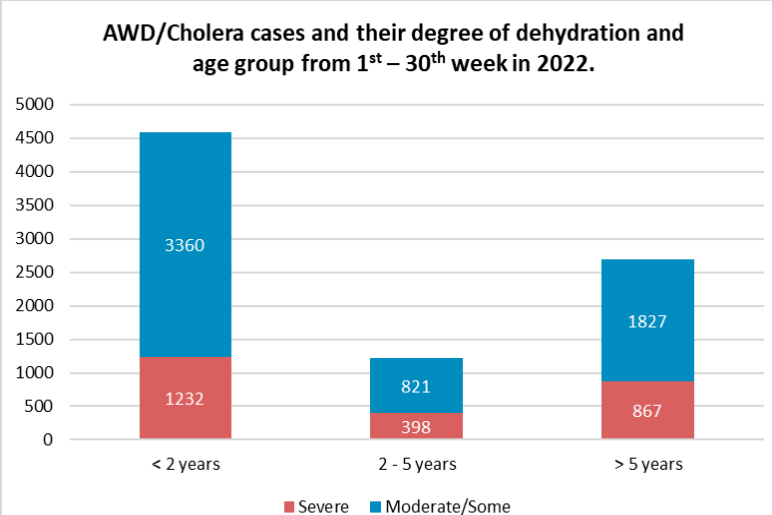


Fig 5 . Bar chart showing number cases by classification in all districts



Case load in cholera treatment facilities

- Cholera cases in drought affected districts are treated in seven treatment facilities. Majority of cases are treated from Banadir, Bayhow and Jowhar Hospital CTC (table 3)

Region	CTC	# New admissions (week 30)	# New deaths (week 30)	Cumulative admissions (week 1-30)	Cumulative deaths (week 1-30)
Banadir	Benadir Hospital CTC	116	1	4259	34
Bay	Bayhaw Hospital CTC	25	0	2111	0
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital CTC	12	0	867	3
Lower Shabelle	Afgoi Hospital CTC	30	0	628	2
Lower Shabelle	Merka Hospital CTC	5	0	322	0
Bakool	Bakol R. Hospital CTC	15	0	182	0
Lower Shabelle	Bula Marer CTC	25	0	136	2
Total		228	1	8505	41

Completed response activities

- In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, Health and WASH cluster partners have implemented the activities as summarized in table 4 below

Pillar	Completed activity
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings convened in Southwest state and Banadir Plan for implementation of re-active oral cholera vaccination campaign in 9 districts has been completed Risk assessment conducted, risk of cholera transmission in Somalia graded as very high
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster has prepositioned essential cholera kits in Baidoa and Marka CTCs. The supplies are adequate to manage 1007 severe cases and 3321 moderate cases
Surveillance and alert verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signals of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) reported by community health workers are investigated and validated by district based rapid response teams Stool samples are routinely collected and sent to the laboratory for culture and sensitivity studies
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygienic kits have been prepositioned in districts currently reporting cases Ministry of Water has built capacity for health workers to chlorinate water sources in Baidoa Shallow wells have been chlorinated in Baidoa
Risk communication and community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health cluster partners and state-based Ministry of Health have conducted health sensitization sessions targeting people living in IDPs

Response gaps

- The following are the urgent needs for the effective implementation of cholera response activities (table 5)

Pillar	Gaps/Urgent needs
Coordination and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen coordination at national and state level, identify gaps and develop state-based implementation plans
Case management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation support for the active CTCs Establish ORPs in IDPs and ORTs in health facilities in drought affected districts
Surveillance and alert verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale up deployment of district based rapid response teams to investigate alerts and initiate response to true alerts Increase analysis of stool samples using RDTs and bacteriology were available
WASH and IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of hygienic kits Chlorination of water sources Infection prevention and control implementation in treatment facilities
Risk communication and community sensitization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to scale up risk communication in Baidoa, Afgoi and Jowhar targeting IDPs
Essential medical supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH to conduct mapping of available cholera kits among partners and advise on distribution plan to avoid over stocking
Oral cholera vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling up reactive Oral cholera vaccination to additional 2 million people at risk of cholera

Note. Total number of cases reported subject to change after verification by the surveillance

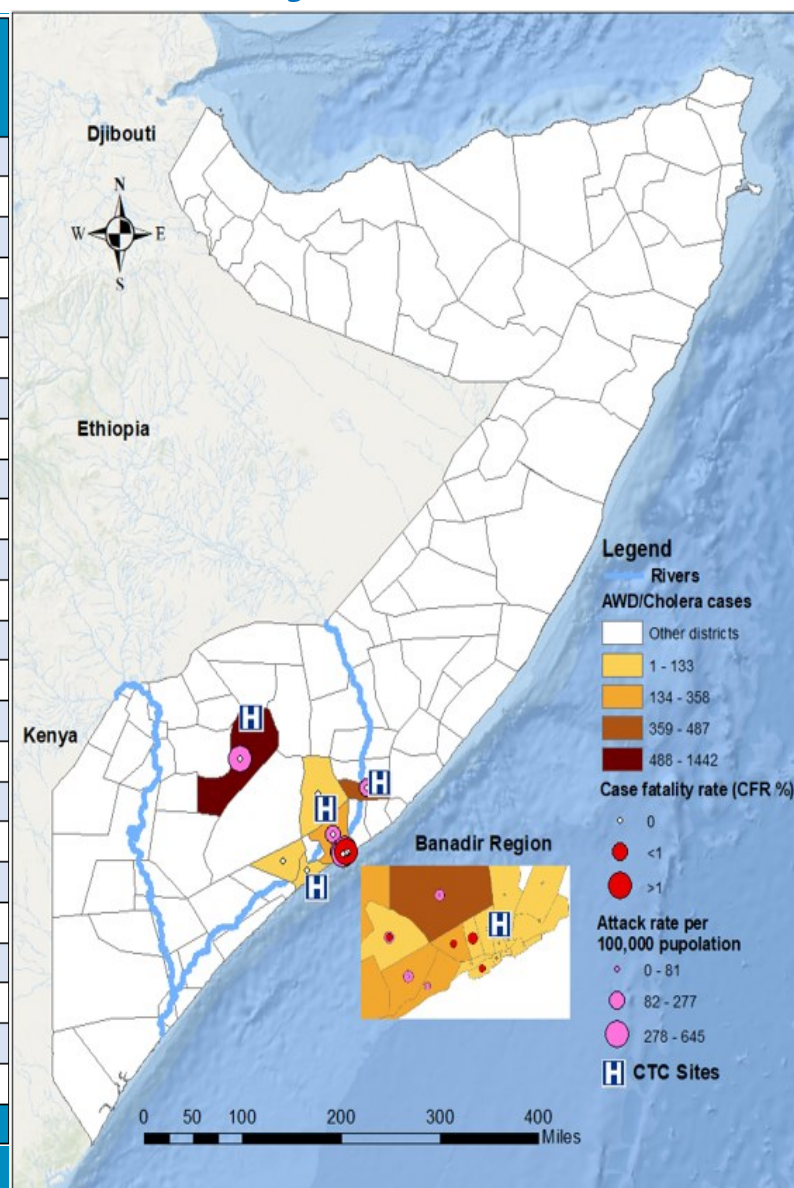
AWD/Cholera outbreak drought affected districts

- The current cholera outbreak in Somalia is a result of increasing number of people who have no access to safe water and proper sanitation due to drought. According to UN OCHA in Somalia, 7.0M people have been affected by drought while 918 200 people have been displaced in their homes. The cholera situation is further driven by high cases of malnutrition among children under 5 years. The current outbreak is a protracted one since 2017 where uninterrupted transmission has been reported especially in Banadir for the past 5 years (figures 1,2,3 and 4).
- Over the past two weeks, the number of cases has decreased by 4% in drought affected districts. The number of cholera cases reported in Baidoa have decreased by 17% from 30 to 25 cases in the past 2 weeks (figure 2). In Banadir, the number of cases decreased by 14% from 130 to 112 in the last two weeks (figure 3) while in Jowhar, cases reported in this week are same to previous week during the same period (figure 4).
- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 8505 cases of cholera and 41 deaths (CFR 0.48%) have been reported from 24 of the 74 drought affected districts. Of the 8505 cases 53.99% (4592) are children under 2 years (fig 4); 4166 (48.98%) are women and 2497 (29.36%) are severe cases (fig 5). All reported cases did not receive Oral Cholera Vaccine that was administered in cholera risk districts in 2017,2018 and 2019. Since January 2022, the districts reporting the highest number of cases include Baidoa (2111), Daynile (1200), Jowhar (873) and Afgoi (751) (table 5).

Table 6. showing cumulative number of cases, deaths, and attack rates by district

State/Region*	District	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Cumulative deaths (CFR)	Population at risk	Attack rate/100,000 people
Bakool	Hudur	182	0	0.0	157,336	116
	Abdul Aziz	21	0	0.0	51,040	41
Banadir*	Bondere	39	0	0.0	140,872	28
	Daynile	1200	10	0.8	75,499	1589
	Dharkeynley	544	2	0.4	62,968	864
	Hamar Jajab	118	1	0.8	83,706	141
	Hamar Weyne	19	0	0.0	99,783	19
	Hawl Wadag	109	2	1.8	90,118	121
	Heliwa	53	0	0.0	100,038	53
	Hodan	613	2	0.3	164,941	372
	Kahda	285	4	1.4	31,455	906
	Karan	87	0	0.0	283,781	31
	Shibis	19	1	5.3	183,743	10
	Shingani	18	0	0.0	56,143	32
	Waberi	95	0	0.0	117,189	81
	Wadajir	665	8	1.2	115,451	576
	Warta Nabada	97	0	0.0	123,536	79
Yaqshid	130	0	0.0	296,031	44	
Southwest	Baidoa	2111	0	0.0	385,120	548
	Afgoye	751	5	0.7	228,291	329
	Kurtunwarey	140	2	1.4	110,661	127
	Merka	324	0	0.0	326,240	99
	Wanle-weyn	12	1	8.3	263,176	5
Hirshabele	Jowhar	873	3	0.3	368,661	237
Total		8505	41	0.5	3,915,779	217

Fig 6. Map showing distribution of cases and deaths in drought affected districts



For more information, contact the following.