



New cases for EPI - Week 34

- 194 new cholera cases reported from 21 districts
- 94 severe cases (48%)
- 6 deaths reported in this week (CFR 3%)
- 57 stool samples tested, 11 (19%) of them were confirmed *V. Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture

Cumulative cases (Since 1 – 34 Weeks in 2022)

- 9442 cumulative cases (53.35% children below 2 years)
- 50 cumulative deaths (CFR 0.53%)
- 2821 severe cases (48.71% children below 2 years)
- 210 total confirmed *V. Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture
- 25 total districts affected

Fig 1. Epidemiological curve for cholera in Somalia week 1-34; 2022

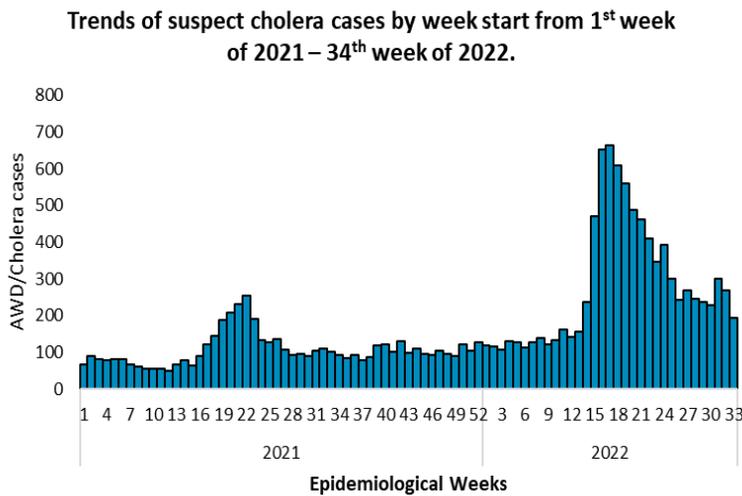


Table 1 showing distribution of cholera cases by state

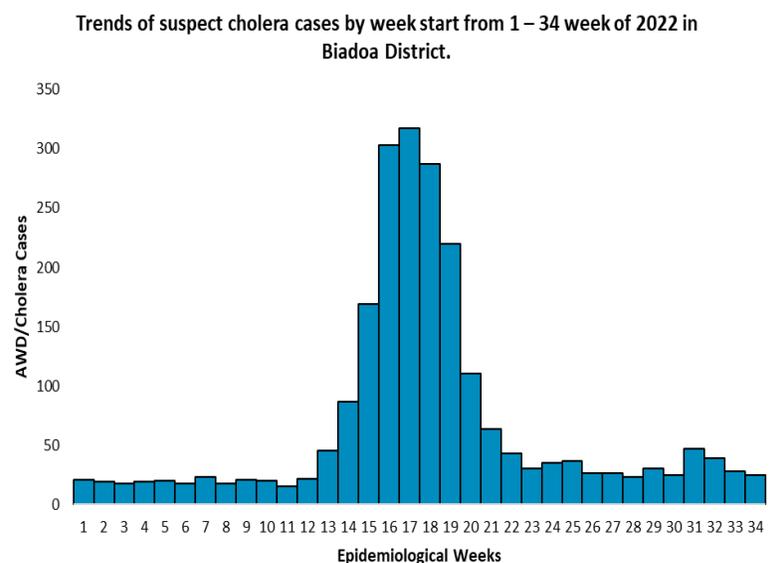
| State | Cases (week 33) | Deaths-week 33 (CFR%) | Cases (week 34) | Deaths (week 34) (CFR%) | Cumulative cases (week 1-34) | Cumulative deaths (CFR%) |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Banadir | 79 | 0 (0.0%) | 81 | 2 (2.5%) | 4743 | 38 (0.8%) |
| Southwest | 82 | 0 (0.0%) | 74 | 0 (0.0%) | 3721 | 5 (0.1%) |
| Hirshabelle | 12 | 0 (0.0%) | 23 | 0 (0.0%) | 962 | 3 (0.3%) |
| Jubaland | 0 | 0 (0.0%) | 16 | 4 (25%) | 16 | 4 (25%) |
| Total | 173 | 0 (0.0%) | 194 | 6 (3.1%) | 9442 | 50 (0.5%) |

Laboratory testing

- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 1072 cases were tested in the National Public Health laboratory in Mogadishu of which 210 (19.59%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Oga-wa 01.
- During epidemiological week 34, of the 57 stool samples tested, 11 (19%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Ogawa 01 (table 2). The stool samples that were tested positive during week 34 were collected from Banadir, Lower Shabelle and Lower Juba Regions.

| State/Region | Date of last testing | Test conducted in Week 34 | | | Cumulative cases tested (Weeks 1-34) | | |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Negative | Positive | Total | Negative | Positive | Total |
| Banadir | August/2022 | 36 | 5 | 41 | 705 | 172 | 877 |
| Southwest | August/2022 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 122 | 21 | 143 |
| Hirshabelle | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Jubaland | August/2022 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| Total | | 46 | 11 | 57 | 862 | 210 | 1072 |

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

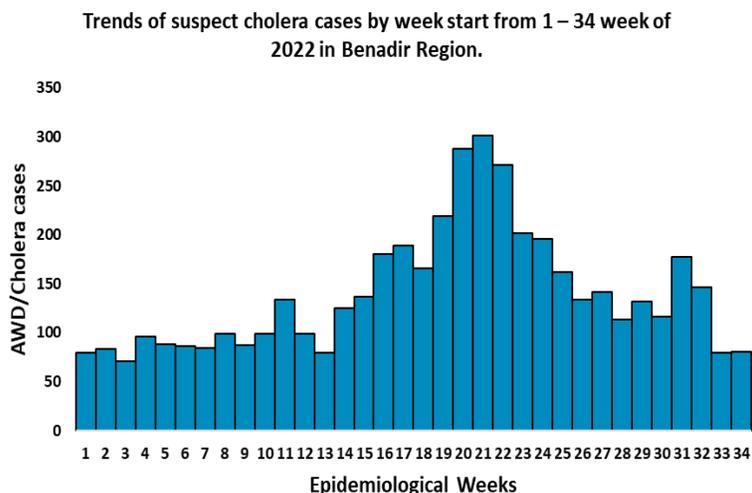


Fig4: Epi curve for AWD/cholera in Jowhar; Hirshabelle state

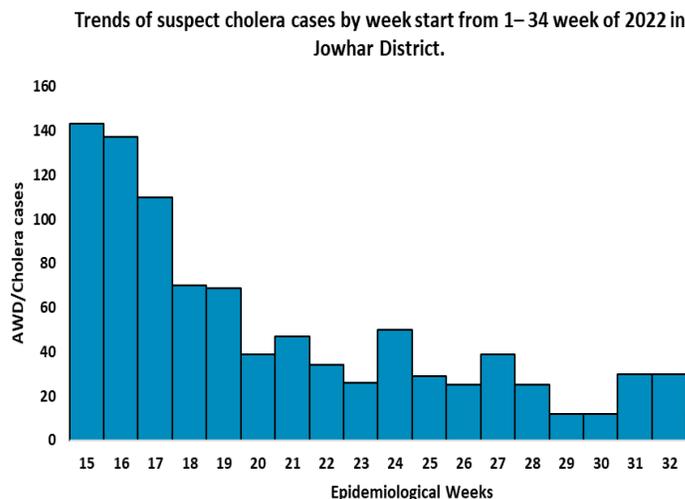
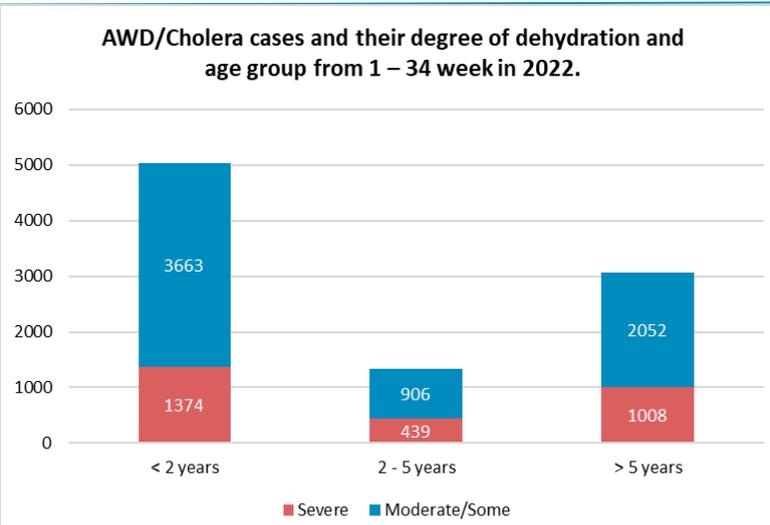


Fig 5 . Bar chart showing number cases by classification in all districts



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, Bayhaw and Jowhar Hospital CTC (table 3)

| Region | CTC | #New admissions (week 34) | # New deaths (week 34) | Cumulative admissions (week 1-34) | Cumulative deaths (week 1-34) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Banadir | Benadir Hospital CTC | 81 | 2 | 4743 | 38 |
| Bay | Bayhaw Hospital CTC | 25 | 0 | 2250 | 0 |
| Middle Shabelle | Jowhar Hospital CTC | 23 | 0 | 962 | 3 |
| Lower Shabelle | Afgoi Hospital CTC | 14 | 0 | 714 | 3 |
| Lower Shabelle | Merka Hospital CTC | 5 | 0 | 346 | 0 |
| Bakool | Bakol R. Hospital CTC | 25 | 0 | 259 | 0 |
| Lower Shabelle | Bula Marer CTC | 5 | 0 | 152 | 2 |
| Lower Juba | Kismayo Hospital CTC | 16 | 4 | 16 | 4 |
| Total | | 194 | 6 | 9248 | 50 |

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

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

| Pillar | Completed activity |
|---|---|
| Coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings convened in Southwest state and Banadir to plan the implementation of second round of OCV, micro plans have been developed for implementation 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 adequate for a period of 3 months |
| 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 |

| 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 to support referral of severe from the communities Establish ORPs in IDPs and ORTs in health facilities in drought affected districts especially in Kahda,Daynile and Baidoa 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

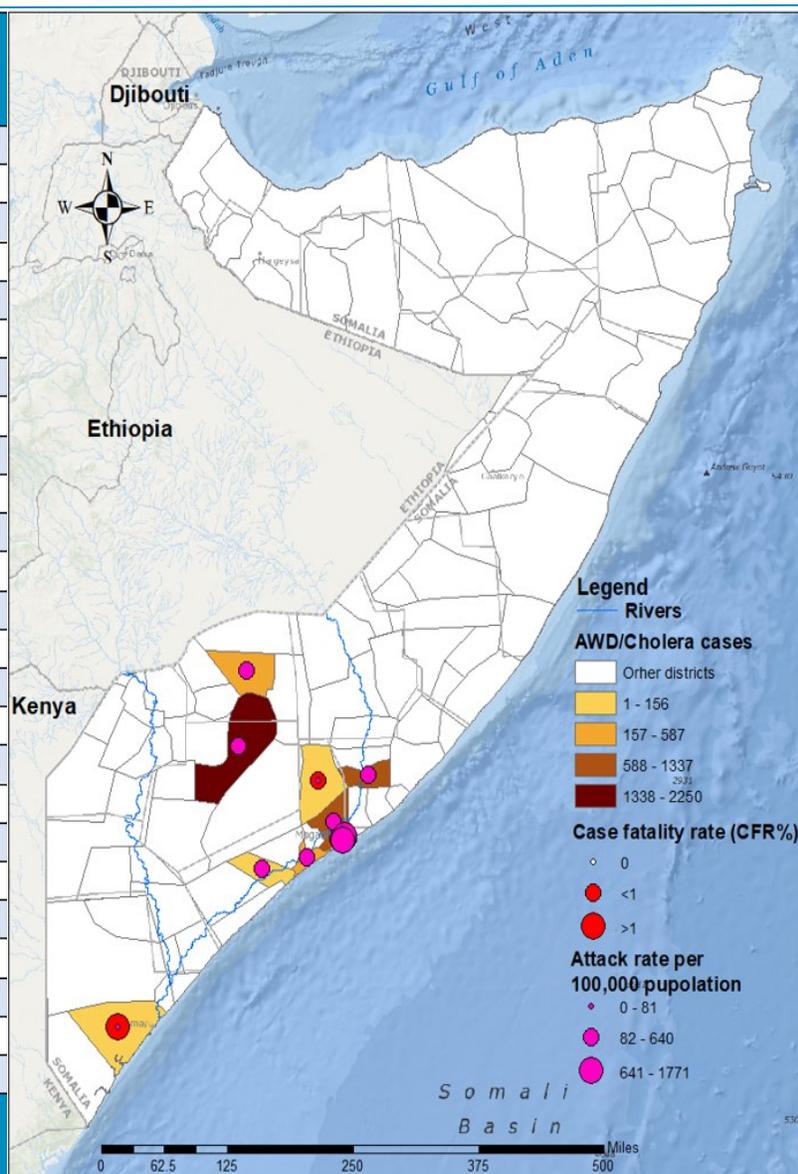
AWD/Cholera outbreak drought affected districts

- 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 28% in drought affected districts. The number of cholera cases reported in Baidoa have decreased by 11% from 28 to 25 cases in the past 2 weeks (figure 2). In Banadir, the number of cases increased by 3% from 79 to 81 in the last two weeks (figure 3) while in Jowhar, the number of cases increased by 92% from 12 to 23 during the same period (figure 4).
- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 9442 cases of cholera and 50 deaths (CFR 0.53%) have been reported from 25 of the 74 drought affected districts. Of the 9442 cases 53.35% (5037) are children under 2 years (fig 4); 4632 (49.06%) are women and 2821 (29.88%) 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 (2250), Daynile (1337), Jowhar (968) and Afgoi (847) (table 5).

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

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

| State/Region* | District | Cumulative Cases | Deaths | Cumulative deaths (CFR) | Population at risk | Attack rate/100,000 people |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Bakool | Hudur | 259 | 0 | 0.0 | 157,336 | 165 |
| | Abdul Aziz | 24 | 0 | 0.0 | 51,040 | 47 |
| | Bondere | 46 | 0 | 0.0 | 140,872 | 33 |
| | Daynile | 1337 | 14 | 1.0 | 75,499 | 1771 |
| | Dharkeynley | 587 | 2 | 0.3 | 62,968 | 932 |
| | Hamar Jajab | 133 | 1 | 0.8 | 83,706 | 159 |
| | Hamar Weyne | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | 99,783 | 19 |
| | Hawl Wadag | 132 | 2 | 1.5 | 90,118 | 146 |
| | Heliwa | 59 | 0 | 0.0 | 100,038 | 59 |
| Banadir* | Hodan | 679 | 2 | 0.3 | 164,941 | 412 |
| | Kahda | 310 | 4 | 1.3 | 31,455 | 986 |
| | Karan | 109 | 0 | 0.0 | 283,781 | 38 |
| | Shibis | 21 | 1 | 4.8 | 183,743 | 11 |
| | Shingani | 19 | 0 | 0.0 | 56,143 | 34 |
| | Waberi | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 117,189 | 95 |
| | Wadajir | 739 | 8 | 1.1 | 115,451 | 640 |
| | Warta Nabada | 114 | 0 | 0.0 | 123,536 | 92 |
| | Yaqshid | 147 | 0 | 0.0 | 296,031 | 50 |
| | Southwest | Baidoa | 2250 | 0 | 0.0 | 385,120 |
| Afgoye | | 847 | 6 | 0.7 | 228,291 | 371 |
| Kurtunwarey | | 156 | 2 | 1.3 | 110,661 | 141 |
| Merka | | 348 | 0 | 0.0 | 326,240 | 107 |
| Wanle-weyn | | 12 | 1 | 8.3 | 263,176 | 5 |
| Hirshabele | Jowhar | 968 | 3 | 0.3 | 368,661 | 263 |
| Jubaland | Kismayo | 16 | 4 | 25.0 | 281,817 | 6 |
| Total | | 9442 | 50 | 0.5 | 4,197,595 | 225 |



For more information, contact the following.

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