



New cases for EPI - Week 31

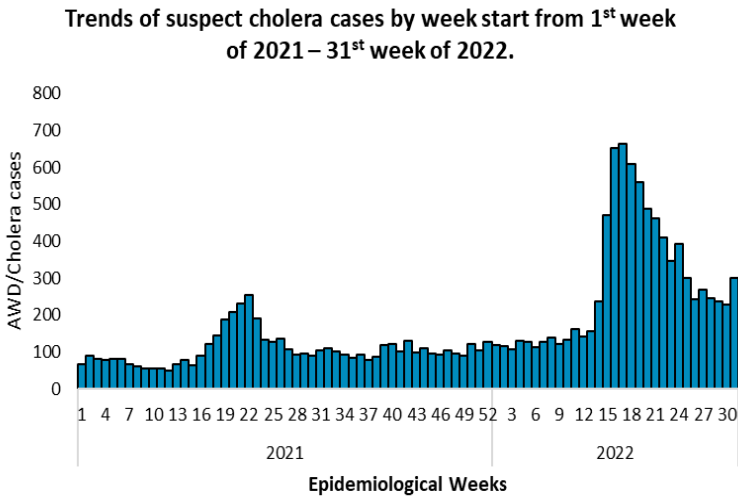
- 300 new cholera cases reported from 20 districts
- 71 severe cases
- 1 death reported in this week
- 16 stool samples tested, 4 of them were confirmed *Vibrio Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture

Cumulative cases (Since 1st – 31st weeks in 2022)

- 8805 cumulative cases (53.81% children below 2 years)
- 42 cumulative deaths (CFR 0.48%)
- 2568 severe cases (49.18% children below 2 years)
- 156 total confirmed *V. Cholerae* 01 Ogawa by culture
- 24 total districts affected

Fig 1. Epidemiological curve for cholera in Somalia week 1-31; 2022

Table 1 showing distribution of cholera cases by state

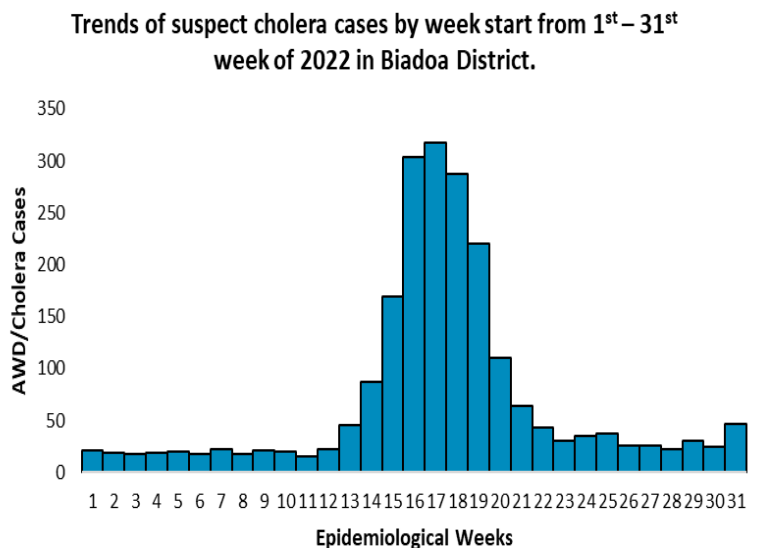


State	Cases (week 30)	Deaths - week 30 (CFR%)	Cases (week 31)	Deaths (week 31) (CFR%)	Cumulative cases (week 1-31)	Cumulative deaths (CFR%)
Banadir	116	1 (0.9%)	177	1 (0.6%)	4436	35 (0.8%)
Southwest	100	0 (0.0%)	93	0 (0.0%)	3472	4 (0.1%)
Hirshabelle	12	0 (0.0%)	30	0 (0.0%)	897	3 (0.3%)
Total	228	1 (0.4%)	300	1 (0.3%)	8805	42 (0.5%)

Laboratory testing

- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 843 cases were tested in the National Public Health laboratory in Mogadishu of which 163 (19.34%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Oga-wa 01.
- During epidemiological week 31, of the 29 stool samples tested, 3 (10%) were positive for *Vibrio cholerae*, Ogawa 01 (table 2). The stool samples that were tested positive during week 31 were collected from Banadir Region.

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



State/Region	Test conducted in Week 31			Cumulative cases tested (Weeks 1-31)		
	Negative	Positive	Total	Negative	Positive	Total
Banadir	26	3	29	542	136	678
Southwest	0	0	0	105	15	120
Hirshabelle	0	0	0	13	12	25
Jubaland	0	0	0	20	0	20
Total	26	3	29	680	163	843

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

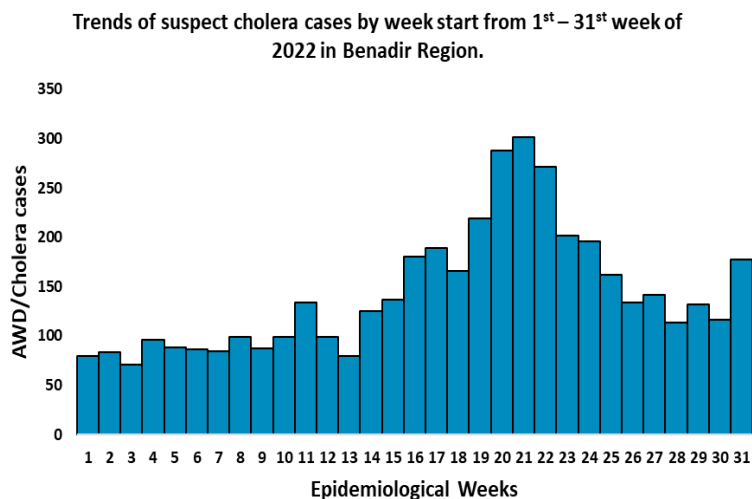


Fig4: Epi curve for AWD/cholera in Jowhar; Hirshabelle state

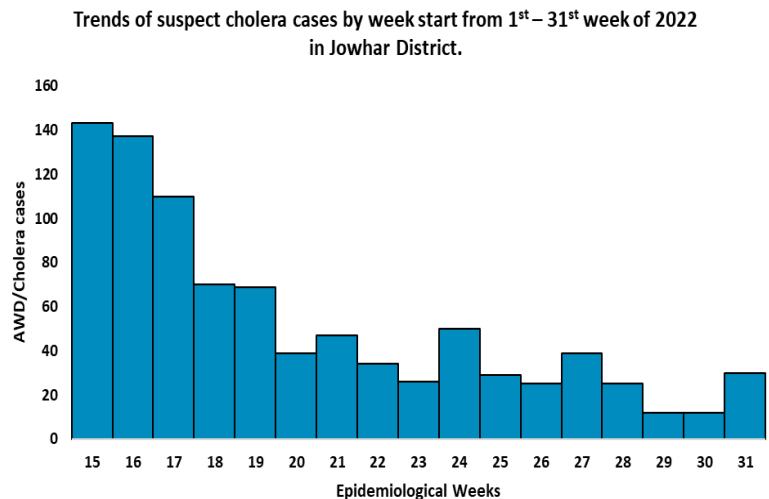
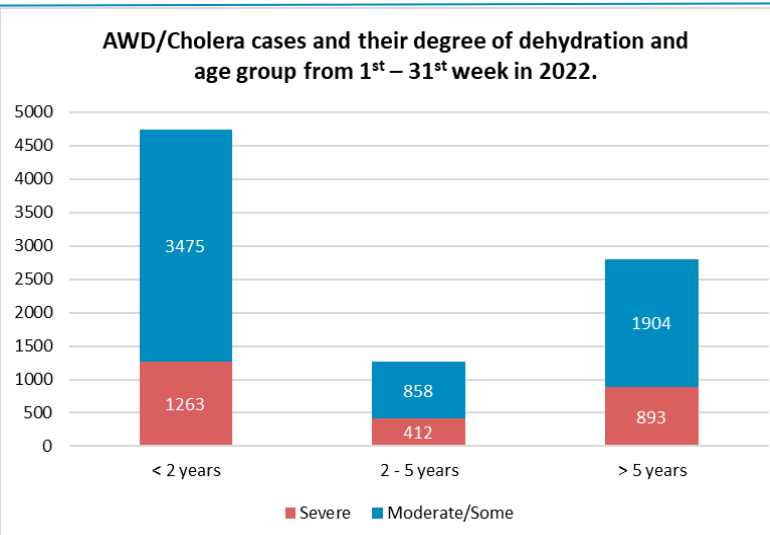


Fig 5 . Bar chart showing number cases by classification in all districts



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)

Table 3: Cholera case load and cholera deaths in cholera treatment facilities

Region	CTC	# New admissions (week 31)	# New deaths (week 31)	Cumulative admissions (week 1-31)	Cumulative deaths (week 1-31)
Banadir	Banadir Hospital CTC	177	1	4436	35
Bay	Bayhaw Hospital CTC	47	0	2158	0
Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital CTC	30	0	897	3
Lower Shabelle	Afgoi Hospital CTC	23	0	651	2
Lower Shabelle	Merka Hospital CTC	7	0	329	0
Bakool	Bakol R. Hospital CTC	12	0	194	0
Lower Shabelle	Bula Marer CTC	4	0	140	2
Total		300	1	8805	42

Completed response activities

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

Response gaps

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

Table 4: completed activities for cholera response

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

Table 5. Response gaps/Urgent needs

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

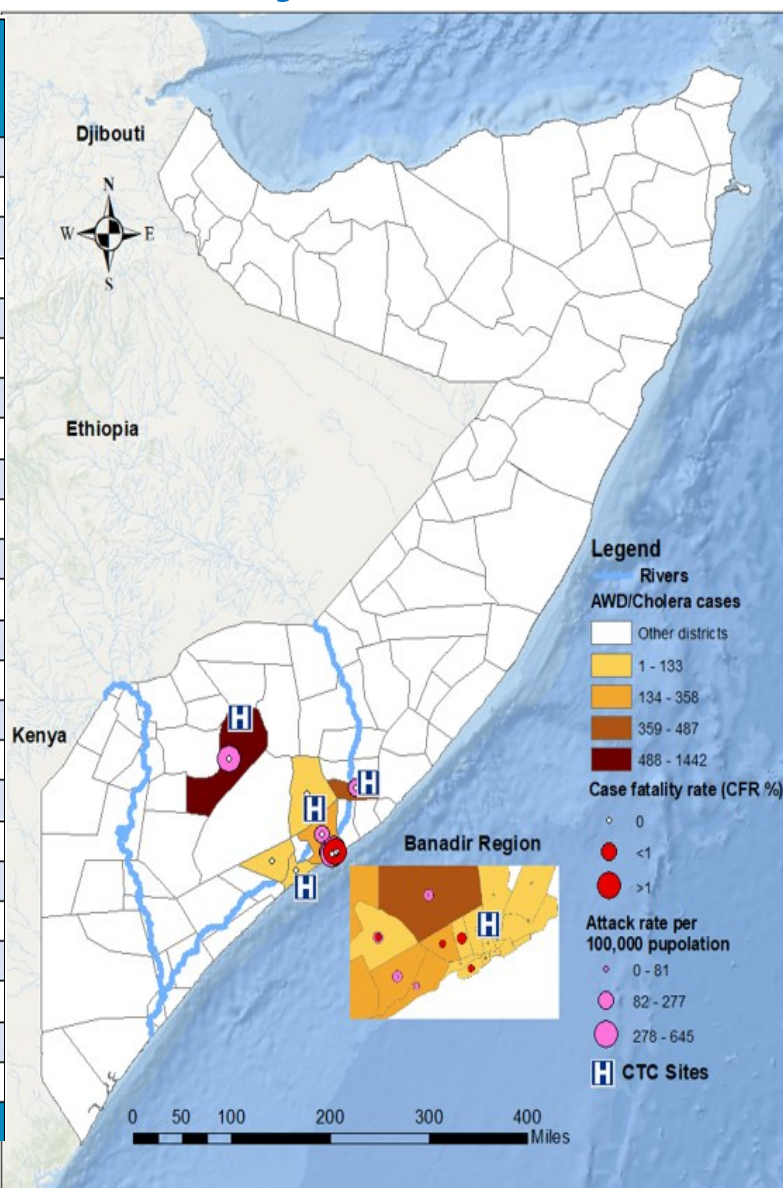
AWD/Cholera outbreak drought affected districts

- 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 increased by 32% in drought affected districts. The number of cholera cases reported in Baidoa have decreased by 88% from 25 to 47 cases in the past 2 weeks (figure 2). In Banadir, the number of cases decreased by 54% from 112 to 173 in the last two weeks (figure 3) while in Jowhar, cases increased by 150% from 12 to 30 during the same period (figure 4).
- Since epidemiological week 1/2022, 8805 cases of cholera and 42 deaths (CFR 0.48%) have been reported from 24 of the 74 drought affected districts. Of the 8805 cases 53.81% (4738) are children under 2 years (fig 4); 4317 (49.03%) are women and 2568 (29.17%) 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 (2158), Daynile (1253), Jowhar (903) and Afgoi (778) (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	194	0	0.0	157,336	123
Banadir*	Abdul Aziz	24	0	0.0	51,040	47
	Bondere	45	0	0.0	140,872	32
	Daynile	1253	11	0.9	75,499	1660
	Dharkeynley	554	2	0.4	62,968	880
	Hamar Jajab	123	1	0.8	83,706	147
	Hamar Weyne	19	0	0.0	99,783	19
	Hawl Wadag	118	2	1.7	90,118	131
	Heliwa	56	0	0.0	100,038	56
	Hodan	629	2	0.3	164,941	381
	Kahda	295	4	1.4	31,455	938
	Karan	93	0	0.0	283,781	33
	Shibis	19	1	5.3	183,743	10
	Shingani	18	0	0.0	56,143	32
	Waberi	98	0	0.0	117,189	84
	Wadajir	699	8	1.1	115,451	605
	Warta Nabada	107	0	0.0	123,536	87
Yaqshid	135	0	0.0	296,031	46	
Southwest	Baidoa	2158	0	0.0	385,120	560
	Afgoye	778	5	0.6	228,291	341
	Kurtunwarey	144	2	1.4	110,661	130
	Merka	331	0	0.0	326,240	101
	Wanle-weyn	12	1	8.3	263,176	5
Hirshabele	Jowhar	903	3	0.3	368,661	245
Total		8805	42	0.5	3,915,779	225

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



For more information, contact the following.