



Situation Report for Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera

Epidemiological Week 30 (24th to 30th July 2017)

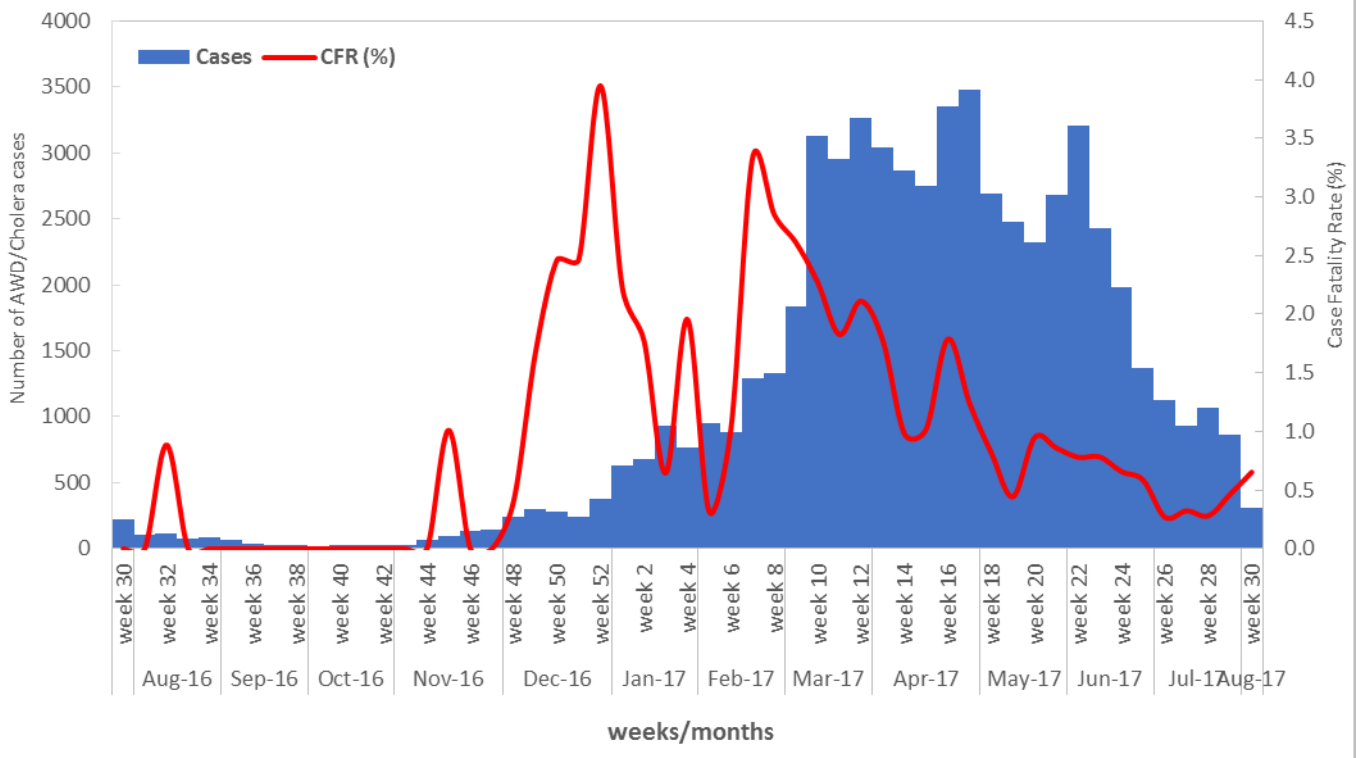
HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 306 AWD/cholera cases and 2 deaths (CFR-0.7%) were reported from 34 districts in 11 regions during week 30. Of these, 81 cases (26%) were reported from Banadir region.
- There was a 65% decrease in the number of new AWD/cholera cases from 864 cases in week 29 to 306 cases in week 30. Deaths decreased from 4 during week 29 to 2 during week 30.
- The number of cases in South Central decreased from 506 and 4 deaths during week 29 to 306 cases and 2 deaths in week 30.
- In Puntland, AWD/cholera cases decreased from 258 and no deaths during week 29 to 39 cases and no deaths during week 30.
- Most of the cases were reported from Banadir, Lower Jubba and Galgadud regions.

KEY FIGURES

- **306** new cases.
- **2** deaths.
- **0.7%** Case Fatality Rate (CFR).
- **50%** of the cases were female.
- **65%** of the cases were children < 5 years.
- **33** districts reported cases in **11** regions
- **59,794** cumulative cases (week 1-30).
- **818** cumulative deaths (week 1-30).
- **1.4%** overall CFR.

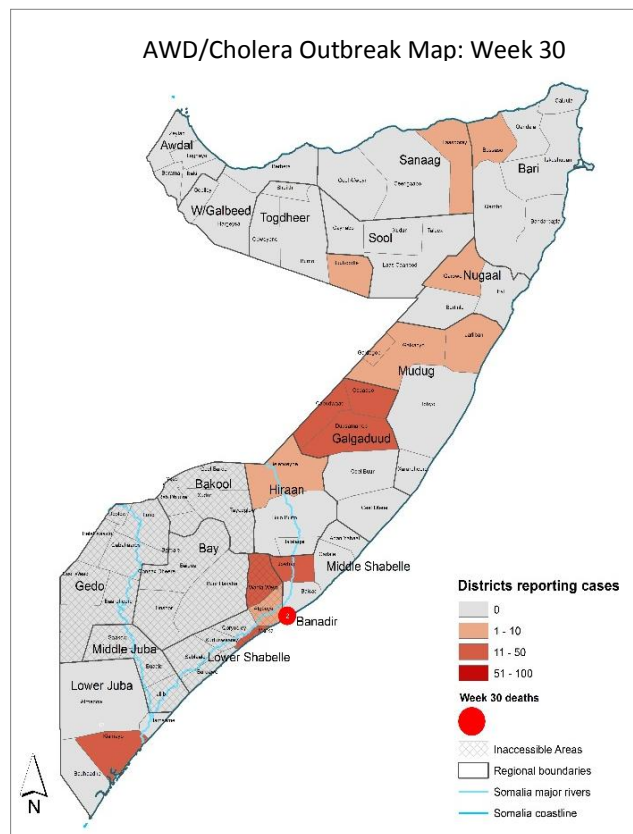
Fig 1. AWD/Cholera cases in Somalia July 2016-July 2017



Situation update.

The overall trend shows that the AWD/cholera outbreak is slowing down. However, there are AWD/cholera alerts being reported from Galgaduud, Gedo, Bay, Togdheer, Bakool, Middle Juba regions and other inaccessible areas. Verification of these alerts is difficult due to insecurity. The severe drought and its consequences (including water scarcity, food insecurity and malnutrition) are major contributing factors to the ongoing cholera outbreak. More AWD/cholera cases were recorded among people living in IDP camps due to worsening drought in Baidoa, Banadir and other districts. Active transmission of AWD/cholera is ongoing in 17 districts of Banadir region.

A cumulative 59,794 suspected AWD/cholera cases and 818 deaths (CFR-1.4%) have been recorded from 52 districts across 13 regions since the beginning of 2017. The trend of AWD/cholera cases recorded in the past 30 weeks shows a significant increase when compared to cases reported during the same period last year (refer to epidemic curve above). The current AWD/cholera cases were a spill-over from last year's major outbreak, which recorded 15,619 cases and 548 deaths.



AWD/cholera situation in different regions of South-Central zone and Puntland.

Surveillance records show that there is a sharp decrease in the number of new cases in all regions of South central and Puntland.

- Banadir: 81 cases and 2 deaths were recorded across 17 districts in the region.
- Lower Shebelle: 42 cases and no deaths were recorded during week 30.
- Lower Jubba: 49 cases and no deaths were recorded during the reporting week.
- Galgadud: 68 cases and no deaths were recorded.
- Hiraan: 5 cases were reported in week 30.
- Middle Shabelle: A total of 22 cases and no deaths were recorded in week 30.
- Bari: A total of 5 cases and no deaths were reported during the reporting period.
- Mudug: 16 cases and no deaths were reported in week 30.
- Nugaal: 4 AWD/cholera cases and 0 deaths were reported during week 30.
- Ayn: 7 cases and no deaths were reported. Reports have been received that these cases are being imported into Puntland from Ethiopia.
- Sanaag: 7 cases and no deaths were reported during the reporting week.

Trends of AWD/cholera cases in regions of Oral Cholera Vaccination and Puntland (Week 1-30)

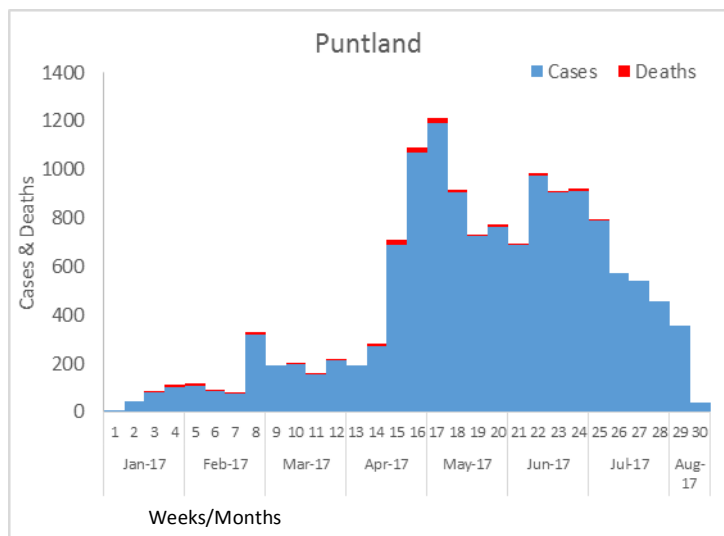
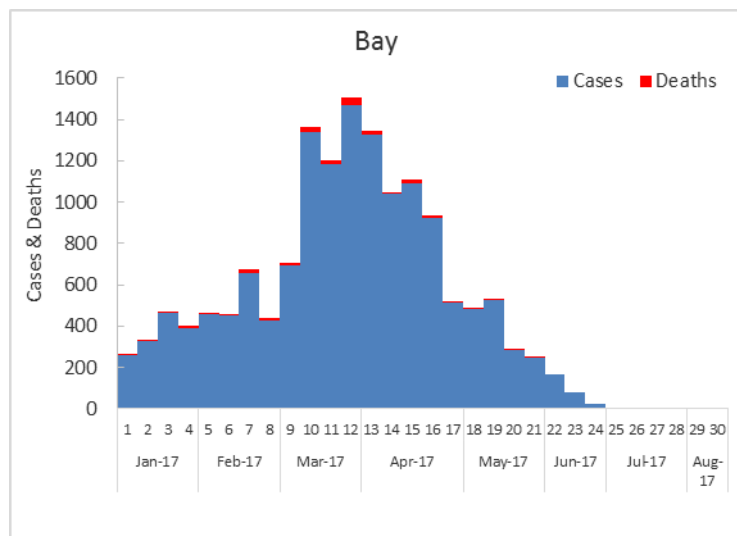
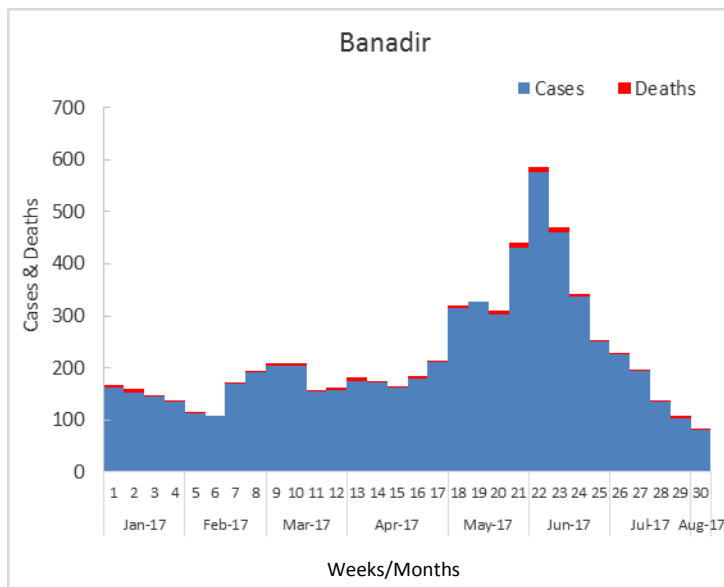
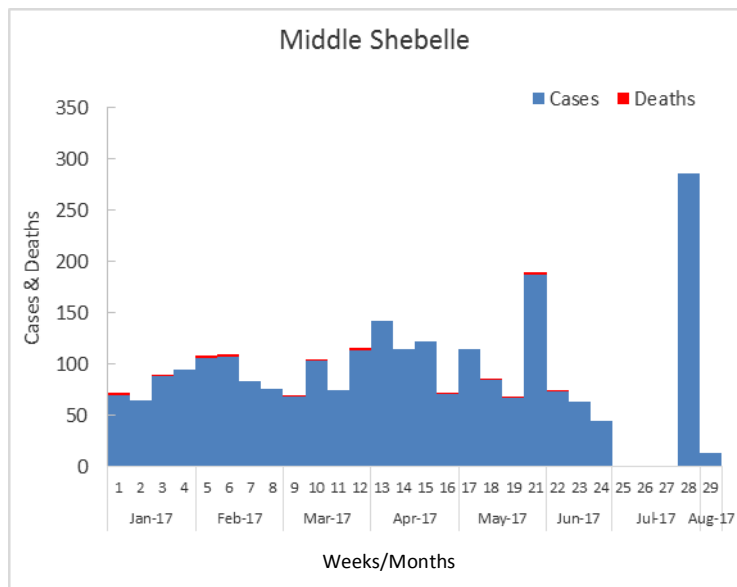
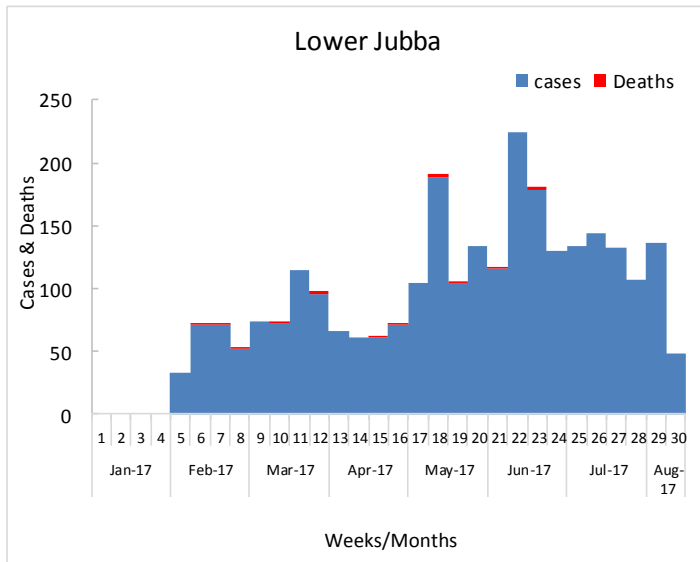
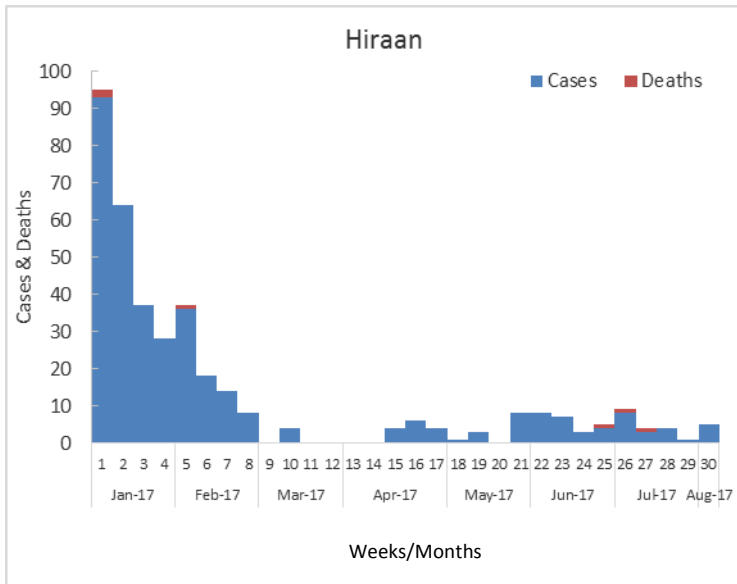


Table 1. Summary of AWD/Cholera cases reported per region of South-Central and Puntland zones of Somalia

Region	Week 29 (17th to 23th July)			Week 30 (24th to 30th July)			Cumulative (Epi-Week 1 to 30)		
	Live	Deaths	CFR (%)	Live	Deaths	CFR (%)	Live	Deaths	CFR (%)
Bay	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	14913	214	1.4
Bakol	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3,880	156	4.0
Lower Juba	137	0	0.0	49	0	0.0	2,974	15	0.5
Gedo	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	5,622	53	0.9
Galgaduud	212	0	0.0	68	0	0.0	4,050	22	0.5
Middle Shabelle	13	0	0.0	22	0	0.0	2,450	23	0.9
Hiraan	1	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	376	3	0.8
Lower Shebelle	39	0	0.0	42	0	0.0	5,556	62	1.1
Bari	5	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	647	5	0.8
Sanaag	70	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	1,144	16	1.4
Karkaar	33	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1,111	5	0.5
Mudug	99	0	0.0	16	0	0.0	2,701	17	0.6
Sool	102	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1,417	7	0.5
Nugaal	27	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	2,480	30	1.2
Ayn	22	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	3,773	69	1.8
Banadir	104	4	3.8	81	2	2.5	6,700	121	1.8
Total	864	4	0.5	306	2	0.7	59,794	818	1.4

Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) was introduced in 9 high risk districts in these regions. Alerts from Middle Juba have not been included because they could not be verified due to insecurity. Affected districts in these regions are hard to reach with the exception of town areas.

AWD/Cholera Attack Rates (AR) in affected regions.

The AWD/cholera cumulative attack rate is highest in Bay region where almost 19 people per 1,000 have suffered from AWD/cholera since the beginning of the outbreak. This is above the projection of 1 person per 1,000 (Table 2). The drivers of the current epidemic include limited access to safe water and poor sanitation in IDP settlements in all the affected regions. In Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Lower Shabelle, the cumulative high AR is attributed to inaccessibility of the most affected areas.

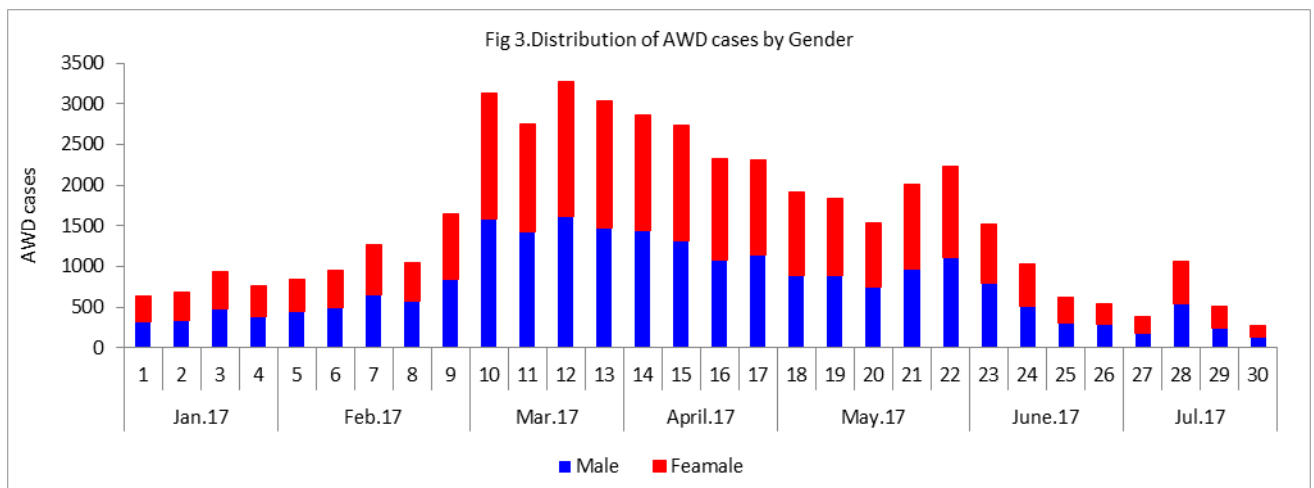
Table 2. AWD/Cholera Attack Rates in Different Regions

Region	Population at risk	Week 29	Week 30	Cumulative AR
Bakol	352,538	0.1	0.1	11.4
Banadir	1,520,350	0.1	0.1	4.3
Bay	760,495	0.0	0.0	19.9
Galgadud	546,657	0.2	0.0	6.9
Gedo	488,069	0.0	0.0	11.6
Hiraan	499,858	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lower Jubba	469,734	0.3	0.3	5.7
Lower Shabelle	1,154,129	0.0	0.0	4.7
Middle Shabelle	495,396	0.0	0.0	4.3
Ayn	692,509	0.0	0	5.5
Bari	690,731	0.1	0.1	2.5
Mudug	689,148	0.3	0.2	3.5
Nugal	376,989	0.2	0.2	6.5
Sanag	52,2360	0.1	0.2	2.0
Sool	314,329	0.5	0.5	3.8
Sub total	9,573,292	0.1	0.1	6.1

AWD/Cholera cases breakdown by category.

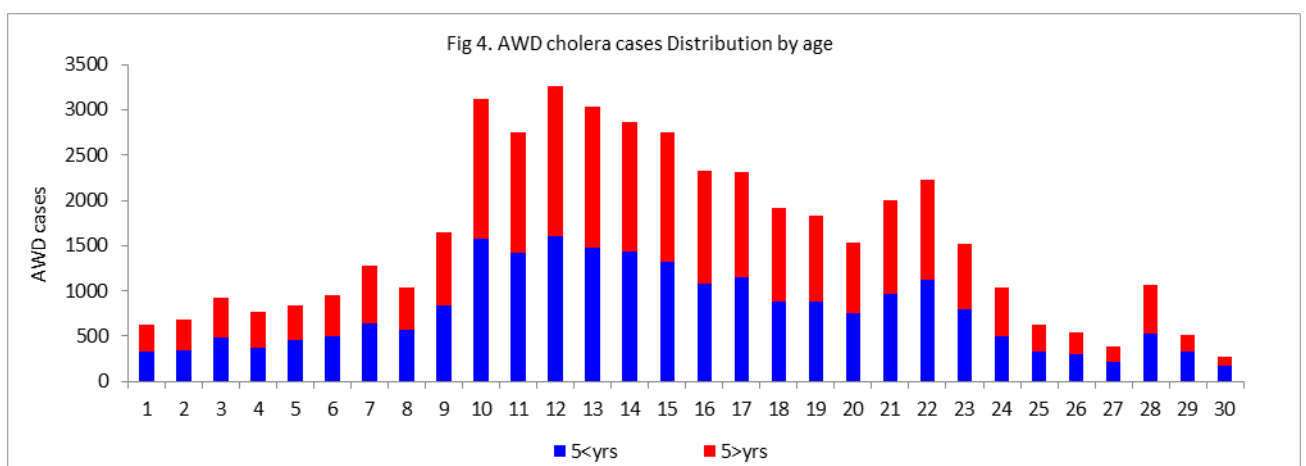
Distribution of AWD/Cholera cases by Gender.

As shown in Fig.3 below, an almost equal proportion of males and females are affected by AWD in all regions. During week 30, 50% of the cases were female while 50% were male.



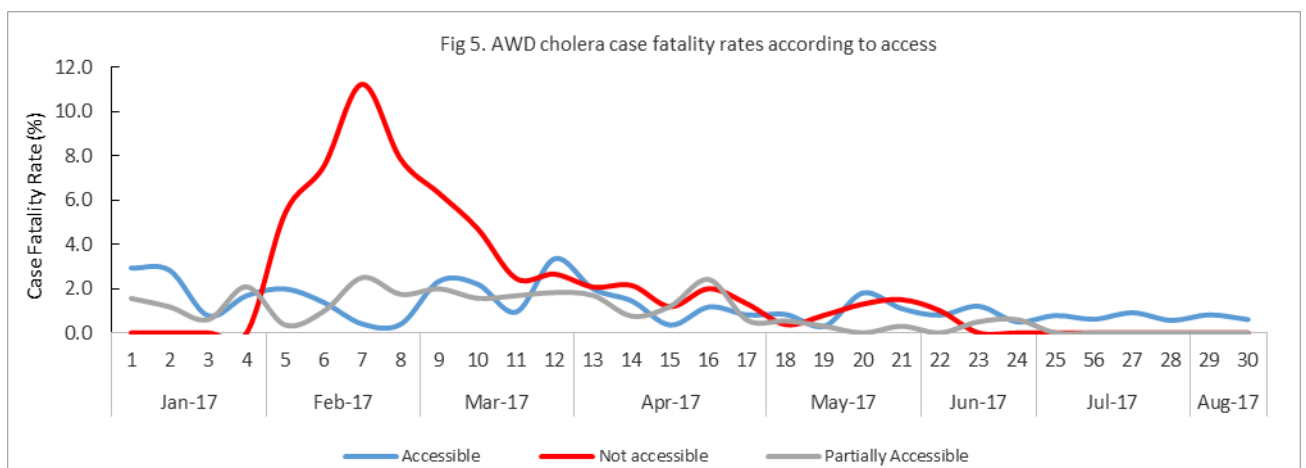
Distribution of AWD cases by age

As shown in figure 4 below, 65% of the people affected by AWD/cholera in week 48 are below 5



years.

Distribution of AWD cases by access¹



¹ Access was defined as regions that are under government control and partners can offer AWD/cholera services to affected communities. Regions that are not accessible include Bay, Bakol, Gedo, Galgadud and Lower Shabelle. All areas in Puntland are accessible and were not included in this analysis.

As shown in figure 5 above, the case fatality rate in areas that are not accessible is higher than that in accessible areas.

Cholera Treatment Centres/Units.

A total of 56 Cholera Treatment Centres (CTCs) were established in all zones during the outbreak. Of the 56 CTCs that were established, 50 in the south-central zone have been closed while all the cholera treatment units have also been closed in all regions.

Region	District	Week 30 (24th to 30th Jul 2017)				Cumulative (week 1-30)		
		Cases <5yrs	Cases >5yrs	Deaths	CFR (%)	Live	Deaths	CFR (%)
Bakol	Elbarde	0	0	0	0.0	382	8	2.1
	Hudur	0	0	0	0.0	953	18	1.9
	Teyeglow	0	0	0	0	236	17	7.2
	Wajid	0	0	0	0.0	2309	113	4.9
Banadir	17 district	43	38	2	2.5	6,700	121	1.8
Bay	Baidoa	0	0	0	0.0	12,144	156	1.3
	Bardale	0	0	0	0.0	948	26	2.7
	Burhakaba	0	0	0	0.0	908	24	2.6
	Dinsor	0	0	0	0.0	425	1	0.2
	Qandahder	0	0	0	0.0	488	7	1.4
Galgadud	Abudwaq	17	2	0	0.0	1,828	11	0.6
	Adado	26	1	0	0.0	846	7	0.8
	Elder	0	0	0	0.0	85	0	0.0
	Dhusomareb	22	0	0	0.0	1,291	4	0.3
Gedo	Bardhere	0	0	0	0.0	1,174	10	0.9
	Burdhubo	0	0	0	0.0	812	7	0.9
	Dolow	0	0	0	0.0	1,427	0	0.0
	Garbaharey	0	0	0	0.0	894	7	0.8
	Luuq	0	0	0	0.0	1,315	29	2.2
Hiiran	Beletweyne	2	3	0	0.0	345	2	0.6
	Buloburte	0	0	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
	Jalalaqsi	0	0	0	0.0	21	1	4.8
Lower Jubba	Kismayo	30	19	0	0.0	2,974	15	0.5
Lower Shabelle	Afgoye	3	3	0	0.0	677	0	0.0
	Kurtunwarey	0	0	0	0.0	175	0	0.0
	Marka	7	18	0	0.0	2,188	31	1.4
	Qoryoley	0	0	0	0.0	926	13	1.4
	Walaweyn	5	6	0	0.0	1,590	18	1.1
Middle Shabelle	Warsheik	0	0	0	0.0	267	0	0.0
	Balad	0	0	0	0.0	451	2	0.4
	Jowhar	16	6	0	5.3	1,732	21	1.2
Ayn	Buhodle	5	2	0	0.0	3,773	69	1.8
Sool	Lascanod	0	0	0	0.0	376	0	0.0
	Boocame	0	0	0	0.0	349	0	0.0
	Taleeh	0	0	0	0.0	692	7	1.0
Sanaag	Dhahar	4	3	0	0.0	1,144	16	1.4
Bari	Carmo	0	0	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
	Ufeyn	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
	Bosasso	5	0	0	0.0	642	5	0.8
Karkeer	Qardho	0	0	0	0.0	1,111	5	0.5
Mudug	Galdogob	2	0	0	0.0	543	6	1.1
	Galkayo	5	3	0	0.0	1,200	2	0.2
	Harfo	0	0	0	0.0	489	8	1.6
	Jariiban	4	2	0	0.0	469	1	0.2
Nugal	Burtinle	0	0	0	0.0	931	6	0.6
	Dangorayo	0	0	0	0.0	50	0	0.0
	Eyl	0	0	0	0.0	74	0	0.0
	Garowe	2	2	0	0.0	1,425	24	1.7
Total		198	108	2	0.7	59,794	818	1.4

Response activities

Coordination and Leadership

- The Federal Ministry of Health, with the support of WHO, conducted weekly coordination meetings with Health and WASH cluster partners at national and sub-national levels.
- Of the 56 Cholera Treatment Centres that were established at the beginning of the outbreak, only 6 CTCs are still open and these are located in Banadir, Kismayo, Marka hospital, Jowhar hospital, Beletweyne and Galgadud. All cholera treatment units have been closed in all regions.

Surveillance and Laboratory activities

- A total of 265 sentinel health facilities submitted reports to the electronic disease surveillance systems in all regions. This is in addition to AWD/cholera reports received from cholera treatment facilities.
- Weekly and daily surveillance reports were compiled and shared with partners.
- Data quality assessment was conducted for all the surveillance records submitted from all regions in the central zone.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

- 51,760 Aqua tabs (1x67mg to treat 20 litres of water) were distributed to 5,176 households. 6,202 households were visited and provided AWD prevention and hygiene promotion messages.
- Community Health Workers have been deployed to Heliwa district to spread messages on AWD/cholera prevention and good hygiene practices and to refer any AWD cases to the recently established Cholera Treatment Unit in the area. Distribution of hygiene kits to discharged AWD patients in Gubadley CTU in Mogadishu is ongoing.

Essential Medicines and supplies

- 60 tons of essential medicines and supplies have been distributed to all regions since the beginning of the outbreak.
- Health partners have distributed the bulk of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) at the community level through well trained Community Health Workers (CHWs). Areas where ORS distribution is being conducted include Siinka Dheer and Weydow, as well as areas where IDPs and returnees are concentrated.

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