



# Situation Report for Acute Watery Diarrhoea/Cholera

Epidemiological Week 33 of AWD/Cholera (13<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Aug-2018)

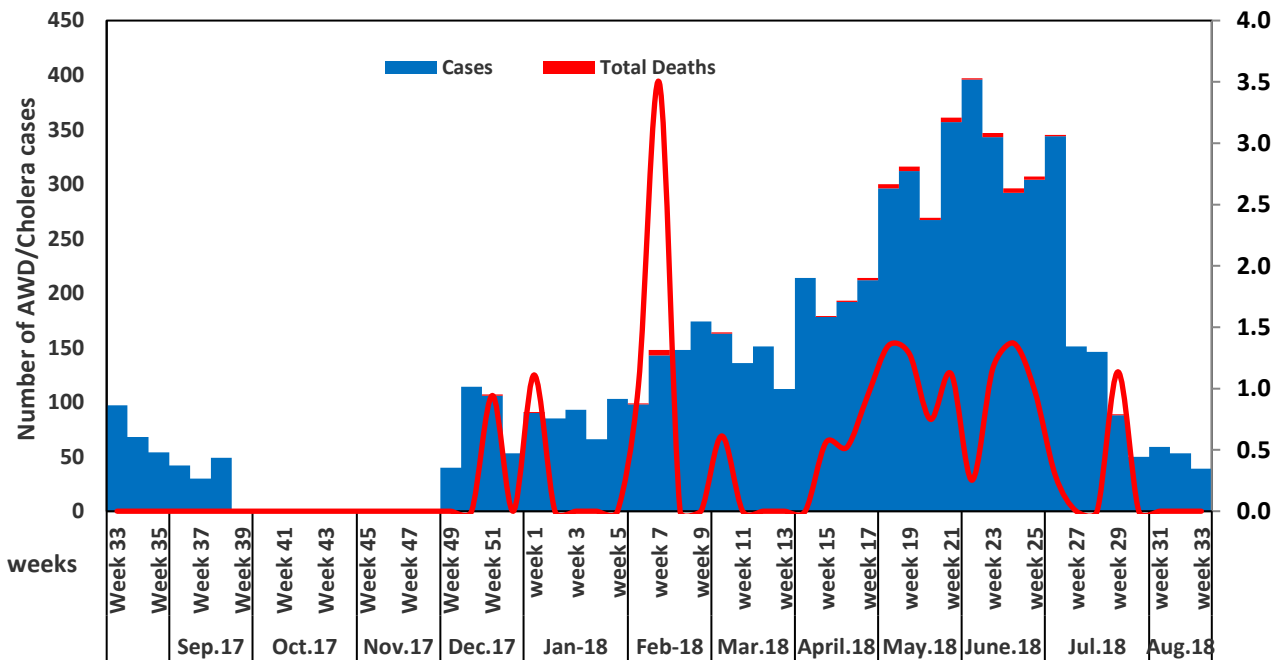
## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 39 new cases AWD/cholera were reported in week 33 compared to 53 cases week 32.
- A total of 8 (21%) cases were reported from flood affected regions of Lower Jubba region
- No new death was reported in week 32 and week 33
- A cumulative total of 6,169 cases including 41 deaths have been reported since December 2017
- The new AWD/cholera cases reported in Beletweyne started in December 2017.
- In 2018 new outbreaks were reported in Banadir, kismayo, Jowhar, Bulobarde, Merka, Brava, kurtunwarey and Afgoye

## KEY FIGURES

- 39 new cases with no new death in week 33
- 54% of the new cases were female
- 72% of the cases were 5 years and below.
- Cases reported in week 33 did not receive cholera vaccine in 2017
- 20 districts in 4 regions have reported new AWD case since December 2017
- 6,169 cumulative case including 41 deaths since December 2017 (CFR 0.7%).

Fig 1. AWD/Cholera cases in Somalia Aug 2017-Aug 2018



Generally, the AWD/cholera cases have been on the decline for the past four weeks (fig 1) and cases are localized in Lower Juba and Banadir regions. However, cases are expected to increase due to the



floods that led to contamination of water sources in the flood affected regions. Floods have also led to blockage of access of health services which have contributed to delayed health seeking by the affected populations with.

The cholera outbreak that started in December 2017 in Beletweyne along river Shabelle has spread to Jowhar, Kismayo, Afgoye Merka and Banadir. The cholera spread is expected to increase due to the floods that have led to contamination of water sources in the flood affected regions. Floods have also led to blockage of access of health services which will contribute to delayed health seeking by the affected

populations with.

Over the past 2 weeks, there has been decrease in the number of AWD/Cholera cases reported in Banadir and Lower Jubba; the regions that are affected by floods. In week ending 19<sup>th</sup> Aug, active transmission of AWD/cholera was reported in Kismayo district in Lower Jubba, as well in 10 districts of Banadir region (Darkenly, Daynile, Hodan, Madina, Heliwa Hamarjabjab, Wardhigley, Howlwadag, Shibis Yaqshid districts) (fig 2). In Kismayo, affected communities especially in Farjano IDP are reportedly using contaminated water due to floods. As shown in table 1, there was a decrease in the number of cases reported from 53 in week 32 to 39 in week 33. The Oral Cholera Vaccination that was implemented in 11 high risk districts in 2017 of the central region has greatly contributed to the reduction in the number of new AWD/cholera cases compared to the same time in 2017(fig 1).

**Table 1. Summary of AWD/Cholera cases in different regions**

States	Regions	Week 32			Week 33				Cumulative as of 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2018		
		Ending 12 <sup>th</sup> August 18			Ending 19 <sup>th</sup> August 18				Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
		Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)				
	Banadir	33	0	0.0	31	0	0.0	2453	19	0.8	
Jubba land	L/ Jubba	20	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	2299	15	0.7	
South west	L/ Shabelle	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	294	4	1.4	
Hir-shabele	M/Shabelle	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	558	2	0.4	
	Hiraan	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	565	1	0.2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.7</b>	

NB. Deaths are included among cases. Banadir Region is not a state

### AWD/Cholera case load in treatment facilities

As shown in Table 2 below Banadir hospital has registered the highest number of AWD/Cholera admissions compared to other treatment facilities. Banadir CTC is the referral hospital for different regions and also the region has the highest concentration of refugees in different IDP camps. The Case Fatality Rates in Banadir and Farjano CTC are higher than the threshold. This may be been attributed to delayed arrival at the treatment facilities by the patients. The above threshold CFR in Farjano CTC may be due to the delayed in seeking care among the affected patients.

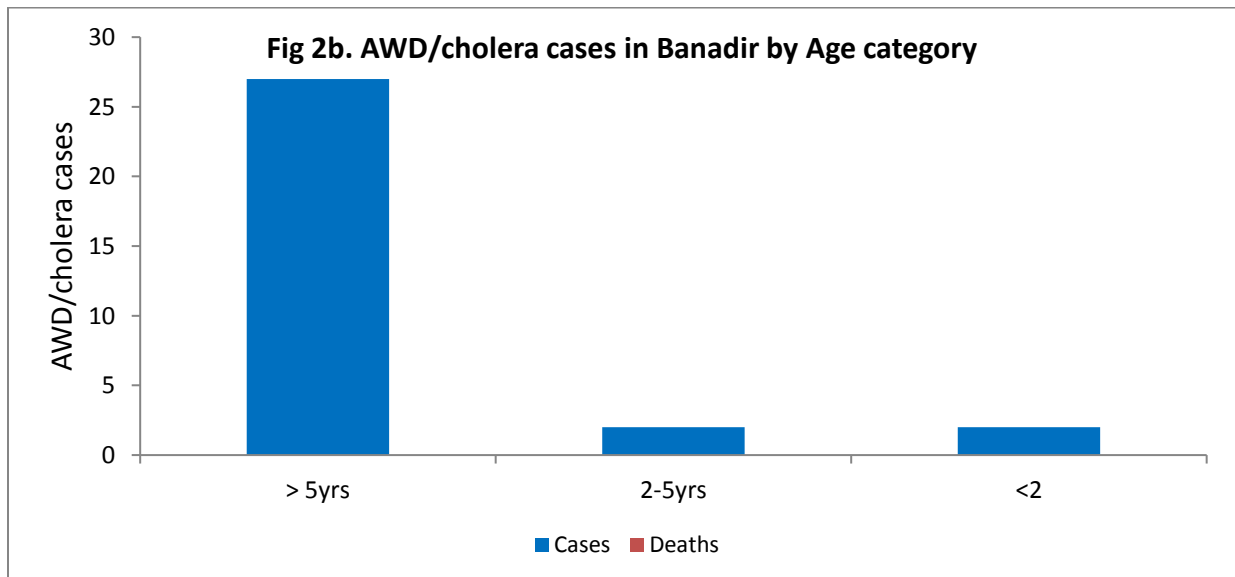
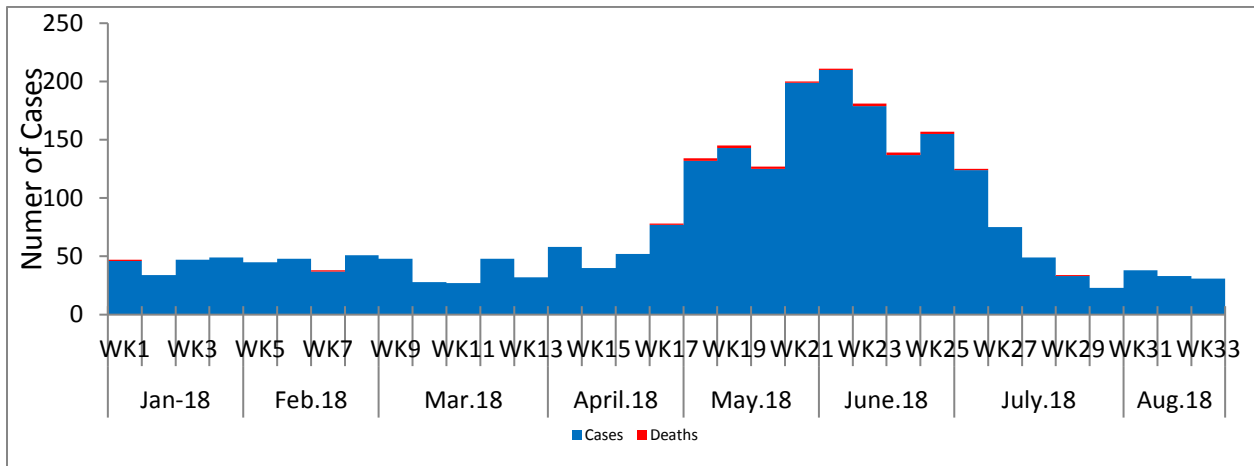
Table 2. New admissions and deaths (Case load) in the different cholera treatment facilities						
Treatment facility	New cases			Cumulative case		
	week ending 19th August- 18			(12/17-33-08/18)		
	Admissions	Deaths	CFR(%)	Admissions	Deaths	CFR(%)
<b>Banadir Hospital</b>	31	0	0	2,453	19	0.8
<b>Beletwyene CTC</b>	0	0	0	522	1	0.2
<b>Buulomareer Health Centre</b>	0	0	0	31	4	12.9
<b>Bulo Burde CTU</b>	0	0	0	43	0	0.0
<b>Kismayo Hospital</b>	0	0	0	1,489	7	0.5
<b>Farjano CTU</b>	8	0	0	810	8	1.0
<b>Afgoye Hospital</b>	0	0	0	153	0	0.0
<b>Brave</b>	0	0	0	14	0	0.0
<b>Ayuub Health Centre</b>	0	0	0	69	0	0.0
<b>Shalanbod Health Centre</b>	0	0	0	27	0	0.0
<b>Jowhar CTC</b>	0	0	0	558	2	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.7</b>

*The deaths as shown in table 2 above where not confirmed by stool analysis*

## AWD/Cholera situation in Banadir region.

Banadir regions which included Mogadishu city has one of the highest concentration of refugees where access to safe water and proper sanitation is limited. The AWD/Cholera outbreak in Banadir region started in January 2018 following reports of similar outbreak in Beletweyne district of Hiraan region (Fig 2a). Of the 17 districts that make up Banadir region, 9 have so far reported cases which have been managed in Banadir CTC located in the capital Mogadishu. There has been decrease in the number of AWD/Cholera cases from 33 including no death to 31 cases no death in the past 2 weeks. More than 69% of the AWD cases reported in Banadir are children below 5 above years of age (Fig 2b)

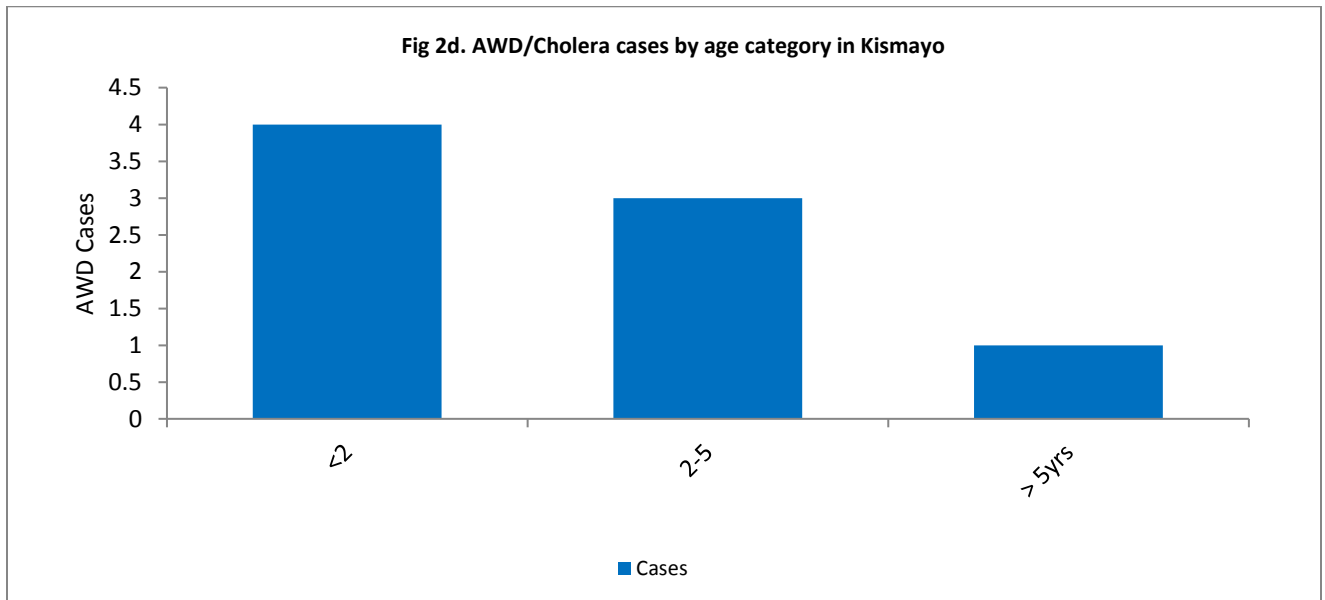
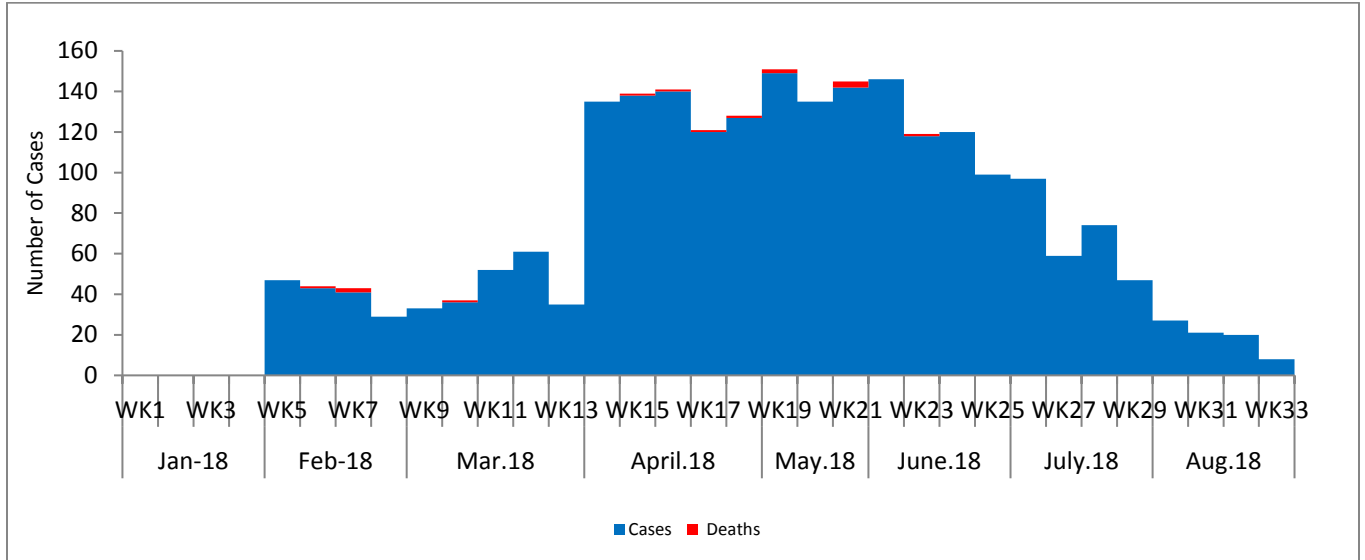
**Fig 2a. AWD cholera cases in Banadir(January 2018-Aug-2018)**



## AWD/Cholera situation in Lower Jubba

The current AWD/Cholera outbreak in Kismayo district started in week 5 of 2018 in the IDP communities of Farjano where access to safe water and sanitation is limited. Over the past week, the numbers of AWD/Cholera cases in Lower Jubba have decreased from 20 and no deaths to 8 no death (Fig 2c). More than 50% of the cholera cases reported from Lower Jubba are children below 2 above years (Fig 2d).

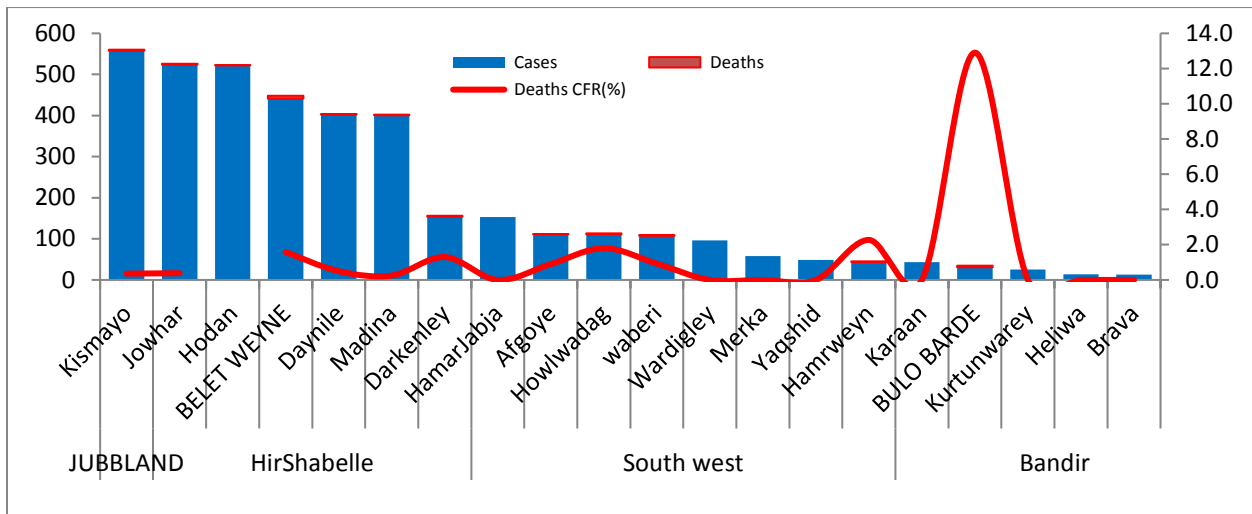
**Fig 2c. AWD cholera cases in Lower Jubba February 2018 -Aug 2018).**



## Distribution of cholera cases per districts

As shown in fig 3 below, the most affected districts with AWD/Cholera are the flood affected districts in South West, Juba land and HirShabelle state. These are cholera endemic areas that are also affected by current floods. These regions have a high concentration of refugees where access to safe water and sanitation is limited. Even when Hodan and Daynile districts of Banadir and Kismayo in Lower Jubba have reported the highest case Fatality rates, these deaths were not conclusively verified to be cholera associated.

Fig 3. Distribution of AWD/Cholera cases by district



## Laboratory activities

Stool samples are collected from 6 Cholera Treatment units/Centres currently operational in 4 regions. Of the 260 stool samples so far collected since the beginning of the year, 79 tested positive for V. cholera. Latest stool samples tested in the National Public Health Laboratory in Mogadishu isolated Vibrio Cholerae, serotype 01 Ogawa (Table 4).

<b>SN</b>	<b>Regions</b>	<b>CTC/CTU</b>	<b>Date Collected- 2018</b>	<b>Positive samples</b>	<b>Negative Cases</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Banadir	Banadir hospital	3 <sup>rd</sup> January 2018	2	5	7
2	Banadir	Banadir hospital	19 <sup>th</sup> January 2018	2	11	13
3	Hiran	Beletweyne town	25 <sup>th</sup> January 2018	0	10	10
4	Banadir	Banadir hospital	27 <sup>th</sup> January 2018	0	7	7
5	Lower Jubba	Kismayo	28 <sup>th</sup> January 2018	4	2	6
6	Banadir	Banadir hospital	5 <sup>th</sup> February 2018	1	4	5
7	Banadir	Banadir hospital	14 <sup>th</sup> February 2018	1	7	8
8	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital	17 <sup>th</sup> February 2018	9	1	10
9	Banadir	Banadir hospital	25 <sup>th</sup> February 2018	1	7	8
10	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital	5 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	6	4	10
11	Hiran	Bulobarde	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	6	4	10
12	Galgadur	Herale	7 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	0	10	10
13	Hiran	Bulobarde	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2018	0	10	10
14	Lower Jubba	Kismayo	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	7	3	10
15	Banadir	Banadir hospital	22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2018	1	7	8
16	Banadir	Banadir hospital	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2018	6	6	12
17	Lower shabelle	Afgoye Hospital	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2018	3	6	9
18	Banadir	Banadir hospital	8 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	7	12	19
19	Lower Jubba	Kismayo	19 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	7	2	9
20	BAY	Baidoa	29 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	0	12	12
21	Hiran	Beletweyne town	7 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	0	9	9
22	Banadir	Banadir hospital	13 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	2	8	10
23	Lower shabelle	Merka	14 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	5	6	11
24	Middle Shabelle	Jowhar Hospital	24 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	6	4	10
25	Banadir	Banadir hospital	28 <sup>th</sup> June 2018	3	12	15
26	Banadir	Banadir hospital	12th- Aug2018	0	12	12
	<b>Total</b>			<b>79</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>260</b>

## AWD/Cholera cases and floods

Following heavy rains in Ethiopia and Somalia, flash floods have been reported in the basins of Juba and Shabelle in 4 states. An estimated 718,000 people have been affected of which 220,000 have been displaced. Floods contribute to contamination of water sources as well as disruption of health services which are precursors of cholera outbreaks. Current information from OCHA shows that the floods are receding in all states, however new cholera cases have been reported in Wadajir in Banadir (table 5

Region	District	Week 33						Cumulative Week 49/17-week 33/18		
		Cases			Deaths			Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
		<2 yrs	2 -5 yrs	≥ 5 yrs	<2 yrs	2-5yrs	≥ 5 yrs			
<b>Banadir</b>	Darkenley	0	1	2	0	0	0	401	1	0.2
	Daynile	0	1	1	0	0	0	441	7	1.6
	HamarJabja	0	0	2	0	0	0	154	2	1.3
	Hawlwadag	0	0	1	0	0	0	111	1	0.9
	Hodan	1	0	5	0	0	0	524	2	0.4
	Karaan	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	1	2.3
	Madina	1	0	8	0	0	0	402	2	0.5
	Waberi	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	2	1.8
	Shibis	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0.0
	Shingani	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0.0
	Abdilaziz	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0.0
	HamarWeine	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0.0
	Heliwaa	0	0	1	0	0	0	25	0	0.0
	Wardigley	0	0	4	0	0	0	108	1	0.9
Yaqshid	0	0	2	0	0	0	58	0	0.0	
<b>Middle Shabelle</b> <sup>x</sup>	Jowhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	558	2	0.4
<b>Hiran</b> <sup>x</sup>	Beletweyne	0	0	0	0	0	0	522	1	0.2
	BuloBarde	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0.0
<b>Lower Shabelle</b> <sup>x</sup>	Afgoye	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0.0
	Kurtunwarey	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	4	12.9
	Merka	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0.0
	Brava	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0.0
<b>Lower Jubba</b> <sup>x</sup>	Kismayo	4	3	1	0	0	0	2,299	15	0.7
<b>Total</b>		6	5	28	0	0	0	6,169	41	0.7

<sup>x</sup> regions currently affected by floods. Cases include deaths.



## Response activities implemented during the week

### Coordination and Leadership.

- Coordination meetings were conducted in the flood affected districts. The coordination meetings are coordinated by Federal Ministry and State level MoH in coordination with health cluster partners
- Weekly coordination meeting for WASH cluster, MoH were conducted in Banadir region as well as Middle Shebelle in Jowhar

### Case management

- On job training was conducted for the health workers working in cholera treatment centres in Kismayo, Farjano and Banadir, Merka (Ayuub Health Centre, and Afgoye Hospital CTCs
- Management of cholera cases is being conducted in Banadir hospital CTC, Afgoye Hospital Merka (Ayuub Health Centre, CTCs, Kismayo hospital Jowhar hospital CTC and Farjano CTU

### Surveillance and Laboratory Investigations

- Routine data collection using EWARN system, 36 health facilities at timeliness, 36/41
- AWD/Cholera data base updates Detection, notification and investigation of AWD/Cholera
- Total of 13 cases are stool samples have been take. were negative in Banadir region

### Water Sanitation, Hygiene and risk communication

- Chlorination of water sources in affected areas Hnati-wadaag, Bulu-sheikh, Farjano, Allenley and Fanole have been done
- A total of 1,500 hygiene kits have been distributed in selected villages affected by AWD in Kismayo
- Hygiene promotion of AWD prevention and control mechanism is on-going in Farjano, Allanley, Gulwade and Shaqalaha, Kismayo district

#### For enquiries, please contact

Ahmed Moalim Mohamed  
Emergency Coordinator  
Federal Ministry of Health  
[ahmeddiscipline@gmail.com](mailto:ahmeddiscipline@gmail.com)

Dr.Mutaawe Lubogo  
Epidemiologist  
World Health Organization, Somalia  
[mutaawea@who.int](mailto:mutaawea@who.int)