

Somalia cVDPV Outbreak Response Situation Report #15

4 December 2018

Distribution of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) & type 3 (cVDPV3) cases, Somalia, 2018



Map No. 3690 Rev.10 UNITED NATIONS December 2011

Department of Field Support Cartographic Section

Summary

Number of new cVDPV2 cases this week: 0

Number of new cVDPV3 cases this week: 0

Total number of cVDPV2 cases : 5

Total number of cVDPV3 cases : 6

Total number of co-infection (cVDPV2 & cVDPV3) : 1

Outbreak grade: 2

Infected regions and districts

Region	District	cVDPV2	cVDPV3	cVDPV2 & cVDPV3	aVDPV2
AFP Cases					
Hiran	Bulo Burti	0	0	1	0
Middle Shabelle	Warsheikh	0	2	0	0
	Mahaday	0	1	0	0
	Runingod	0	1	0	0
Gedo	Dolo	1	0	0	0
Banadir	Daynile	1	0	0	0
Fanole IDP camp	Kismayo	2	2	0	0
Lower Jube	Jamamme West	1	0	0	0
Contacts					
Hiran	Bulo Burti	0	3	0	0
Middle Shabelle	Warsheikh	0	1	0	0
	Mahaday	0	1	0	0
Gedo	Dolo	1	0	0	0
Fanole IDP camp	Kismayo	1	2	0	0
Lower Juba	Jamamme West	1	0	0	0
Healthy Children					
Lower Juba	Jamamme West	0	2	0	0
Environmental Surveillance					
Banadir	Waberi	7	4	1	2
Banadir	Hamerewoini	11	6	0	0
Banadir	Hodan	2	1	0	0

Most recent cVDPV2 case (by date of onset)*

Location: Jamame, Lower Juba

Onset of paralysis: 02 September 2018, age: 36 months, gender: female

Vaccination status: Zero OPV doses and Zero IPV

* case confirmed by positive contact

Most recent cVDPV3 case (by date of onset)

Location: Runingod district, Middle Shabelle

Onset of paralysis: 07 September 2018, age: 05 months, gender: male

Vaccination status: zero OPV doses / zero IPV

Situation update

- No new human cases reported from Somalia this week. The total number of cases remains 12: five cVDPV2 cases, six cVDPV3 cases, and one case with cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 co-infection.
- One new environmental cVDPV2 isolate was reported this week from the 21 October environmental site in Mogadishu. Date of collection was 11 October 2018. This brings the total number of positive environmental isolates for both cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 in Somalia this year to 32.
- The third outbreak immunization response using mOPV2 vaccine was completed in week 48 in response to the ongoing circulation of VDPV2. This targeted campaign reached nine regions of South and Central zones and was conducted between 25—28 November, targeting more than 1.5m children under age five.

Key points from the 18th Meeting of the Horn of Africa TAG (27 to 29 November, Nairobi)

- The TAG acknowledged the hard work of country and field teams despite unprecedented challenging situations and complex humanitarian emergencies (South Sudan, Somalia, Yemen). The cVDPV2 and cVDPV3 outbreaks affecting Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia should be considered as ongoing until there is clear and demonstrated evidence that transmission has been stopped.
- The TAG recommended a **comprehensive second phase response plan** be prepared covering both cVDPV2 and cVDPV3, including the contingency for additional mOPV2 or bOPV rounds if epidemiology indicates they are required.
- The TAG recommended a continued and comprehensive, synchronized approach within the Horn of Africa countries with emphasis on outbreak zones, high-risk areas and special populations such as nomads, IDPs, refugees and mobile populations.

Immunization activities

cVDPV2

- The third outbreak immunization response using mOPV2 vaccine was completed in week 48, in response to the ongoing circulation of VDPV2. This targeted campaign reached nine regions of South and Central zones and was conducted between 25–28 November, targeting more than 1.5m children under age five. Detailed analysis is underway.

cVDPV3

- Data for NID round 3 is now available. Campaign targeted 3,185,000 children in 18 regions of Somaliland, South and Central (29 Oct—1 Nov) and Puntland (2—5 Nov). Administrative data shows that 2,699,476 children were vaccinated (94% of target).
- The majority of missed children were reported from urban areas (64%) — mainly from Banadir (n=597), Lower Shabelle (n=366) and Galbeed in Somaliland (n=77), which highlights areas for improvement in subsequent activities planned for 2019.
- 97% of districts achieved IM coverage of $\geq 95\%$ for both age groups. Three districts with less than 95% cumulative coverage are Galisore, Kurtunware and Wanlewain.

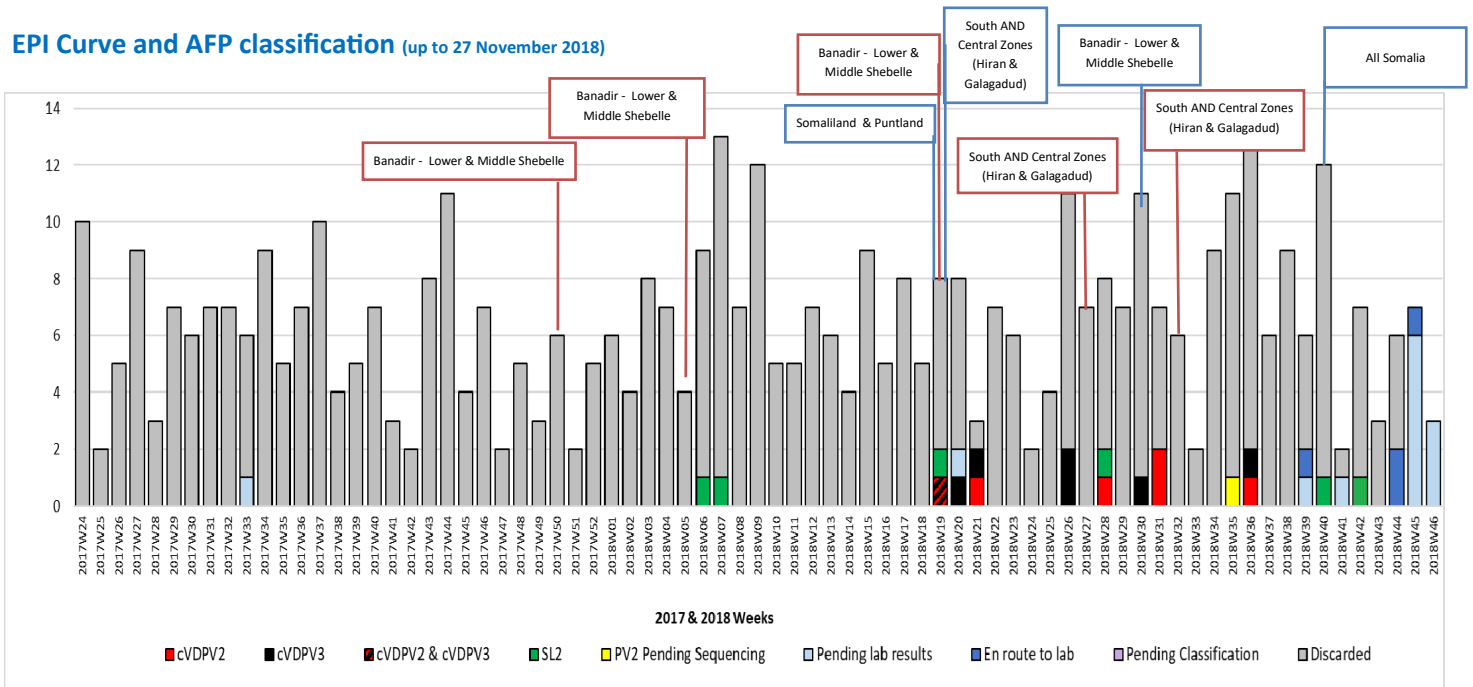
Communication for Development

- Pre-campaign activities including TV/radio spots and drama broadcasts ran from 19—28 November.
- C4D by the numbers over the recent mOPV2 round: 1,695 community mobilizers trained and deployed from 19 November, 66 sound trucks engaged in accessible districts, 180 nomadic elders engaged in districts with significant nomadic populations, 30 National Islamic Advisory Group members engaged to support the campaign particularly on religion-based refusals.
- Household visits by community mobilizers were increased to seven days in high-risk and cross-border districts.
- Data still being processed, but is expected to include particular detail on nomadic groups and on reasons for refusals.

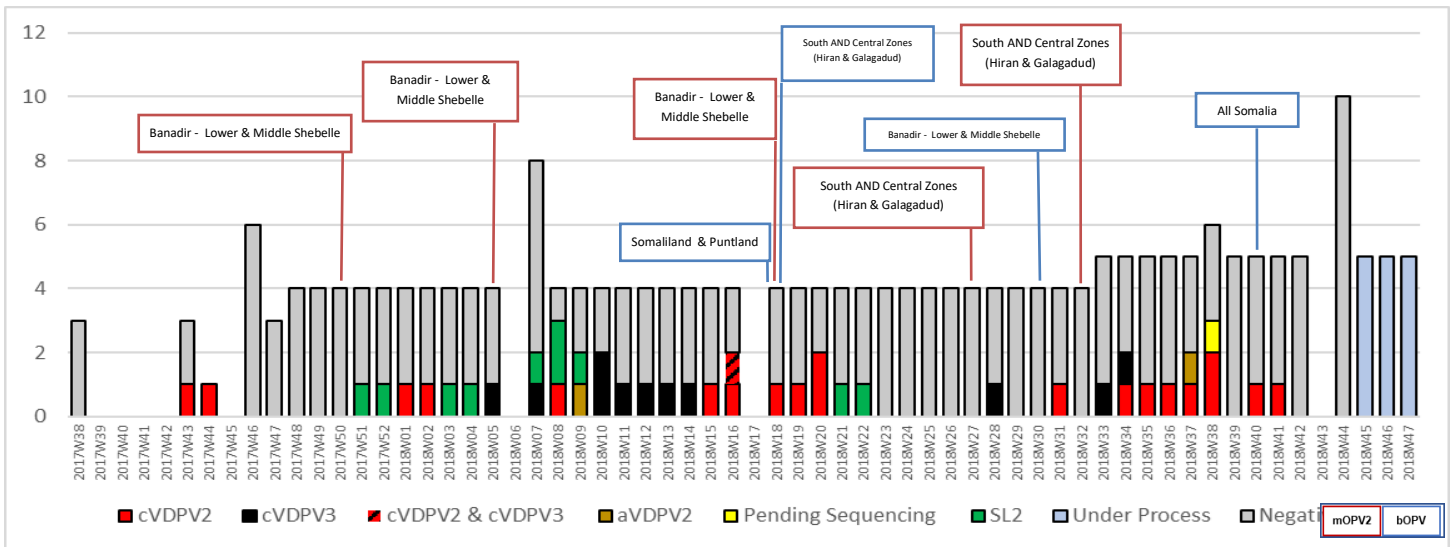
Surveillance

- A total of 316 AFP cases have been reported in Somalia in 2018 to date.
- Of Somalia's 115 districts, 113 have reported at least one AFP case since the start of 2018. Hamar Jabjab and Hamarweyne in the Banadir region have not reported any AFP cases in 2018; of these, Hamarweyne has been silent for 52 consecutive weeks. Investigations are underway to understand this.
- Open Data Kit (ODK) is in use as a surveillance tool in 1,168 of 1,726 accessible areas (68%). ODK offers a more accurate location and real-time view of surveillance data than other methodologies.

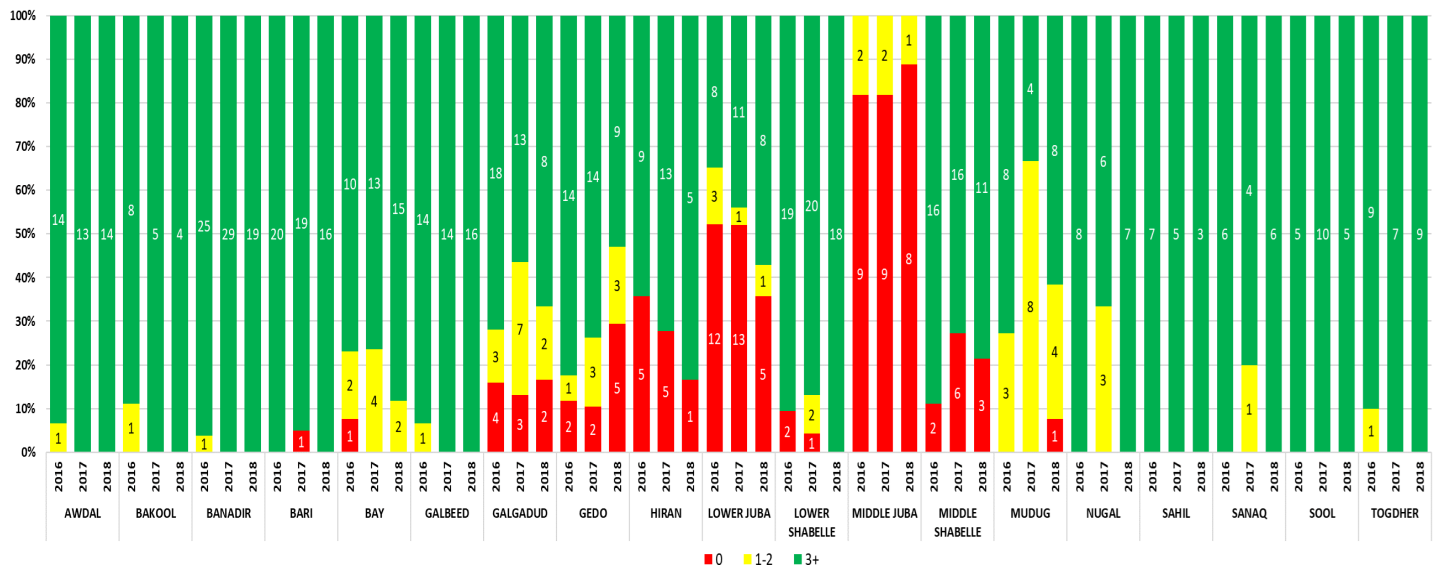
EPI Curve and AFP classification (up to 27 November 2018)



Environmental surveillance by classification, 2017-2018 (up to 02 December 2018)



Vaccination Status (OPV) of Non-polio AFP cases aged 6-59 months by region, 2016-2018 (up to 27 November 2018)



Photographs from recent campaigns in Somalia



Captions, clockwise from left:

OPV being administered to a child in Banadir, Oct 2018.

Marking a door after a visit in an urban setting, exact date unknown.

Vaccinators in challenging terrain in Gebiley, Oct 2018.

Finger marking in Galkayo district, Margago IDP camp, Oct 2018.

Relevant Links

- [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\) website](#), updated weekly.
- [Vaccine-derived polioviruses video](#)
- [Responding to an outbreak of VDPV video](#)
- [What is vaccine-derived polio?](#)
- [GPEI factsheet—VDPV](#)

For more information:

WHO

Dr Mohamed Ali Kamil—Acting Polio Team Lead
World Health Organization, Somalia
E: kamilmo@who.int | T: +962 7 9643 1246

Dr Joanna Nikulin—Country Support Team
World Health Organization, EMRO
E: nikulinj@who.int | T: +962 796 142239

Emma Sykes—Communications Officer, Polio
World Health Organization, EMRO
E: sykes@who.int | T: +962 7 9021 6115

UNICEF

Dr Yasmine Challoub—Polio Team Lead
UNICEF Somalia
E: yhalloub@unicef.org | T: +254 7 1919 2825

Angelo Ghelardi—C4D
UNICEF ESARO
E: aghelardi@unicef.org | T: +254 7 4860 0645