



Situation report Number 7

31 OCTOBER 2017

SOMALIA DROUGHT



WHO Somalia receives a new airlifted consignment of trauma and surgical supplies to support the emergency medical response to Mogadishu attack. Photo/ WHO



12.3MILLION AFFECTED



9210000 DISPLACED



0 REFUGEES



300 INJURED



350 DEATHS

KEY FIGURES

40	WHO STAFF IN THE COUNTRY
66	ACTIVE HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS
4.3M	TARGET POPULATION
HEALTH FACILITIES	
1074	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOSPITALS
800	HOSPITALS FUNCTIONING
FUNDING US\$	
71	% FUNDED
US\$13.6M	REQUESTED

HIGHLIGHTS

- WHO delivered Trauma Care equipment and medical supplies to the Federal Ministry of Health Somalia to respond to the healthcare needs of the victims of Mogadishu attack.
- WHO donated Hospital beds to enhance services at the stabilization Centre at the Banadir Hospital
- WHO and partners prepare for a nation-wide mass measles vaccination Campaign.
- No AWD/Cholera related death since the beginning of 2017 August. The number of cases reduced from 650 in September to 567 cases in October.
- The health cluster partners reached 274,869 beneficiaries with health Services during the month of October 2017

**Public  
health  
concerns**

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The protracted crises and political instability in Somalia has disrupted the health systems leading to gross underperformance in the past two decades. The health situation has further deteriorated in 2017, due the drought, which resulted in loss of livelihood for more than half of the Somali population and causing displacement of over 1M people. The displaced persons are living in displacement camps across the country with limited infrastructure such as shelter, potable water and healthcare services as well as limited supply of food leading to wide spread malnutrition. These conditions created suitable conditions for the spread of communicable disease requiring urgent and quality lifesaving interventions. Drought and conflict has become as the major underlying factors causing major population displacement during 2017, and thus, increased health needs all across the country.

Almost half of the population (5.5M) are in need of the health services, with widespread malnutrition and outbreak of communicable diseases such as cholera and measles posing a major health threat especially to the children and the vulnerable population.

Somalia has recorded one of the highest Wasting rate globally which surpass the emergency threshold 15%. In some areas of the country the GAM recorded as very critical more than 30%. The FSNAU estimated that over 388,000 children suffers from malnutrition of which 87,000 of them are severely malnourished. Since the beginning of 2107, over 78,000 cases of AWD/cholera have been reported across the country. In addition, measles epidemic affecting all regions with over 18,000 cases reported in all the regions of Somalia as of October 2017.

FSNAU data foresees little improvement in drought related circumstances through to the end of 2017 whilst seasonal rains in October threaten the progress made to date in controlling cholera outbreaks.

Latest IPC survey in 2017 showed that 25% of population are in critical (L3) and Emergency level (L4). Stunting rates is also high since the last decade with a level of 23.2 per cent. In the stabilization center of Banadir Hospital the main referral hospital for south central region , the number of admission cases was sharply increased from Jan to Jun 2017 with high case fatality rate reach to 11% which require urgent interventions to improve the quality of services at the SC and save life of children see the graph below

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**Communi  
cable  
diseases**

The number of AWD/cholera cases decreased from 179 in week 41 to 105 in week 42 in all regions (Table 1). No new cholera deaths have been reported in the last 6 weeks in all regions. In all, new cases reported from 5 districts in five regions across the country. This includes; 14 from Baroma district in Awadal region, 23 cases from Barao district in Togdher region, 23 cases from Wadajir district in Banadir region, 5 from Marka in Lower shabelle, 3 cases from Buuale in Middle Juba and 2 cases from Lasanood in Soal region (See Fig 1 ).

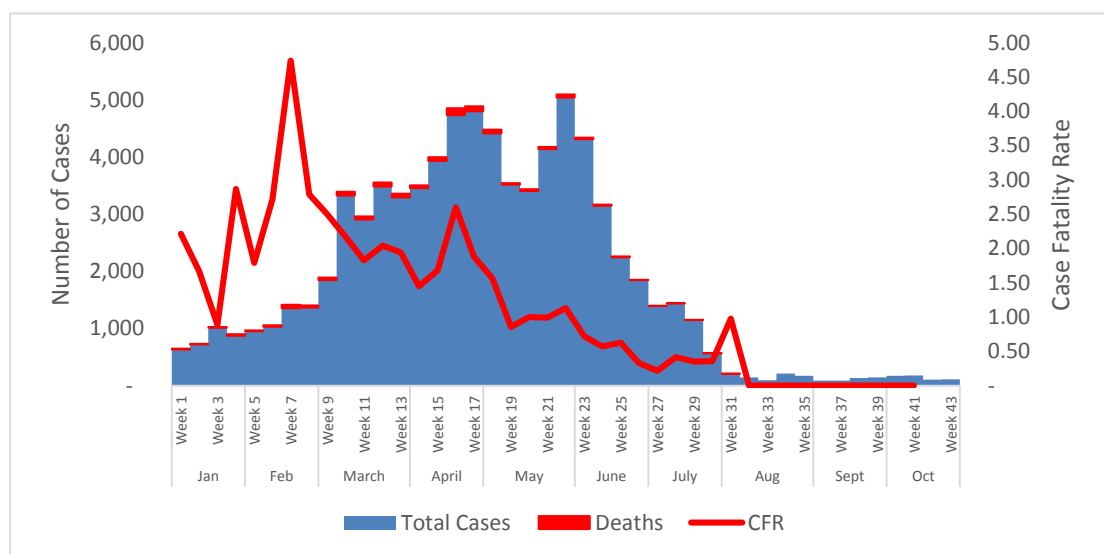
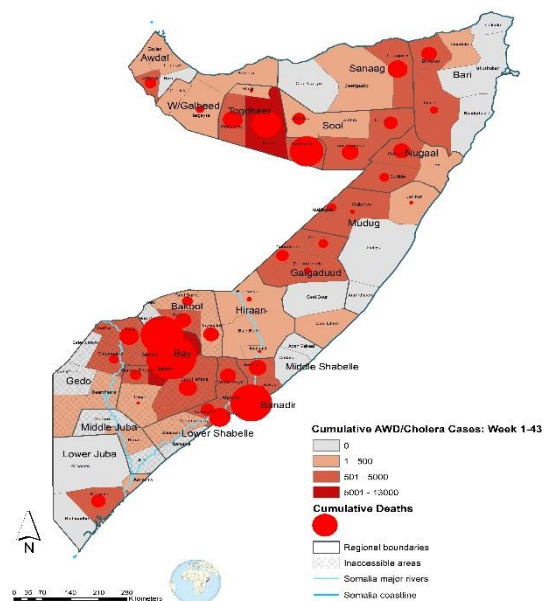
A total of 78,240 cases and 1,159 deaths have been reported in 55 districts in all the nineteen regions of Somalia.

The most affected regions since the beginning of the outbreak include Bay, Banadir, Togdher, Bari and Mudug. Most of the affected populations live in IDP camps where access to safe water and sanitation is limited.

Of the 55 affected districts, 34 of these have been classified as hard to reach or inaccessible. The Case Fatality Rate in inaccessible districts is 4 times as in other districts.

Overall, children below 5 years constitute more than 58% of the total number of AWD/cholera cases reported since the beginning of year.

Chart 1. Map of AWD Cases as of October



**Table 1: suspected cholera cases, deaths and proportion of deaths in Somalia by state, January – October, 2017**

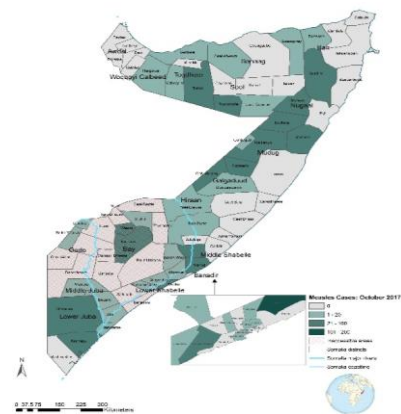
Region	October			Cumulative		
	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)	Cases	Deaths	CFR (%)
Awdal	198	0	0	1954	10	0.52
Bakol	0	0	0	3975	171	16.6
Banadir	127	0	0	7066	122	2.95
Bari	17	0	0	5791	104	1.8
Bay	10	0	0	14951	214	1.43
Galgadud	18	0	0	4029	22	0.55
Gedo	0	0	0	7230	73	5.94
Hiiran	0	0	0	374	3	0.8
Lower Jubba	8	0	0	2944	15	0.51
Lower shabelle	62	0	0	5648	63	3.95
M.Jeex	0	0	0	729	5	0.69
Middle Juba	3	0	0	11	0	0
Middle Shabelle	0	0	0	2497	23	3.43
Mudug	0	0	0	2671	17	3.41
Nugal	0	0	0	1116	7	0.7
Sanaag	0	0	0	1638	28	1.71
Sool	9	0	0	3662	56	1.53
Togdher	115	0	0	12063	226	1.88
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78349</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>1.48</b>

### Measles Outbreak

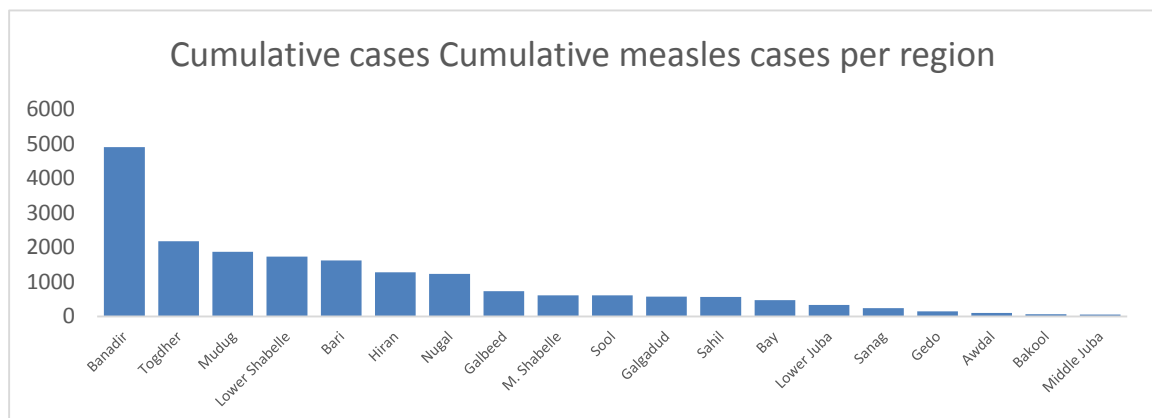
The top five affected regions are Banadir (4,395), Togdher (2,126), Lower Shabelle (1,523), Mudug (1,522) and Bari (1,458).

A laboratory confirmation was conducted for a total of 51 suspected measles cases in Somaliland and South Central zone from January to September 2017, out of these 40 of the cases were (78%) were confirmed measles cases.

**Chart 2. Map of Suspected Measles**



### Measles cases by region



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## **Leadership and coordination**

### **WHO action**

WHO continue to lead the more than 60 health cluster members to support the government of Somalia to respond to the health need of the people of Somalia. With the support of WHO and health cluster partners, health services have been delivered to 274,869 number of people in the month of October 2017.

### **Health Cluster Coordination:**

- The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2017 has been finalized. The Health Cluster response will target 3.8 million people in high-risk areas. As a first priority, the Health Cluster will focus on “white areas” affected by droughts, conflict, including refugees and returnees.
- Following the blast in Mogadishu on 14 October, with mass casualties, the health cluster partners in coordination with the Federal Ministry of health provided an extensive emergency response to the victims of the blast by distributing emergency medical and surgical supplies to overwhelmed hospitals in Mogadishu. WHO and Unicef together distributed 12.8 metric tons of emergency medical supplies.
- Initial call for applications for SHF Standard Allocation two has been made by OCHA and shared with Health Cluster partners
- The State level Health Cluster coordination meetings have been held in Adaado, Baidoa, and Kismayo on 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2017 respectively. The minutes of these meetings had been shared with health partners for follow up and action.
- The Cluster Review Committee of the National Health Cluster met on October 16th to discuss and plan for the ongoing 2018 HRP and SHF SA2 processes.

### **Meetings**

Stakeholders meeting on mass measles campaign

On 10 October stakeholders meeting was held by all stakeholder to plan for the campaign management comprising of 75 participants from WHO, UNICEF, MOH and other stakeholders.

### **Measles outbreak response**

WHO, UNICEF and Health Cluster partners in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Health have planned a nationwide measles vaccination campaign to be conducted in November 2017 to stop transmission of the disease, targeting 4.2 million children. WHO and health partners also launched an appeal to raise about US\$14million from the donor community to

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implement nation-wide measles vaccination campaign in November 2017 to prevent further spread of measles in the country. The campaign will also intensify efforts to strengthen routine immunization and reach unvaccinated children to boost their immunity. So far funds for the campaign have been secured and preparation are underway to rollout the campaign in November. Stakeholders meeting have been held in Mogadishu. WHO have also recruited a consultant to provide technical assistance to the ministry of health for planning and implementation of the campaign.

### **Capacity building**

WHO in collaboration of with the Federal Ministry of Health have started preparatory activities for the upcoming mass measles campaigns in November 2017. Cascaded training have also started at the regional level. Vaccines and implementation funds has been secured.

Additionally WHO in collaboration with the FMOH has trained health workers on measles case-based surveillance in Garowe

### **Training of in WASH**

WHO has organised a 6-days training in Mogadishu for 22 staff of the Ministry of Health (Environmental Health Unit and Laboratory) and Ministry of Energy trainers (ToT) from Mogadsihu and other regions on WASH and Environmental Health in emergencies, with a focus on water quality and WASH in emergency health facilities. The participants were trained on standards and guidelines and the use of emergency WASH items that WHO will procure and preposition in the regions for rapid response against AWD/ Cholera. The methods used for the training includes; presentations, group works and practical exercises.



**Participants discussing on performing a sanitary survey for an open well: Photo by Fredric**

### **Nutrition training**

In WCO Somalia in collaboration with UNICEF has organized an intensive training course for 12 physicians and nurses in hospitals that have severe malnutrition wards for children. WHO

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generic guideline for Severe Acute Malnutrition was used in the training which used for the first time in the country. The course consists of two parts, the first part focused on the case management of Severe Acute Malnutrition with Complication and the second part aimed to teach the participants the facilitation technic to scale their capacity as a facilitator for Case Management of SAM with Complication according WHO training guideline.

Participants were also taken through important aspect including the new packing forms of F-75 and F-100 to sensitize the participants about this new packing forms which will be available by end of this year in its new form as a tin. The training course was successfully with active participation and fruitful discussion between the participants themselves and the facilitators. The



Session of participant in a discussion session the Nutrition Training in Hargaisa

participants were enthusiastic to practice the new skills and to use the new WHO forms introduced during the course to follow up and monitor the feeding and management process of admitted cases in the stabilization centers.



WHO Somalia receives a new airlifted consignment of trauma and surgical supplies to support the emergency medical response to Mogadishu attack. WHO Photo/Ajyal Sultany

### Logistics and supply distribution

WHO has been supporting the FMOH with essential medicines and medical supplies to provide health care services to the people in need. Since the beginning of the drought in 2016, WHO has distributed over 170 tonnes of assorted medical, surgical and non – surgical supplies to all the regions in the country.

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In the month of October, WHO supported the Ministry of Health with over 9 tonnes of medical and surgical supplies to respond to the needs of the victims of the Mogadishu blast.

### **AWD Response activities**

- In the month of October, 2017 over 198,134 (96%) aged 1 year and above were vaccinated with 2 doses of oral cholera vaccine (OCV) in Wadajir and Daynile districts of Banadir region.
- In October, 2017, Over 570 health workers were trained in cholera case management in the whole of Somalia since the beginning of 2017.
- 198,134 people received aged 1 year and above received second dose of OCV in Daynile and Wadajir districts of Banadir region. Since the beginning of the outbreak, over 2mil people were vaccinated with OCV.
- Meetings were held at the various levels to review of the implementation of different activities was conducted by regional Surveillance officers and NPHL to identify gaps and lessons learnt so as to plan for the next expected outbreak during the rainy season.
- A needs assessment for AWD/Cholera was conducted by the joint WHO and MoH team in Banadir hospital CTC.
- Over 167 tonnes of AWD/Cholera supplies and emergency kits were distributed to affected regions since January 2017

### **Funding.**

<b>FUNDING STATUS OF APPEALS US\$</b>				
	<b>NAME OF THE APPEAL</b>	<b>REQUIRED FUNDS</b>	<b>FUNDED</b>	<b>% FUNDED</b>
WHO	Emergency Health Response Plan	US\$13.6	US\$9.6	71%
HEALTH SECTOR	Humanitarian Response Plan	US\$106.8	US\$47.9	45%

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