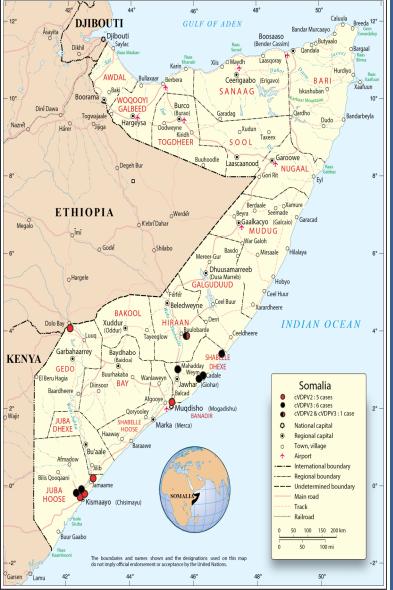




Somalia cVDPV Outbreak Response Situation Report #16

11 December 2018

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



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		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 cases of cVDPV type 2 or type 3 have been 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.
- No new environmental positive samples have been reported this week. The total number of cVDPV environmental isolates for 2018 to date is 31: 19 isolates of cVDPV2, 12 isolates of cVDPV3.
- The programme is considering the appropriate response to the ongoing outbreak and recommendations of the Outbreak Response Assessment (OBRA) and the Horn of Africa Technical Advisory Group, which both took place in Nairobi in the past two weeks.

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Immunization activities

cVDPV2

- The most recent immunization round using mOPV2 vaccine was completed in nine regions of South and Central zones, targeting more than 1.5m children under age five. Post campaign monitoring suggested high coverage amongst children in accessible areas (92% of the target). The majority of missed children (54%) are from urban populations and settlements, however proportion of households visited from urban areas is 49%.
- Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) is being used to assess campaign quality of supplementary immunization activities of the outbreak response. Of the total 59 lots surveyed, two failed. Detailed analysis is underway to understand the reasons, which will inform interventions to improve campaign quality.

cVDPV3

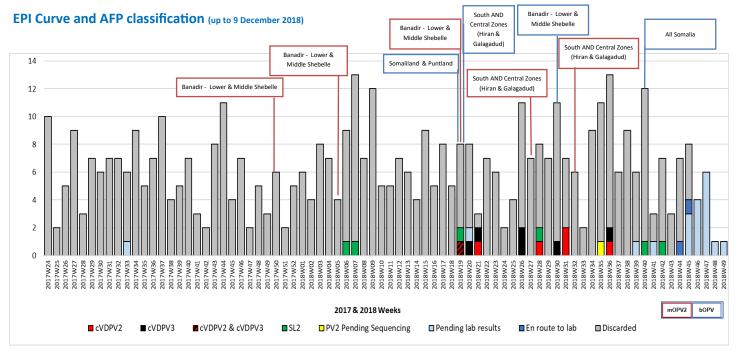
 National Immunization Days (NIDs) round 3 was completed between 29 October—5 November, targeting 3,185,000 children in 18 regions of Somaliland, Puntland, South and Central. Administrative data showed 2,699,476 children received vaccination (representing 94% of the target). The majority of missed children were reported in urban areas.

Surveillance

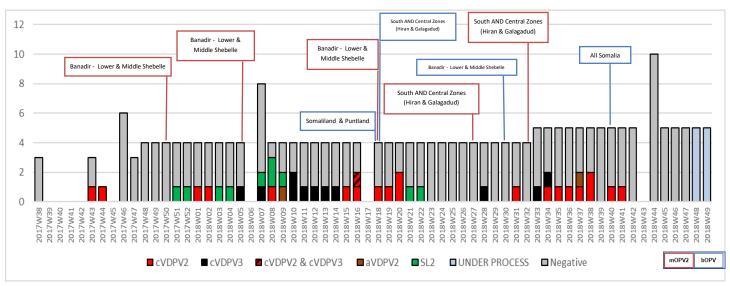
- A total of 327 AFP cases have been reported in Somalia in 2018 to date. 22 of these are pending lab analysis.
- Of Somalia's 115 districts, 113 have reported at least one AFP case since the start of 2018. Hamar Jabjab and Hamarweyne in the Banadir region have not reported any AFP cases in 2018; of 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.
- Inaccessibility challenges continue to impact surveillance in Somalia. Despite this, the majority of indicators are above global standards for an outbreak setting. Banadir region (2.6) is not meeting the non-polio AFP (NPAFP) rate, however all other regions are reaching both key indicators for AFP surveillance (3* or more NPAFP cases per 100,000 children below 15 years of age, and 80 percent or above AFP cases with adequate specimens). Teams remained focused on exploring methods to improve security and access.

Country, Security, Health and Humanitarian Context

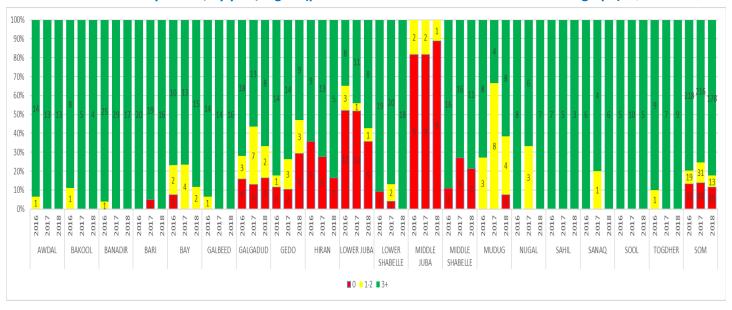
- The 2018 Deyr rainy season is ongoing.
- Significant humanitarian, health and nutrition needs remain unmet especially for internally displaced persons (IDP), rural and hard to reach populations, significant under funding within humanitarian sector.
- Health and humanitarian access remains reduced across the central southern areas of the country. Lower and Middle Juba
 regions are particularly inaccessible due to ongoing insecurity and conflict.
- In Week 48, Cholera alerts were received in Banadir regions, investigations are ongoing. Additionally, there has been an increase in suspected measles cases in week 48, with the most affected districts including Baidoa, Berdale district of Bay region and Heliwa district of Banadir region.
- Ongoing military activities South/Central zones during week 43-47, resulting in tens of thousands persons displaced as a result.



Environmental surveillance by classification, 2017-2018 (up to 09 December 2018)



Non-Polio AFP Immunity Profile, by year/region (please note denominators in each bar of the graph) (up to 9 Dec 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

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