Global Polio Eradication, Progress, Impact of Ebola, Risks & Opportunities

Polio Partners Group
8 December 2014
Outline

• Progress
• Impact of Ebola
• Priorities
• Risks
### Wild Poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) Cases, 2013

#### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kenya</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>416</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes

- Israel = Env. positive isolates (2013 – 136)
- Gaza = Env. positive isolates (2013 – 7)
WPV1 Cases, 2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2013 (Full year)</th>
<th>2014*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>416</strong></td>
<td><strong>318</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Israel = Env. positive isolates (2013 – 136; 2014-14, last 30 Mar 2014)
Gaza = Env. positive isolates (2013 – 7; 2014-1, Jan)

*Data as of 02 December 2014 (including advance notifications as of this date)
WPV1 Cases, 2012-14*

Data as of 2 Dec 2014 (including advance notifications as of this date)
POLIO TYPE 1

POLIO TYPE 2

Not detected since Nov 2012
YTD WPV1 Cases Africa & Nigeria, 2013-14*

*Data as of 1 Dec 2014 (including advance notifications as of this date)
WPV Cases, Previous 6 Months

- Last Case Nigeria, 24 Jul
- Last Case Iraq, 7 April
- Last Case Syria: 21 Jan
- Last Case Cameroon, 9 Jul
- Last Case Equatorial Guinea: 3 May
- Last Case Somalia, 11 Aug
- Last Case Ethiopia: 5 Jan
NIGERIA

2014
6 cases

Trends in LQAS results - KANO
Pakistan: Insecurity & Inaccessibility

Military operation & Active insurgency

Ban by local leaders
• N & S Waziristan

Threats & fatal attacks on health workers
• Peshawar Valley & Karachi

WPV1 Cases in Pakistan, 2014
N=270
Acceptance and Refusal of Polio Drops During Last Round

% caregivers saying, at last round...
(among those who said vaccinator came to home)

- Child received drops: 99% Non-FATA; 95% FATA
- Child did not receive drops: <.5% Non-FATA; 0% FATA
- Don't know if child received drops: 3% Non-FATA; 0% FATA

Communities are accepting vaccination & not hostile to the program, although lower trust & poor awareness are challenges.

n = 2399 Non-FATA; 997 FATA
Vaccination of Displaced Population from N Waziristan

650,000 IDPs from NW vaccinated in transit

- 4 SIAs targeting IDPs & host communities
- Vaccinated >550,000 children >5 y

No. of OPV doses given at PTPs (covering NW IDPs) in South KP & FATA by Filter & Age; (21st May – 4th Sep, 2014)

1st Filter: Key districts with direct movement from NWA (FR Bannu, Bannu, Hangu, Kurram)
2nd Filter: Other possible districts with movement from NWA (Karak, Kohat, DI Khan, Tank & Lakki Marwat)

Source: WHO
Recent Developments in Pakistan

- National Task Force Chaired by PM
  - Cabinet Committee (Health, Defense, Interior)
  - PM’s Focus Group on Polio & RI
  - Enhanced role of Army
- National consensus ‘Low Season Plan’
- Resumption of vaccination in S & N Waziristan
- National Emergency Operations Center
- GPEI partner surge
Getting Pakistan on Track for 2015

• Pull together existing ingredients of success
• National commitment, including the Military
• ‘Low Season’ plan with GPEI surge
• Emergency operations & management (EOC)
International exportation of poliovirus in 2014
Preventing International spread

• Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) declared by DG, WHO, on 5 May 2014; extended 31 July & 13 November, 2014

• Risk mitigation in high risk countries
  – Intensification of mass vaccination campaigns
  – Additional investment of > $120 million in 2014
Implications of EVD on immunization
Review by TFI, 4-5 Dec

• Resources diverted
  – NV introduction, polio NIDs & other campaigns have been cancelled

• Some focal points for RI and surveillance have died
  – Recruit and train new staff

• Communities reluctant to seek care or immunization
  – Decline in immunization coverage

• Surveillance for polio and other VPDs has declined
  – Measles cases reported but investigation not done
  – Shipping of samples challenging
AFP Reporting Trends, Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone

Annualized Acute Flaccid Paralysis Reporting Rates

Data as of 2 Dec 2014
Number of Children vaccinated with DTP3
Monthly suspected and confirmed measles cases in Sierra Leone, 2011-2014

Start of 2014-15 high measles transmission season
Way forward: mitigating risks & preparing for post-Ebola period

• Advocate for urgency to stop polio
• Ensure synergies between Ebola & AFP/measles surveillance
• Enhance surveillance & immunity in surrounding countries
• Confidence building in communities to access health services
• Build confidence & skills of health workers for case based surveillance
• Accelerated immunisation activities - planning & resource mobilization should commence now
The Endgame in 2015

- Focus on Surveillance (AFP, Env)
- Africa Scenarios
  - Outbreak prevention
  - Mop up Nigeria
- Pakistan: implementation of ‘Low Season Plan’
- cVDPV2 cessation
- Major emphasis on Pre-requisites of OPV2 withdrawal & RI strengthening
Program Priorities in 2015

- Sensitive surveillance
- Africa/ME polio free
- Pakistan/Afghanistan back on track
- Pre-requisites of OPV2 withdrawal
- Stronger engagement with RI
Risks

• Head of State commitment
  – Pakistan – Emergency Coord & Ops, Military
  – Afghanistan – New leadership, security transition
  – Nigeria – Elections in Feb
  – C Africa – Outbreaks, Central African Republic

• Expanding insecurity, conflict

• Ebola outbreak

• Increasing costs
Summary

- Africa can stop WPV in 2014 - Surveillance to build confidence in progress
- Outbreaks in final stages of control
- Pakistan: encouraging developments, program not yet on track & still an international risk
- Engaging and building trust with communities in key areas remains a critical priority
- Regroup to mitigate impact of the Ebola outbreak