Pakistan & Afghanistan: Will we soon see the end of polio?

The view from the perspective of the Country Programs

PPG
5 December 2016

Christopher Maher
Manager Polio Eradication
WHO, EMRO
Current situation in the joint epidemiological block
Core Reservoirs: primary drivers of transmission

Relationships between viruses 2011-15
Common core reservoirs and their close “indicator” communities

Defining a poliovirus core reservoir
Any clearly definable contiguous geographic zone spanning a division or up to 4 closely linked districts In Pakistan or provinces in Afghanistan with proven persistent local WPV1 circulation and repeated history of reseeding virus outside the immediate transmission zone

Persistent local circulation: the presence of at least two local lineages of WPV1 for at least two low seasons
Infected districts (28)
AFP (AFG 12, PAK 18)
ENV (all in PAK 50)

Afghanistan
Pakistan

Shigal, Kunar
Low season 2015 (Dec.14 – May 15)

High season 2015 (June 15 – Nov. 15)

Low season 2016 (Dec.15 – May 16)

High season 2016 (June 16 – Nov. 16)

Polio isolates by season 2015 - 2016

01 Dec 2016


MRC:3rd Nov
WPV isolates, PAK & AFG, AFP & ENV

Comparison of low and high transmission seasons 2015 - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low 2015</th>
<th>High 2015</th>
<th>Low 2016</th>
<th>High 2016*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Env Cases</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2016 data as at 1 December 2016
Median cases of WPV by month 2011-2015 compared with cases of WPV in 2016
Impact of security and access

Legend:
- **Campaign not planned**
- **Not accessible**
- **Partially accessible**
- **Implemented with limitations**
- **Implemented with no limitation**

Oct NID

Nov SNID
# Inaccessible children: Aug 2015 - Nov 16

![Graph showing the number of inaccessible children by region and month from August 2015 to November 2016.](graph.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Aug NID</th>
<th>Oct NID</th>
<th>Nov NID</th>
<th>Jan LPDs</th>
<th>Feb SNID</th>
<th>Mar NID</th>
<th>Apr SNID</th>
<th>May NID</th>
<th>Aug LPD</th>
<th>Aug NID</th>
<th>Oct NID</th>
<th>Nov SNID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>51,327</td>
<td>106,913</td>
<td>57,232</td>
<td>41,744</td>
<td>22,938</td>
<td>25,869</td>
<td>30,555</td>
<td>131,781</td>
<td>73,355</td>
<td>71,085</td>
<td>23,204</td>
<td>24,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>18880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22,756</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,376</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,206</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>6,386</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>173,818</td>
<td>65,584</td>
<td>97,998</td>
<td>146,810</td>
<td>1,062,81</td>
<td>165,333</td>
<td>101,434</td>
<td>197,192</td>
<td>176,377</td>
<td>105,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>17,830</td>
<td>15,563</td>
<td>51,105</td>
<td>12,335</td>
<td>7,079</td>
<td>11,684</td>
<td>56,662</td>
<td>22,811</td>
<td>49,403</td>
<td>28,798</td>
<td>141,142</td>
<td>120,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>12,101</td>
<td>46,808</td>
<td>13,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>132,806</td>
<td>38,260</td>
<td>183,100*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95,925</td>
<td>124,268</td>
<td>306,931</td>
<td>119,663</td>
<td>128,395</td>
<td>184,363</td>
<td>193,878</td>
<td>323,701</td>
<td>358,213</td>
<td>347,507</td>
<td>576,835</td>
<td>264,251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Catch up campaign conducted in Farah from 21 November
SIAs Quality (Jan-Nov 2016)

**LQAS- All districts**

- **Jan, LPD**: 18%
- **Jan, SNID**: 20%
- **Mar, NID**: 26%
- **Apr, SNID**: 17%
- **May, NID**: 13%
- **Aug, LPD**: 15%
- **Aug, NID**: 19%
- **Oct, NID**: 18%
- **Nov, SNID**: 10%

**LQAS- VHRDs**

- **Jan, LPD**: 11%
- **Jan, SNID**: 10%
- **Mar, NID**: 10%
- **Apr, SNID**: 9%
- **May, NID**: 5%
- **Aug, LPD**: 7%
- **Aug, NID**: 9%
- **Oct, NID**: 5%
- **Nov, SNID**: 6%

0% - 100% with colors indicating acceptance levels:
- Green: Acceted at 90%
- Yellow: Acceted at 80%
- Red: Rejected at 80%
Transmission in Paktika

- 6 cases with (first case onset on 2 August and last case on 12 October)
- Bermel district: One of 47 VHRD; target population of 30,000.
- At border with Pakistan; Pakistan refugee population. Significant population under AGE control.
- All 6 cases from same sub district area
- Movement of population from infected area to other areas in winter

Response: 3 OPV SIAs and 1 OPV-IPV (20 October) since onset of first case.
Continuous intensified dialogue with AGE has ensured better coverage in these three campaigns.
Supervision from National has been intensified with permanent presence of one National level staff from WHO and from National EOC.
PTT and CBT in the district has been re-enforced.
Vaccination of Returnee refugees

- Sudden surge in returnee population from Pakistan
- Vaccination teams at UNHCR and IOM centers strengthened (5 sites)
- Surge estimated to reach 1 million cumulative in 2016
- Risk of importation of poliovirus with returnee population
IPV-OPV SIAs Implementation, 2016

• Implemented in 31 districts (of 5 HR provinces)
  – Reaching >780,000 children
  – PCA coverage:
    • <80%: 2 districts
    • 80-89%: 13 districts
    • >90%: 16 districts

• Plans:
  – Pakistan refugee camp in Gurbuz district of Khost (from 30 Nov)
  – Maiwand, Panjwayi and Shahwalikot of Kandahar
  – Baghran district of Helmand
SM is taking the children to the vaccination session
Thank You!
Look!
We are already vaccinated!!!
Pakistan
EOCs – 'One Team under One Roof'
Strengthened platform for delivery through closer integration

Programme Operations
– Ensure high-quality activities to vaccinate all target children through core and complimentary immunization activities

Risk Assessment & Decision Support
– Drives programme priorities, performance and accountability using best available data and operational research

Management & Oversight
– Real time performance management and clear accountability
Additional Strategies
Closing immunity gaps and reaching more children

- Community Health Workers;
  - 16,000 in Core reservoirs

- Health camps;
  - Over 1 million beneficiaries
  - 402,502 (38%) <5 yrs children
  - 148,655 administered RI antigens

- High Risk Mobile Population;
  - 16 million children vaccinated in 2016 at Transit Points

- Combined bOPV/IPV SIAs;
  - 1.2M <2yrs vaccinated in core reservoirs and highest risk areas

- Strengthening Immunization services in core reservoirs
NEAP SIA Performance LQAS pass rate

Data as of November 12, 2016
NEAP SIA Performance Index
Distribution of UCs flagged for possible low performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Total UCs in October SNID</th>
<th>LPUCs in October SNID</th>
<th>% of total UCs in SNID</th>
<th>LPUCs in Sept NID*</th>
<th>% of total UCs in NID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNJAB</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINDH</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Comprehensive look on multiple data tools gives realistic performance assessment of a given area
- The index triangulates:
  - Administrative data (still missed children, lesser same day coverage),
  - ICM and market survey data (lesser coverage, missed houses),
  - LQAS (failure, missed houses)
Summary 1

• We have never been in a better position entering the low transmission season
  – very low transmission in the core reservoirs
  – declining genetic diversity

• NEAPs provide a solid base for improving quality and reaching more children, overseen by EOCs

• Significant risks remain:
  – Insecurity compromising access and quality
  – Identifying and reaching high risk populations in security compromised pockets, and in mobile population groups

• Sustaining efforts to improve quality and reach all children is vital in the coming months
Summary 2

• The two national programs have made significant progress on improving coordination
  – National & sub-national teams regularly interacting through EOCs
  – SE Afghanistan – N/S Waziristan at a slower pace but catching up (security challenges)

• Joint planning to respond to evolving epidemiology has substantially improved

• Further alignment required on joint activities and coordination of work to reach high risk populations