

# Lake Chad Basin Situation Report September 2017

**Summary**

The Lake Chad region continues to conduct supplementary immunisation activities and implement disease surveillance efforts to guard against the continued threat of poliovirus transmission.

**Completed Supplementary Immunisation Activities (SIAs) since 01/01/17:**

**CAMEROON:** Three SIAs completed (2 x bOPV, 1 x mOPV2) covering 67 districts.

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:** Two SIAs completed (2 x bOPV) covering 24 districts.

**CHAD:** Four SIAs completed (3 x bOPV, 1 x mOPV2).

**NIGER:** Three SIAs completed (3 x bOPV, 1 x mOPV2).

**NIGERIA:** Six SIAs completed (4 x bOPV, 1 x mOPV2, 1 x IPV and mOPV2).

**Upcoming Supplementary Immunisation Activities (SIAs):**

- Immunization campaigns using bOPV are taking place on 6<sup>th</sup> October and 3<sup>rd</sup> November in all Lake Chad Basin countries (Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria).
- This is part of a coordinated effort, organizing SIAs in line with a detailed risk assessment of outbreak threat.

**Upcoming Surveillance Activities:**

- All sabin2 AFP cases are to be immediately investigated.
- All zero dose AFP cases continue to be investigated.
- In districts which have been silent for at least 3 months, retroactive searches are to be conducted.
- Surveillance activities continue to be strengthened across the basin.



**STATES/REGIONS IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN**  
*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*  
 Source: Lake Chad Regional Coordination, OCHA, OSM, CDC, eHealth Africa.

**Key highlights**

- The detection of wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1) (Borno, Nigeria in 2016) and circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) (Borno and Sokoto provinces in Nigeria in 2016) continue to pose a risk to the neighbouring countries of the Lake Chad Basin. An outbreak response plan is being implemented as part of the response to the Nigeria outbreak.
- Across the Lake Chad Basin, emergency outbreak response efforts continue, together with activities to fill subnational surveillance gaps in the region.
- Some countries continue to miss targets for the delivery of high condition specimen samples, and their quick transportation to lab. Some results from specimens are additionally not received within the target 14 day window. The underlying causes of this are to be investigated and addressed by the countries concerned over the coming weeks and months.
- A lack of security in some areas has hampered surveillance efforts. Negotiations and planning are ongoing to overcome this where possible, and ensure that poliovirus can be accurately mapped.

## Immunisation and surveillance response

### Immunisation

- In weeks beginning July 31<sup>st</sup> and August 7<sup>th</sup> 2017, 3380 vaccination doses were distributed through market places in districts in Lac, Chad. 58 children were found to have received no vaccination doses previously.
- This response reflects a similar campaign undertaken in Nigeria, where over weeks beginning July 31<sup>st</sup>, August 7<sup>th</sup> and August 14<sup>th</sup>, 29,975 doses of polio vaccine were distributed in markets in Adamawa and Borno states.
- Planning continues to ensure that immunisation days in early October and November in all Lake Chad Basin countries go ahead as planned. These immunisation campaigns will protect children from poliovirus using the bOPV vaccine.

Country	Notified AFP Cases	Pending Cases	Number of AFP Cases Pending by Days		
			Less Than 60 Days	60 to 89 Days	More than 90 Days
CAMEROON	503	51	43	6	2
CAR	101	7	6	1	0
CHAD	340	42	25	8	9
NIGERIA	11,927	739	627	40	72
NIGER	267	137	16	24	97
<b>Lake Chad Basin Block</b>	<b>13,138</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>180</b>

2017 AFP Cases by Pending Days (until August 14<sup>th</sup>)

### Surveillance

- There are a number of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases that are pending classification more than 90 days after notification. Regional offices are working with country coordinators to reduce this total over the next few weeks and months.
- A number of countries are to investigate and address underlying causes for not meeting lab indicators. One area for improvement is the condition of stool specimens from the Central African Republic and Chad upon arrival at the lab. Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and Niger are also working to improve sample transportation time, with a target of 80% arrival at the lab within 3 days of collection. The Central African Republic is additionally aiming to increase the percentage of sample results received within 14 days, whilst Cameroon is looking into the causes of their missed non-polio enteroviruses (NPENT) target.
- 53 Districts in 2017 have been recorded as having Sabin2 isolation present. All sabin2 AFP cases are to be immediately investigated in the affected districts.
- The proportion of zero dose immunisation amongst 6-59 months old children with AFP has varied by district between 2016 and 2017. To prevent infection, all zero dose AFP cases continue to be investigated as per shared guidelines.
- Plans are in place to collect stool samples from a nomadic group on first contact.
- In districts which have been silent for at least 3 months, retroactive searches are to be conducted, with stool samples collected from 30-50 healthy children.

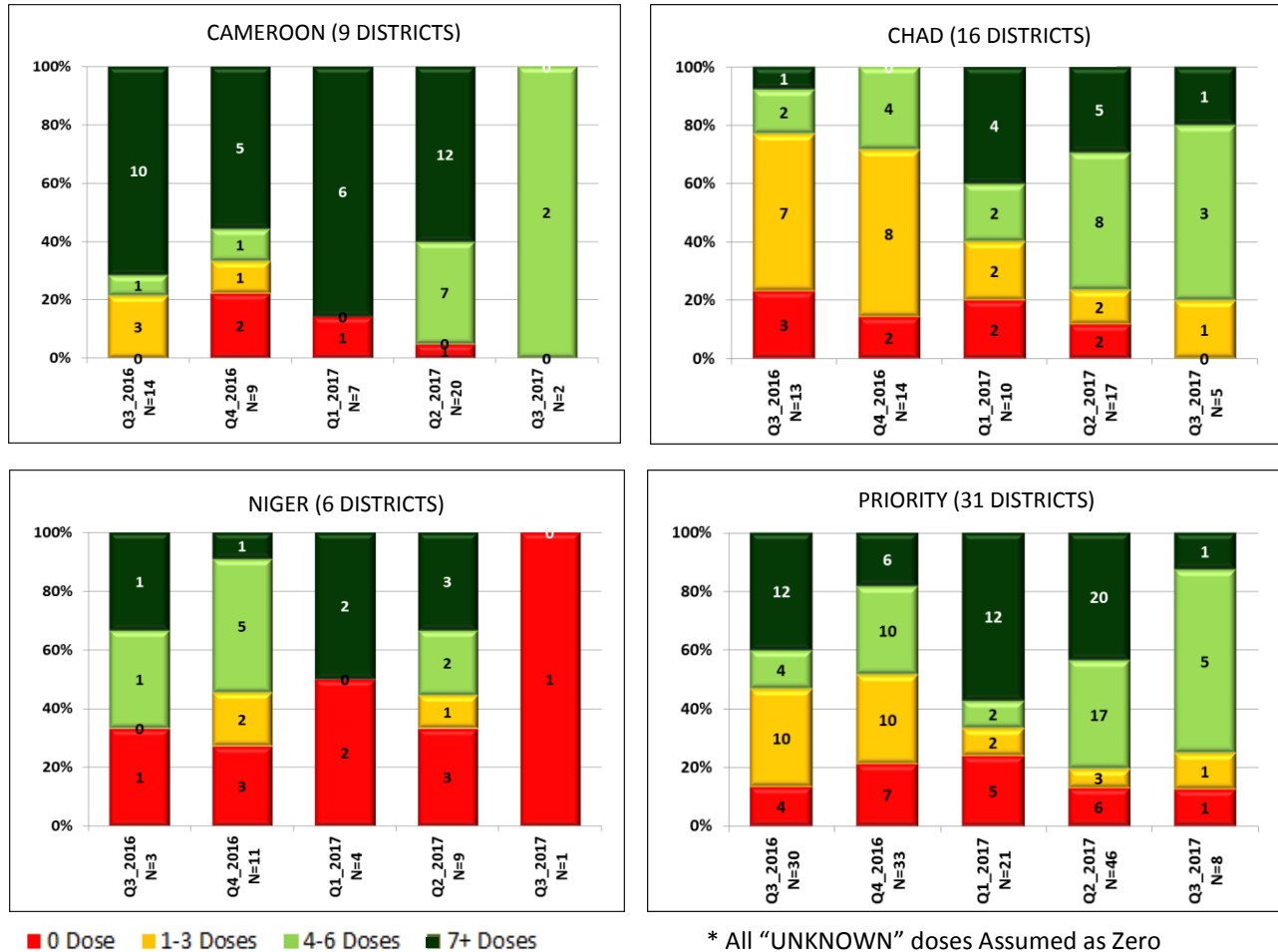
### Communications for Development (C4D) and social mobilisation activities

- Working with local community leaders and government officials, efforts continue to increase access to areas which are currently closed to surveillance.
- NGOs and UN organizations on the ground continue to work with countries in the basin to maximise the reach of polio vaccine, and establish strong infrastructure. Polio networks were used this month in Benue, Nigeria to strengthen flood relief efforts, showing the utility of polio infrastructure for wider humanitarian efforts.

## Coordination and surge support

- A type 2 polio transmission risk analysis of the Lake Chad region is to be carried out in the coming months to inform future vaccination campaigns and ensure the most successful and cost effective use of vaccines.

### 31 Priority Districts: OPV status of AFP 6-59mths, 2016 – 2017



\* All "UNKNOWN" doses Assumed as Zero

## Relevant Links

- [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\) website](#), updated weekly