

NATIONAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Progress on the Abuja Commitments Polio Eradication in Nigeria: January – August 2009

The Expert Review Committee on Immunization in Nigeria recently concluded a review of Nigeria's Polio Eradication programme. The team noted the declining number of Nigerian children being paralyzed by polio, a result of the increasing number of children being vaccinated. The experts concluded that if the improvements being achieved are sustained and expanded, Nigeria can stop transmission of all polioviruses by mid 2010. To achieve this goal however, several conditions would be required:

- Two rounds of sub-national IPDs would be required in polio infected states in October and November 2009 followed by four rounds of IPDs during the first six months of 2010
- The improvements in quality in IPDs registered in 2009 should be further accelerated and every effort made to ensure that every child is vaccinated
- The high level of oversight and engagement by Political leaders, Government officials and Traditional leaders should be maintained

Despite the progress registered, there are still several challenges. The following is the status in every State of our dear country Nigeria:

1. **Jigawa State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (25 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (41 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received from Jigawa, indicate that 33 % of infants in Jigawa received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 34% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 81% of the wards in Jigawa achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, only 60% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 71% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 70,000 eligible children in Jigawa were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Auyo, B/Kudu, Dutse, Gari, Gwaram, Gwiwa, Guri, Kazaure, Kiyama, M/Madori, Ringim, Yankwashi.

2. **Kaduna State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (24 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (44 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 53 % of infants in Kaduna received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 55% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 73% of the wards in Kaduna achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 74% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 86% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 80,000 eligible children in Kaduna were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: B/Gwari, Giwa, Igabi, Ikara, Kaduna North, Kaduna South, Kauru, Markafi, Sabon Gari, Soba and Zaria.

3. **Kano State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (138 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (240 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 26 % of infants in Kano received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 40% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 65% of the wards in Kano achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 74% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 79% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 144,000 eligible children in Kano were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs. A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at

increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Albasu, Bagwai, Bebeji, Bichi, Bunkure, Dala, Dambatta, D/Kudu, D/Tofa, Fagge, Gabasawa, G/Mallam, Gaya, Gezawa, Gwale, Gwarzo, Kabo, Kano Municipal, Karaye, Kibiya, Kumbotso, Kunchi, Kura, Madobi, Minjibir, Nassarawa, Rano, R/Gado, Rogo, Shanono, Sumaila, Takai, Tarauni, Tofa, Tsangaya, T/Wada, Ungogo.

4. **Katsina State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (63 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (71 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 46 % of infants in Katsina received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 67% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 72% of the wards in Katsina achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 70% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 66% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 116,000 eligible children in Katsina were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Bakori, Batagarawa, Batsari, Bindawa, Charanchi, D/Musa, Dandume, Daura, D/Ma, Funtua, Ingawa, Jibia, Kaur, Kankia, Katsina, Kurfi, Malumfasi, Mani, Mashi, Musawa, Rimi, Zango.

5. **Kebbi State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. Immunization data reports received, indicate that 77 % of infants in Kebbi received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 58% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 72% of the wards in Kebbi achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 86% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 92% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage.

Despite the progress registered, there are still several challenges.

The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state increased during the first six months of 2009 (17 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (8 children paralyzed).

It is estimated that over 35,000 eligible children in Kebbi were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Birnin Kebbi, Jega, Kalgo, Koko Bese and Ngaski.

6. **Sokoto State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (16 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (27 children paralyzed).

Despite the progress registered, there are still several challenges.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 57 % of infants in Sokoto received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 36% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 80% of the wards in Sokoto achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 84% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 92% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 42,000 eligible children in Sokoto were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Gwadabawa, Illela, Sabon Birni, Sokoto South and Wamako.

7. **Zamfara State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (29 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (78 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 29 % of infants in Zamfara received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 42% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 54% of the wards in Zamfara achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 40% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 66% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is

estimated that over 66,000 eligible children in Zamfara were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Bakura, Bukkuyum, Bungudu, Gummi, Gusau, Kaura Namoda, Shinkafi, Talata Mafara and Zurmi.

8. **Adamawa State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state increased during the first six months of 2009 (2 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (1 child paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received indicate that 69 % of infants in Adamawa received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 85% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 85% of the wards in Adamawa achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, only 79% wards achieved 90% coverage while the planned August 2009 IPDs have not been completed in the state because of the health workers strike.

9. **Bauchi State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state has increased during the first six months of 2009 (45 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (44 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 45 % of infants in Bauchi received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 33% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 83% of the wards in Bauchi achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 76% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 78% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 68,000 eligible children in Bauchi were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Alkaleri, Bauchi, Darazo, Ganjuwa, Itas Gadau, Katagum, Misau, Ningi, Shira and Toro.

10. **Borno State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. Immunization data reports received, indicate that 58 % of infants in Borno received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 31% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state has increased during the first six months of 2009 (30 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (20 children paralyzed).

During the May 2009 IPDs, 75% of the wards in Borno achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 74% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 77% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 64,000 eligible children in Borno were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala, Nganzai and Shani.

11. **Gombe State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. Immunization data reports received indicate that 78 % of infants in Gombe received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 64% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state increased during the first six months of 2009 (11 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (9 child paralyzed).

During the May 2009 IPDs, 79% of the wards in Gombe achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, only 92% wards achieved 90% coverage while 93% wards achieved 90%the planned August 2009 IPDs. It is estimated that over 12,000 children were left unvaccinated after the August IPDs.

12. **Taraba State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state has declined during the first six

months of 2009 (no child paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (4 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 64 % of infants in Taraba received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 86% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 79% of the wards in Taraba achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 92% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 93% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 12,000 eligible children in Taraba were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

13. **Yobe State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state have declined slightly during the first six months of 2009 (20 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (25 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 28 % of infants in Yobe received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 34% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 59% of the wards in Yobe achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 59% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 69% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 43,000 eligible children in Yobe were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Barde, Damaturu, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Karasuwa, Potiskum, Yunusari and Yusufari.

14. **Benue State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. Immunization data reports received, indicate that 69% of infants in Benue received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 63% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state increased during the first six months of 2009 (6 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (2 children paralyzed).

During the May 2009 IPDs, 90% of the wards in Benue achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 96% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 93% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 26,000 eligible children in Benue were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Ado, Agatu, Buruku, Gboko, Guma, Kwande, Obi, Okpokwu and Oturkpo.

15. **FCT** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (1 child paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (6 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 71 % of infants in FCT received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 66% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 53% of the wards in FCT achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 69% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 72% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 28,000 eligible children in FCT were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following Area Councils are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: AMAC and Bwari.

16. **Kwara State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (3 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (2 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 80 % of infants in Kwara received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period

January-June 2009 compared to 79% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 96% of the wards in Kwara achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 98% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 94% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 13,000 eligible children in Kwara were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

17. **Kogi State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. Immunization data reports received, indicate that 60% of infants in Kogi received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 58% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state increased during the first six months of 2009 (no children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (5 children paralyzed).

During the May 2009 IPDs, 87% of the wards in Kogi achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 91% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 95% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 16,000 eligible children in Kogi were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Ankpa, Lokoja, Igalamela-Odolu, Dekina and Okene.

18. **Nasarawa State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. Immunization data reports indicate that over 80% of infants in Nasarawa received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009. A similar high level of routine immunization was achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

The number of children paralyzed by polio in the state increased during the first six months of 2009 (8 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (5 children paralyzed).

During the May 2009 IPDs, 88% of the wards in Nasarawa achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 92% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 93% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is

estimated that over 14,000 eligible children in Nasarawa were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Awe, Doma, Lafia, Kokona, Karu and Nasarawa.

19. **Niger State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (17 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (20 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 61 % of infants in Niger received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 57% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 79% of the wards in Niger achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 80% wards achieved 90% coverage while in August 2009, 81% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 43,000 eligible children in Niger were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs. A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Borgu, Katcha, Kontagora, Lavun, Lapai, Mashegu, Magama, Mariga, Mokwa, Rijau, Shiroro and Suleja.

20. **Plateau State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. As a result, the number of children paralyzed by polio in the state declined during the first six months of 2009 (5 children paralyzed) compared to the same period in 2008 (17 children paralyzed).

Immunization data reports received, indicate that only 35 % of infants in Plateau received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 34% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

During the May 2009 IPDs, 87% of the wards in Plateau achieved at least 90% coverage as shown by independent monitoring. During the July 2009 IPDs, 87% wards achieved 90%

coverage while in August 2009, 91% of the wards in the State achieved 90% coverage. It is estimated that over 29,000 eligible children in Plateau were left unvaccinated during the August IPDs.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus transmission because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Jos North, Mangu, Shendam, Pankshin and Qua'an Pan.

21. **Ekiti State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-West Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 62 % of infants in Ekiti received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 59% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

Though the state has made modest improvements in routine immunization performance, the coverage attained is far below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti South West, Ekiti West, Ijero and Ikole.

22. **Lagos State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The polio outbreak experienced in the state earlier in 2009 has been controlled and there has not been any confirmed polio case in the State for over five months.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 67 % of infants in Lagos received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 58% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

Though the state has made improvements in routine immunization performance, the coverage attained is still below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Agege, Ajeromi-

Ifelodun, Alimosho, Amuwo Odofin, Eti Osa, Ifako Ijaye, Ikorodu, Kosofe, Mushin, Ojo, Oshodi-Isolo, Shomolu and Surulere.

23. **Ogun State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The polio outbreak experienced in the state in 2008 and early 2009 has been controlled and there has not been any confirmed polio case in the State for over five months.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 57 % of infants in Ogun received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 58% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

Though the state has made improvements in routine immunization performance, the coverage attained is still below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Abeokuta North, Abeokuta South, Ado Odo Ota, Ifo, Ijebu North, Obafemi Owode and Shagamu.

24. **Ondo State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The polio outbreak experienced in the state in 2008 has been controlled and there has not been any confirmed polio case in the State in 2009.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 46 % of infants in Ondo received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 46% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is far below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Akoko North West, Akoko South West, Akure South, ILAJE, Odigbo, Okitipupa and Ondo West.

25. **Osun State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The polio outbreak experienced in the state in 2008 has been controlled and there has not been any confirmed polio case in the State in 2009.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 52 % of infants in Osun received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 69% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is far below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Iwo and Osogbo.

26. **Oyo State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. The polio outbreak experienced in the state in 2008 and early 2009 has been controlled and there has not been any confirmed polio case in the State for over four months.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 49 % of infants in Oyo received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 43% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is far below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Akinyele, Egbeda, Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, Ibadan South East, Ibadan South West, Iseyin, Ogbomosho North, Oluyole, Ona ara and Saki West.

27. **Abia State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-East Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 49% of infants in Abia received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 61% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization coverage attained to date is below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Bende, Ohafia, Osisioma Ngwa, Ohafia and Umuahia North.

28. **Anambra State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-East Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 53% of infants in Anambra received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 51% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization coverage attained to date is below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Aguata, Anachoa, Idemili North, Idemili South, Ihiala, Nnewi South and Ogbaru.

29. **Ebonyi State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. We are especially grateful for the actions being undertaken by the State to bring the ongoing polio outbreak in the State under control.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 59 % of infants in Ebonyi received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 57% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is still below the target of 80% set for 2009.

Although there is evidence from independent monitoring that the quality of IPDs has continued to improve, it is estimated that over 22,000 children were left unvaccinated during the most recent IPD conducted in the State in August 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Ebonyi, Ikwo, Izzi, Ohaukwu and Onicha.

30. **Enugu State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. We are especially grateful for the actions undertaken by the State to bring the 2008 polio outbreak in the State under control.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 62 % of infants in Enugu received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 72% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is still below the target of 80% set for 2009.

Although there is evidence from independent monitoring that the quality of IPDs has continued to improve, it is estimated that over 45,000 children were left unvaccinated during the most recent IPD conducted in the State in August 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Awgu, Enugu East, Enugu North, Enugu South, Igbo-Etiti, Igbo Eze North, Nsukka and Udi.

31. **Imo State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-East Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 42% of infants in Imo received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 52% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization coverage attained to date is below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Aboh-Mbaise, Isiala Mbano, Mbatoli and Ohaji-Egbema.

32. **Akwa Ibom State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-South Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 78 % of infants in Akwa Ibom received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 69% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008.

Though the state has made improvements in routine immunization performance, the coverage attained is below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Eket, Essien Udim, Ibiono Ibom and Mkpat Enin and Uyo.

33. **Bayelsa State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. We are especially grateful for the actions that are being undertaken by the State to bring the current polio outbreak in the State under control.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 54 % of infants in Bayelsa received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 50% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is far below the target of 80% set for 2009.

Although there is evidence from independent monitoring that the quality of IPDs has continued to improve, it is estimated that over 20,000 children were left unvaccinated during the most recent IPD conducted in the State in August 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Brass, Ekeremor, Southern Ijaw and Yenegoa.

34. **Cross River State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-South Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 59 % of infants in Cross River received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 60% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. Though the state has made improvements in routine immunization performance, the coverage attained is below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable

diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Akpabuyo, Boki, Calabar South, Odukpani, Yakurr and Yala.

35. **Delta State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. We are especially grateful for the actions that are being undertaken by the State to bring the current polio outbreak in the State under control.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 73 % of infants in Delta received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 74% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is far below the target of 80% set for 2009.

Although there is evidence from independent monitoring that the quality of IPDs has continued to improve, it is estimated that over 24,000 children were left unvaccinated during the most recent IPD conducted in the State in August 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Burutu, Ethiope East, Ethiope West, Ika North East, Isoko South, Ughelli North, Ughelli South, Uvwie and Warri South West.

36. **Edo State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009. We are especially grateful for the actions undertaken by the State to bring the 2008 polio outbreak in the State under control.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 63 % of infants in Edo received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 61% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. The routine immunization performance to date is still below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Akoko-Edo, Egor, Etsako West, Ikpoba Okha and Orhionmwon.

37. **Rivers State** has registered steady improvement in polio eradication activities in 2009 and has remained polio-free even in the face of re-infection of several polio-free states in the South-South Geo-political zone.

Immunization data reports received, indicate that 71 % of infants in Rivers received 3 doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) during routine immunization services during period January-June 2009 compared to 60% coverage achieved in the state during period January-June 2008. Though the state has made improvements in routine immunization performance, the coverage attained is below the target of 80% set for 2009.

A careful review of all programme data indicate that the following LGAs in the state are at increased risk of poliovirus importation as well as outbreaks of other vaccine preventable diseases because of high proportion of children remaining unvaccinated: Abua Odual, Ahoada West, Andoni, Asari-Toru, Bonny, Degema, Etche, Gokana, Khana, Obio Akpor, Ogba Egbema Ndoni, Okrika and Port Harcourt.

Way forward

- Continued personal leadership of programme activities by the State Governors, including increased participation in public programme activities.
- Direct that the State Task Force continues to oversee coordination of Polio Eradication activities, with increased focus of the identified high risk LGAs and provide His Excellency with reports of such meetings.
- Convene a meeting with LGA chairmen to review the performance of Polio Eradication activities during the period January-August 2009 and discuss how remaining operational challenges can best be overcome.
- Support the full engagement and active participation of religious and traditional leaders and their roles in mobilize their communities to participate in polio activities.
- Continue to provide financial and material resources to complement the resources provided by the Federal Government and our international partners.

September 18, 2009