

NIGERIA

Immunization					Surveillance				
12-month immunization indicator			National		Immunization Performance	Percent of states / provinces with:		Virology	Surveillance Performance
% children with ≥3 OPV doses*	State: % missed children in SIAs**	Overall 12-month immunization indicator	POL3	0-dose		NPAFPR ≥ 2***	Adeq. Stools ≥ 80%***		
Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	79	2.3	Intermediate	100	100	Some†	Intermediate

* ≥3 dose immunization indicator: Based upon Nigeria’s 2011 MPI for immunization (≥3 OPV doses) and using OPV dose information within NPAFP surveillance data from the previous 12 months (28 Dec 2010 - 27 Dec 2011). Additional details in the 4th Quarter 2011 Progress Report of the GPEI Process Indicators for 2011 and Methods Supplement.

**12-month state immunization indicator: Based upon Nigeria’s new 2011 MPI for immunization (% missed children in SIAs) but using available data from SIAs conducted during the previous 12 months (1 Jan 2011 - 31 Dec 2011). Additional details in the 4th Quarter 2011 Progress Report of the GPEI Process Indicators for 2011 and Methods Supplement.

*** based on the upper 90% confidence limit

† significantly higher proportion of viruses without close genetic linkage in 2010 and 2011

Nigeria has a moderate risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission by the end of 2012. In comparison to 2010, in 2011 both the number of identified WPV1 cases (8 cases versus 44 thus far in 2011) and the number of affected districts (8 districts versus 30 thus far in 2011) increased. The number of affected states in each year was 8. Circulation of many genetic clusters of WPV1 continues. The number of WPV3 cases is unchanged (13 cases in 2010 versus 13 thus far in 2011).

After improvement in SIA implementation in 2009, there is little evidence of improvement since early 2010. A high proportion of susceptible children in focal areas remain within the high-risk northern states where routine immunization and SIA coverage continue to be low and birth rates are high. By the applied MPI criteria and the supplemental indicators, immunization performance is intermediate over the previous 12 months. LQAS surveys have indicated that SIA “coverage” in surveyed areas is lower than what is reflected by IM data; this includes comparison with outside-the-house (market) survey IM results.

Despite multiple trivalent OPV SIA rounds since 2006, including 7 rounds since end-2009, cVDPV2 transmission persisted in Kano and several other states in 2010–2011. The efforts to provide programmatic support from all levels of government need to be further strengthened in order to decrease population susceptibility. Although surveillance indicators are meeting targets at the state level, performance is assessed as intermediate. Gaps in AFP surveillance are indicated by a high proportion of WPV and cVDPV2 isolates not having close genetic linkages (missed chains of transmission), particularly since early 2010. Surveillance gaps in Nigeria could be due to lapses in AFP detection below the state level or among population subgroups (e.g., migrants), or in case investigation. Rapid field reviews of surveillance performance have indicated many areas that need improvement within the evaluated states. Incidents of civil unrest were associated with and followed elections in early 2011 and disrupted SIA implementation in some areas. In late 2011, extremist activities targeted government and international facilities. For these and programmatic reasons, the assessed moderate risk may underestimate the current situation. WPV circulation in Nigeria remains a major challenge to the success of GPEI in Africa.

Current Quarter	3rd Qrt. Report
Overall risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission	Overall risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission
Moderate	Moderate

GPEI MPI	end-2010	<10% 0-dose children (per NPAFP data) in each of the 12 high-risk states (including the 8 persistent transmission states)
	end-2011	>80% of children with ≥3 doses of OPV (per NPAFP data) in each of the 12 high-risk states (including the 8 persistent transmission states)
	end-2011	<10% missed children in at least 90% of the Local Government Areas during at least 4 SIAs in each of the 12 high-risk states

Nigeria: Wild poliovirus (WPV) cases and circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses (cVDPV), onset 1 January – 31 December 2011, and 12-month immunization indicators among non-polio AFP cases as of 27 December 2011

