

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	2.4	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 (8 Sept 2010 – 7 Sept 2011). Additional details in the 3rd 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 (8 Sept 2010 - 7 Sept 2011). Additional details in the 3rd Quarter 2011 Progress Report of the GPEI Process Indicators for 2011 and Methods Supplement.

*** based on the upper 90% confidence limit

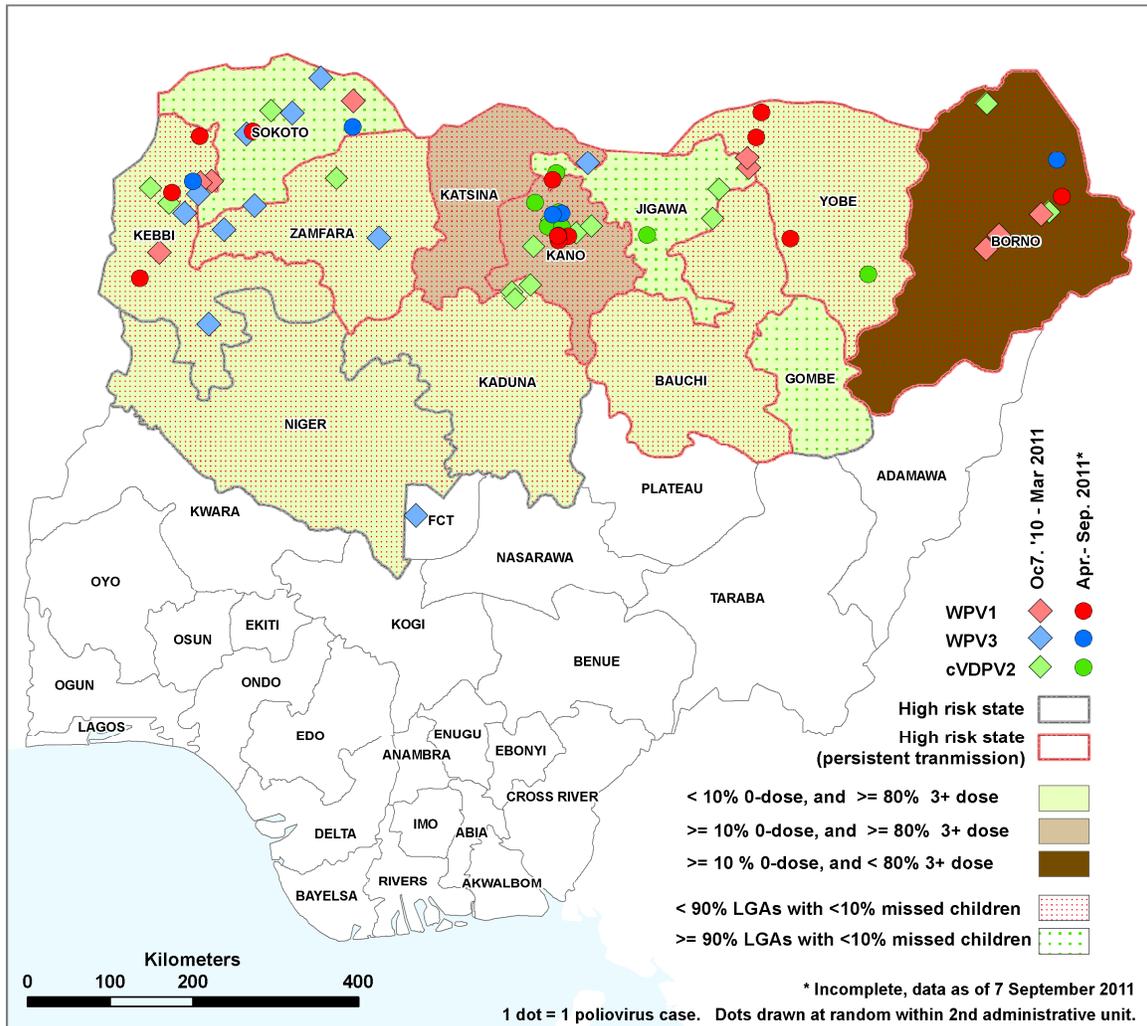
† significantly higher proportion of viruses without close genetic linkage in 2010 and 2011

Nigeria has a moderate risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission by the end of 2011, with increases in both the number of identified WPV1 and WPV3 cases and the number of affected districts thus far during January–August 2011 (affecting 6 states) in comparison to the same period in 2010. Despite accelerated improvement in SIA implementation beginning in 2009, a high proportion of children remain susceptible in focal areas within the high-risk northern states where routine immunization and SIA coverage remain low and birth rates are high. By the applied MPI criteria and the supplemental indicators, immunization performance is intermediate over the previous 12 months. Despite multiple trivalent OPV SIA rounds since 2006, persistent cVDPV2 transmission in Kano and seven other states in 2010–2011 and additional VDPV emergence in 2011 indicate remaining challenges in reaching children. The ongoing efforts to provide programmatic support from all levels of government need to be further strengthened in order to further decrease population susceptibility. Although surveillance indicators are meeting targets at the state level, performance is intermediate. Gaps in AFP surveillance are indicated by an increasing proportion of WPV and VDPV isolates not having close linkages since early 2010. WPV3 isolated from 2010–2011 cases in the West Africa outbreaks are distantly related to WPV3 lineages circulating in the past in Northwest Nigeria, indicating undetected transmission within and/or outside of Nigeria before 2011. Surveillance gaps in Nigeria (missed chains of transmission) could be due to lapses in AFP detection below the state level or among population subgroups (e.g., migrants), or in case investigation. Recent rapid field reviews of surveillance performance have indicated many areas for improvement within the states evaluated.

Current Quarter	2nd 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 during Oct. 2010 – Sep. 2011 and 12-month immunization indicators among non-polio AFP cases as of 8 September 2011



The Major Process Indicator for Nigeria has augmented by consensus of CDC, the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health:

Current: By 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)

Additional: By end-2011, <10% missed children in at least 90% of the Local Government Areas (LGAs) during at least 4 SIAs in each of the 12 high-risk states (including the 8 persistent transmission states). (By end-2012, in at least 8 SIAs).