

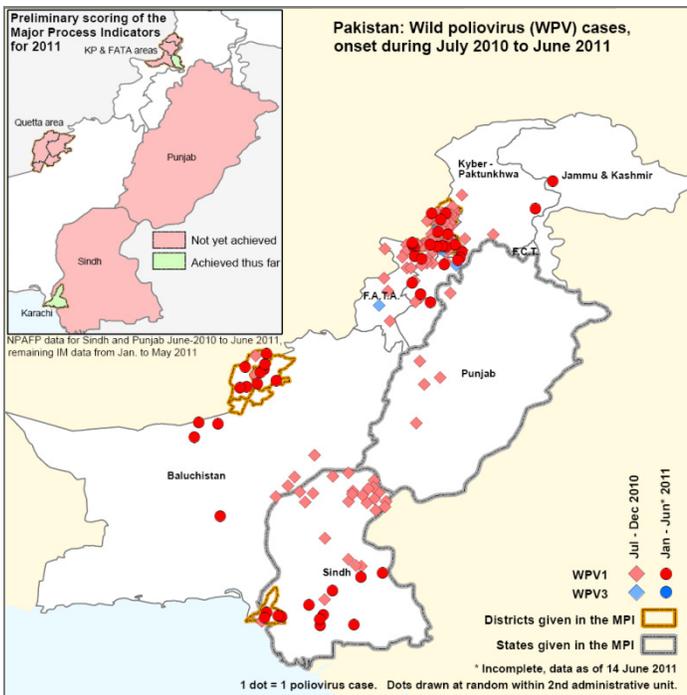
PAKISTAN

Immunization					Surveillance				
12-month immunization indicator			National		Immunization Performance	Percent of states / provinces with:		Virology	Surveillance Performance
District: % missed children in SIAs*	% children with > 6 OPV doses**	Overall 12-month immunization indicator	POL3	0-dose		NPAFPR >= 2***	Adeq. Stools >= 80%***		
Weak	Weak	Weak	85	1.9	Weak	100	100	Some	Intermediate

* 12-month district immunization indicator: Based upon Pakistan’s 2011 MPI for immunization but using SIAs conducted during the previous 12 months (8 June 2010 – 7 June 2011). Additional details in the 2nd Quarter 2011 Progress Report of the GPEI Process Indicators for 2011 and Methods Supplement.

** 12-month >6 dose immunization indicator: Based upon Pakistan’s second 2011 MPI for immunization but using OPV dose information within NPAFP surveillance data from the previous 12 months (8 June 2010 – 7 June 2011). Additional details in the 2nd Quarter 2011 Progress Report of the GPEI Process Indicators for 2011 and Methods Supplement.

*** based on the upper 90% confidence limit



Pakistan has a high risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission by the end of 2011. WPV3 cases have not been detected since 18 November 2010. However, circulation of WPV1 in January–June 2011 has increased compared to the same period in 2010. Assessment of SIA monitoring during the last 12 months met the MPI criteria in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and Karachi only, but not elsewhere in KP or in FATA and the Quetta area of Balochistan. Dose history in children with NPAFP in Sindh and Punjab also did not meet the MPI criteria. Therefore immunization performance remains weak. Outside the house monitoring data have not been reported for secure areas in Punjab, Singh and Balochistan. Surveillance indicators meet standards at national and state levels; however, performance is assessed to be intermediate because of virologic evidence of missed chains of transmission,

particularly among isolates from environmental surveillance. The risks of missing children in sub-populations during SIAs and through surveillance are high. Emergency response plans have been prepared to address the serious weaknesses in immunization and surveillance performance in Pakistan, but have yet to be fully implemented down to the Union Council level.

Current Quarter	1st Qrt. Report
Overall risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission	Overall risk of failure to detect and interrupt WPV transmission
High	High

GPEI MPI	end-2010	<15% missed children during at least 8 SIAs in every district of the Quetta area and the persistent transmission districts and agencies of NWFP and FATA
	end-2010	<10% missed children during at least 4 SIAs in every town of Karachi
	end-2011	<10% missed children during at least 8 SIAs in the Quetta area and in the persistent transmission districts and agencies of NWFP and FATA
	end-2011	>90% of children with >6 doses of OPV in Sindh and Punjab