

POLIO TRANSMISSION

- One new wild poliovirus (WPV1) case was reported in May from Shahwalikot district of Kandahar province.
- 4 WPV1 positive environmental samples were reported in May 2018: 2 from Nangarhar, 1 from Kunar and 1 from kandahar province, bringing the total number of positive samples to 19 to date in 2018.



AFP AND ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE

- 231 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases (108 girls and 123 boys) were reported in May. Overall in 2018, 1,420 AFP cases have been reported, of which 1,247 have been discarded as "non-polio AFP" and 165 cases are pending classification.
- Non-polio AFP rate is 17, stool adequacy above 95%, and non-polio enterovirus rate is above 14% at the national level. In all regions non-polio AFP rate is above 13, stool adequacy above 89%, and non-polio enterovirus rate is ranging from 9 to 20%.



SUPPLEMENTARY IMMUNIZATION ACTIVITIES

 A National immunization days campaign was conducted on 7-11 May. It targeted around 9.9 million children under the age of 5 years with OPV in 399 districts of 34 provinces.



COMPLEMENTARY VACCINATION ACTIVITIES

- 14 cross-border vaccination points, 39 cross-border teams and 457 permanent transit teams (PTTs) were operational across Afghanistan during May 2018.
- Permanent transit teams vaccinated 1,108,591 children against polio and crossborder teams vaccinated 78,075 children in May.
- A total of 2,594 children under age of 10 were vaccinated with OPV and 1,562 with IPV by teams in UNHCR repatriation centers and IOM sites receiving returnees and refugees from Pakistan and Iran.
- In compliance with International Health Regulations (IHR), 10,172 international travelers were vaccinated during May.





POLIO SNAPSHOT AFGHANISTAN MAY 2018



WPV CASES IN



4

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT SAMPLES IN MAY

řř 9,9 m

CHILDREN VACCINATED DURING NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION DAYS

457

PERMANENT TRANSIT TEAMS

9 14

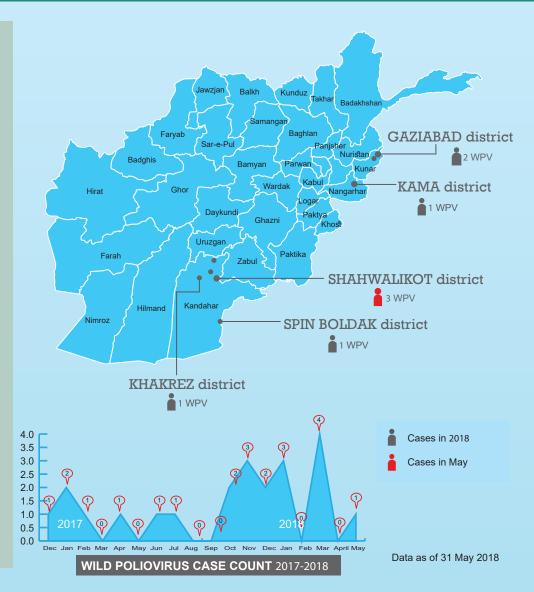
CROSS-BORDER VACCINATION POINTS

***** 78,000**

FRONTLINE WORKERS

(Overall 13.2% female: 42.7% of urban workers,4.5% of rural)

DOSES OF VACCINE GIVEN





Influential scholar supports polio eradication

Molvi Yaseen Fahim, one of the most influential religious scholars in Afghanistan, has a large following in high-risk areas and on the Afghanistan/Pakistan border, where the polio virus continues to be a threat. Previously, he did not even vaccinate his own children, but after several high-level meetings, he has agreed to become an ambassador for the programme and to promote polio eradication on radio and TV. This is a major achievement, and will help the programme in building trust around vaccination.

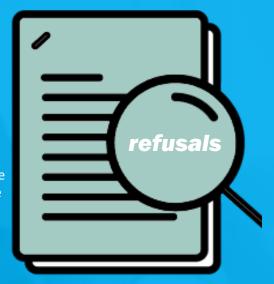
346 PIECES OF NATIONAL EARNED MEDIA COVERAGE

TOP HEADLINES IN MEDIA:

- Paktika: Media having positive effect in polio awareness campaigns
- Aryana Saeed's message on polio vaccine
- Fresh positive polio case registered in Kandahar

New study looks at reasons behind refusals

Despite overall progress, refusals remain a risk for polio eradication. In April and May, UNICEF studied the reasons behind refusing the polio vaccine in southern Afghanistan. The data shows that key reasons for most were misperceptions, including the vaccine making children behave badly or even killing them, making them sick, and the vaccine being an American conspiracy in addition to objection by influencers. The findings will lead to changes in the content of frontline worker training, tailored delivery channels and messages for mass communications.



medical doctors

trained on polio in May.



21,198

children were vaccinated by social mobilizers after the campaign, out of a total 42,780 missed children.

full-time social mobilisers reached families with life-saving information about polio.













