

Leveraging the Polio Legacy for Global Health Security

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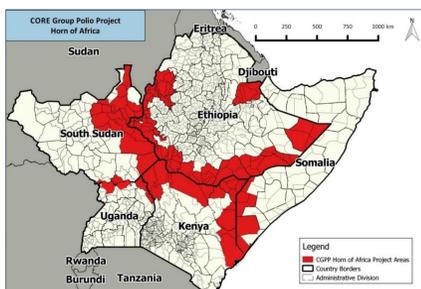
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CORE Group Polio Project

The CORE Group Polio Project (CGPP) is a multi-country, multi-partner initiative that, since 1999, has been providing financial backing and on-the-ground technical support to strengthen host country efforts to eradicate polio. In 2019, CGPP works in 8 countries: Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda through 9 International NGOs and 30 local NGOs. CGPP is part of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

CGPP supports community-based activities designed to *strengthen supplemental polio immunization, routine polio immunization, surveillance of Acute Flaccid Paralysis and outbreak response*. The CGPP is funded by USAID and collaborates with WHO, UNICEF, CDC, Rotary, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and numerous Ministries of Health. In 2019, the primary focus of the project continues to be the achievement of high population immunity through the promotion of high-quality campaigns, routine immunization and community-based surveillance. The backbone of this effort is achieved by community mobilizers trained and supervised by Non-Governmental Organizations.

A Secretariat Model guides the work of CGPP. Central to this model is an in-country secretariat - a small team of neutral technical advisors which is independent of any single implementing partner. The Secretariat facilitates communication, coordination, and transparent decision-making among all partners. It works to pair community-level expertise and civil society engagement with the benefit of international knowledge and strategies of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative partners. The U.S. Secretariat serves as a global partnership liaison, providing overall coordination, technical assistance, and financial management to partners. Meanwhile, in-country secretariat staff serve as intermediaries between NGOs and national partners, acting as technical resources to partners and overseeing the quality and standardization of project implementation.



Global Health Security Agenda



The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) is a multi-lateral, multi-sectoral approach to strengthening local and global health security by building capacity to prevent, detect and respond to infectious disease threats. Launched in 2014, GHSA promotes an inclusive and collaborative approach that builds on the interdependencies among communities, civil society, the private sector, and governments. GHSA maintains that regional, national, and sub-national multi-sectoral cooperation are at the core of effective detection and control of infectious diseases through strengthened health systems.

GHSA 2024 was released in May 2019 which outlines the global commitment to continued support for countries to strengthen their capacities to prevent detect and respond to infectious diseases. Eight target Action Packages include:

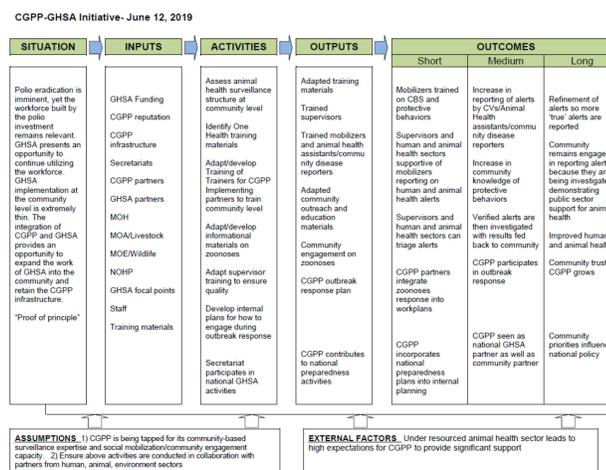
- Antimicrobial Resistance
- Zoonotic Disease
- Biosafety and Biosecurity
- Immunization
- National Laboratory Systems
- Surveillance
- Workforce Development
- Emergency Operations Centers

CGPP and GHSA share a goal: **effective community-based surveillance, and rapid outbreak response**. CGPP recognizes that the most valuable resources in detecting an outbreak are the people closest to it. Arming community health workers and mobilizers, along with other local leaders with the information they need to make decisions about when and how to detect, report, and respond is a critical measure in controlling outbreaks before they have a chance to spread. Given the eradication of polio is imminent, CGPP is now taking on a broader mandate and retraining its workforce to include disease threats beyond polio: to include those that are critical to local, national, and global health security.

CGPP and GHSA

Beginning in 2019, CGPP will integrate a subset of GHSA workstreams into its polio elimination and maternal and child health programming in Ethiopia and Kenya. This will build upon the strengths of CGPP's network of community mobilizers to include:

- 1) Community-based surveillance for priority pathogens as part of a national events-based surveillance system
- 2) Adaptation of infectious disease outbreak preparedness and response elevating community engagement
- 3) Expanded risk communication portfolio to include zoonotic diseases



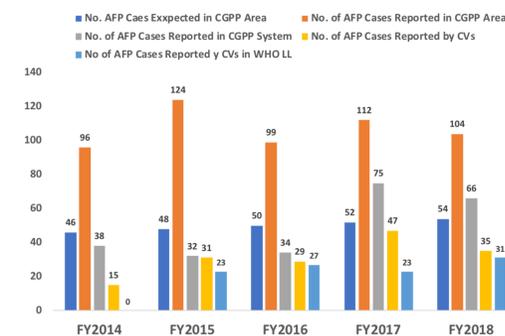
Illustrative Indicators

- % of suspected cases of acute flaccid paralysis, measles, tetanus, rabies, anthrax, Rift Valley Fever, or brucellosis cases identified by CGPP community volunteers in CGPP communities as compared to non-CGPP locations
- % of verified community-based surveillance alerts
- # of suspected cases of priority zoonotic diseases or animal health events (e.g. die-offs, abortion storms) reported in CGPP communities

Data Collection and Analysis

Kenya and Ethiopia have robust programs. There are over 940 trained and deployed community mobilizers in Kenya, and over 11,000 in Ethiopia. The CGPP-GHSA project works in six counties in Kenya and in 85 counties across five regions in Ethiopia. The CGPP project outperforms the strictly public sector polio alert system.

CGPP Community Mobilizers Outperform on Detection and Reporting of Acute Flaccid Paralysis

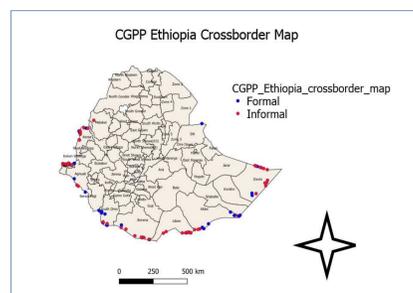


The activities in Kenya and Ethiopia will serve as an opportunity to reduce vulnerability of high-risk communities and provide evidence that leveraging existing networks of local partners from across the sectors will advance national contributions to a world safe from global health threats.



Community mobilizers and vaccinators tracking household immunization coverage

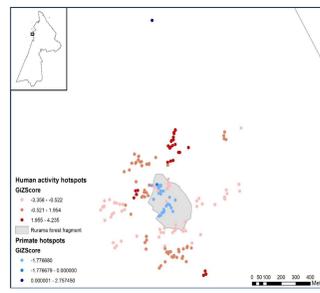
Human Geography Concepts



Political Borders- are borders constructed and imposed on or around a geographic territory to distinguish between areas of governance.



Political Ecology- linkages in the condition and change of social/environmental systems with explicit consideration of relations of power.



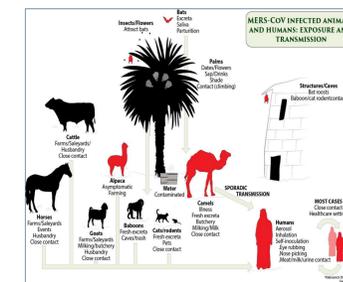
Spatial Analysis- a type of geographical analysis which seeks to explain patterns of behavior/movement and its spatial expression in terms of location.



Participatory Mapping - combines the tools of cartography with participatory methods to represent the spatial knowledge of local communities.



Animal Geographies - the study of where, when, why and how nonhuman animals intersect with human societies.



Disease Ecology- the relationships between parasitic, bacterial and viral diseases, their animal and human hosts, and their environment.