



CYCLING CREW FROM R.C. IJEBU-ODE D9110, RODE 205 KM TO SUPPORT 2018 WORLD POLIO DAY

National Polio Plus Committee: PDG Tunji Funsho - Chairman, PDG Yomi Adewunmi - Vice Chairman, PDG Charles Femi Lawani - Vice Chairman, PDG Kazeem Mustapha - Vice Chairman, PAG Yakubu Ndanusa - Vice Chairman, PDG Obafunso Ogunkeye - Secretary, PAG Remi Bello - Treasurer, PDG Joshua Hassan - PR Adviser, PDG Tolu Omatsola, PDG Ijeoma Okoro, PDG Alaba Akinsete - Representing CRODIGON, PDG Yinka Babalola - Special Representative, DG Wale Ogunbadejo, DG Nnoka Mbanefo, DG Ogiemudia Ikponmwosa, DG Emma Ude Akpeh

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

SO FAR, SO GOOD

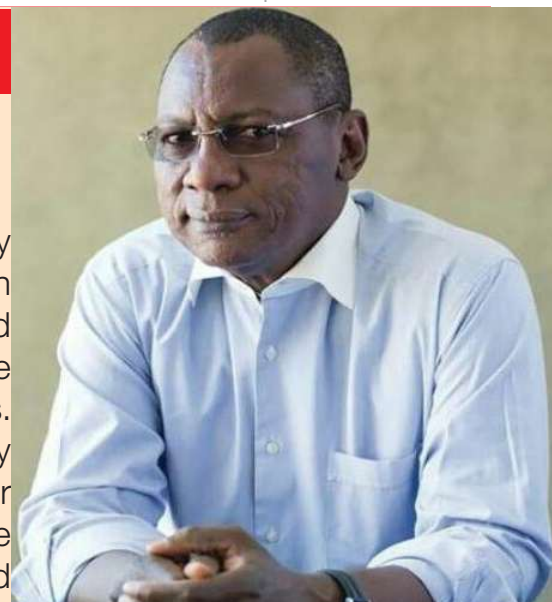
October 26 marked 2 years and 2 months since the last case of polio was recorded in Borno State, Nigeria. Since that sad event, the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) supported by state governments and international development agencies and partners have carefully monitored the situation all over the country. Thankfully, not a single case has been recorded across the country since then.

Although it will take the country going 3 years without a case of Polio to be certified polio-free, August 26, 2018 marked another 2 years for us as a nation without an incidence of wild polio. All relevant stakeholders and partners have continued to countdown and anticipate the last year till our country is declared polio-free. With the situation on ground, it can be concluded that Nigeria is well on her way to achieving that objective. So, how did we get here? Nigeria is on the verge of a huge achievement which is both to be lauded and celebrated. Special thanks are therefore due to Rotary International and GAVI who have funded the purchase of vaccines for Nigeria for most of the last decade.

The programme has indeed had trying times and one of the

darkest times was in February 2013 when 13 immunization workers were killed in Kano and another 3 in Maiduguri by the dreaded Boko Haram terrorists. Following the incident, many health workers were no longer willing to go out and vaccinate children, especially in Kano and Maiduguri. It took the NPHCDA over 6 months to convince health workers to resume carrying out vaccinations under the watchful eyes of the security agencies. This situation is similar to what obtains in Afghanistan and Pakistan and it is instructive to note that eradicating polio globally depends on stopping polio in these countries because a case of polio anywhere is a threat to children everywhere all across the globe.

Nigeria has made remarkable progress in the fight against polio but continued vigilance is required to ensure that we protect the gains made and polio does not make a return. Immunization and Surveillance activities must continue with serious intensity to make sure that every potential avenue for polio to return is blocked and threats are nipped in the bud. To all, Rotarians, our commitment to fulfilling Rotary's promise of a polio-free world is highly commendable and our organization will be



DR. TUNJI FUNSHO

remembered positively in history as we are on the verge of keeping this promise to future generations. To our International partners and Governments at all levels, we thank you for your continued commitment even as we move rapidly towards the finish line.



PDG Charles Femi Lawani
Vice Chairman, NNPPC

FROM EDITOR'S DESK

THE THINGS THAT MAKE ME HAPPY

I learned long ago to accept the fact that I am a very emotional person. It is who I am. I have never had problems expressing my emotions about anything. I have never really seen the need to pretend to be what I am not or not to feel what I feel. Those who know me personally know that I have suffered immense tragedies of late. I lost a dear friend who was a quiet contributor to the development of Nigeria's health system. He was one of those who worked really hard to give us DHIS2 in Nigeria and had spent all of his professional life trying to strengthen the Nigeria n health system. Almost immediately after I was done burying my friend, I lost my dad and one of the biggest influences on my life. He took ill and a combination of his illnesses and an unfortunately timed workers' strike finally did him in. So, I have a lot of reasons to be sad of late. One good thing about bad times is that they pass. Like one wise old man used to tell me in particularly bad times, "this too shall pass". So, while I may not yet be fully done with my occasionally sad and weepy moments, my sad times have mostly passed and I am back to being happy

again- at least for the most part.

The main reason for my happiness has been the wonderful levels of participation and innovation that Rotarians and friends of Rotary all across the world displayed during the just concluded World Polio Day Celebrations. We had the usual Polio Walks, we had novelty matches, we had bike marathons, we had branding campaigns and polio outreaches, and we also had concerts and digital campaigns. We had everything from skydiving to fundraising dinners. It was fun and it was exciting. There was something similar to an infusion of adrenalin, it was all upbeat. There is no way anyone would have gone into the polio week with sadness and come out of it the same. We generated an immense amount of goodwill and raised a bit of coin in support of polio eradication along the way and we did it together, smiling all along the way.

This edition of PolioStop is dedicated to the idea of a polio-free world being given as a gift by everyday people, Rotarians and friends of Rotary. It is dedicated to the idea that we can achieve

anything if we come together and work together. It is gratifying to note that in these challenging times where there is so much to make one sad and angry, a group of people are still committed to leaving the world a better place and doing so through the promotion of friendship, partnership and goodwill. That is why I am ultimately grateful for the person I have become- a very happy Rotarian. I invite you to enjoy this edition and ultimately, if you haven't already done so, join us in Rotary and partner with us in kicking polio out of our world for good. I can guarantee you one thing, Rotary will definitely make you happy because Rotary is good!



**ROTN. OLUGBENGA
OLAYIWOLE**
Editor PolioStop

NIGERIA POLIO UPDATE: NOVEMBER 2018

2018 WORLD POLIO DAY -A POLIO-FREE NIGERIA IS WITHIN REACH! THE JOB NOT YET DONE

The World Polio Day was initiated by the Rotary Foundation nearly a decade ago with the goal of celebrating achievements made and to bring more awareness to the fight to eradicate the poliovirus from every part of the world. Rotary International, in partnership with international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO), Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF and the US Centers for Disease Control and through the vehicle of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative has since 1988 fought to reduce polio from 350,000 cases in 125 countries to just 22 cases in 2 countries in 2017.

Nigeria remains one of the three remaining polio endemic countries, even though it has not reported any case of the wild polio virus for over 25 months. However, the country is currently witnessing an upsurge in outbreaks of the vaccine derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2). As at October 29 2018, a total of 74 cVDPV2 and 1 a VDPV2 have been confirmed from environmental samples, AFP cases, AFP contacts and healthy children in 7 states of

Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto and Yobe. This has led to intensive outbreak response campaigns in 3 phases which commenced in May and September/October 2018. To further boost population immunity against cVDPV2, the programme has scheduled a fIPV campaign for 3 to 14 November 2018.

Eradicating polio will be one of the greatest achievements in human history and will have a lasting positive impact on the world's health systems for generations to come. Eradicating polio prepares us to tackle other health challenges. The knowledge and infrastructure built by the polio program is already helping fight diseases like Ebola and Measles. To realize the many health benefits of eradication, governments at all levels and donor partners must sustain political commitment and funding support till Nigeria is declared polio free

Nigeria's national polio eradication programme has made great strides with the support of global partners, the support of local communities,

especially our traditional and religious leaders, and the generosity of a range of donors. To protect this progress, focused efforts must continue to ensure all children are vaccinated, particularly in hard-to-reach and underserved areas. We must also ensure that disease surveillance remains very sensitive. The NPHCDA has intensified efforts to reach all eligible children in the northeast through collaboration with the military, vaccinating children at IDP camps and rapidly boosting overall population immunity to ensure that the gains made in polio eradication are sustainable. Lessons learned in Nigeria are now informing the programme in other countries such as Pakistan.

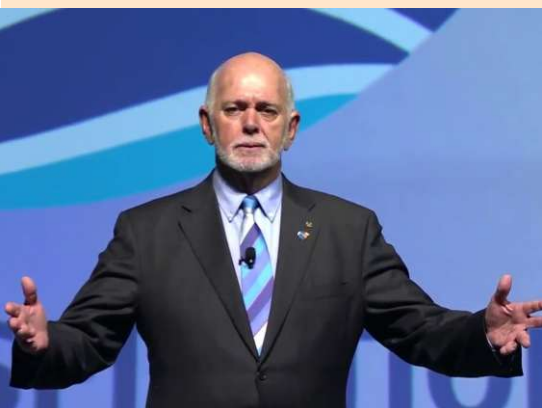
A polio-free Nigeria is within reach! However, success should not be taken for granted. The final steps toward polio eradication in Nigeria require continued political commitment, funding and sustained high routine immunization coverage across the country.

Remember, it is not yet done until we reach the Last Child!



AMINU MUHAMMAD
NATIONAL PROGRAMME COORDINATOR

What Must Be Done to Create a World Without Polio



Rotary International President Barry Rassin

Thirty years ago, the world united under a bold promise: a future free from polio.

In the decades since, organizations from across the world have worked alongside dedicated governments and health workers to make good on that promise. In addition to developments like improved access to clean water, vaccination efforts like those led by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative have yielded an incredible drop in wild poliovirus cases: from 1,000 a day in 1988, to 22 in all of 2017. If we finish the job, polio will become only the second human disease, after smallpox, to be wiped from the face of the earth.

But the road to eradication has been longer and harder than expected. While last year saw a record-low number of wild polio cases, we have fallen short of stopping the disease completely. One child affected is too many, and so far this year there have been 20 children paralyzed by wild poliovirus.

At the same time, there have been outbreaks of vaccine-derived polio, which occurs in rare instances when the weakened virus in the oral vaccine mutates to virulence, and can spread easily in large, unvaccinated populations. These outbreaks have occurred in high-risk countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Niger, and indicate that we are failing to reach enough children.

No matter the setting or viral strain, these challenges share a common cause: barriers to reaching every child. In Afghanistan, for example, nomadic populations, cross-border movement, insecurity and difficult terrain mean that many vulnerable communities remain inaccessible to polio vaccinators.

Though, where we do gain access, the impact has been profound. In Pakistan

and Nigeria — which, along with Afghanistan, make up the world's three final polio-endemic countries, down from 125 countries in 1988 — we are steadily reaching more children and the number of polio cases is dwindling, showing what is possible when we gain new ground.

For the children and families affected, contracting polio is a tragedy. For us, every new case is also a lesson — pointing to where we need to intensify our efforts and reminding us how quickly polio can come surging back if we aren't vigilant.

For every paralyzed child, there are an estimated 200 others who carry the virus without any symptoms. This is why, even as the world sees just a handful of cases, we must reach millions of children each year to prevent a massive resurgence of polio. If these vaccination efforts ceased, the consequences would be catastrophic. Within 10 years, polio could be back on every family's doorstep, paralyzing as many as 200,000 children each year.

We understand that delivering vaccines is no simple task. Polio has taken refuge in some of the most complex and dynamic environments in the world. But over time we've learned how to deliver health services in the face of extreme adversity, even in areas with almost no infrastructure.

We proved this in 2016, when the virus resurfaced in Nigeria after two years without a case. A critical front in the response was Lake Chad, a massive body of water that borders Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon and Niger. Health workers painstakingly mapped the many islands that dot the lake and traveled hours by canoe, reaching hundreds of settlements for the first time. Solar-powered refrigerators they brought along kept the vaccines cool.



WHO Director General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Today, there are still parts of Nigeria where we can't reach children or properly track the virus, due to a combination of inadequate infrastructure, population movements and insecurity. But while we remain cautious, we have yet to see another case of wild polio since the 2016 outbreak.

Our partnership has also demonstrated its capacity to operate strategically, despite insecurity. Last year in Syria, after conflict led to blockades that prevented health workers being able to reach cities, we responded quickly and effectively to an outbreak of vaccine-derived polio. We vaccinated fleeing children at transit centers and camps, and we partnered with local authorities to quickly administer vaccines during windows of safety — strategies we have used in conflict zones worldwide. As a result, Syria has seen a year without another child paralyzed.

We have also worked globally to strengthen local health systems and respond to community needs beyond polio vaccination. In Karachi, for example, Rotary International is working with local partners to install water-filtration systems in at-risk communities. Similar projects — including delivering bed nets, nutrition supplements and vaccines against measles, meningitis and tetanus — go on every day, anywhere that we fight polio. And this infrastructure will not disappear with the last poliovirus, but can be repurposed to fight other diseases and accelerate progress toward ambitious global goals like universal health coverage long after polio is eradicated.

These examples illustrate the tenacity of this coalition, which — thanks to committed vaccinators, donors and advocates around the world — has come so far since making that promise in 1988 to rid the world of polio. We are so close to keeping that promise. We have seen how readily the virus can push back, but we are more committed than ever before.

BARRY RASSIN and TEDROS ADHANOM GHEBREYESUS

NIGERIA MAY EXIT LIST OF POLIO-ENDEMIC NATIONS IN 2019 — DG KOLA SODIPO



as many as 200,000 new cases of polio in the next 10 years, if efforts to combat the deadly virus were not sustained.

Sodipo said, “Paralysis is the most severe symptom associated with polio leading to permanent disability and death. Between two and 10 out of 100 people who have paralysis from poliovirus infection die because the virus affects the muscles that help them breathe. Even children who seemed to fully recover could develop new muscle pain, weakness, or paralysis as adults, 15 to 40 years later.

“Rotary International and partners have spent over \$15bn since we started the Polio Eradication Initiative in 1988. This effort has yielded a positive result, reducing the scourge from 350,000 cases to just 22 in only two countries of the world, Afghanistan and Pakistan. There are millions of people walking today who would have been paralyzed but for the intervention of Rotary International.

The Federal Government has also spent over \$300m in the last three years to combat the disease just as Rotary International is also committed to raising \$150m in support of polio eradication by the year 2020,” Sodipo submitted.

He added that once polio is eradicated, approximately \$40 billion in resources can be freed up to tackle other diseases and this should provide us with motivation to see the fight against polio to a successful end.

As Nigeria joined the rest of the world to mark World Polio Day, the Governor of Rotary International's District 9110 comprising of Lagos and Ogun States, Mr. Kola Sodipo, has said that if Nigeria maintains its current clean slate on the incidence of polio till August 2019, the country will exit the list of polio endemic nations.

Sodipo said this in Abeokuta as he declared that there was no single case of wild poliovirus in the country in the last 26 months.

Addressing journalists, Rotarians and other stakeholders, Sodipo said, “Between 2009 and 2017, Nigeria went from 388 cases to zero. In fact, as of 2012, Nigeria had assumed a pariah status in the global polio eradication community, because it was single-handedly responsible for half of the global incidence of polio. Today, due to the efforts and commitment of Rotary and its partners, Nigeria has gone more than two years without polio and three of the last four years have been polio-free.”

He added that the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, had, however, warned that there could be



DGE Victor Onukwugha immunising in Abuja



Polio Rally by R. C. Omole Golden, D9110



Polio Walk by R. C. Agbara, D9110

POLIO: EMEKA OFFOR VACCINATES BABIES IN FCT, MAKES CASE FOR CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT TERRAINS



relevant stakeholders were needed for Nigeria to attain polio-free status within the next 10 months.

According to him, “more access to the boarder communities and war affected communities of north east should be created so that every child will be reached and the

Philanthropist and key player in Nigeria's oil and gas sector, Sir Emeka Offor, has advocated the provision of greater access for children in Nigeria's troubled Northeast and other border communities with inaccessible terrain so as to receive immunisation against polio. Offor, made the call while vaccinating babies against polio at the Area 2 Primary Health Centre, Abuja, during a joint immunization outreach organised by his foundation and Rotary International in Abuja. Offor, who is also a Rotary international Polio

setback we experienced in 2016 will not repeat itself. I was told that if by August 2019 no polio is recorded in Nigeria, we will be declared polio-free. So I plead with every health worker, our government, parents and everybody to join hands in making sure that polio is totally eradicated in Nigeria before August next year.” In a similar vein, Coordinator of End Polio Now Campaign (Zone 20, Africa), Mrs ijeoma Okoro, urged parents to avail themselves of the opportunities created by nationwide immunization exercises to have their children inoculated against the wild polio virus. “As we are marking World

Polio Day, immunization of all children below the age of five is ongoing all over Africa and parents should make sure their kids are not left out,” she said. Speaking also, Hon. Elvis Chukwu, the District Governor of Rotary International's District 9125 said that the immunization outreach was organised to create more encouragement and awareness among parents on the importance of vaccinating their children. In 2016, Nigeria was on its way to becoming a polio free country when new cases of Polio were discovered. If by August 21st 2019 no new case is reported, Nigeria will be declared polio-free and subsequently removed from the list of three polio endemic countries including Pakistan and Afghanistan. Polio is an infectious disease most commonly affecting children under the age of 5 by destroying nerve cells in the spinal cord, causing muscle wasting, paralysis and sometimes death.

Ambassador, noted that sustained co-operative efforts of



Barr. Ada Emeka Offor Immunising Children during the WPD celebration in Abuja

World Polio Day: What Nigeria needs to do to eradicate scourge

As Nigeria joined the rest of the world to observe the World Polio day, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has called for heightened surveillance if the country is to be certified polio free by the year 2020.

In a statement issued to mark the day, the WHO Regional Director for Africa, Matshidiso Moeti, said it would be a disaster if the region fails to be certified because of poor surveillance performance. World Polio Day is observed on October 24 every year.

Poliomyelitis is an infectious disease that affects mainly children and causes paralysis of the limbs. Nigeria reportedly had more than half the world's cases in 2012 creating a lot of panic which prompted a swift response. In June this year, the Minister of Health, Isaac Adewole, said the disease remains a threat in Nigeria as over 100,000 children are yet to be immunised in the north-eastern part of country. Mr Adewole said this is largely due to the Boko Haram insurgency that has made some areas inaccessible to health officials. He however noted that Africa has made remarkable progress towards eradicating poliomyelitis.

To back up his claims, Mr Adewole said in 2012, the

African region reported 128 wild poliovirus (WPV) cases, which accounted for more than half of the global burden.

“But in 2013, only about 76 cases were reported; 2014, about 17 cases and no case was reported in 2015.”

“Nonetheless, in 2016, after almost two years, four cases were confirmed from areas that were under Boko Haram insurgency in Borno State in Nigeria and the outbreak was successfully contained,” he said. The last case of Wild Polio Virus (WPV) was reported 25 months ago in Monguno LGA as Nigeria was on the verge of being certified polio-free. Before a country is certified free, it has to have recorded no case of polio for three consecutive years.

Mr Moeti said new cases of polio have dropped by more than 99.9 per cent since the launch of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) nearly 30 years ago.

He said, the figures have dropped from 350,000 cases every year in more than 125 affected countries, to 22 wild polio cases in 2017 in two affected countries.

Mr Moeti noted that the African region has reached an important milestone towards

eradication, as it has been two years since the last case of wild poliovirus.

He however said that until polio is completely eradicated, all countries remain at risk of outbreaks.

He said, “I applaud the excellent efforts of governments, polio eradication partners, communities, parents and health workers in achieving this magnificent milestone.”

“However, this is no time to be complacent. Until polio is eradicated, all countries remain at risk of outbreaks. As a region, Africa can only be certified to have eradicated polio if three years have passed without any confirmed wild poliovirus, and if polio surveillance (closely looking out for polio cases) has been maintained at the level required for certification.

“If no new case is confirmed, and surveillance is quickly strengthened, the African region can be certified to have eradicated polio by the end of 2019 or early 2020,” he said.

He urged all countries – whether they have had a case of polio or not, to recommit to strengthening surveillance urgently.

WHY ERADICATING POLIO EVERYWHERE HAS BEEN SO HARD TO CRACK



Polio is a disease that struck fear into the hearts of parents just a generation ago.

Poliomyelitis, known as polio, is a viral illness which spreads through faeces and respiratory secretions. Polio causes sudden onset of weakness, often permanent paralysis, in otherwise healthy individuals. One arm or leg can become useless, or the whole body from the neck down can be paralysed. Often, multiple children in the same household would die of the disease, with survivors left in wheelchairs. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative has not gone according to plan. The first eradication target date of 2000 was missed. 2018 is the latest target that we are about to miss. This is due to hard-to-reach areas of instability, unrest and fundamentalism in Nigeria, Pakistan and Afghanistan where it's a struggle to achieve the high vaccination coverage required to eliminate the disease. Health workers in these areas risk their lives to conduct vaccination programmes amid hostile communities.

Unfortunately, pockets of polio transmission provide reservoirs for resurgence at any time, with even one traveller able to bring polio back to a polio-free country.

Polio is targeted to be the second human disease ever eradicated through vaccination. Smallpox was the first success story in 1974. Other diseases, like measles, wait in the wings to be selected for third place. Eradication initiatives are too labour-intensive for the world to commit to more than one at any given time.

The poliovirus has biological characteristics which have proven harder to combat than smallpox. Polio is a tough and hardy organism that can survive in the environment even when not carried by a human host. It's stealthy, and can infect a hundred individuals silently before resulting in even one case of paralysis. This makes it difficult to trace and contain.

Despite the setbacks, triumphs of the programme have been notable. Globally, polio caused more than 350 000 cases of paralysis in 1988 when the global polio eradication initiative was launched. In comparison, in 2017, there were 22 people paralysed by wild poliovirus. Of three viral strains, poliovirus type 2 has been eradicated, with wild poliovirus types 1 and 3 remaining. But it's too early to celebrate. Hotspots of wild poliovirus and related strains remain detectable. For this reason, a global public health

emergency of international concern was declared for polio in 2014, the same level of threat given to the Ebola crisis the same year. Ebola eclipsed polio in public perception. Despite the fear that strikes parents when hearing of Ebola, we have forgotten the potential devastation wreaked by polio. Unlike the gusto with which novel Ebola vaccines were embraced for Ebola epidemics, vaccination for polio has become "bread and butter". Mothers take their children for vaccination with a sense of duty and purpose, hardly realising that they are participating in the largest social movement in the history of mankind.

Vaccination is a powerful example of social change; demonstrating impact of purpose united across geography and sustained through multiple generations. Every caregiver is participating in the most ambitious social endeavour in human history – to systematically eradicate dreaded diseases through immunisation.

What happens to the diseases waiting in the wings if the polio programme fails?

Cynics will ask if the smallpox success was merely a lucky break. Critics will query whether systematic disease eradication is an attainable human goal. The global polio eradication initiative comprises billions of dollars, hundreds of millions of children, millions of health workers and 30 years of work in hundreds of countries. We have gone too far to go back. It has been said that the global polio eradication initiative will be either a spectacular success or a spectacular failure.

Failure is unthinkable.

Melinda Suchard
Head, Centre for Vaccines and Immunology, National Institute for Communicable Diseases



MEGA POLIO RALLY IN LAGOS LED BY DR TUNJI FUNSHO, DG KOLA SODIPO



Chairman, Nigeria National Polio Plus Committee, Dr. Tunji Funsho and District Governor Kola Sodipo of 9110 during a Live END POLIO Sensitization Programme on Radio Lagos



From left - DG Kola Sodipo, Dr Tunji Funsho, PDG Yomi Adewunmi and Rotn. Victoria Kuteyi at a Press Conference in Lagos



The NNPPC Chairman, the District Governor and some District Polio Committee members during the World Polio Day Press Conference



Cross section of Rotarians and Partners celebrating WPD in Abuja



Cross section of Rivers State Rotarians at the WPD celebrations



Benin Rotarians during the World Polio Day Walk



Be an Immunization Champion - Rotarians in a market sensitization



Bishop Naga, the CAN Chairman, BORNO State administering Polio Vaccine to Children at a Church in Bulumkutu - Gomari, Airport ward Maiduguri, Borno State.



Cross section of Port Harcourt Rotarians during the WPD celebration



DG Yemi Oladokun (right) and PDG Ijeoma Okoro during the 2018 WPD celebrations in Port Harcourt



DG Elvis Chukwu immunizing in Abuja



Dr Patrick Ohia (right) and PDG Ijeoma Okoro celebrating WPD



DG Yemi Oladokun (in white shirt) with Port Harcourt Rotarians



Enugu Rotarians celebrating the 2018 WPD



DG Dan Ajarawa immunising children in celebration of 2018 World Polio Day



PDG Ijeoma Okoro dancing with the local dancers in celebration of 2018 WPD in Port Harcourt



Parasoccer game organised by Rotary clubs in Jos



Members of R.C. Kaltungo immunising children in celebration of WPD



Joint celebrations by Rotary Clubs in Makurdi, Benue state



Mrs Ayo Majiyagbe(left) and PDG Ijeoma Okoro during the WPD celebrations in Abuja



Osun State Polio Rep. Rotn. Eegunranti at a Radio Talk Show



Former Senate President, Ken Nnamani immunizing babies in celebration of WPD in Abuja



The 6 CYCLING CREW of R.C. Ijebu-Ode who rode on bike (about 215KM) from Ijebu-Ode to Lagos displaying the Appreciation Plaque by NNPPC



The Team lead of Ijebu Ode Cyclists , Dr Lukmon Olusesi granting a press interview at the Polio House, Lagos



Presentation of PLUSES to Health Camps in Kano by Rtn. Aruna Koushik & John Allen from District 6400 Canada.



Rtn. Aruna Koushik & John Allen from District 6400 in Canada visited Nigeria to support the NNPPC in the Polio Eradication Programme..



Markurdi Rotarians celebrating the WPD



Pupils from Rangefield British International School, Gwarinpa, Abuja, Nigeria; taking part in the awareness creation on the need to END POLIO for good.



R.C. Abuja commissioned an End Polio Billboard in celebration of WPD



Presentation of Tricycles to some Polio Survivors in Katsina



Polio Survivors also joined the celebrations



Polio Rally by R.C. Jalingo City



Public Awareness Polio Walk in Kano



Rotarians from Zone 8 & Zone 9 (D9142) during the World Polio Day Walk



Polio awareness by Plateau Rotarians, Rotaractors and Polio Survivors to the Plateau House of Assembly



Rotary Club of Ikeja G.R.A, Rotary District 9110 in collaboration with CITI EXPRESS COURIER Company launched End Polio Now Branded Delivery MotorBikes



DG Kola Sodipo unveils the End Polio Branded Motorbikes



Rotary donates tricycle to a polio survivor in Katsina



Digital Billboard sponsored by R C Ojodu,D9110



Members of R.C. Benin at the Health Centre branded by the Club



The Interactors & RotaKids of Parliament International School, Gudu, Apo, Abuja, Nigeria also joined in the #EndGame Strategy in the eradication of Polio



Sir Emeka Offor (right) and spouse Barr. Ada during the WPD celebrations in Abuja



Winner of African Int'l Documentary Festival Foundation, in collaboration with Rotary & Partners



**GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF ROTARY TEAM LED BY
DR TUNJI FUNSHO AND EX SUPER EAGLES INT'L
PLAYERS DURING A NOVELTY MATCH FOR 2018 WPD**