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# **Global Model WHO 2024**

COMMITTEE A5

# **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**POLIOMYELITIS ERADICATION**

Geneva, Switzerland  
October 29 - November 1, 2024

*The Most Accurate Simulation of the World Health Assembly*

## GA5: Poliomyelitis Eradication

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Polio, a highly infectious viral disease that primarily affects children under five, can cause permanent paralysis and, in some cases, be fatal. The WHA's focus on polio eradication is driven by a resolution it made in 1988 to completely stop this virus, thereby ensuring that no child ever suffers polio-paralysis.

The cornerstone of the polio eradication strategy is widespread immunization. The WHA emphasizes the importance of maintaining high vaccination coverage, particularly in regions where polio is still endemic or where there is a risk of reintroduction. This involves routine immunization programs, supplementary immunization activities (SIAs), and the use of both oral polio vaccines (OPV) and inactivated polio vaccines (IPV) to ensure comprehensive protection against all strains of the virus.

Surveillance is another critical component of the polio eradication efforts. Robust monitoring systems are essential for detecting and responding to any cases of polio promptly. Therefore, the WHA urges MS to establish and maintain sensitive surveillance networks that include both acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance and environmental surveillance. These systems help identify the presence of poliovirus in communities, enabling rapid public health responses to prevent further transmission.

In the event of a polio outbreak, rapid and effective response measures are crucial to containing and eliminating the virus. This includes mass vaccination campaigns, thorough contact tracing, and targeted health interventions to stop the spread. International coordination and support are often necessary to ensure a unified and efficient response.

Sustaining political and financial commitment is vital for the success of polio eradication efforts. The WHA calls for continued investment from governments, international organizations, and donors to fund immunization programs, surveillance activities, and outbreak responses. Advocacy and communication strategies are employed to maintain high levels of political will and public awareness about the importance of polio eradication.

Furthermore, the WHA recognizes the need for integrating polio eradication efforts with broader efforts to strengthen health systems. By aligning polio activities with other health initiatives, such as routine immunization and maternal and child health programs, the benefits of eradication efforts can be maximized, leading to overall health system improvements.

In summary, the WHA's focus on polio eradication encompasses comprehensive immunization programs, robust surveillance, effective outbreak response, sustained commitment, and integration with broader health systems. These efforts aim to achieve a polio-free world, safeguarding the health of future generations and ensuring that no child is at risk of polio paralysis.

# Simulation: Fifth Committee A of the World Health Organization

## Topic: Poliomyelitis Eradication

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Welcome to WFUNA Global Model World Health Organization 2024 in Geneva.

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the World Health Organization in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the WHO agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real WHO diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and subsections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

## [71st World Health Assembly WHA71.16 Resolution: Poliomyelitis - containment of polioviruses](#)

**2018**

Summary: Resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly on the containment of polioviruses in 2018. Refer to this resolution to the latest solutions presented, actions taken on the agenda item and commitments made by the member states.

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## [70th World Health Assembly: Decision on Poliomyelitis - polio transition planning](#)

**2017**

Summary: In January 2017, the Executive Board asked the Director-General to present a report at the 70th World Health Assembly. This report should describe the risks of winding down the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and outline actions to manage these risks while maintaining essential polio-related functions.

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## [140th Executive Board - Decision on Poliomyelitis](#)

**2016**

Summary: The document is a report from the 140th session of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (WHO), detailing the progress and challenges in the global effort to eradicate poliomyelitis. It discusses the current status of polio transmission, the ongoing efforts to eliminate the virus, and the strategies being implemented, including vaccination campaigns and international cooperation. The report also highlights the importance of maintaining momentum to achieve a polio-free world and outlines the financial and logistical needs to sustain eradication efforts.

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## [Global Polio Eradication Initiative Strategy 2022-2026](#)

**2021**

Summary: The Global Polio Eradication Initiative is a public-private partnership led by national governments with [six partners](#) – the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Gates Foundation and Gavi, the vaccine alliance. The [GPEI Strategy 2022-2026](#) lays out the roadmap to achieving a lasting world free of all forms of poliovirus.

## Meeting Report of the Technical Advisory Group on Poliomyelitis Eradication in Afghanistan and Pakistan

**2023**

Summary: Convening in June 2023, the Technical Advisory Group for Pakistan and Afghanistan reviewed all elements of both countries' eradication efforts and put forward key recommendations, now being implemented in both countries, to urgently address remaining subnational immunity and surveillance gaps.

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## Gender Equality Strategy 2019-2023

**2019**

Summary: The document was published by the World Health Organization (WHO) on behalf of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI). It outlines the GPEI's commitment to integrating gender equality into its programming, operations, and organizational culture to enhance the effectiveness of polio eradication efforts. The strategy provides a framework for addressing gender-related barriers to immunization and aims to promote the equitable participation of women and men in all aspects of the polio eradication initiative.

# African Region

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[The road to zero polio in Africa: Africa Regional Polio Eradication Action Plan 2024/2025 - WHO Regional Office for Africa](#)

2024

**Summary:** The Africa Regional Polio Eradication Action Plan 2024/2025 outlines a strategy to eliminate all forms of polio in Africa by 2025. It focuses on aggressive outbreak response, improved detection, and integration of health services, aligning with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative to achieve a polio-free continent.

# Region of the Americas

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[The path towards polio eradication over 40 years of the Expanded Program on Immunization in the Americas - WHO Regional Office for the Americas](#)

**2017**

Summary: This article synthesizes the important lessons learned from polio eradication in the Region of the Americas, including initial and more recent challenges and best practices, as well as particular factors surrounding attainment of this ambitious goal. Using documents, interviews, and country surveys, the authors describe and analyze the strategies and lessons learned during the 40 years of the Expanded Program on Immunization (1977 – 2017).

# Eastern Mediterranean Region

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[Summary report on the thirty-seventh meeting of the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Commission for Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication - WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean](#)

2024

Summary: The Summary report on the Thirty-seventh meeting of the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Commission for Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication reviews polio eradication progress in the Eastern Mediterranean, focusing on surveillance, outbreak response, and containment efforts, with recommendations for improving polio programs in the region.



# European Region

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Report of the thirty-seventh meeting of the  
European Regional Commission for Certification of  
Poliomyelitis Eradication - WHO Regional Office for  
Europe

2023

**Summary:** The document is a report of the 37th meeting of the European Regional Commission for Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication, held in Copenhagen in September 2023. It reviews the status of polio eradication efforts in the WHO European Region for 2022, assesses country preparedness, and provides recommendations to sustain polio-free status, especially in high-risk areas like Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.

# South-East Asia Region

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Sixteenth Meeting of the WHO South-East Asia  
Regional Certification Commission for Poliomyelitis  
Eradication - WHO Regional Office for South-East  
Asia

**2024**

The document is the report of the 16th Meeting of the WHO South-East Asia Regional Certification Commission for Poliomyelitis Eradication, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, on September 21-22, 2023. It reviews the progress of South-East Asia countries in maintaining polio-free status, highlights risks such as vaccine-derived poliovirus, and provides regional and country-specific recommendations for continued efforts in polio eradication.

# Western Pacific Region

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[Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Regional Commission for the Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication in the Western Pacific - WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific](#)

**2024**

Summary: The document is a meeting report from the 29th Meeting of the Regional Commission for the Certification of Poliomyelitis Eradication in the Western Pacific, held from November 28-30, 2023, in Manila, Philippines. It details discussions on maintaining polio-free status in the region, updates on polio surveillance, laboratory networks, and vaccination efforts, as well as the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

## [Statements from WHA 77th Session on agenda item 14.4 \(Poliomyelitis\)](#)

2024

Summary: The following countries have made statements on Poliomyelitis during the 77th session of the World Health Assembly:

[Iran \(English\)](#), [Kenya \(English\)](#), [Kuwait \(English\)](#), [Paraguay \(Spanish\)](#), [Qatar \(Arabic\)](#).

Any statements that are not delivered in your native language can be translated by using Google Translate or an AI program.

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## [Statements from WHA 76th Session on agenda item 15.4 \(Poliomyelitis\)](#)

2023

Summary: The following countries have made statements on Poliomyelitis during the 76th session of the World Health Assembly:

[Argentina \(Spanish\)](#), [Bahrain \(Arabic\)](#), [Cuba \(Spanish\)](#), [Guatemala \(Spanish\)](#), [India \(English\)](#), [Indonesia \(English\)](#), [Iran \(Islamic Republic of\) \(English\)](#), [Israel \(English\)](#), [Niger \(French\)](#), [Panama \(Spanish\)](#), [Paraguay \(Spanish\)](#), [Philippines \(English\)](#), [Tunisia \(Arabic\)](#), [United Republic of Tanzania \(English\)](#).

Any statements that are not delivered in your native language can be translated by using Google Translate or an AI program.

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## [Statements from WHA 75th Session on agenda item 17.3 \(Poliomyelitis\)](#)

2022

Summary: The following countries have made statements on Poliomyelitis during the 75th session of the World Health Assembly:

[Angola \(English\)](#), [Madagascar \(French\)](#), [Malaysia \(English\)](#), [Sri Lanka \(English\)](#).

Any statements that are not delivered in your native language can be translated by using Google Translate or an AI program.

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## [Statements from WHA 74th Session on agenda item 21 \(Poliomyelitis\)](#)

NA

Summary: The following countries have made statements on Poliomyelitis during the 74th session of the World Health Assembly:

[Argentina \(Spanish\)](#), [Chile \(Spanish\)](#), [Cuba \(Spanish\)](#), [Oman \(Arabic\)](#), [Philippines \(English\)](#), [Zambia \(English\)](#).

## Statements from WHA 77th Session on agenda item 14.4 (Poliomyelitis)

**NA**

Summary: The following region made statements on Poliomyelitis during the 77th session of the World Health Assembly:

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### Chad (on behalf of AFRO)

**2024**

If you are representing a country in Africa and cannot find any statement made by your country on poliomyelitis, you can align your position with this statement made by Chad on behalf of the African region.

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### Statement by President von der Leyen at the launch of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative

**2023**

If you are representing a country in the European Union and cannot find any statement made by your country on poliomyelitis, you can align your position with this statement made by Chad on behalf of the African region.

Summary: The following region made statements on Poliomyelitis during the 74th and 75th session of the World Health Assembly:

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### European Union 75th session

**NA**

If you are representing a country in Europe and cannot find any statement made by your country on poliomyelitis, you can align your position with this statement made by the EU.

## [Surveillance To Track Progress Toward Polio Eradication Worldwide, 2022–2023 - US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

2024

Annual update by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on the progress towards polio eradication. The document provides an analysis of global polio surveillance efforts, particularly focusing on 28 priority countries. The report evaluates the effectiveness of surveillance systems in detecting poliovirus cases and discusses the challenges and progress made in achieving global polio eradication during this period.

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## [Polio eradication, elusive but achievable](#)

2023

Summary: The editorial in The Lancet Microbe discusses the progress and ongoing challenges in eradicating polio, highlighting the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) and the resurgence of vaccine-derived poliovirus outbreaks. The editorial emphasizes the need for enhanced global efforts, including political advocacy, improved vaccination strategies, and surveillance, to fully eradicate polio.

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## [Rotary's PolioPlus Program: Lessons Learned, Transition Planning, and Legacy](#)

2017

Summary: The article outlines the significant contributions of Rotary International's PolioPlus program towards global polio eradication, highlighting its financial support, advocacy efforts, and community involvement. The document reflects on lessons learned, transition planning for future health initiatives, and the long-term legacy of the program's efforts to eliminate polio worldwide.

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## [Polio Strategy - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation](#)

2009

Summary: The Polio Strategy outlines the foundation's mission to support global polio eradication efforts through financial and technical contributions, including vaccine development, mass immunization campaigns, and surveillance systems. The strategy emphasizes collaboration with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) and aims to accelerate eradication in endemic countries like Nigeria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan while addressing challenges such as funding, vaccine accessibility, and outbreak response

# African Region

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**[Update on Wild Poliovirus Type 1 Outbreak —  
Southeastern Africa, 2021–2022](#)**

**2023**

Summary: The document is an MMWR report on the 2021–2022 wild poliovirus type 1 outbreak in Southeastern Africa, highlighting the response efforts and challenges in Malawi and Mozambique, with a focus on improving surveillance and immunization.

# Region of the Americas

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**[Polio returns to the USA: An epidemiological alert](#)**

**2022**

Summary: The Annals of Medicine and Surgery article discusses the re-emergence of poliomyelitis in the U.S. after 30 years, focusing on a vaccine-derived poliovirus case in New York. It highlights the importance of vaccination, surveillance, and outbreak response strategies to prevent future polio outbreaks.



# Eastern Mediterranean Region

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[A circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 outbreak in a chronic conflict setting: a descriptive epidemiological study in South Sudan – 2020 to 2021](#)

**2024**

Summary: The document is a research article on a vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 outbreak in South Sudan from 2020 to 2021, published in BMC Infectious Diseases. It analyzes the outbreak's spread, affected populations, and response strategies, offering insights for improving immunization in conflict settings.

## European Region

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**Sustained detection of type 2 poliovirus in London sewage between February and July, 2022, by enhanced environmental surveillance**

**2022**

Summary: The document is a research article from The Lancet detailing the sustained detection of type 2 poliovirus in London sewage between February and July 2022. It discusses the use of enhanced environmental surveillance to identify and monitor poliovirus transmission in the community, highlighting the genetic analysis of the virus and the public health response.

# South-East Asia Region

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**Overcoming vaccine deployment challenges  
among the hardest to reach: lessons from polio  
elimination in India**

**2021**

Summary: The BMJ Global Health article discusses how India overcame vaccine hesitancy in marginalized communities to eliminate polio. It highlights strategies like bundling healthcare services, local stakeholder engagement, and accountability mechanisms to ensure effective vaccine deployment in hard-to-reach groups.

# Western Pacific Region

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**Poliomyelitis outbreak in Papua New Guinea:  
health system and health security implications for  
PNG and Australia**

**2019**

Summary: The article, published in the Medical Journal of Australia, details a 2018 polio outbreak in Papua New Guinea, highlighting the government's response with nationwide vaccinations, risk communication, and enhanced surveillance. It emphasizes the need for continued support to strengthen PNG's health system and prevent future outbreaks, given its low vaccination coverage and poor conditions.

**Global Model WHO 2024 Study Guide**  
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**Global Model WHO 2024 Study Guide**