

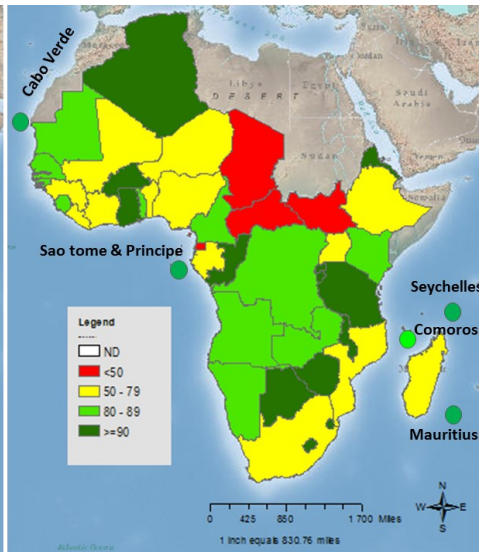
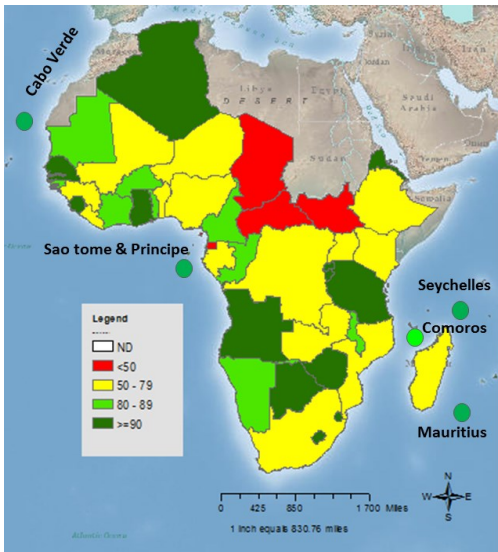
# MONTHLY IMMUNIZATION UPDATE IN THE AFRICAN REGION

July-August 2015 (Vol 3, issue N° 6) Special issue on WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)

## Coverage of third dose of DTP containing vaccine in AFR, 2013 vs 2014

2013: DTP3 Regional Coverage =76%

2014: DTP3 Regional Coverage =77%



### Highlights

According to the 2014 WHO & UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC), the Regional coverage for DTP3 containing vaccine slightly increased from 76% to 77% between 2013 and 2014. Around 25.3 millions children were vaccinated with DTP3 in 2014 compared to 24.3 million in 2013.

A total of 18 countries reached  $\geq 90\%$  coverage for both years

The coverage increased in 21 countries including in 3 of the 6 priority countries (Ethiopia, DRC & Nigeria).

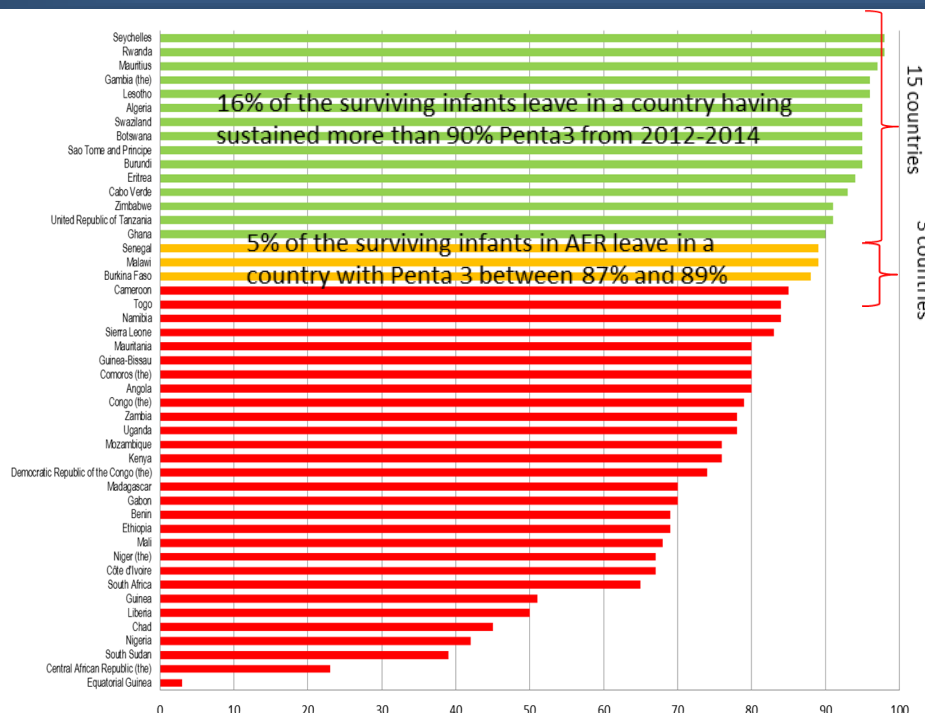
A decrease in the coverage was observed in 17 countries mainly in the 3 Ebola affected countries (Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone) as well as in countries like Angola and Cote d'Ivoire, for various reasons including sudden increase in denominator figures and vaccine stock outs respectively.

The coverage in Chad, CAR, Equatorial Guinea and South Sudan remained below 50% for both years.

Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates, August 2014 revision

[http://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html](http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html)

## Countries having sustained 3 years of DTP3 containing vaccine coverage of at least 90% (2012-2014)



### Highlights

Global & Regional Vaccine Action plans recommend countries to achieve a national coverage  $\geq 90\%$  for DTP3 containing vaccine. Analysis of the 2014 WUENIC data show that only 15 out of 47 countries (32%) have been able to meet that target.

The surviving infants living in those 15 countries represent only 16% of the total regional target population.

The majority of surviving infants in the region still live in countries (32/47) which did not reach the GVAP/RVAP recommended target of  $\geq 90\%$  coverage at national level, denoting persistent inequities between countries.

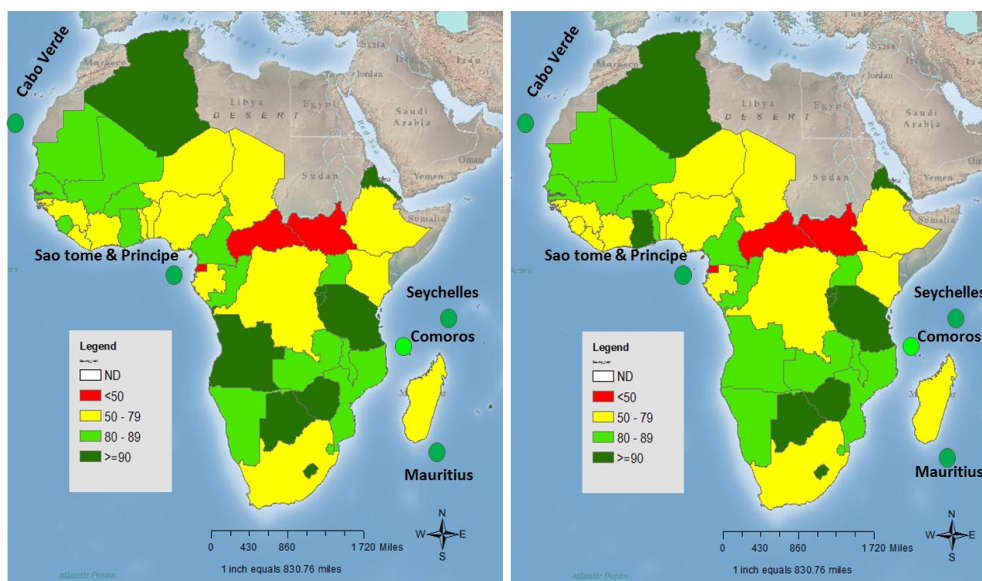
Five years through the implementation of GVAP 2011-2020, efforts are very much needed in order to meet and sustain the set goals.

Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates August 2014 revision

[http://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html](http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html)

## Coverage of first dose of Measles vaccine (MCV1) in AFR, 2013 vs 2014

2013 Measles 1<sup>st</sup> dose Regional Coverage =73%    2014 Measles 1st dose Regional Coverage =73%



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates, August 2014 revision

[http://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html](http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html)

### Highlights

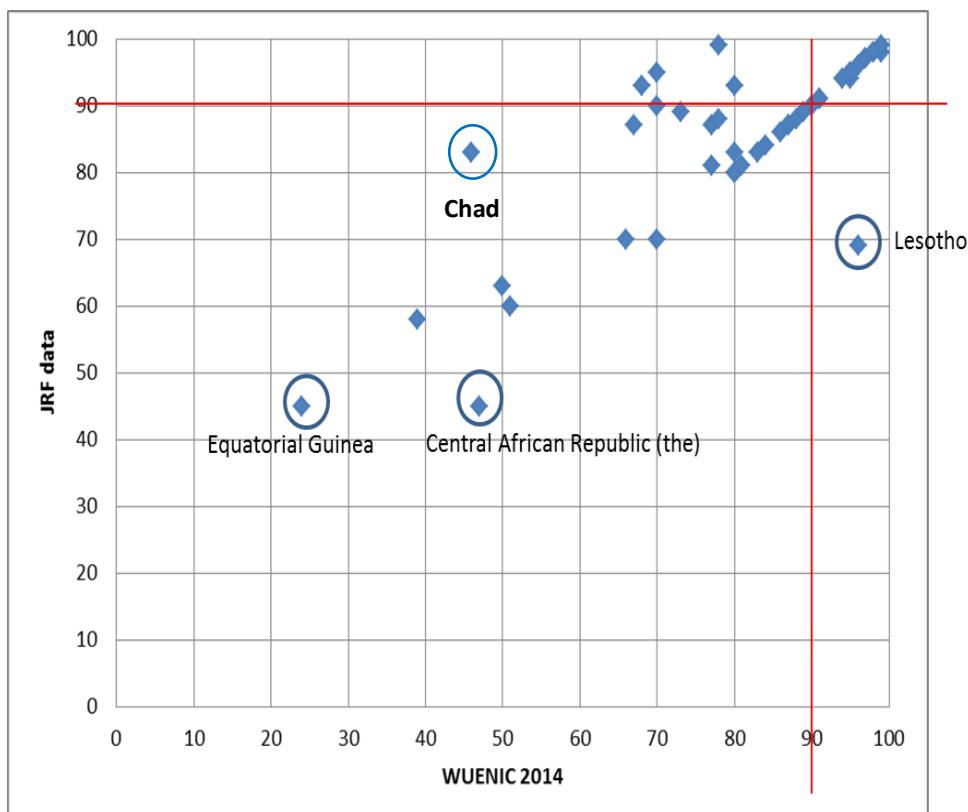
The WUENIC 2014 show that 14/46 countries in the region have reached 90% coverage for the 1st dose of measles containing vaccine (MCV1)

13 countries have sustained 90% coverage during the past 3 years: Mauritius, Tanzania, Seychelles, Rwanda, Botswana, Eritrea, Gambia, Algeria, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Cape Verde & Sao Tome et Principe.

In 16 countries, MCV1 coverage decreased between 2013 & 2014 with significant decrease in 10 countries including the 3 Ebola affected countries (Guinea, Liberia & Sierra Leone) and countries affected by conflicts (South Sudan).

Three countries (CAR, Equatorial Guinea and South Sudan) have reported coverage below 50% for both years.

## Comparison between 2014 DTP3 administrative coverage (JRF) and WUENIC\*



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates August 2014 revision and JRF 2014

[http://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html](http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html)

[http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring\\_surveillance/data/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/data/en/)

### Highlights

Comparative analysis of 2014 DTP3 administrative data (JRF) and WUENIC show similar coverage in 29 countries.

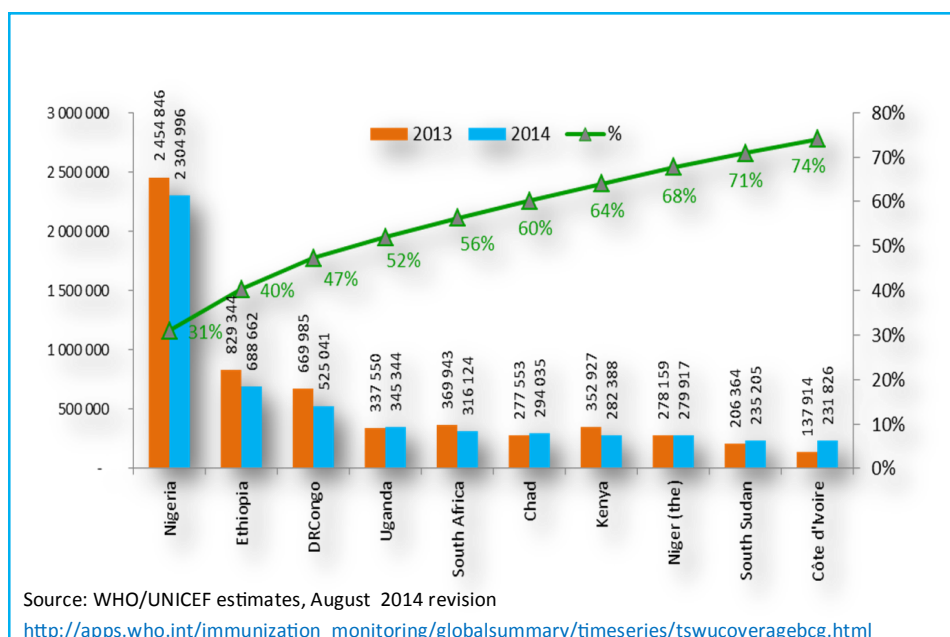
The WUENIC for Lesotho, was higher than the administrative data highlighting possible underreporting from national administrative system.

However, in 17 countries, there was a gap between these 2 sources of data (Administrative data > WUENIC). The highest gap (≥20 points) have been observed in Chad, Niger, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda, Benin and Cote d'Ivoire. Moderate gap (>10 and <20) was observed in South Sudan, Madagascar, DRC, Liberia, Ethiopia and Mozambique. Minor gap (≥3 and <10) was observed in Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Nigeria and .

These 17 countries are encouraged to strengthen their efforts to improve data quality from the level of data generation.

AFRO will continue to provide technical assistance in this process.

## Countries with highest number of DTP3 unimmunized children, 2013-2014



### Highlights

WUENIC data show that an estimated 7.4 million children were not reached with DTP3 in 2014 compared to 7.8 million in 2013.

Around 75% of these children are located in 10 countries as shown in the beside graph with 50.2% of these children located in 4 countries only (Nigeria, Ethiopia, DRC and Uganda).

Five of these countries are among the AFR priority countries, supported in the development and implementation of national immunization coverage improvement plans with specific strategies to reach the unreached children.

These are collaborative efforts with other immunization partners.

Number under/unvaccinated with DTP3 containing vaccine in AFR :

2013	2014
7 874 033	7 431 256

## 2014 WUENIC for all antigens per country in AFR

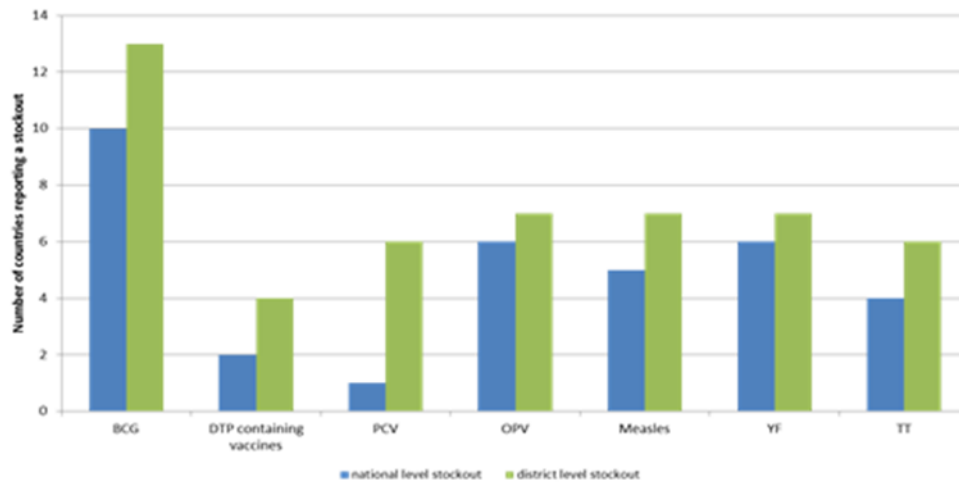
Country	BCG	Penta3	MCV1	MCV2	OPV3	FYV	PCV3	Rota Last	PAB	Country	BCG	Penta3	MCV1	MCV2	OPV3	FYV	PCV3	Rota Last	PAB
Algeria	99	95	95	99	95				92	Liberia	73	50	58		49	54	45		89
Angola	81	80	85		81	77	61	18	78	Madagascar	75	73	64		73		72	50	78
Benin	88	70	63		72	64	70		93	Malawi	97	91	85		87		87	83	89
Botswana	98	95	97	85	96		81	82	92	Mali	79	77	80		84	64	84	13	85
Burkina Faso	98	91	88	17	91	87	91	91	89	Mauritania	98	84	84		84		84	5	80
Burundi	92	95	94	60	95		95	96	85	Mauritius	97	97	98	85	98				95
Cabo Verde	99	95	93	79	95				92	Mozambique	93	78	85		78		73		83
Cameroon	82	87	80		86	80	87	46	85	Namibia	97	88	83		88				85
CAR	74	47	49		47	48	47		60	Niger (the)	76	68	72	3	67	70	13	19	81
Chad	59	46	54		54	40			60	Nigeria	74	66	51		66	49			55
Comoros (the)	76	80	80		79				85	Rwanda	99	99	98		99		99	98	90
Congo (the)	95	90	80		90	65	69	60	85	Sao Tome and P.	95	95	92	71	95	93	95		
Côte d'Ivoire	84	67	63		66	43	2		82	Senegal	95	89	80	13	85	80	81		91
DR Congo	90	80	77		79	65	61		82	Seychelles	98	99	99	98	99				
Equatorial Guinea	71	24	44		30				70	Sierra Leone	90	83	78		83	80	83	53	85
Eritrea	97	94	96		94			25	94	South Africa	77	70	70	60	71		65	72	80
Ethiopia	75	77	70		75		76	63	80	South Sudan	46	39	22		44				64
Gabon	91	70	61		68	60			85	Swaziland	99	98	86	89	98		67		88
Gambia (the)	96	96	96	73	97	96	96	92	92	Togo	97	87	82		85	82	34	35	81
Ghana	99	98	92	67	98	92	98	98	88	Uganda	93	78	82		82		50		85
Guinea	72	51	52		42	53			80	Tanzania	99	97	99	29	97		93	97	88
Guinea-Bissau	94	80	69		78	53			80	Zambia	95	86	85	33	78		77	73	85
Kenya	81	81	79		81	1	81	19	76	Zimbabwe	99	91	92		92		91	48	75
Lesotho	87	96	92	82	95				83	AFR	84	77	73	11	77	41	50	30	76

Legend  
■ Objective achieved ( Coverage >=90%)  
■ On track for 2015 objective ( Coverage between 87% and 89%)  
■ Not on track for 2015 objective ( Coverage below 87%)  
 Vaccine not in country EPI schedule/NA

Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates, August 2014 revision

[http://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html](http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tswucoveragebcg.html)

## Number of countries that have reported vaccines stock outs (in weeks) at national and district level (JRF 2014)



	AFR Central		AFR East & South		AFR West**	
	# of countries (%)	Duration (average) in weeks	# of countries (%)	Duration (average) in weeks	# of countries (%)	Duration (average) in weeks
BCG	2/10 (20)	7	5/20 (25)	7	3/17 (18)	9
DTP containing vaccines	0	-	1/20 (5)	1	1/17 (6)	28
PCV	0	-	0	-	1/17 (6)	9
OPV	1/10 (10)	4	3/20 (15)	6*	2/17 (12)	10
Measles	1/10 (10)	1	3/20 (15)	4	1/17 (6)	20
YF	4/10 (40)	4	-	-	2/17 (12)	17
TT	-	-	1/20 (5)	8	3/17 (18)	12

\* Data on the duration missing from 1 country

Source: JRF 2014, [http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring\\_surveillance/data/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/data/en/)

### Highlights

Data reported in the 2014 Joint Reporting form (JRF) show that 20/47 countries (43%) in the region reported at least one episode of stock out for a duration of at least one week.

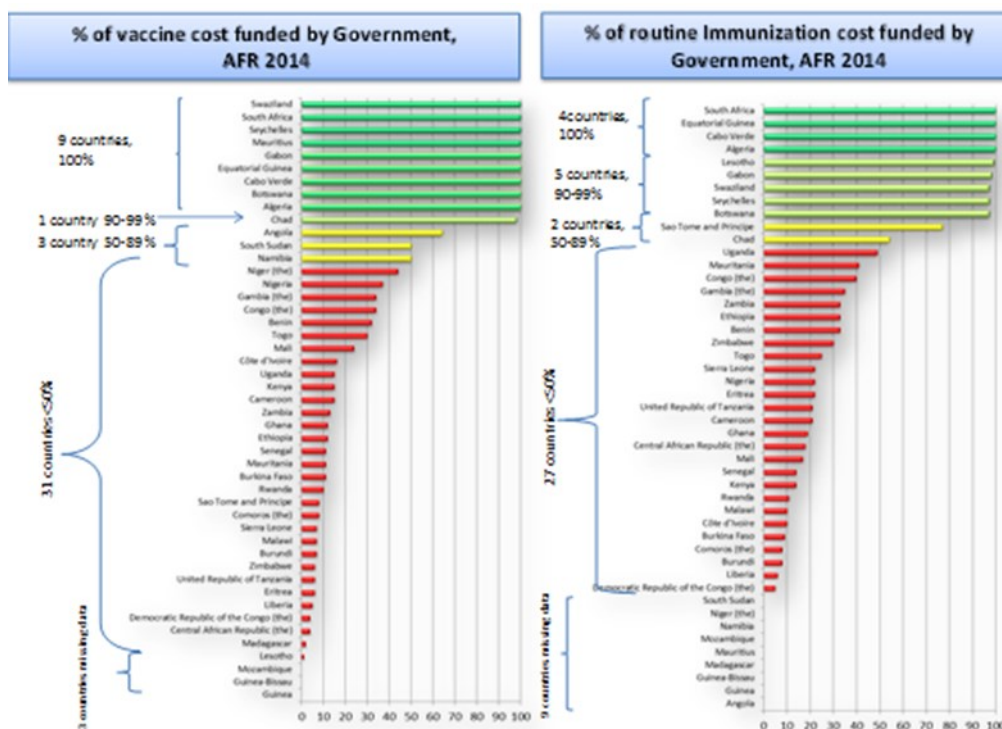
One country reported stock outs for all Vaccines in the national programme (except PCV which was introduced in September 2014).

BCG vaccine has been the most affected antigen for stock out (10 countries), followed by OPV and YF (6 countries).

Most of the stock outs at district level were due to unavailability of vaccines at national level.

Stock outs at district level have probably contributed to the interruption of vaccination sessions at peripheral level and therefore to the non achievements of the set objectives in many countries.

## Funding of immunization programmes by Governments in the AFR in 2014



Source: JRF 2014, [http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring\\_surveillance/data/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/monitoring_surveillance/data/en/)

### Highlights

Analysis of 2014 JRF data indicates that 43 countries in the region confirmed having a budget line for vaccine procurement.

Nine countries reported having funded 100% of their vaccine costs. 31 countries are funding <50% of the vaccine cost by their national governments.

The situation is completely different for the total funding of routine Immunization activities funded by national Governments. Only 4 countries have funded 100% of their RI cost and 27 countries funded <50%.

This situation highlights the need for strong country ownership of immunization programmes in the African region.

Nine countries did not provide this information in their 2014 JRF.

