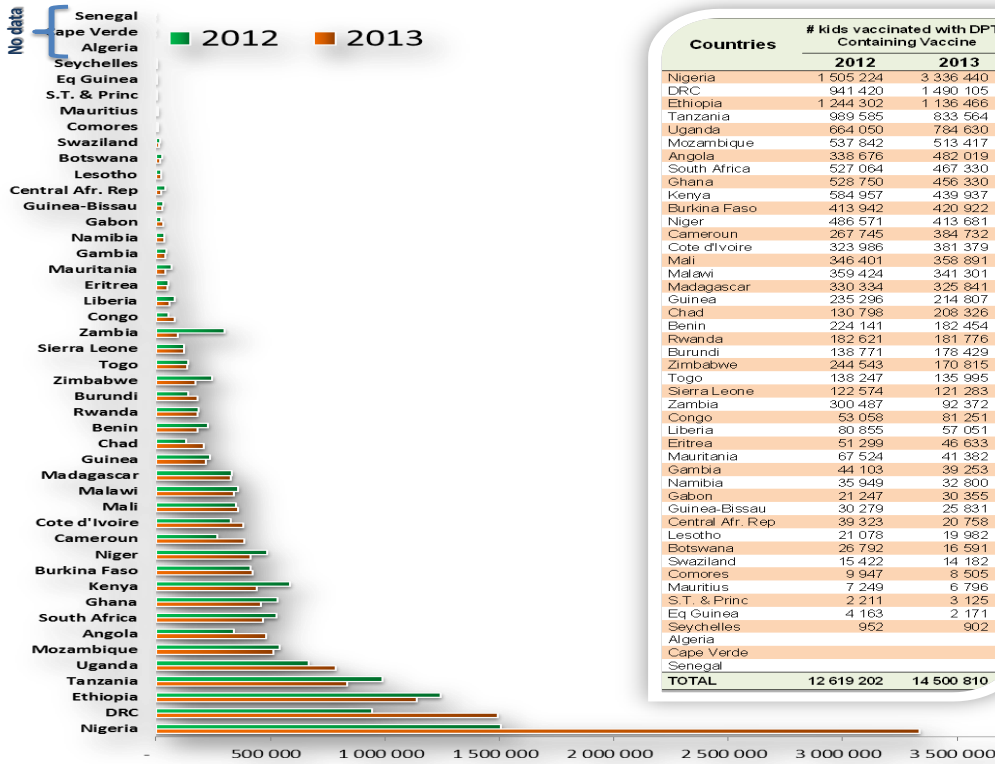




# ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION PERFORMANCE IN THE AFRICAN REGION

October 2013 issue

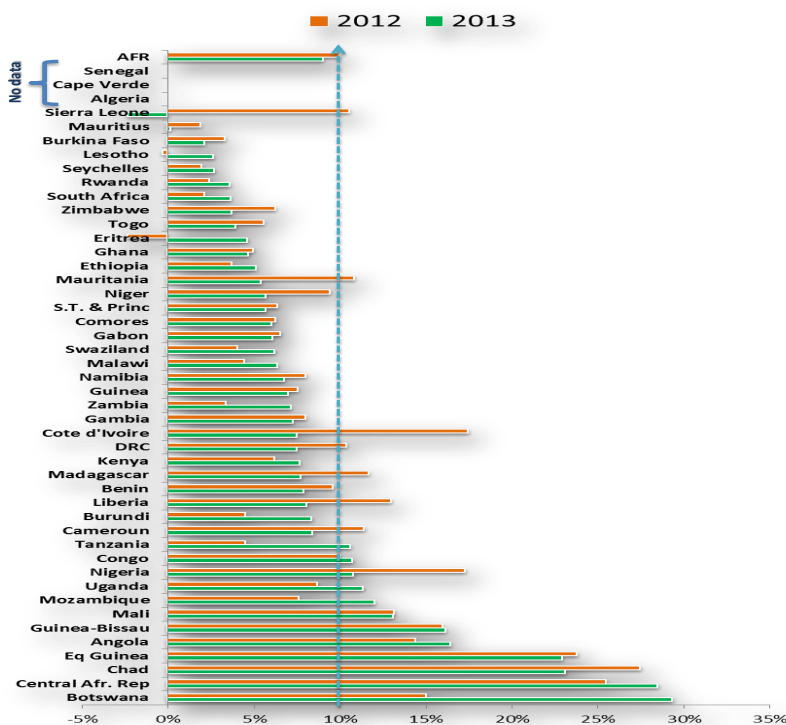
Number of children vaccinated with the 3<sup>rd</sup> dose of DTP-containing vaccine, AFR 2012/2013



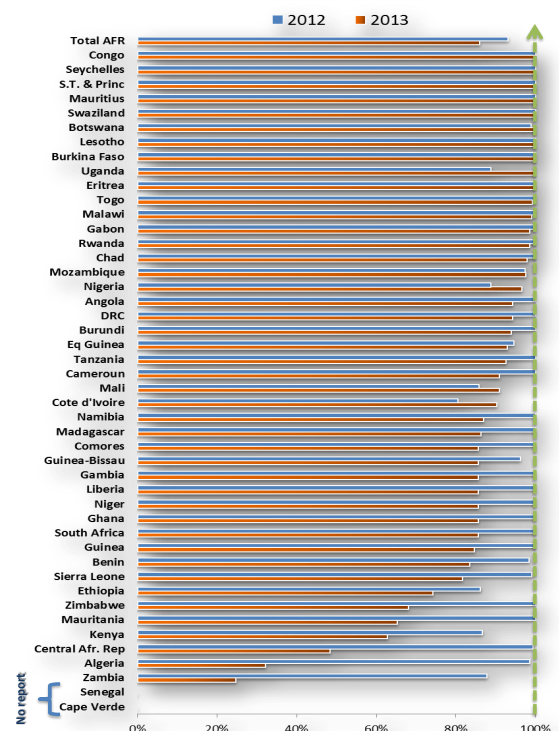
## Highlights

- Data covers the period, January to July 2013.
- Thirty nine countries reached at least 80% completeness for monthly district immunization reports. Algeria, CAR, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Zambia & Zimbabwe missed this target. Data are unavailable for Senegal and Cape Verde.
- Regional immunization coverage, based on Reported Administrative Data was 77% compared 70% the same period in 2012.
- More than 1.8 million additional children were vaccinated compared to the same period in 2012. These are mainly in Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda.
- Nigeria alone vaccinated more than twice the number of children vaccinated last year.
- Thirty one countries however showed decrease in the number of children vaccinated in 2013 compared to 2012.
- Botswana, CAR, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Uganda, Nigeria, Congo and Tanzania recorded drop out rate above the normal range of 10%.
- Improvement in data quality and completeness as well as the sustainability of the gains remain priorities.

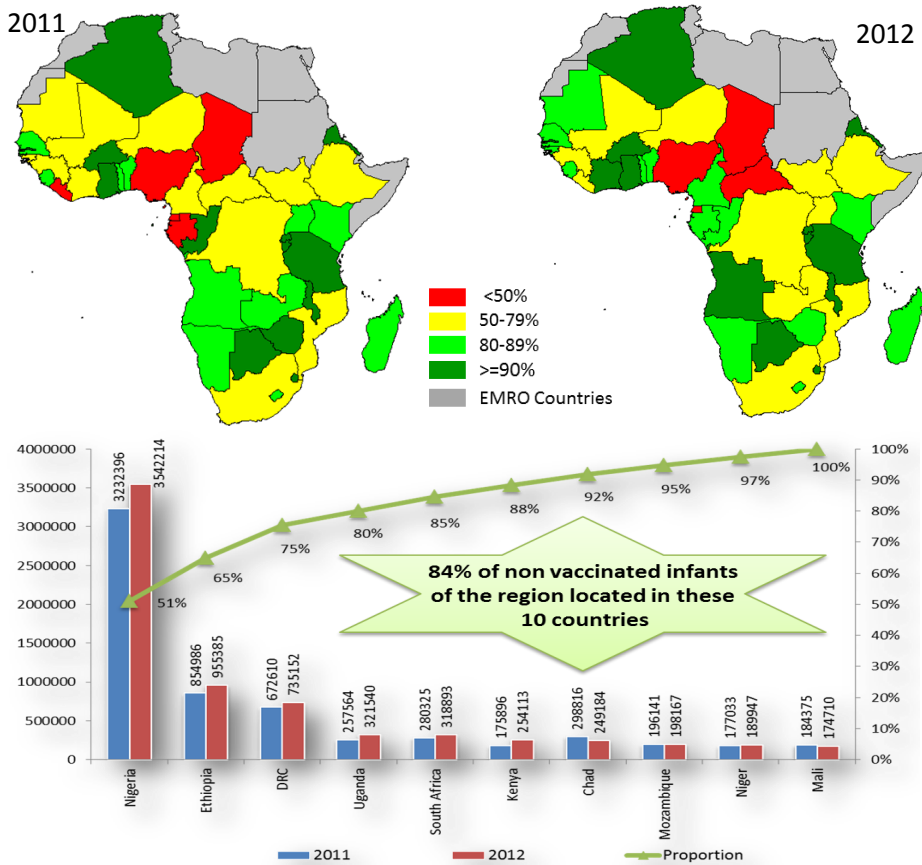
DTP1-DTP3 dropout rate, AFR Jan-July 2012/2013



District immunization monthly reports completeness AFR, Jan-July 2012/2013



# DTP3 Coverage and number of unimmunized children 2011/2012 (WHO-UNICEF Estimates)



## Highlights

- Vaccination coverage has improved in many countries in the region. 17 out of 46 achieved a vaccination coverage of more than 80% in 2012.
- Around 84% of children who did not receive DTP3 are concentrated in only 10 countries.
- Nigeria accounts for 51%, and together with DRC, Ethiopia & Uganda for 80% of children who did not receive DTP3.
- WHO/AFRO is providing close support to 5 countries, Chad (also due to recent polio circulation), Ethiopia, DRC, Nigeria, and Uganda, considered as "priority countries" to reduce the high number of under immunized children in the region. They are monitored during weekly calls with the participation of other immunization partners.

## Supply adequacy of DTP containing vaccines AFR 2012/2013

### LIST OF COUNTRIES

Angola  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cameroun  
Central Afr. Rep  
Chad  
Comoros  
Congo  
Cote d'Ivoire  
DRC  
Eritrea  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Uganda  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

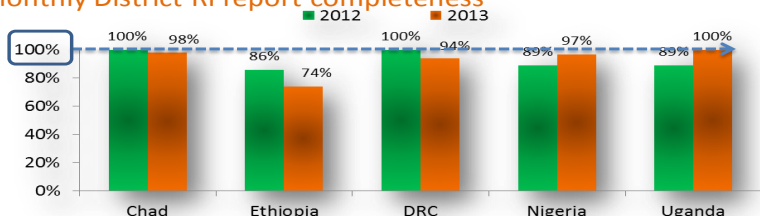
	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13
Angola	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	123%	123%	148%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benin	38%	59%	59%	59%	109%	109%	109%	68%	68%	116%	116%	116%	116%	116%
Botswana	71%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	138%	39%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%
Burkina Faso	22%	63%	63%	63%	104%	104%	104%	42%	42%	42%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Burundi	34%	34%	34%	94%	94%	94%	94%	56%	56%	56%	56%	94%	94%	94%
Cameroun	81%	81%	81%	120%	120%	120%	120%	98%	98%	110%	110%	110%	110%	110%
Central Afr. Rep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Chad	44%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	148%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%	109%	109%
Comoros	31%	31%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%
Congo	27%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	26%	26%	26%	46%	49%	will add	will add
Cote d'Ivoire	76%	76%	76%	88%	88%	159%	159%	61%	63%	63%	102%	102%	102%	102%
DRC	39%	45%	45%	64%	64%	73%	73%	41%	41%	41%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Eritrea	140%	140%	140%	140%	140%	140%	140%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Ethiopia	40%	40%	52%	56%	56%	56%	56%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gabon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12%	26%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
Gambia	58%	58%	120%	129%	129%	129%	129%	40%	40%	80%	80%	95%	95%	95%
Ghana	13%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	66%	61%	77%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Guinea	96%	96%	104%	170%	170%	170%	170%	125%	125%	125%	137%	137%	137%	151%
Guinea-Bissau	43%	102%	102%	102%	102%	105%	115%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	129%
Lesotho	63%	63%	456%	474%	474%	474%	474%	499%	499%	499%	499%	499%	499%	499%
Liberia	174%	174%	215%	215%	215%	215%	215%	130%	130%	130%	130%	185%	185%	185%
Madagascar	47%	47%	112%	119%	119%	119%	119%	62%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Malawi	35%	35%	35%	35%	39%	47%	56%	48%	48%	68%	110%	110%	110%	110%
Mali	75%	75%	174%	174%	174%	174%	174%	96%	96%	96%	122%	122%	122%	122%
Mauritania	64%	64%	64%	121%	121%	121%	121%	37%	37%	41%	41%	41%	125%	130%
Mozambique	29%	29%	59%	63%	121%	122%	122%	59%	67%	67%	112%	112%	112%	112%
Niger	58%	58%	81%	81%	81%	83%	83%	95%	95%	129%	129%	129%	129%	129%
Nigeria	5%	9%	15%	39%	48%	74%	85%	81%	81%	125%	148%	148%	148%	148%
Rwanda	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	39%	39%	39%	68%	68%	68%	68%
Senegal	30%	55%	68%	68%	68%	95%	95%	19%	19%	76%	76%	76%	109%	110%
Seychelles	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	130%	130%	130%	130%	130%	130%	130%
Sierra Leone	25%	25%	25%	94%	94%	94%	94%	64%	64%	129%	129%	129%	167%	167%
Swaziland	44%	44%	45%	45%	45%	45%	65%	18%	18%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%
Tanzania	73%	73%	118%	118%	118%	163%	169%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Togo	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	115%	115%	115%	115%	115%	146%	171%
Uganda	28%	47%	47%	67%	67%	67%	68%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zambia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	48%	48%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%
Zimbabwe	85%	85%	142%	142%	142%	NA	NA	94%	94%	149%	149%	149%	176%	176%

## Vaccine supply adequacy

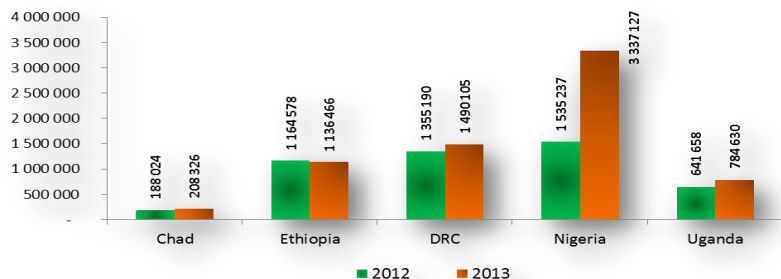
- Countries at risk of or experienced vaccine stock-outs during Jan-July 2013 are Comoros, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal and Swaziland. For the same period in 2012, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda were at risk of stock-outs. Number of countries at risk of stock-outs decreased.
- Countries at risk of vaccine overstocking in the period Jan -July 2013 were Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo and Tanzania. For the same period in 2012, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Tanzania were at risk of over-stocking.
- 21 out of 34 countries maintained optimal stock levels for the same period. This figure was 18 in 2012.
- Note:
  - (a) Risk of stock-outs is defined as a level below the safety stock level.
  - (b) Risk of overstocking is defined as stock level above 150%.

## Immunization performance in the 5 priority countries , Jan-July 2012/2013

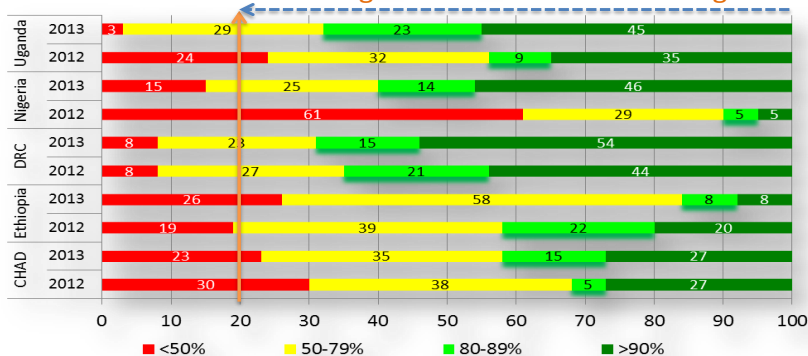
### Monthly District RI report completeness



### Number of children vaccinated, DTP3



### Number of Districts attaining various vaccination coverage rates.



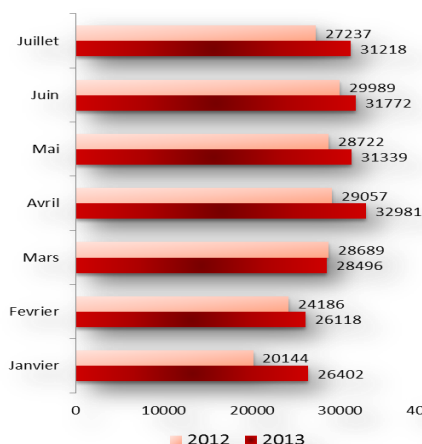
## Highlights in 5 priority countries

- Data completeness for the period is > 90% for all except Ethiopia which has a quarterly reporting system.
- Nigeria reported more than twice the number of children vaccinated at the same period last year.
- Nigeria & DRC have increased the % of districts with coverage ≥ 90%
- Uganda reported 22% more children vaccinated compared to last year.
- The increase is 10% in DRC and Chad.
- In Chad: there is a slight decrease in the districts with coverage <50%
- Due to low completeness, no pertinent analysis was done for Ethiopia.

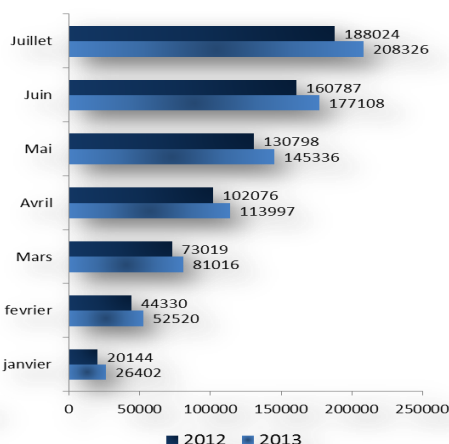
## SITUATION ANALYSIS FOR THE 5 PRIORITY COUNTRIES

### Chad

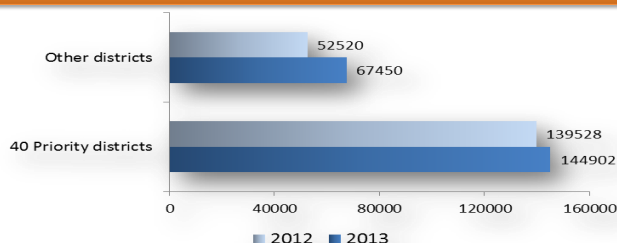
#### # of vaccinated children (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



#### Cumulative of # of vaccinated children (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



#### 2012 vs 2013 performance, priority districts vs others, Chad

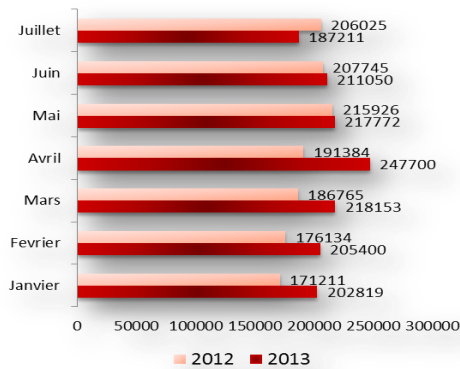


## Highlights

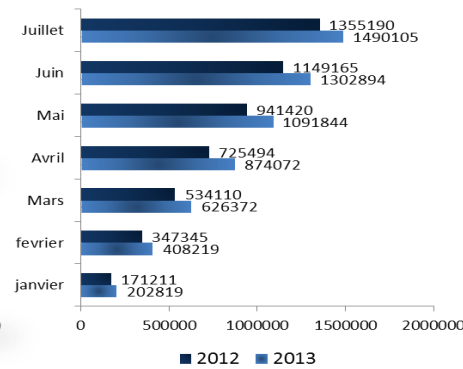
- General increase in the number of vaccinated children in 61 districts. This trend is not yet fully reflected in the 40 priority districts.
- The focus during the first 6 months was to put in place all the ingredients of the immunization system ( training of health workers in MLM/ Immunization in Practice, provision of immunization tools , vaccines delivery at peripheral level, Micro planning, elaboration of monitoring tools, etc.... The impact of these activities on increased number of vaccinated children is yet to be realized.
- Moreover, 13/40 districts have been targeted to receive additional resources from BMGF starting September 2013 to strengthen RI using polio assets.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

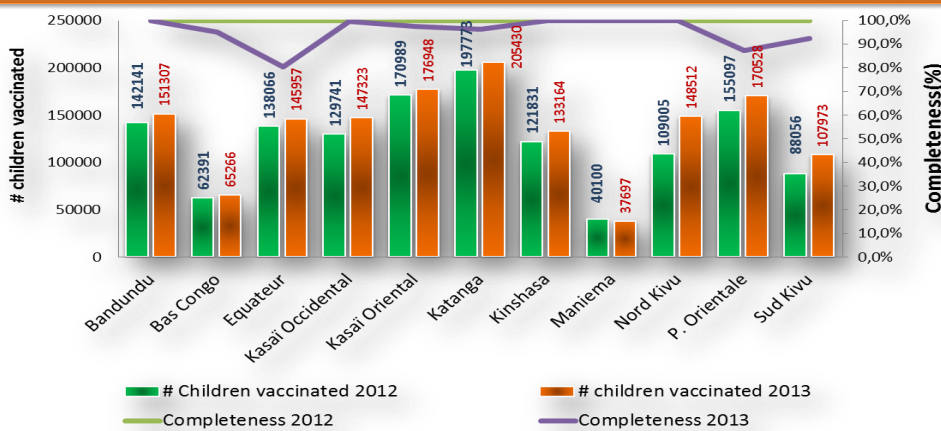
Monthly number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



Cumulative number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



Number of children vaccinated with DTP3 by subnational level, Jan-Jul 2012/2013

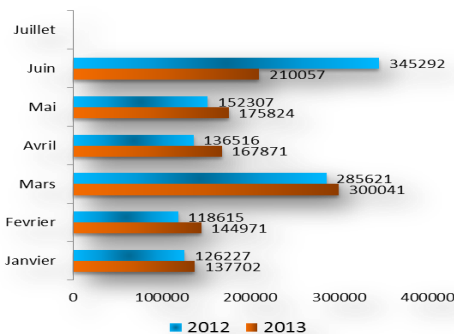


## Highlights

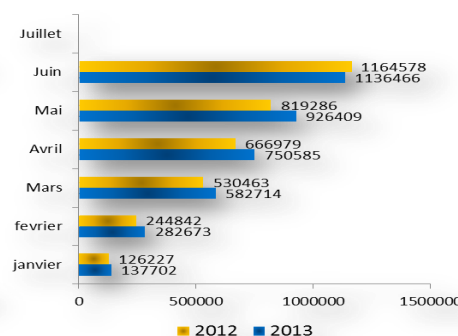
- An increase in the number of vaccinated children was recorded over the months. About 130,000 additional children vaccinated in 2013, 10% more compared to 2012. This increasing trend is confirmed in all the provinces, except in Maniema. DRC could attain the objectives of its 2013 RI PoA.
- The country focused on 5 provinces with the highest number of unimmunized children in 2012 (92,5%): Equateur, **Province Orientale** (those 2 alone accounts for 64,5%) of unvaccinated children), **Katanga**, Kinshasa and **Bandundu**.
- The 3 provinces in bold (42 zones of the 3 provinces) have also been targeted for support by the BMGF starting September 2013 to strengthen routine immunization using polio assets
- One of the challenges is to ensure good quality data and in this line, monthly data review meetings conducted at national level should be extended at all level.

# Ethiopia

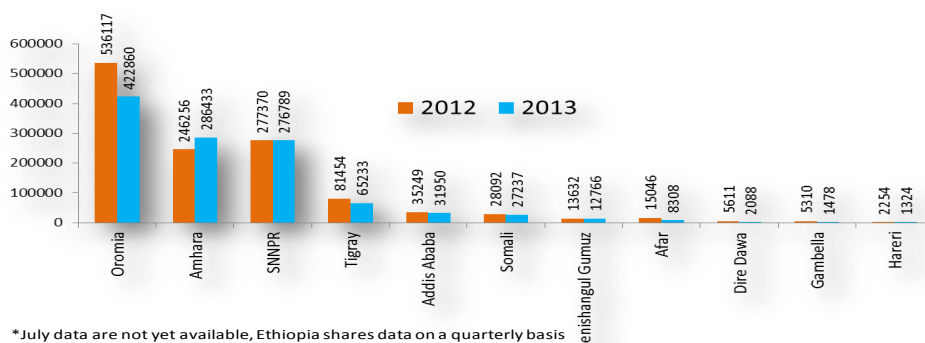
Monthly number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013\*



Cumulative number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013\*



Number of children vaccinated with DTP3 by subnational level, Jan-Jul 2012/2013\*



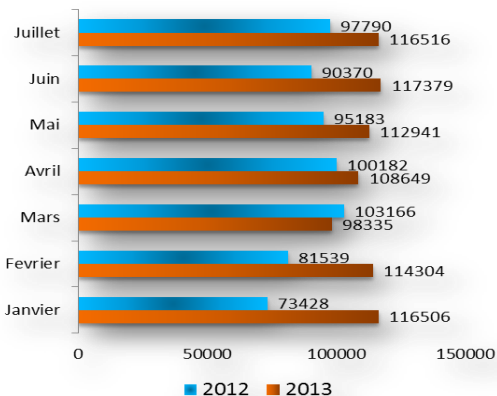
\*July data are not yet available, Ethiopia shares data on a quarterly basis

## Highlights

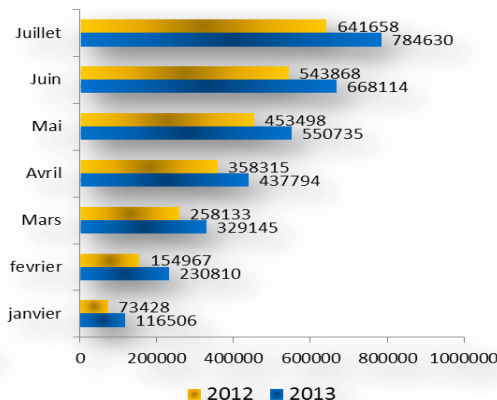
- Ethiopia has a quarterly reporting system which explains the current low completeness rate. For this reason, the period January-June was used for the analysis, to be as close as possible to the country reality.
- The country has put a special focus on the 3 pastoral regions of Afar, Somali and Gambella.
- Routine immunization is being strengthened using national consultants in poor performing regions.
- However, there were many country immunization competing priorities that may have impacted negatively on the RI performance (Men A campaign, polio reactive campaigns, EVM and cold chain inventory, planned activities for rotavirus vaccine introduction, elaboration of the 2 years RI improvement plan, etc.).

# Uganda

Monthly number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



Cumulative number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



Number of children vaccinated with DTP3 by subnational level, Jan-Jul 2012/2013



## Highlights

- Uganda is implementing a 2-year revitalization plan (2013-2014). There is improvement in children vaccinated compared to the same period, last year. 140 000 additional children (22% more) were vaccinated compared to the same period last year.

- There are reports of coverage above 100% in many districts. The recently conducted DQS will certainly provide some guidance on where to improve.

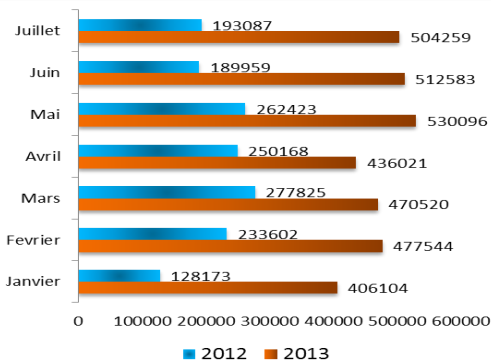
- Unvaccinated children are concentrated in 18 districts and the country is conducting family and Child health days to reach these children.

- PCV13 has been introduced in an initial 5 districts and the expansion to other districts is on-going

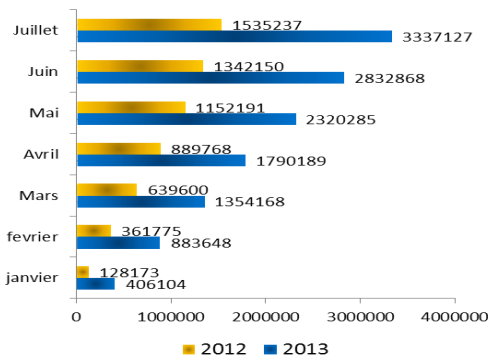
- The successful transition of vaccine management from the EPI to the national medical stores and the training in vaccine management of the relevant staff has helped to solve the frequent stock-out issues.

# Nigeria

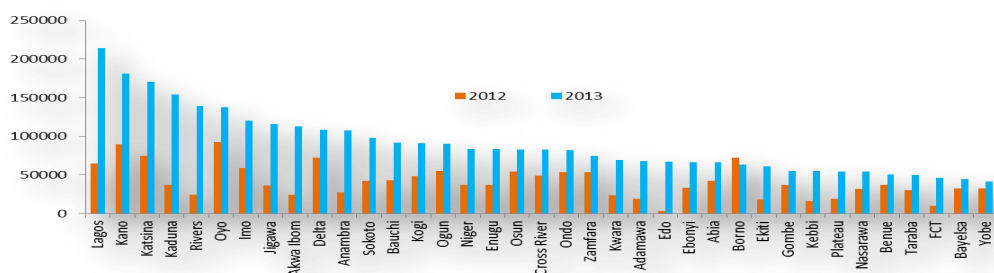
Monthly number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



Cumulative number of children vaccinated (DTP3) Jan-Jul 2012/2013



Number of children vaccinated with DTP3 by subnational level, Jan-Jul 2012/2013



## Highlights

- The country is implementing a 2013-2015 RI strategic plan with an accountability framework
- There is a tremendous increase in the number of vaccinated children (more than twice the number vaccinated last year). Only Borno State did not show an increase in the number of vaccinated children for the period.
- This increase is mainly due to reinforced implementation of the RED approach (Review of the REW micro plans, intensification and re-establishment of RI sessions, improvement of vaccine security & logistics, re-activation/establishment of village development committees, intensification of supportive supervision, monitoring system ...).
- The country has targeted 39 LGA to receive additional resources from BMGF for the strengthening of routine immunization using polio assets.
- The country faces the challenge of persistent circulation of WPV, suboptimal quality of data and insufficient funding for activities particularly for logistical support and vaccine distribution at the most peripheral levels.