NATIONAL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE SCORECARDS ESTIMATES FOR 2018





GLOBAL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE IN 2018

ANNEX OF THE GVAP REVIEW AND LESSONS-LEARNED REPORT

The unique value of vaccines was the driving force behind the Decade of Vaccines, an effort launched at the 2010 World Economic Forum and supported by many stakeholders to extend the full benefits of immunization to all by 2020. Governments welcomed the initiative, and 194 Member States endorsed the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) at the 65th World Health Assembly in May 2012.

One of the global immunization goals for the Decade of Vaccines is that all the countries reach 90% national coverage with the three doses of diphtheria-tetanus pertussis- containing vaccines (DTP3) by 2015 and for all vaccines included in the national immunization programme by 2020. In this document the annual national coverage estimates from 1999 to 2018 are

presented for all the vaccines included in respective national programmes for which WHO-UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)1 are being generated.

This document is part of the annexes of the GVAP review and lessons-learned report which aims to help inform the development of the global immunization framework for the next decade.

The size of the circle indicates the coverage level and its colour indicates progression towards the 90% target, with the green colour indicating that it has been reached or exceeded (see legend below). A blank means either the vaccine has not been introduced or the vaccine coverage has not been estimated.

LEGEND

Coverage

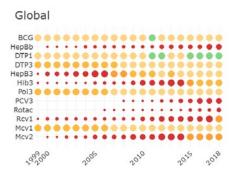


Vaccines

BCG	Bacille Calmette Guérin vaccine	HepBb	HepB birth dose	
DTP1	First dose of diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	DTP3	Third dose of diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	
НерВ3	Third dose of hepatitis B vaccine	Hib3	Third dose of Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine	
Pol3	Third dose of polio vaccine	PCV3	Third dose of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	
Rotac	Rotavirus last dose	Rcv1	First dose of Rubella Containing Vaccine	
Mcvl	First dose of Measles-containing vaccine	Mcv2	Second dose of Measles-containing vaccine	

The graphic provides visual representation of the vaccination coverage trends over time, the timing of introduction of new vaccines, drop-out rates between first and last doses of some vaccines, and difference in coverage rates between different vaccines. Figure 1 describes the global situation.

Figure 1: Global vaccine coverage rate detailed by vaccine, in 2018



20 million children worldwide – more than 1 in 10 – missed out on lifesaving vaccines such as measles, diphtheria and tetanus in 2018, according to new data from WHO and UNICEF.

Globally, since 2010, vaccination coverage with three doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) and one dose of the measles vaccine has stalled at around 86 percent. While high, this is not sufficient. 95 percent coverage is needed – globally, across countries, and communities - to protect against outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases.

"Vaccines are one of our most important tools for preventing outbreaks and keeping the world safe," said Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization.

Most unvaccinated children live in the poorest countries, and are disproportionately in fragile or conflict-affected states. Almost half are in just 16 countries - Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

If these children do get sick, they are at risk of the severest health consequences, and least likely to access lifesaving treatment and care.

Measles outbreaks reveal entrenched gaps in coverage, often over many years.

Stark disparities in vaccine access persist across and within countries of all income levels. This has resulted in devastating measles outbreaks in many parts of the world – including countries that have high overall vaccination rates.

In 2018, almost 350,000 measles cases were reported globally, more than doubling from 2017.

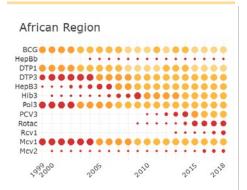
"Measles is a real time indicator of where we have more work to do to fight preventable diseases," said Henrietta Fore, UNICEF's Executive Director. "Because measles is so contagious, an outbreak points to communities that are missing out on vaccines due to access, costs or, in some places, complacency. We have to exhaust every effort to immunize every child."

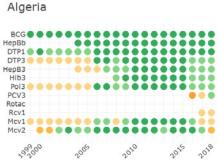
Ten countries with highest reported incidence rate of measles cases (2018)	Coverage with measles first dose (2010)	Coverage with measles first dose (2018)	
1. Ukraine	56	91	
2. Democratic Republic of the Congo	74	80	
3. Madagascar	66	62	
4. Liberia	65	91	
5. Somalia	46	46	
6. Serbia	95	92	
7. Georgia	94	98	
8. Albania	99	96	
9. Yemen	68	64	
10. Romania	95	90	

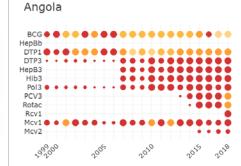
Together with partners like Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the Measles & Rubella Initiative, WHO and UNICEF are supporting countries to strengthen their immunization systems and outbreak response, including by vaccinating all children with routine immunization, conducting emergency campaigns, and training and equipping health workers as an essential part of quality primary healthcare.

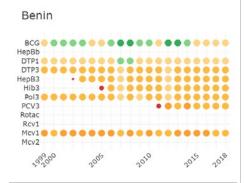
Note: Since 2000, WHO and UNICEF jointly produce national immunization coverage estimates for Member States on an annual basis. In addition to producing the immunization coverage estimates for 2018, the WHO and UNICEF estimation process revises the entire historical series of immunization data with the latest available information. The 2018 revision covers 39 years of coverage estimates, from 1980 to 2018. DTP3 coverage is used as an indicator to assess the proportion of children vaccinated and is calculated for children under one year of age. The estimated number of vaccinated children are calculated using population data provided by the 2019 World Population Prospects (WPP) from the UN.

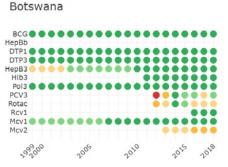


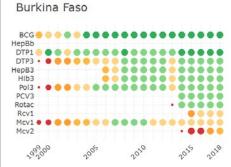


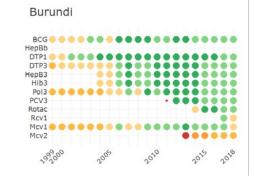


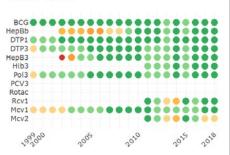




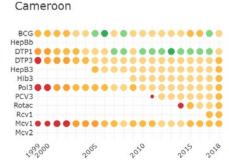




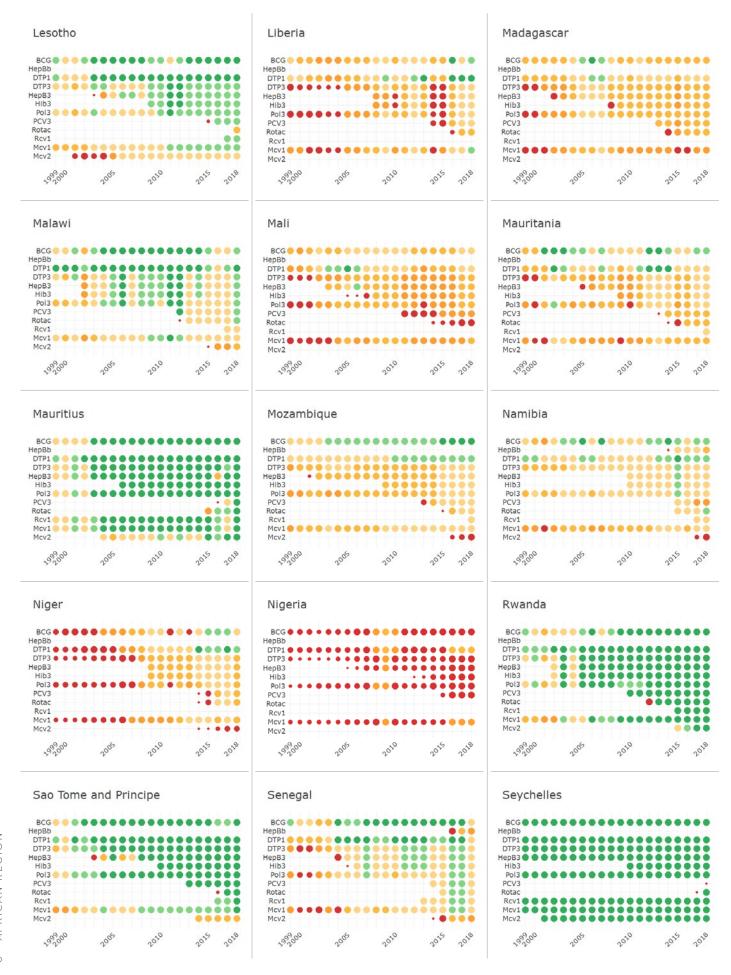


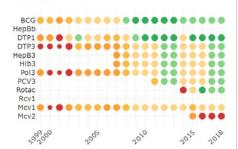


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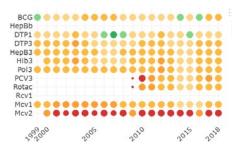


AFRICAN REGION: 1999-2018

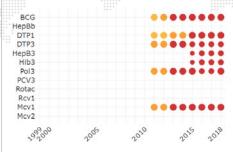




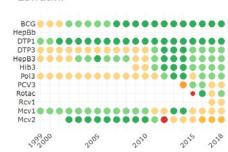
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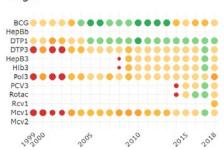
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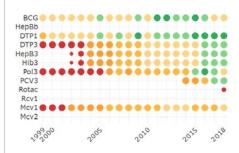
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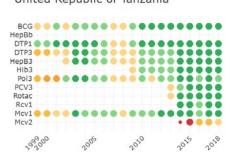
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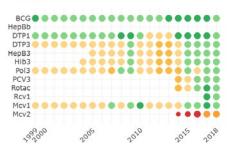
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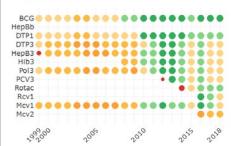
United Republic of Tanzania



Zambia

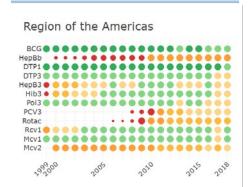


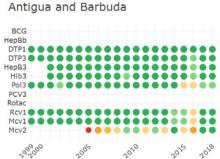
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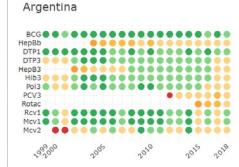


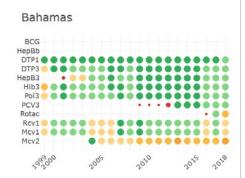


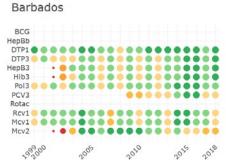


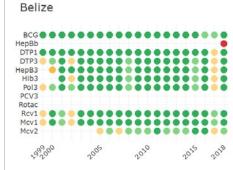


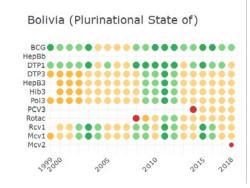


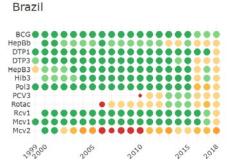


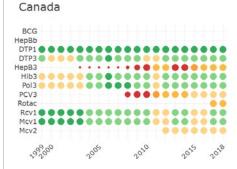












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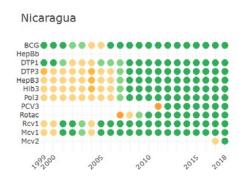
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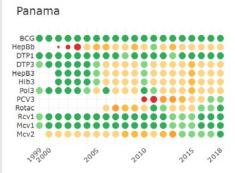
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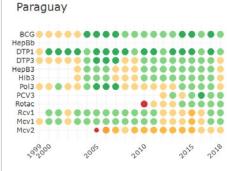
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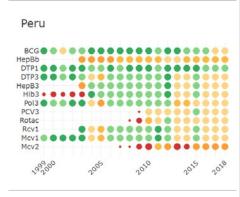
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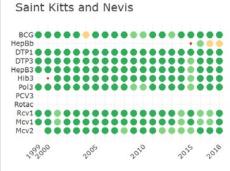
REGION OF THE AMERICAS: 1999-2018

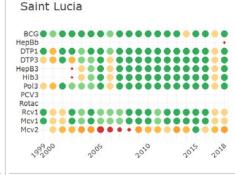


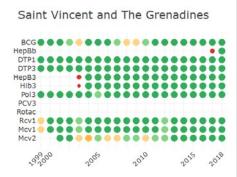


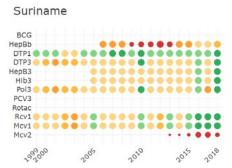


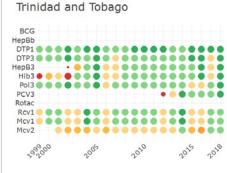


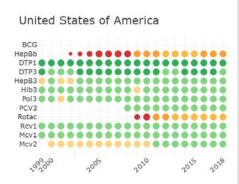


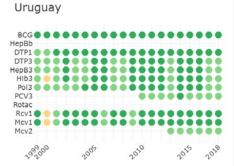






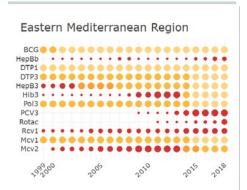


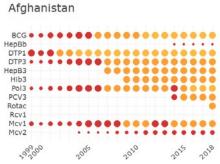


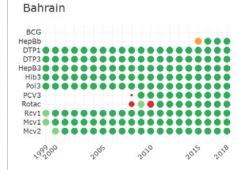


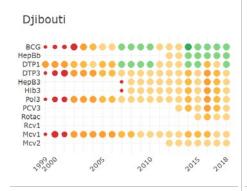


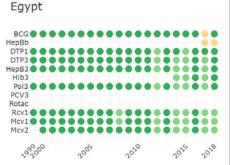
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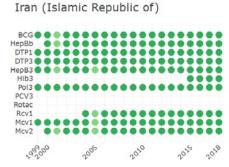


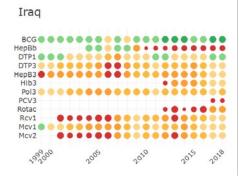


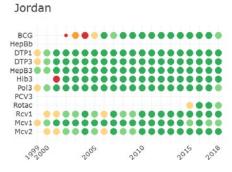


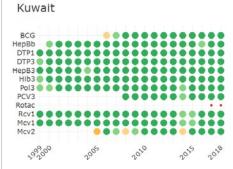




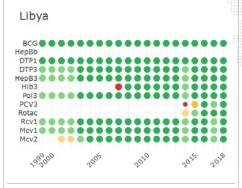


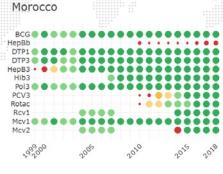


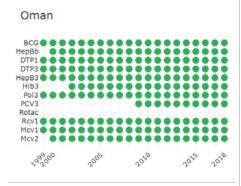


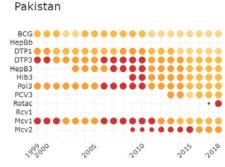


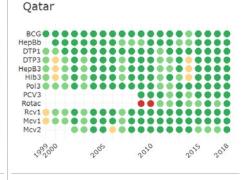
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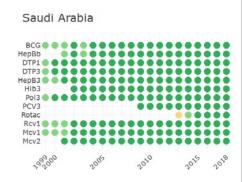


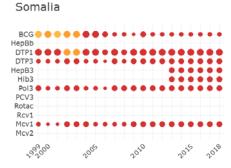


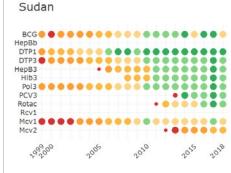


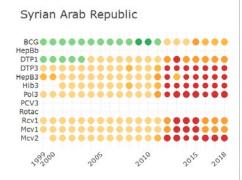


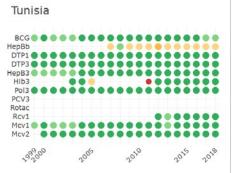


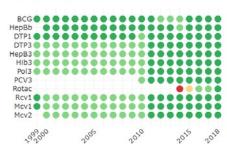




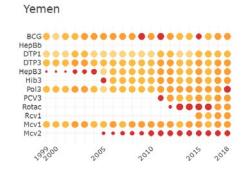


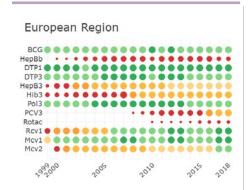


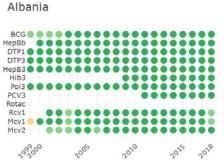


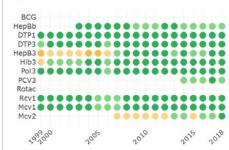


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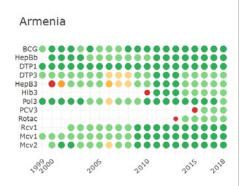


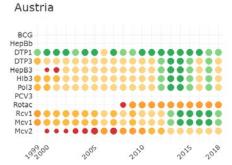


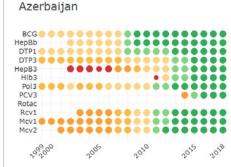


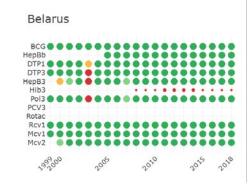


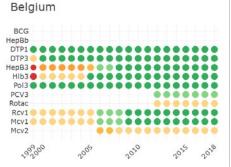
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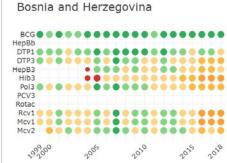












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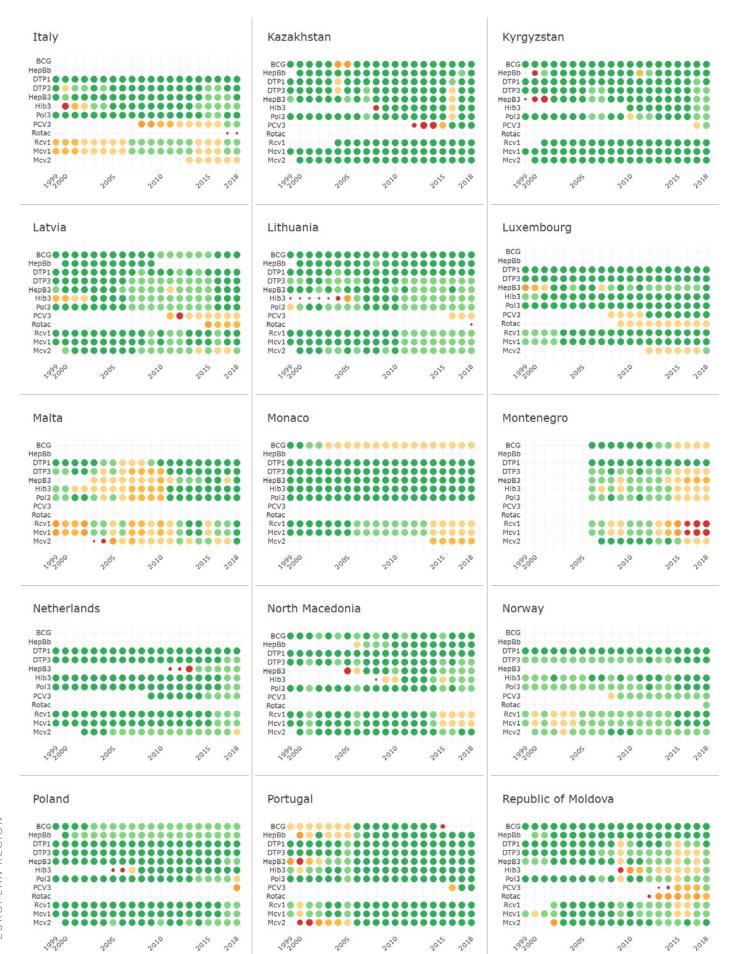
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EUROPEAN REGION

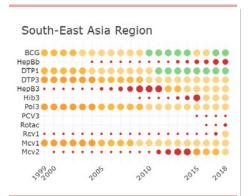
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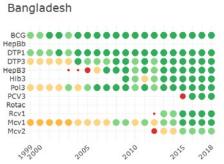


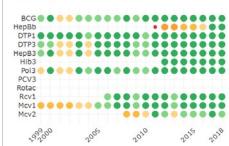
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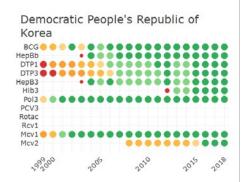
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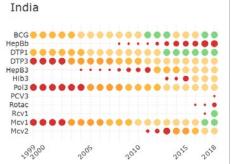


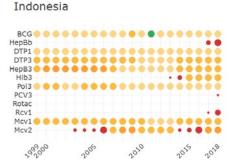


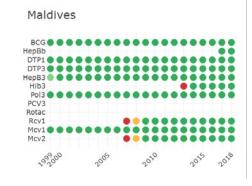


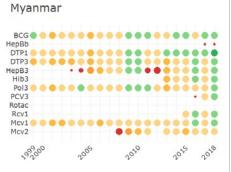
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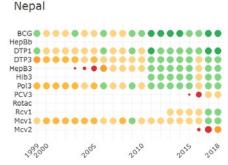


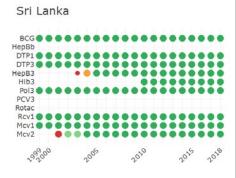


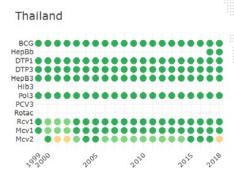


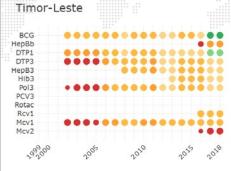






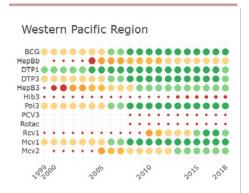


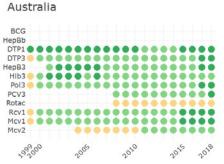


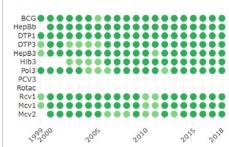






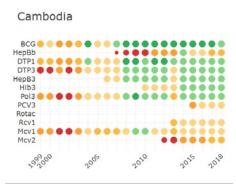


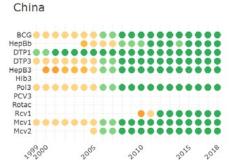


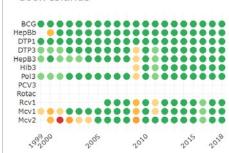


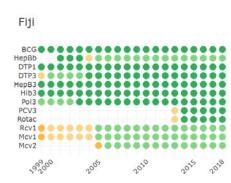
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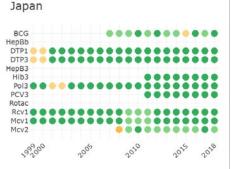
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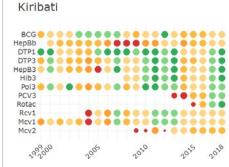












0-19% 20-29%

30-39%

40-49%

50-59%

60-69%

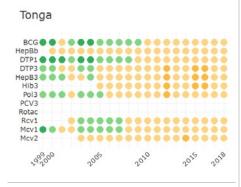
70-79%

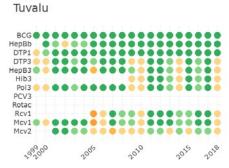
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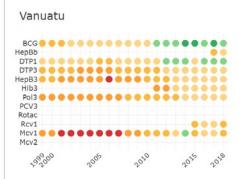
90-94% 95-100%

199900

WESTERN PACIFIC REGION: 1999-2018







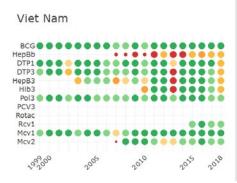






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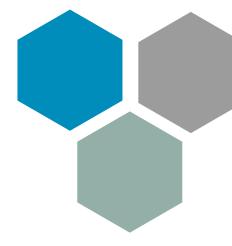
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