

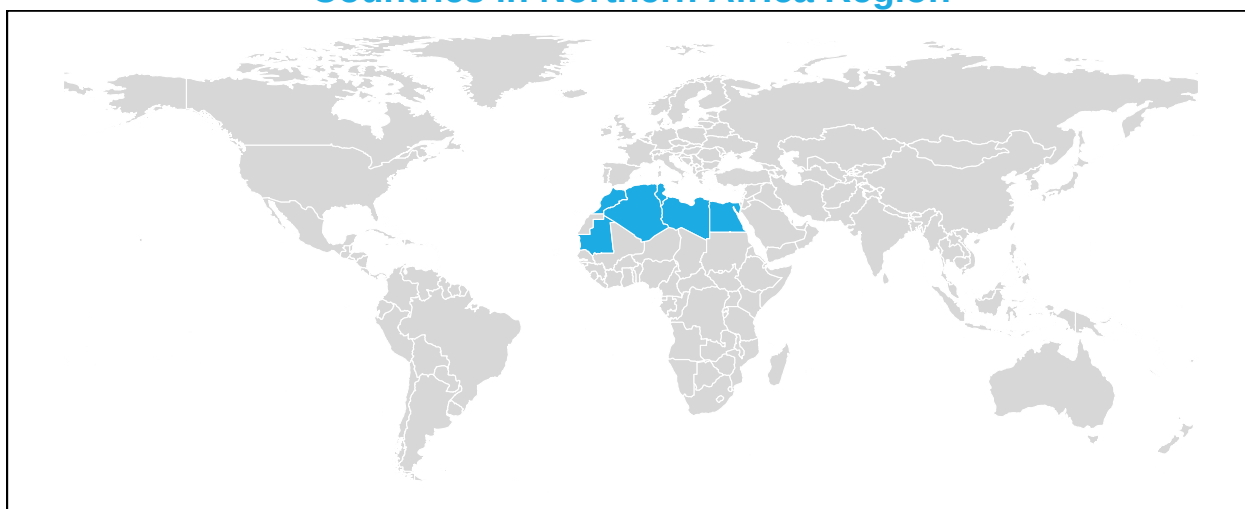
WUENIC Talking Points: Northern Africa Region

Revision Year: 2025

Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	4
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	6
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	8
HPV	10
Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic	11
Appendix	12

Countries in Northern Africa Region



- The Northern Africa region includes the following 6 countries: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Overview

- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, 9 out of the 14 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the Northern Africa region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 98% in 2024 to 99% in 2025, and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 95% in 2024 to 96% in 2025. Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 96% in 2024 to 97% in 2025.
- A total of 6 out of 6 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 14 antigens, representing 100% of the region.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (62,000) was approximately 60% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target of reducing the number of zero-dose children by half by 2030 in Northern Africa region (156,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

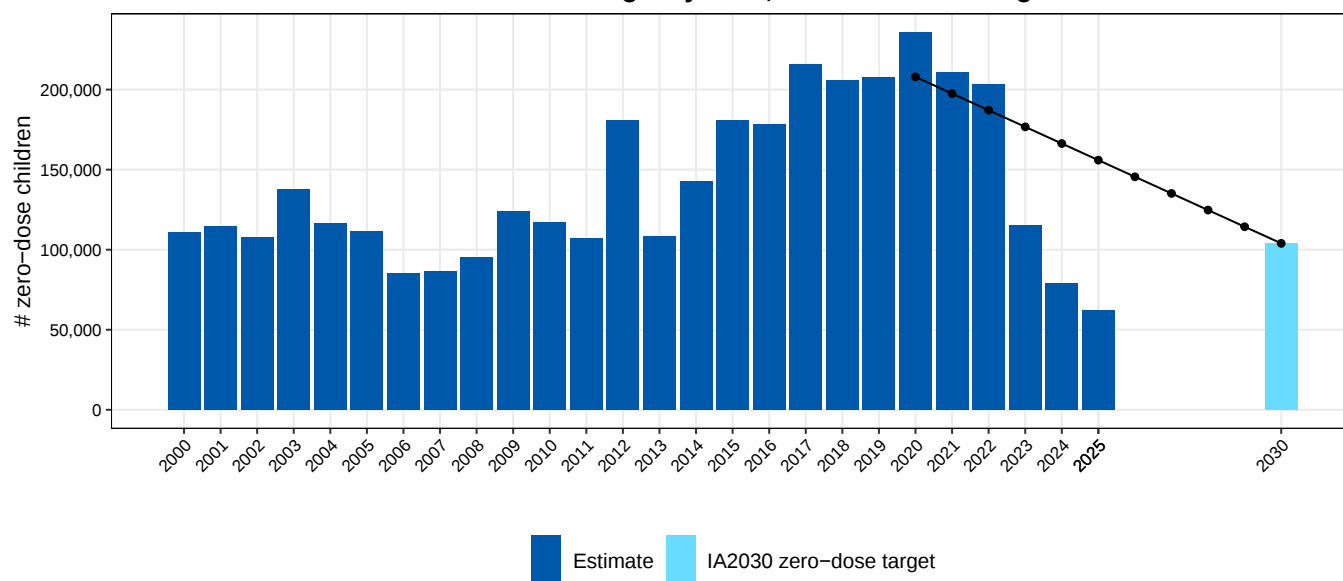
Vaccine coverage (%), Northern Africa Region, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	97	97	97	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	98	97	97	97	91	96	96	96	97	97	97	98	98
HepBB	0	0	0	0	17	17	18	22	23	23	26	24	25	25	26	26	28	75	78	79	79	79	78	81	79	80
DTP1	97	97	97	96	97	97	98	98	98	97	97	98	96	98	97	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	97	98	99
DTP3	94	96	94	94	94	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	94	96	95	94	94	94	94	93	92	92	92	94	95	96
Hib3	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	17	37	39	39	41	43	42	95	94	94	94	94	93	92	92	92	95	95	96
HepB3	69	77	77	77	91	93	93	95	95	96	96	96	94	96	95	94	94	94	94	93	92	92	92	95	95	96
PCVC									0	0	0	4	11	11	15	17	31	37	38	38	41	40	39	40	38	39
RotaC							0	0	0	0	0	12	13	13	15	16	19	19	19	19	19	18	19	19	19	19
IPV1																13	42	31	41	94	93	93	93	95	97	98
IPVC																						57	58	65	78	82
MCV1	92	93	93	93	93	94	95	95	92	94	95	95	94	96	94	93	95	93	91	91	91	91	92	96	96	97
RCV1	56	57	56	56	71	71	71	70	54	55	55	55	58	60	72	72	73	91	91	91	91	91	92	96	96	97
MCV2	71	74	76	77	92	93	94	93	78	77	78	78	75	77	85	91	94	92	88	88	87	87	87	92	93	94
YFV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
MengA																	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HPVc											0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

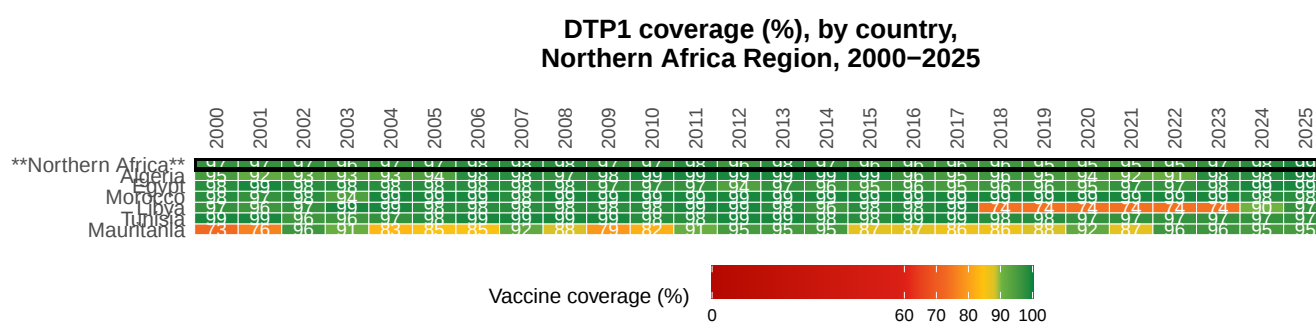
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Northern Africa Region



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030. Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue bar is the target number of zero-dose children by 2030. The line and points show the yearly progress and trajectory to meet the target by 2030, based on a linear decline.

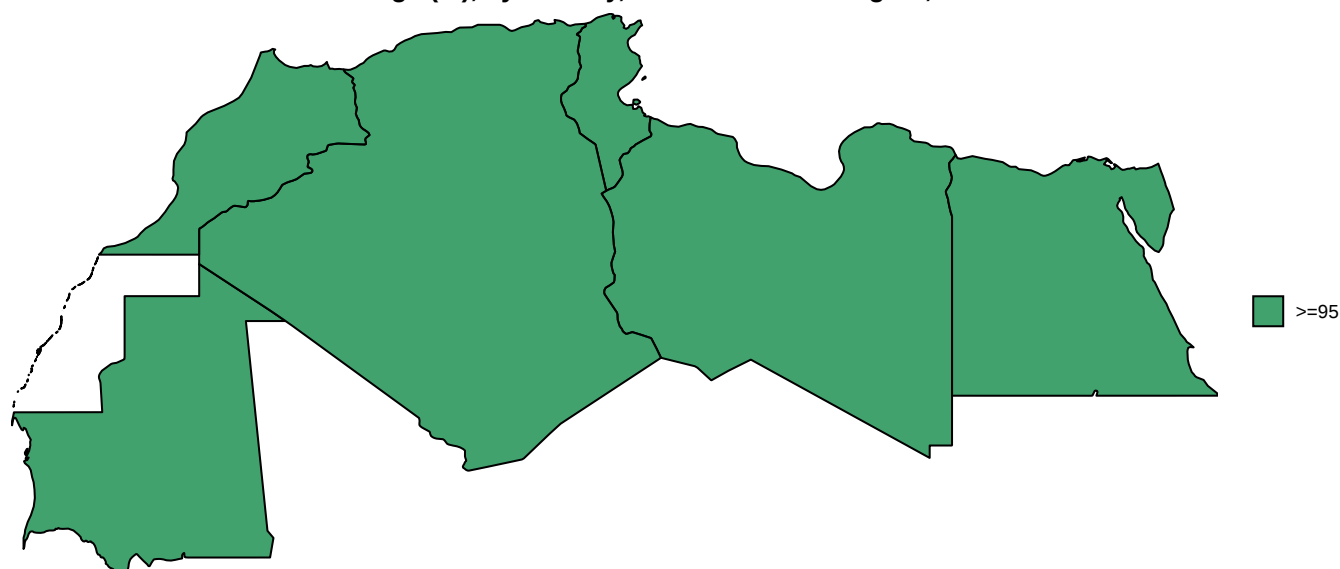
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 0.4% from 4.3 million in 2019 to 4.3 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 99%, higher than in both 2019 (95%) and 2024 (98%).
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (62,000) was approximately 60% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in Northern Africa region (156,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, Egypt and Morocco represented approximately 39% and 20% of all zero-dose children in Northern Africa (n = 62,000), respectively. Egypt had the highest number of zero-dose children at 24,000, and Morocco had the second highest at 12,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in Mauritania at 95%, followed by Libya at 97% and Tunisia at 97%.
- There were 6 (100%) out of 6 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025 - Mauritania, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt.



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP1 coverage in 2025.

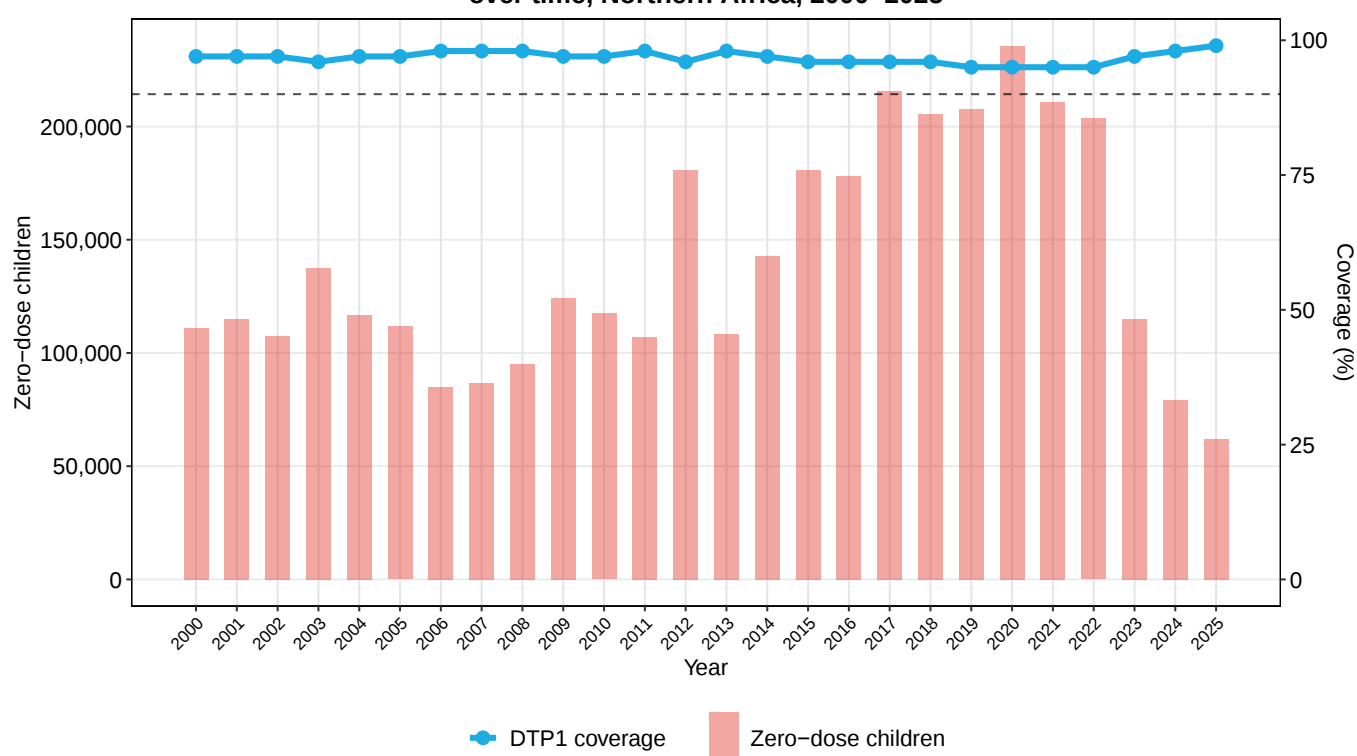
DTP1 coverage (%), by country, Northern Africa Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Northern Africa, 2000–2025

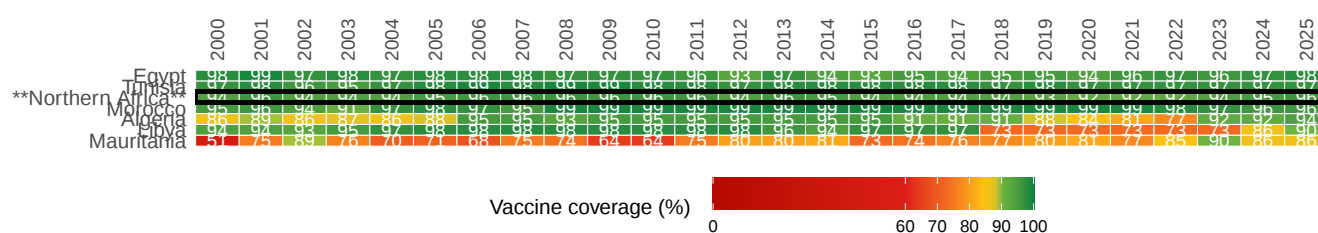


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

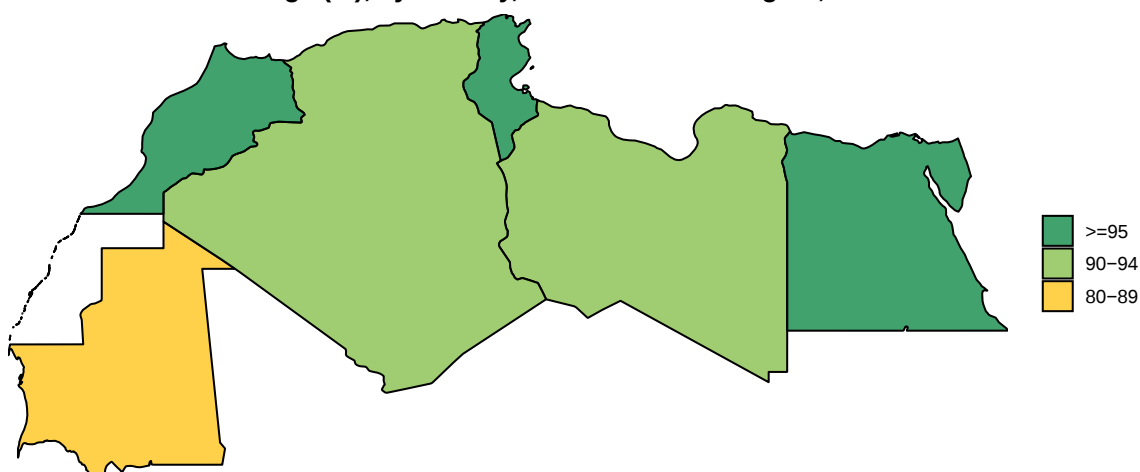
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 0.3% from 4.2 million in 2019 to 4.2 million in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 96%, higher than in both 2019 (93%) and 2024 (95%).
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was the same as in 2019 (2%); low dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 86% in Mauritania to 98% in Egypt.
- In 2025, Algeria had DTP3 coverage of 94% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region (51,000), followed by Egypt with 98% coverage and 48,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

**DTP3 coverage (%), by country,
Northern Africa Region, 2000–2025**



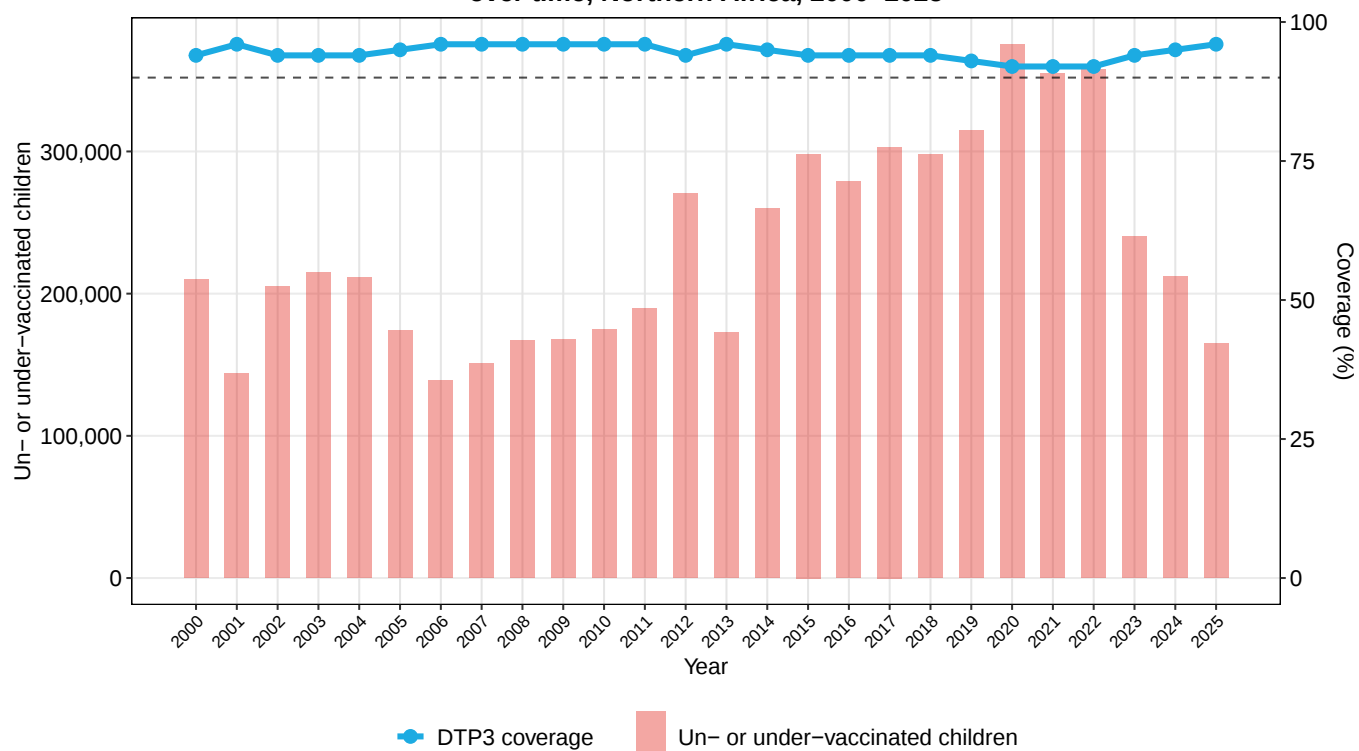
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP3 coverage in 2025.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, Northern Africa Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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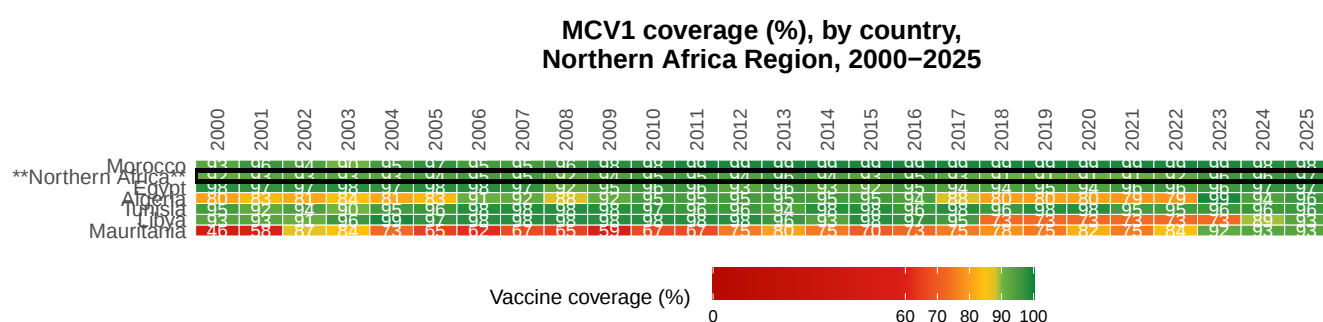
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Northern Africa, 2000–2025



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

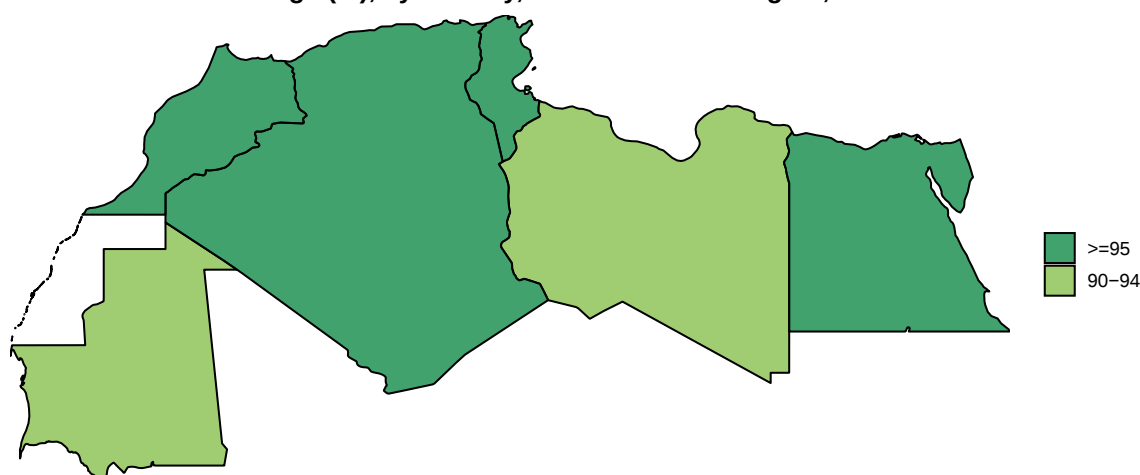
MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- MCV1 coverage in 2025 was 97%, higher than in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 94%, higher than in both 2019 (88%) and 2024 (93%). This still leaves 146,000 children without any protection and another 125,000 with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 2% dropout rate was 3 percentage points lower than in 2019 (5%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate.
- Low DTP-MCV dropout rates imply good retention and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy.
- Over the last 3 years, no countries have had MCV1 coverage below 80%.
- In 2025, Egypt had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (73,000), representing approximately 50% of all children unprotected against measles in Northern Africa (146,000).

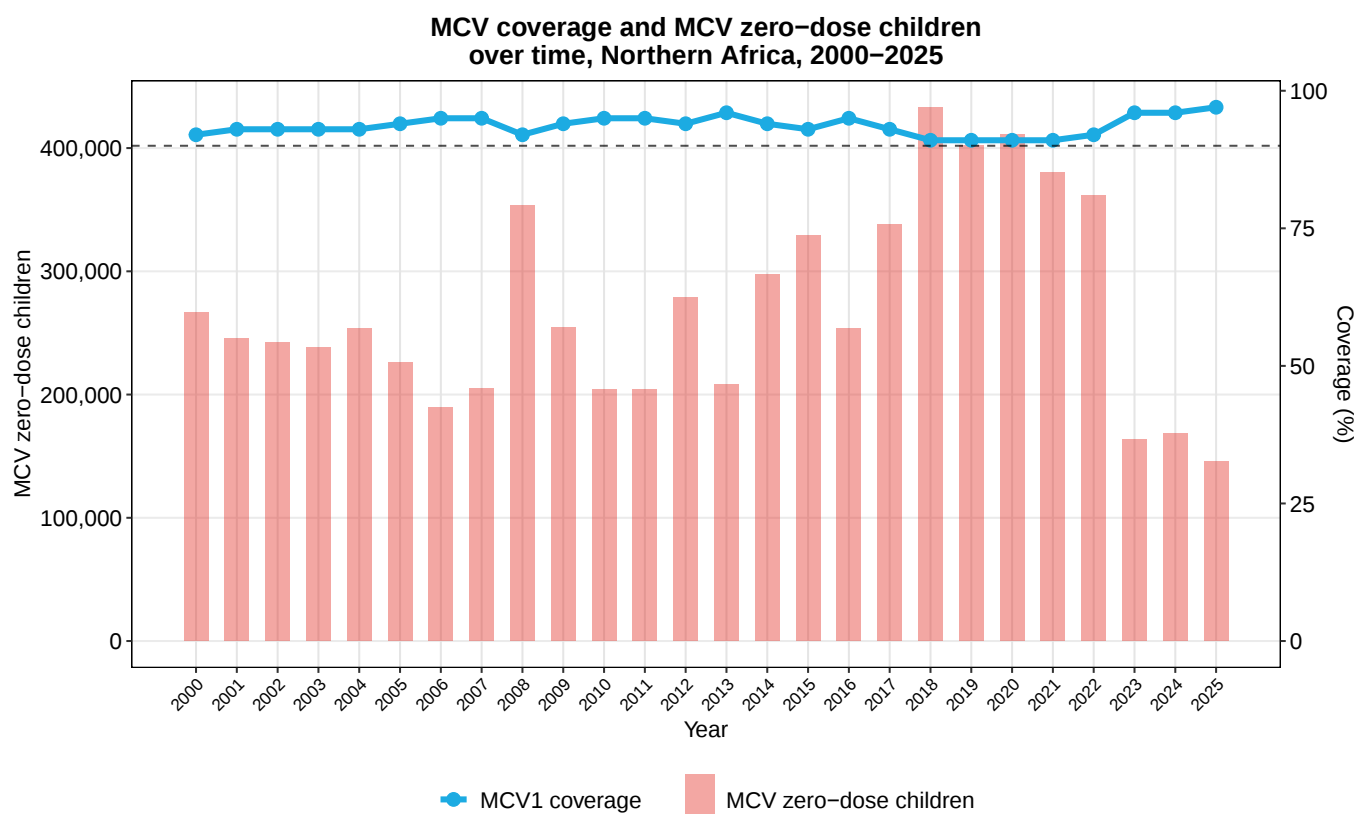


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending MCV1 coverage in 2025.

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, Northern Africa Region, 2025



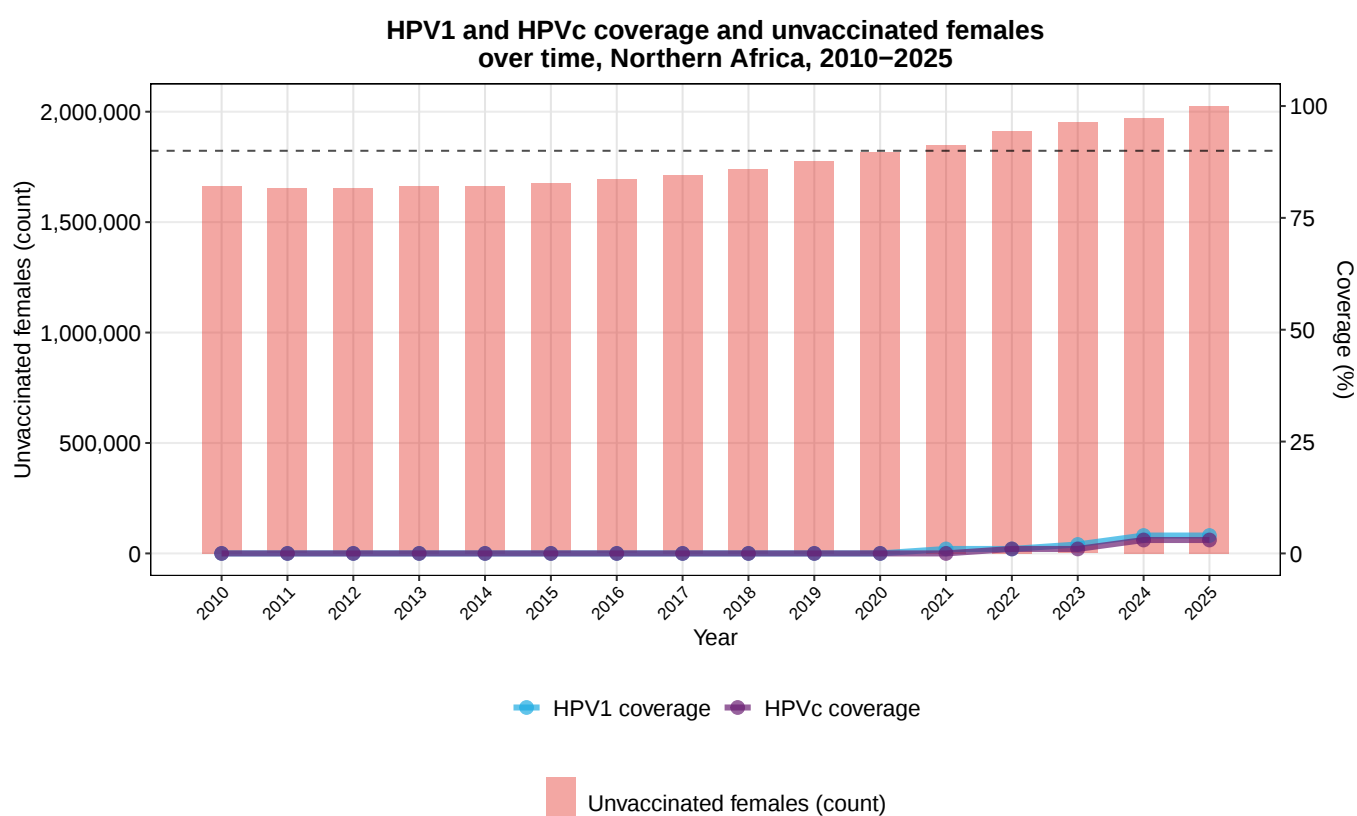
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

HPV

- Programme coverage of the first dose of HPV vaccine (HPV1) among girls stood at 4% in 2025, which was the same as the coverage in 2024.
- Coverage of the last dose (HPVc) stood at 3% in 2025, which was the same as the coverage in 2024.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, there were 2 million girls who did not receive any HPV vaccination.
- In Northern Africa, 4 out of 6 countries (67%) had introduced HPV vaccination by 2025.
 - WUENIC HPV coverage estimates are available for all 4 of these countries in 2025.
- The 2 countries that had not introduced HPV vaccination are Algeria and Egypt.



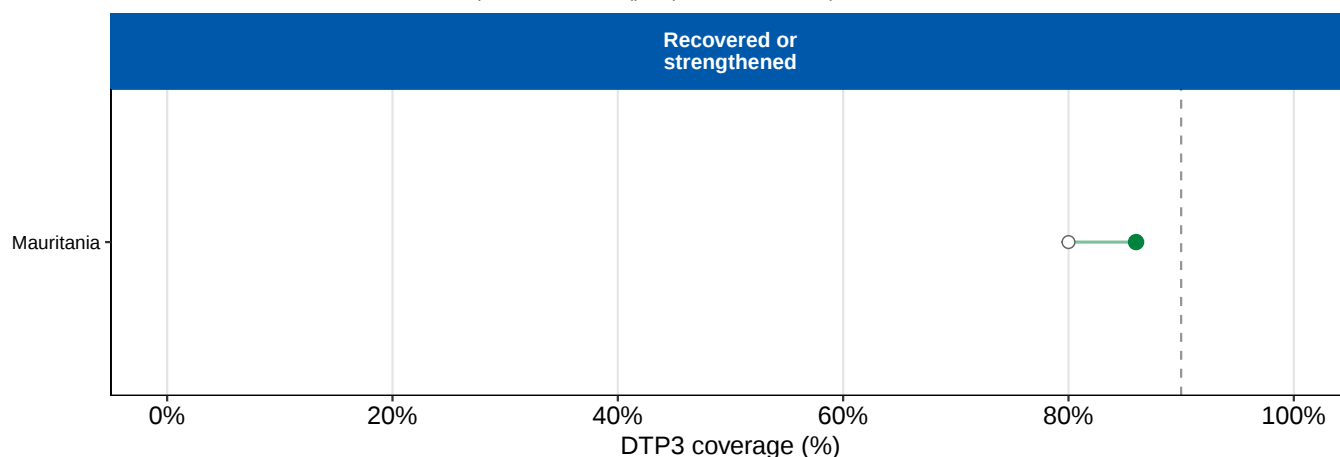
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 1 are in Northern Africa.
 - Mauritania fully recovered to or exceeded its 2019 DTP3 levels.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, Northern Africa

Open circle = 2019 (pre-pandemic baseline); filled circle = 2025



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage.

Countries shown are Big Catch-Up priority countries in Northern Africa.

Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Recovery Methodology

This analysis tracks DTP3 coverage trends from 2019 to 2025 to assess post-pandemic recovery. Countries are categorized based on their progress toward 2019 baseline levels:

- **Recovered or strengthened:** 2025 coverage is equal to or higher than 2019 levels.
- **Partially recovered:** Coverage in 2025 is still below 2019 levels but has improved by at least 3 percentage points from its lowest point in 2020 or 2021.
- **Lower than 2019 levels:** Coverage in 2025 remains below 2019 levels and has shown less than 3 percentage points of improvement from its lowest point in 2020 or 2021.

Appendix

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)

Each year, WHO and UNICEF review national immunization data from Member States, including administrative and official coverage, survey estimates and contextual information, and use rules-based data triangulation approach to assess coverage. Estimates are produced independently, without borrowing data from other countries, and are not based on ad hoc adjustments. In some cases, they rely on a single source, typically nationally reported coverage. When data for a specific country-vaccine-year are unavailable, values from adjacent years are interpolated or extrapolated, and conflicting sources are assessed to determine the most reliable estimate, considering potential biases and expert opinion.

Methods:

- [Burton et al. 2009. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes](#)
- [Burton et al. 2012. A formal representation of the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: a computational logic approach](#)
- [Brown et al. 2013. An introduction to the grade of confidence used to characterize uncertainty around the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage](#)

These talking points present the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026).

Definitions of immunization terms:

- Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG): vaccine against tuberculosis
- Hepatitis B birth dose, given within 24 hours after birth (HepBB)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, first dose (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3)
- Hepatitis B vaccine, third dose (HepB3)
- Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine, third dose (Hib3)
- Inactivated polio vaccine, first dose (IPV1) and last dose (IPVC)
- Measles containing vaccine, first dose (MCV1) and second dose (MCV2)
- Rotavirus vaccine, last dose (RotaC)
- Pneumococcal vaccine, last dose (PCV)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human Papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc)

Additional resources: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization/>