

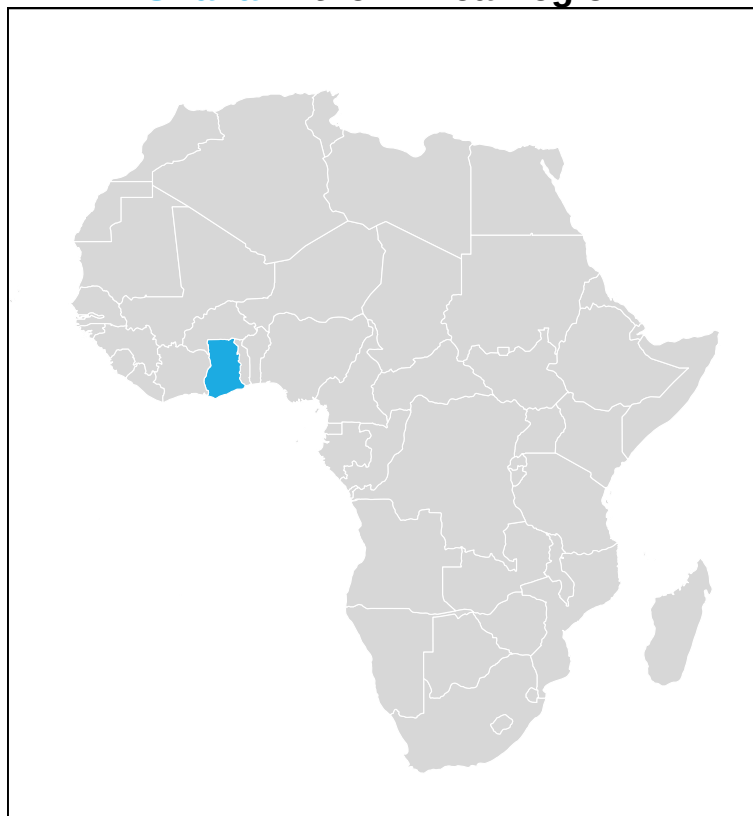
WUENIC Talking Points: Ghana

Revision Year: 2025

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Ghana in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 14 childhood vaccines are tracked for Ghana; of these, 13 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (99%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 95% in 2024 to 99% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 95% in 2024 to 93% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Ghana (9,000) was approximately 53% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (18,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

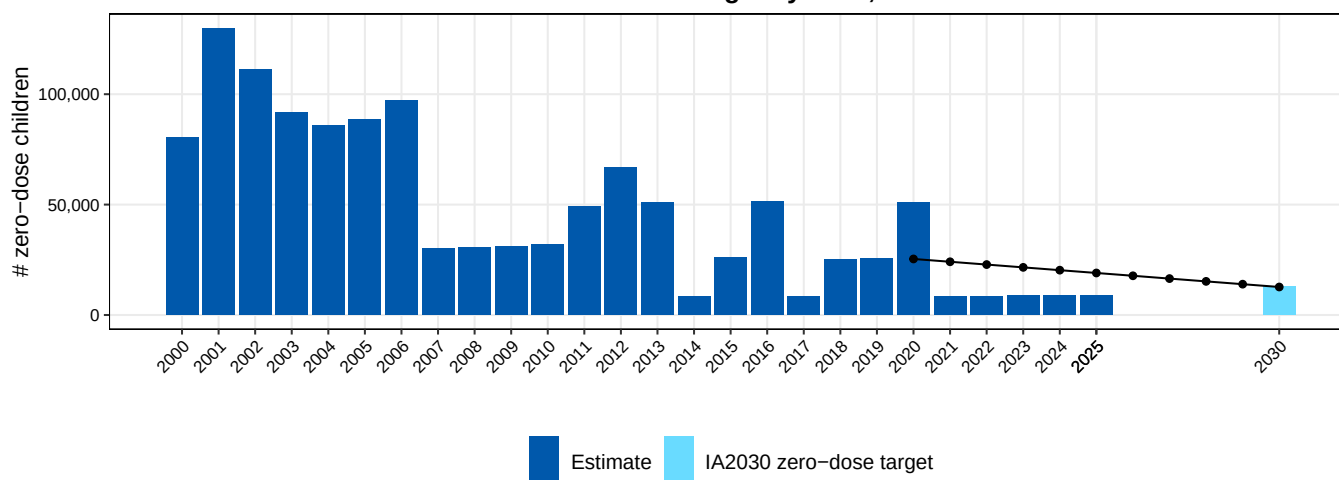
Vaccine coverage (%), Ghana, 2000–2025

	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	99	94	92	92	92	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	99	97	94	99	98	96	93	99	96	97	92	93
DTP1	88	81	84	87	88	88	87	96	96	96	96	94	92	94	99	97	94	99	97	97	94	99	99	99	99	99
DTP3	88	79	78	80	80	84	84	94	93	94	94	91	92	90	98	89	93	99	97	97	94	98	99	95	95	99
Hib3			80	80	80	84	84	94	93	94	94	91	92	90	98	89	93	99	97	97	94	98	99	95	95	99
HepB3			80	80	80	84	84	94	93	94	94	91	92	90	98	89	93	99	97	97	94	98	99	95	95	99
PCVC													43	89	99	88	93	99	96	97	95	98	99	96	96	97
RotaC													49	87	98	88	94	97	94	93	89	96	94	64	82	93
IPV1																			55	97	93	98	99	95	95	97
IPVC																									1	70
MCV1	90	78	78	80	83	83	85	95	86	93	93	91	89	89	92	89	89	95	92	92	88	94	95	88	95	93
RCV1														89	92	89	89	95	92	92	88	94	95	88	95	93
MCV2													52	54	67	63	75	83	83	83	79	83	84	82	92	92
YFV	74	87	82	77	81	82	84	94	86	93	93	91	89	87	92	88	88	86	91	92	88	94	95	88	79	91
MengA																	13	82	83	79	71	81	81	86	85	91
HPVc																										79



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

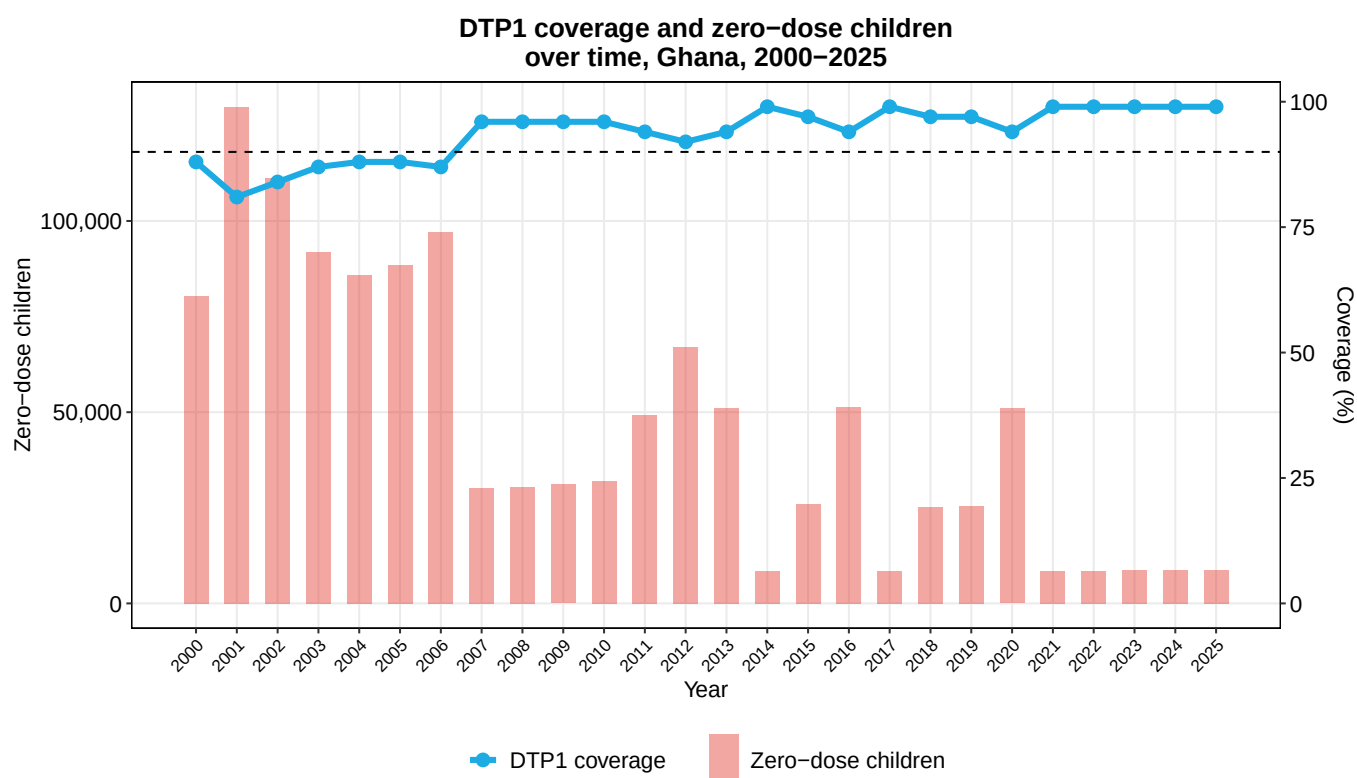
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Ghana



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 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

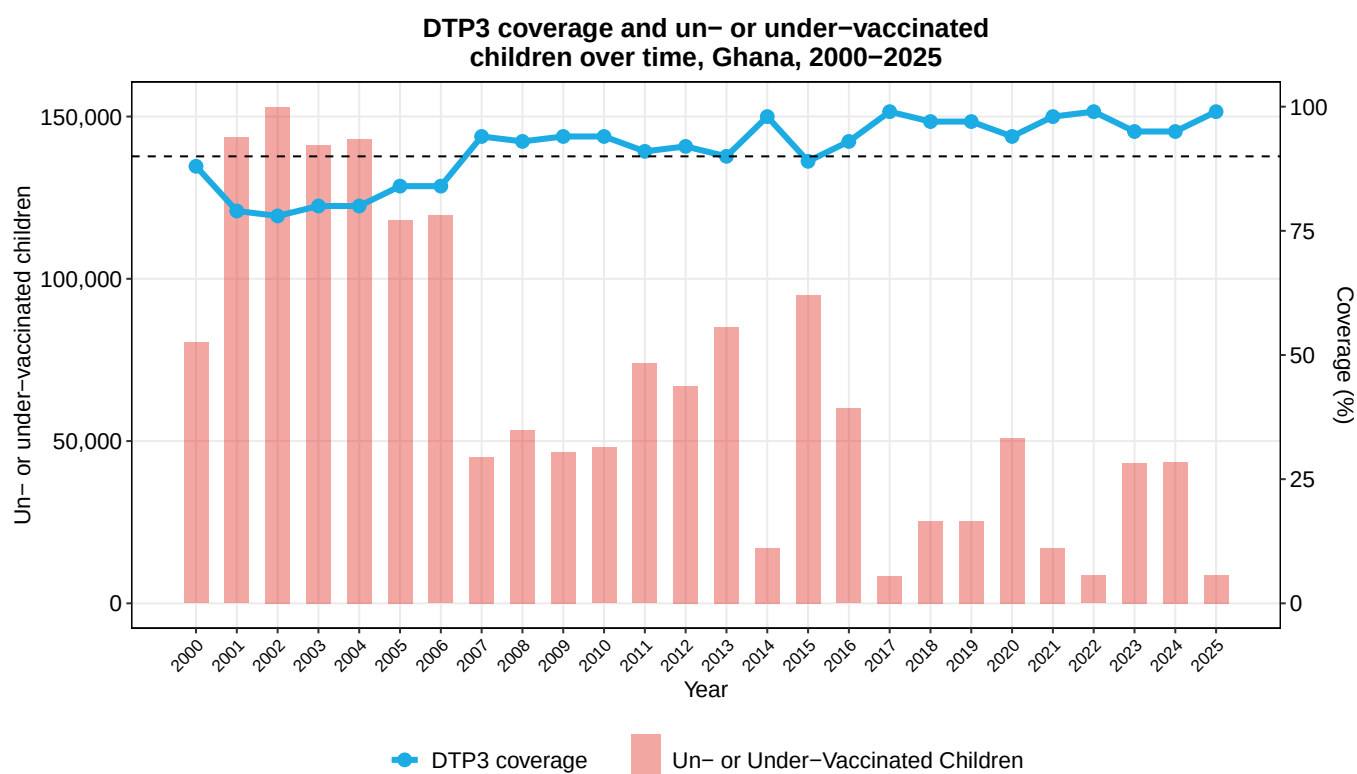
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 53 percentage points lower than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 9,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 25,000 in 2019 but more than the 9,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Ghana (99%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 81% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 0%, the same as in 2019. Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.



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

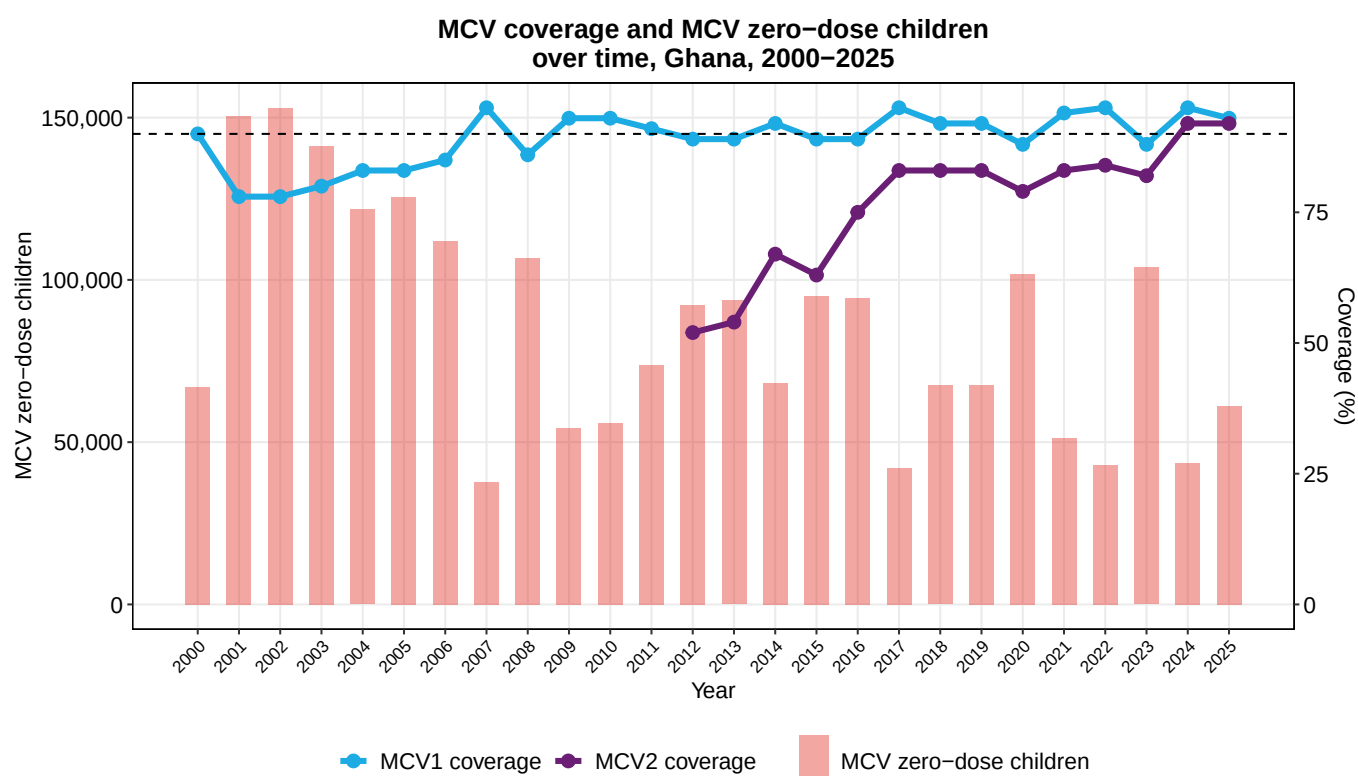
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and higher than in 2024 (95%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 821,000 in 2019 to 866,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 9,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Ghana.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 0% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (0%) but 4 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Ghana (99%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 71% in 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

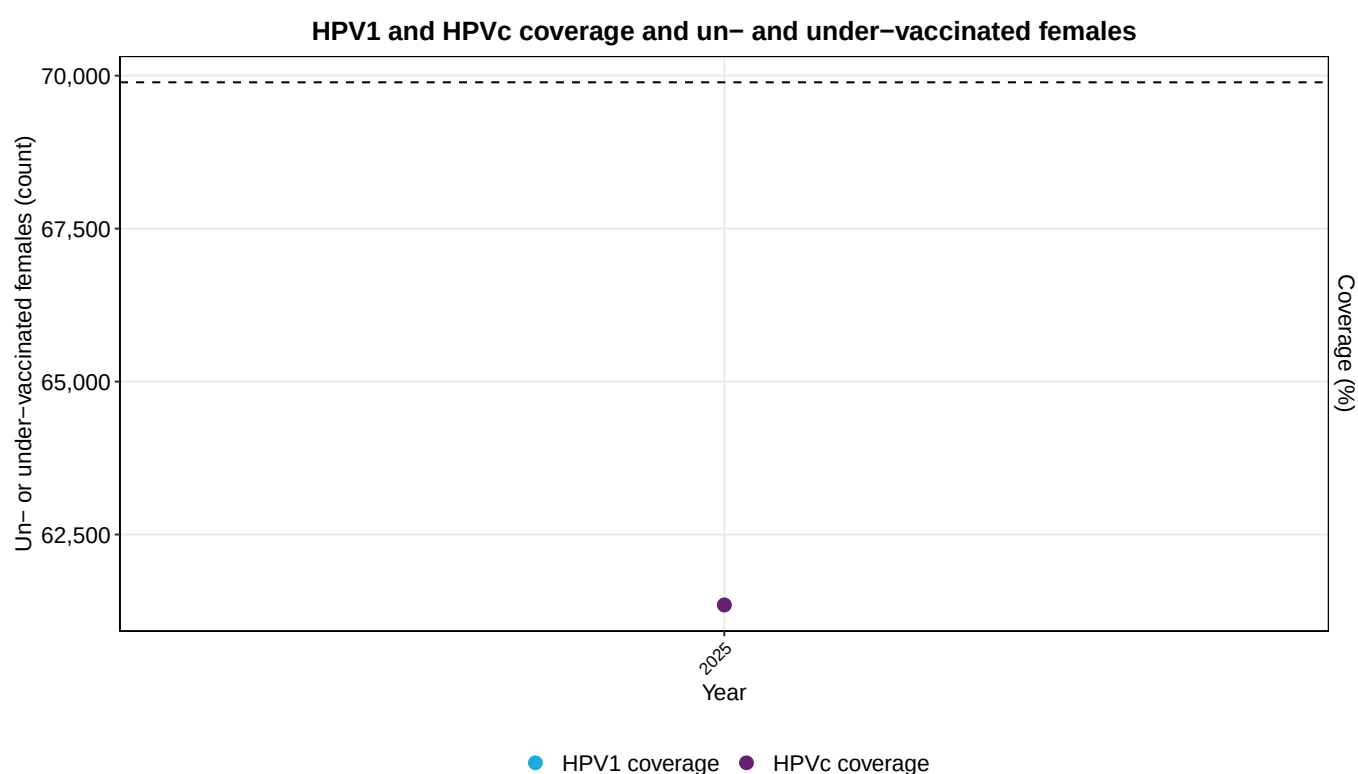
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 93% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (92%) and lower than in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 83% in 2019 to 92% in 2025. This still leaves 61,000 children without any protection against measles and another 7,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 6% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 6% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (5%) and 2 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Ghana has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Ghana (93%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 64% in 2025.



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

HPV

- In 2025, programme coverage among females was 79% for the first dose (HPV1) and 79% for the final dose (HPVc).
- NA
- In 2025, approximately 78,000 females in Ghana did not receive any HPV vaccination (un-vaccinated).
- Among West and Central Africa region peers, Ghana ranked 6 out of 15 countries in HPV1 coverage in 2025.



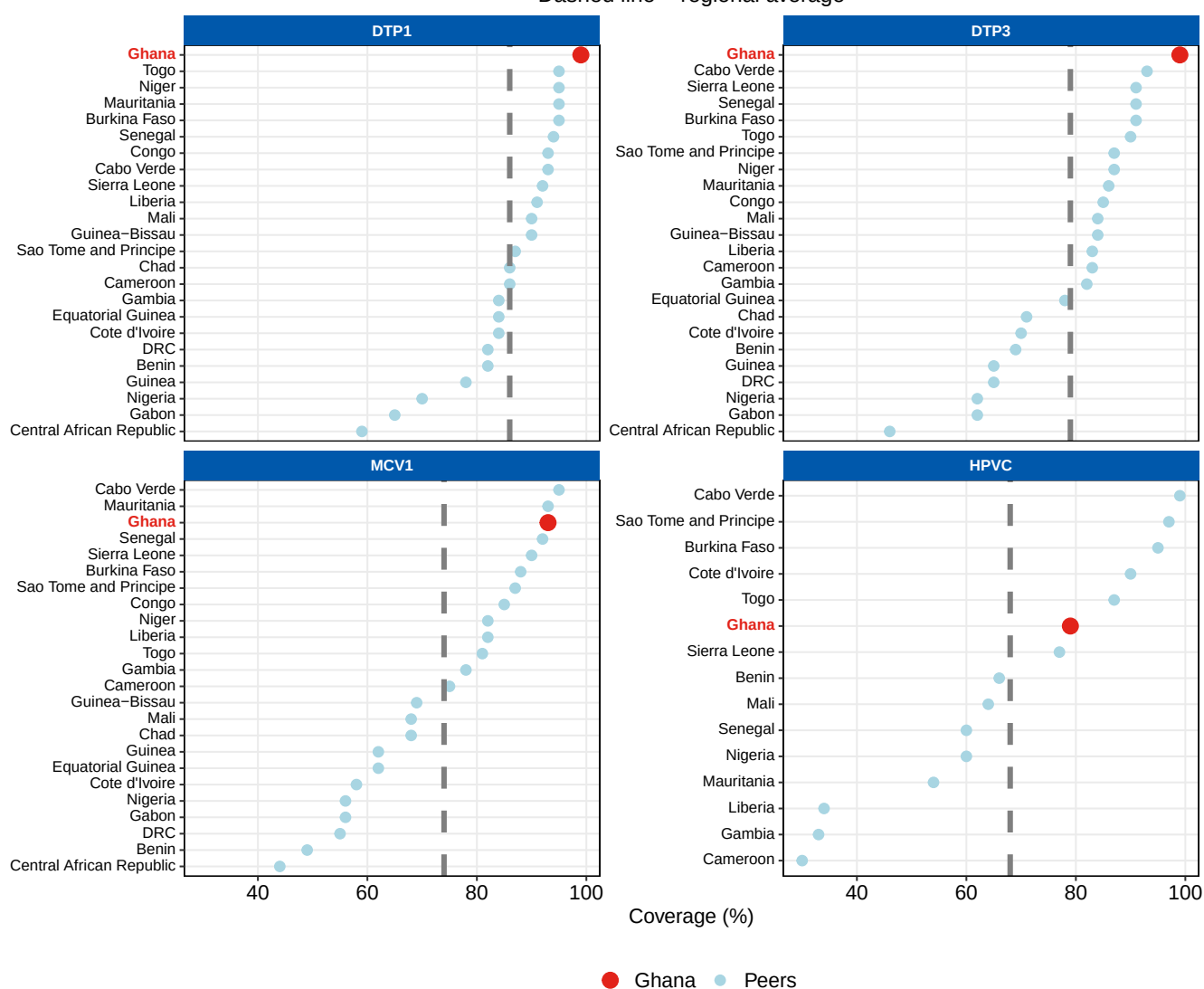
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Ghana compares to other countries in the West and Central Africa region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Ghana vs. WCAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) but higher than in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and higher than in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and higher than in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 97% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (97%) but higher than in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 97% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (97%) but higher than in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 93% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (93%) but higher than in 2024 (82%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Ghana, 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	99	94	92	92	92	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	99	97	94	99	98	96	93	99	96	97	92	93
HepB3			80	80	80	84	84	94	93	94	94	91	92	90	98	89	93	99	97	97	94	98	99	95	95	99
Hib3			80	80	80	84	84	94	93	94	94	91	92	90	98	89	93	99	97	97	94	98	99	95	95	99
IPV1																			55	97	93	98	99	95	95	97
PCVC													43	89	99	88	93	99	96	97	95	98	99	96	96	97
RotaC													49	87	98	88	94	97	94	93	89	96	94	64	82	93



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

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/>