

WUENIC Talking Points: Kenya

Revision Year: 2025

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Kenya in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Kenya; of these, 1 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 93% in 2024 to 91% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 91% in 2024 to 88% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 82% in 2024 to 80% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Kenya (135,000) was approximately 231% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (41,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

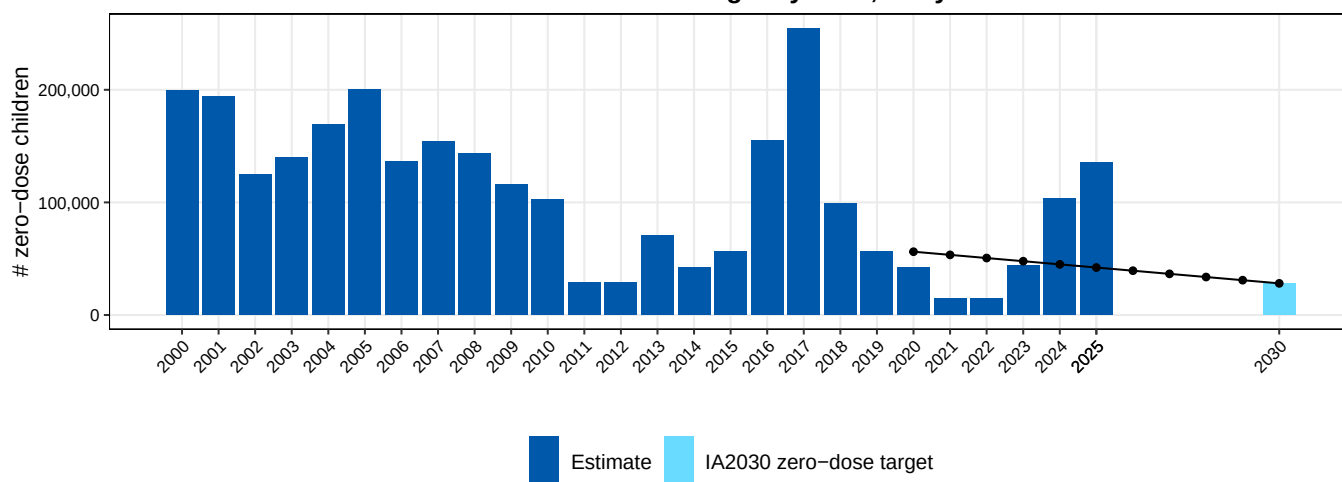
Vaccine coverage (%), Kenya, 2000–2025

	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	93	95	91	87	87	85	92	92	98	99	99	99	97	92	94	87	97	87	93	96	97	94	94	90	87	88
DTP1	83	84	90	89	87	85	90	89	90	92	93	98	98	95	97	96	89	82	93	96	97	99	99	97	93	91
DTP3	82	80	84	73	73	76	80	81	88	88	90	96	94	87	92	89	88	81	91	93	93	95	94	93	91	88
Hib3			84	73	73	76	80	81	88	88	90	96	94	87	92	89	88	81	91	93	93	95	94	93	91	88
HepB3			84	73	73	76	80	81	88	88	90	96	94	87	92	89	88	81	91	93	93	95	94	93	91	88
PCVC												85	82	77	84	80	83	78	89	93	92	94	93	91	89	87
RotaC															19	66	74	67	84	92	92	95	29	71	82	79
IPV1																	70	78	86	88	92	94	92	92	88	86
IPVC																										9
MCV1	78	77	78	72	73	69	77	80	90	88	86	87	93	94	95	96	93	84	92	92	89	88	85	85	82	80
RCV1																		84	92	92	89	88	85	85	82	80
MCV2																28	35	41	53	60	67	71	70	76	76	81
YFV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	4	6	4	3
HPVc																					16	44	17	32	36	69



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

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

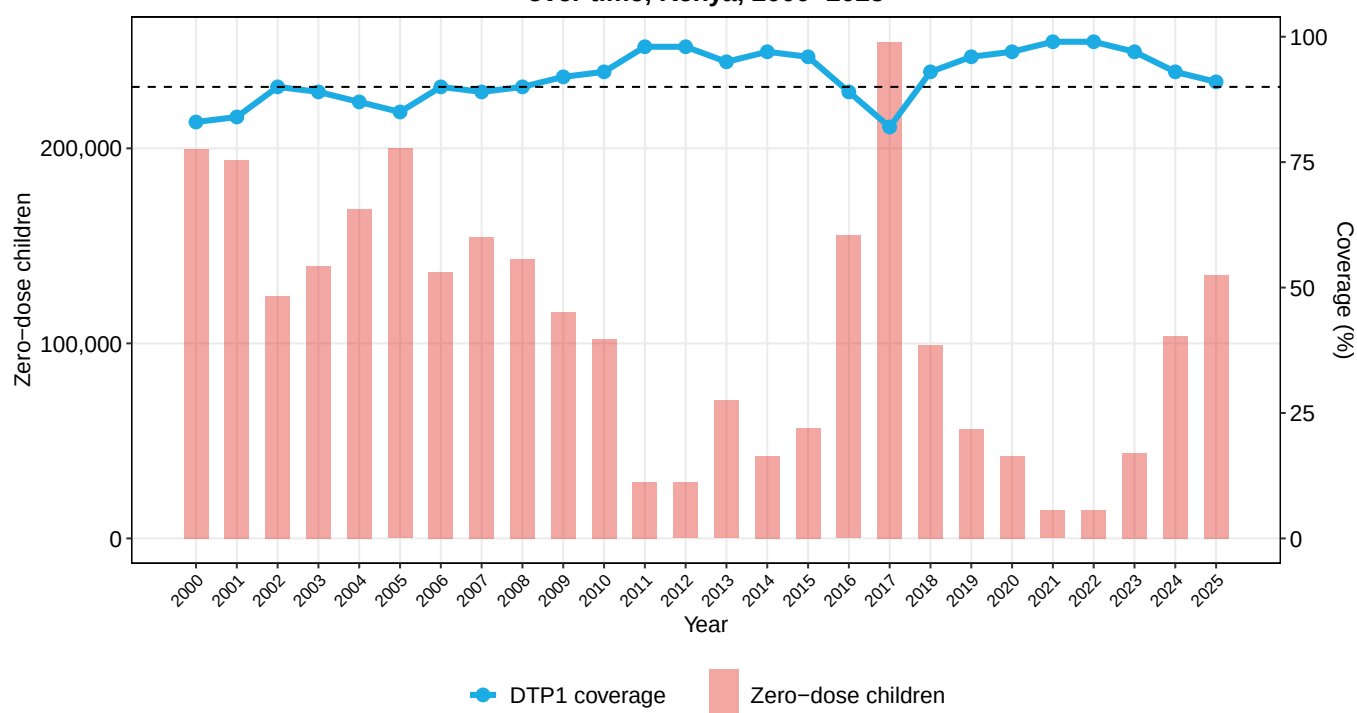


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025,
 light blue 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

- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (93%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 231 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 135,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 56,000 in 2019 and more than the 104,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Kenya (91%) was higher than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 85% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 3%, the same as in 2019. Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

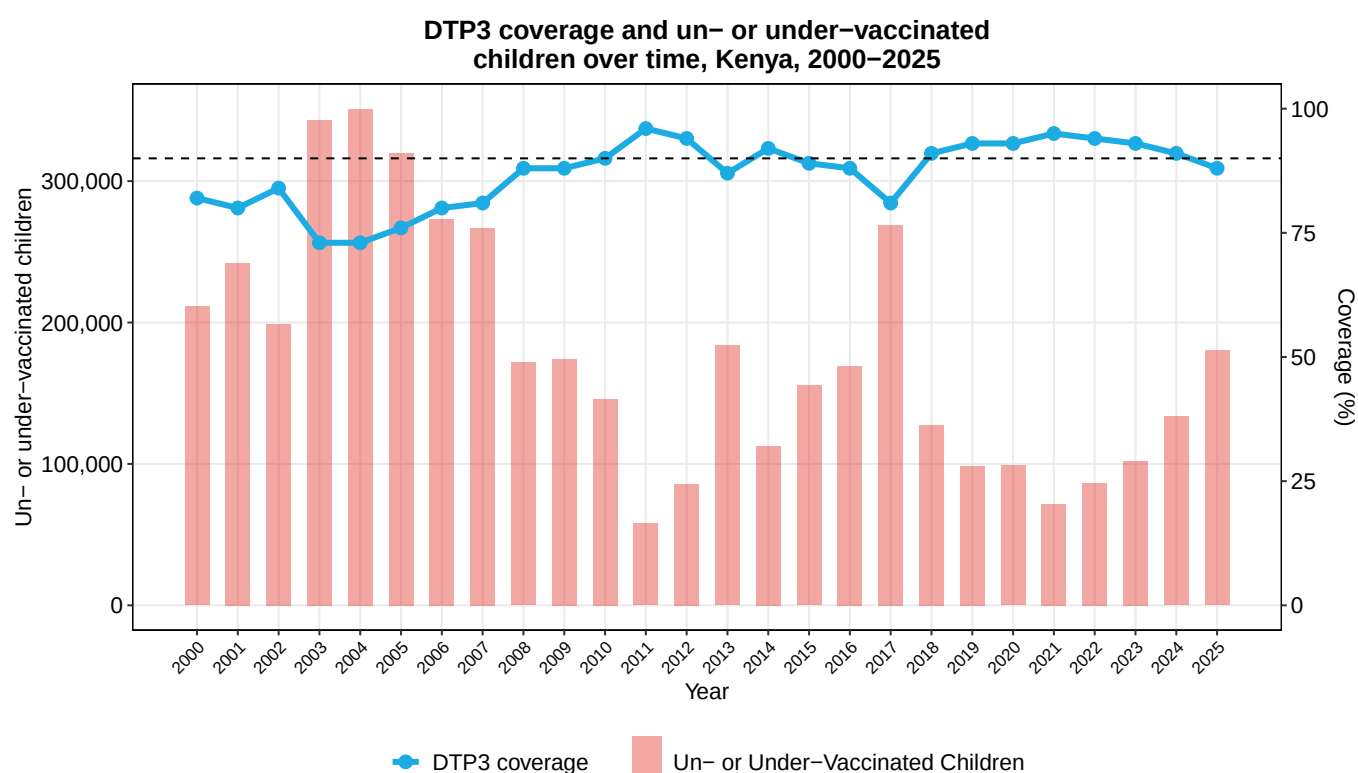
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Kenya, 2000–2025



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

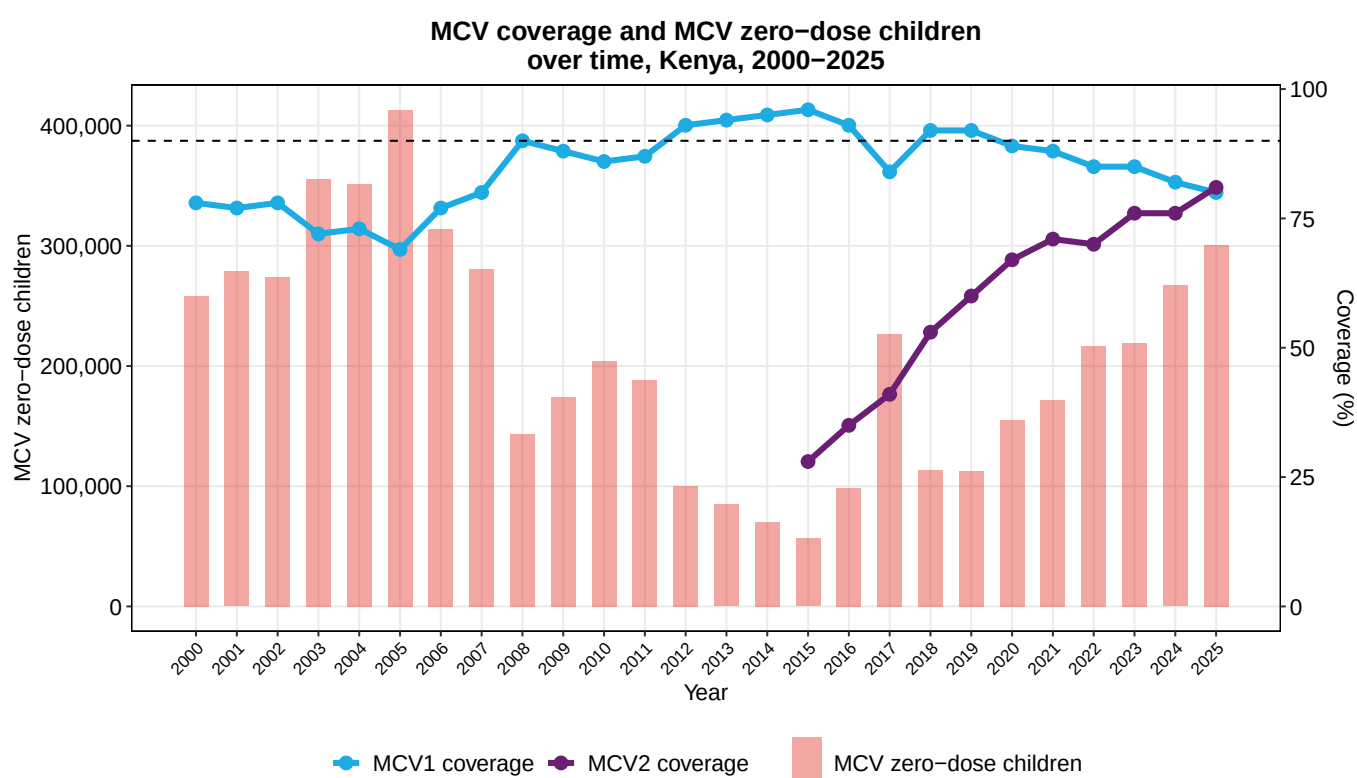
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (91%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 1.3 million in 2019 to 1.3 million in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 180,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Kenya.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 3% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (3%) but 1 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (2%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Kenya (88%) was higher than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 80% 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

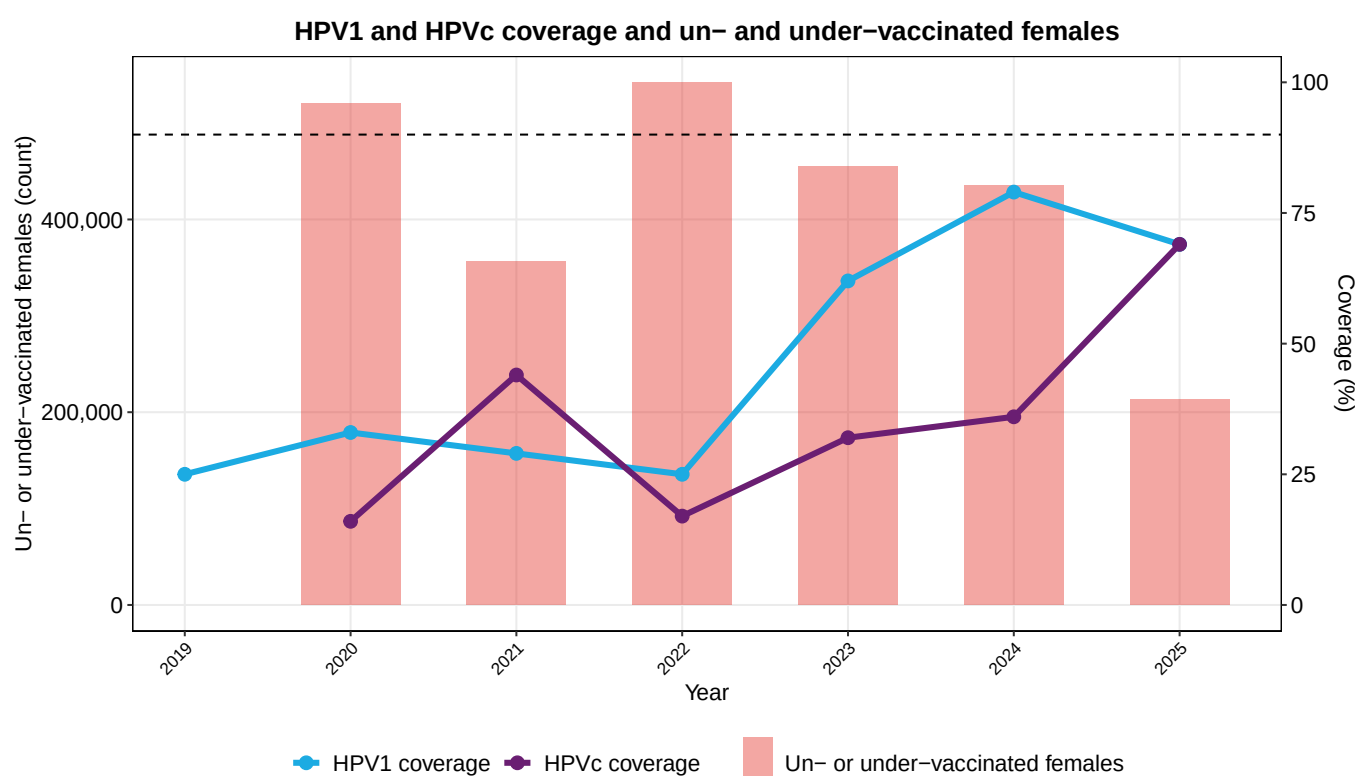
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 80% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (92%) and lower than in 2024 (82%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 60% in 2019 to 81% in 2025. This leaves 300,000 children without any protection against measles and another -27,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 12% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 12% dropout rate was 8 percentage points higher than in 2019 (4%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (12%).
- Kenya has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Kenya (80%) was higher than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 77% in 2025.



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

HPV

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females decreased from 79% to 69% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) increased from 36% to 69%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 213,000 females in Kenya did not receive any HPV vaccination (un-vaccinated).
- Among Eastern and Southern Africa region peers, Kenya ranked 8 out of 17 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



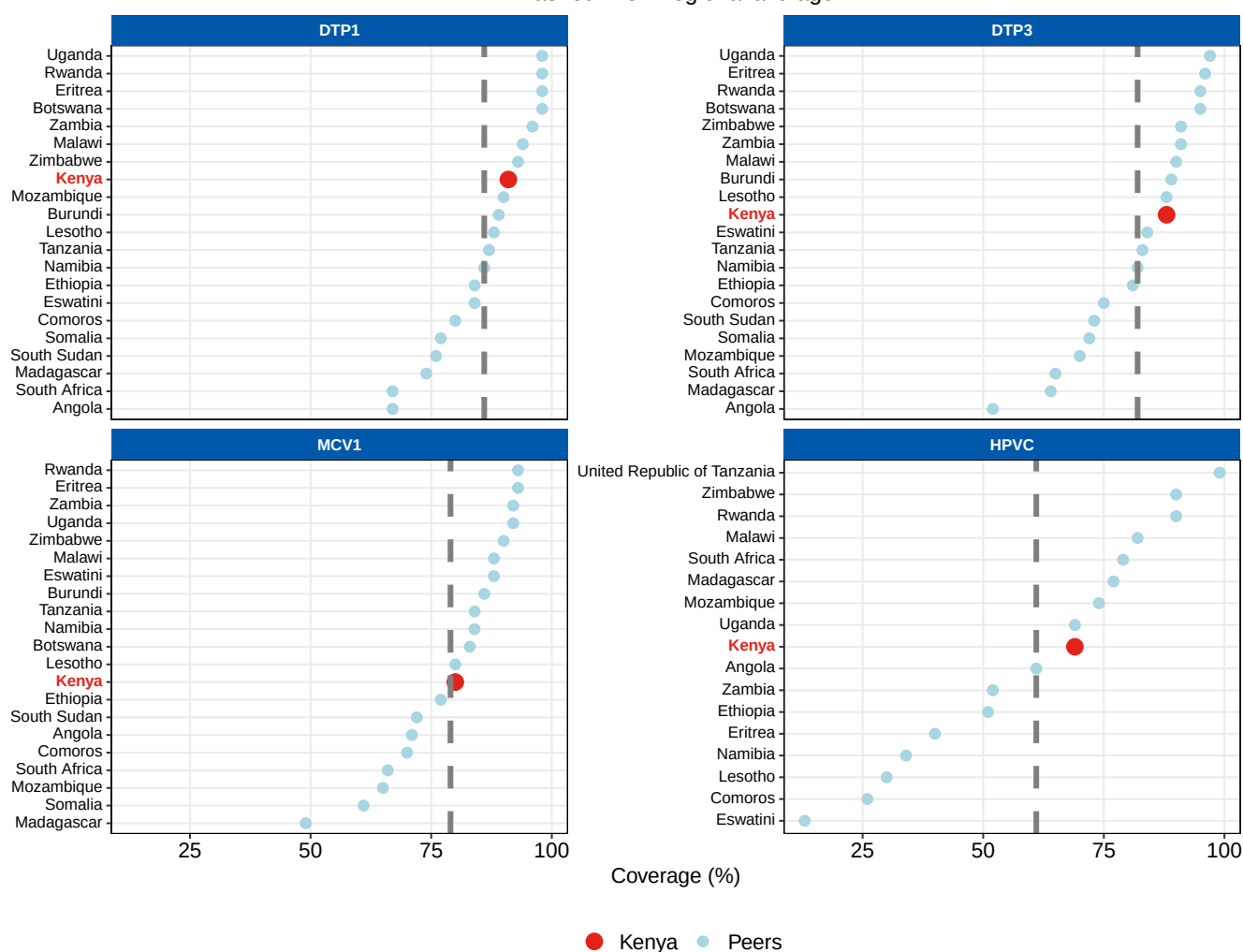
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Kenya vs. ESAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) but higher than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 86% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (88%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (89%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 79% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (92%) and lower than in 2024 (82%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Kenya, 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	93	95	91	87	87	85	92	92	98	99	99	99	97	92	94	87	97	87	93	96	97	94	94	90	87	88	
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IPV1																	70	78	86	88	92	94	92	92	88	86	
PCVC												85	82	77	84	80	83	78	89	93	92	94	93	91	89	87	
RotaC																19	66	74	67	84	92	92	95	29	71	82	79



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/>