

WUENIC Talking Points: Nigeria

Revision Year: 2025

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Nigeria in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- None of the 15 childhood vaccines tracked for Nigeria achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 71% in 2024 to 70% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 63% in 2024 to 62% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 57% in 2024 to 56% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Nigeria (2.2 million) was approximately 56% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (1.4 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

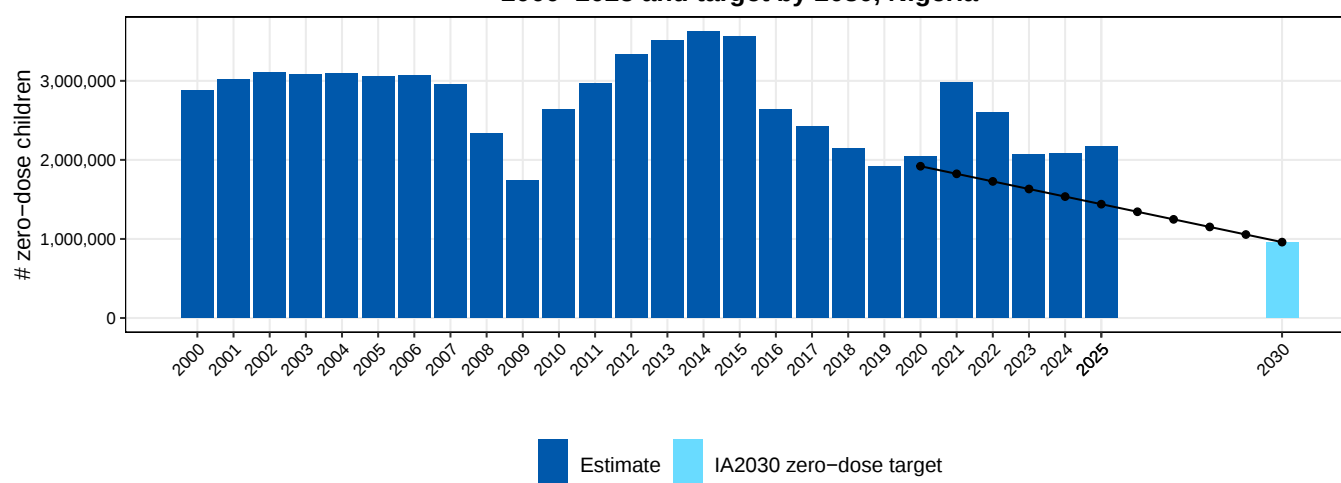
Vaccine coverage (%), Nigeria, 2000–2025

	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	44	41	38	42	45	49	52	53	65	76	62	57	51	51	51	53	64	67	71	75	74	60	67	71	69	68	
HepBB							2	2	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	17	21	17	17	17	17	
DTP1	44	43	43	45	46	48	49	52	63	73	60	56	51	49	48	49	62	65	69	72	70	57	63	71	71	70	
DTP3	29	27	25	29	33	36	40	42	53	63	56	49	42	43	43	42	53	55	61	66	62	50	55	63	63	62	
Hib3													10	27	43	42	53	55	61	66	62	50	55	63	63	62	
HepB3					8	18	27	42	53	63	49	45	42	43	43	42	53	55	61	66	62	50	55	63	63	62	
PCVC																36	49	53	59	64	60	48	56	62	63	62	
RotaC																							18	49	54	47	
IPV1																42	52	53	59	66	62	51	55	70	67	69	
IPVC																							17	33	48	54	
MCV1	33	32	30	34	37	41	44	41	53	64	56	49	42	43	44	42	48	54	56	58	60	48	51	54	57	56	
RCV1																										9	
MCV2																					9	16	23	30	33	35	
YFV					21	36	44	51	50	69	50	38	24	43	41	42	47	54	56	57	59	46	49	53	56	54	
MengA																					22	55	45	48	49	56	53
HPVc																								27	60	60	



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

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

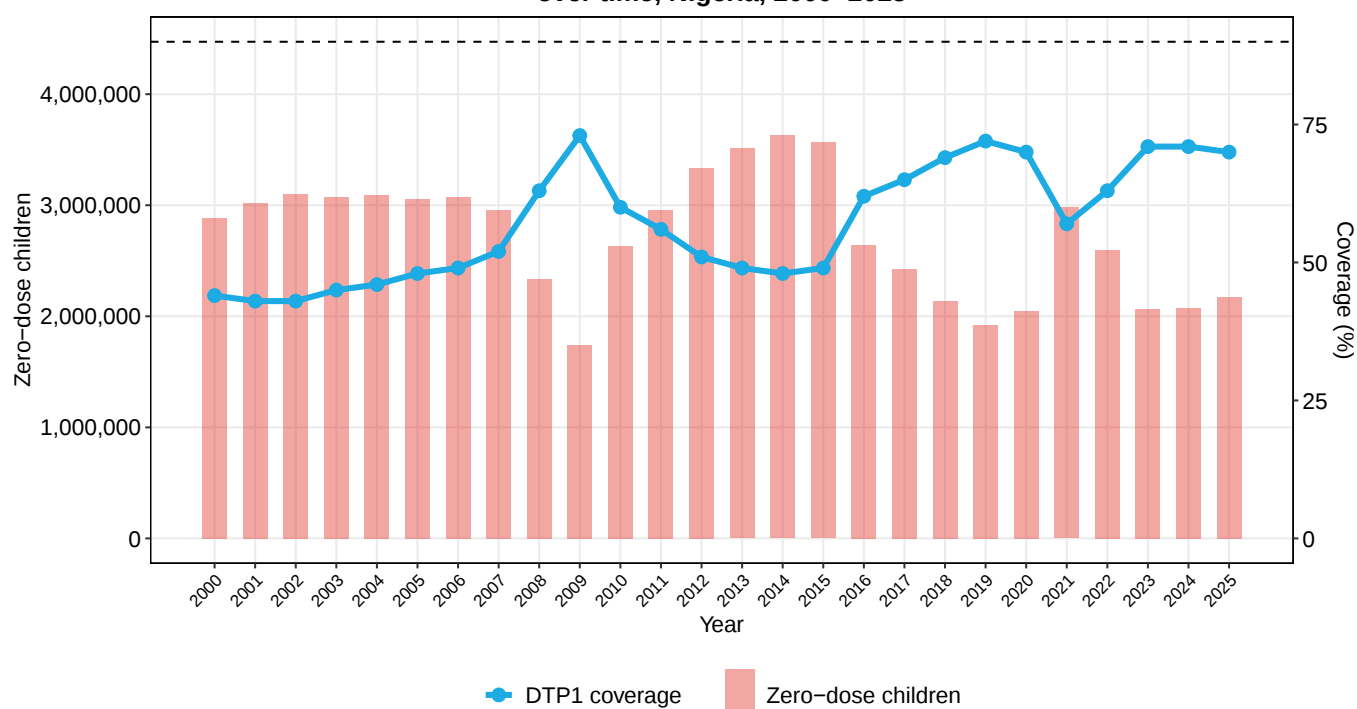


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025,
 light blue 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 70% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (72%) and lower than in 2024 (71%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 56 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 2.2 million zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 1.9 million in 2019 and more than the 2.1 million in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Nigeria (70%) was lower than the West and Central Africa regional average of 81% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 11%, 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

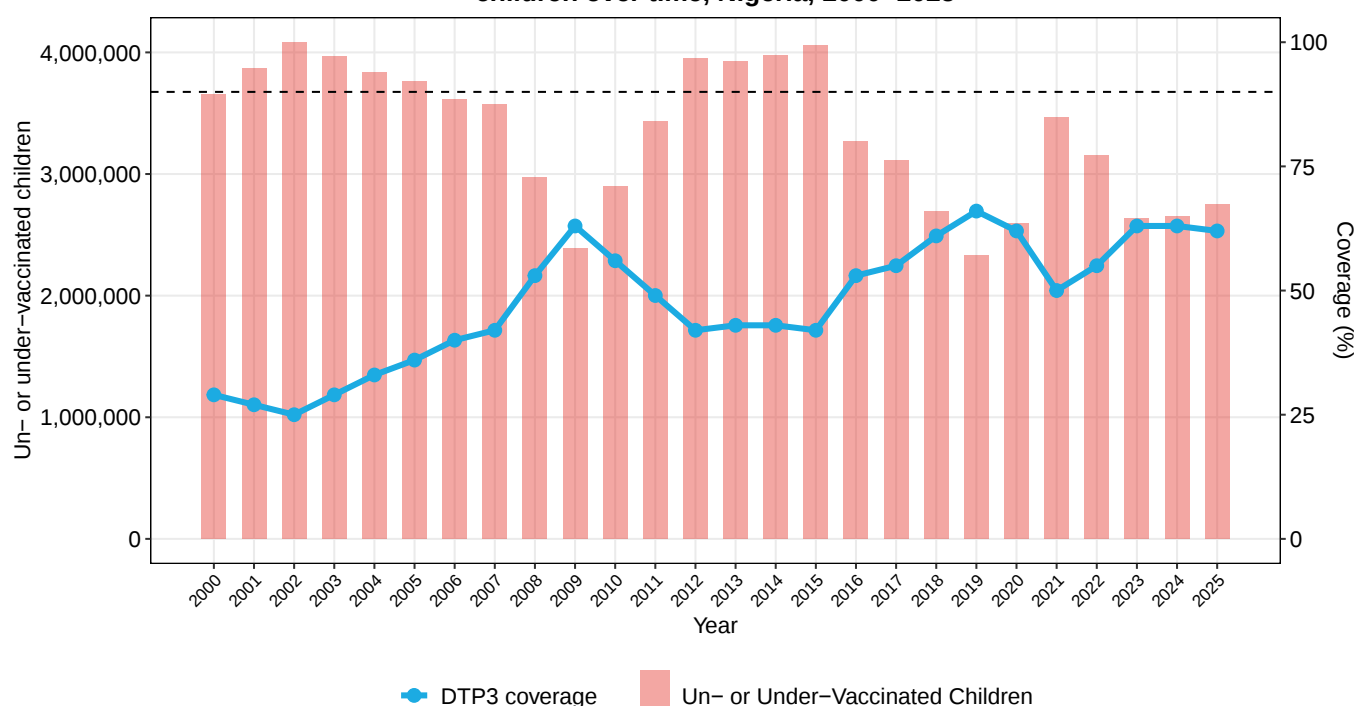


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 62% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (66%) and lower than in 2024 (63%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 4.5 million in 2019 to 4.5 million in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 2.8 million children un- or under-vaccinated in Nigeria.
- In 2025, 11% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 11% dropout rate was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (11%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Nigeria (62%) was lower than the West and Central Africa regional average of 71% in 2025.

DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Nigeria, 2000–2025

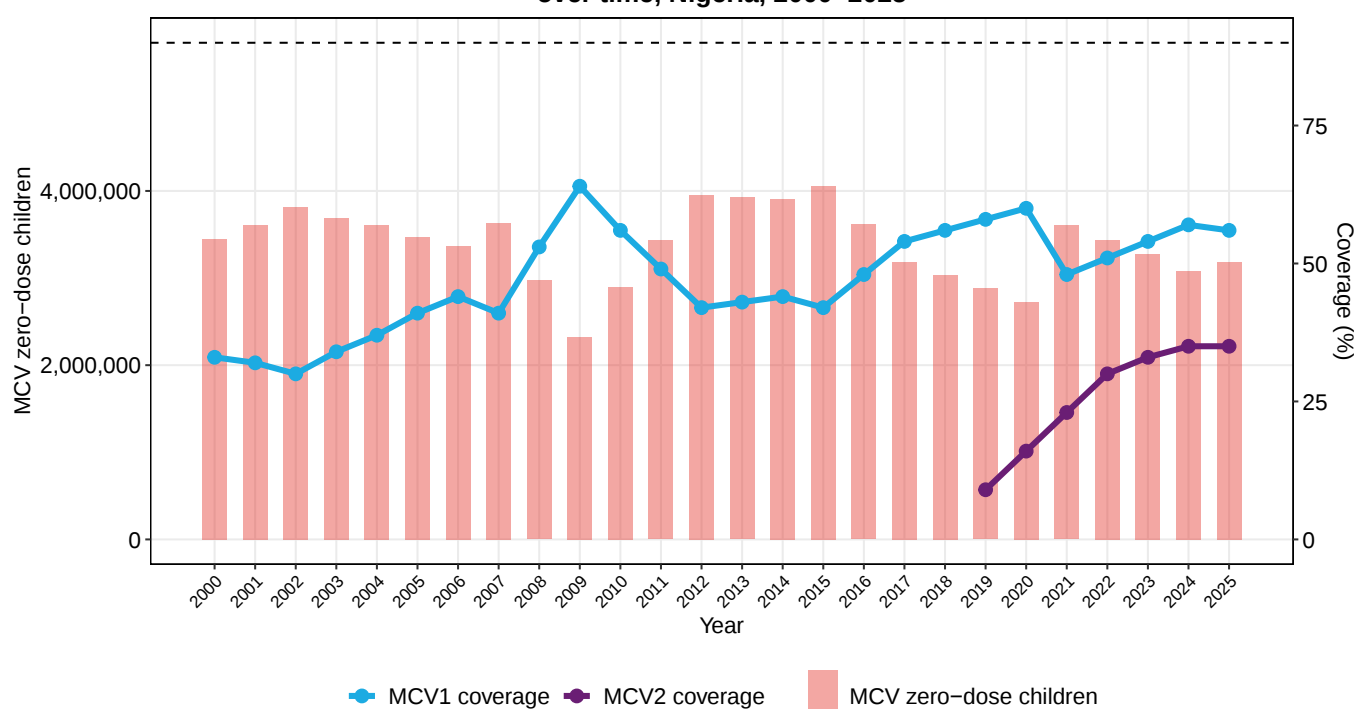


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 56% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (58%) and lower than in 2024 (57%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 9% in 2019 to 35% in 2025. This leaves 3.2 million children without any protection against measles and another 1.3 million with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 20% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 20% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (19%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (20%).
- Nigeria has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Nigeria (56%) was lower than the West and Central Africa regional average of 64% in 2025.

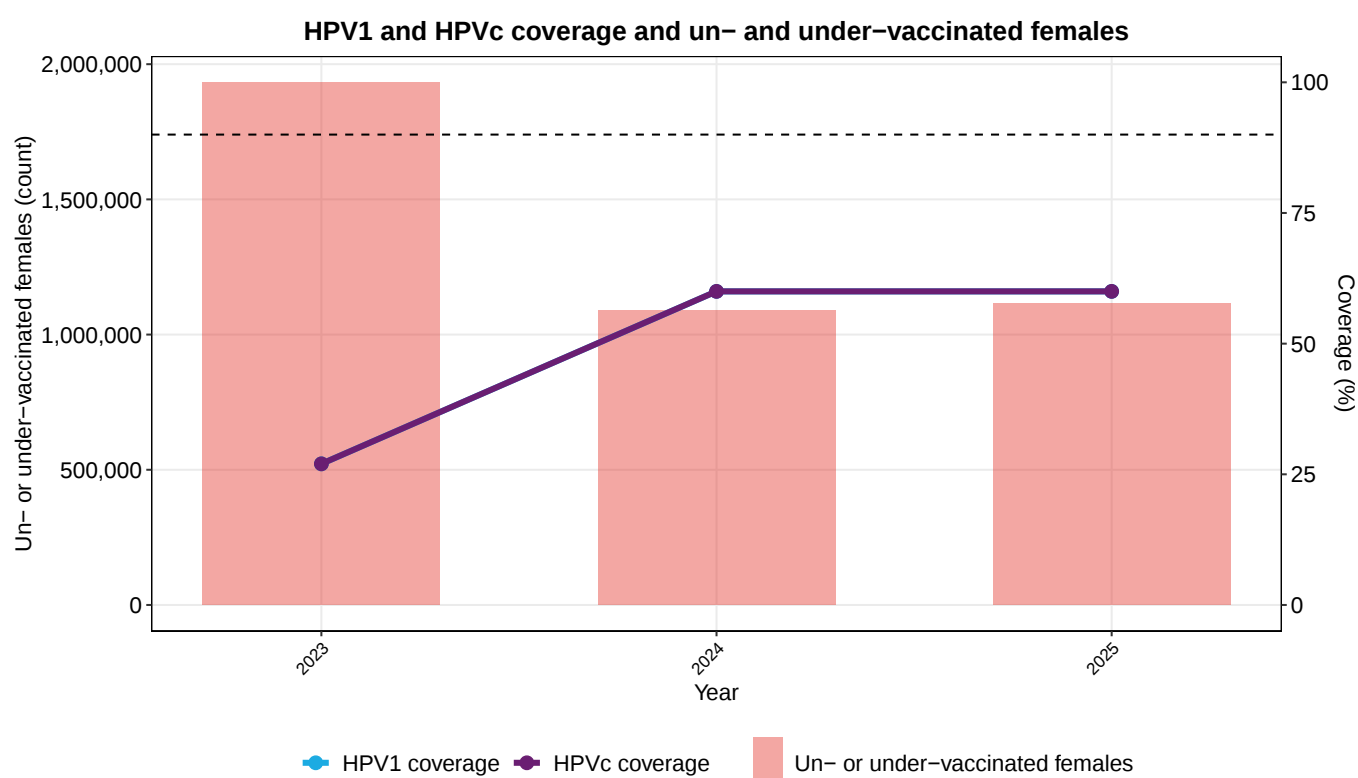
MCV coverage and MCV zero-dose children over time, Nigeria, 2000–2025



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 remained constant at 60% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also remained constant at 60%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 1.1 million females in Nigeria did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among West and Central Africa region peers, Nigeria ranked 10 out of 15 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



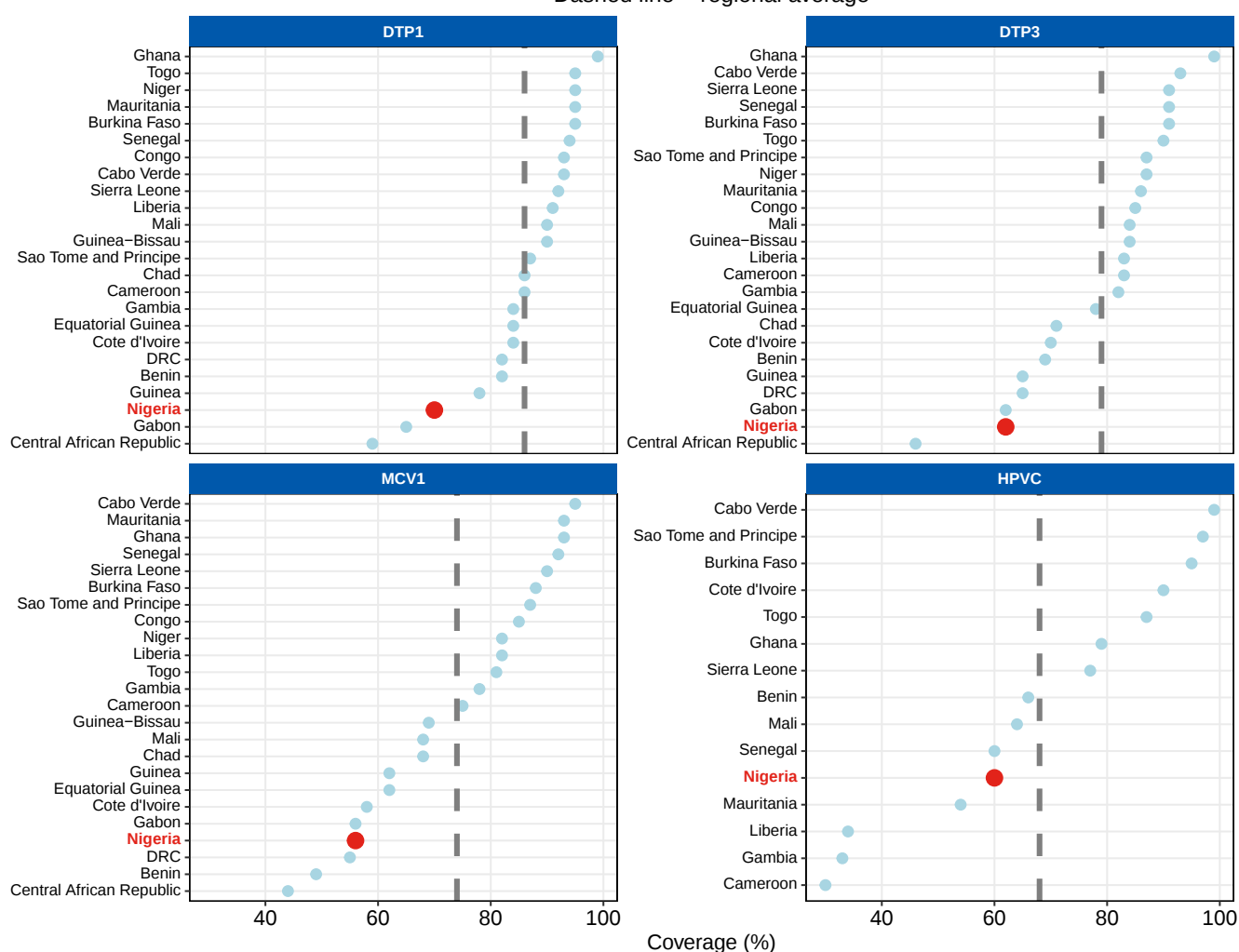
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Nigeria 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: Nigeria 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 68% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (75%) and lower than in 2024 (69%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 62% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (66%) and lower than in 2024 (63%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 62% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (66%) and lower than in 2024 (63%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 69% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (66%) and higher than in 2024 (67%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 62% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (64%) and lower than in 2024 (63%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 47% in 2025. This is lower than in 2024 (54%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Nigeria, 2000–2025

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IPV1																42	52	53	59	66	62	51	55	70	67	69
PCVC																36	49	53	59	64	60	48	56	62	63	62
RotaC																							18	49	54	47



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/>