

WUENIC Talking Points: Senegal

Revision Year: 2025

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Senegal in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 14 childhood vaccines are tracked for Senegal; of these, 12 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 96% in 2024 to 94% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (91%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 87% in 2024 to 92% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Senegal (32,000) was approximately 30% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (25,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

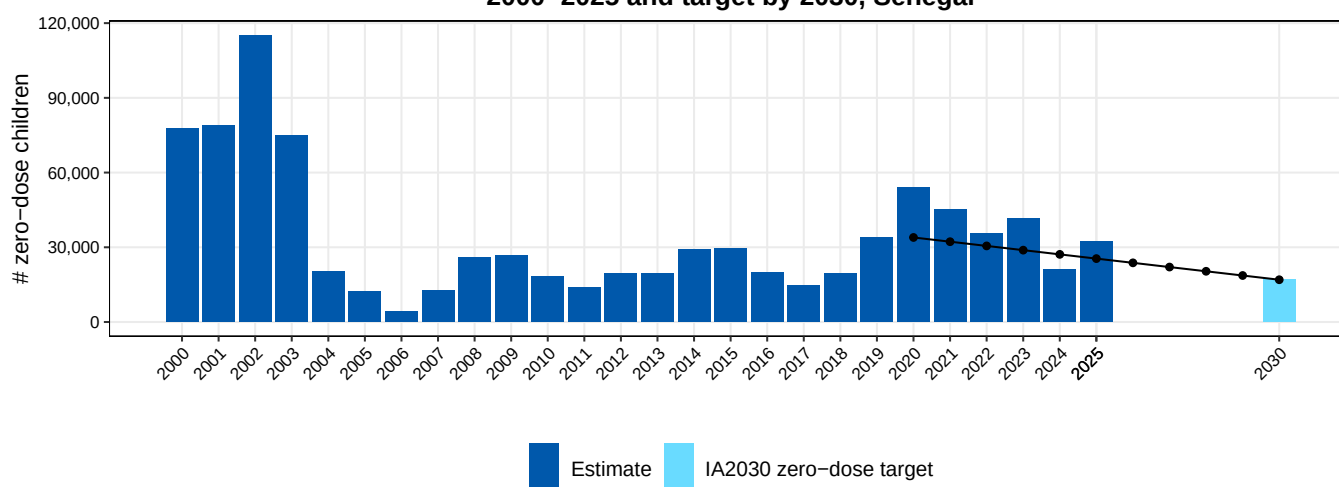
Vaccine coverage (%), Senegal, 2000–2025

	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	89	89	70	77	95	92	94	96	98	97	97	97	97	97	95	95	97	99	94	93	91	92	92	93	93	93
HepBB																	62	76	81	81	82	74	72	78	72	81
DTP1	79	79	70	81	95	97	99	97	94	94	96	97	96	96	94	94	96	97	96	93	89	91	93	92	96	94
DTP3	52	52	60	73	87	84	89	94	88	86	89	92	91	92	89	89	93	93	92	91	83	85	93	92	91	91
Hib3					18	89	94	88	86	89	92	91	92	89	89	93	93	92	91	83	85	93	92	91	91	91
HepB3			54	84	89	94	88	86	89	92	91	92	89	89	93	93	92	91	83	85	93	92	91	91	91	91
PCVC															81	89	93	92	92	91	82	83	92	92	91	91
RotaC																83	93	94	94	87	82	84	68	83	91	90
IPV1																81	72	0	82	92	83	86	91	94	96	94
IPVC																									91	91
MCV1	48	48	54	60	57	74	80	84	77	79	81	84	83	84	80	80	93	90	86	86	82	88	87	87	87	92
RCV1													84	80	80	80	93	90	86	86	82	88	87	87	87	92
MCV2																13	54	57	59	62	63	63	64	69	74	79
YFV	34	34	53	59	75	75	80	86	81	76	80	84	80	83	80	80	77	79	79	79	80	86	86	87	87	91
HPVc																						26	33	34	26	39



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

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

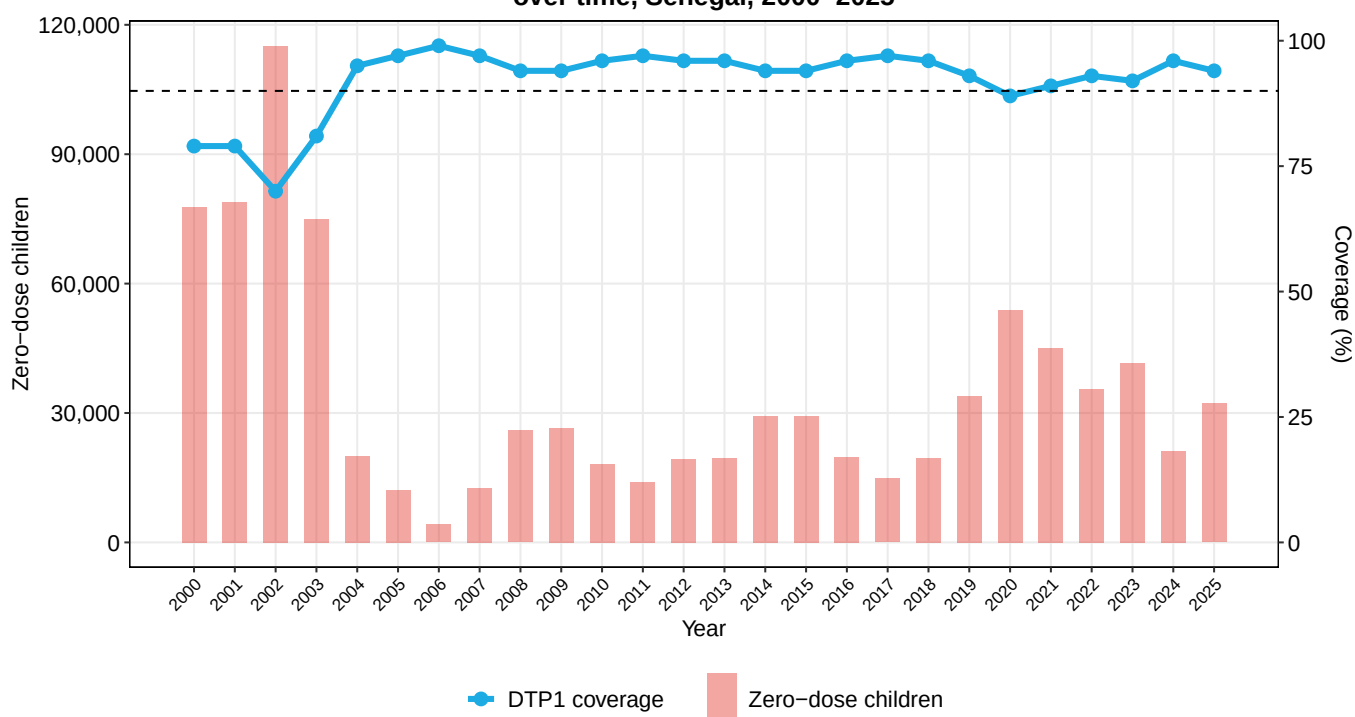


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 94% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (96%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 30 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 32,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 34,000 in 2019 but more than the 21,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Senegal (94%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 81% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 3%, 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (2%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

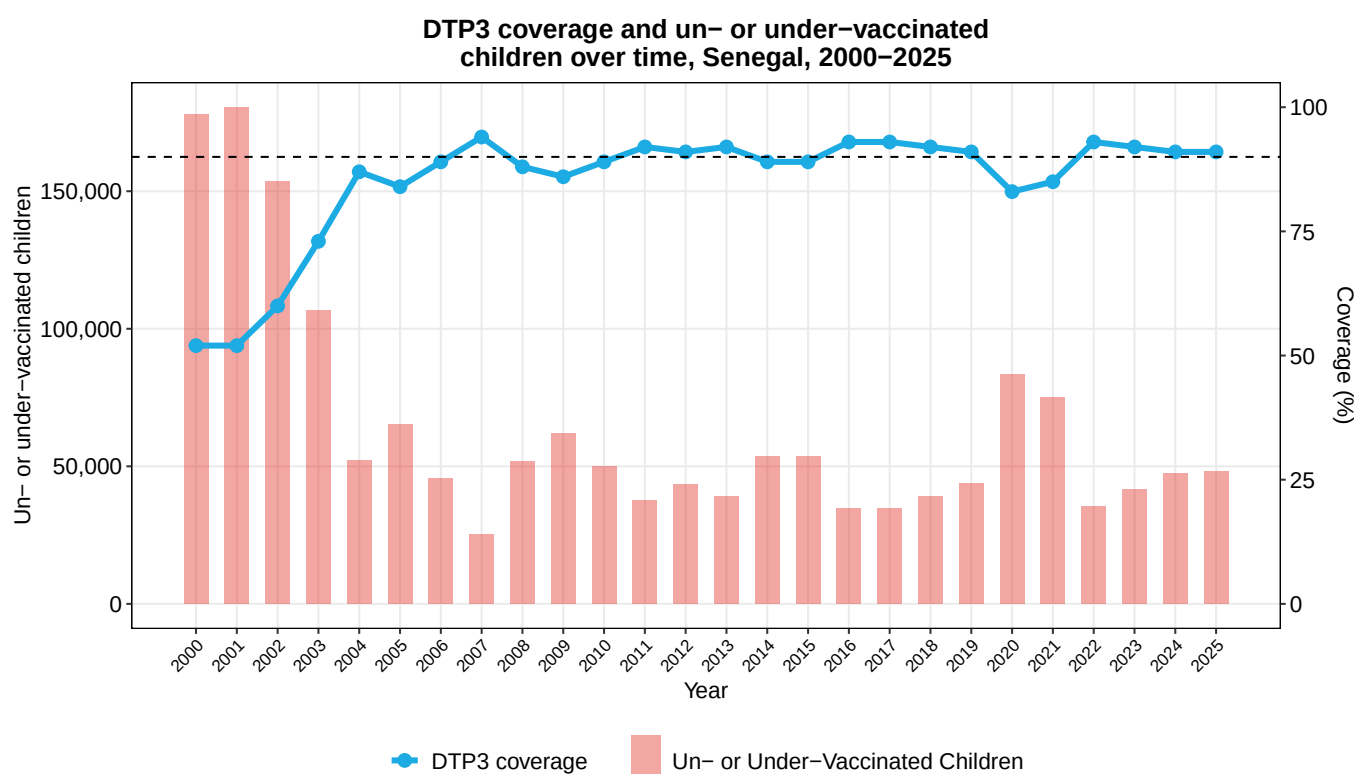
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Senegal, 2000–2025



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

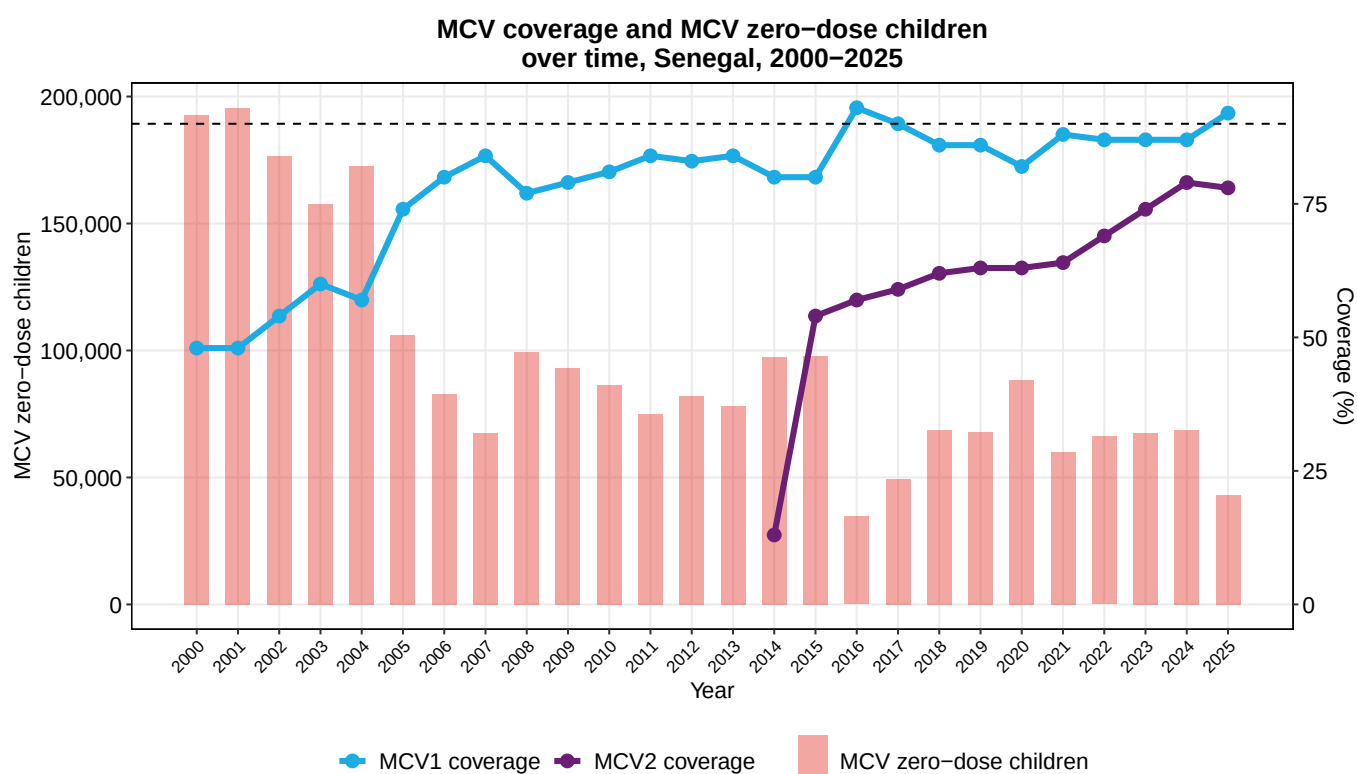
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 91% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 441,000 in 2019 to 489,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 48,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Senegal.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 3% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (2%) but 2 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (5%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Senegal (91%) 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

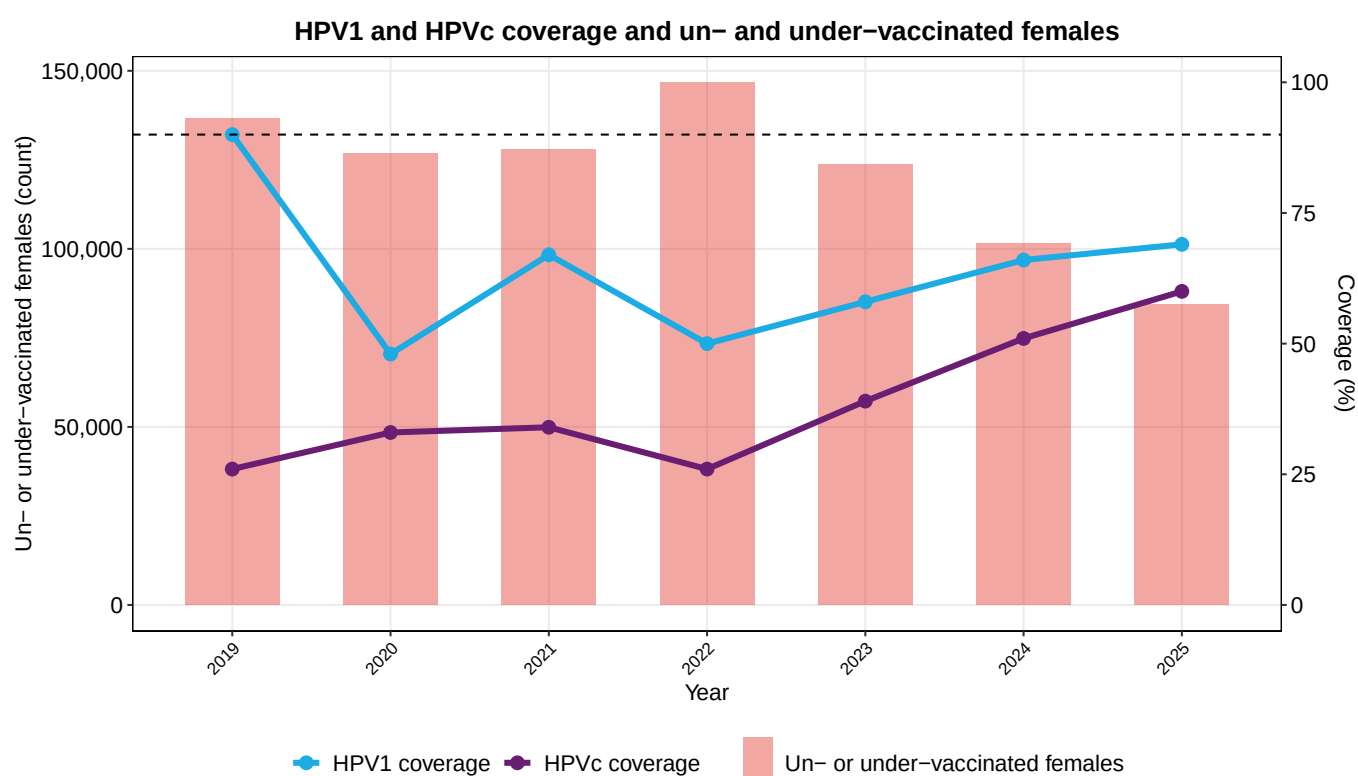
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 92% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (86%) and higher than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 63% in 2019 to 78% in 2025. This still leaves 43,000 children without any protection against measles and another 69,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 2% dropout rate was 6 percentage points lower than in 2019 (8%) and 7 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Senegal has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Senegal (92%) 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

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females increased from 66% to 69% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 51% to 60%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 65,000 females in Senegal did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among West and Central Africa region peers, Senegal ranked 11 out of 15 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



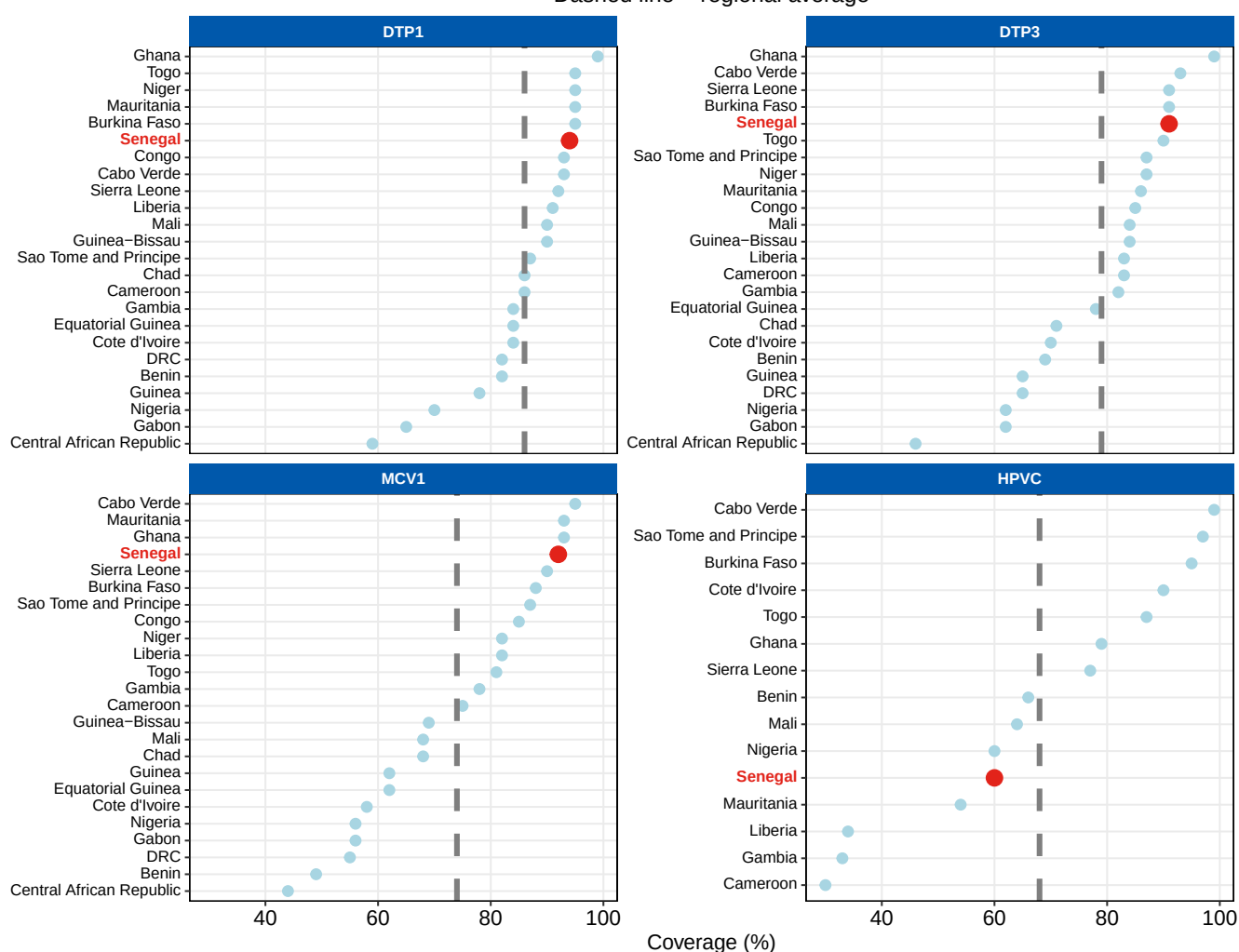
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Senegal 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: Senegal vs. WCAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



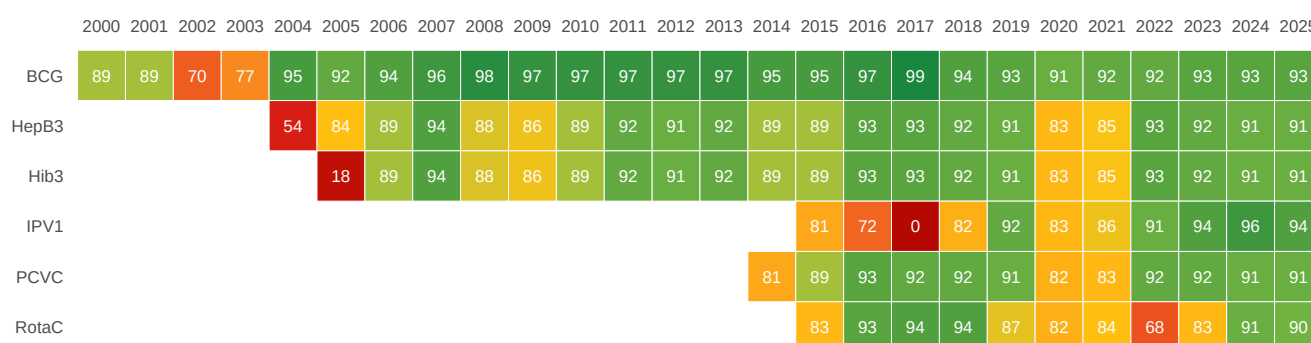
● Senegal ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 93% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (93%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 91% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 91% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 94% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (92%) but lower than in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 91% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 90% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (87%) but lower than in 2024 (91%).

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



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/>