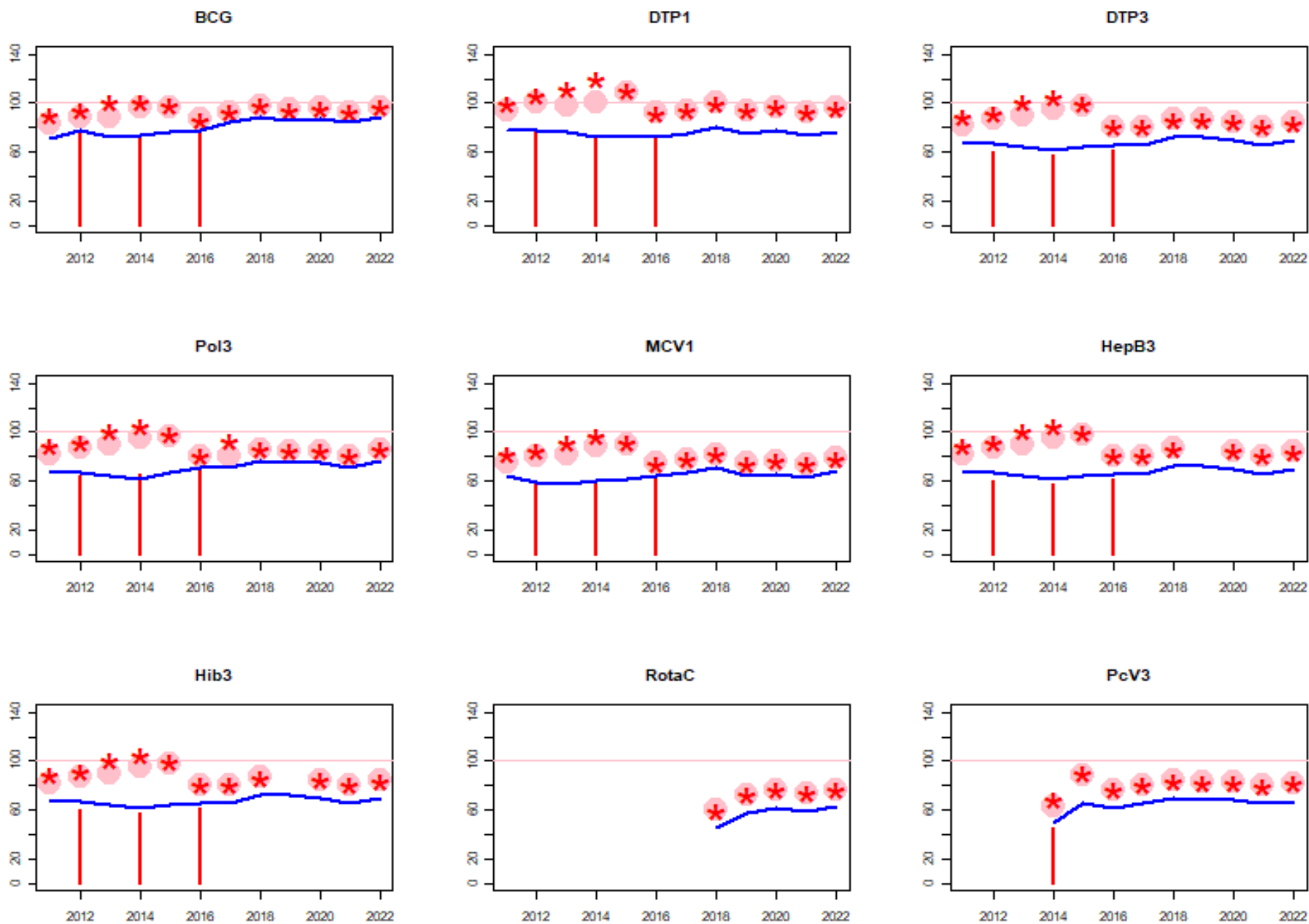


# Afghanistan: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage: 2022 revision



# Afghanistan: WHO and UNICEF estimates of immunization coverage: 2022 revision

**BACKGROUND NOTE:** Each year WHO and UNICEF jointly review reports submitted by Member States regarding national immunization coverage, finalized survey reports as well as data from the published and grey literature. Based on these data, with due consideration to potential biases and the views of local experts, WHO and UNICEF attempt to distinguish between situations where the available empirical data accurately reflect immunization system performance and those where the data are likely to be compromised and present a misleading view of immunization coverage while jointly estimating the most likely coverage levels for each country.

WHO and UNICEF estimates are country-specific; that is to say, each country's data are reviewed individually, and data are not borrowed from other countries in the absence of data. Estimates are not based on ad hoc adjustments to reported data; in some instances empirical data are available from a single source, usually the nationally reported coverage data. In cases where no data are available for a given country/vaccine/year combination, data are considered from earlier and later years and interpolated to estimate coverage for the missing year(s). In cases where data sources are mixed and show large variation, an attempt is made to identify the most likely estimate with consideration of the possible biases in available data. For methods see:

\*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.

## DATA SOURCES.

**ADMINISTRATIVE coverage:** Reported by national authorities and based on aggregated administrative reports from health service providers on the number of vaccinations administered during a given period (numerator data) and reported target population data (denominator data). May be biased by inaccurate numerator and/or denominator data.

**OFFICIAL coverage:** Estimated coverage reported by national authorities that reflects their assessment of the most likely coverage based on any combination of administrative coverage, survey-based estimates or other data sources or adjustments. Approaches to determine OFFICIAL coverage may differ across countries.

**SURVEY coverage:** Based on estimated coverage from population-based household surveys among children aged 12-23 months or 24-35 months following a review of survey methods and results. Information is based on the combination of vaccination history from documented evidence or caregiver recall. Survey results are considered for the appropriate birth cohort based on the period of data collection.

## ABBREVIATIONS

**BCG:** percentage of births who received one dose of Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine.

**DTP1 / DTP3:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st / 3rd dose, respectively, of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis containing vaccine.

**Pol3:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of polio containing vaccine. May be either oral or inactivated polio vaccine.

**IPV1:** percentage of surviving infants who received at least one dose of inactivated polio vaccine. In countries utilizing an immunization schedule recommending either (i) a primary series of three doses of oral polio vaccine (OPV) plus at least one dose of IPV where OPV is included in routine

immunization and/or campaign or (ii) a sequential schedule of IPV followed by OPV, WHO and UNICEF estimates for IPV1 reflect coverage with at least one routine dose of IPV among infants <1 year of age among countries. For countries utilizing IPV containing vaccine use only, i.e., no recommended dose of OPV, the WHO and UNICEF estimate for IPV1 corresponds to coverage for the 1st dose of IPV.

Production of IPV coverage estimates, which begins in 2015, results in no change of the estimated coverage levels for the 3rd dose of polio (Pol3). For countries recommending routine immunization with a primary series of three doses of IPV alone, WHO and UNICEF estimated Pol3 coverage is equivalent to estimated coverage with three doses of IPV. For countries with a sequential schedule, estimated Pol3 coverage is based on that for the 3rd dose of polio vaccine regardless of vaccine type.

**MCV1:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of measles containing vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends the 1st dose of MCV at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates reflect the percentage of children who received the 1st dose of MCV as recommended.

**MCV2:** percentage of children who received the 2nd dose of measles containing vaccine according to the nationally recommended schedule.

**RCV1:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 1st dose of rubella containing vaccine. Coverage estimates are based on WHO and UNICEF estimates of coverage for the dose of measles containing vaccine that corresponds to the first measles-rubella combination vaccine. Nationally reported coverage of RCV is not taken into consideration nor are the data represented in the accompanying graph and data table.

**HepBB:** percentage of births which received a dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours of delivery. Estimates of hepatitis B birth dose coverage are produced only for countries with a universal birth dose policy. Estimates are not produced for countries that recommend a birth dose to infants born to HepB virus-infected mothers only or where there is insufficient information to determine whether vaccination is within 24 hours of birth.

**HepB3:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of hepatitis B containing vaccine following the birth dose.

**Hib3:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of Haemophilus influenzae type b containing vaccine.

**RotaC:** percentage of surviving infants who received the final recommended dose of rotavirus vaccine, which can be either the 2nd or the 3rd dose depending on the vaccine.

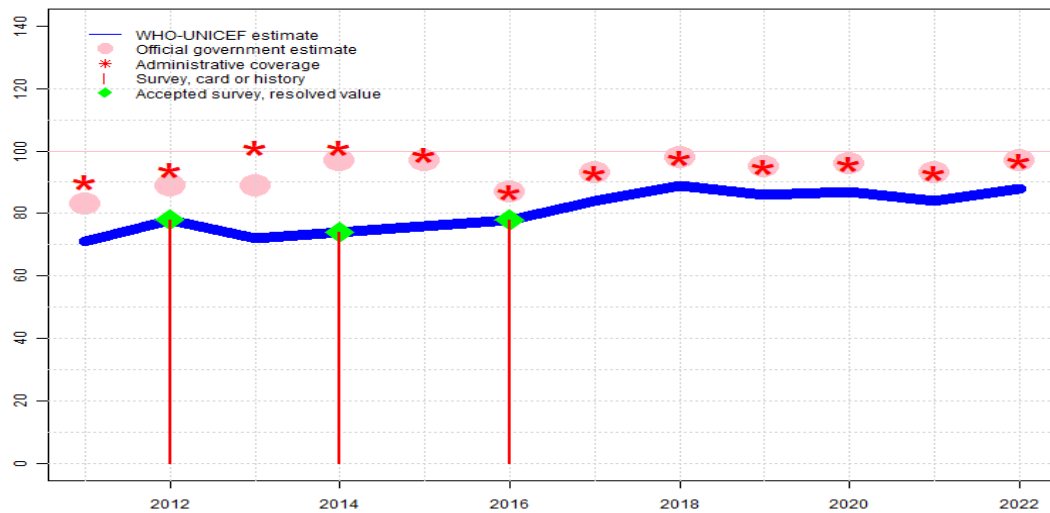
**PcV3:** percentage of surviving infants who received the 3rd dose of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. In countries where the national schedule recommends two doses during infancy and a booster dose at 12 months or later based on the epidemiology of disease in the country, coverage estimates may reflect the percentage of surviving infants who received two doses of PcV prior to the 1st birthday.

**YFV:** percentage of surviving infants who received one dose of yellow fever vaccine in countries where YFV is part of the national immunization schedule for children or is recommended in at risk areas; coverage estimates are annualized for the entire cohort of surviving infants.

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# Afghanistan - BCG

AFG - BCG



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	71	78	72	74	76	78	84	89	86	87	84	88
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	83	89	89	97	97	87	93	98	95	96	93	97
Administrative	90	94	101	101	99	87	93	98	95	96	93	97
Survey	NA	78	NA	74	NA	78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 65 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Estimate of 78 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on survey results for consistency with other vaccine doses. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 74 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Programme reports a two months stockout of BCG vaccine at the national level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey

# Afghanistan - BCG

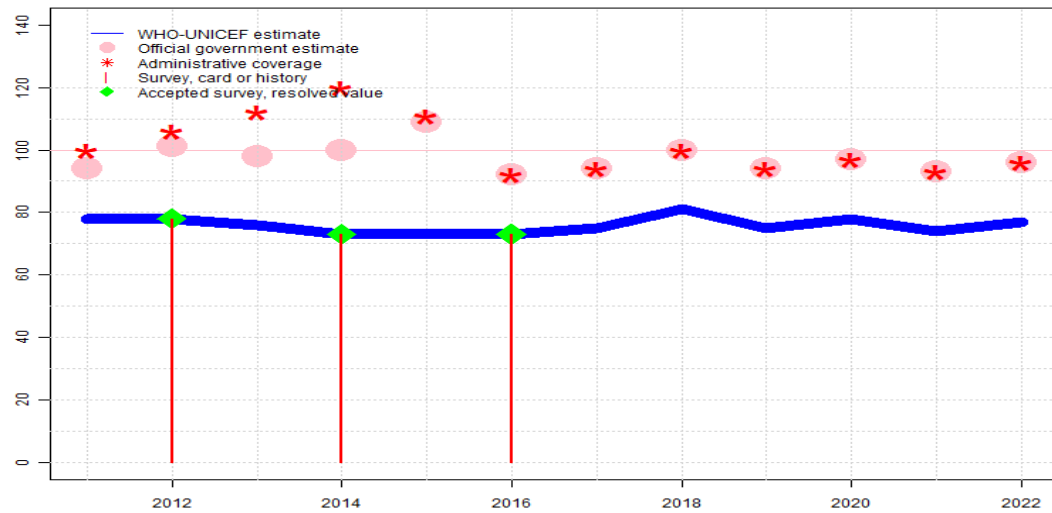
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evidence of 78 percent based on 1 survey(s). Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 71 percent assigned by working group. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - DTP1

AFG - DTP1



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	78	78	76	73	73	73	75	81	75	78	74	77
Estimate GoC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Official	94	101	98	100	109	92	94	100	94	97	93	96
Administrative	100	106	112	120	111	92	94	100	94	97	93	96
Survey	NA	78	NA	73	NA	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 64 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 73 percent based on 1 survey(s). Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. .Reported data excluded because 109 percent greater than 100 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 73 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey

# Afghanistan - DTP1

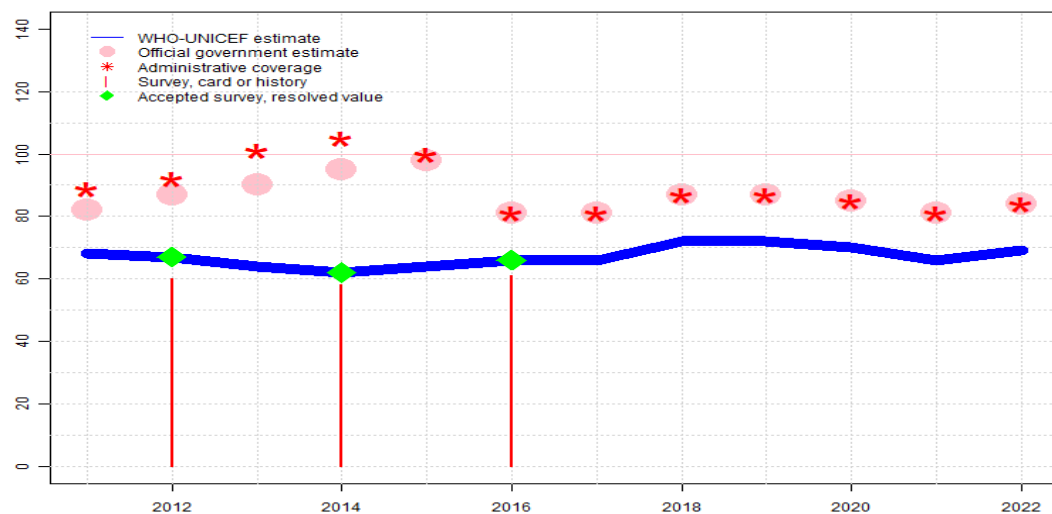
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evidence of 78 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported data excluded because 101 percent greater than 100 percent. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Reported data calibrated to 2003 and 2012 levels. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - DTP3

AFG - DTP3



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	68	67	64	62	64	66	66	72	72	70	66	69
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	82	87	90	95	98	81	81	87	87	85	81	84
Administrative	89	92	101	105	100	81	81	87	87	85	81	84
Survey	NA	60	NA	58	NA	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 51 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 66 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Health Survey 2018 card or history results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 66 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 50 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 45 percent. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. . Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 62 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015 card or history results of 58 percent modified for recall bias to 62 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 55 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 47 percent. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and

# Afghanistan - DTP3

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may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

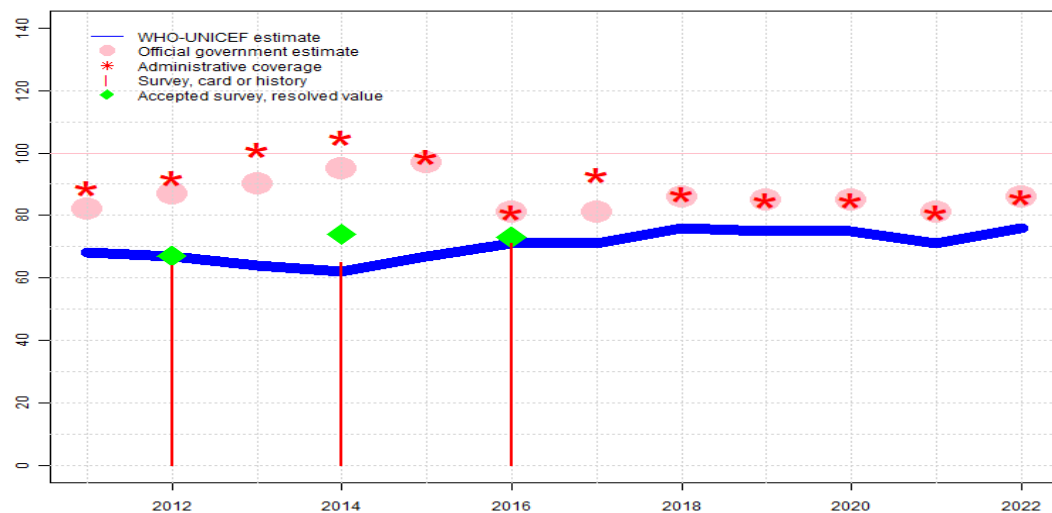
2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 67 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan National EPI Coverage Survey, 2013 card or history results of 60 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 78 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 63 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 54 percent. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 68 percent assigned by working group. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-



# Afghanistan - Pol3

AFG - Pol3



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	68	67	64	62	67	71	71	76	75	75	71	76
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	82	87	90	95	97	81	81	86	85	85	81	86
Administrative	89	92	101	105	99	81	93	87	85	85	81	86
Survey	NA	64	NA	65	NA	71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 59 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Estimate of 71 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on survey results for consistency with other vaccine doses. Afghanistan Health Survey 2018 card or history results of 71 percent modified for recall bias to 73 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 83 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 51 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 45 percent. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. . Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Estimate of 62 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on estimate for DTP3. Survey estimates may include OPV campaign doses. Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015 card or history results of 65 percent modified for recall bias to 74 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 85 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 55 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 48 percent. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and

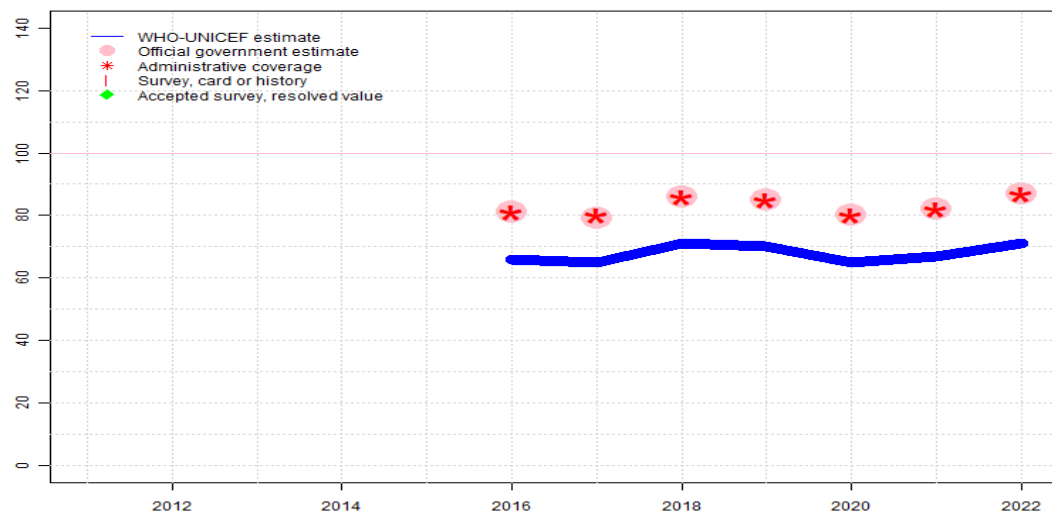
may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 67 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan National EPI Coverage Survey, 2013 card or history results of 64 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 78 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 63 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 54 percent. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 68 percent assigned by working group. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - IPV1

AFG - IPV1



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	65	71	70	65	67	71
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81	79	86	85	80	82	87
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81	80	86	85	80	82	87
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

Estimates for a dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) begin in 2015 following the Global Polio Eradication Initiative's Polio Eradication and Endgame Strategic Plan: 2013-2018 which recommended at least one full dose or two fractional doses of IPV into routine immunization schedules as a strategy to mitigate the potential consequences should any re-emergence of type 2 poliovirus occur following the planned withdrawal of Sabin type 2 strains from oral polio vaccine (OPV).

2022: Estimate informed by difference in reported administrative coverage between IPV1 and DTP3 applied to estimated DTP3 coverage. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 56 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Estimate based on difference in reported administrative coverage between IPV1 and DTP3 applied to estimated DTP3 coverage. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Estimate based on difference in reported administrative coverage between IPV1 and DTP3 applied to estimated DTP3 coverage. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Estimate based on difference in reported administrative coverage between IPV1 and DTP3 applied to estimated DTP3 coverage. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

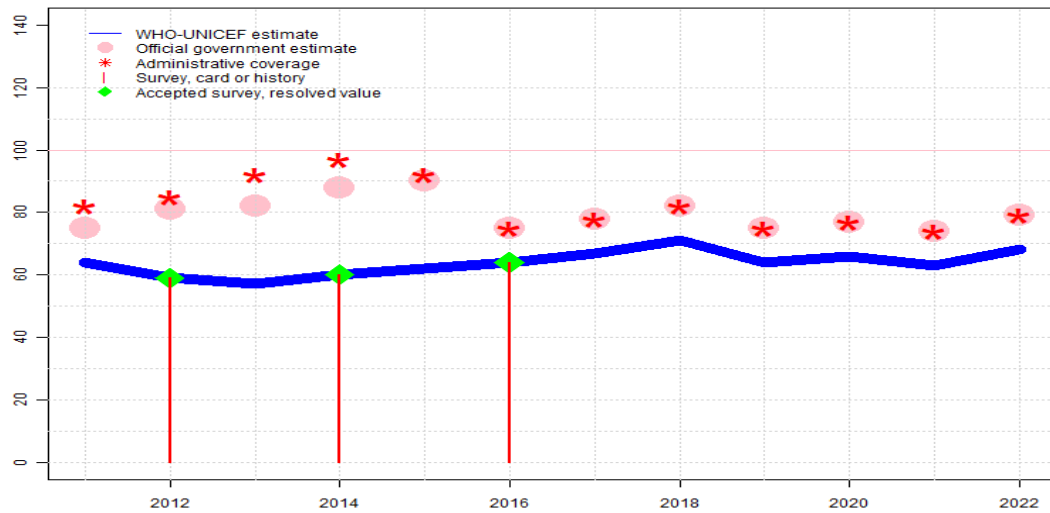
2018: Estimate based on difference in reported administrative coverage between IPV1 and DTP3 applied to estimated DTP3 coverage. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Estimate based on difference in reported administrative coverage between IPV1 and DTP3 applied to estimated DTP3 coverage. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Inactivated polio vaccine introduced in September 2015 reporting started in 2016. Estimate based on estimated DTP3 coverage. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - MCV1

AFG - MCV1



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	64	59	57	60	62	64	67	71	64	66	63	68
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	75	81	82	88	90	75	78	82	75	77	74	79
Administrative	82	85	92	97	92	75	78	82	75	77	74	79
Survey	NA	59	NA	60	NA	64	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 51 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 64 percent based on 1 survey(s). Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 60 percent based on 1 survey(s). Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 59 percent based on 1 survey(s). Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments

# Afghanistan - MCV1

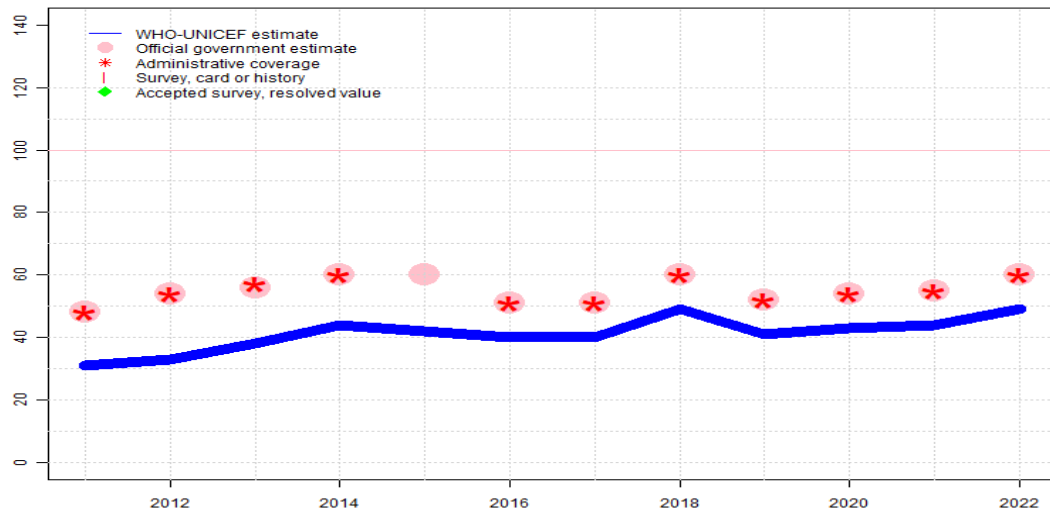
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to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Reported data calibrated to 2010 and 2012 levels. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - MCV2

AFG - MCV2



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	31	33	38	44	42	40	40	49	41	43	44	49
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	48	54	56	60	60	51	51	60	52	54	55	60
Administrative	48	54	57	60	NA	51	51	60	52	54	55	60
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

Coverage estimates for the second dose of measles containing vaccine are for children by the nationally recommended age.

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 37 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Estimate of 40 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on difference between MCV1 and MCV2 reported administrative data applied to MCV1 estimates. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. . Estimate challenged by: R-

2014: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2016 levels. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

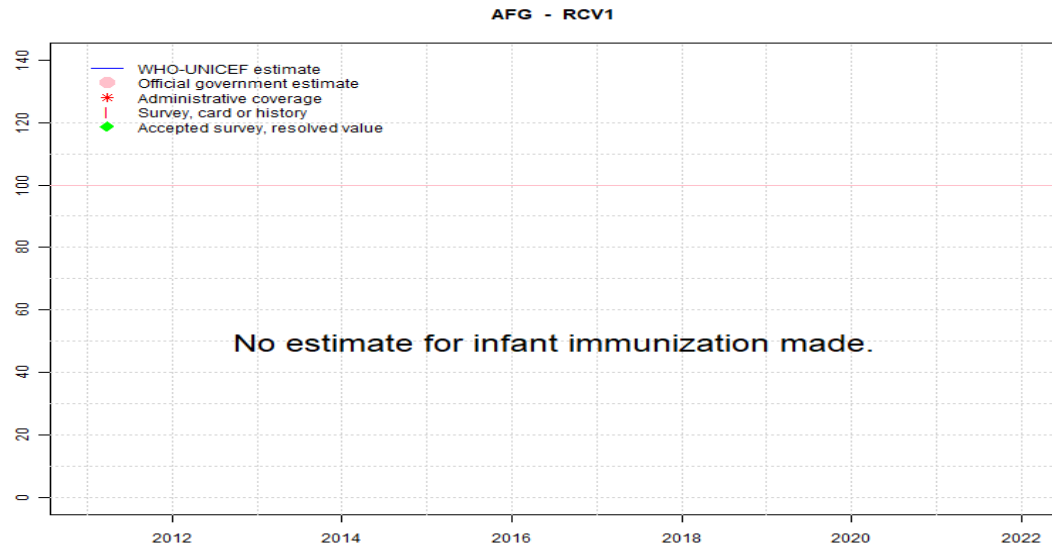
2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2016 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - MCV2

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- 2012: Estimate of 33 percent assigned by working group. Estimates follows reported data calibrated based on MCV adjustment factor. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2011: Estimate of 31 percent assigned by working group. Estimates follows reported data calibrated based on MCV adjustment factor. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - RCV1



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

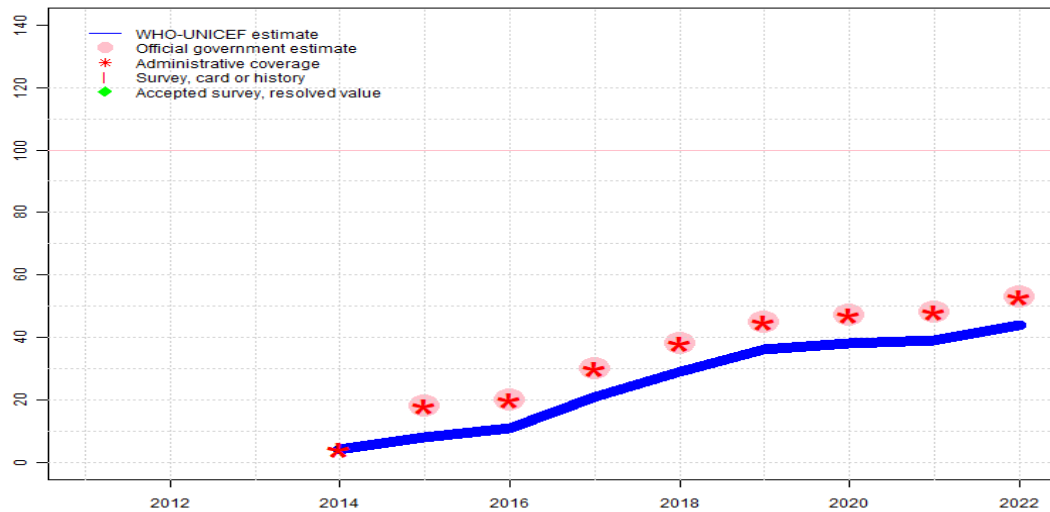
- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.



# Afghanistan - HepBB

AFG - HepBB



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	4	8	11	21	29	36	38	39	44
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	20	30	38	45	47	48	53
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	4	18	20	30	38	45	47	48	53
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

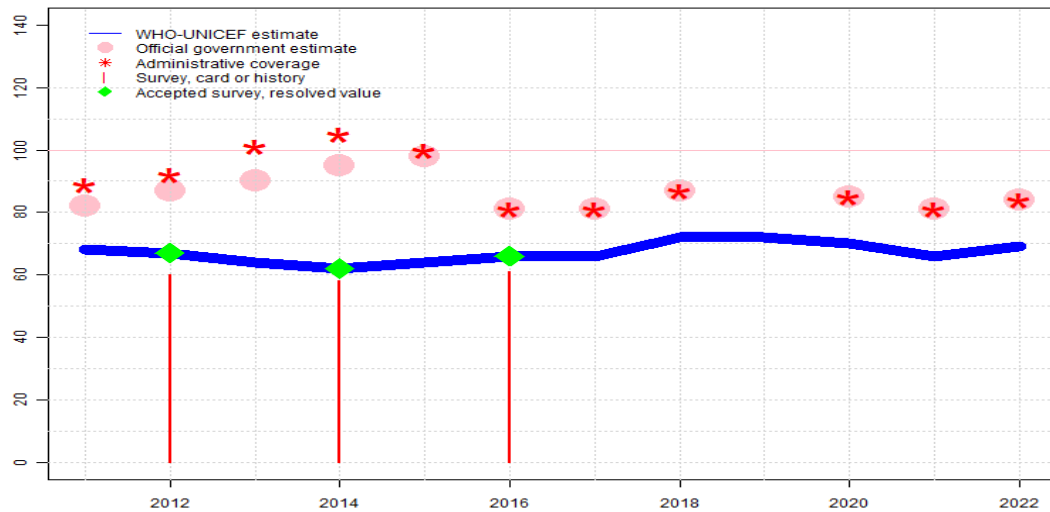
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

- 2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2016: Estimate of 11 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on the difference between reported administrative coverage for HepB birth dose and BCG applied to BCG estimated coverage. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC assigned to maintain consistency across vaccines.
- 2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. . Reported coverage using national target population. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC assigned to maintain consistency across vaccines.
- 2014: Estimate exceptionally based on reported coverage. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Hepatitis B birth dose introduced during August 2014. Primarily administered to infants born in health facilities. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC assigned to maintain consistency across vaccines.

# Afghanistan - HepB3

AFG - HepB3



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	68	67	64	62	64	66	66	72	72	70	66	69
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	82	87	90	95	98	81	81	87	NA	85	81	84
Administrative	89	92	101	105	100	81	81	87	NA	85	81	84
Survey	NA	60	NA	58	NA	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 51 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Estimate is based on the estimated DTP3 coverage. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 66 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Health Survey 2018 card or history results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 66 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 50 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 45 percent. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. . Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 62 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015 card or history results of 58 percent modified for recall bias to 62 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 55 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 47 percent. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. GoC=Assigned by working group. GoC assigned to maintain consistency across vaccines.

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became

# Afghanistan - HepB3

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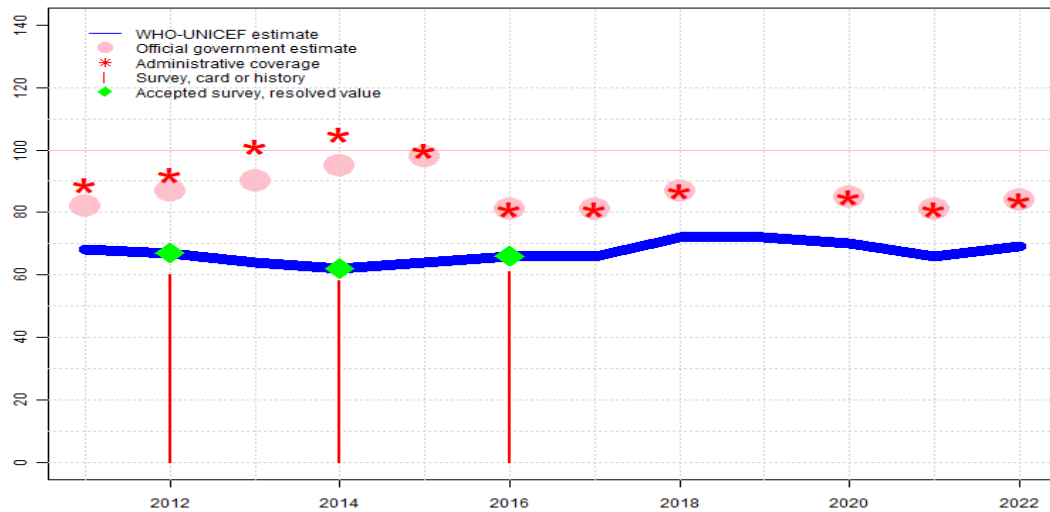
an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 67 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan National EPI Coverage Survey, 2013 card or history results of 60 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 78 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 63 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 54 percent. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 68 percent assigned by working group. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - Hib3

AFG - Hib3



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	68	67	64	62	64	66	66	72	72	70	66	69
Estimate GoC	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	82	87	90	95	98	81	81	87	NA	85	81	84
Administrative	89	92	101	105	100	81	81	87	NA	85	81	84
Survey	NA	60	NA	58	NA	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 51 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Estimate is based on the estimated DTP3 coverage. GoC=No accepted empirical data

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 66 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Health Survey 2018 card or history results of 61 percent modified for recall bias to 66 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 50 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 45 percent. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2015: Reported data calibrated to 2014 and 2016 levels. Reported data excluded. . Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 62 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015 card or history results of 58 percent modified for recall bias to 62 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 73 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 55 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 47 percent. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2013: Reported data calibrated to 2012 and 2014 levels. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and

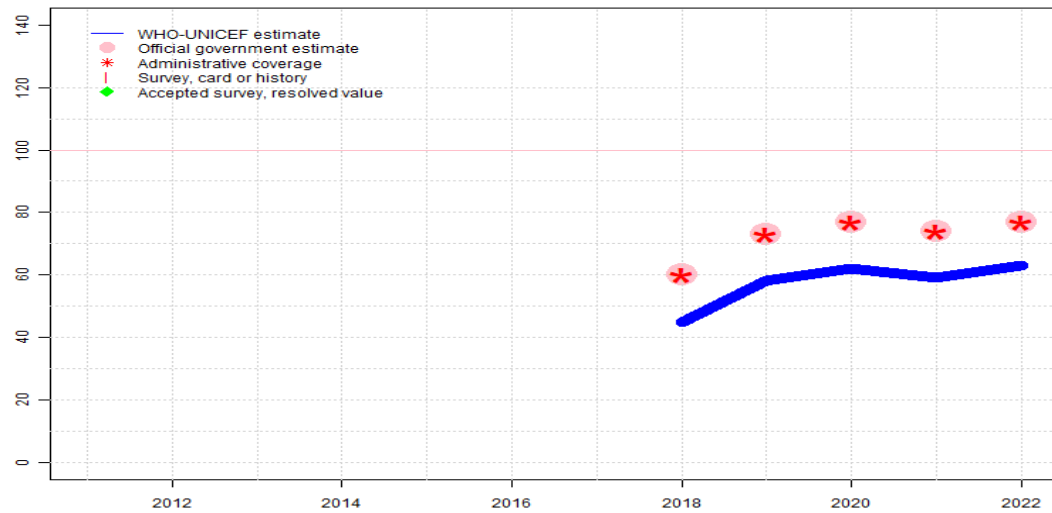
may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. In 2013 a multi-antigen SOS-like intervention (except BCG) was implemented in high and intermediate risk districts. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2012: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 67 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan National EPI Coverage Survey, 2013 card or history results of 60 percent modified for recall bias to 67 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 78 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 63 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 54 percent. Unexplained inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery as reflected by the trend in reported number of doses administered. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2011: Estimate of 68 percent assigned by working group. Following the trend in administrative levels from 2010. Apparent increase in official reported data between 2010 to 2011 is unexplained as is the inconsistency in adjustments to administrative coverage levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - RotaC

AFG - RotaC



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	58	62	59	63
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	73	77	74	77
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	73	77	74	77
Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

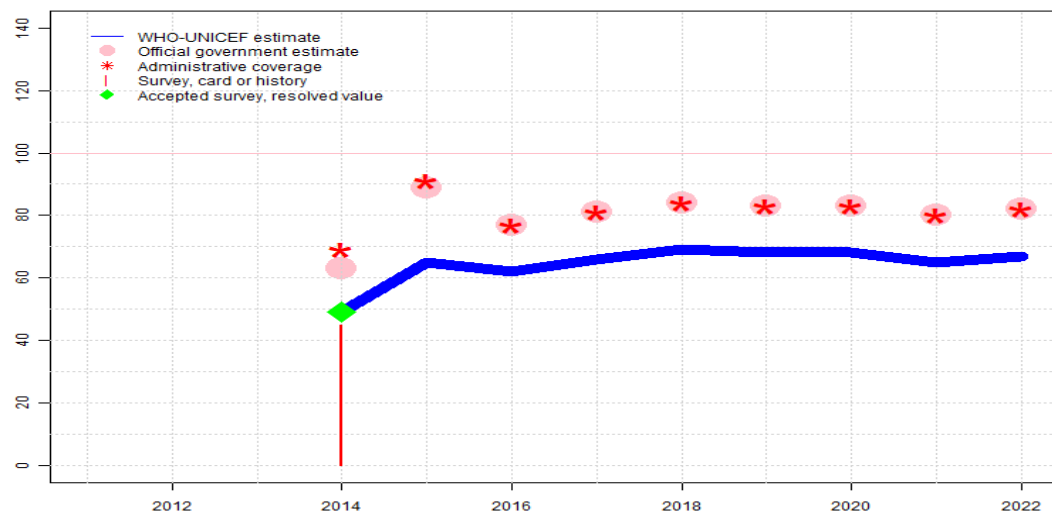
In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

- 2022: Estimate informed by the ratio of the reported and estimated DTP3 coverage levels applied to the reported coverage for RotaC. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 56 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2021: Estimate is based on the ratio of the reported and estimated DTP3 coverage levels applied to the reported coverage for RotaC. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2020: Estimate is based on the ratio of the reported and estimated DTP3 coverage levels applied to the reported coverage for RotaC. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2019: Estimate is based on the ratio of the reported and estimated DTP3 coverage levels applied to the reported coverage for RotaC. Estimate challenged by: D-R-
- 2018: Rotavirus vaccine introduced in January 2018. Estimate is based on the ratio of the reported and estimated DTP3 coverage levels applied to the reported coverage for RotaC. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - PcV3

AFG - PcV3



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Estimate	NA	NA	NA	49	65	62	66	69	68	68	65	67
Estimate GoC	NA	NA	NA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Official	NA	NA	NA	63	89	77	81	84	83	83	80	82
Administrative	NA	NA	NA	69	91	77	81	84	83	83	80	82
Survey	NA	NA	NA	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage (wuenic) are based on data and information that are of varying, and, in some instances, unknown quality. Beginning with the 2011 revision we describe the grade of confidence (GoC) we have in these estimates. As there is no underlying probability model upon which the estimates are based, we are unable to present classical measures of uncertainty, e.g., confidence intervals. Moreover, we have chosen not to make subjective estimates of plausibility/certainty ranges around the coverage. The GoC reflects the degree of empirical support upon which the estimates are based. It is not a judgment of the quality of data reported by national authorities.

- Estimate is supported by reported data [R+], coverage recalculated with an independent denominator from the World Population Prospects: 2022 revision from the UN Population Division (D+), and at least one supporting survey within 2 years [S+]. While well supported, the estimate still carries a risk of being wrong.
- Estimate is supported by at least one data source; [R+], [S+], or [D+]; and no data source, [R-], [D-], or [S-], challenges the estimate.
- There are no directly supporting data; or data from at least one source; [R-], [D-], [S-]; challenge the estimate.

In all cases these estimates should be used with caution and should be assessed in light of the objective for which they are being used.

## Description:

2022: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. WHO and UNICEF await the final results of the 2022-23 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). Preliminary results from the 2022-23 Afghanistan MICS suggest coverage of 50 percent for children aged 12-23 months at the time of survey. Results will be reflected for the actual cohort upon receiving the final results. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2021: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2020: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2019: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2018: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2017: Reported data calibrated to 2016 levels. Unexplained temporal change in reported numerator and denominator values. Significant increase in denominator from 2016 to 2017. Denominator obtained from aggregation of health facility micro-plans. Numerator increase from 2016 to levels comparable to those observed in 2015. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

2016: Estimate of 62 percent assigned by working group. Estimate is based on the ratio of the reported and estimated DTP3 coverage levels applied to the reported coverage for PCV3. Programme reports declines in number of children vaccinated and in target population size for 2016 compared to prior years following data quality focused corrective activities. Programme expresses concerns about adverse implications for performance based financing because of perceived declines resulting from data related changes. Consistent with SAGE recommendations from November 2011 published in the WER January 2012, WHO and UNICEF caution against use of these estimates as the basis for performance based financing decisions. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-

2015: Estimate of 65 percent assigned by working group. Estimate based on DTP3 coverage. Because reported doses of PcV3 did not reach levels of DTP3, coverage may be overestimated. Reported data excluded. Reported data excluded due to an increase from 63 percent to 89 percent with decrease 77 percent. Estimate challenged by: D-R-S-

2014: Survey evidence does not support reported data. Estimate based on survey results. Survey evidence of 49 percent based on 1 survey(s). Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015 card or history results of 45 percent modified for recall bias to 49 percent based on 1st dose card or history coverage of 63 percent, 1st dose card only coverage of 48 percent and 3rd dose card only coverage of 37 percent. Reported official government estimate is based on a recomputed target population by the Ministry of Public Health using a year-to-year growth rate of 2.7 percent. Estimate is based on trend in reported number of doses administered. Beginning around 2012, immunization became an important indicator for performance monitoring of the service providing NGOs and may be associated with gradual improvements in service delivery. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine introduced during 2014. Estimate is based on calibrated DTP3 level. Estimate challenged by: D-R-

# Afghanistan - survey details

NOTE: A survey to measure vaccination coverage for infants (i.e., children aged 0 to 11 months) will sample children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of survey to capture the youngest annual cohort of children who should have completed the vaccination schedule. Because WUENIC are for infant vaccinations, survey data in this report are presented to reflect the birth year of the youngest survey cohort. For example, results for a survey conducted during December 2020 among children aged 12 to 23 months at the time of the survey reflect the immunization experience of children born in 2019. Depending on the timing of survey field work, results may reflect the immunization experience of children born and vaccinated 1 or 2 years prior to the survey field work.

## 2016 Afghanistan Health Survey 2018

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card	51.2	12-23 m	4235.1	-
BCG	Card or History	77.5	12-23 m	4235.1	-
BCG	History	30.4	12-23 m	4235.1	-
DTP1	Card	50.4	12-23 m	4235.1	-
DTP1	Card or History	73.1	12-23 m	4235.1	-
DTP1	History	26.7	12-23 m	4235.1	-
DTP3	Card	44.9	12-23 m	4235.1	-
DTP3	Card or History	60.8	12-23 m	4235.1	-
DTP3	History	19.2	12-23 m	4235.1	-
HepB1	Card	50.4	12-23 m	4235.1	-
HepB1	Card or History	73.1	12-23 m	4235.1	-
HepB1	History	26.7	12-23 m	4235.1	-
HepB3	Card	44.9	12-23 m	4235.1	-
HepB3	Card or History	60.8	12-23 m	4235.1	-
HepB3	History	19.2	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Hib1	Card	50.4	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Hib1	Card or History	73.1	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Hib1	History	26.7	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Hib3	Card	44.9	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Hib3	Card or History	60.8	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Hib3	History	19.2	12-23 m	4235.1	-
MCV1	Card	40.8	12-23 m	4235.1	-
MCV1	Card or History	64	12-23 m	4235.1	-
MCV1	History	26.7	12-23 m	4235.1	-

Pol1	Card	50.9	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Pol1	Card or History	83.4	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Pol1	History	36.9	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Pol3	Card	44.9	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Pol3	Card or History	71.1	12-23 m	4235.1	-
Pol3	History	29.6	12-23 m	4235.1	-

## 2014 Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	73	12-23 m	5708	56
BCG	Card	54.5	12-23 m	3217	56
BCG	Card or History	73.7	12-23 m	5708	56
DTP1	C or H <12 months	71.2	12-23 m	5708	56
DTP1	Card	54.7	12-23 m	3217	56
DTP1	Card or History	73	12-23 m	5708	56
DTP3	C or H <12 months	55	12-23 m	5708	56
DTP3	Card	47	12-23 m	3217	56
DTP3	Card or History	57.7	12-23 m	5708	56
HepB1	C or H <12 months	71.2	12-23 m	5708	56
HepB1	Card	54.7	12-23 m	3217	56
HepB1	Card or History	73	12-23 m	5708	56
HepB3	C or H <12 months	55	12-23 m	5708	56
HepB3	Card	47	12-23 m	3217	56
HepB3	Card or History	57.7	12-23 m	5708	56
Hib1	C or H <12 months	71.2	12-23 m	5708	56
Hib1	Card	54.7	12-23 m	3217	56
Hib1	Card or History	73	12-23 m	5708	56
Hib3	C or H <12 months	55	12-23 m	5708	56
Hib3	Card	47	12-23 m	3217	56
Hib3	Card or History	57.7	12-23 m	5708	56
MCV1	C or H <12 months	50.6	12-23 m	5708	56
MCV1	Card	43.7	12-23 m	3217	56
MCV1	Card or History	60.4	12-23 m	5708	56
PCV1	C or H <12 months	61.4	12-23 m	5708	56
PCV1	Card	48	12-23 m	3217	56
PCV1	Card or History	62.6	12-23 m	5708	56
PCV3	C or H <12 months	41.8	12-23 m	5708	56
PCV3	Card	37.2	12-23 m	3217	56



# Afghanistan - survey details

PCV3	Card or History	44.9	12-23 m	5708	56
Pol1	C or H <12 months	85	12-23 m	5708	56
Pol1	Card	55.3	12-23 m	3217	56
Pol1	Card or History	85	12-23 m	5708	56
Pol3	C or H <12 months	62.8	12-23 m	5708	56
Pol3	Card	48.2	12-23 m	3217	56
Pol3	Card or History	64.8	12-23 m	5708	56

## 2013 Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey 2015

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	64	24-35 m	6598	56
DTP1	C or H <12 months	60.9	24-35 m	6598	56
DTP3	C or H <12 months	43.8	24-35 m	6598	56
HepB1	C or H <12 months	60.9	24-35 m	6598	56
HepB3	C or H <12 months	43.8	24-35 m	6598	56
Hib1	C or H <12 months	60.9	24-35 m	6598	56
Hib3	C or H <12 months	43.8	24-35 m	6598	56
MCV1	C or H <12 months	45.1	24-35 m	6598	56
Pol1	C or H <12 months	77.2	24-35 m	6598	56
Pol3	C or H <12 months	56.5	24-35 m	6598	56

## 2012 Afghanistan National EPI Coverage Survey, 2013

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card	63.9	12-23 m	-	66
BCG	Card <12 months	62.4	12-23 m	6125	66
BCG	Card or History	77.9	12-23 m	6125	66
BCG	History	14	12-23 m	-	66
DTP1	Card	63.1	12-23 m	-	66
DTP1	Card <12 months	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
DTP1	Card or History	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
DTP1	History	14.5	12-23 m	-	66
DTP3	Card	53.5	12-23 m	-	66
DTP3	Card <12 months	50.7	12-23 m	6125	66
DTP3	Card or History	59.7	12-23 m	6125	66
DTP3	History	6.2	12-23 m	-	66

HepB1	Card	63.1	12-23 m	-	66
HepB1	Card <12 months	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
HepB1	Card or History	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
HepB1	History	14.5	12-23 m	-	66
HepB3	Card	53.5	12-23 m	-	66
HepB3	Card <12 months	50.7	12-23 m	6125	66
HepB3	Card or History	59.7	12-23 m	6125	66
HepB3	History	6.2	12-23 m	-	66
Hib1	Card	63.1	12-23 m	-	66
Hib1	Card <12 months	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
Hib1	Card or History	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
Hib1	History	14.5	12-23 m	-	66
Hib3	Card	53.5	12-23 m	-	66
Hib3	Card <12 months	50.7	12-23 m	6125	66
Hib3	Card or History	59.7	12-23 m	6125	66
Hib3	History	6.2	12-23 m	-	66
MCV1	Card	49.6	12-23 m	-	66
MCV1	Card <12 months	39.2	12-23 m	6125	66
MCV1	Card or History	58.8	12-23 m	6125	66
MCV1	History	9.2	12-23 m	-	66
Pol1	Card	63.1	12-23 m	-	66
Pol1	Card <12 months	60.6	12-23 m	6125	66
Pol1	Card or History	77.6	12-23 m	6125	66
Pol1	History	14.5	12-23 m	-	66
Pol3	Card	53.7	12-23 m	-	66
Pol3	Card <12 months	49.3	12-23 m	6125	66
Pol3	Card or History	63.5	12-23 m	6125	66
Pol3	History	9.8	12-23 m	-	66

## 2010 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010-2011

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	C or H <12 months	61.3	12-23 m	2497	31
BCG	Card	31	12-23 m	2497	31
BCG	Card or History	64.2	12-23 m	2497	31
BCG	History	33.1	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP1	C or H <12 months	53.2	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP1	Card	31.8	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP1	Card or History	57.5	12-23 m	2497	31

# Afghanistan - survey details

DTP1	History	25.6	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP3	C or H <12 months	35	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP3	Card	31.5	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP3	Card or History	40.2	12-23 m	2497	31
DTP3	History	8.7	12-23 m	2497	31
MCV1	C or H <12 months	43.8	12-23 m	2497	31
MCV1	Card	29.9	12-23 m	2497	31
MCV1	Card or History	55.5	12-23 m	2497	31
MCV1	History	25.6	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol1	C or H <12 months	66.1	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol1	Card	30.4	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol1	Card or History	71.4	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol1	History	41.1	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol3	C or H <12 months	41.8	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol3	Card	30.3	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol3	Card or History	48	12-23 m	2497	31
Pol3	History	17.8	12-23 m	2497	31

## 2007 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/8: A profile of Afghanistan

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card or History	73.9	12-23 m	4520	34
DTP1	Card or History	63	12-23 m	4520	34
DTP3	Card or History	43.3	12-23 m	4520	34
MCV1	Card or History	55.9	12-23 m	4520	34
Pol3	Card or History	70.9	12-23 m	4520	34

## 2005 Afghanistan Health Survey 2006

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card or History	70.2	12-23 m	1665	17
DTP1	Card or History	60.4	12-23 m	1665	17
DTP3	Card or History	34.6	12-23 m	1665	17
MCV1	Card or History	62.6	12-23 m	1665	17
Pol3	Card or History	69.7	12-23 m	1665	17

## 2002 Moving Beyond 2 decades of war: Progress of Provinces

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
DTP3	NA	30	12-23 m	-	61
Pol3	NA	51	12-23 m	-	61

## 1999 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2000, East of Afghanistan

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card or History	78	12-23 m	223	-
DTP1	Card or History	71.3	12-23 m	223	-
DTP3	Card or History	45.3	12-23 m	223	-
MCV1	Card or History	57	12-23 m	223	-
Pol1	Card or History	87.9	12-23 m	223	-
Pol3	Card or History	57.8	12-23 m	223	-

## 1998 EPI Coverage Situation in Women and Children of Afghanistan, Report of Post NID's, Routine Coverage and Acceleration Campaign Survey in Afghanistan (1999)

Vaccine	Confirmation method	Coverage	Age cohort	Sample	Cards seen
BCG	Card	40.2	12-23 m	1681	48
BCG	Card or History	70.2	12-23 m	1681	48
BCG	History	30	12-23 m	1681	48
DTP1	Card	46.5	12-23 m	1681	48
DTP1	Card or History	75.8	12-23 m	1681	48
DTP1	History	29.3	12-23 m	1681	48
DTP3	Card	27	12-23 m	1681	48
DTP3	Card or History	46.9	12-23 m	1681	48
DTP3	History	19.9	12-23 m	1681	48
MCV1	Card	37.1	12-23 m	1681	48
MCV1	Card or History	57	12-23 m	1681	48
MCV1	History	19.9	12-23 m	1681	48
Pol1	Card	46.5	12-23 m	1681	48
Pol1	Card or History	75.8	12-23 m	1681	48

# Afghanistan - survey details

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Pol1	History	29.3	12-23 m	1681	48						
Pol3	Card	27	12-23 m	1681	48	Pol3	History	19.9	12-23 m	1681	48
Pol3	Card or History	46.9	12-23 m	1681	48						

# Afghanistan - survey details

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Further information and estimates for previous years are available at:

<https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-health/immunization/>

<https://immunizationdata.who.int/listing.html>