



The Federal Republic of Nigeria

INTEGRATED POST CAMPAIGN COVERAGE SURVEY (IPCCS)

MAIN SURVEY REPORT

JANUARY 2025



PREFACE

The 2024 Integrated Post Campaign Coverage Survey (IPCCS) was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on behalf of the National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) with technical support from the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNICEF and other partners. The funding for the survey was provided by the Gavi (Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization), the Government of Federal Republic of Nigeria, World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

Information about 2024 IPCCS can also be obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Headquarters, No. 1, Wole Olanipekun Street, off constitution Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja, Nigeria or NBS website; www.nigerianstat.gov.ng; feedback@nigerianstat.gov.ng; and National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) Headquarters, Plot 681/682, Port-Harcourt Crescent Off Gimbiya Street, Area 11, Garki Abuja, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria P.M.B: 367. <http://www.nphcda.gov.ng>. info@nphcda.gov.ng. +23493142925

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The 2024 Integrated SIAs targeted Measles and Yellow Fever interventions Post Campaign Coverage Survey.

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Table of Contents

PREFACE	2
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	3
LIST OF TABLES	6
LIST OF FIGURES	6
ABBREVIATIONS	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
CHAPTER 1	10
1.0 INTRODUCTION	10
1.1 BACKGROUND	10
1.2 BACKGROUND – MEASLES SUPPLEMENTAL VACCINATION CAMPAIGN	12
1.2.1 POST MEASLES CAMPAIGN COVERAGE SURVEY OBJECTIVES	12
1.3 STUDY BACKGROUND – YELLOW FEVER	14
1.3.1 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN	14
1.3.2 POST YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN COVERAGE SURVEY OBJECTIVES	15
1.3.3 CAMPAIGN COVERAGE	16
CHAPTER 2	17
2.0 SURVEY DESIGN	17
2.1 SAMPLING FRAME	17
2.1.1 FIRST STAGE SELECTION	17
2.1.2 SECOND STAGE SELECTION	17
2.1.3 THIRD STAGE SELECTION	17
2.2 HOUSEHOLD LISTING	17
2.3 SELECTION OF FIELD PERSONNEL	17
2.4 TRAINING FOR FIELDWORK	18
2.5 FIELDWORK IMPLEMENTATION	18
2.6 SURVEY QUALITY ASSURANCE	18
2.7 DATA PROCESSING/TABULATION	19
CHAPTER 3	20
3.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENT	20

3.0.1 HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE SUMMARY	20
3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENT- MEASLES	20
3.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS - MEASLES	21
3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENT- POST YELLOW FEVER	22
3.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS - POST YELLOW FEVER	23
 CHAPTER 4	 24
4.0 RESULTS	24
4.0.1 CHILDREN AT HOME DURING THE CAMPAIGN	24
4.0.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN	24
4.0.3 MAIN REASONS FOR NON-VACCINATION DURING CAMPAIGN	24
4.0.4 RECEIVED VACCINATION BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN	24
4.0.5 ADVERSE EVENT FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)	25
4.0.6 VACCINATION COVERAGE	25
4.0.7 LOW COVERAGE ENUMERATION AREAS	25
 4.1 KEY FINDINGS – POST MEASLES	 26
4.1.1 PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AT HOME DURING THE MEASLES CAMPAIGN	26
4.1.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MEASLES CAMPAIGN	26
4.1.3 MAIN REASONS FOR NON-VACCINATION DURING MEASLES CAMPAIGN	28
4.1.4 ADVERSE EVENT FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION (AEFI)	29
4.1.5 MEASLES VACCINATION COVERAGE	32
4.1.6 PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED MEASLES VACCINE FOR THE FIRST TIME	34
4.1.7 LIFETIME MCV DOSES, BY BIRTH COHORT	34
 4.2 KEY FINDINGS – POST YELLOW FEVER	 36
4.2.1 PROPORTION OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE AT HOME DURING THE YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN	36
4.2.2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN	37
4.2.3 MAIN REASON FOR NON-VACCINATION FOR YELLOW FEVER DURING THE CAMPAIGN	38
4.2.4 YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION COVERAGE	38
4.2.5 YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION RECEIVED FOR THE FIRST TIME	40
4.2.6 VACCINATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR DOSES	40
 5.0 APPENDIX	 41
5.1 MEASLES STAND ALONE QUESTIONNAIRE	41
5.2 YELLOW FEVER STAND ALONE QUESTIONNAIRE	48
5.3 POST MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER QUESTIONNAIRE	55

List of Tables

<i>Summary of indicators</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
<i>Table 1.1: Days of Measles Campaign by States</i>	13
<i>Table 1.2: Days of Yellow Fever Campaign by States</i>	15
<i>Table 2.1 Main Survey Implementation by state</i>	18
<i>Table 3.1: Household Sample Summary</i>	20
<i>Table 3.2: Eligible Individuals [MEASLES]</i>	22
<i>Table 3.3: Distribution of household members by sex Yellow Fever Eligible</i>	23
<i>Table 4.1: Percentage of children who were at home when campaign happened, Nigeria</i>	26
<i>Table 4.2 Sources of Information about the Campaign [Nigeria]</i>	27
<i>Table 4.3: Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Measles Campaign</i>	28
<i>Table 4.4 Adverse effects following immunization (AEFI)</i>	30
<i>Table 4.5: Vaccination coverage (MEASLES) according to source of vaccination information</i>	33
<i>Table 4.6: Proportion of children aged 9 to 59 months who received measles vaccine for the first time during the measles campaign</i>	34
<i>Table 4.7: Lifetime MCV Doses, by birth cohort</i>	35
<i>Table 4.8: Percentage of individuals who were at home when yellow fever campaign happened, [Nigeria,</i>	37
<i>Table 4.9: Sources of information about the yellow fever campaign</i>	37
<i>Table 4.10: Main Reason for non-vaccination during the yellow fever campaign by background characteristics,</i>	38
<i>Table 4.11: Yellow fever vaccination coverage</i>	39
<i>Table 4.12: Proportion of Individuals aged 9 months to 44 years who received yellow fever vaccine for the first time during the Yellow Fever Campaign</i>	40
<i>Table 4.13: Vaccinated During SIA, Stratified by Number of Prior Doses</i>	40

List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: States involved in mass vaccination campaigns for measles, and yellow fever in Nigeria.</i>	10
<i>Figure 2.: Schematic showing the integrated planning, integrated campaigns, and data collection.</i>	11
<i>Figure 3: Distribution of measles vaccination campaigns in the 24 states in Nigeria</i>	14
<i>Figure 4: Distribution of Yellow Fever vaccination campaigns by state in Nigeria, 2024</i>	16
<i>Figure 5: Nigeria 2024 Measles by state</i>	21
<i>Figure 6: Nigeria 2024 Yellow Fever by state</i>	23

Abbreviations

AEFI	Adverse Events Following Immunization
BR	Birth Registration
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CI	Confidence Interval
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
Deff	Design effect
EA	Enumeration Area
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMOH	Federal Ministry of Health
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines & Immunization
GPS	Global Positioning System
GVAP	Global Vaccine Action Plan
HH	Household
IPCCS	Integrated Post Campaign Coverage Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
MVC	Measles Vaccination Campaign
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NICS	National Immunization Coverage Survey
NMTCC	National Measles Technical Coordinating Committee
NPC	National Population Commission
NPHCDA	National Primary Health Care Development Agency
PHC	Primary Health Care
RI	Routine Immunisation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Standard Error
SIA	Supplementary Immunization Activities
ToE	Training of Enumerators
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCQI	Vaccination Coverage Quality Indicator
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

Nigeria implemented series of preventive immunization campaigns to combat measles and yellow fever, two major public health concerns, from October to November 2024. These mass vaccination campaigns aimed to prevent, control, and ultimately eliminate these diseases nationwide. To assess the effectiveness of these efforts, Integrated Post Campaign Coverage Surveys (IPCCS) were conducted after each immunization round to evaluate coverage rates in participating states. This proactive approach is crucial, given Nigeria's history of measles outbreaks and ongoing challenges in achieving optimal vaccination coverage.

Measles: Nigeria's measles vaccination coverage reached 84.2 percent nationwide, but fell short of the 95 percent campaign target threshold set for measles elimination during Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIAs). Vaccination coverage by state ranged between 59 percent in FCT and 97 percent in Ekiti. Children aged 48-59 months had the highest coverage at 85.9 percent whereas those aged 9-11 months had the lowest coverage at 78.2 percent. Urban areas had higher coverage rate of 86.0 percent compared to rural areas at 81.8 percent. No significant difference in vaccination coverage was observed between males and females. The percentage of children that received measles vaccine for the first time during the campaign was 11.7. North Central reported the highest proportion of first-time vaccinations at 16.1 percent, followed by South-South at 12.9 percent, while North East had the lowest at 8.2 percent.

Evidence by card retention, history or recall and finger mark were accessed during the survey. Findings shows that card retention had 44.2 percent, history/recall (38.5 percent) and Finger mark seen (15.8 percent). Card retention across the surveyed states show that respondents in Niger state had highest card retention with 74.0 percent while Ogun state recorded the least card retention with 28.3 percent

Majority of respondents (53.2 percent) learned about the campaign through town criers/ mobilizers/ community health workers. More than 7.0 percent of respondents were not informed of the measles campaign, ranging from 1.9 percent in Ekiti state to 28.9 percent in FCT. The primary reason for non-vaccination was lack of awareness among parents or caregivers (7.0 percent) and 1.3 percent of children were not vaccinated due to religious beliefs.

Yellow Fever: At the aggregate level, the vaccination coverage for Yellow Fever in Borno, Lagos and Yobe states was 67.9 percent which was below the expected 80 percent campaign target threshold. The vaccination coverage by state was 81.6 percent in Yobe, 49.9 percent in Borno state and 62.5 percent in Lagos. Further noticeable disparity in the coverage between urban and rural areas, with urban areas having a higher coverage rate of 72.7 percent compared to 64.7 percent in rural areas. Analysis by age group also shows that coverage among children aged 6-14 years has the highest at 76.8 percent, while the lowest is among adults aged 25-44

years at 57.3 percent. Additionally, vaccination coverage was the same among both males and females at 67.9 percent.

Further analysis on card retention, shows that only 40.0 percent of children who received the vaccination had a vaccination card. Yobe state had the highest proportion of children with vaccination cards at 46.6 percent, while Borno state had the lowest, at 25.9 percent.

Evidence of vaccination by finger mark among the targeted States were 10.9 percent in Lagos state, 10.6 percent in Borno state and 3.7 percent in Yobe state.

Majority of respondents learned about the Yellow Fever campaign through town criers /mobilizers/community health workers (31.2 percent), followed by family members (17.5 percent).

Among non-vaccinated children, the primary reason was lack of awareness among parents or caregivers (20.0 percent).

Summary of indicators

state	Measles (%)				Yellow fever (%)			
	Vaccinated during SIA, by card (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by history (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by finger mark (%)	Vaccinated during SIA (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by card (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by history (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by finger mark (%)	Vaccinated during SIA (%)
Adamawa	47	41	8	88	-	-	-	-
Akwa Ibom	57	30	3	86	-	-	-	-
Anambra	36	40	31	75	-	-	-	-
Bauchi	47	32	19	79	-	-	-	-
Benue	49	35	18	84	-	-	-	-
Borno					26	24	11	50
Cross River	35	54	10	88	-	-	-	-
Delta	31	54	4	85	-	-	-	-
Edo	43	27	7	70	-	-	-	-
Ekiti	63	34	8	97	-	-	-	-
Enugu	29	54	2	83	-	-	-	-
FCT	33	26	6	60	-	-	-	-
Gombe	41	43	10	84	-	-	-	-
Jigawa	51	26	14	78	-	-	-	-
Kogi	32	54	8	86	-	-	-	-
Lagos	58	16	25	73	46	17	11	62
Nasarawa	49	39	30	87	-	-	-	-
Niger	74	15	55	89	-	-	-	-
Ogun	28	46	28	74	-	-	-	-
Ondo	35	39	1	75	-	-	-	-
Osun	47	38	11	86				
Oyo	30	42	13	72				
Plateau	56	38	15	94				
Rivers	30	44	14	74	-	-	-	-
Yobe					47	35	4	82
Zamfara	38	53	14	92	-	-	-	-

CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The integrated Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIAs) was carried from October to November 2024 across 25 states and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) aiming at protecting children against measles and yellow fever virus. The primary aim of PCCS is to estimate vaccine antigen coverage and identify population with sub-optimal vaccination in the targeted age group for yellow fever (9 months to 44 years) and Measles (9 months to 59 months).

Twenty-three (23) states were identified as being at risk for measles were: Adamawa, Anambra, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi, Benue, Cross-River, Delta, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, FCT, Gombe, Jigawa, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, and Zamfara. Two states, Borno and Yobe, were at risk for Yellow Fever while Lagos state was at risk for both Yellow Fever and Measles.

Nigeria 2024 Planned SIAs by state.

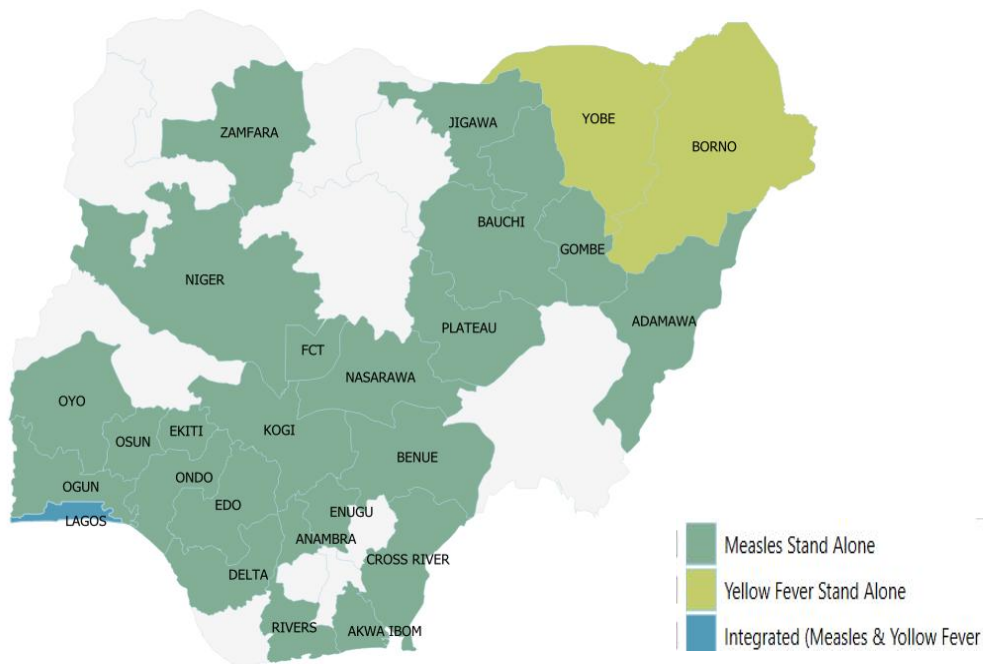


Figure 1: States involved in mass vaccination campaigns for measles, and yellow fever in Nigeria.

In line with Agency's slogan "*One Country, One team, One Plan and One budget*" an integrated approach was adopted for the planning, implementation of the campaigns, and the post campaign coverage surveys. The integrated approach involved:

1. *Integrated survey planning – unified technical committee for the two antigens*
2. *Integrated budgeting and survey financing*
3. *Integrated training (national and state) for household listing*
4. *Field work was conducted based on the timing of campaigns*
5. *Data analysis and report writing were carried out for each of the antigen after the survey*

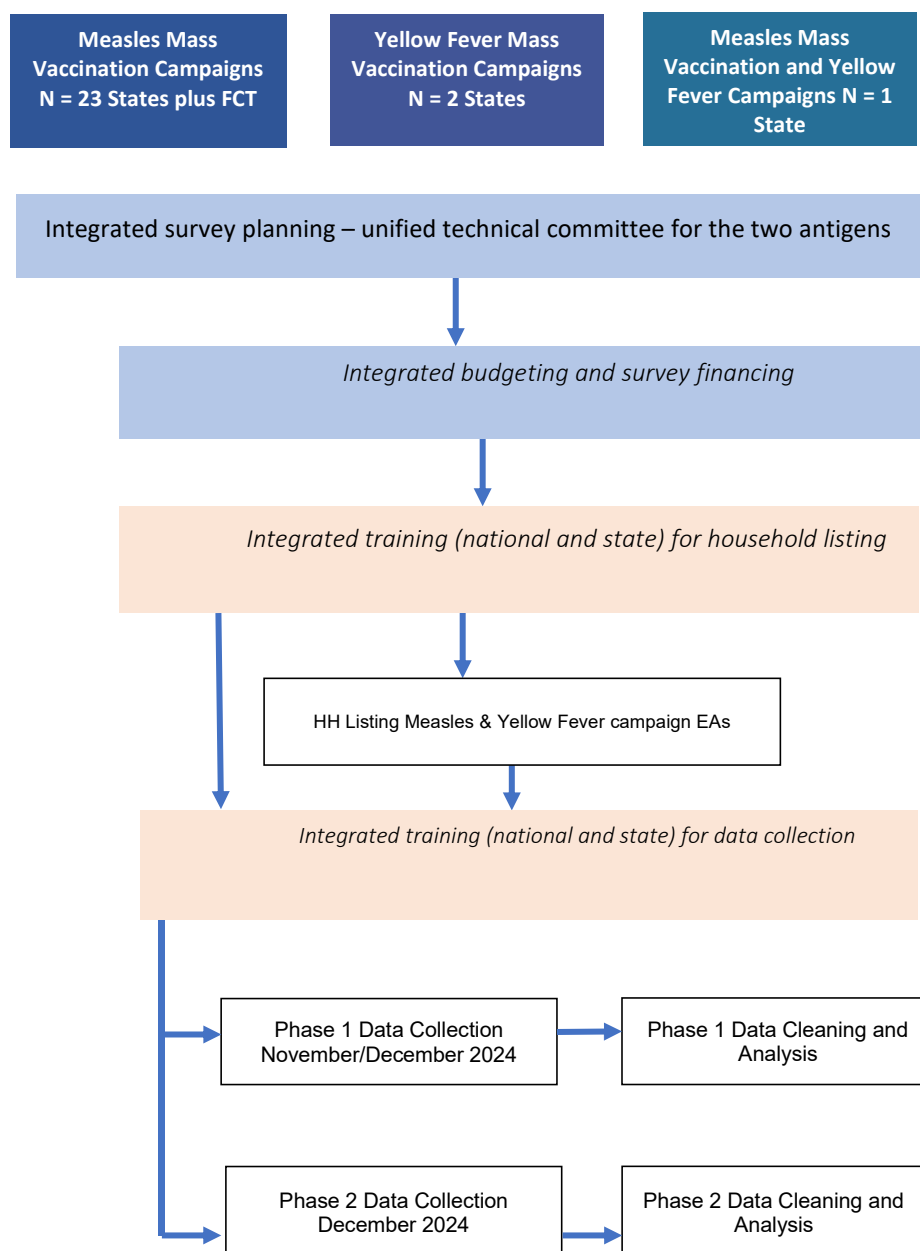


Figure 2.: Schematic showing the integrated planning, integrated campaigns, and data collection.

1.2 Background – Measles supplemental vaccination campaign

Nigeria being a signatory to the global and regional elimination of measles by the year 2020 has developed a strategic plan aligning with that of the regional and global plan. In 2018, measles accounted for more than 20 million affected persons particularly in parts of Africa and Asia. Measles in addition to malaria, diarrheal diseases, respiratory infections, and other vaccine preventable diseases account for up to 90 percent of causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (Ref); The strategies to achieve measles elimination targets in Nigeria include achieving and maintaining 95 percent MVC1 vaccination coverage against measles within each local government area (LGA) through routine immunization (RI) and supplementary immunization activities (SIA), achieve and maintain high quality surveillance system, develop and maintain outbreak preparedness and response including measles case management.

Measles is one of the most infectious human diseases which causes serious illness, lifelong complications, and death worldwide. Any non-immune person (who has not been vaccinated or was vaccinated but did not develop immunity) can become infected (WHO, 2015). Non-vaccinated pregnant women are also at-risk. The disease is characterized by fever, malaise, rash, cough, coryza and conjunctivitis Prior to the availability of measles vaccine. Measles has infected over 90% of children before they reached 15 years of age (Ref) while global measles deaths have decreased by 80 percent worldwide in recent years - from 545,174 deaths in 2000 to 109,638 in 2017 (Dabbagh et al).

The World Health Assembly set a goal of measles elimination by 2020 (WHO, 2011). The launch of this initiative and previous efforts has improved measles immunization coverage rates in children from 53 to 80 percent with the first dose of measles vaccine for nine-month-olds between 2000 and 2017, with 21 percent increase in the number of member states with coverage ≥ 90 percent¹. Measles outbreaks continue to occur, and failure to vaccinate has been identified as the primary cause. Recent measles outbreaks in sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, Asia, and the United States of America have demonstrated the improvements made on measles vaccination can be reversed if vaccination efforts are not sustained. Vaccination coverage of 95 percent or higher with two doses of MCV delivered through routine vaccination or SIAs is required to achieve population immunity and prevent measles outbreaks.

Similarly, high levels of vaccination coverage should be attained uniformly across all administrative regions and age groups. The 2024 Post Measles Campaign Coverage Survey estimated that 82.7 percent of all children who were eligible for measles vaccination during the 2024 measles mass vaccination campaign were vaccinated.

1.2.1 Post Measles Campaign Coverage Survey Objectives

¹ Perry RT, Gacic-Dobo M, Dabbagh A, et al; 2014

The primary objective of the post measles campaign coverage survey was to estimate the level of coverage among the target population of the 2024 Measles Vaccination Campaign (MVC) in 23 states plus FCT.

The secondary objectives were to:

1. *Stratify the MVC vaccination coverage estimates by age group (9–23 months, 24–59 months).*
2. *Determine the prevalence of children receiving the first dose of measles vaccine during the campaign (i.e., previously unvaccinated).*
3. *Compare campaign vaccination uptake among children who had, and had not, previously received MCV.*
4. *Assess sex differential in campaign coverage estimates.*
5. *Identify key communication channels that were effectively used for the campaign.*
6. *Determine reasons for non-vaccination of eligible children during the campaign.*
7. *Determine the prevalence of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) during the campaign.*
8. *Examine geospatial distribution of the campaign coverage.*
9. *Identify clusters with low coverage.*

Table 1.1: Days of Measles Campaign by States

S/N	STATES	CAMPAIGN DATES
1.	Adamawa	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
2.	Akwa Ibom	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
3.	Anambra	6 th to 14 th Nov 2024
4.	Bauchi	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
5.	Benue	25 th Nov to 3 rd Dec 2024
6.	Borno	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
7.	Cross River	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
8.	Delta	19 th to 27 th Oct 2024
9.	Edo	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
10.	Ekiti	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
11.	Enugu	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
12.	FCT	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
13.	Gombe	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
14.	Jigawa	25 th Nov to 3 rd Dec 2024
15.	Kogi	19 th Oct to 16 th Nov 2024
16.	Lagos	26 th Oct to 3 rd Nov 2024
17.	Nasarawa	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
18.	Niger	19 th to 27 th Oct 2024
19.	Ogun	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
20.	Ondo	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
21.	Osun	19 th to 27 th Oct 2024
22.	Oyo	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
23.	Plateau	12 th to 20 th Oct 2024
24.	Rivers	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024

The distribution of measles vaccination campaigns in the 23 states plus FCT is represented in Figure 3. The Measles MVC was either administered alone or integrated with yellow fever.

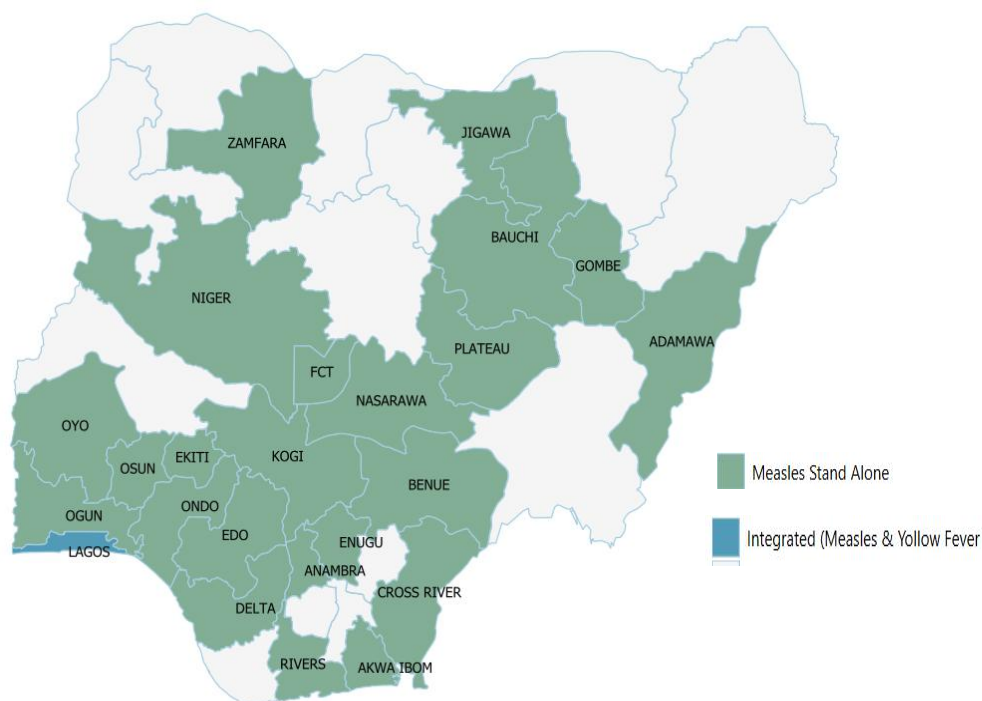


Figure 3: Distribution of measles vaccination campaigns in the 24 states in Nigeria

1.3 Study background – Yellow Fever

Yellow Fever is a vaccine-preventable viral haemorrhagic disease that causes infection in approximately 200,000 persons annually and is responsible for an estimated 30,000 deaths annually (Ref). The Yellow Fever (YF) virus is found in tropical areas of Africa and South America.

The viruses transmitted in three cycles – a sylvatic cycle in which transmission occurs between forest-dwelling mosquitoes and non-human primates, an intermediate cycle in which transmission occurs between mosquitoes and both non-human primates and humans in moist savannah areas of Africa, and an urban cycle where transmission is between humans through infected mosquitoes. Urban cycle occurs when anicteric but viraemic persons infects non-immune individuals and is responsible for most YF epidemics.

1.3.1 Justification for the campaign

Since 2017, Yellow Fever RI coverage in Nigeria has remained low. The country has been undergoing a protracted YF outbreak. Yellow Fever vaccination was introduced into the routine immunization schedule in 2003, but its use was limited to high-risk populations.

The National Immunization Coverage Surveys (NICS) conducted in 2006, 2010, 2016 and 2021 reported Yellow Fever routine immunisation coverage of 27 percent, 60 percent, 39 percent, and 82 percent respectively in children aged 12 to 23 months revealing suboptimal coverage resulting in accumulation of susceptible population at risk of YF outbreaks.

Nigeria is aligned to the Global Strategy to Eliminate Yellow Fever Epidemics (EYE) 2017 to 2026³, which is a comprehensive and long-term strategy that aims at ending Yellow Fever epidemics by year 2026 through ensuring universal access to Yellow Fever vaccination for all persons living in Yellow Fever risk countries.

The Eliminate Yellow Fever Epidemics (EYE) strategy has three core objectives:

1. *Protecting at-risk populations*
2. *Preventing international spread*
3. *Containing outbreaks rapidly*

This strategy draws on lessons learned from past control efforts, ensuring vaccine supplies match demand based on risk, improving vaccine uptake, and relying on robust partnerships. Nigeria has been battling a prolonged yellow fever outbreak since 2017. In 2024, Yellow Fever Preventive Mass Vaccination Campaigns were conducted in Borno, Lagos and Yobe States.

Table 1.2: Days of Yellow Fever Campaign by States

S/N	STATES	CAMPAIGN DATES
1	Borno	2 nd to 10 th Nov 2024
2	Lagos	19 th Oct to 16 th Nov 2024
3	Yobe	9 th to 22 nd Nov 2024

1.3.2 Post Yellow Fever Campaign Coverage Survey Objectives

The primary goal of the Yellow Fever campaign is to curb transmission by achieving a minimum vaccination coverage of 80 percent in all targeted states and Local Government Areas (LGAs), aligning with the Eliminate Yellow Fever Epidemics (EYE) strategy. Additionally, the campaign seeks to leverage this opportunity to enhance the overall healthcare system, immunization programs, and pharmacovigilance systems.

The secondary objectives are to:

1. Analyse the YF coverage rate by age group (9-11 months, 12–23 months, 2-5 years, 6-15 years, and 16-44 years)
2. Assess the sex differences in coverage rate.
3. Identify key communication channels that were effectively used for the campaign.
4. Examine reasons for non-vaccination of eligible population during the campaign.
5. Determine the prevalence of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) during the campaign.
6. Determine the prevalence of children receiving the first dose of Yellow Fever vaccine during the campaign (i.e., previously unvaccinated).
7. Identify strengths and weaknesses of the programme's management.

Figure: 4 Shows the distribution of Yellow Fever vaccination campaigns in the three (3) states (Borno, Lagos and Yobe).

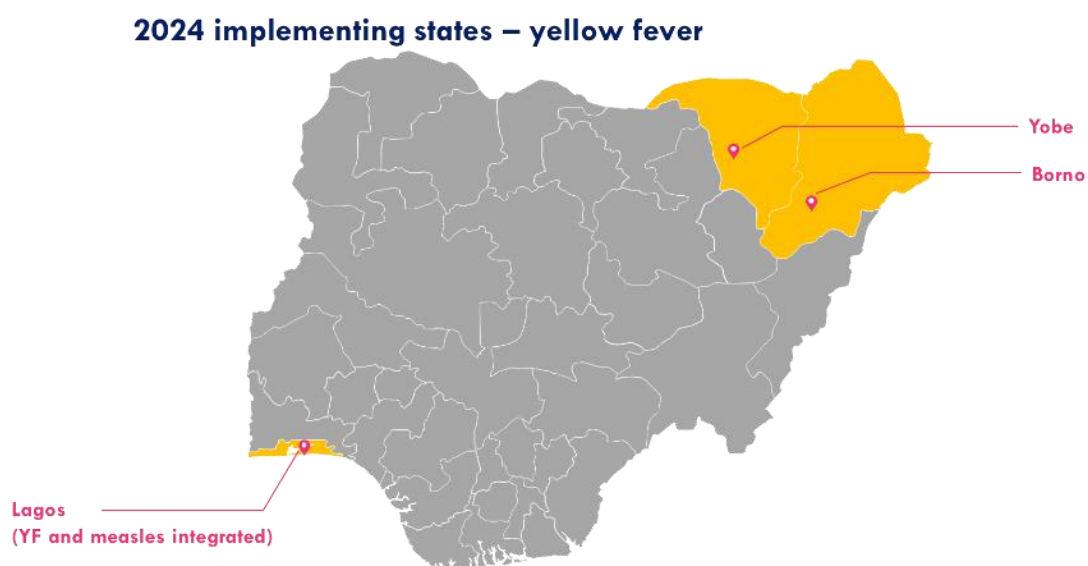


Figure 4: Distribution of Yellow Fever vaccination campaigns by state in Nigeria, 2024

1.3.3 Campaign Coverage

The survey was conducted two weeks after the completion of Yellow Fever vaccination campaigns in the selected states where campaign was carried out.

CHAPTER 2

2.0 SURVEY DESIGN

2.1 Sampling Frame

The frame used for the Integrated Post Campaign Coverage Survey (IPCCS) was the newly digitalize list of enumeration areas for the next National Housing and Population Census. Samples were selected from the frame. However, some parts of Nigeria that were inaccessible due to security reasons were excluded from the sampling frame.

2.1.1 First Stage Selection

Forty (40) enumeration areas were selected for coverage in each of the 25 states and FCT-Abuja, thus making 26 strata. A total of 1,028 EAs were selected in all the 25 states and FCT-Abuja.

2.1.2 Second Stage Selection

A Systematic random sampling method was used to select households within each EA. A sample of fifteen (15) households were systematically selected per EA for the interview, making a total of 15,600 households across the 25 states and FCT-Abuja.

2.1.3 Third Stage Selection

The selection of respondents within each visited household was determined by specific age cohorts and antigen-related criteria.

2.1.3.1 Measles

All children aged 9 to 59 months during the campaign were selected from the household roster and were interviewed about measles vaccination and other additional indicators.

2.1.3.2 Yellow Fever

Individuals from the household roster aged 9 months to 44 years were interviewed about yellow fever vaccination and other related indicators.

2.2 Household listing

A household listing exercise was carried out to update the list of structures, housing units and households for all selected enumeration areas. Two (2) levels of training were conducted; the first level was training of trainers which was held in Nasarawa State. The duration of the training was three (3) days (18th to 20th October, 2024). The second level of the training was conducted for three (3) days (23rd to 25th October, 2024) in each of the 25 states and FCT-Abuja. The listing was done from 26th October 2024 to 4th November 2024.

2.3 Selection of Field Personnel

Field personnel were selected on the basis of knowledge of local language, ability to use digitalize maps to trace the EA boundary, experience in previous household-based surveys and use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for interviewing.

2.4 Training for Fieldwork

Two levels of training were conducted. The first level was training of trainers' s which took place from 15th to 17th November 2024, followed by state-level training from November 20th to 22nd 2024. The participants at the second level training were enumerators, staff of NBS, NPHCDA, UNICEF and WHO. Paper questionnaires were used for training.

2.5 Fieldwork Implementation

Following the training, data collection commenced in each state, for a period of 10 days. The data collection was carried out by five teams per state, each consisting of four field personnel (1 team lead and 3 teammates) making a total of 20 field personnel per state.

Table 2.1 Main Survey Implementation by state

SN	State	Survey type	Training	Data Collection
1	Adamawa	Measles	20th-22th Nov., 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
2	Akwa Ibom	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
3	Anambra	Measles	27th-29th Nov, 2024	30th Nov. – 9th Dec., 2024
4	Bauchi	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
5	Benue	Measles	10th-12th Nov, 2024	13th Nov. – 22nd Dec., 2024
6	Borno	Yellow Fever	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
7	Cross River	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
8	Delta	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
9	Edo	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
10	Ekiti	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
11	Enugu	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
12	Gombe	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
13	Jigawa	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
14	Kogi	Measles	10th-12th Nov, 2024	13th Nov. – 22nd Dec., 2024
15	Lagos	Measles/Yellow Fever	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
16	Nasarawa	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
17	Niger	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
18	Ogun	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
19	Ondo	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
20	Osun	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
21	Oyo	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
22	Plateau	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
23	Rivers	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
24	Yobe	Yellow Fever	28th-30th Nov, 2024	1st Dec. – 10th Dec., 2024
25	Zamfara	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024
26	FCT	Measles	20th-22th Nov, 2024	23rd Nov. – 2nd Dec., 2024

Table 2.1 above shows the training and data collection status in 25 states and FCT, Abuja.

2.6 Survey Quality Assurance

There were three levels of quality assurance. Coordination was carried out by stakeholders, NBS Zonal controllers and NBS State officers to ensure the survey was conducted in accordance with the laid down guidelines. NBS and NPHCDA monitors spot-checked the teams to ensure that the survey was conducted in accordance with the standard operating procedures and suggest plausible solutions where and when necessary. This was achieved through the use of checklists.

The ICT officers at NBS headquarters checked and verified the real-time data synchronized by the enumerators and flagged all inconsistencies and communicated such to the team leads.

Thereafter, the enumerators were instructed to revisit the affected households and make corrections where necessary.

2.7 Data Processing/Tabulation

Census and Survey Processing System (CSPPro) software was used in developing CAPI application for data collection. Range of checks and skip patterns were built-in and predefined in the CAPI application to ensure that only valid responses were collected. It also ensures that there were responses to all applicable questions. On the completion of the household roster, only age-eligible respondents were presented for interviews. Data were collected from all selected respondents before a household completion status was generated by the CAPI software.

Data cleaning and analyses were conducted using the Supplemental Immunisation Activity (SIA) module of Vaccination Coverage Quality Indicators (VCQI) software running on Stata version 14 (StataCorp. 2015. Stata Statistical Software: Release 14. College Station, TX: StataCorp LP.), SPSS as well as Microsoft Excel for formatting. All results presented in the report are based on the weighted data to account for the survey sampling design and survey non-response.

Design weights were computed as the product of inverse probabilities of selection in the first and second stage. Next, the design weight was adjusted for household non-response and child non-response to get the sampling weights for households and for children respectively. Non-response was adjusted at the sampling stratum level. After adjusting for non-response, the sampling weights were normalized and post stratified to get the final standard weights that appear in the data files. Post-stratification was conducted by multiplying the normalised weights with the estimated proportion of children aged 9 to 59 months in each stratum. The estimated number of children in each stratum was obtained from recently concluded micro-planning activity.

Analysis of Post Measles Campaign Vaccination Coverage, reasons for non-vaccination, and AEFI of Measles vaccination coverage were presented by sector, sex, states, and zones. For some important indicators, 95% confidence interval was used to place bound on the outcome.

CHAPTER 3

3.0 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENT

The result in this chapter comprises of information on the number of households selected, interviewed and the number of eligible children aged 9 to 59 months for Measles and 9 months to 44 years for yellow fever. It also provides the response rates for households and children. Detailed results of the survey such as the distribution of the household and individual interviewed by state, gender, and geopolitical zones are also shown.

3.0.1 Household Sample Summary

Table 3.1 shows that a total of 15,600 households were planned to be interviewed where 15,226 households were successfully interviewed for both antigens within the twenty-five (25) states and FCT-Abuja. The number of households covered in the urban and rural areas were 8,278 and 6,950 respectively.

Table 3.1: Household Sample Summary		
Background Characteristics	Expected	Observed
Total	15,600	15,226
Urban	8,280	8,279
Rural	7,320	6,950
State	600	598
Adamawa	600	592
Akwa Ibom	600	593
Anambra	600	592
Bauchi	600	572
Benue	600	500
Borno	600	592
Cross River	600	588
Delta	600	582
Edo	600	585
Ekiti	600	592
Enugu	600	600
FCT	600	600
Gombe	600	599
Jigawa	600	576
Kogi	600	598
Lagos	600	600
Nasarawa	600	599
Niger	600	600
Ogun	600	598
Ondo	600	592
Osun	600	591
Oyo	600	568
Plateau	600	586
Rivers	600	598
Yobe	600	538

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENT- Measles

This survey collected data from a diverse group of individuals to understand their perspectives on measles-related information and campaigns. The analysis covered different demographics, including urban and rural sectors, varied age groups, genders, and specific regions within Nigeria. The targeted population are children aged 9months to 59months in the selected twenty-three (23) States and FCT.

Figure 5 shows the twenty-three (23) States and FCT where Measles Campaign Coverage Survey was implemented in 2024.

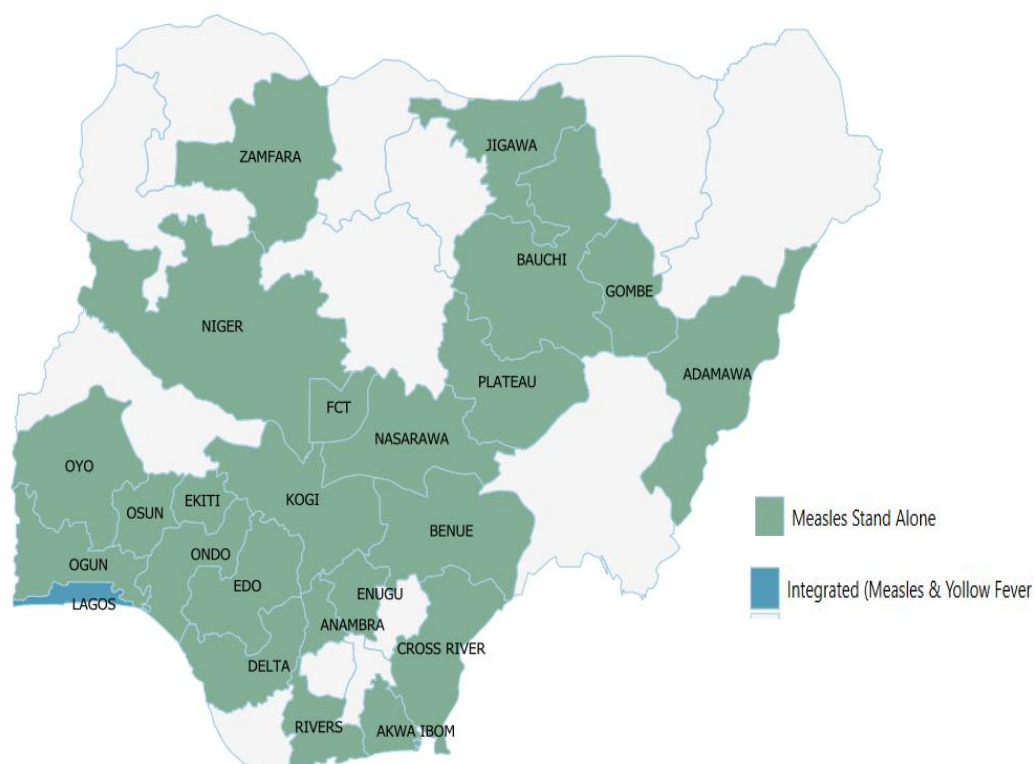


Figure 5: Nigeria 2024 Measles by state

3.1.1 Distribution of Eligible Respondents - Measles

In Table 3.2, provides a detailed breakdown of eligible individuals for Measles vaccination across sectors, age-groups, and states. Total eligible individuals for Measles vaccination in the surveyed states were 8,327 with male (51.5 percent) and female (48.5 percent). In rural areas, there are more eligible male with 51.1 percent than female counterpart (48.9 percent), as well as in urban areas with 52.1 percent to 47.9 percent female. Further analysis shows that in the targeted age-groups surveyed, there are more male children aged 48 - 59 months (53.3 percent) and Female children aged 24 to 35 months (50.1 percent). See table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Eligible Individuals [MEASLES]					
Background Characteristics	TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE	
		Number	%	Number	%
NIGERIA	8,327	4,290	51.5	4,037	48.5
Sector					
URBAN	3,578	1,863	52.1	1,715	47.9
RURAL	4,749	2,427	51.1	2,322	48.9
Age Group					
9 to 11 months	383	203	53.0	180	47.0
12 to 23 months	1,619	844	52.1	775	47.9
24 to 35 months	2,043	1,020	49.9	1,023	50.1
36 to 47 months	2,079	1,049	50.5	1,030	49.5
48 to 59 months	2,203	1,174	53.3	1,029	46.7
State					
Adamawa	476	257	54.0	219	46.0
Akwa Ibom	282	129	45.7	153	54.3
Anambra	347	164	47.3	183	52.7
Bauchi	603	299	49.6	304	50.4
Benue	345	186	53.9	159	46.1
Borno	355	210	59.2	145	40.9
Cross River	244	125	51.2	119	48.8
Delta	228	116	50.9	112	49.1
Edo	158	80	50.6	78	49.4
Ekiti	225	120	53.3	105	46.7
Enugu	273	138	50.6	135	49.5
FCT	537	287	53.5	250	46.6
Gombe	600	311	51.8	289	48.2
Jigawa	352	174	49.4	178	50.6
Kogi	97	52	53.6	45	46.4
Lagos	447	237	53.0	210	47.0
Nasarawa	469	245	52.2	224	47.8
Niger	252	130	51.6	122	48.4
Ogun	341	171	50.2	170	49.9
Ondo	242	123	50.8	119	49.2
Osun	237	107	45.2	130	54.9
Oyo	457	218	47.7	239	52.3
Plateau	204	101	49.5	103	50.5
Rivers	556	310	55.8	246	44.2

3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENT- Post Yellow Fever

The Yellow Fever campaign for 2024 was carried out in Borno, Lagos and Yobe states. Survey respondents for post-Yellow Fever exhibited diverse characteristics which includes; demographics, sectors, age groups, genders, and specific regions within the selected states. The targeted age group is eligible individuals aged 9 months to 44 years. Figure 3.2 shows the States where Yellow Fever Campaign Coverage Survey was implemented in 2024.

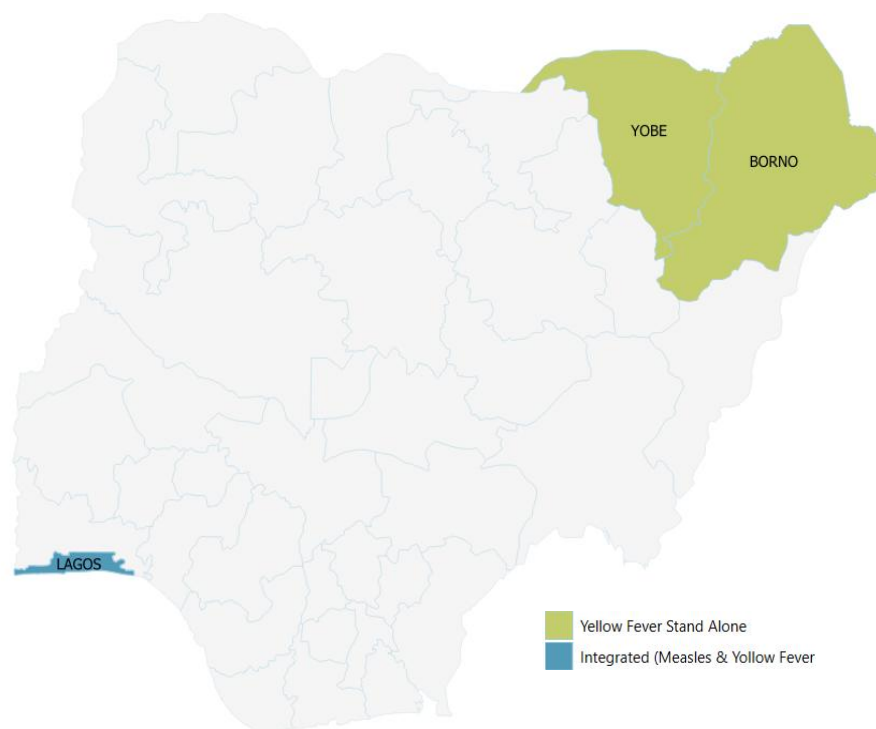


Figure 6: Nigeria 2024 Yellow Fever by state

3.2.1 Distribution of Eligible Respondents - Post Yellow Fever

Table 3.3 shown the distribution of household members during the survey. The findings show that households members captured during the survey in Lagos state (1,270), Borno state (1,866) and Yobe state (2,941). Total eligible individuals for yellow Fever vaccination in the surveyed states were 6,077 with male (49.9 percent) and female (50.1 percent). In rural areas, there are more eligible male with 52.0 percent than female counterpart (48.0 percent). In contrast, it was observed that in urban areas, female eligible individuals had more coverage with 51.4 percent compared to the male eligible individuals with 48.6 percent

Table 3.3: Distribution of household members by sex Yellow Fever Eligible					
Background Characteristics	TOTAL	MALE		FEMALE	
		Number	%	Number	%
NIGERIA	6,077	3,030	49.9	3,047	50.1
Sector					
URBAN	3,748	1,820	48.6	1,928	51.4
RURAL	2,329	1,210	52.0	1,119	48.0
Age Group					
<5 years	791	429	54.2	362	45.8
5-9years	1,175	624	53.1	551	46.9
10-14years	902	475	52.7	427	47.3
15-19	675	344	51.0	331	49.0
20-24	580	277	47.8	303	52.2
25-29	549	201	36.6	348	63.4
30-34	537	257	47.9	280	52.1
35-39	452	200	44.3	252	55.8
40-44	416	223	53.6	193	46.4
State					
Borno	1,866	914	49.0	952	51.0
Lagos	1,270	614	48.4	656	51.7
Yobe	2,941	1,502	51.1	1,439	48.9

CHAPTER 4

4.0 RESULTS

The findings from the 2024 Integrated Post Campaign Coverage Survey (IPCCS) for the two antigens (Measles and Yellow Fever) contain reports about whether the children/respondents were at home during the vaccination campaign, sources of information about the campaign, and main reasons for non-vaccination during the campaign, other results presented includes children who had received measles vaccination before the campaign, Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI), the vaccination coverage and proportion of individuals who received vaccine for the first time. For each of the antigen, the findings were presented according to zone, state, sex, and sector.

4.0.1 Children at Home during the Campaign

Ensuring that targeted children are accessible at home during immunization campaigns is crucial for maximizing coverage rate. Children who were inaccessible to immunization officers during these campaigns may be at risk or might be completely missed out of the immunization which may result to lower coverage particularly if they constitute a significant proportion of the target population.

4.0.2 Sources of Information about the Campaign

This chapter indicates various communication channels used during 2024 immunization campaign. Social mobilization plays a pivotal role in campaign success, as it educates the community about forthcoming initiatives. Therefore, the campaign leveraged on diverse communication channels to mobilize, sensitize, and inform the targeted community by fostering community engagement and awareness prior to the campaign which effectively was used to for a successful vaccination drive in at the targeted areas.

4.0.3 Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Campaign

Understanding the reasons for non-vaccination during immunization campaigns is crucial, as it reflects the community's acceptance of the vaccine and highlights potential barriers, such as lack of access or parental refusal. The reasons for non-vaccination varies such as parental refusal, delayed access, or hesitation to vaccinate etc. However, the World Health Organization (WHO) identified vaccine hesitancy which is reluctance or refusal to get vaccinated as a significant obstacle to non- vaccination in children despite availability and access.

This trend threatens to undermine the progress made in combating vaccine-preventable diseases. Therefore, parents or caregivers of non-vaccinated children were asked reasons for not vaccinating their children during 2024 campaign. This helped to provide valuable insights into addressing vaccine hesitancy and improving vaccination rates.

4.0.4 Received Vaccination before the Campaign

Vaccination is the cornerstone of infectious disease prevention which helps to eradicate or control many life-threatening diseases. By vaccinating, individuals not only protect themselves against vaccine-preventable diseases but also reduce the risk of transmission within the community. As vaccination rates increase, the number of susceptible individuals

decreases, thereby limiting the spread of pathogens and safeguarding vulnerable populations, such as those with compromised immune systems.

This collective protection is known as herd immunity, which is achieved when a significant proportion of the population is vaccinated. Consequently, tracking vaccination coverage within a population provides valuable insights into the prevalence of specific diseases. To this end, , data was collected on the vaccination history of respondents and their children prior to the campaign, focusing on measles and Yellow Fever vaccinations during the survey period.

4.0.5 Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI)

Any unexpected medical event that takes place after vaccination, regardless of whether it is directly related to the vaccine or not is known as an Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI). A vaccine reaction, on the other hand, is a response triggered by the inherent properties of the vaccine, even when administered correctly. For example, measles vaccination can cause adverse events due to its composition or administration. Similarly, vaccines like Yellow Fever can also lead to adverse events, ranging from mild and common to severe and rare. In some cases, these events can persist for an extended period or, in extreme cases, result in death.

4.0.6 Vaccination Coverage

Vaccination coverage rate measures the percentage of the population that has received specific vaccines within a given period of time by comparing the number of doses actually received and the number in the targeted cohorts. Assessing the vaccination coverage rate helps to evaluate community protection against vaccine-preventable diseases and estimates the effectiveness of vaccination campaigns. This is also essential for assessing the effectiveness of immunization programs

To determine vaccination coverage among children during the campaign, data was collected through evidence by card retention, history and finger-mark. This helps to provide valuable insights into coverage rates among the target population.

4.0.7 Low coverage enumeration areas

The enumeration area which is the smallest contiguous geographic unit were assessed for the 2024 vaccination coverage. The selected households within each enumeration area were evaluated and coverage rates were calculated. This targeted analysis aimed to uncover specific factors contributing to low vaccination coverage in the selected Enumeration areas during the period of this survey

4.1 Key findings – Post Measles

4.1.1 Proportion of Children at Home during the Measles Campaign

The 2024 measles vaccination campaign which targeted children aged 9 and 59 months shows that 94.2 percent of eligible children were at home during the campaign. Notably, Ekiti and Anambra states had the highest percentage of children at home, with 98.7 percent and 97.1 percent respectively. On the other hand, Lagos 88.6 percent and FCT-Abuja 88.3 percent had the lowest percentages of eligible children who were at home during the campaign

Table 4.1: Percentage of children who were at home when campaign happened, Nigeria			
Background Characteristics	Yes (%)	No (%)	N
NIGERIA	94.2	5.7	8,323
Area/sector			
Rural	94.6	5.1	3,581
Urban	93.9	6.1	4,742
Zone			
North Central	94.4	5.6	2,341
North East	93.8	6.2	1,612
North West	93.8	6.2	1,156
South East	97.0	3.0	572
South South	93.8	6.3	1,312
South West	94.7	5.3	1,322
Sex of household member			
Male	94.6	5.4	4,282
Female	94.1	5.9	4,033
Age group			
9 to 11 months	92.2	7.8	371
12 to 23 months	93.7	6.3	1,619
24 to 35 months	94.1	5.9	2,043
36 to 47 months	94.9	5.1	2,079
48 to 59 months	94.9	5.1	2,203
State			
Zamfara	94.4	5.6	556
Jigawa	93.2	6.8	600
Adamawa	94.9	5.1	475
Gombe	94.6	5.4	537
Bauchi	92.2	7.8	600
Niger	95.9	4.1	468
FCT	88.3	11.7	273
Nasarawa	96.2	3.8	447
Plateau	96.7	3.3	457
Benue	95.1	4.9	344
Kogi	91.5	8.5	352
Oyo	95.8	4.2	236
Osun	93.4	6.6	241
Ekiti	98.7	1.3	156
Ondo	93.5	6.5	340
Edo	96.9	3.1	228
Anambra	97.1	2.9	347
Enugu	96.9	3.1	225
Cross River	95.8	4.2	354
Akwa Ibom	91.5	8.5	282
Rivers	92.6	7.4	204
Delta	91.4	8.6	244
Lagos	88.6	3.8	105
Ogun	93.7	6.3	252

4.1.2 Sources of Information about Measles Campaign

Table 4.2 highlights the primary sources of information about the 2024 measles campaign. It was observed that 53.2 percent of respondents attested receiving information about the

campaign through Town criers / Mobilisers / Community health workers followed by those who heard the information from village chief (8.3 percent). However, FCT, Delta, and Ogun states had the highest percentage of respondents who weren't informed about the survey as shown in the table.

Table 4.2 Sources of Information about the Campaign [Nigeria]

Background Characteristic	Not informed (%)	Radio (%)	Television (%)	Internet (%)	Town criers / mobilisers / CHWs (%)	School (%)	Family (%)	Neighbour or friend (%)	Village chief (%)	Religious leader (%)	Other (specify below) (%)	N
NIGERIA	7.5	7.3	1.1	0.5	53.2	7.8	3.6	5.0	8.3	5.3	0.3	8323.0
Area/sector												
Rural	8.5	9.6	2.1	0.9	46.7	12.4	3.9	6.6	3.0	5.8	0.3	3581.0
Urban	6.8	5.6	0.4	0.1	58.1	4.4	3.3	3.8	12.3	4.9	0.3	4742.0
Zone												
North Central	8.8	4.1	0.7	0.3	61.9	6.8	2.1	2.6	7.4	4.6	0.6	2341.0
North East	7.1	9.0	0.6	0.6	42.9	1.4	5.8	4.5	22.3	5.7	0.0	1612.0
North West	4.9	8.6	1.3	0.2	67.1	0.5	2.9	5.4	8.0	1.0	0.1	1156.0
South East	9.3	7.3	2.1	0.2	35.3	17.5	4.9	7.0	0.7	15.4	0.3	572.0
South South	7.8	6.1	2.7	1.1	48.6	13.6	4.5	5.5	2.4	7.8	0.0	1312.0
South West	7.1	11.0	0.3	0.4	50.8	14.1	2.4	8.5	2.1	2.8	0.4	1322.0
Sex of household member												
Male	7.1	7.4	1.1	0.6	53.0	7.4	3.9	5.2	8.5	5.5	0.3	4282.0
Female	8.0	7.2	1.1	0.4	53.5	8.3	3.2	4.9	8.1	5.1	0.2	4033.0
Age group												
9 to 11 months	8.9	6.7	0.8	0.3	59.8	1.6	3.0	4.9	8.6	5.4	0.0	371.0
12 to 23 months	8.8	8.0	1.1	0.5	55.5	3.6	4.0	5.9	6.3	6.0	0.2	1619.0
24 to 35 months	8.0	7.0	0.6	0.4	52.6	6.3	4.1	5.6	9.6	5.4	0.4	2043.0
36 to 47 months	6.7	7.6	1.4	0.6	52.2	9.1	3.0	4.6	9.3	5.1	0.3	2079.0
48 to 59 months	6.8	6.9	1.5	0.5	52.0	12.2	3.4	4.3	7.5	4.8	0.2	2203.0
State												
Zamfara	2.3	16.2	2.7	0.4	58.5	0.5	5.0	9.4	4.3	0.5	0.2	556.0
Jigawa	7.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	75.2	0.5	0.8	1.7	11.5	1.5	0.0	600.0
Adamawa	4.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	59.6	2.1	0.0	1.5	21.9	8.8	0.0	475.0
Gombe	3.9	11.9	1.3	0.4	28.5	1.9	8.4	9.7	27.7	6.3	0.0	537.0
Bauchi	11.8	12.7	0.3	1.3	42.5	0.5	8.2	2.3	17.7	2.7	0.0	600.0
Niger	4.9	6.2	1.1	0.9	68.4	0.2	1.9	3.2	11.5	1.5	0.2	468.0
FCT	28.9	4.0	4.0	0.7	43.2	7.7	0.7	2.6	4.8	2.2	1.1	273.0
Nasarawa	5.4	2.2	0.0	0.2	75.2	7.2	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.7	447.0
Plateau	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	10.3	2.8	0.7	15.8	10.7	0.2	457.0
Benue	9.6	3.5	0.3	0.0	52.6	11.9	1.5	5.5	4.4	8.7	2.0	344.0
Kogi	9.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	66.2	4.8	1.4	1.7	2.8	3.1	0.0	352.0
Oyo	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	68.2	10.2	0.4	8.5	3.8	0.8	0.8	236.0
Osun	11.2	9.1	0.8	0.0	53.9	20.3	0.0	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.0	241.0
Ekiti	1.9	16.0	0.6	0.0	49.4	7.7	5.1	10.3	0.6	8.3	0.0	156.0
Ondo	2.6	20.9	0.3	0.6	46.8	9.7	3.8	10.3	2.4	1.8	0.9	340.0
Edo	10.1	3.5	0.9	0.4	49.1	10.1	7.0	7.9	1.3	9.6	0.0	228.0
Anambra	9.2	7.8	3.5	0.0	39.2	18.4	6.6	5.2	0.3	9.5	0.3	347.0
Enugu	9.3	6.7	0.0	0.4	29.3	16.0	2.2	9.8	1.3	24.4	0.4	225.0
Cross River	2.0	2.5	0.3	1.1	49.2	14.4	7.9	7.9	4.5	10.2	0.0	354.0
Akwa Ibom	6.4	2.8	3.5	0.7	49.3	21.3	1.8	5.3	2.1	6.7	0.0	282.0
Rivers	9.3	12.7	4.4	0.5	44.6	8.3	3.4	5.4	1.5	9.8	0.0	204.0
Delta	14.3	11.9	5.7	2.9	49.6	11.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.0	244.0
Lagos	5.7	4.8	0.0	1.0	37.1	24.8	4.8	11.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	105.0
Ogun	13.9	7.9	0.0	0.8	42.1	16.7	2.0	10.7	3.2	2.8	0.0	252.0

4.1.3 Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Measles Campaign

Parents or caregivers of eligible children were asked reasons for not vaccinating their children for Measles. The findings show that most of them are not aware which was significantly seen from respondents in Ogun state with 15.5 percent followed by River's state (12.3 percent) and Bauchi state with 12.2 percent. Although, Parent or Guardian unavailability, Child's illness and religious beliefs among other reasons were also significant as shown in Table 4.3. These reasons highlight the need for effective communication and more awareness before the campaigns to ensure that parents or caregivers are informed.

Table 4.3: Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Measles Campaign

Background Characteristics	Did not Know about the campaign (%)	Confused with other vaccines (believes that child has already been vaccinated) (%)	Subject or parent or guardian were missing (%)	Fear of injection (%)	Lack of confidence in vaccine (%)	Fear of side effects (%)	Site of vaccination not known (%)	Site of vaccination too far (%)	Time of vaccination unsuitable (%)	Waited too long at vaccination site (%)
NIGERIA	7.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8
Area/sector										
Rural	7.5	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.0
Urban	6.5	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
Zone										
North Central	7.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
North East	7.0	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.4
North West	4.8	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7
South East	10.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
South South	7.5	0.8	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2
South West	6.1	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Sex of hh member										
Male	6.8	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
Female	7.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9
Age group										
9 to 11 mth	9.4	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
12 to 23 mth	8.1	0.4	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6
24 to 35 mth	7.6	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5
36 to 47 mth	6.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8
48 to 59 mth	6.0	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.1

Table 4.3: Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Measles Campaign

Background Characteristics	Did not Know about the campaign (%)	Confused with other vaccines (believes that child has already been vaccinated) (%)	Subject or parent or guardian were missing (%)	Fear of injection (%)	Lack of confidence in vaccine (%)	Fear of side effects (%)	Site of vaccination not known (%)	Site of vaccination too far (%)	Time of vaccination unsuitable (%)	Waited too long at vaccination site (%)
NIGERIA	7.0	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8
Zamfara	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Jigawa	8.3	0.5	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
Adamawa	4.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Gombe	3.7	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.7
Bauchi	12.2	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.8
Niger	6.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
FCT	10.6	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nasarawa	8.5	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Plateau	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benue	8.4	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.9
Kogi	10.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
Oyo	3.4	0.4	5.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	9.5	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Ekiti	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ondo	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.9
Edo	10.1	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Anambra	9.5	2.6	1.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Enugu	11.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross River	3.1	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akwa Ibom	7.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rivers	12.3	0.5	3.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Delta	8.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	6.6
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ogun	15.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

Table 4.3: Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Measles Campaign											
Background Characteristics	Missing vaccinator at the site (%)	Not authorised by head of household (%)	Religious beliefs (%)	Sick at time of vaccination (%)	Absent during time of campaign (%)	Too busy to take child (%)	Child ill (%)	Child out of vaccination target age (%)	Child already received measles vaccine (%)	Other (specify) (%)	N
NIGERIA	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	8,323
Area/sector											
Rural	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3,581
Urban	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	4,742
Zone											
North Central	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	2,341
North East	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1,612
North West	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,156
South East	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	572
South South	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,312
South West	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,322
Sex of hh member											
Male	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	4,282
Female	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	4,033
Age group											
9 to 11 months	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	371
12 to 23 months	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,619
24 to 35 months	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	2,043
36 to 47 months	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	2,079
48 to 59 months	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2,203

Table 4.3: Main Reasons for Non-Vaccination during Measles Campaign											
Background Characteristics	Missing vaccinator at the site (%)	Not authorised by head of household (%)	Religious beliefs (%)	Sick at time of vaccination (%)	Absent during time of campaign (%)	Too busy to take child (%)	Child ill (%)	Child out of vaccination target age (%)	Child already received measles vaccine (%)	Other (specify) (%)	N
NIGERIA	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	8,323
Zamfara	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	556
Jigawa	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	600
Adamawa	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	475
Gombe	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	537
Bauchi	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	600
Niger	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	468
FCT	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	273
Nasarawa	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	447
Plateau	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	457
Benue	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	344
Kogi	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	352
Oyo	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	236
Osun	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	241
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	156
Ondo	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	340
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	228
Anambra	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	347
Enugu	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	225
Cross River	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	354
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	282
Rivers	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	204
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	244
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
Ogun	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	252

4.1.4 Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI)

About 23.3 percent of eligible children had one form of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) after receiving their measles vaccine during 2024 campaign. The most common AEFIs reported were pain at the injection site with 11.5 percent followed by Low fever (9.8 percent). Although, fewer respondents had Swelling in legs feet ankles or face, Extreme drowsiness, Extreme drowsiness fainting, Problems with hearing or vision all (0.1 percent) each. Nevertheless, none of the respondent had Seizure (black-out or convulsions) within a few hours or a few days after the vaccination.

Table 4.4 Adverse effects following immunization (AEFI)

Background Characteristics	Did the child develop a reaction in the months following the vaccination? (%)	Subtotal: Type of adverse reaction (%)	Pain at the site of injection? (%)	Fever between 7- and 12- days following vaccination (%)	General rash between 7- and 10-days following vaccination? (%)	A lump where the shot was given? (%)	Problems with hearing or vision? (%)	Extreme drowsiness, fainting? (%)	Fussiness, irritability, crying for an hour or longer? (%)
NIGERIA	23.3	23.3	11.5	4.0	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Area/sector									
Rural	19.2	19.2	8.4	4.2	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Urban	27.6	27.7	14.8	3.8	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.5
Zone									
North Central	20.9	20.9	10.9	4.6	0.6	2.9	0.0	0.2	1.5
North East	23.3	23.3	17.5	3.9	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
North West	43.2	43.2	17.7	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
South East	6.0	6.0	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South South	24.3	24.3	8.4	4.7	1.6	2.8	0.1	0.1	1.5
South West	16.7	16.7	6.3	3.6	1.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.7
Sex of hh member									
Male	23.2	23.2	10.7	3.9	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
Female	23.4	23.4	12.3	4.1	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	1.1
Age group									
9 to 11 months	26.2	26.2	13.7	2.7	2.6	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
12 to 23 mths	23.2	23.2	11.4	3.8	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	1.5
24 to 35 mths	24.8	24.8	11.7	3.6	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	1.0
36 to 47 mths	22.2	22.2	11.0	4.9	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.9
48 to 59 mths	22.6	22.6	11.5	3.9	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.7

Table 4.4 Adverse effects following immunization (AEFI)

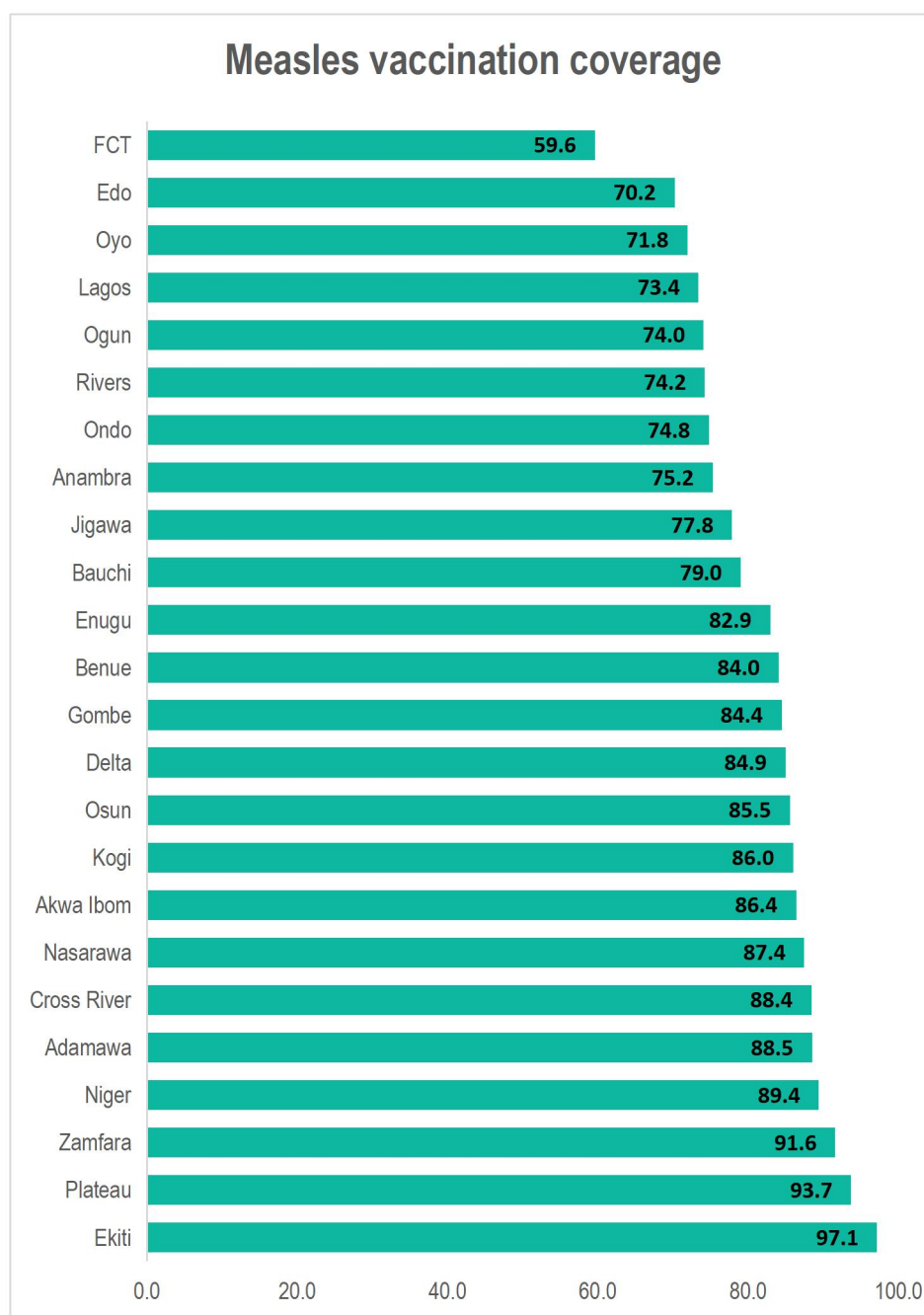
Background Characteristics	Did the child develop a reaction in the months following the vaccination? (%)	Subtotal: Type of adverse reaction (%)	Pain at the site of injection? (%)	Fever between 7- and 12- days following vaccination (%)	General rash between 7- and 10-days following vaccination? (%)	A lump where the shot was given? (%)	Problems with hearing or vision? (%)	Extreme drowsiness, fainting? (%)	Fussiness, irritability, crying for an hour or longer? (%)
NIGERIA	23.3	23.3	11.5	4.0	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.1	1.0
Zamfara	55.6	55.6	22.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Jigawa	31.7	31.7	13.1	6.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Adamawa	11.3	11.3	5.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gombe	16.7	16.7	9.6	3.5	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Bauchi	38.7	38.7	34.1	4.6	1.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Niger	6.5	6.5	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
FCT	14.9	14.9	6.4	7.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Nasarawa	30.8	30.8	13.2	8.0	0.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Plateau	43.9	43.9	27.4	5.6	1.1	8.0	0.0	0.2	6.6
Benue	13.6	13.6	7.3	2.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.6
Kogi	9.2	9.2	3.3	3.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5
Oyo	13.9	13.9	6.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Osun	23.3	23.3	11.9	7.1	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ekiti	11.4	11.4	2.0	3.3	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ondo	14.6	14.6	5.3	3.9	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Edo	30.9	31.3	9.1	11.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anambra	4.1	4.1	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Enugu	9.0	9.0	3.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross River	27.1	27.1	9.4	5.7	3.2	2.1	0.3	0.5	1.4
Akwa Ibom	38.5	38.5	13.1	3.3	0.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	4.0
Rivers	8.5	8.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Delta	10.6	10.6	6.2	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lagos	23.8	23.8	8.6	3.2	1.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.3
Ogun	16.4	16.4	3.9	1.7	0.1	4.3	0.6	0.0	1.3

Table 4.4 Adverse effects following immunization (AEFI)											
Background Characteristics	Early bruising or bleeding ? (%)	Difficulty in breathing or swallowing ? (%)	Hives (other itching or irritation) ? (%)	Seizure (black-out or convulsions) ;(within a few hours or a few days aft (%)	Headache (severe or continuing) (%)	Confusion or dizziness ? (%)	Low fever ? (%)	Swelling in legs, feet ankles or face (%)	other s (%)	N	Weighted N
NIGERIA	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	8,323	8,315
Area/sector											
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	7.6	0.0	0.3	3,581	4,270
Urban	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.6	12.1	0.2	0.1	4,742	4,045
Zone											
North Central	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	7.9	0.3	0.1	2,341	2,341
North East	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.1	1,612	1,612
North West	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	29.0	0.2	0.0	1,156	1,156
South East	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	572	572
South South	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.2	12.9	0.0	0.3	1,312	1,312
South West	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.9	0.0	0.5	1,322	1,322
Sex of household member											
Male	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.2	10.1	0.0	0.2	4,282	4,259
Female	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	9.5	0.2	0.1	4,033	4,056
Age group											
9 to 11 mths	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.4	8.5	0.1	0.0	371	319
12 to 23 mth	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	10.6	0.0	0.2	1,619	1,638
24 to 35 mth	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	11.3	0.3	0.1	2,043	2,046
36 to 47 mth	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	9.8	0.0	0.4	2,079	2,083
48 to 59 mth	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	8.0	0.1	0.1	2,203	2,229

Table 4.4 Adverse effects following immunization (AEFI)											
Background Characteristics	Early bruising or bleeding ? (%)	Difficulty in breathing or swallowing ? (%)	Hives (other itching or irritation) ? (%)	Seizure (black-out or convulsions) ;(within a few hours or a few days aft (%)	Headache (severe or continuing) (%)	Confusion or dizziness ? (%)	Low fever ? (%)	Swelling in legs, feet ankles or face (%)	other s (%)	N	Weighted N
NIGERIA	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.4	9.8	0.1	0.2	8,323	8,315
Zamfara	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	45.6	0.4	0.0	556	556
Jigawa	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	600	600
Adamawa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.2	475	475
Gombe	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	537	537
Bauchi	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	600	600
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	468	468
FCT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.0	0.0	0.1	273	273
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	8.9	0.0	0.6	447	447
Plateau	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	23.2	0.0	0.0	457	457
Benue	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.1	344	344
Kogi	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	352	352
Oyo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	236	236
Osun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	241	241
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.1	156	156
Ondo	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	340	340
Edo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.9	228	228
Anambra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	347	347
Enugu	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	225	225
Cross River	0.1	1.6	2.4	0.0	4.6	0.8	11.6	0.1	0.5	354	354
Akwa Ibom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	24.5	0.1	0.0	282	282
Rivers	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	204	204
Delta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	244	244
Lagos	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	105	97
Ogun	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	5.0	0.0	1.9	252	252

4.1.5 Measles Vaccination Coverage

The overall coverage rate of measles vaccination for 2024 campaign recorded 82.7 percent. Urban- rural disaggregation reveals that 84.4 percent measles coverage in urban areas which is higher than coverage in rural areas (81.1 percent). Finding at the state level shows that Ekiti state had the highest coverage with 97.1 percent followed by Zamfara state (91.6 percent) while Edo state reported the least with 70.2 percent.



Children aged 36-47 months had the highest vaccination coverage with 84.6 percent while aged 9-11 months of eligible children had the least coverage with 76.8 percent. Also, findings on vaccination information by card evidence, shows that Niger State had the highest of vaccinated children with 74.0 percent while Oyo state reported the least vaccinated (30.3

percent). Evidence by Finger-mark recorded (15.8 percent) while recall/history reported 38.5 percent.

Table 4.5: Vaccination coverage (MEASLES) according to source of vaccination information

Background characteristics,	Vaccinated during SIA, by card (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by history (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by fingermark (%)	Vaccinated during SIA (%)	95% CI (%)	StdErr (%)	95% LCB (%)	95% UCB (%)	DEFF	ICC	N	Weighted N
NIGERIA	44.2	38.5	15.8	82.7		0.9	81.2	84.1	4.8	0.3	8,315	8,315
Area/sector												
Rural	43.8	37.3	16.3	81.1	(79, 83)	1.2	79.0	83.1	3.5	0.2	3,573	4,270
Urban	44.7	39.7	15.3	84.4	(81, 87)	1.4	82.0	86.5	6.7	0.3	4,742	4,045
Zone												
North Central	51.0	34.1	24.2	85.1	(82, 88)	1.5	82.5	87.3	4.0	0.4	2,341	2,341
North East	45.0	38.6	12.7	83.6	(78, 88)	2.4	79.2	87.2	6.8	0.3	1,612	1,612
North West	45.1	39.3	14.0	84.4	(78, 89)	2.8	79.2	88.5	6.8	0.3	1,156	1,156
South East	32.9	45.4	19.5	78.3	(73, 82)	2.3	74.3	81.8	1.7	0.0	572	572
South South	39.3	42.6	7.6	81.9	(78, 85)	1.9	78.6	84.9	3.2	0.2	1,312	1,312
South West	40.2	38.4	12.7	78.6	(73, 83)	2.4	74.3	82.4	4.7	0.3	1,322	1,322
Sex of hh member												
Male	44.1	38.7	16.2	82.7	(81, 85)	1.0	81.0	84.3	3.0	0.3	4,282	4,259
Female	44.4	38.3	15.3	82.6	(80, 85)	1.2	80.7	84.5	3.7	0.3	4,033	4,056
Age group												
9 to 11 months	48.8	27.9	22.7	76.8	(70, 82)	3.0	71.5	81.3	1.8	0.4	371	319
12 to 23 months	47.2	32.3	18.6	79.5	(76, 83)	1.6	76.8	82.1	2.6	0.3	1,619	1,638
24 to 35 months	44.1	39.0	15.0	83.1	(80, 86)	1.3	80.8	85.2	2.6	0.3	2,043	2,046
36 to 47 months	43.9	40.7	14.9	84.6	(82, 87)	1.2	82.6	86.4	2.2	0.2	2,079	2,083
48 to 59 months	41.7	42.1	14.2	83.7	(81, 86)	1.3	81.4	85.8	2.8	0.3	2,203	2,229
State												
Zamfara	38.3	53.2	14.0	91.6	(86, 95)	2.2	87.0	94.6	3.5	0.2	556	556
Jigawa	51.4	26.4	14.0	77.8	(67, 86)	4.8	68.9	84.8	7.9	0.3	600	600
Adamawa	47.3	41.1	7.7	88.5	(77, 95)	4.3	79.2	93.9	8.7	0.4	475	475
Gombe	41.1	43.3	9.8	84.4	(76, 90)	3.4	78.0	89.2	4.6	0.2	537	537
Bauchi	46.7	32.3	19.2	79.0	(69, 86)	4.4	70.7	85.4	6.9	0.3	600	600
Niger	74.0	15.4	55.5	89.4	(81, 94)	3.2	82.8	93.6	4.9	0.4	468	468
FCT	33.5	26.1	5.9	59.6	(47, 71)	6.2	48.9	69.4	4.4	0.4	273	273
Nasarawa	48.7	38.7	30.0	87.4	(80, 92)	3.0	81.4	91.7	3.7	0.2	447	447
Plateau	56.1	37.5	14.6	93.7	(89, 96)	1.7	90.2	96.0	2.2	0.1	457	457
Benue	49.3	34.7	18.0	84.0	(73, 91)	4.4	75.3	90.1	4.9	0.4	344	344
Kogi	31.8	54.2	7.7	86.0	(79, 91)	3.0	80.2	90.2	2.6	0.4	352	352
Oyo	30.3	41.6	13.4	71.8	(58, 83)	6.4	60.1	81.2	4.8	0.4	236	236
Osun	47.5	38.1	11.2	85.5	(79, 91)	3.0	79.8	89.8	1.7	0.0	241	241
Ekiti	62.9	34.2	7.5	97.1	(92, 99)	1.5	93.5	98.7	1.2	0.0	156	156
Ondo	35.4	39.3	0.8	74.8	(61, 85)	5.9	63.7	83.3	6.3	0.4	340	340
Edo	42.9	27.3	6.8	70.2	(58, 80)	5.7	59.8	78.8	3.6	0.3	228	228
Anambra	35.6	39.6	30.6	75.2	(68, 81)	3.3	69.3	80.3	2.0	0.1	347	347
Enugu	28.6	54.3	2.4	82.9	(76, 88)	3.0	77.4	87.3	1.4	0.0	225	225
Cross River	34.5	53.9	10.4	88.4	(81, 93)	2.9	82.6	92.4	2.9	0.1	354	354
Akwa Ibom	56.8	29.5	3.1	86.4	(78, 92)	3.3	79.9	91.0	2.6	0.2	282	282
Rivers	29.8	44.4	13.9	74.2	(62, 83)	5.3	64.5	82.0	3.0	0.2	204	204
Delta	30.5	54.4	4.2	84.9	(76, 91)	3.8	77.5	90.2	2.7	0.2	244	244
Lagos	57.5	15.8	25.4	73.4	(47, 89)	11.4	51.5	87.7	6.4	0.5	97	97
Ogun	28.3	45.7	28.1	74.0	(62, 83)	5.4	64.0	82.0	3.8	0.3	252	252

4.1.6 Proportion of Children who Received Measles Vaccine for the first time

Children who had not received the measles vaccine during 2024 routine immunization or previous campaigns were considered as first-time recipients if they got vaccinated during the campaign. Table 4.6. reviewed that 11.7 percent of children aged 9-59 months received the measles vaccine for the first time during 2024 campaign.

State level analysis shows that Delta State (30.7 percent) had the highest populace receiving measles vaccination for the first time while Ondo State (2.1 percent) reported as lowest state with children receiving the first dose at the time of campaign

Table 4.6: Proportion of children aged 9 to 59 months who received measles vaccine for the first time during the measles campaign

Background Characteristics	SIA Provided Childs First Measles Dose (%)	95% CI (%)	StdErr (%)	95% LCB (%)	95% UCB (%)	DEFF	ICC	N	Weighted N
NIGERIA	11.7		0.8	10.5	13.1	5.2	0.1	8,315	8,315
Area/sector									
Rural	12.2	(10, 15)	1.2	10.4	14.3	4.7	0.1	3,573	4,270
Urban	11.3	(9, 14)	1.1	9.5	13.2	6.0	0.1	4,742	4,045
Zone									
North Central	16.1	(12, 21)	2.2	12.8	20.1	8.5	0.2	2,341	2,341
North East	8.2	(6, 10)	1.0	6.7	10.0	2.2	0.1	1,612	1,612
North West	11.5	(9, 15)	1.5	9.2	14.4	2.7	0.1	1,156	1,156
South East	8.9	(5, 15)	2.4	5.6	13.7	4.1	0.2	572	572
South South	12.9	(10, 16)	1.6	10.4	15.8	3.1	0.1	1,312	1,312
South West	8.5	(7, 11)	1.1	6.9	10.5	2.0	0.1	1,322	1,322
Sex of hh member									
Male	11.6	(10, 14)	1.0	10.1	13.4	4.2	0.1	4,282	4,259
Female	11.8	(10, 14)	0.9	10.5	13.4	3.1	0.1	4,033	4,056
Age group									
9 to 11 months	25.8	(20, 33)	3.4	20.7	31.7	2.2	0.3	371	319
12 to 23 months	18.1	(15, 21)	1.5	15.9	20.6	2.3	0.2	1,619	1,638
24 to 35 months	11.5	(10, 14)	1.0	10.0	13.3	2.0	0.2	2,043	2,046
36 to 47 months	9.3	(7, 12)	1.2	7.6	11.4	3.3	0.1	2,079	2,083
48 to 59 months	7.5	(5, 11)	1.3	5.5	10.0	5.8	0.1	2,203	2,229
State									
Zamfara	16.5	(12, 23)	2.7	12.5	21.5	2.9	0.1	556	556
Jigawa	6.9	(5, 10)	1.4	4.9	9.5	1.7	0.0	600	600
Adamawa	3.7	(2, 7)	1.3	2.0	6.5	2.2	0.1	475	475
Gombe	12.7	(9, 18)	2.2	9.5	16.8	2.3	0.1	537	537
Bauchi	7.7	(5, 11)	1.5	5.5	10.7	2.0	0.1	600	600
Niger	22.8	(12, 38)	6.5	13.8	35.3	11.2	0.2	468	468
FCT	6.4	(3, 14)	2.6	3.2	12.2	3.0	0.1	273	273
Nasarawa	23.8	(14, 37)	5.6	15.7	34.3	7.8	0.1	447	447
Plateau	7.5	(5, 12)	1.9	4.9	11.2	2.3	0.0	457	457
Benue	22.8	(13, 36)	5.7	14.8	33.6	6.3	0.2	344	344
Kogi	9.9	(6, 17)	2.6	6.3	15.3	2.7	0.1	352	352
Oyo	11.0	(6, 19)	3.0	6.9	17.1	2.1	0.1	236	236
Osun	5.9	(3, 10)	1.5	3.8	9.0	1.0	0.0	241	241
Ekiti	8.5	(4, 16)	2.8	4.8	14.6	1.6	0.1	156	156
Ondo	2.1	(1, 6)	1.1	0.9	4.7	1.9	0.0	340	340
Edo	5.5	(3, 12)	2.1	2.8	10.3	2.0	0.1	228	228
Anambra	11.0	(6, 20)	3.6	6.3	18.6	4.6	0.2	347	347
Enugu	5.5	(3, 11)	1.8	3.2	9.5	1.5	0.2	225	225
Cross River	11.6	(8, 17)	2.3	8.3	16.0	1.8	0.0	354	354
Akwa Ibom	1.9	(1, 4)	0.8	0.9	3.9	1.1	0.0	282	282
Rivers	17.3	(10, 29)	4.8	10.7	26.7	3.3	0.1	204	204
Delta	30.7	(21, 43)	5.7	22.0	41.0	3.8	0.1	244	244
Lagos	9.0	(4, 17)	3.1	5.0	15.6	1.1	0.0	97	97
Ogun	17.2	(11, 26)	3.8	11.7	24.6	2.6	0.2	252	252

4.1.7 Lifetime MCV Doses, by birth cohort

The table 4.7 below depicts the lifetime measles doses received by eligible children. The result shows the total number of measles doses received by all children, as well as a breakdown by individual age cohorts ranging between 0 and 4 years. The Age 3 cohort had the highest percentage of children receiving 2 or more doses, with 90.5 percent. In contrast, the Age 0 cohort had the lowest percentage of children receiving 2 or more doses, with 77.6 percent.

Table 4.7: Lifetime MCV Doses, by birth cohort

Background characteristics	All ages: 0 doses (%)	All ages: 1 doses (%)	All ages: 2+ doses (%)	N	Age: 0 - 0 doses (%)	Age: 0 - 1 doses (%)	Age: 0 - 2+ doses (%)	N	Age: 1 - 0 doses (%)	Age: 1 - 1 doses (%)	Age: 1 - 2+ doses (%)	N
NIGERIA	5.7	7.1	87.2	8,315	4.8	17.6	77.6	371	6.9	11.6	81.5	1,619
Area/sector												
Rural	4.2	8.3	87.5	3,573	3.6	21.8	74.6	154	5.7	13.0	81.3	741
Urban	7.2	6.0	86.8	4,742	5.9	13.9	80.2	217	8.4	9.9	81.6	878
Zone												
North Central	4.8	5.4	89.7	2,341	0.6	14.7	84.7	117	5.1	10.0	84.9	431
North East	8.2	5.1	86.7	1,612	4.2	10.7	85.1	75	8.2	3.2	88.6	268
North West	7	9	84	1,156	9.7	17.1	73.3	47	8.9	21.7	69.4	222
South East	5	12	84	572	1.8	20.4	77.8	31	12.2	18.2	69.5	129
South South	4	7	89	1,312	7.7	29.1	63.2	53	6.6	10.3	83.2	275
South West	6	9	85	1,322	10.2	22.5	67.3	48	4.9	12.2	82.8	294
Sex of household member												
Male	5.4	7.5	87.1	4,282	5.2	21.6	73.2	195	6.3	13.6	80.0	844
Female	5.9	6.8	87.3	4,033	4.4	13.4	82.2	176	7.6	9.4	83.0	775
Age group												
9 to 11 months	4.8	17.6	77.6	371	4.8	17.6	77.6	371	6.9	11.6	81.5	1,619
12 to 23 months	6.9	11.6	81.5	1,619								
24 to 35 months	6.0	6.9	87.1	2,043								
36 to 47 months	4.2	5.3	90.5	2,079								
48 to 59 months	6.0	4.3	89.7	2,203								
State												
Zamfara	5.3	8.9	85.8	556	7.2	15.6	77.3	27	8.2	21.5	70.3	119
Jigawa	7.7	9.6	82.7	600	12.4	18.8	68.8	20	9.7	21.8	68.5	103
Adamawa	4.8	5.5	89.8	475	10.6	22.3	67.1	20	5.3	8.4	86.3	68
Gombe	6.5	5.1	88.4	537	0.0	11.9	88.1	26	9.0	1.5	89.6	87
Bauchi	12.5	4.8	82.7	600	3.9	1.6	94.5	29	9.2	2.0	88.9	113
Niger	6.9	3.0	90.0	468	0.0	0.0	100.0	22	10.5	2.8	86.8	88
FCT	5.1	10.7	84.2	273	0.0	52.1	47.9	10	1.0	18.6	80.4	45
Nasarawa	5.4	5.1	89.5	447	1.7	16.3	81.9	31	4.6	13.1	82.3	87
Plateau	1.4	4.4	94.2	457	0.0	3.1	96.9	22	0.4	14.2	85.4	73
Benue	8.3	5.9	85.8	344	0.0	24.9	75.1	20	13.2	5.6	81.2	67
Kogi	2.0	5.9	92.1	352	2.4	38.4	59.1	12	0.4	7.8	91.9	71
Oyo	7.2	15.9	76.9	236	0.0	58.5	41.5	7	6.1	24.3	69.6	67
Osun	3.9	7.1	89.0	241	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	8.0	6.1	85.8	40
Ekiti	1.0	0.5	98.5	156	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	0.0	1.3	98.7	32
Ondo	4.2	6.1	89.7	340	12.9	21.9	65.2	13	7.0	8.7	84.3	79
Edo	6.6	6.4	87.0	228	6.6	21.1	72.3	10	8.1	4.3	87.5	55
Anambra	5.8	14.6	79.5	347	4.1	30.6	65.4	14	16.6	16.6	66.8	88
Enugu	2.7	6.8	90.5	225	0.0	12.0	88.0	17	2.0	22.0	76.0	41
Cross River	1.7	4.5	93.7	354	0.0	32.6	67.4	14	5.9	4.0	90.1	80
Akwa Ibom	3.9	7.1	89.1	282	22.1	42.8	35.0	7	7.2	5.5	87.2	47
Rivers	6.7	10.1	83.1	204	8.5	26.3	65.2	14	8.2	29.9	61.8	40
Delta	2.0	8.3	89.7	244	14.4	16.8	68.8	8	3.8	15.2	81.0	53
Lagos	14.0	9.4	76.6	97	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	0.0	17.0	83.0	20
Ogun	7.3	13.5	79.2	252	21.6	41.8	36.7	13	3.5	13.4	83.1	56

Table 4.7: Lifetime MCV Doses, by birth cohort

Background characteristics	Age: 2 - 0 doses (%)	Age: 2 - 1 doses (%)	Age: 2 - 2+ doses (%)	N	Age: 3 - 0 doses (%)	Age: 3 - 1 doses (%)	Age: 3 - 2+ doses (%)	N	Age: 4 - 0 doses (%)	Age: 4 - 1 doses (%)	Age: 4 - 2+ doses (%)	N
NIGERIA	6.0	6.9	87.1	2043.0	4.2	5.3	90.5	2079.0	6.0	4.3	89.7	2203.0
Area/sector												
Rural	4.5	8.3	87.1	851.0	3.8	5.5	90.7	899.0	3.2	5.2	91.6	928.0
Urban	7.5	5.5	87.1	1192.0	4.5	5.1	90.4	1180.0	8.9	3.3	87.8	1275.0
Zone												
North Central	5.2	4.4	90.3	555.0	4.0	3.2	92.8	611.0	5.6	3.9	90.5	627.0
North East	9.7	4.7	85.6	426.0	6.6	6.3	87.1	404.0	9.0	4.6	86.4	439.0
North West	6.2	5.9	87.9	309.0	3.2	8.0	88.8	282.0	7.7	3.5	88.8	296.0
South East	2.7	17.2	80.1	140.0	2.6	4.2	93.2	145.0	2.2	5.0	92.9	127.0
South South	3.3	8.7	88.0	314.0	1.1	4.1	94.8	316.0	4.1	2.4	93.4	354.0
South West	6.1	8.6	85.3	299.0	5.8	7.3	86.8	321.0	5.0	6.8	88.2	360.0
Sex of household member												
Male	5.9	6.4	87.7	1020.0	3.5	5.9	90.6	1049.0	6.2	3.5	90.4	1174.0
Female	6.0	7.4	86.5	1023.0	4.8	4.7	90.5	1030.0	5.9	5.2	88.9	1029.0
Age group												
9 to 11 months	6.0	6.9	87.1	2043.0	4.2	5.3	90.5	2079.0	6.0	4.3	89.7	2203.0
12 to 23 months												
24 to 35 months												
36 to 47 months												
48 to 59 months												
State												
Zamfara	4.5	7.8	87.7	139.0	0.6	6.8	92.6	128.0	7.6	0.9	91.6	143.0
Jigawa	7.6	4.4	88.0	170.0	5.5	9.1	85.4	154.0	7.8	6.2	86.0	153.0
Adamawa	6.1	2.0	91.9	140.0	2.0	6.4	91.7	126.0	5.4	4.6	89.9	121.0
Gombe	8.6	5.3	86.2	142.0	5.1	5.6	89.4	121.0	5.5	5.6	88.9	161.0
Bauchi	14.4	6.8	78.7	144.0	12.1	6.8	81.1	157.0	14.8	3.5	81.6	157.0
Niger	5.5	3.2	91.3	113.0	5.9	3.7	90.5	132.0	8.7	2.8	88.5	113.0
FCT	3.4	10.5	86.1	72.0	2.2	8.3	89.6	73.0	11.5	5.3	83.1	73.0
Nasarawa	4.0	4.3	91.7	97.0	8.9	2.1	89.0	114.0	4.9	0.5	94.5	118.0
Plateau	3.1	1.5	95.4	120.0	0.2	1.6	98.2	113.0	1.7	3.8	94.5	129.0
Benue	14.8	8.5	76.7	69.0	3.8	4.1	92.1	86.0	6.3	4.0	89.6	102.0
Kogi	3.3	2.3	94.4	84.0	1.9	0.5	97.6	93.0	2.0	9.0	89.0	92.0
Oyo	1.1	5.4	93.5	53.0	16.0	14.6	69.4	61.0	3.3	17.7	79.0	48.0
Osun	7.6	14.4	78.0	62.0	0.7	4.5	94.8	55.0	1.2	3.5	95.3	80.0
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.0	3.8	0.8	95.4	40.0
Ondo	4.6	7.2	88.2	67.0	2.1	4.6	93.4	76.0	2.2	2.1	95.7	105.0
Edo	5.6	17.9	76.6	49.0	0.0	4.8	95.2	52.0	12.2	0.0	87.8	62.0
Anambra	1.5	24.9	73.5	86.0	3.6	4.5	91.9	88.0	0.9	7.8	91.3	71.0
Enugu	4.7	3.5	91.9	54.0	1.3	3.8	94.9	57.0	3.6	1.7	94.7	56.0
Cross River	0.0	4.4	95.6	87.0	0.0	1.7	98.3	82.0	2.3	2.4	95.3	91.0
Akwa Ibom	5.5	14.0	80.5	56.0	1.7	5.5	92.8	80.0	0.0	2.2	97.8	92.0
Rivers	9.1	8.7	82.1	62.0	1.6	2.7	95.8	42.0	6.6	0.3	93.1	46.0
Delta	0.6	4.8	94.7	60.0	2.8	5.8	91.4	60.0	0.0	7.9	92.1	63.0
Lagos	15.0	9.3	75.7	21.0	11.7	16.2	72.1	33.0	24.6	0.0	75.4	19.0
Ogun	9.5	10.6	79.9	59.0	6.0	7.0	87.0	56.0	7.0	16.6	76.4	68.0

4.2 Key findings – Post Yellow Fever

The Yellow Fever vaccination campaign targeted individuals aged 9 months to 44 years. This specific age group helps to maximize vaccination coverage. This age range is consistent with the World Health Organization's (WHO) recommendations for yellow fever vaccination, which suggests that individuals aged 9 months or older living in or traveling to areas with a risk of yellow fever virus transmission should receive the vaccine.

4.2.1 Proportion of Eligible Individuals who were at Home during the Yellow fever Campaign

The overall findings show that 90.2 percent of individuals who were present at home during the 2024 Yellow Fever campaign. Rural-urban disaggregation reveals that 90.8 percent of

individuals in rural areas, were at home during the campaign. This depicts that the campaign's timing and outreach efforts were effective in reaching a large proportion of the target population.

Table 4.8: Percentage of individuals who were at home when yellow fever campaign happened, [Nigeria,

Background characteristics	Yes (%)	No (%)	N
Total	90.2	9.8	6,077
Area/sector			
Rural	90.8	9.2	3,748
Urban	89.3	10.7	2,329
Zone			
North East	89.4	10.6	4,807
South West	93.4	6.6	1,270
Sex of household member			
Male	89.0	11.0	3,030
Female	91.4	8.6	3,047
Age group			
9-23 months	93.4	6.6	167
24-59 months	94.4	5.6	624
6-14 years	92.3	7.7	1,921
15-24 years	89.2	10.8	1,282
25-44 years	87.4	12.6	2,083
State			
Yobe	90.1	9.9	2,941
Borno	88.3	11.7	1,866
Lagos	93.4	6.6	1,270

4.2.2 Sources of Information about the Campaign

Sources of information about the campaign were accessed. It was observed that only 14.6 percent of respondents were not informed about the campaign. Most of the respondent in Borno state reported that they were not informed (26.4 percent).

However, Majority of the respondents attested the information about the campaign were heard through Town Criers/Mobilizers (31.2 percent) followed by Family Members (17.5 percent) among others.

Table 4.9: Sources of information about the yellow fever campaign

Background characteristics	Not informed (%)	Radio (%)	Television (%)	Internet (%)	Town criers / mobilisers / CHWs (%)	School (%)	Family (%)	Neighbour or friend (%)	Village chief (%)	Religious leader (%)	Other (specify below) (%)	N
Total	14.6	2.0	0.2	0.5	31.2	7.4	17.5	8.5	16.5	1.1	0.4	6,077
Area/sector												
Rural	14.9	2.9	0.4	0.9	34.8	9.8	15.7	10.6	8.3	1.3	0.5	3,748
Urban	14.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	25.4	3.6	20.4	5.1	29.7	0.9	0.2	2,329
Sex of household member												
Male	14.7	1.8	0.2	0.7	30.9	7.9	17.2	8.2	16.8	1.3	0.3	3,030
Female	14.5	2.3	0.3	0.4	31.4	7.0	17.8	8.8	16.2	1.0	0.4	3,047
Age group												
9-23 months	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	1.2	25.7	7.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	167
24-59 months	9.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	31.9	5.8	30.9	3.5	15.7	0.8	0.2	624
6-14 years	10.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	27.3	14.0	26.2	4.5	15.8	0.6	0.1	1,921
15-24 years	14.8	2.3	0.3	0.5	30.9	8.2	13.7	12.7	15.2	1.2	0.2	1,282
25-44 years	20.3	3.3	0.4	0.8	34.0	2.0	7.1	11.2	18.3	1.8	0.8	2,083
State												
Yobe	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	31.1	6.9	21.5	5.5	27.7	0.3	0.1	2,941
Borno	26.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	34.5	0.4	20.5	4.5	9.8	1.8	0.2	1,866
Lagos	17.3	4.9	1.0	2.5	26.5	19.0	3.8	21.4	0.4	2.0	1.1	1,270
Zone												
North East	13.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	32.4	4.4	21.1	5.1	20.7	0.9	0.2	4,807
South West	17.3	4.9	1.0	2.5	26.5	19.0	3.8	21.4	0.4	2.0	1.1	1,270

4.2.3 Main Reason for Non-Vaccination for Yellow Fever during the Campaign

Results from 2024 campaign shows that some of the eligible respondents reported that they were not vaccinated. Table 4.10 provides the reasons for non-vaccination by background characteristics. One of the major reasons for not vaccinated as reported was unawareness about the campaign (20.0 percent) followed by Religious Beliefs (3.5 percent), Fear of Injection (1.3 percent) and Lack of Confidence in the Vaccine (1.0 percent) among others.

Table 4.10: Main Reason for non-vaccination during the yellow fever campaign by background characteristics,

Background characteristics	Did not Know about the campaign (%)	Confused with other vaccines (believes that child has already been vaccinated) (%)	Subject or parent or guardian were missing (%)	Fear of injection (%)	Lack of confidence in vaccine (%)	Fear of side effects (%)	Site of vaccination not known (%)	Site of vaccination too far (%)	Time of vaccination unsuitable (%)	Waited too long at vaccination site (%)
Total	20.0	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.1
Area/sector										
Rural	23.5	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4
Urban	14.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Sex of household member										
Male	20.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.3
Female	19.6	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.9
Age group										
9-23 months	21.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
24-59 months	15.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
6-14 years	16.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1
15-24 years	20.4	1.4	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9
25-44 years	24.8	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0
State										
Yobe	6.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Borno	44.2	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4
Lagos	15.3	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.5
Zone										
North East	21.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3
South West	15.3	0.9	1.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.5

Table 4.10: Main Reason for non-vaccination during the yellow fever campaign by background characteristics,

Background characteristics	Missing vaccinator at the site (%)	Not authorised by head of household (%)	Religious beliefs (%)	Sick at time of vaccination (%)	Absent during time of campaign (%)	Too busy to take child (%)	Child ill (%)	Child out of vaccination target age (%)	Child already received measles vaccine (%)	Other (specify) (%)	(%)	N
Total	0.4	0.1	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	68.7	6077
Area/sector												
Rural	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	65.0	3748
Urban	0.7	0.3	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	74.8	2329
Sex of household member												
Male	0.3	0.1	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	68.5	3030
Female	0.4	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	69.0	3047
Age group												
9-23 months	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	167
24-59 months	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9	624
6-14 years	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	76.1	1921
15-24 years	0.6	0.3	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	68.4	1282
25-44 years	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	59.1	2083
State												
Yobe	0.5	0.2	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	82.5	2941
Borno	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	49.1	1866
Lagos	0.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	65.7	1270
Zone												
North East	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	69.5	4807
South West	0.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	65.7	1270

4.2.4 Yellow Fever Vaccination Coverage

Assessment on yellow fever vaccination coverage which the primary objective is to reduce the spread by achieving at least 80% coverage in all implementing states were reported by evidence by card, history, or finger-mark.

Across the states, Yobe state had 81.6 percent coverage while Borno state reported the least with 49.9 percent as shown in Table 4.11. However, there were no difference between sex level disaggregation.

Table 4.11: Yellow fever vaccination coverage												
Background characteristics	Vaccinated during SIA, by card (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by history (%)	Vaccinated during SIA, by finger mark (%)	Vaccinated during SIA (%)	95% CI (%)	StdErr (%)	95% LCB (%)	95% UCB (%)	DEFF	ICC	N	Weighted N
Total	40.0	27.8	7.3	67.9		2.8	63.0	72.4	22.3	0.4	6,077	6,077
Area/sector												
Rural	37.6	27.1	10.0	64.7	(57, 71)	3.6	58.6	70.4	21.2	0.4	3,748	3,659
Urban	43.8	28.9	3.3	72.7	(62, 82)	5.1	63.5	80.3	30.6	0.4	2,329	2,418
Sex of household member												
Male	39.8	28.1	7.5	67.9	(62, 73)	3.0	62.8	72.6	12.2	0.4	3,030	3,058
Female	40.3	27.5	7.1	67.9	(62, 73)	2.8	63.0	72.3	11.1	0.4	3,047	3,019
Age group												
9-23 months	57.5	13.7	14.3	71.2	(58, 81)	6.0	60.5	80.0	2.9	0.6	167	162
24-59 months	49.8	24.7	7.8	74.5	(67, 81)	3.5	68.2	79.8	4.1	0.5	624	596
6-14 years	44.2	32.5	9.3	76.8	(71, 82)	2.7	72.1	80.9	7.6	0.5	1,921	1,850
15-24 years	39.1	30.2	6.3	69.4	(63, 75)	3.3	63.7	74.5	6.4	0.5	1,282	1,302
25-44 years	33.0	24.3	5.6	57.3	(50, 65)	3.8	51.0	63.4	12.0	0.4	2,083	2,167
State												
Yobe	46.6	35.0	3.7	81.6	(75, 87)	3.0	75.9	86.2	18.1	0.2	2,941	2,941
Borno	25.9	24.1	10.6	49.9	(36, 64)	7.2	38.1	61.8	38.7	0.6	1,866	1,866
Lagos	45.7	16.7	10.9	62.5	(51, 73)	5.5	52.9	71.2	16.4	0.2	1,270	1,270
Zone												
North East	38.5	30.8	6.4	69.3	(63, 75)	3.2	63.7	74.4	23.6	0.5	4,807	4,807
South West	45.7	16.7	10.9	62.5	(51, 73)	5.5	52.9	71.2	16.4	0.2	1,270	1,270

4.2.5 Yellow Fever Vaccination Received for the First Time

The Yellow Fever vaccine is typically administered to children at 9 months old as part of the routine immunization schedule. Additionally, travellers passing through countries where Yellow Fever is common also receive the vaccine as a requirement. A single dose provides life-long protection against the disease. The 2024 campaign findings indicate that 3.7 percent of eligible individuals aged group 9 months to 44 years received their first Yellow Fever vaccination during the 2024 campaign across the three implemented states (Borno, Lagos and Yobe).

Table 4.12: Proportion of Individuals aged 9 months to 44 years who received yellow fever vaccine for the first time during the Yellow Fever Campaign

Background characteristics	SIA Provided Childs First Measles Dose (%)	95% CI (%)	StdErr (%)	95% LCB (%)	95% UCB (%)	DEFF	ICC	N	Weighted N
Total	0.1	(0, 0)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	6,077	6,077
Area/sector									
Rural	0.2	(0, 0)	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	3,748	3,659
Urban	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	2,329	2,418
Sex of household member									
Male	0.2	(0, 0)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	3,030	3,058
Female	0.1	(0, 0)	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	3,047	3,019
Age group									
9-23 months	3.7	(2, 8)	1.4	2.0	6.7	0.9	0.7	167	162
24-59 months	0.4	(0, 1)	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	624	596
6-14 years	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1,921	1,850
15-24 years	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1,282	1,302
25-44 years	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	2,083	2,167
State									
Yobe	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	2,941	2,941
Borno	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1,866	1,866
Lagos	0.7	(0, 1)	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	1,270	1,270
Zone									
North East	0.0	(0, 0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	4,807	4,807
South West	0.7	(0, 1)	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.0	1270.0	1270.0

4.2.6 Vaccination by number of prior doses


The 2024 survey analysed the vaccination history of individuals who received the Yellow Fever vaccine during the campaign. The findings revealed that a significant proportion, 67.9 percent of respondents had previously received one or more doses of the Yellow Fever vaccine before

Table 4.13: Vaccinated During SIA, Stratified by Number of Prior Doses

Background characteristics	Vaccinated during SIA (%)	95% CI (%)	Vaccinated during SIA (Weighted N)	Weighted N
NIGERIA	67.9		4,125	6,077
Zero	10.7	(2, 46)	1	11
1 Dose	92.4	(91, 94)	4,019	4,349
2+ Doses	79.6	(50, 94)	24	30
Unknown	4.8	(3, 7)	81	1,686

5.0 APPENDIX

5.1 Measles Stand Alone Questionnaire

	<h2>Household Rooster</h2> <p><i>Post Measles Supplementary Immunisation Activity Coverage Survey, 2024</i></p> <p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA)</p>
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Preamble

This questionnaire will be used in states where measles vaccine was administered as a standalone vaccine. the states include Anambra, Enugu, Akwa Ibom, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Adamawa, Zamfara, Rivers, Ekiti, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Benue, FCT, Niger, Nasarawa, Plateau, kogi, Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa states. The target age group for measles vaccination is 9 to 59 months.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HM
HM01. State ID number: _____	HM02. State name: _____	
HM03. Cluster number: _____	HM11. Household ID number: _____	
HM05. Interviewer ID: _____	HM07. Team Lead ID: _____	
HM06. Interviewer name: _____	HM08. Team Lead name: _____	
SIA15. Latitude _____	SIA16. Longitude _____	
<p>HELLO MY NAME IS _____ AND I AM WORKING WITH THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS, SPECIFICALLY ON WHETHER THE CHILDREN HAVE RECEIVED MEASLES VACCINATION. WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD AND THE MEASLES VACCINATION STATUS OF CHILDREN IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD. THIS INFORMATION WILL HELP THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO IMPROVE THE IMMUNIZATION SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY.</p> <p>THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> <p>HM13. MAY, I START NOW? YES ----1 NO ----2 DISCUSS WITH TEAM LEAD BEFORE ENDING INTERVIEW</p>		

Household Roster: Complete for all members in the households starting with the household head

HM21 SN	HM22 NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OR VISITOR	HM23 RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	HM24 SEX 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HM25 DID THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT?	HM26 DATE OF BIRTH (DD, MM, YYYY)	HM27 AGE AT TIME OF CAMPAIGN – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 (COMPLETED YEARS)	HM28 AGE AT TIME OF CAMPAIGN – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 (COMPLETED MONTHS FOR ALL CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS)	HM29A DID NAME RECEIVE MEASLES VACCINATION DURING THE LAST VACCINATION CAMPAIGN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024	HM30 CHECK ELIGIBILITY FOR POST- CAMPAIGN SURVEY? (9– 59 MONTHS)
1		0 1	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
2		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
3		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
4		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
5		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
6		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
7		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N

* Codes for HM23: Relationship to head of household:	01 Head	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	07 Parent-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild	98 Don't know
	02 Spouse / Partner	05 Grandchild	08 Brother / Sister	11 Niece / Nephew	14 Visitor	
	03 Son / Daughter	06 Parent	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	12 Other relative	96 Other (Not related)	



Individual questionnaire

Post Measles Supplementary Immunisation Activity
Coverage Survey, 2024

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Primary Healthcare
Development Agency (NPHCDA)

CHILDREN 9 – 59 MONTHS INFORMATION PANEL

SIA

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caregivers (see List of Household Member) who care for a child that lives with them and was aged between 9 months – 59 months at the time of the last measles campaign (see List of Household Members)

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child in the household.

SIA01. State ID number: _____	SIA02. State name: _____
SIA03. Cluster number: _____	SIA11. Household ID number: _____
SIA05. Interviewer ID: _____	SIA07. Team Lead ID: _____
SIA06. Interviewer name: _____	SIA08. Team Lead name: _____
SIA12. Child listing number (HM21): _____	SIA12a. Child name (HM22): _____
SIA09. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____/_____/_____ SIA09_d / SIA09_m / SIA09_y	SIA10. Start time of interview Hour and minutes _____:_____

Visit/Attempt 1	Visit/Attempt 2	Visit/Attempt 3
SIA92. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM13_d HM13_m HM13_y	SIA94. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM15_d HM15_m HM15_y	SIA96. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM17_d HM17_m HM17_y
SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit	SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a	SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a

	<i>second visit</i>	<i>second visit</i>
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i> WE ARE FROM NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT <i>(child's name from UF3)</i>'s. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY, I START NOW?</p>		<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT <i>(child's name from household listing)</i>'s RECEIPT OF VACCINATION DURING THE RECENT MEASLES VACCINATION CAMPAIGN. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>





DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		AG
<p>D1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS <i>(name)</i> BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year of birth must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day _ _</p> <p>DK day.....98</p> <p>Month..... _ _</p> <p>Year.....20- _ _</p>	
<p>D2. HOW OLD IS <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS <i>(name)</i> AT HIS/HER DURING THE OCTOBER / NOVEMBER, 2024 MEASLES CAMPAIGN?</p> <p>Record age in completed months.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 month.</p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed months) _ _ _</p> <p><i>If age was <9 months or ≥60 months go to next child, otherwise end interview if there is no other eligible child in the household.</i></p>	

IMMUNIZATION		IIM
SIA16. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN, IMMUNISATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
SIA17. WAS THE CHILD LIVING HERE DURING THE CAMPAIGN? (MEASLES VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 CAMPAIGN)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 => SIA17A
SIA17A. IF 'NO' IN 17, PLEASE SPECIFY WHERE THE CHILD WAS LIVING.	In this state but a different location..... 1 In another state in Nigeria..... 2 Outside Nigeria..... 3 Other (<i>specify below</i>)..... 6	
SIA18. WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE OCCURRENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN? <i>(Ask the question first, after the person has answered, go through the list of answers to select the primary source.)</i>	Not informed..... 1 Radio..... 2 Television..... 3 Internet..... 4 Criers / loudspeaker..... 5 Community health workers..... 6 School..... 7 Family..... 8 Neighbour, friend..... 9 Village chief..... 10 Religious leader (church / mosque)..... 11 Community mobilisers..... 12 Other (<i>specify below</i>)..... 66	66 => SIA19
SIA19. IF 'OTHER' IN 18, PLEASE SPECIFY	(<i>Specify</i>).....	
SIA20. DID THE CHILD RECEIVE THE MEASLES VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN (MEASLES VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 3 Don't know..... 9	1 => SIA21 3 => SIA25 9 => SIA27
SIA21. DID THE CHILD RECEIVE A VACCINATION CARD AFTER RECEIVING THE MEASLES VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN?	Yes, measles card seen..... 1 Yes, but measles card not seen..... 2 No card..... 3 Don't know..... 9	

SIA22. WAS THE FINGER OF THE CHILD MARKED WITH A PEN AFTER RECEIVING THE MEASLES VACCINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN? <i>(If answer is YES, request to see the child so as to inspect finger for marking)</i>	Yes, mark seen on the child.....1 Yes, mark has been washed out.....2 Yes, child not available to check.....3 No.....4 Don't know.....9	
SIA23. DID THE CHILD DEVELOP A REACTION AFTER THE VACCINATION?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....9	1⇒SIA24 2⇒SIA27 9⇒SIA27
SIA24. IF YES, WHAT WAS THE PROBLEM(S)?	Fever between 7- and 12-days following vaccination?..... A General rash between 7- and 10-days following vaccination?..... B Pain at the site of injection?..... C A lump where the shot was given?..... D Problems with hearing or vision?..... E Extreme drowsiness, fainting?..... F Fussiness, irritability, crying for an hour or longer?..... G Early bruising or bleeding?..... H Difficulty in breathing or swallowing?..... I Hives (other itching or irritation)?..... J Seizure (black-out or convulsions) ;(within a few hours or a few days after the vaccine)?..... K Headache (severe or continuing)?..... L Confusion or dizziness?..... M Low fever?..... N Other (<i>specify</i>)..... O	O => SIA24A
SIA24A. IF 'OTHER' TO SIA24, SPECIFY	_____	
SIA25. IF THE CHILD DID NOT RECEIVE THE MEASLES VACCINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN, WHY? <i>(Ask the question first, after the person has answered, go through the list of answers to find the main reason for non-vaccination.)</i>	Didn't know about the campaign01 Thought that the child did not need this vaccine02 Parent absent during the campaign 03 Fear of injection.....04 Lack of confidence in vaccine..... 05 Site of vaccination not known.....06 Site of vaccination too far07 Time of vaccination unsuitable.....08 Waited too long at vaccination site.....09 Missing vaccinator at the site..... 10 Not authorised by head of household..... 11 Religious beliefs.....12 Absent during October / November campaign.. 13 Too busy to take child.....14 Child ill at time of vaccination..... 15 Mother ill at time of vaccination..... 16 Child already received measles vaccine..... 17 Other (<i>specify</i>).....66	66 => SIA26
SIA26. IF 'OTHER' TO SIA25, PLEASE SPECIFY	_____	
SIA27. BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024, HAD THE CHILD RECEIVED ANY MEASLES VACCINATIONS?	Yes, dates on card(s).....1 Yes, recall /history.....2 No.....3 Don't know.....9	1 => SIA28 2 => SIA28 3 => SIA31 2 => SIA31

SIA28. BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024, HOW MANY TIMES HAD [CHILD'S NAME] RECEIVED MEASLES VACCINATIONS? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times..... DK..... 9	
SIA31. WHERE WAS [CHILD'S NAME] LIVING AT THE TIME OF THE LAST MEASLES CAMPAIGN THAT WAS CONDUCTED TOWARDS THE END OF 2022 (2 YEARS AGO)?	Here, in this state..... 1 Other state within Nigeria..... 2 Outside the country..... 3 Child was not born..... 4 Don't know..... 9	
SIA32. DID [CHILD'S NAME] RECEIVE THE MEASLES VACCINE DURING THAT CAMPAIGN 2 YEARS AGO?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 9	
SIA35. Record the end time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... : ..	
THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY. DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS FOR ME? <i>(Answer all questions the participant may be having)</i>		

5.2 Yellow Fever Stand Alone Questionnaire



Household Rooster

Post yellow fever, Supplementary Immunisation Activity Coverage Survey, 2024

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA)

Preamble

This questionnaire will be used in Yobe and Borno states where yellow fever vaccine was administered as a standalone vaccine. The target age group for yellow fever vaccination is individuals aged between 9 months and 44 years.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HM
HM01. State ID number: _____	HM02. State name: _____	
HM03. Cluster number: _____	HM11. Household ID number: _____	
HM05. Interviewer ID: _____	HM07. Team Lead ID: _____	
HM06. Interviewer name: _____	HM08. Team Lead name: _____	
SIA15. Latitude _____	SIA16. Longitude _____	
<p>HELLO MY NAME IS _____ AND I AM WORKING WITH THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS, SPECIFICALLY ON WHETHER THE CHILDREN AND ADULTS HAVE RECEIVED YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION. WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD AND THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION STATUS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD. THIS INFORMATION WILL HELP THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO IMPROVE THE IMMUNIZATION SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY.</p> <p>THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> <p>HM13. MAY, I START NOW? YES ----1 NO ----2 DISCUSS WITH SUPERVISOR BEFORE ENDING INTERVIEW</p>		

Household Roster: Complete for all members in the households starting with the household head

HM21 SN	HM22 NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OR VISITOR	HM23 RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	HM24 SEX 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HM25 DID THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT?	HM26 DATE OF BIRTH (DD, MM, YYYY)	HM27 AGE AT TIME OF CAMPAIGN – OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 (COMPLETED YEARS)	HM28 AGE AT TIME OF CAMPAIGN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 (COMPLETED MONTHS FOR ALL CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS)	HM29c DID NAME RECEIVE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION DURING THE LAST VACCINATION CAMPAIGN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024	HM30 CHECK ELIGIBILITY FOR POST- CAMPAIGN SURVEY? (9 MONTHS - 44 YEARS)
1		0 1	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
2		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
3		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
4		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
5		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
6		___ ___	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N
* Codes for HM23: Relationship to head of household:		01 Head 02 Spouse / Partner 03 Son / Daughter	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent	07 Parent-In-Law 08 Brother / Sister 09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt 11 Niece / Nephew 12 Other relative	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild 14 Visitor 96 Other (Not related)	98 Don't know		



Individual questionnaire

Post yellow fever Supplementary Immunisation Activity Coverage Survey, 2024

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA)

PERSONS 9 MONTHS TO 44 YEARS INFORMATION PANEL

SIA

This questionnaire is to be administered to all individuals aged older than 15 years and the mothers or caregivers (see List of Household Member) who care for a child that lives with them and was aged between 0 months – 15 years at the time of the last yellow fever campaign (see List of Household Members).

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child or individual in the household.

SIA01. State ID number: _____	SIA02. State name: _____
SIA03. Cluster number: _____	SIA11. Household ID number: _____
SIA05. Interviewer ID: _____	SIA07. Team Lead ID: _____
SIA06. Interviewer name: _____	SIA08. Team Lead name: _____
SIA12. Individual's listing number (HM21): _____	SIA12a. Individual's name (HM22): _____
SIA09. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____/_____/_____ SIA09_d / SIA09_m / SIA09_y	SIA10. Start time of interview Hour and minutes _____:_____

Visit/Attempt 1	Visit/Attempt 2	Visit/Attempt 3
SIA92. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM13_d HM13_m HM13_y	SIA94. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM15_d HM15_m HM15_y	SIA96. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM17_d HM17_m HM17_y
SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit	SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit	SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT <i>(Individuals's name from UF3)</i>'s. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY, I START NOW?</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT <i>(child's name from household listing)</i>'S RECEIPT OF VACCINATION DURING THE RECENT YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
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DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		AG
<p>D1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS <i>(name)</i> BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year of birth must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth Day _ _</p> <p>DK day.....98</p> <p>Month..... _ _</p> <p>Year..... _ _</p>	
<p>D2. HOW OLD IS <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS <i>(name)</i> AT HIS/HER DURING THE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN?</p> <p>Record age in completed months if the age is less than 5 years.</p> <p>Record age in completed years if the age is 5 years above.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 month.</p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>A. Age (in completed months) _ _</p> <p>B. Age (in completed years) _</p> <p><i>If age was <9 months or ≥44 years go to next person, otherwise end interview if there is no other eligible person in the household.</i></p>	



IMMUNIZATION		IM
SIA16. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN, IMMUNISATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
SIA17. WAS THE CHILD/ WERE YOU LIVING HERE DURING THE CAMPAIGN? (YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2024)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1 => SIA18
SIA17A. IF 'NO' IN 17, PLEASE SPECIFY WHERE YOU/THE CHILD WAS LIVING.	In this state but a different location..... 1 In another state in Nigeria..... 2 Outside Nigeria..... 3 Other (<i>specify below</i>)..... 6	
SIA18. WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE OCCURRENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN? <i>(Ask the question first, after the person has answered, go through the list of answers to select the primary source.)</i>	Not informed..... 1 Radio..... 2 Television..... 3 Internet..... 4 Criers / loudspeaker..... 5 Community health workers..... 6 School..... 7 Family..... 8 Neighbour, friend..... 9 Village chief..... 10 Religious leader (church / mosque)..... 11 Community mobilisers..... 12 Other (<i>specify below</i>)..... 66	66 => SIA19
SIA19. IF 'OTHER' IN 18, PLEASE SPECIFY	(<i>Specify</i>).....	
SIA20c. DID YOU/THE CHILD RECEIVE THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN (YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2024)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 3 Don't know..... 9	3 => SIA25c 9 => SIA27c
SIA21c. DID YOU /THE CHILD RECEIVE A VACCINATION CARD AFTER RECEIVING THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN?	Yes, yellow fever card seen..... 1 Yes, but yellow fever card not seen..... 2 No card..... 3 Don't know..... 9	
SIA22c. WAS THE FINGER OF THE CHILD/INDIVIDUAL MARKED WITH A PEN AFTER RECEIVING THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN? <i>(If answer is YES, request to see the child so as to inspect finger for marking)</i>	Yes, mark seen on the child..... 1 Yes, mark has been washed out..... 2 Yes, child not available to check..... 3 No..... 4 Don't know..... 9	

SIA23. DID YOU /THE CHILD DEVELOP A REACTION AFTER THE VACCINATION?	Yes..... 1 No.....2 Don't know..... 9	SIA24 2⇒SIA27 9⇒SIA27
SIA24. IF YES, WHAT WAS THE PROBLEM(S)?	Fever between 7- and 12-days following vaccination?..... A General rash between 7- and 10-days following vaccination?..... B Pain at the site of injection?..... C A lump where the shot was given?..... D Problems with hearing or vision?.....E Extreme drowsiness, fainting?..... F Fussiness, irritability, crying for an hour or longer?..... G Early bruising or bleeding?.....H Difficulty in breathing or swallowing?.....I Hives (other itching or irritation)?..... J Seizure (black-out or convulsions) ;(within a few hours or a few days after the vaccine)?.....K Headache (severe or continuing)?.....L Confusion or dizziness?..... M Low fever?.....N Other (<i>specify</i>)..... O	O => SIA24a
SIA24A. IF 'OTHER' TO SIA24, SPECIFY	_____	
SIA25c. IF YOU /THE CHILD DID NOT RECEIVE THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN, WHY? <i>(Ask the question first, after the person has answered, go through the list of answers to find the main reason for non-vaccination.)</i>	Didn't know about the campaign01 Thought that the child did not need this vaccine02 Parent absent during the campaign 03 Fear of injection..... 04 Lack of confidence in vaccine..... 05 Site of vaccination not known.....06 Site of vaccination too far07 Time of vaccination unsuitable.....08 Waited too long at vaccination site.....09 Missing vaccinator at the site..... 10 Not authorised by head of household..... 11 Religious beliefs.....12 Absent during time of campaign..... 13 Too busy to take child.....14 Child ill at time of vaccination..... 15 Mother ill at time of vaccination.....16 Child already received Yellow Fever vaccine.... 17 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 66	66 => SIA26
SIA26. IF 'OTHER' TO SIA25, PLEASE SPECIFY	_____	
SIA27c1. BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2024, HAD YOU/THE CHILD RECEIVED ANY YELLOW FEVER VACCINATIONS?	Yes, dates on card(s)..... 1 Yes, recall /history..... 2 No.....3 Don't know..... 9	1 => SIA27c2 2 => SIA27c2 3 => SIA31 9 => SIA31
SIA27c2 BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER / NOVEMBER 2024, HOW MANY TIMES HAD YOU/ [INDIVIDUAL'S NAME] RECEIVED YELLOW FEVER VACCINATIONS? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times..... DK..... 9	
SIA31. WHERE WAS [INDIVIDUAL'S NAME] LIVING AT THE TIME OF THE LAST YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN THAT WAS CONDUCTED TOWARDS THE END OF 2022(2	Here, in this state..... 1 Other state within Nigeria.....2 Outside the country..... 3	

YEARS AGO)?	Child was not born.....4 Don't know.....9	
SIA32. DID [INDIVIDUAL'S NAME] RECEIVE THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THAT CAMPAIGN 2 YEARS AGO?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know.....9	
SIA35. Record the end time.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _	

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY. DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS FOR ME?
(Answer all questions the participant may be having)

5.3 Post Measles and Yellow Fever Questionnaire

 NPHCDA National Primary Healthcare Development Agency Making Nigeria Healthy	<h2 style="text-align: center;">Household Rooster</h2> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div> <p><i>Post Measles and Yellow fever Supplementary Immunisation Activity Coverage Survey, 2024</i></p> <p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA)</p> </div> </div>
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Preamble

This questionnaire will be used in Lagos state where measles and yellow fever vaccine antigens were administered. I.e. Measles vaccine for children aged 9 months to 59 months and yellow fever vaccine for individuals aged between 9 months and 44 years.

Questionnaires for children aged less than 15 years will be administered to their mothers or primary caregivers while questionnaires for adults will be administered to the eligible adult.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HM
HM01. State ID number: _____	HM02. State name: _____	
HM03. Cluster number: _____	HM11. Household ID number: _____	
HM05. Interviewer ID: _____	HM07. Supervisor ID: _____	
HM06. Interviewer name: _____	HM08. Supervisor name: _____	
SIA15. Latitude _____	SIA16. Longitude _____	
<p>HELLO, MY NAME IS _____ AND I AM WORKING WITH THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS, SPECIFICALLY ON WHETHER THE CHILDREN HAVE RECEIVED MEASLES, AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION OR THE ADULTS HAVE RECEIVED YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION. WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD AND THE MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION STATUS OF CHILDREN IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD. THIS INFORMATION WILL HELP THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH TO IMPROVE THE IMMUNIZATION SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY.</p> <p>THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> <p>HM13. MAY, I START NOW? YES ----1 NO ----2 DISCUSS WITH SUPERVISOR BEFORE ENDING INTERVIEW</p>		

Household Roster: Complete for all members in the households and anyone who slept here last night starting with the household head

HM21 SN	HM22 NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OR VISITOR	HM23 RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	HM24 SEX 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HM25 DID THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER SLEEP HERE LAST NIGHT?	HM26 DATE OF BIRTH (DD, MM, YYYY)	HM27 AGE AT TIME OF CAMPAIGN – OCTOBER/NOV EMBER 2024 (COMPLETED YEARS)	HM28 AGE AT TIME OF CAMPAIGN – OCTOBER/NOVEM BER 2024 (COMPLETED MONTHS FOR ALL CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS)	HM29a DID NAME RECEIVE MEASLES VACCINATION DURING THE LAST VACCINATION CAMPAIGN OCT/NOV 2024	HM29c DID NAME RECEIVE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION DURING THE LAST VACCINATION CAMPAIGN) IN OCT/NOV 2024	HM30 CHECK ELIGIBILIT Y FOR POST- CAMPAIG N SURVEY? (9 MONTHS –44 YEARS)
1		0 1	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N
2		___ __	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N
3		___ __	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N
4		___ __	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N
5		___ __	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N
6		___ __	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N
7		___ __	1 2	Y N	___/___/___			Y N	Y N	Y N

* Codes for HM23:
Relationship to head of
household:

01 Head
02 Spouse /
Partner
03 Son / Daughter

04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-
Law
05 Grandchild
06 Parent

07 Parent-In-Law
08 Brother / Sister
09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-
Law

10 Uncle / Aunt
11 Niece / Nephew
12 Other relative
13 Adopted/
Stepchild

14 Visitor
96 Other (Not related)

98 Don't know



Individual questionnaire

Post Measles and Yellow fever Supplementary Immunisation Activity Coverage Survey, 2024

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the National Primary Healthcare Development Agency (NPHCDA)

PERSONS 9 MONTHS TO 44 YEARS INFORMATION PANEL

SIA

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caregivers (see List of Household Member) who care for a child that lives with them and was aged between 0 months – 15 years at the time of the last Measles and yellow fever campaign (see List of Household Members)

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child in the household.

SIA01. State ID number: _____	SIA02. State name: _____
SIA03. Cluster number: _____	SIA11. Household ID number: _____
SIA05. Interviewer ID: _____	SIA07. Team Lead ID: _____
SIA06. Interviewer name: _____	SIA08. Team Lead name: _____
SIA12. Individual's listing number (HM21): _____	SIA12a. Individual's name (HM22): _____
SIA09. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____/_____/_____ SIA09_d / SIA09_m / SIA09_y	SIA10. Start time of interview Hour and minutes _____:_____

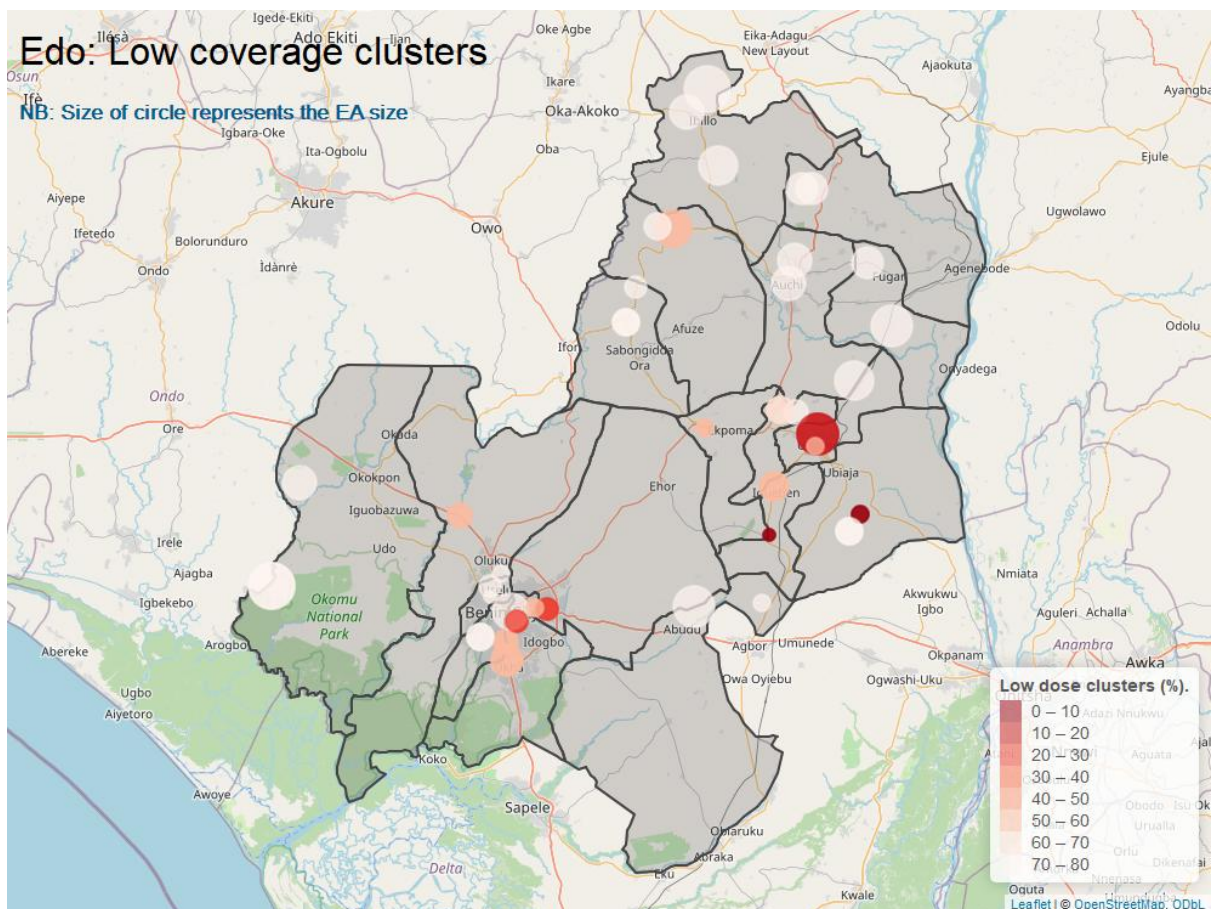
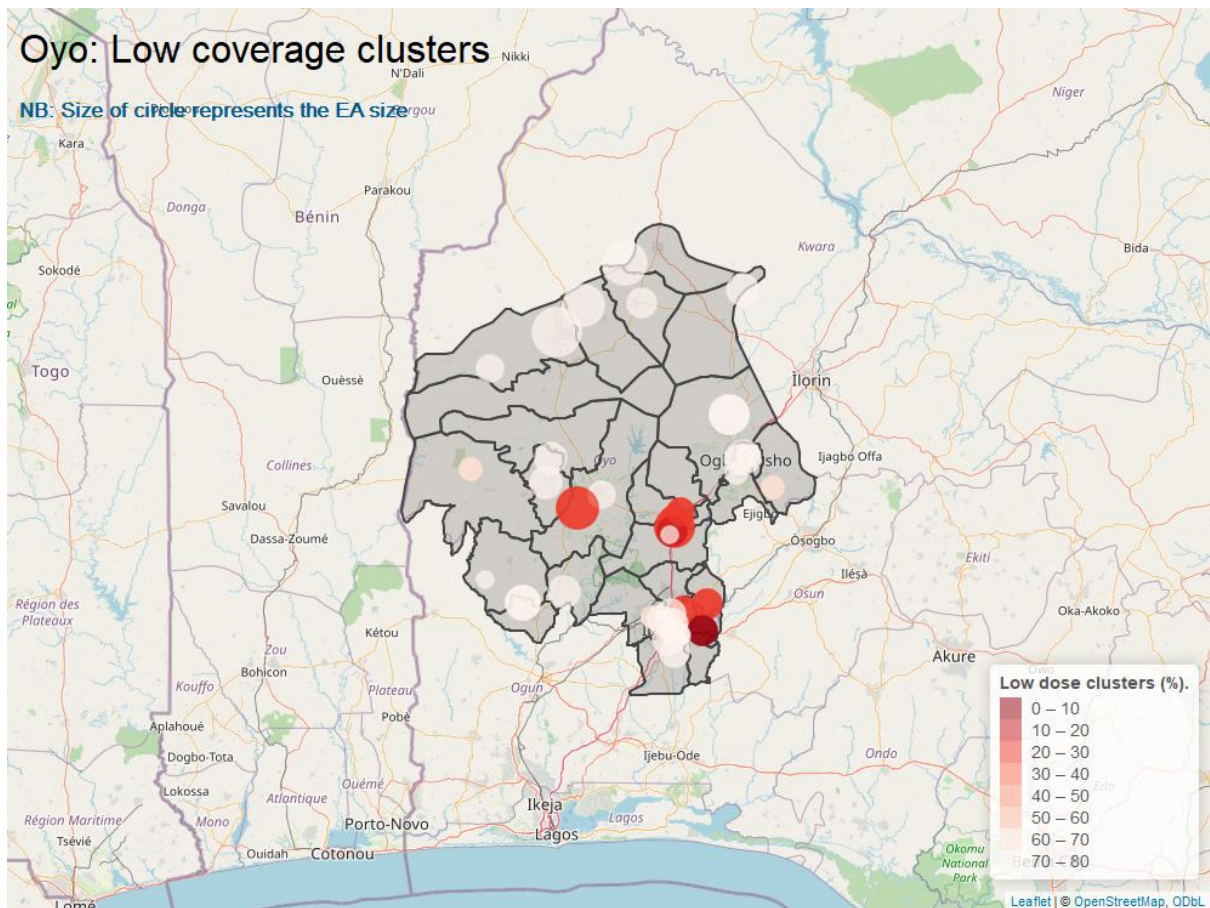
Visit/Attempt 1	Visit/Attempt 2	Visit/Attempt 3
SIA92. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM13_d HM13_m HM13_y	SIA94. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM15_d HM15_m HM15_y	SIA96. Date ____ (D) ____ (M) ____ (Y) HM17_d HM17_m HM17_y
SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit	SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit	SIA93. Disposition Code Return later; no one home (fill in # of eligible respondents if you learn it from a neighbour) Come back later; interview started but could not complete Refused; someone is home but refused to participate No adult at home Entire household absent for an extended period of time Complete; collected all necessary information..... If response is not 5 or 6, plan to make a second visit
Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: WE ARE FROM NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (child's name from UF3)'s. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY, I START NOW?		If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following: NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (child's name from household listing)'s RECEIPT OF VACCINATION DURING THE RECENT MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		AG
<p>D1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF (name).</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year of birth must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth Day ____ ____</p> <p>DK day.....98</p> <p>Month..... ____ ____</p> <p>Year..... ____ ____</p>	
<p>D2. HOW OLD IS (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER DURING THE OCTOBER/ NOVEMBER MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN?</p> <p>Record age in completed months if the age is less than 5 years.</p> <p>Record age in completed years if the age is 5 years above.</p> <p>Record '0' if less than 1 month.</p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>B. Age (in completed months) ____ ____</p> <p>C. Age (in completed years) ____ ____</p> <p><i>If age was <9 months or ≥44 years go to next person, otherwise end interview if there is no other eligible person in the household.</i></p>	

IMMUNIZATION		IM
SIA16. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT (HIM/HER) FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN, IMMUNISATION DAY OR CHILD HEALTH DAY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	
SIA17. WAS THE CHILD/ WERE YOU LIVING HERE DURING THE CAMPAIGN? (MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1 => SIA18
SIA17A. IF 'NO' IN 17, PLEASE SPECIFY WHERE THE CHILD WAS LIVING.	In this state but a different location..... 1 In another state in Nigeria..... 2 Outside Nigeria..... 3 Other (<i>specify below</i>)..... 6	
SIA18. WHAT WAS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE OCCURRENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN? <i>(Ask the question first, after the person has answered, go through the list of answers to select the primary source.)</i>	Not informed..... 1 Radio..... 2 Television..... 3 Internet..... 4 Criers / loudspeaker..... 5 Community health workers..... 6 School..... 7 Family..... 8 Neighbour, friend..... 9 Village chief..... 10 Religious leader (church / mosque)..... 11 Community mobilisers..... 12 Other (<i>specify below</i>)..... 66	66 => SIA19
SIA19. IF 'OTHER' IN 18, PLEASE SPECIFY	(<i>Specify</i>).....	
SIA20. DID THE CHILD RECEIVE THE MEASLES VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN (MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 9	2 => SIA21 2 => SIA20c 9 => SIA20c
SIA20C. DID THE CHILD / YOU RECEIVE THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN (MEASLES, AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 9	1 => SIA21c 2 => SIA25 9 => SIA27A1
SIA21. DID THE CHILD RECEIVE A VACCINATION CARD AFTER RECEIVING THE MEASLES/YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN?	Yes, card seen..... 1 Yes, but card not seen..... 2 No card..... 3 Don't know..... 9	

SIA22. WAS THE FINGER OF THE CHILD MARKED WITH A PEN AFTER RECEIVING THE MEASLES/YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN? <i>(If answer is YES, request to see the child so as to inspect finger for marking. Measles/Yellow Fever finger marking is on the left thumb)</i>	Yes, mark seen on the child..... 1 Yes, mark has been washed out..... 2 Yes, child not available to check..... 3 No..... 4 Don't know..... 9	
SIA23. DID THE CHILD/ YOU DEVELOP A REACTION AFTER THE VACCINATIONS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 9	1⇒SIA24 2⇒SIA27 9⇒SIA27
SIA24. IF YES, WHAT WAS THE PROBLEM(S)?	Fever between 7- and 12-days following vaccination?..... A General rash between 7- and 10-days following vaccination?..... B Pain at the site of injection?..... C A lump where the shot was given?..... D Problems with hearing or vision?..... E Extreme drowsiness, fainting?..... F Fussiness, irritability, crying for an hour or longer?..... G Early bruising or bleeding?..... H Difficulty in breathing or swallowing?..... I Hives (other itching or irritation)?..... J Seizure (black-out or convulsions) ;(within a few hours or a few days after the vaccine)?..... K Headache (severe or continuing)?..... L Confusion or dizziness?..... M Low fever?..... N Other (<i>specify</i>)..... O	O => SIA24A
SIA24A. IF 'OTHER' IN 24, PLEASE SPECIFY	<i>Specify</i>).....	
SIA25. IF THE CHILD / YOURSELF DID NOT RECEIVE THE MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THE CAMPAIGN, WHY? <i>(Ask the question first, after the person has answered, go through the list of answers to find the main reason for non-vaccination.)</i>	Didn't know about the campaign01 Thought that the child did not need the vaccine02 Parent absent during the campaign..... 03 Fear of injection..... 04 Lack of confidence in vaccine..... 05 Site of vaccination not known.....06 Site of vaccination too far07 Time of vaccination unsuitable.....08 Waited too long at vaccination site.....09 Missing vaccinator at the site..... 10 Not authorised by head of household..... 11 Religious beliefs.....12 Absent during time of campaign..... 13 Too busy to take child.....14 Child ill at time of vaccination..... 15 Mother ill at time of vaccination..... 16 Child already received Measles and yellow fever vaccine..... 17 Other (<i>specify</i>).....66	66 => SIA26
SIA26. IF 'OTHER' TO SIA25, PLEASE SPECIFY	_____	

<p><i>Check if individual has received one vaccine and not the other e.g. Measles and not yellow fever or received yellow fever and not measles</i></p> <p><i>If the individual has received both vaccines or missed both vaccines skip to SIA27.</i></p>		
<p>SIA26A. IF INDIVIDUAL RECEIVED ONE VACCINE AND NOT BOTH VACCINES WHAT WAS THE REASON THE INDIVIDUAL DID NOT RECEIVE BOTH VACCINES?</p>	<p>Vaccine not available.....01 individual was not eligible for the vaccine..... 02 Vaccinator did not offer vaccine.....03 Parent refused..... 04 Don't know..... 05 Other (<i>specify</i>).....06</p>	
<p>SIA27a1. Before the campaign in October/November 2024, had the child received any Measles vaccinations?</p>	<p>Yes, dates on card(s)..... 1 Yes, recall /history..... 2 No.....3 Don't know..... 9</p>	<p>1 => SIA27A2 2 => SIA27A2 3 => SIA27C1 9 => SIA27C1</p>
<p>SIA27A2 BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024, HOW MANY TIMES HAD [CHILD'S NAME] RECEIVED MEASLES VACCINATIONS?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>Number of times..... DK..... 9</p>	
<p>SIA27c1. BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024 HAD THE INDIVIDUAL / YOU RECEIVED ANY YELLOW FEVER VACCINATIONS?</p>	<p>Yes, dates on card(s)..... 1 Yes, recall /history..... 2 No.....3 Don't know..... 9</p>	<p>1 => SIA27C2 2 => SIA27C2 3 => SIA31 9 => SIA31</p>
<p>SIA27c2. BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN IN OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024, HOW MANY TIMES HAD [INDIVIDUALS NAME] RECEIVED YELLOW FEVER VACCINATIONS?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>Number of times..... DK.....9</p>	
<p>SIA31. WHERE WAS [INDIVIDUAL'S NAME] LIVING AT THE TIME OF THE LAST MEASLES AND YELLOW FEVER CAMPAIGN THAT WAS CONDUCTED TOWARDS THE END OF 2022 (2 YEARS AGO)?</p>	<p>Here, in this state..... 1 Other state within Nigeria..... 2 Outside Nigeria..... 3 Child was not born.....4 Don't know..... 9</p>	
<p>SIA32. DID [INDIVIDUAL'S NAME] RECEIVE THE MEASLES/YELLOW FEVER VACCINE DURING THAT CAMPAIGN 2 YEARS AGO?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No.....2 Don't know..... 9</p>	
<p>SIA35. Record the end time.</p>	<p>Hour and minutes..... __: __</p>	
<p>THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY. DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS FOR ME?</p> <p>(Answer all questions the participant may be having)</p>		



Federal Capital Territory: Low coverage clusters

NB: Size of circle represents the EA size

