

Country	Vaccination status*	Awareness of BCU, PIRI, and reasons for missing doses
Burkina Faso	6,990/37,202 children 24–59 months eligible for catch-up, of which 6,143 were caught up 774 children were caught up with Penta1, 1,292 with Penta3, 3,017 with MR1, and 2,329 with IPV1	11,619 caregivers from 12,950 households reported being informed of BCU activities Main information sources were from town criers (10,035), health workers (n=5,736), social mobilizers (n=5,425), followed by church, radio, neighbors, TV, and others.
Cameroon	92% “ever vaccinated” among all children 12–71 months (2,474 children out of 3220 assessed have received at least 1 dose of missed vaccine, not necessarily DTP): 12% fully vaccinated according to age, 79% under-vaccinated, 9% zero-dose 31/50 zero-dose and 192/260 under-immunized children aged 12–59 months received catch-up doses during BCU activities	57% (828/1,448) caregivers informed about PIRI reported receiving a specific invitation or reminder ahead of activities Among reasons cited for non-vaccination during the catch-up period, lack of information was the leading reason (30%)
Democratic Republic of Congo	31% (97/309) fully vaccinated and 60% partially (185/309) vaccinated 12–23 months 18% fully vaccinated (96/525) and 72% partially vaccinated (378/525) 24–59 months	For under-vaccinated children who were not caught up, the leading reason for non-vaccination was lack of awareness of the need to return for subsequent doses (58%)
The Gambia	97.3% (16,597/17,062) females; 97% (19,358/19,962) male 12–59 months received DTP1	92% caregivers aware of PIRI (31,668/34,459) Main information sources were health worker (67%), village health worker (26%), radio/TV (12%)
Guinea	261/1,932 assessed children missing vaccine doses (68% or n=178 children 0–11 months; 32% or n=83 12–23 months)	Reasons of non-vaccination include parental commitments and movements (most represented) followed by no decision-makers regarding children vaccination and children illness (25% for each), vaccine risks perception (8%) and refusals by religious believes (4%).
Mali	393/480 (82%) of assessed children had received DTP1	18% (87/480) of children assessed experienced a missed opportunity for vaccination
South Sudan	Among children aged 12–59 months, 83% received Penta1 (n=1,325), reflecting a substantial reduction in zero-dose and missed children in surveyed counties.	87% of households reported being aware of the BCU Main information sources were social mobilizers (82%), health workers (60%), and community leaders (49%) Among unvaccinated children 12–59m, the most common barrier was lack of awareness (38%) followed by distance to vaccination sites (37%)
Tajikistan	98.6% received Penta1 among children 1–6 years (n=997 of 1,011). Overall zero-dose was 3.5% among 1,504 children assessed, with a clear age gradient: 1.38% among children aged 1–6 years and 7.74% among infants <1 year. Penta1 and Penta3 uptake were high overall (~96.5–96.6%), with very low dropout; 98.6% of children aged 1–6 years received Penta1 (997/1,011).	Across domains – thinking & feeling (confidence), social processes (norms and influence), motivation (intention to vaccinate), practical issues (knowledge, access, turned away), findings indicate high confidence, norms and intention; the primary driver of missed children is practical barriers. BeSD findings showed high confidence (~89%), strong social norms (~99.7%), high intention to fully vaccinate (94.3%), universal knowledge of where to vaccinate, and high perceived ease of access. Missed/delayed doses were mainly linked to practical and service delivery barriers, including being turned away/MOV (6.4%), rather than hesitancy.

*Non-probabilistic method used and percentages are simple rates that should not be interpreted as coverages.

Abbreviations

BCU: Big Catch-Up

BeSD: behavioral and social drivers for immunization

DTP: diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine

IPV: inactivated poliovirus vaccine

MOV: missed opportunity for vaccination

MR: measles-rubella vaccine

PIRI: periodic intensification of routine immunization