

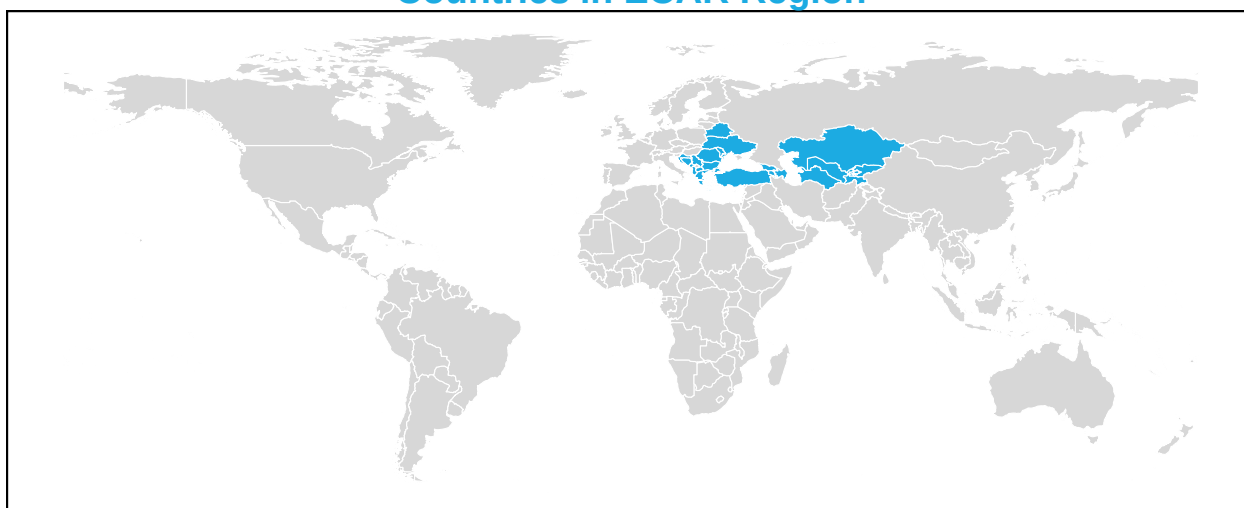
WUENIC Talking Points: Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region (ECAR)

Revision Year: 2025

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Countries in ECAR Region

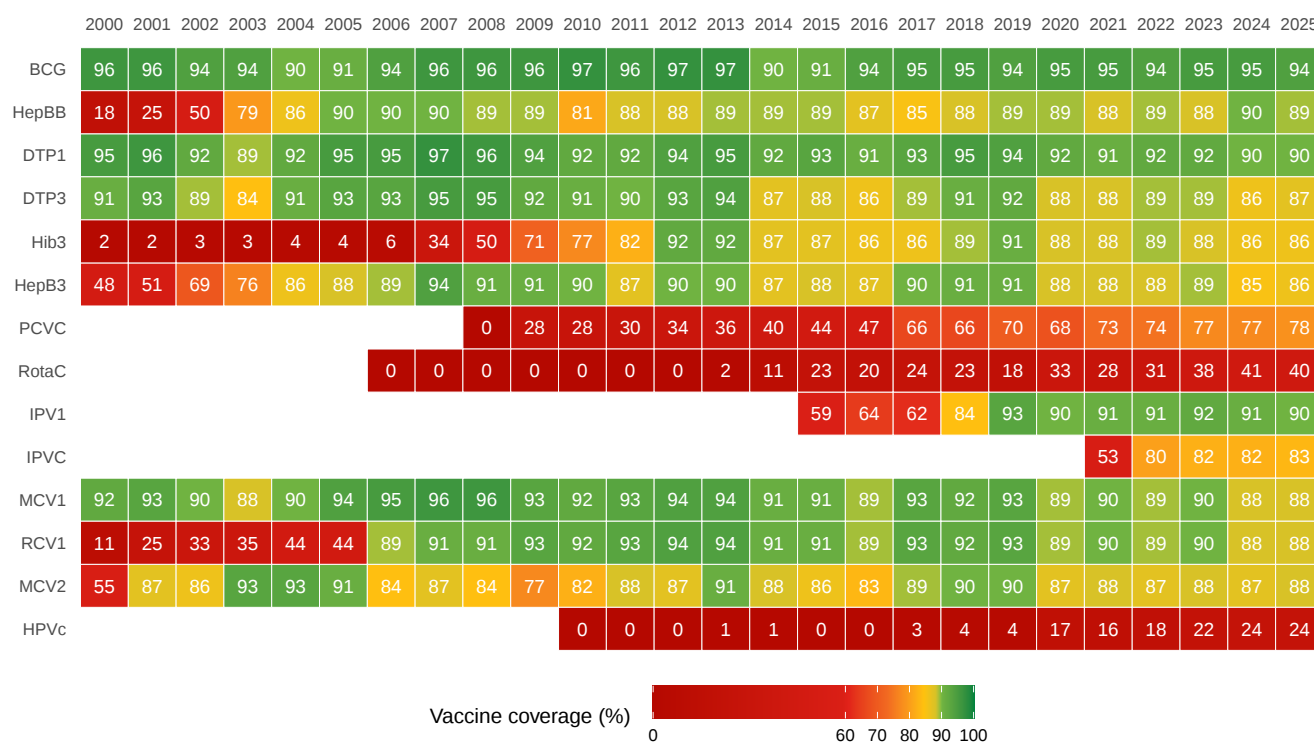


- The Eastern Europe and Central Asia region includes the following 21 countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkiye, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

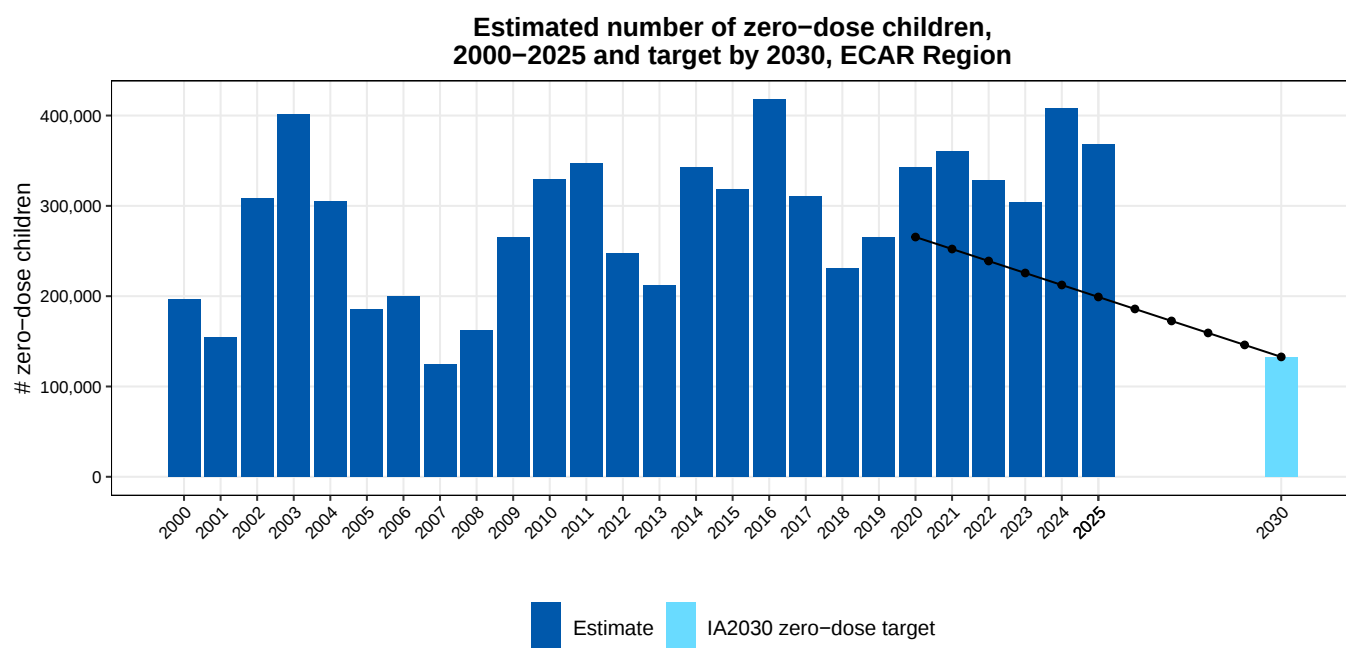
Overview

- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, 3 out of the 13 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (90%), and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 86% in 2024 to 87% in 2025. Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (88%).
- A total of 19 out of 21 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 13 antigens, representing 90% of the region.
- There were 2 countries that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Kazakhstan and Romania.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (368,000) was approximately 85% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target of reducing the number of zero-dose children by half by 2030 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia region (199,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), ECAR Region, 2000–2025



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



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

Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030. Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue bar is the target number of zero-dose children by 2030. The line and points show the yearly progress and trajectory to meet the target by 2030, based on a linear decline.

DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 13.9% from 4.1 million in 2019 to 3.5 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 90%, lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (368,000) was approximately 85% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in ECAR region (199,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, Kazakhstan and Turkiye represented approximately 36% and 17% of all zero-dose children in ECAR (n = 368,000), respectively. Kazakhstan had the highest number of zero-dose children at 134,000, and Turkiye had the second highest at 63,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in Azerbaijan at 65%, followed by Kazakhstan at 66%.
- There were 14 (67%) out of 21 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.

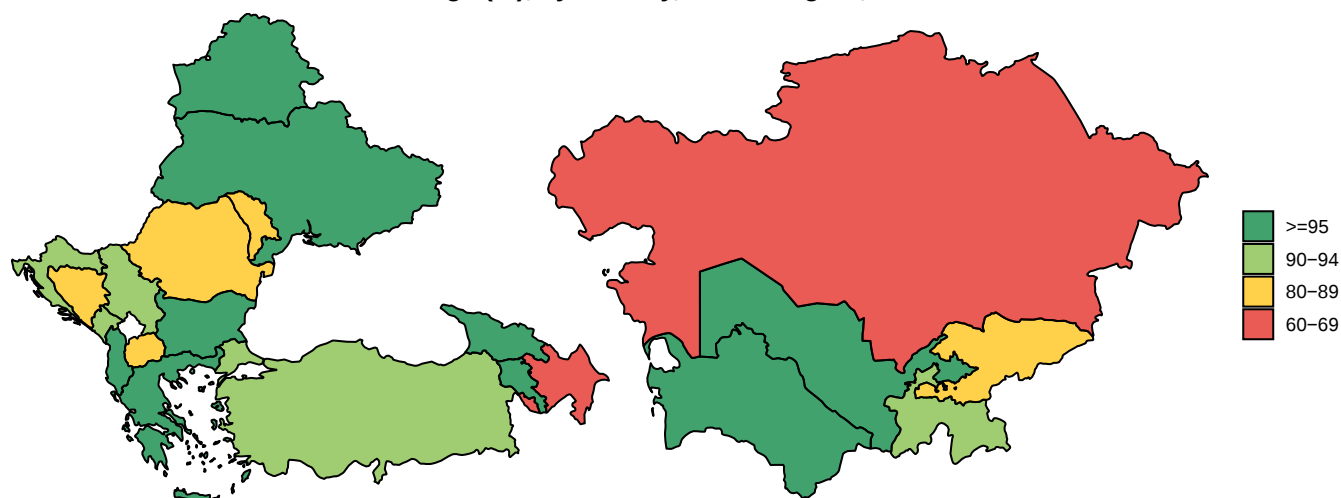
DTP1 coverage (%), by country, ECAR Region, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	97	98	98	98	97	96	95	96	96	97	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	99
Turkmenistan	97	96	99	96	98	99	99	99	98	98	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Albania	98	97	98	97	98	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	99	98
Belarus	99	99	99	74	99	99	99	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	97	98	98	97	98	98	98	98	98
Greece	97	97	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98
Uzbekistan	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	96	98	99	99	90	98
Bulgaria	95	95	97	96	95	97	97	96	97	96	96	96	96	96	90	93	94	96	95	96	94	92	94	95	96	97
Georgia	89	97	96	95	88	91	99	99	99	99	99	98	94	99	99	97	97	98	99	99	95	97	95	96	95	97
Ukraine	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	71	52	50	76	76	59	59	42	65	85	89	93	91	78	93	95	95
Turkiye	92	95	82	76	86	92	92	98	97	97	98	98	97	99	97	98	99	98	99	99	98	95	99	99	96	94
Croatia	95	94	99	98	96	96	96	96	97	97	97	97	98	98	97	96	95	94	95	96	96	94	94	95	94	93
Montenegro							95	98	98	96	97	98	98	98	97	96	97	95	94	94	94	94	93	93	92	92
Serbia	97	95	98	91	91	99	97	98	98	98	97	98	97	98	97	98	97	98	98	97	92	91	92	93	95	92
ECAR	95	96	92	89	92	95	95	97	96	94	92	92	94	95	92	93	91	93	95	94	92	91	92	92	90	90
Tajikistan	88	89	92	92	93	92	92	88	92	95	94	95	93	94	95	92	92	91	90	91	90	88	89	89	89	90
North Macedonia	98	95	99	99	96	99	95	95	96	96	97	97	98	99	98	98	97	97	98	96	93	89	92	92	93	89
Kyrgyzstan	99	99	99	99	99	98	96	98	99	98	99	97	97	99	96	99	97	94	98	99	90	89	90	91	90	85
Romania	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	97	96	96	96	96	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	88	87	97	89	87	85	85
Bosnia and Herzegovina	90	94	86	93	93	95	94	96	95	95	95	94	95	94	92	89	90	92	89	89	87	85	85	85	91	83
Republic of Moldova	98	97	99	99	99	98	97	95	96	88	93	96	97	96	94	89	94	91	96	91	86	87	89	87	87	82
Kazakhstan	98	96	96	99	85	99	99	97	99	98	99	99	99	99	96	96	86	90	85	81	74	73	71	67	68	66
Azerbaijan	83	83	82	83	84	81	86	87	90	90	94	91	88	87	86	85	84	81	79	77	64	63	65	65	65	65



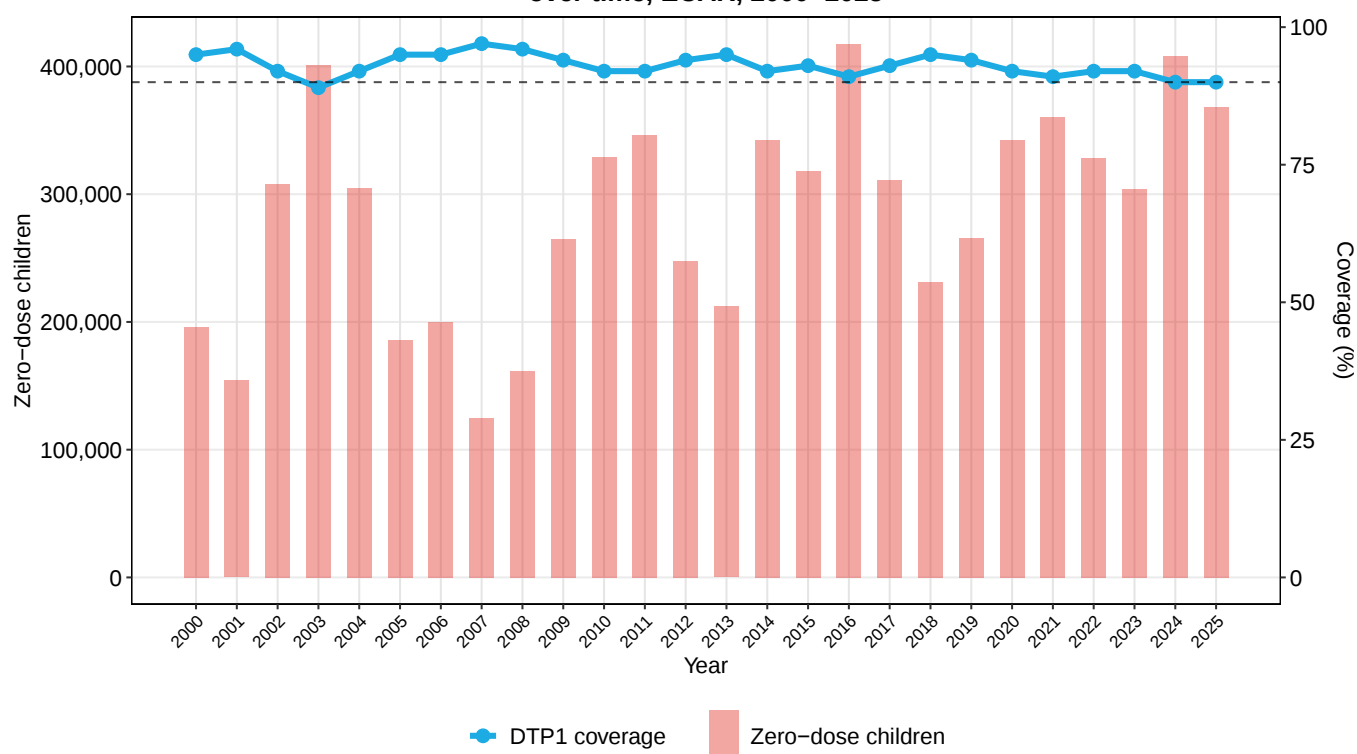
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP1 coverage in 2025.

DTP1 coverage (%), by country, ECAR Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
 This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

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



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

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 15.2% from 4 million in 2019 to 3.4 million in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 87%, lower than in 2019 (92%) but higher than in 2024 (86%).
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (2%); low dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 51% in Azerbaijan to 98% in Belarus, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
- In 2025, Kazakhstan had DTP3 coverage of 54% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region (181,000), followed by Türkiye with 94% coverage and 63,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

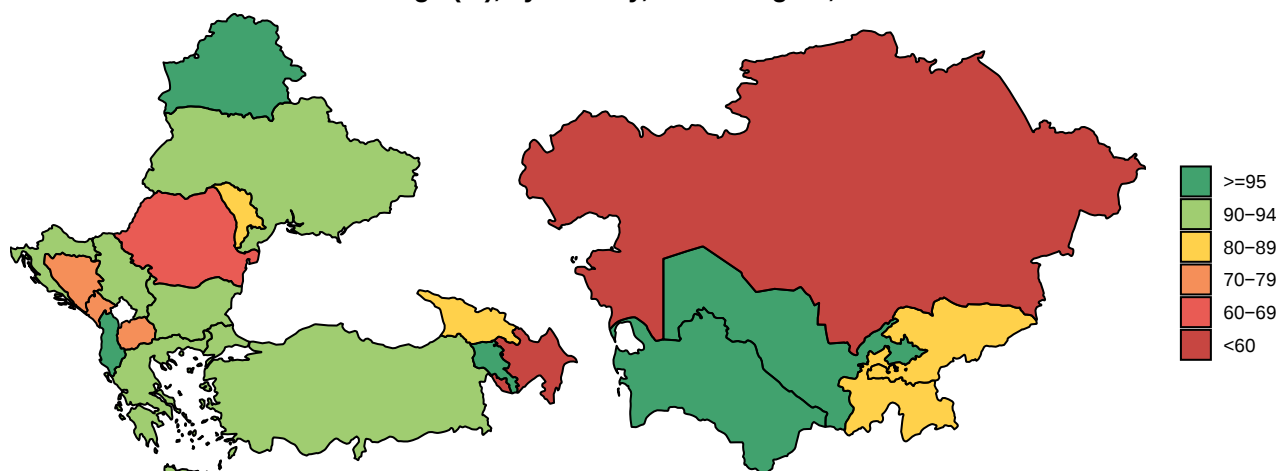
**DTP3 coverage (%), by country,
ECAR Region, 2000–2025**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Belarus	99	99	99	50	99	99	99	95	97	96	98	98	98	98	97	99	98	97	97	98	97	98	98	98	98	98
Turkmenistan	97	95	98	83	97	99	98	98	96	96	96	97	97	98	98	99	98	99	99	99	98	97	98	98	98	98
Uzbekistan	99	99	99	98	99	99	96	96	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	96	95	98	99	99	90	98
Armenia	93	94	94	94	91	90	87	88	89	93	94	95	95	95	93	94	94	94	92	92	92	93	93	94	94	97
Albania	97	97	98	97	97	98	97	98	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	96
Greece	89	91	92	94	95	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	95	95	94
Türkiye	85	88	78	68	85	90	90	96	96	96	97	97	97	98	96	97	98	96	98	99	98	95	99	99	96	94
Ukraine	99	99	99	97	99	96	98	98	90	71	52	50	76	76	23	23	19	50	69	80	81	78	73	83	88	94
Bulgaria	93	94	93	96	95	96	95	95	95	94	94	95	95	95	88	91	92	92	92	93	91	89	91	92	94	92
Serbia	95	93	95	89	88	98	92	94	95	95	91	94	91	95	93	95	93	95	97	97	92	91	92	93	95	92
Croatia	93	94	95	94	96	96	96	96	96	96	97	96	96	96	95	94	93	92	93	94	94	92	92	93	92	91
ECAR	91	93	89	84	91	93	93	95	95	92	91	90	93	94	87	88	86	89	91	92	88	88	89	89	86	87
Tajikistan	83	85	85	85	86	84	83	86	86	91	91	93	91	91	92	90	90	90	88	88	87	86	86	85	86	86
Georgia	80	87	84	75	78	82	88	98	92	88	92	94	92	93	91	94	92	91	93	94	88	85	85	88	86	85
Kyrgyzstan	99	99	98	98	99	98	92	94	95	95	96	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	94	95	87	89	90	86	85	82
Republic of Moldova	95	97	97	98	98	98	97	92	90	85	90	93	92	90	90	87	89	88	93	91	86	87	88	87	86	82
North Macedonia	95	91	96	96	94	97	93	95	95	96	95	96	95	98	95	91	95	91	93	91	84	81	84	86	89	79
Montenegro							90	92	95	92	94	95	94	94	91	89	89	87	86	87	84	83	80	81	81	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85	91	80	87	84	93	87	95	91	90	89	88	92	89	86	82	78	75	73	80	78	76	75	73	79	70
Romania	99	99	98	97	97	97	97	96	96	95	94	89	91	92	94	89	89	82	86	88	87	86	85	79	66	66
Kazakhstan	97	95	95	99	82	98	99	93	99	98	99	99	99	98	95	93	74	86	79	73	60	61	61	55	54	54
Azerbaijan	76	77	76	77	77	75	78	79	81	81	81	82	79	78	78	79	79	75	74	73	56	49	51	51	51	51



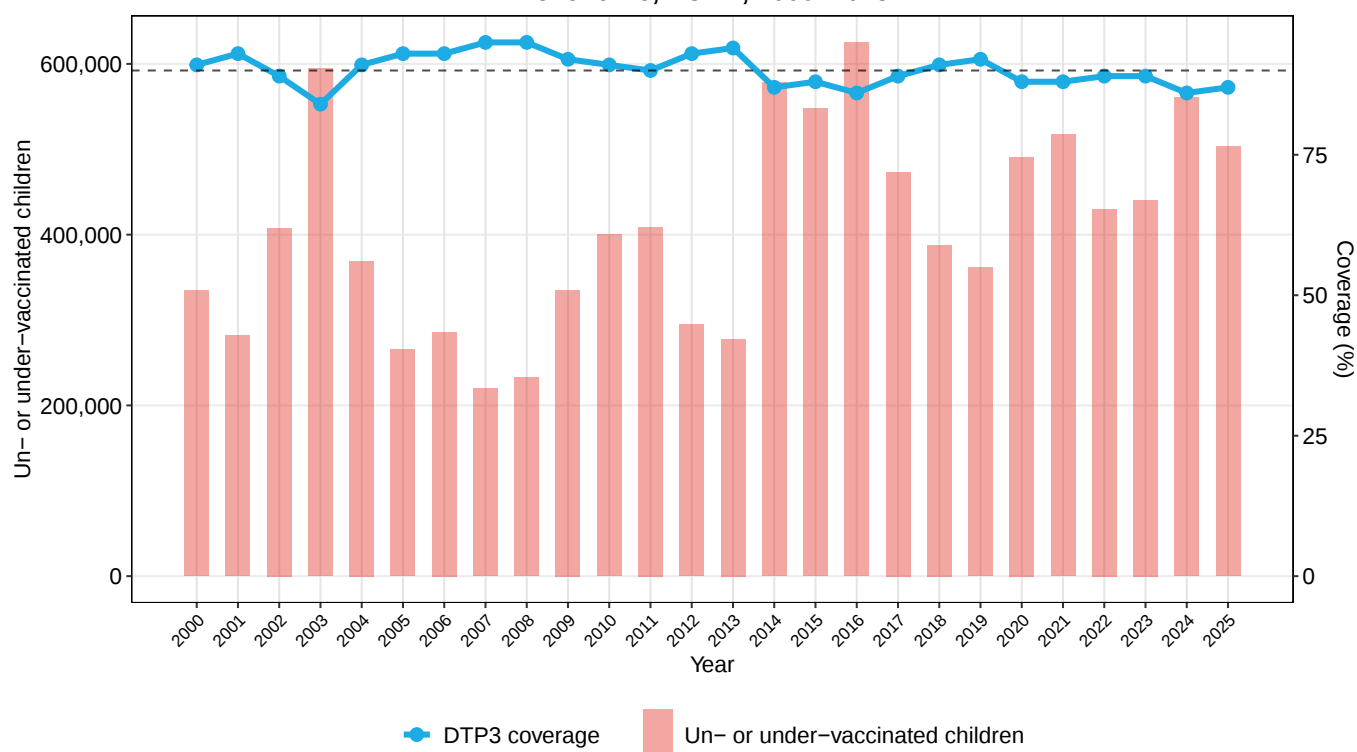
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP3 coverage in 2025.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, ECAR Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, ECAR, 2000-2025



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

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- MCV1 coverage in 2025 was 88%, lower than in 2019 (93%) and the same as in 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 88%, lower than in 2019 (90%) but higher than in 2024 (87%). This leaves 477,000 children without any protection and another 30,000 with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 3% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (1%) and higher than the 2024 dropout rate (1%).
- Low DTP-MCV dropout rates imply good retention and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy.
- 6 countries (Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Romania) had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- In 2025, Kazakhstan had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (137,000), representing approximately 29% of all children unprotected against measles in ECAR (477,000).

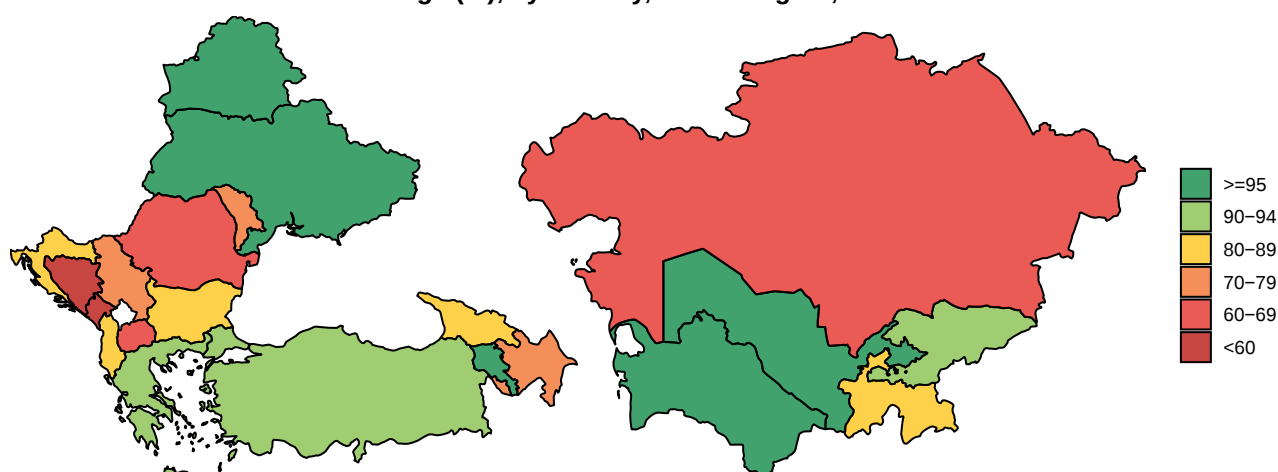
MCV1 coverage (%), by country, ECAR Region, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Uzbekistan	99	99	97	99	98	99	98	98	98	95	98	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99
Belarus	98	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	98	97	98	98	97	98	98	97	98	98
Turkmenistan	96	98	88	97	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	97	98	99	99	98
Armenia	92	93	91	94	92	94	92	92	94	96	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	96	95	95	94	94	95	96	96	96
Ukraine	99	99	99	99	99	96	98	97	94	75	56	67	79	79	56	56	42	86	91	93	85	89	74	92	91	96
Greece	89	91	92	94	95	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	94	91	96	94
Kyrgyzstan	98	99	98	99	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	97	98	99	96	99	97	95	96	96	92	93	94	96	91	92
Türkiye	87	91	83	75	81	91	98	96	97	97	97	98	96	98	94	97	98	96	96	97	95	96	95	95	94	92
ECAR	92	93	90	88	90	94	95	96	96	93	92	93	94	94	91	91	89	93	92	93	89	90	89	90	88	88
Bulgaria	89	90	92	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	97	95	94	95	93	92	92	94	93	95	88	89	91	92	94	88
Croatia	93	94	95	94	96	96	95	96	96	95	96	96	95	94	94	93	90	89	93	93	91	89	90	90	90	87
Georgia	73	74	75	76	86	90	96	97	97	83	94	91	93	97	92	96	93	95	98	99	91	90	90	95	90	86
Albania	95	95	96	93	96	97	95	97	98	97	99	99	98	99	98	97	96	96	94	95	91	87	86	83	81	81
Tajikistan	88	88	89	91	92	85	82	85	84	87	90	93	90	90	89	87	86	86	85	83	82	80	80	80	80	80
Republic of Moldova	89	94	94	96	96	97	96	96	95	90	97	91	91	91	90	89	88	93	93	97	84	83	84	85	84	79
Serbia	89	90	92	87	89	96	88	95	92	95	95	93	87	92	86	87	82	86	93	87	78	75	81	84	84	73
Azerbaijan	67	68	66	67	67	67	69	75	79	85	89	88	86	86	85	84	81	80	77	78	61	66	71	71	71	71
Romania	98	98	98	97	97	97	95	97	96	96	95	93	94	92	89	86	86	87	90	90	87	86	83	78	66	66
Kazakhstan	99	95	95	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	99	99	96	92	89	83	79	70	70	69	69	62	65
North Macedonia	97	92	98	96	96	96	94	96	98	96	98	97	96	96	93	89	82	83	75	75	63	70	71	73	73	63
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	92	89	84	88	90	85	96	84	93	91	89	94	92	89	83	68	69	68	79	70	61	58	55	69	46
Montenegro							90	90	89	86	90	91	90	88	76	64	47	58	42	37	24	18	33	24	23	13

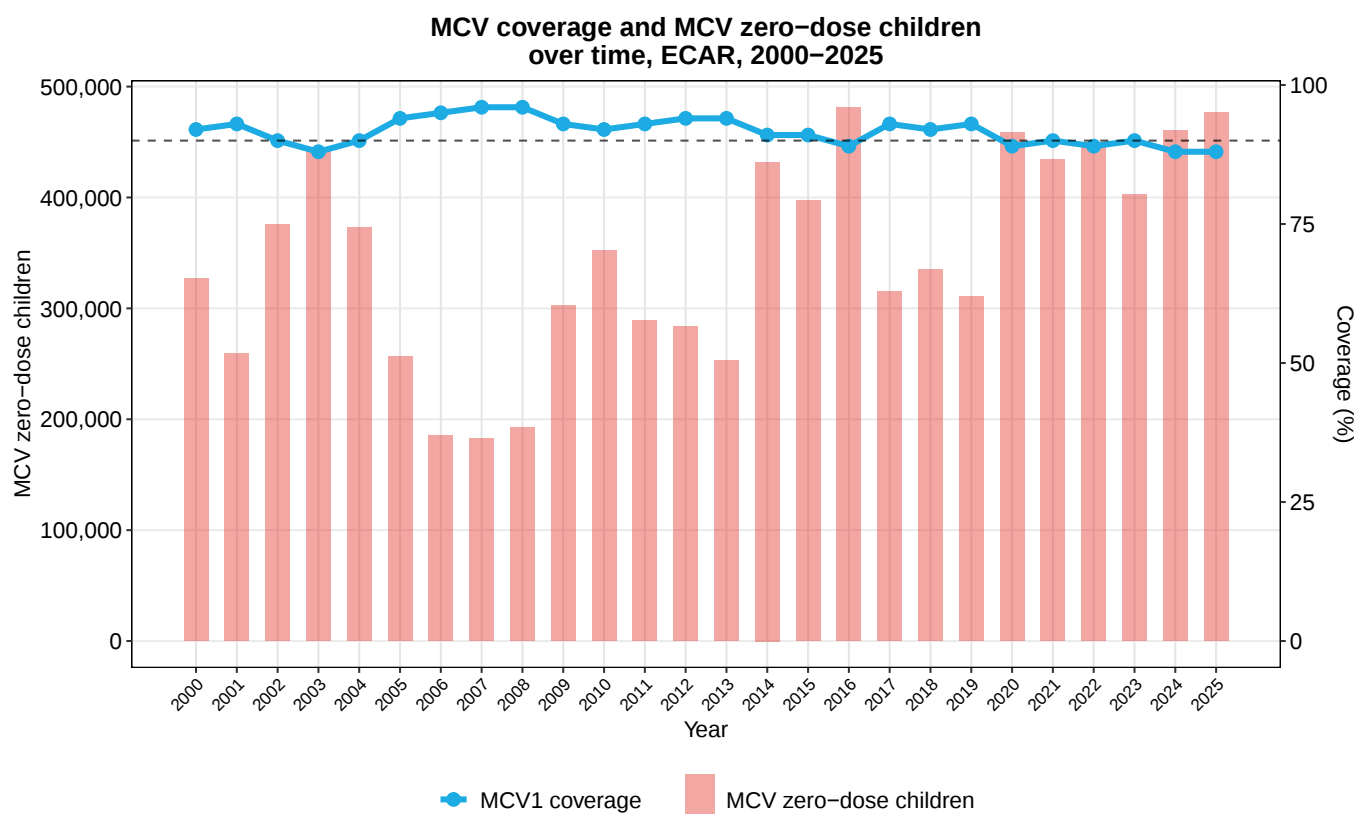


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending MCV1 coverage in 2025.

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, ECAR Region, 2025



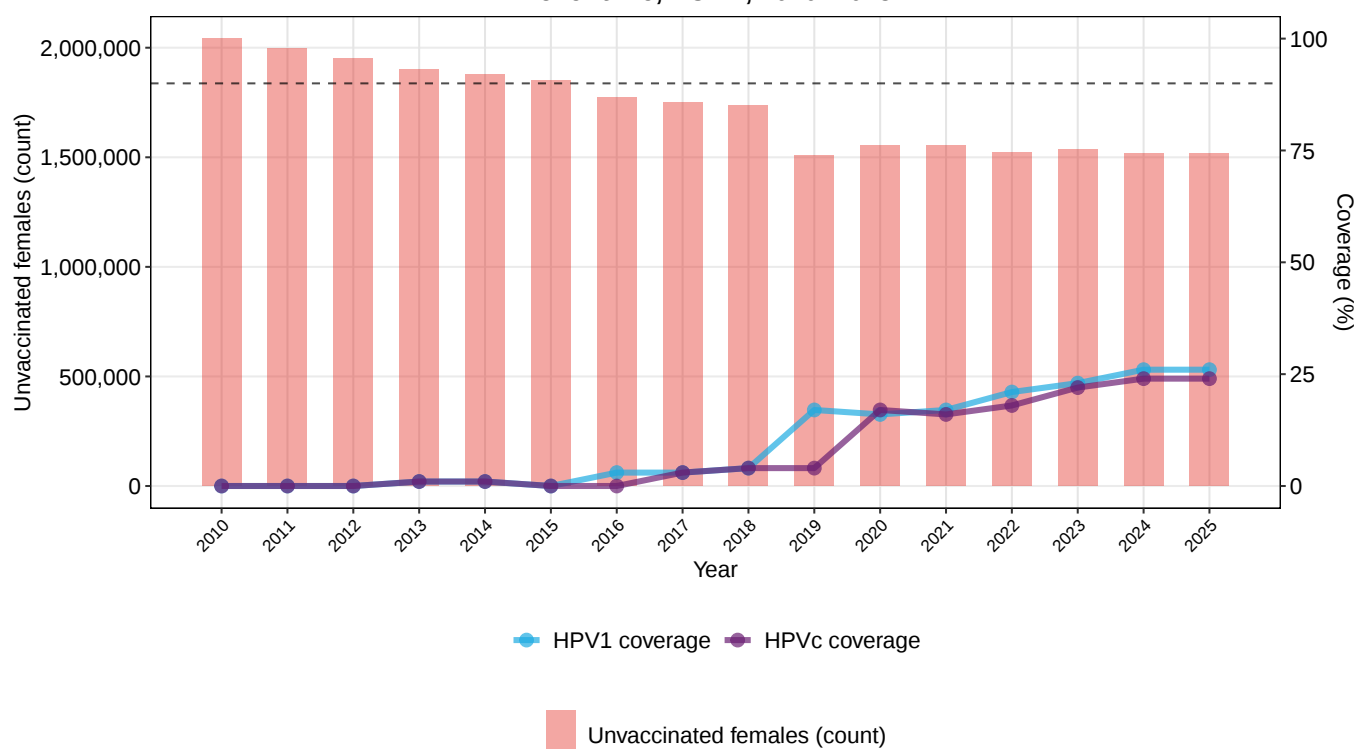
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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HPV

- Programme coverage of the first dose of HPV vaccine (HPV1) among girls stood at 26% in 2025, which was the same as the coverage in 2024.
- Coverage of the last dose (HPVc) stood at 24% in 2025, which was the same as the coverage in 2024.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, there were 1.5 million girls who did not receive any HPV vaccination.
- In ECAR, 18 out of 21 countries (86%) had introduced HPV vaccination by 2025.
 - WUENIC HPV coverage estimates are available for 16 of these countries in 2025.
 - The 2 countries that have introduced HPV vaccination but do not yet have WUENIC coverage data available for 2025 are Belarus and Tajikistan.
- The 3 countries that had not introduced HPV vaccination are Azerbaijan, Turkiye, and Ukraine.

HPV1 and HPVc coverage and unvaccinated females over time, ECAR, 2010–2025



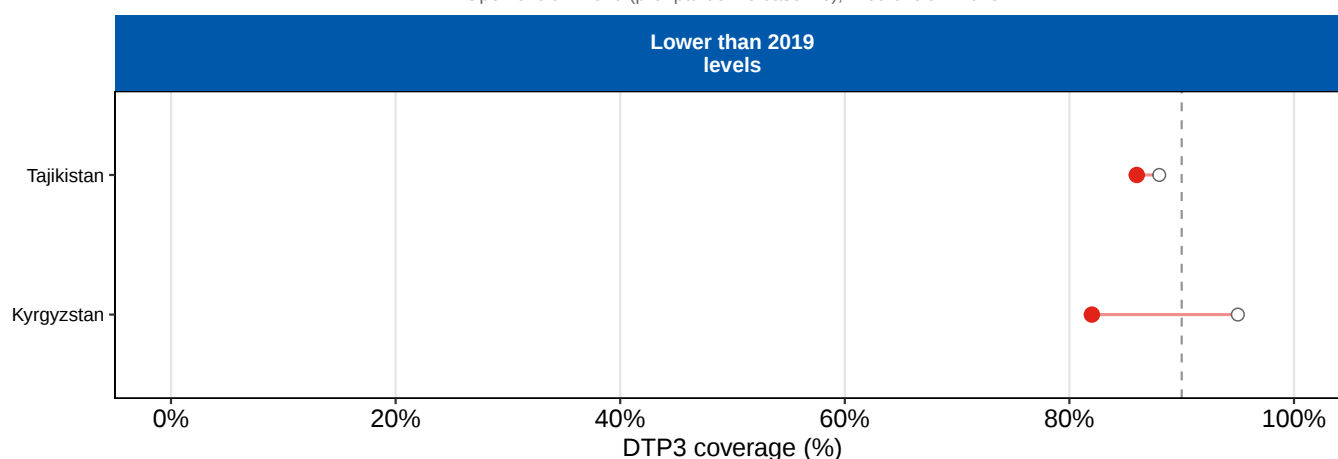
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 2 are in ECAR.
 - 2 countries (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) have not yet recovered, with stagnation or decline from 2019 DTP3 levels.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, ECAR

Open circle = 2019 (pre-pandemic baseline); filled circle = 2025



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage.

Countries shown are Big Catch-Up priority countries in ECAR.

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

Recovery Methodology

This analysis tracks DTP3 coverage trends from 2019 to 2025 to assess post-pandemic recovery. Countries are categorized based on their progress toward 2019 baseline levels:

- **Recovered or strengthened:** 2025 coverage is equal to or higher than 2019 levels.
- **Partially recovered:** Coverage in 2025 is still below 2019 levels but has improved by at least 3 percentage points from its lowest point in 2020 or 2021.
- **Lower than 2019 levels:** Coverage in 2025 remains below 2019 levels and has shown less than 3 percentage points of improvement from its lowest point in 2020 or 2021.

Appendix

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)

Each year, WHO and UNICEF review national immunization data from Member States, including administrative and official coverage, survey estimates and contextual information, and use rules-based data triangulation approach to assess coverage. Estimates are produced independently, without borrowing data from other countries, and are not based on ad hoc adjustments. In some cases, they rely on a single source, typically nationally reported coverage. When data for a specific country-vaccine-year are unavailable, values from adjacent years are interpolated or extrapolated, and conflicting sources are assessed to determine the most reliable estimate, considering potential biases and expert opinion.

Methods:

- [Burton et al. 2009. WHO and UNICEF estimates of national infant immunization coverage: methods and processes](#)
- [Burton et al. 2012. A formal representation of the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage: a computational logic approach](#)
- [Brown et al. 2013. An introduction to the grade of confidence used to characterize uncertainty around the WHO and UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage](#)

These talking points present the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026).

Definitions of immunization terms:

- Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG): vaccine against tuberculosis
- Hepatitis B birth dose, given within 24 hours after birth (HepBB)
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, first dose (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3)
- Hepatitis B vaccine, third dose (HepB3)
- Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine, third dose (Hib3)
- Inactivated polio vaccine, first dose (IPV1) and last dose (IPVC)
- Measles containing vaccine, first dose (MCV1) and second dose (MCV2)
- Rotavirus vaccine, last dose (RotaC)
- Pneumococcal vaccine, last dose (PCV)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human Papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc)

Additional resources: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization/>