

WUENIC Talking Points: Colombia 🇨🇴

Revision Year: 2025

Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	3
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	4
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	5
HPV	6
Regional Comparison	7
Additional Vaccines	8
Appendix	9

Colombia in the 'Americas' region



Overview

- A total of 14 childhood vaccines are tracked for Colombia; of these, 11 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 89% in 2024 to 94% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 89% in 2024 to 92% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 93% in 2024 to 91% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Colombia (41,000) was approximately 61% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (26,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

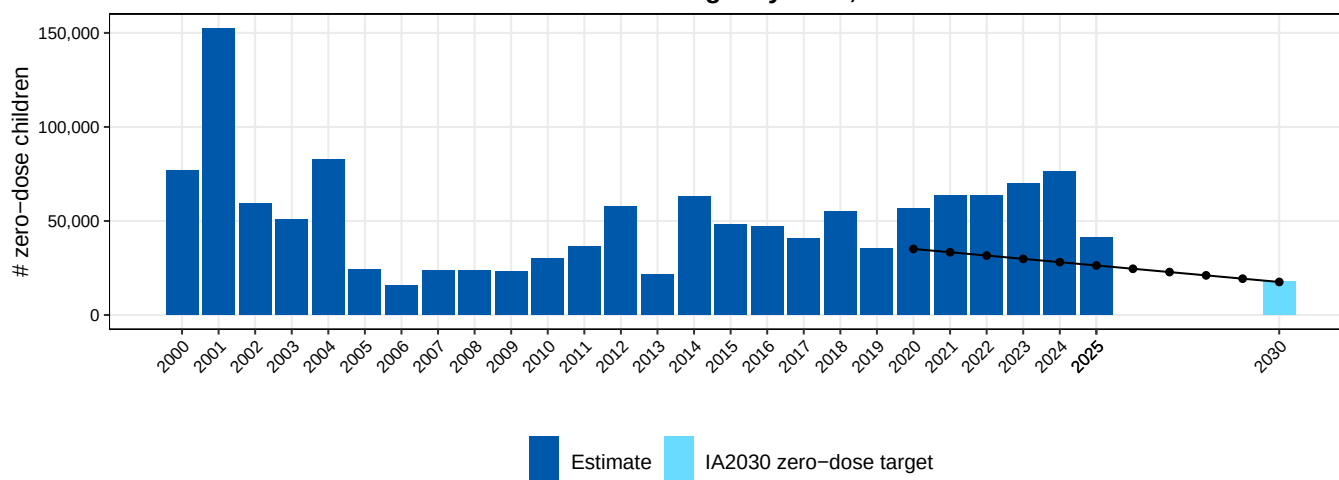
Vaccine coverage (%), Colombia, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	91	87	87	97	92	94	96	93	93	90	84	87	89	85	89	90	88	91	89	90	89	87	87	87	85	94
HepBB																		81	77	81	88	87	85	77	76	86
DTP1	91	82	93	94	90	97	98	97	97	97	96	95	92	97	91	93	93	94	92	95	92	91	91	90	89	94
DTP3	79	80	81	92	89	93	93	94	92	92	88	85	92	91	90	91	91	92	92	94	88	87	87	90	89	92
Hib3	65	55	69	93	89	93	93	94	92	92	88	85	92	91	90	91	91	92	92	92	88	87	87	90	89	92
HepB3	78	80	78	92	89	93	93	94	92	92	88	85	92	91	90	91	91	92	92	92	88	87	87	90	89	92
PCVC											22	46	84	87	89	91	89	91	94	93	89	84	85	90	91	89
RotaC										55	74	78	87	87	89	91	90	90	92	95	87	86	85	86	86	91
IPV1																92	91	92	93	95	92	90	89	90	88	94
IPVC																						86	86	90	88	92
MCV1	88	93	93	93	92	94	95	95	92	95	88	88	94	92	91	94	93	93	95	95	90	86	88	93	93	91
RCV1	88	93	93	93	92	94	95	95	92	95	88	88	94	92	91	94	93	93	95	95	90	86	88	93	93	91
MCV2	84	83	93	70	70	73	85	93	70	71	74	76	80	72	88	86	87	89	88	89	88	86	84	84	86	86
YFV							88	84	81	80	79	88	92	92	92	85	77	88	87	90	84	86	75	86	90	96
HPVc													86	48	17	7	2	3	9	10	10	11	11	53	59	57



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

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

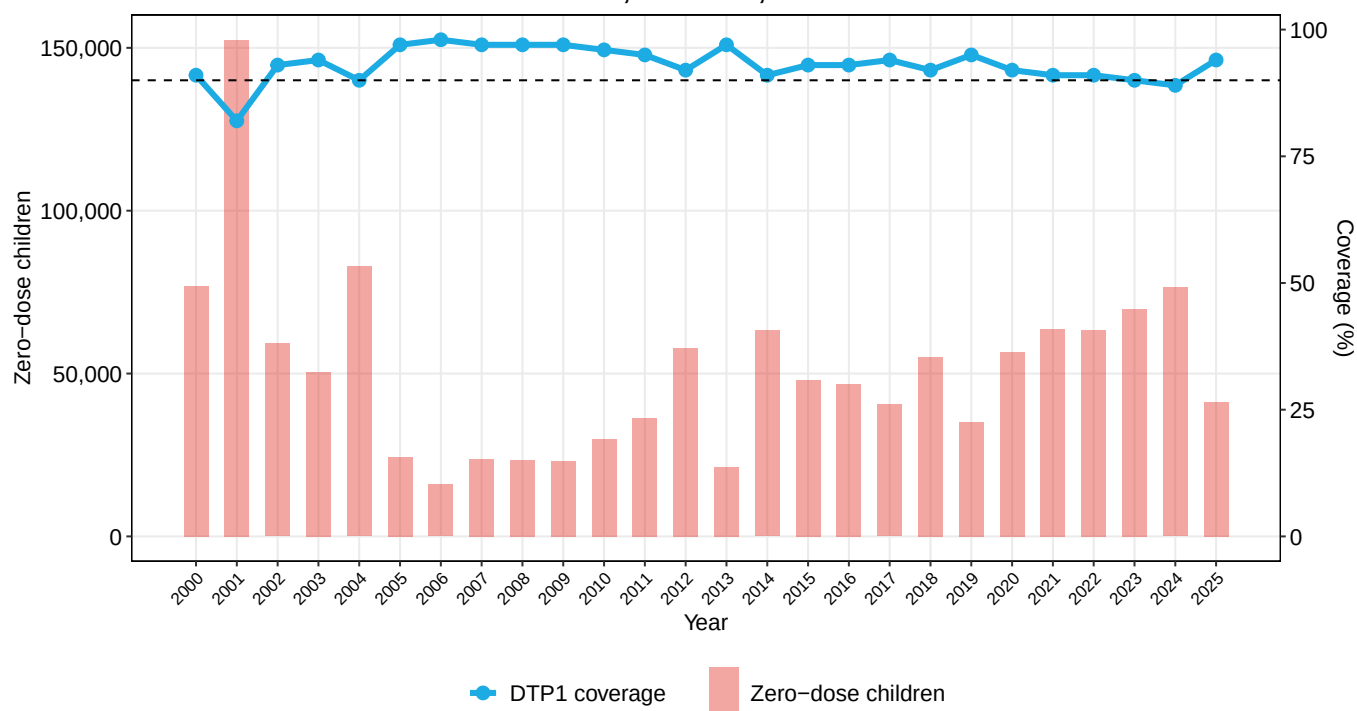


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue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

DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and higher than in 2024 (89%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 61 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 41,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 35,000 in 2019 but fewer than the 76,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Colombia (94%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 2%, 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (1%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

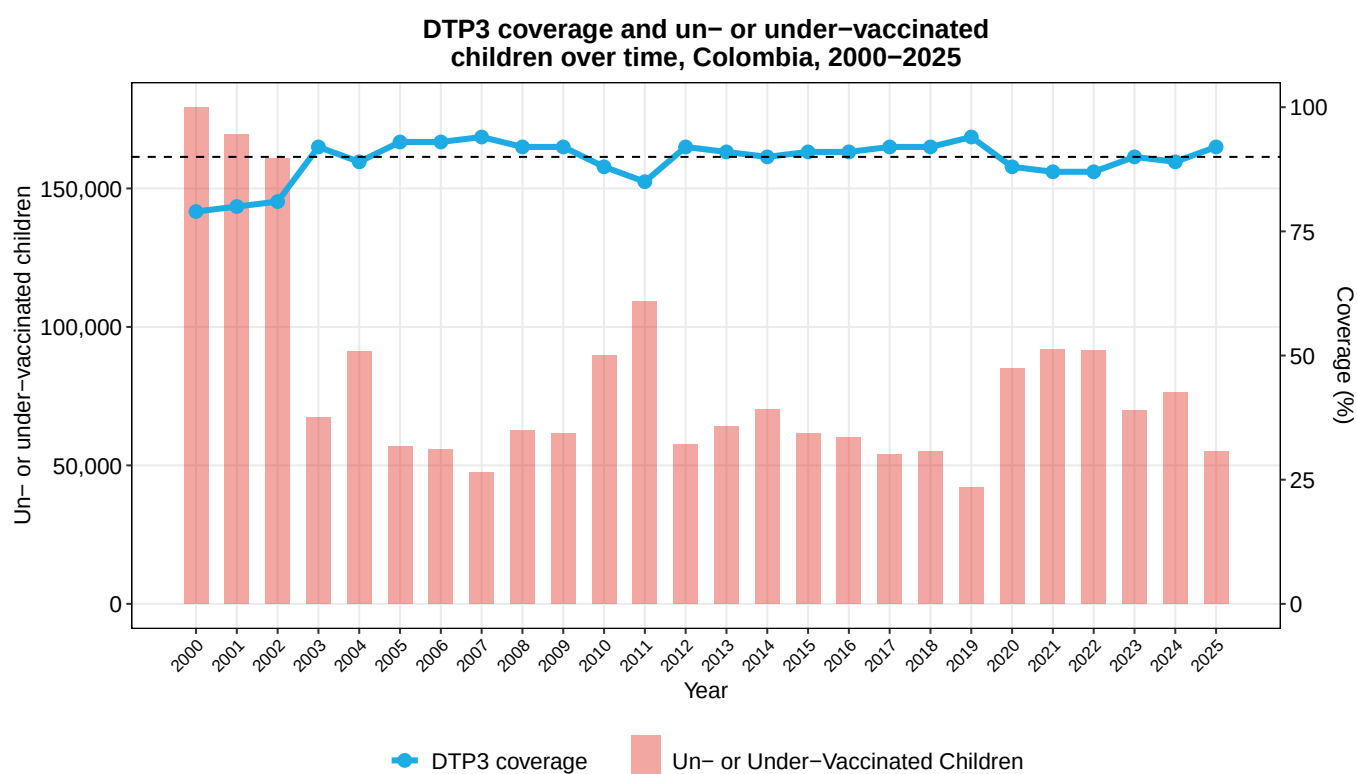
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Colombia, 2000–2025



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

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

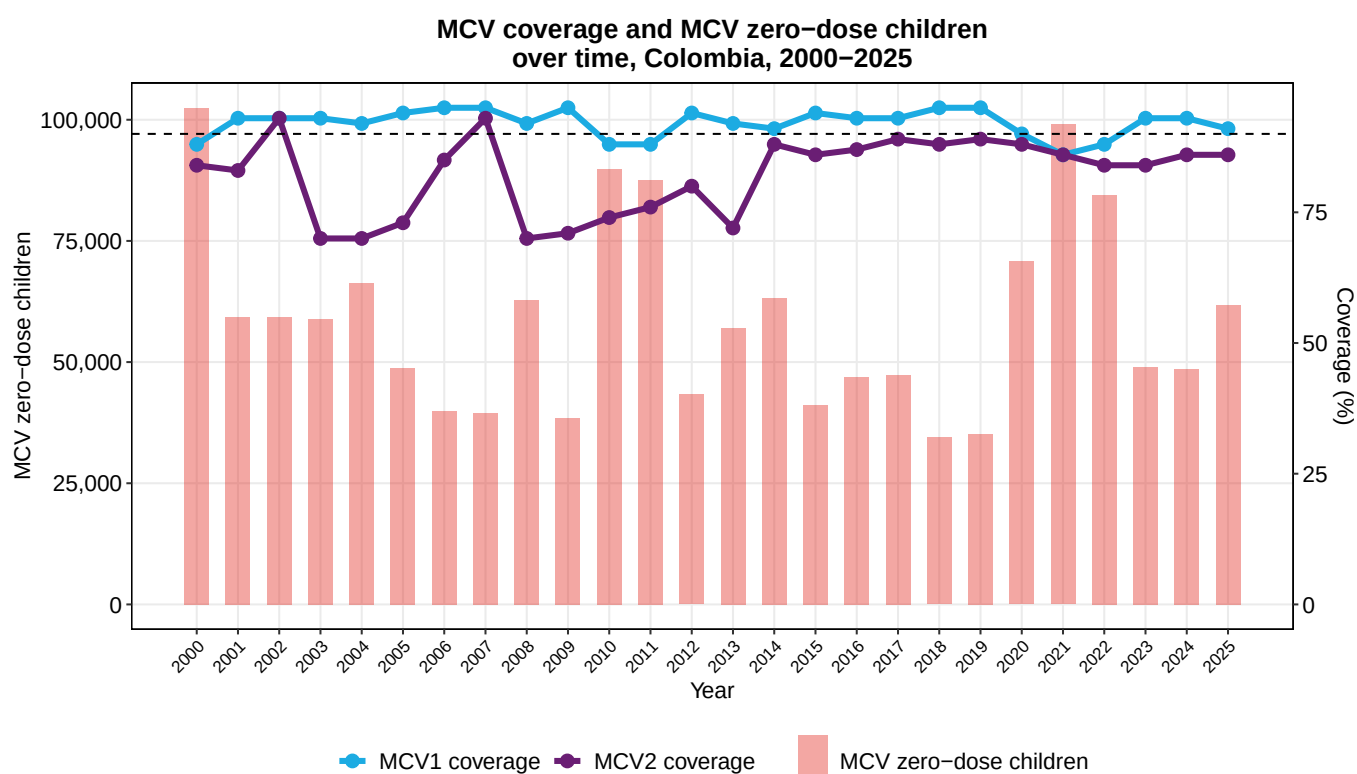
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 92% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and higher than in 2024 (89%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 660,000 in 2019 to 632,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 55,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Colombia.
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 2% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (1%) and 2 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (0%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Colombia (92%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 83% in 2025.



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

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

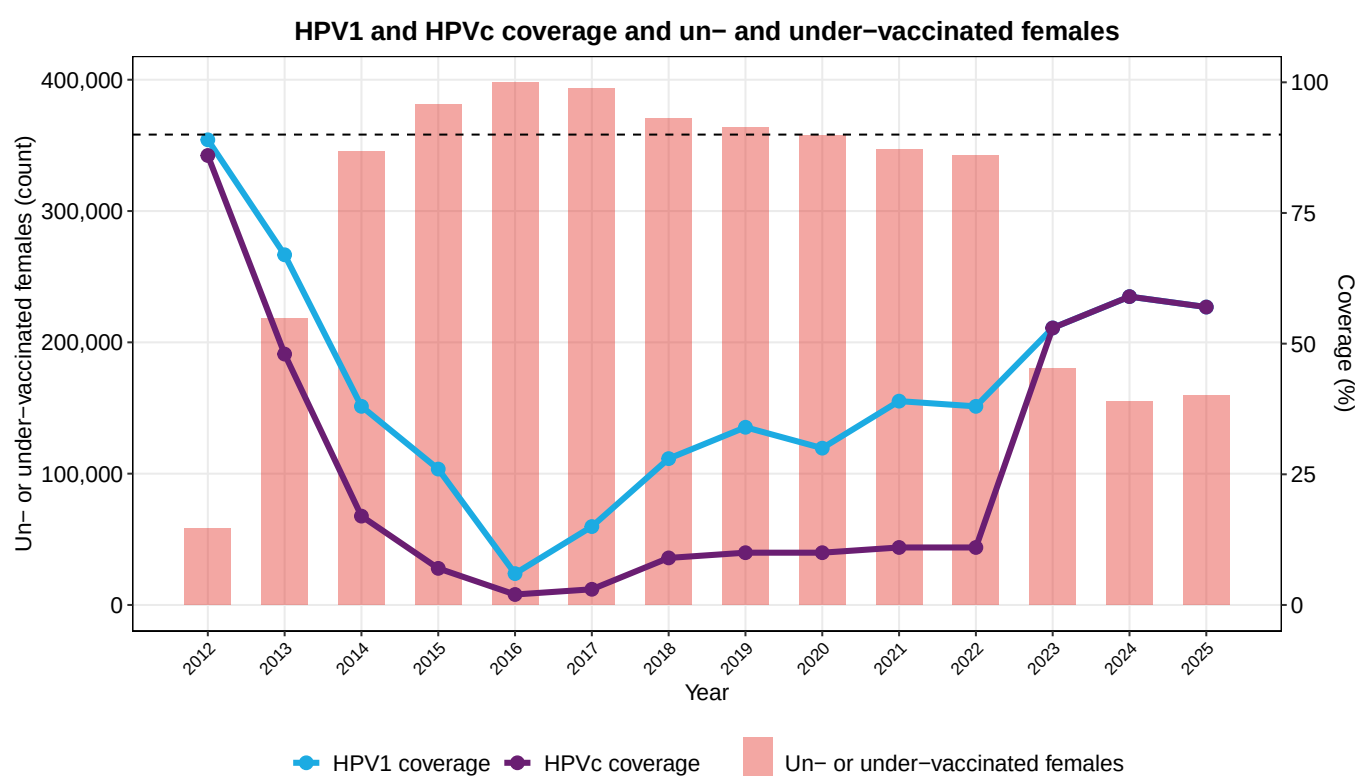
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and lower than in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 89% in 2019 to 86% in 2025. This leaves 62,000 children without any protection against measles and another 39,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 3% dropout rate was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) and 7 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (-4%).
- Colombia has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Colombia (91%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 86% in 2025.



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

HPV

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females decreased from 59% to 57% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also decreased from 59% to 57%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 159,000 females in Colombia did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, Colombia ranked 21 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



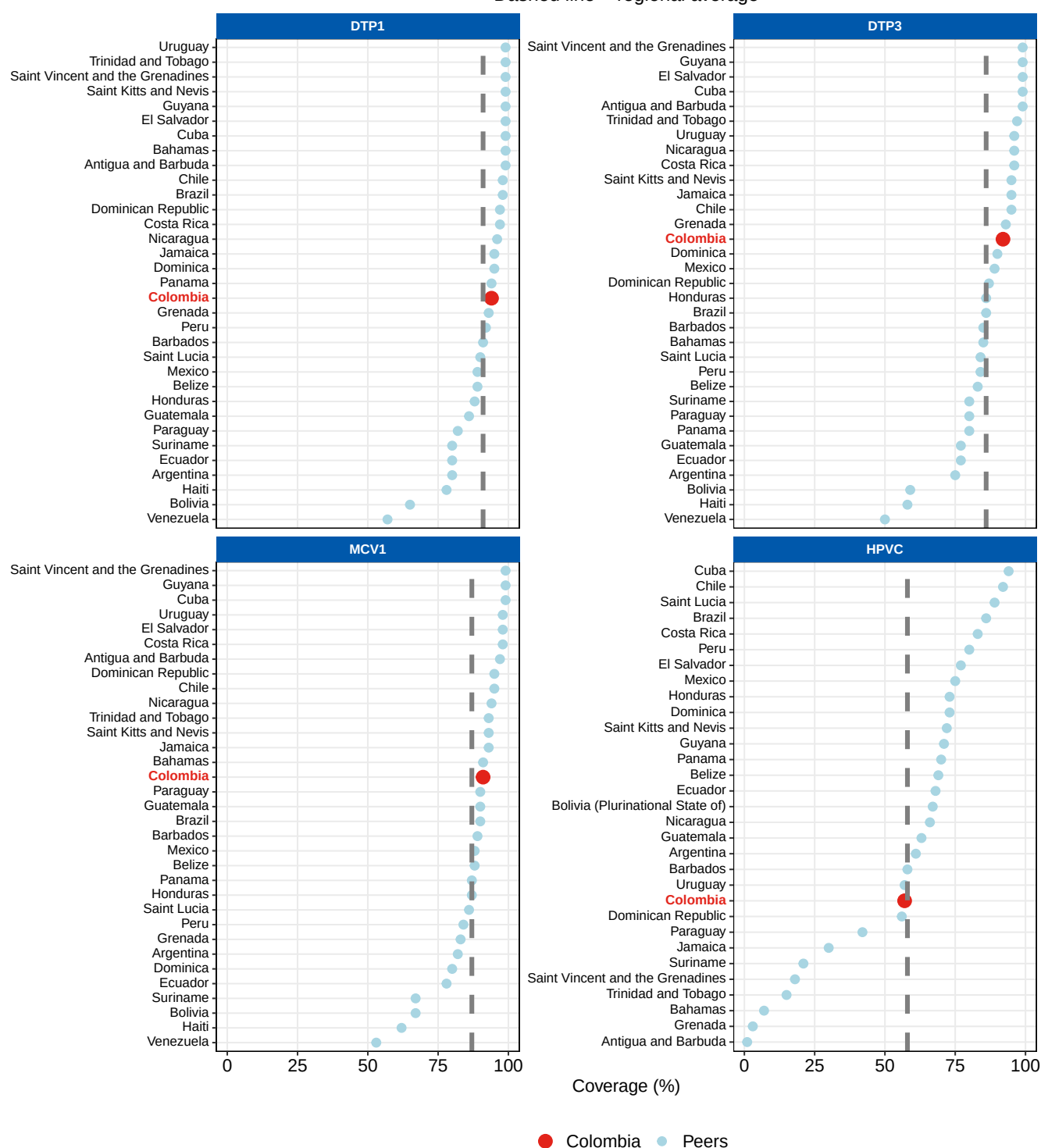
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Colombia compares to other countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Colombia vs. LACR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 94% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (90%) and higher than in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 92% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (92%) but higher than in 2024 (89%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 92% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (92%) but higher than in 2024 (89%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) but higher than in 2024 (88%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 89% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) but higher than in 2024 (86%).

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	91	87	87	97	92	94	96	93	93	90	84	87	89	85	89	90	88	91	89	90	89	87	87	87	85	94
HepB3	78	80	78	92	89	93	93	94	92	92	88	85	92	91	90	91	91	92	92	92	88	87	87	90	89	92
Hib3	65	55	69	93	89	93	93	94	92	92	88	85	92	91	90	91	91	92	92	92	88	87	87	90	89	92
IPV1																92	91	92	93	95	92	90	89	90	88	94
PCVC											22	46	84	87	89	91	89	91	94	93	89	84	85	90	91	89
RotaC										55	74	78	87	87	89	91	90	90	92	95	87	86	85	86	86	91



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

Appendix

WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC)

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

Methods:

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

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

Definitions of immunization terms:

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

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