

WUENIC Talking Points: Fiji

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

Fiji in the 'Oceania' region



Overview

- A total of 12 childhood vaccines are tracked for Fiji; of these, 11 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (95%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (94%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (91%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Fiji (<1,000) was approximately 115% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<500), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

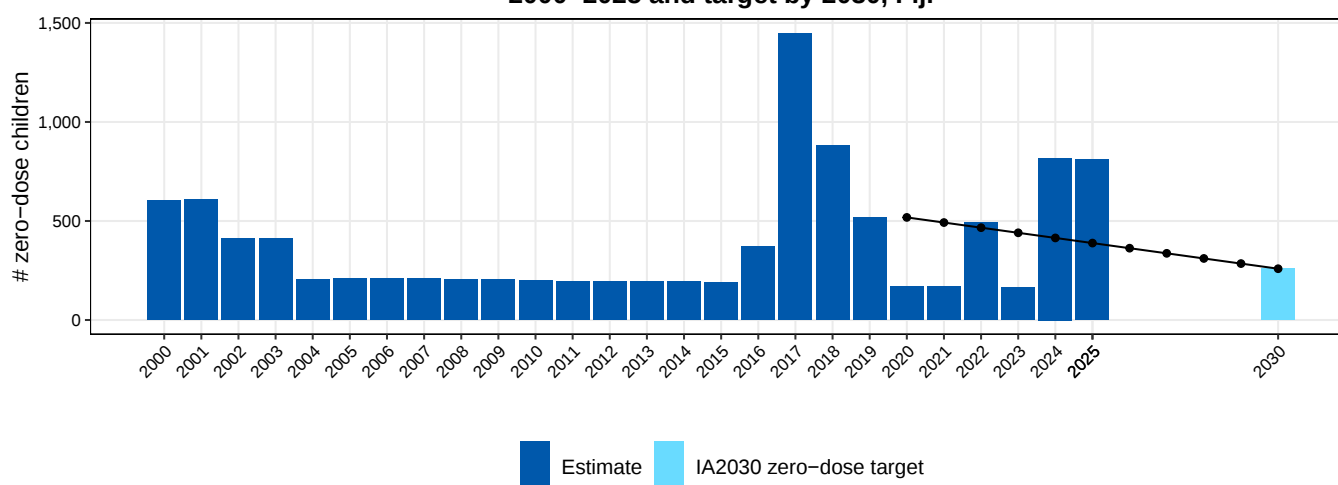
Vaccine coverage (%), Fiji, 2000–2025

	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	96	97	97	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	91	93	94	96	97	97	96	95	94	93	93
HepBB		99	98	99	89	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	97	99	99	99	97	94	94
DTP1	97	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	92	95	97	99	99	97	99	95	95
DTP3	90	91	93	94	95	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	95	91	94	97	97	98	96	97	94	94
Hib3	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	95	91	94	97	97	98	96	97	94	94
HepB3	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	95	91	94	97	97	98	96	97	94	94
PCVC														87	99	99	93	90	94	96	97	97	96	96	92	92
RotaC														85	99	99	91	87	92	96	96	97	97	96	94	94
IPV1																	95	91	94	97	99	99	99	99	94	94
MCV1	81	83	85	86	88	90	92	94	95	95	96	96	98	94	99	98	97	99	95	94	92	98	99	98	91	91
RCV1	81	83	85	86	88	90	92	94	95	95	96	96	98	94	99	98	97	99	95	94	92	98	99	98	91	91
MCV2						74	94	94	93	93	93	93	92	92	86	94	83	86	89	72	71	78	84	83	75	75
HPVc														53	81	60	47	50	45	52	51	50	50	70	71	71



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

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

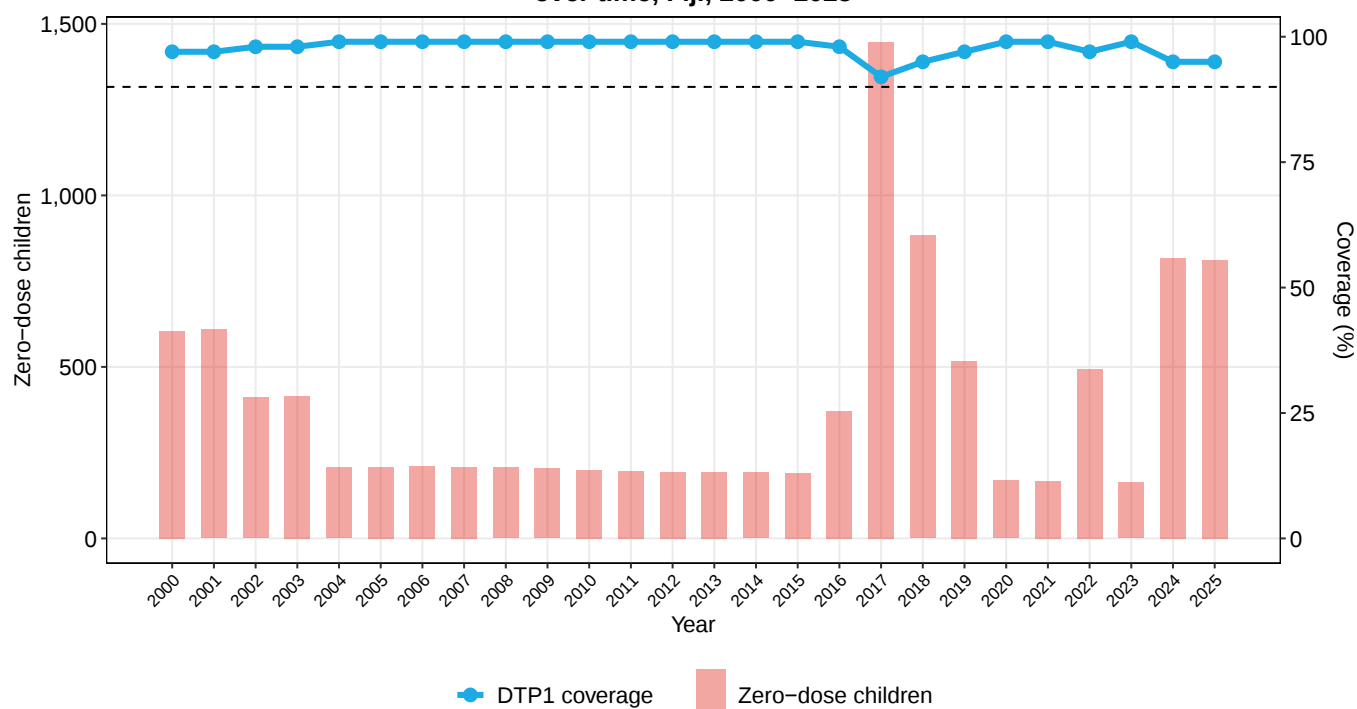


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 95% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (95%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 115 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <1,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <1,000 in 2019 but fewer than the <1,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Fiji (95%) was higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 1%, 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (0%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

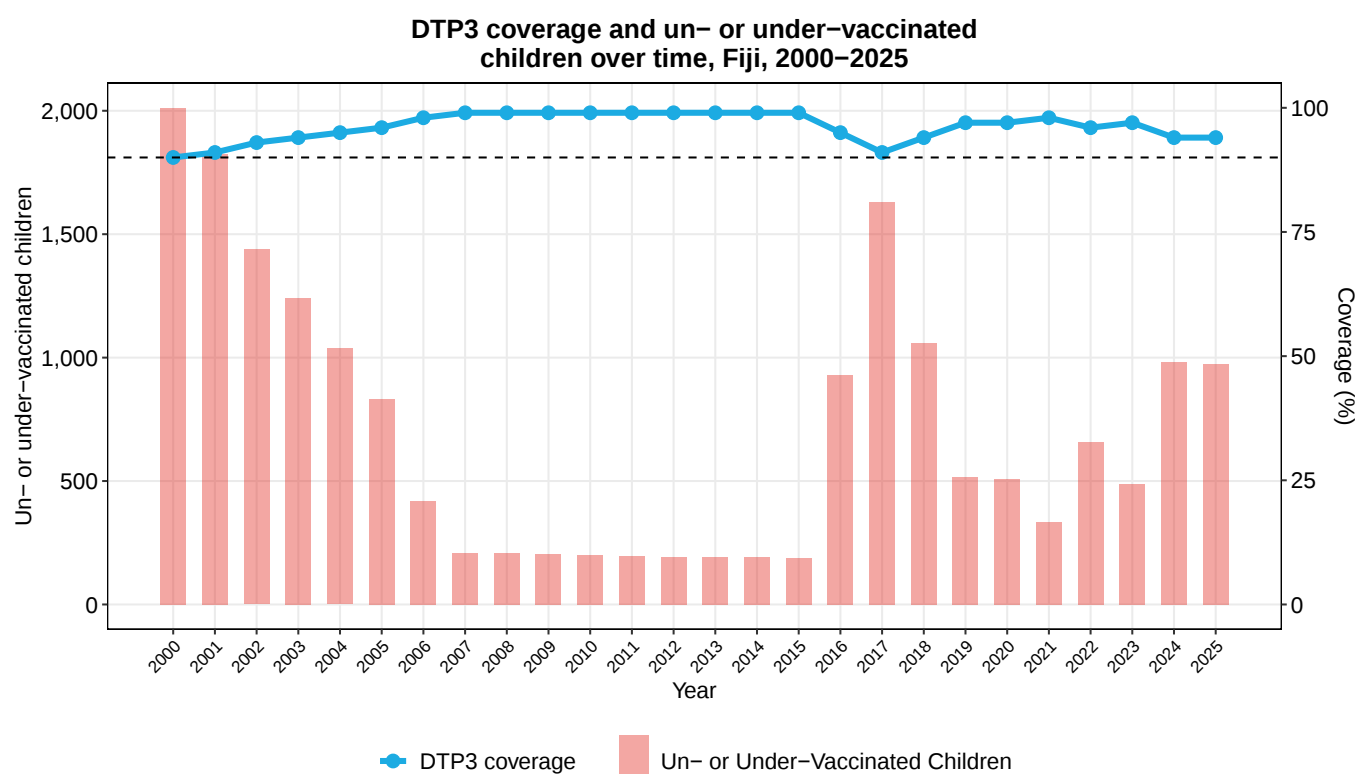
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Fiji, 2000–2025



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

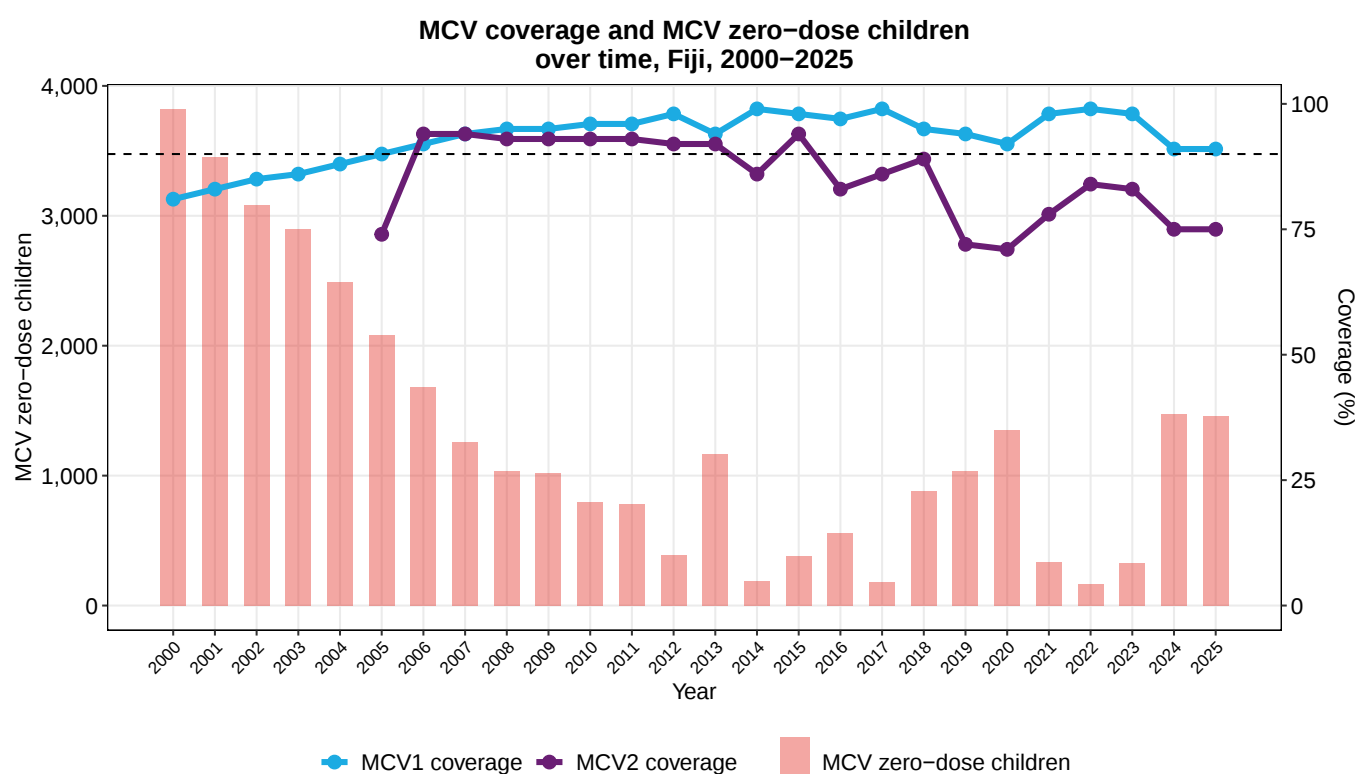
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 17,000 in 2019 to 15,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were <1,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Fiji.
- In 2025, 1% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 1% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (1%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Fiji (94%) was higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% 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

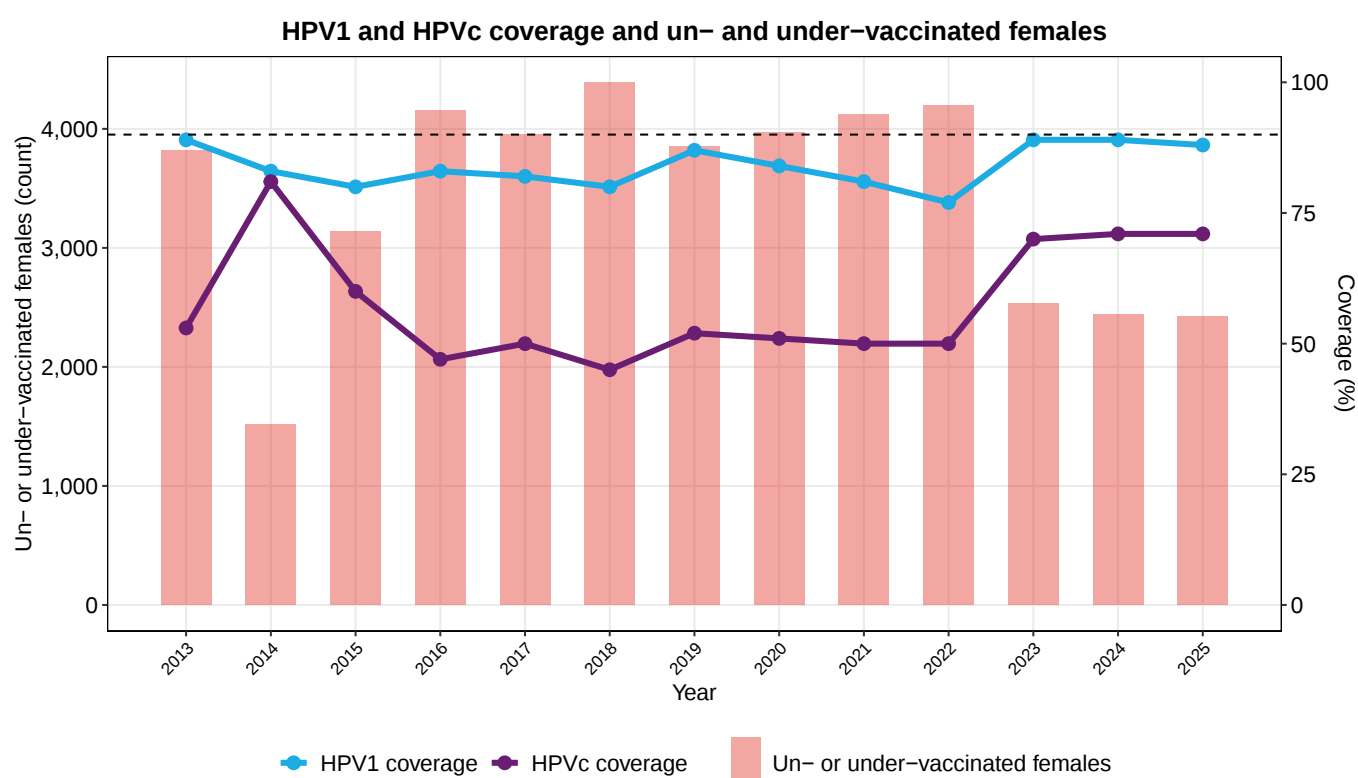
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 72% in 2019 to 75% in 2025. This leaves 1,000 children without any protection against measles and another 3,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 4% dropout rate was 1 percentage points higher than in 2019 (3%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Fiji has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Fiji (91%) was higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% 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 89% to 88% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) remained constant at 71%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 1,000 females in Fiji did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among East Asia and Pacific region peers, Fiji ranked 14 out of 23 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



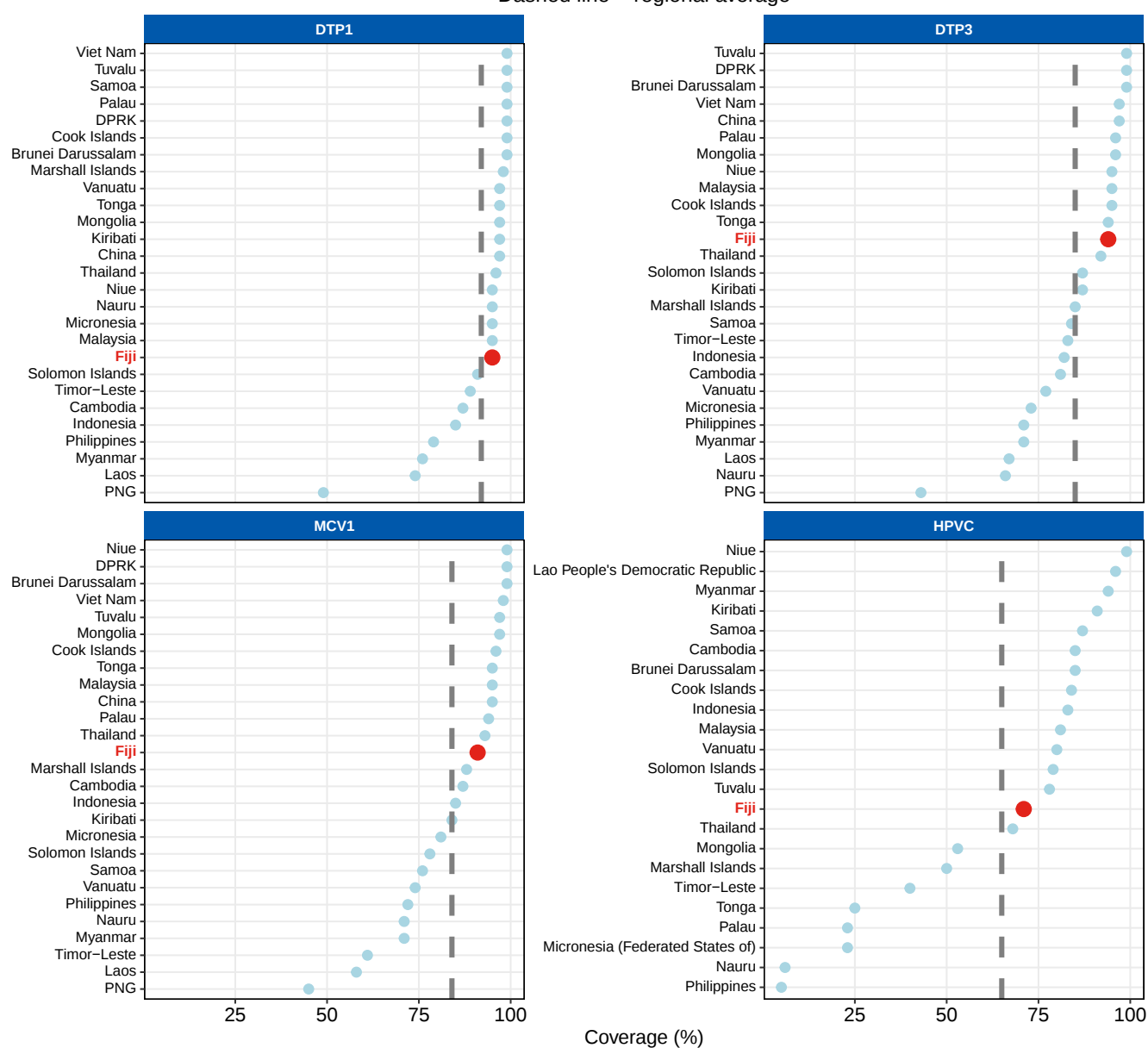
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Fiji compares to other countries in the East Asia and Pacific region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Fiji vs. EAPR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



Coverage (%)

● Fiji ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 93% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 92% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 94% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (94%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Fiji, 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	96	97	97	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	91	93	94	96	97	97	96	95	94	93	93
HepB3	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	95	91	94	97	97	98	96	97	94	94
Hib3	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	95	91	94	97	97	98	96	97	94	94
IPV1																	95	91	94	97	99	99	99	99	94	94
PCVC														87	99	99	93	90	94	96	97	97	96	96	92	92
RotaC														85	99	99	91	87	92	96	96	97	97	96	94	94



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/>