

Never Gavi MICs

WUENIC 2025 revision,
Published 15 July 2026



WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage (WUENIC), 2025 revision

Every year, WHO and UNICEF jointly review submissions from Member States on national immunization coverage, including annual administrative and official coverage, finalized survey reports and data from both published and grey literature. The data is triangulated with consideration of potential biases and local expert opinions to differentiate between accurately reflective empirical data and potentially misleading data, to assess the most likely coverage levels for each country.

WHO and UNICEF produce country-specific estimates by reviewing each country's data independently, without borrowing from other countries when data are missing. The estimates are not ad hoc adjustments to reported figures and may rely on a single empirical source, typically nationally reported coverage. When no data exist for a specific country-vaccine-year, earlier and later data are interpolated. If sources conflict or vary widely, the most plausible estimate is selected after considering potential biases.

This slide deck presents the latest WUENIC estimates (published 15 July 2026), using UNPD World Population Prospects (WPP 2024) for population-weighted averages and to derive absolute numbers of vaccinated and unvaccinated/zero-dose children.

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.](#)
- [Danovaro-Holliday et al. 2021. Compliance of WUENIC with Guidelines for Accurate and Transparent Health Estimates Reporting \(GATHER\) criteria.](#)

Definitions of immunization terms

Vaccine coverage

Percentage of infants (children under one year of age) who received certain vaccine-doses. For example, coverage of DTP3 is the percentage of infants who received all three doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine.

Unvaccinated

An infant that did not receive the first dose of a vaccine series. The term zero-dose is used to describe children unvaccinated with DTP1.

Under-vaccinated

An infant who received some but not all the recommended vaccine-doses in the national schedule.

Vaccine-Doses

- 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 (PCVC)
- Yellow Fever vaccine (YFV)
- Meningococcal A vaccine (MengA)
- Human papillomavirus vaccine, first dose (HPV1) and last dose (HPVc): vaccine to protect against certain types of human papillomavirus that can lead to cancer or genital warts

The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030)

The IA2030 is a global strategy endorsed by the World Health Assembly aiming to ensure everyone, everywhere, at every age benefits from vaccines for improved health and well-being by 2030. It focuses on increasing vaccine coverage, equity, sustainability and pandemic preparedness while promoting life-course immunization and integrating immunization with other health services.

Key concepts

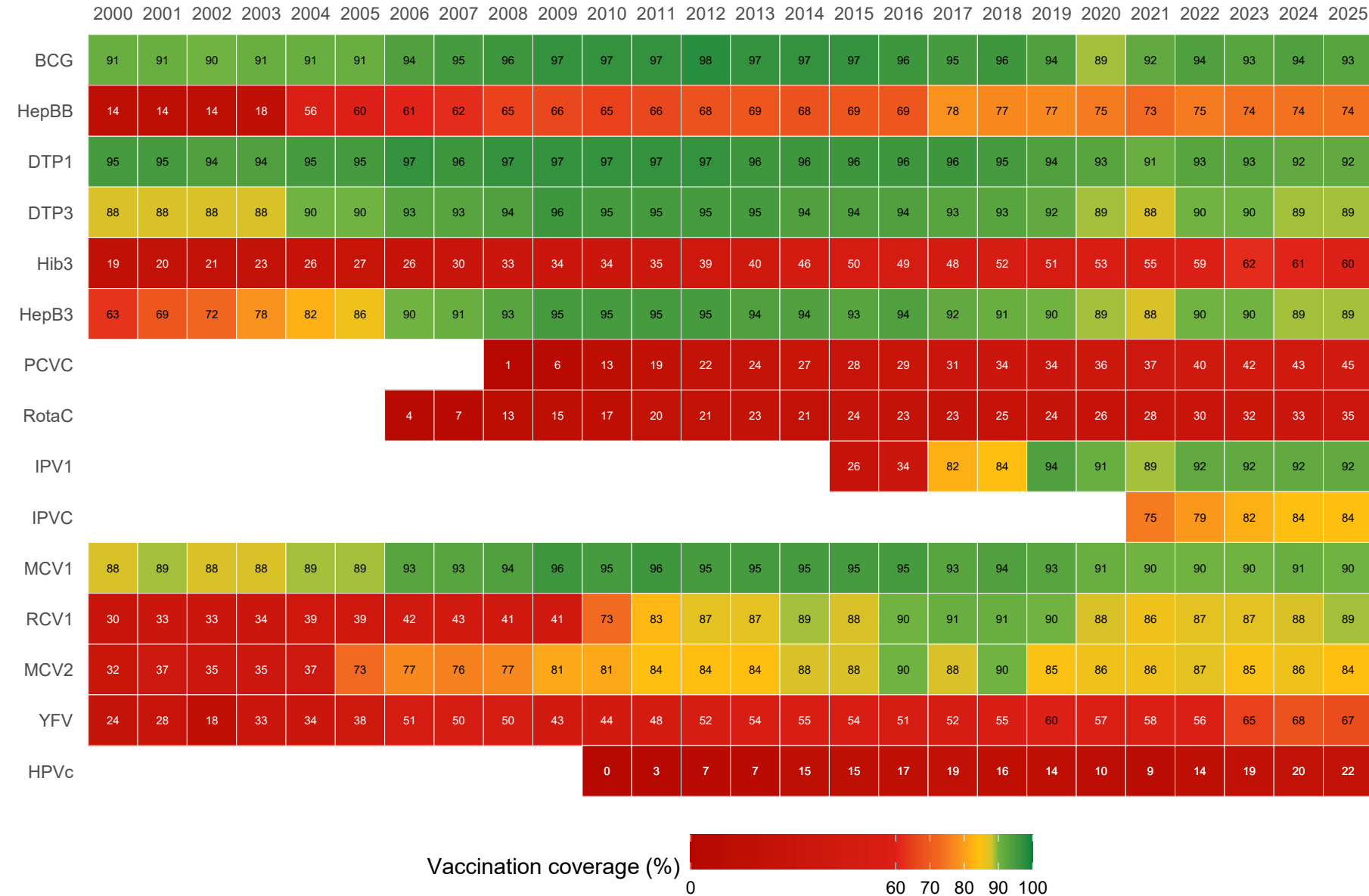
- The World Health Organization (WHO) provides global vaccine recommendations, which are adapted by countries based on local needs. Only DTP, polio and measles-containing vaccines are used in all countries.
- DTP1 is a marker of access to routine immunization services, and when not received, serves as a proxy for identifying children who have not received any vaccinations, also known as "zero-dose" children. High DTP1 coverage indicates good access to immunization services, while low coverage suggests challenges in reaching children with essential vaccines.
- DTP3 is a widely used indicator of immunization programme performance. It reflects a country's ability to deliver routine immunization services and ensures children are protected against serious disease. DTP3 is tracked globally and serves as a key measure of a nation's vaccination efforts.
- DTP1-DTP3 drop-out measures the percentage of children who received DTP1 but not DTP3, and highlights where children are lost along the vaccination pathway, highlighting potential weaknesses in service delivery and follow-up.
- MCV1 (usually recommended between 9-12 months) assesses the ability to deliver vaccines later in infancy. It serves as a tracer for protection against measles and is a good indicator of health system performance.
- HPV vaccine protects against specific types of human papilloma virus (HPV), and is used to measure life cycle vaccination.
- Other key indicators include PCVC and MCV2, which are used to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Together, these indicators provide a consistent and comparable way to track immunization progress, identify missed communities and monitor global targets, including those under the Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Overview

- DTP1 coverage remained constant at 92% between 2024 and 2025.
- DTP3 coverage remained constant at 89% between 2024 and 2025.
- In Never Gavi MICs, there were 117,000 fewer zero-dose children compared to in 2024. This leaves 2.2 million children without vaccination, vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases and a further 1 million with only partial protection.
- In Never Gavi MICs, 4 countries* accounted for over half (55.4%) of all zero-dose children.
- There were 31 (53%) countries that achieved DTP3 coverage of at least 90% (IA2030 target).
- MCV1 coverage declined 1 percentage point from 91% in 2024 to 90% in 2025. There were 3.1 million children who missed out on the first measles vaccination.
- MCV2 coverage declined 2 percentage points from 86% in 2024 to 84% in 2025.
- Last dose coverage of HPV vaccination (HPVc) among girls increased from 20% to 22% in 2025.

*Philippines (17%), South Africa (17%), China (11.6%), and Mexico (9.8%)

Vaccine coverage (%), by year, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Vaccine coverage and progress varies between antigens and over time.

This heatmap shows vaccine coverage trends in Never Gavi MICs since 2000, with green cells indicating coverage of 90% or more.

In 2015, 5 out of 14 (36%) vaccines with data achieved coverage of 90% or more.

In 2025, 4 out of 15 (27%) vaccines achieved coverage of 90% or more.

Since 2006, estimates have been made for 5 new vaccines. IPVC is the newest vaccine being reported (2021), which achieved 84% coverage in 2025.

Vaccine coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2025

	BCG	HepBB	DTP1	DTP3	Hib3	HepB3	PCVC	RotaC	IPV1	IPVC	MCV1	RCV1	MCV2	YFV	HPVc
Turkmenistan	98	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	99		98	98	99		97
Egypt	99	97	99	98	98	98			99	98	97	97	96		
State of Palestine	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	83	98	98	98	98	99		
Tuvalu	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	99	99	97	97	97	95		78
Niue	95		95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	99	99	99		99
China	99	92	97	97		96			98	98	95	95	94		
Cook Islands	99	99	99	95	95	95	99	92	96		96	96	98		84
Algeria	98	93	99	94	94	94	95		99	94	96	96	92		
Mauritius	96		97	96	96	96	98		98	95	97	97	93		87
Jordan	94		98	95	95	95		93	98	95	94	94	90		
El Salvador	97	90	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	98	98	71		77
Turkiye	93	99	94	94	94	93	92		94	94	92	92	91		
Malaysia	98	92	95	95	95	95	93		95	95	95	95	84		81
St Vincent	97	99	99	99	99	99			99	99	99	99	99		18
Iran	96	91	99	98	98	98	54	57	98	98	99	99	98		
Fiji	93	94	95	94	94	94	92	94	94		91	91	75		71
Cabo Verde	99	96	93	93	93	93			94	41	95	95	86		99
Albania	99	98	98	96	96	96	81	96	98	96	81	81	88		50
Colombia	94	86	94	92	92	92	89		91	94	92	91	86	96	57
Thailand	99	89	96	92	92	92		75	92		93	93	87		68
Tonga	93	93	97	94	94	94	94	87	94		95	95	98		25
Tunisia	99	67	97	97	97	97	96		97	97	96	96	97		3
Brazil	97	82	98	86	86	86	88	88	98	86	90	90	76	72	86
Dominica	91	89	95	90	90	90			95	93	80	80	74		73
St Lucia	94	90	90	84	84	84			90	84	86	86	78		89
Dominican Republic	99	76	97	87	86	86	87	83	98	88	95	95	78		56
Libya	97		97	90	90	90	92	86	90	90	93	93	85		28
Jamaica	98	55	95	95	95	95			95	95	93	93	93		30
Samoa	92	92	99	84	84	84	89	79	84		76	76	76		87
Botswana	98	57	98	95	94	95	95	76	95	66	83	83	66		
Belarus	98	98	98	98	98	98	16		98	98	98	98	98		2
Iraq	99	52	96	84	84	84	82	70	90	85	95	95	79		
Morocco	98	37	98	96	96	96	77	92	95		98	98	98		3
Maldives	99	99	99	99	99	99	2	1	99		99	99	99		84
Serbia	98	98	92	92	92	92	91		92	92	73	73	91		3
Peru	87	83	92	84	84	84	80	87	91	84	84	84	66	61	80
Mexico	88	25	89	89	89	89	78	85	89	89	88	88	69		75
Grenada		95	93	93	93	86			93	93	83	83	67		3
Guatemala	88	50	86	77	77	77	85	83	85	81	90	90	84		63
Belize	87	78	89	83	83	83	75	17	89	86	88	88	91		69
Marshall Islands	81	99	98	85	72	89	62	44	98	84	88	88	61		50
Paraguay	79	69	82	80	80	80	91	80	82	80	90	90	69	83	42
Eswatini	86		84	84	84	84	90	84	74	69	88	88	87		13
Vanuatu	99	76	97	77	77	77	76	80	77		74	74	40		80
Ecuador	73	63	80	77	77	77	76	76	79	77	78	78	79	79	68
North Macedonia	93	97	89	79	79	77	60	64	89	79	63	63	85		40
Namibia	94	67		82	82	82	83	75	90	40	84	84	67		34
Equatorial Guinea	76		84	78	78	78			80		62		53	62	
Argentina	81	77	80	75	75	75	79	73	81	74	82	82	46	7	61
Micronesia	72	71	95	73	71	85	69	29	95	73	81	81	60		23
Suriname		79	80	80	80	80			78	76	67	67	52	63	21
South Africa	66		67	65	65	65	65	65	67	64	66	66	72		79
Lebanon		80	88	52	52	52	67	65	88	63	67	67	59		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	95	95	83	70	70	74			83	70	46	46	54		4
Philippines	80	49	79	71	71	71	59		72	58	72	72	67		5
Gabon	81		65	62	62	62			61		56			56	
Kazakhstan	86	73	66	54	52	55	49		67	54	65	65	62		45
Montenegro	82		92	75	75	41	28		92	75	13	13	66		27
Venezuela	51	39	57	50	50	50	0	0	54	54	53	53	38	60	



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: Countries ordered based on descending crude average coverage across all vaccines.

This heatmap shows vaccine coverage by country and vaccine in 2025.

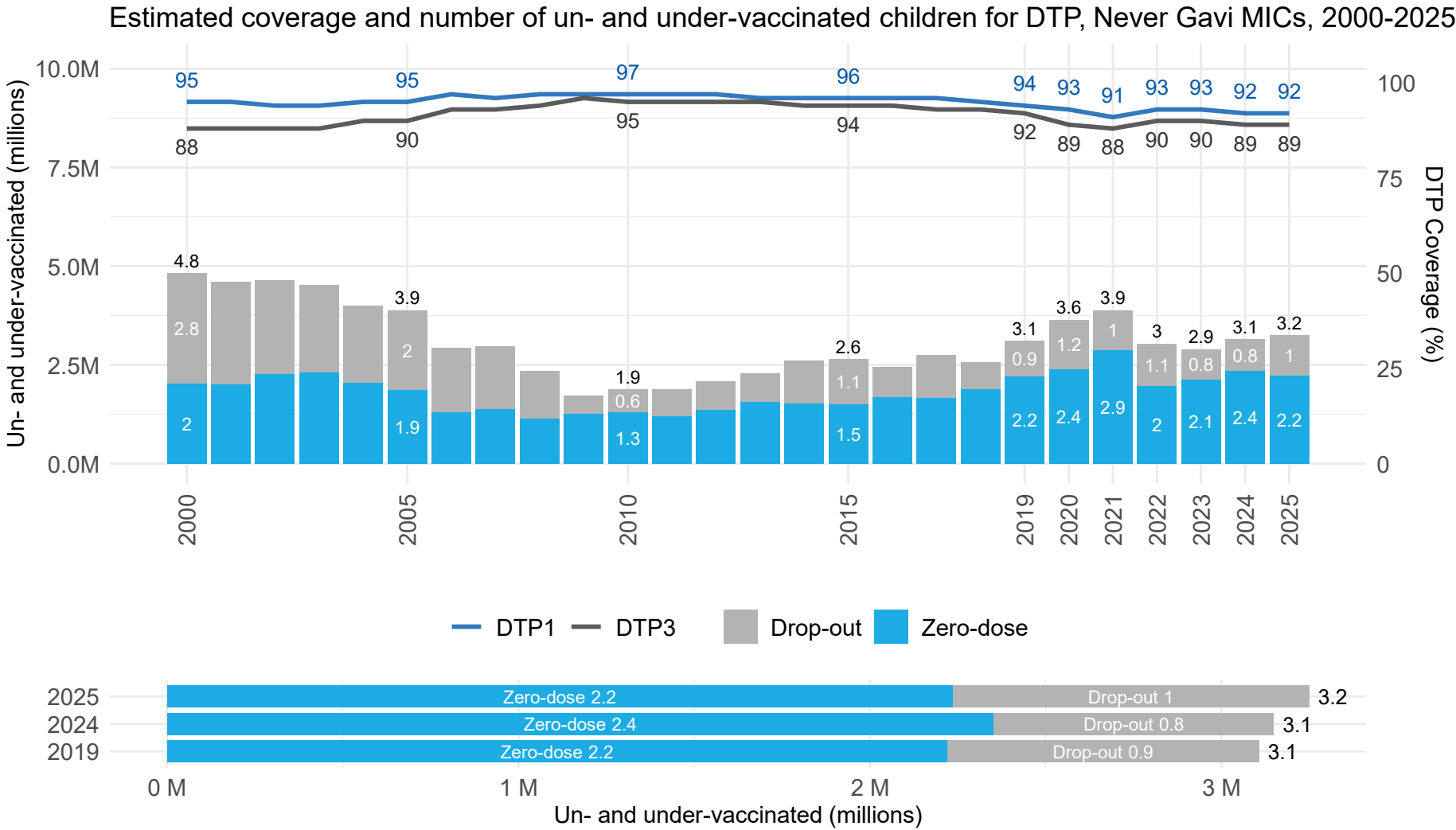
In 2025, 48 out of 59 countries achieved coverage of 90% or higher in at least one vaccine.

Algeria, China, Egypt, Jordan, Niue, Turkmenistan, and Turkiye had the highest percentage of vaccines (100%) in the national immunization schedule with coverage of at least 90%, followed by Tuvalu (93%).

11 countries had not achieved 90% coverage of any vaccine (Argentina, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, and Venezuela).

DTP1

In 2025, DTP1 coverage was 92% and DTP3 was 89%, leaving 3.2 million children un- or under-vaccinated, including 2.2 million zero-dose and 1 million with only partial protection.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: There may be discrepancies due to rounding.

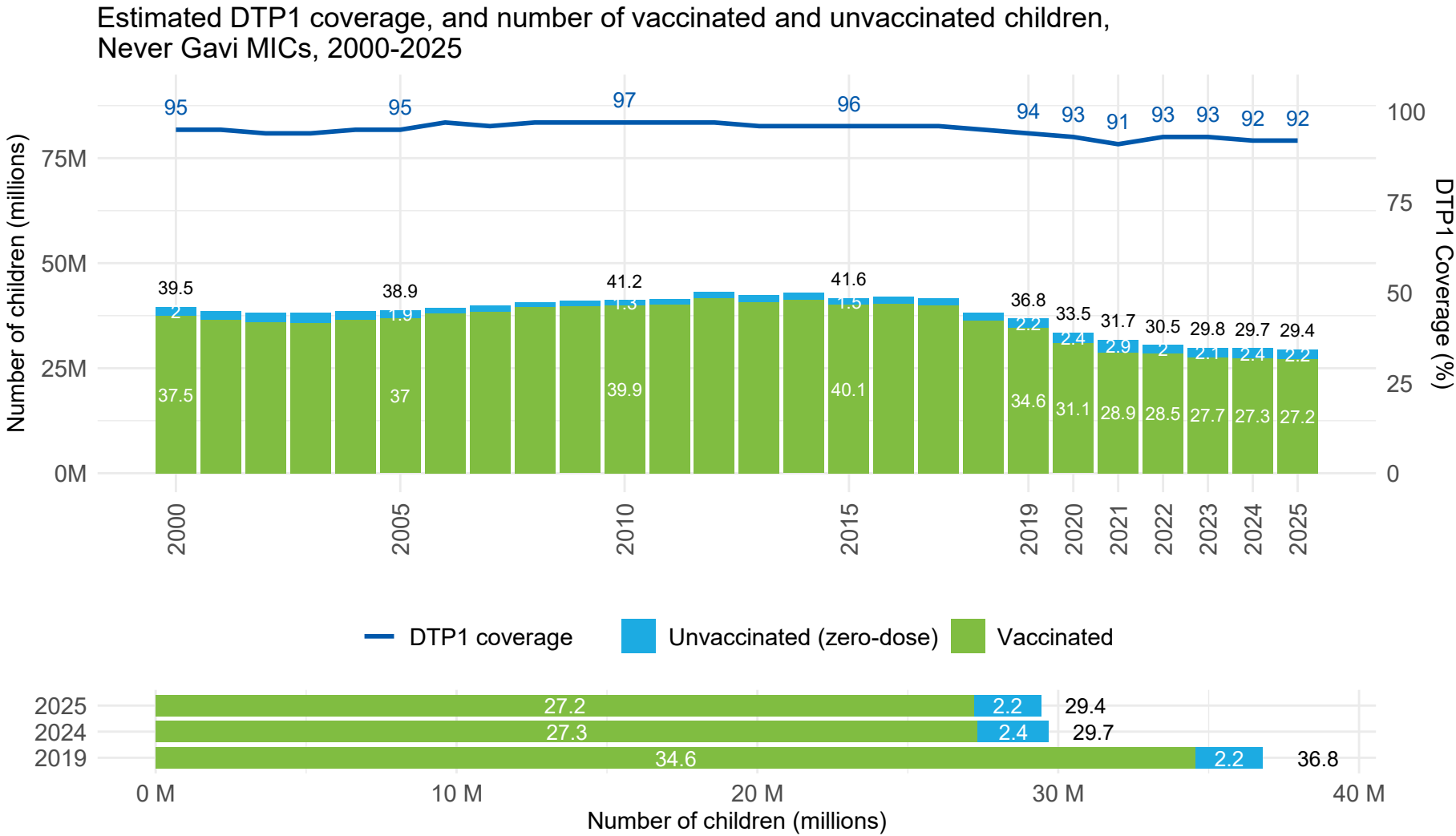
The key goal of the Immunization Agenda 2030 is to make vaccination available to everyone, everywhere, by 2030.

This chart shows diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis-containing vaccine first (DTP1) and third dose (DTP3) coverage trends, the number of zero-dose children and DTP drop-out.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage remained constant at 92%. The number of children missing out on any vaccination (zero-dose children) improved from 2,353,000 in 2024 to 2,235,000 in 2025.

DTP3 coverage remained constant at 89% in 2025, leaving 3,249,000 children vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage was 92%: 27.2 million children received at least one dose of DTP-containing vaccine, but 2.2 million remain unreached.



Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

DTP1 coverage in 2025 (92%) was lower than in 2019 (94%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 21% from 34.6 million in 2019 to 27.2 million in 2025.

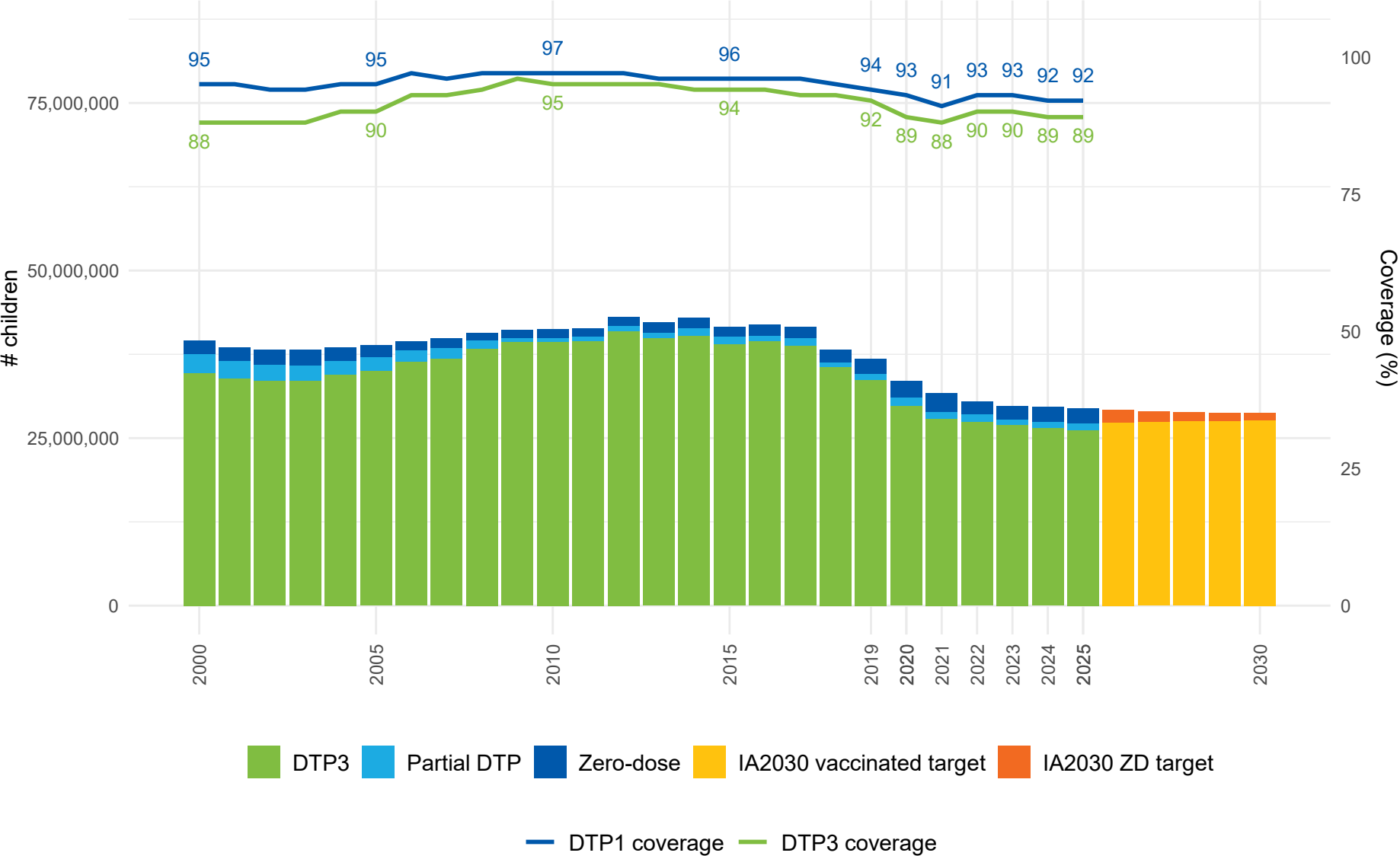
The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 20% from 36.8 million in 2019 to 29.4 million in 2025.

In 2025, 7.4 million fewer children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 7.4 million fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or at least decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

DTP coverage (%), number of children fully, partially and unvaccinated for DTP 2000-2025 and projections to 2030 based on IA2030 target , Never Gavi MICs

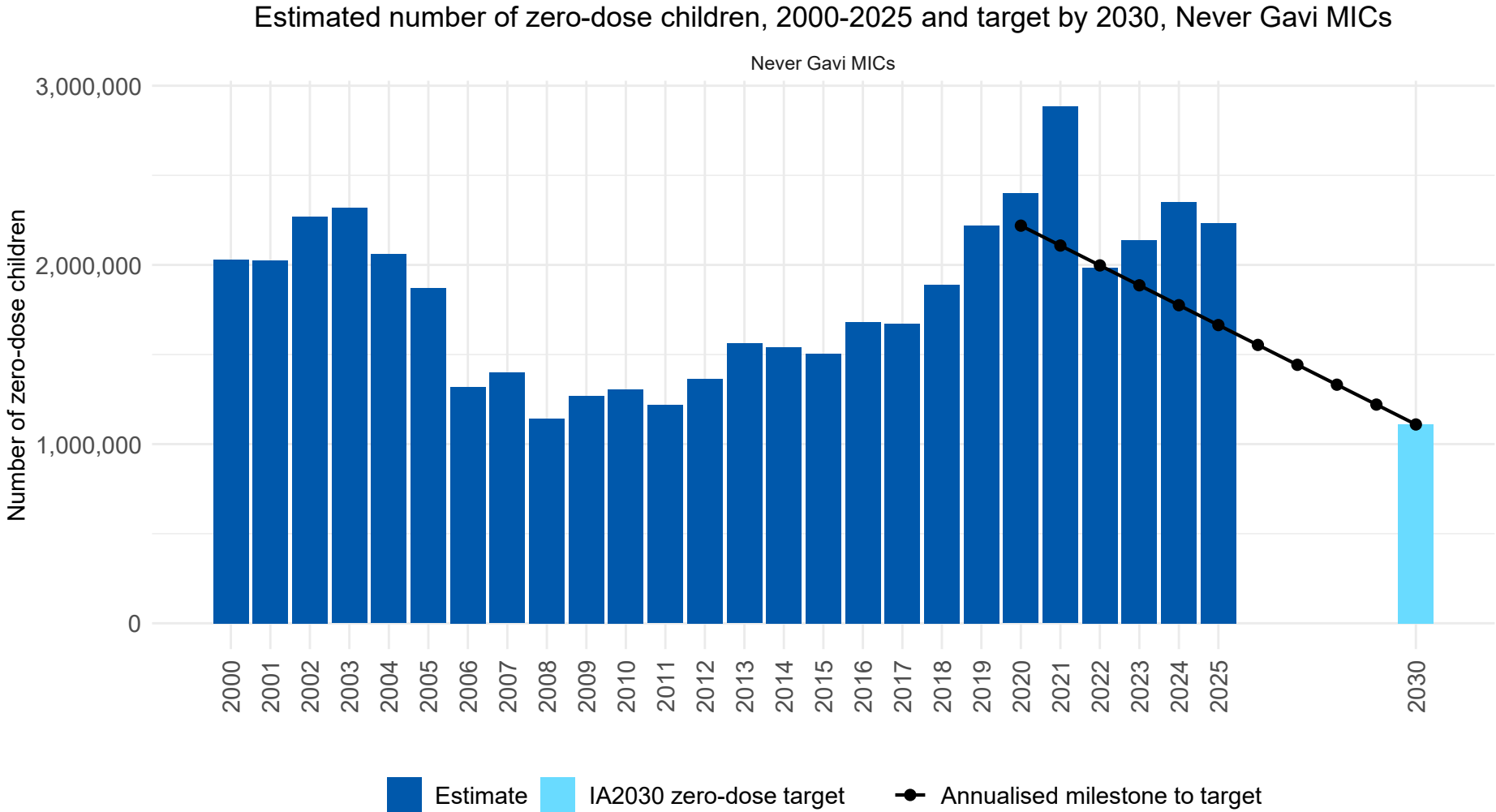


IA2030 calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030. This chart shows the annual number of children required to be vaccinated to reach the ZD target.

Never Gavi MICs is projected to have a decline in the number of surviving infants by 2030. To achieve the IA2030 ZD target, current efforts would be sufficient, however, countries should continue to strengthen beyond the targets.

Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition. Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children in 2019 by half by 2030.

In 2025, the number of zero-dose children was 34% above the annual IA2030 milestone, putting the 2030 goal at serious risk without accelerated action.



The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) aims to leave no one behind with immunization and calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero dose children by half by 2030.

- This chart shows:
- Estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000-2024 (dark blue bars)
 - Zero-dose target by 2030 (light blue bar)
 - Trajectory to reach the 2030 target based on a linear decline (points)

In 2025, the number of zero-dose children was approximately 34% higher than the annual milestone to reach the target.

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 by half by 2030. The line and points show the yearly progress and trajectory to meet the target by 2030, based on a linear decline.

DTP1 coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025

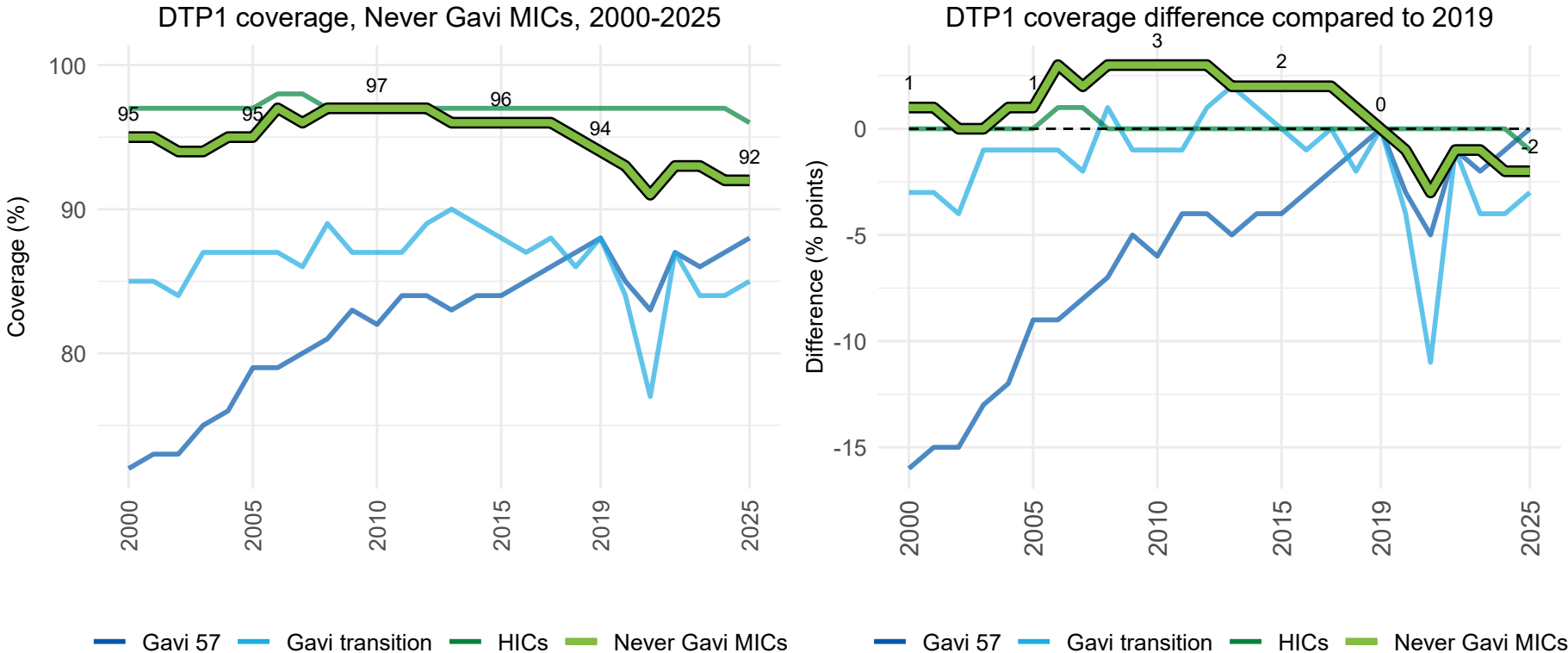


This heatmap shows DTP1 coverage, by region and year. Red indicates low coverage (<60%) and green indicates high coverage (≥90%). The changing colour gradient can be used to tracked changes in coverage over time and recovery from pandemic-related disruptions where applicable.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: Countries ordered based on descending coverage in 2025

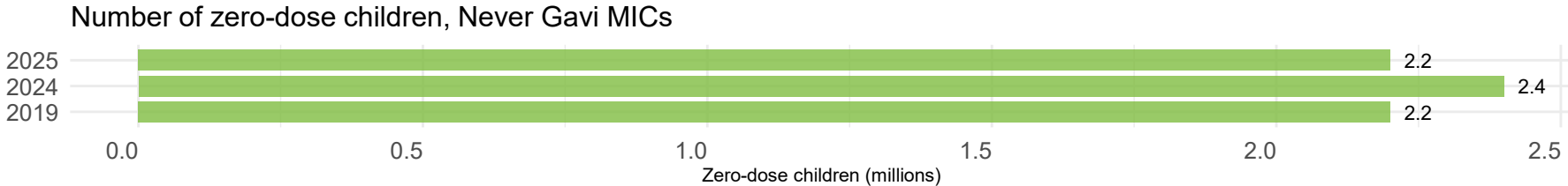
DTP1 coverage has improved since 2000 in one regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in zero-dose children persist.



In 2025, Never Gavi MICs ranked number 2 out of 4 GAVI regions, with DTP1 coverage of 92%.

DTP1 coverage (92%) was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (94%).

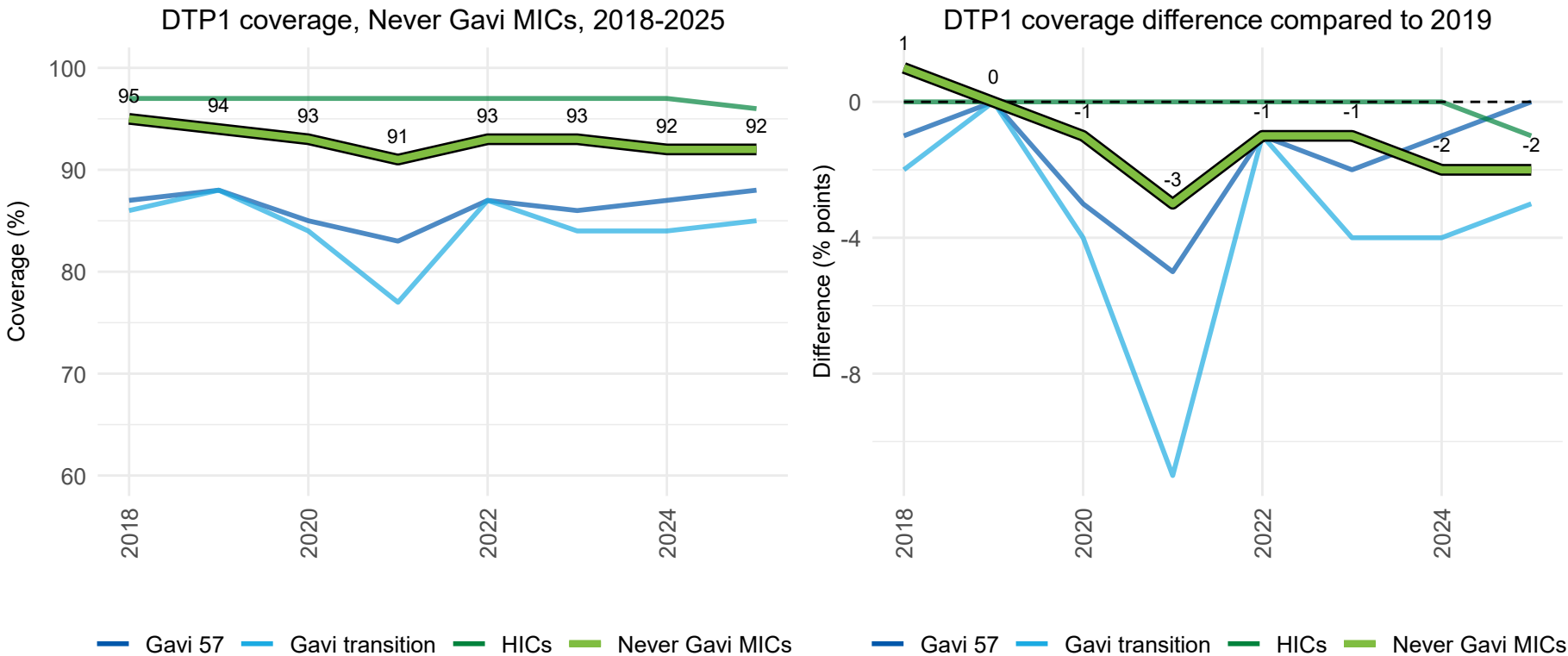
This equates to 2.2 million zero-dose children in 2025 compared to 2.2 million zero-dose children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019. There may be discrepancies in total Zero-dose children (millions) due to rounding.

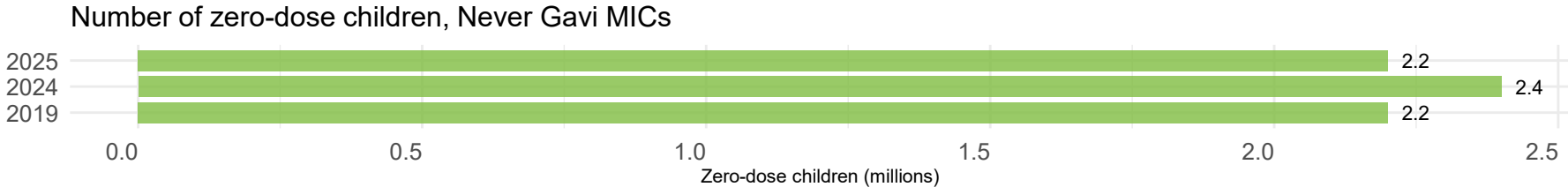
DTP1 coverage improved between 2024 and 2025 in some regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in zero-dose children persist.



In 2025, Never Gavi MICs ranked number 2 out of 4 GAVI regions, with DTP1 coverage of 92%.

DTP1 coverage (92%) was 2 percentage points lower than in 2019 (94%).

This equates to 2.2 million zero-dose children in 2025 compared to 2.2 million zero-dose children in 2019.

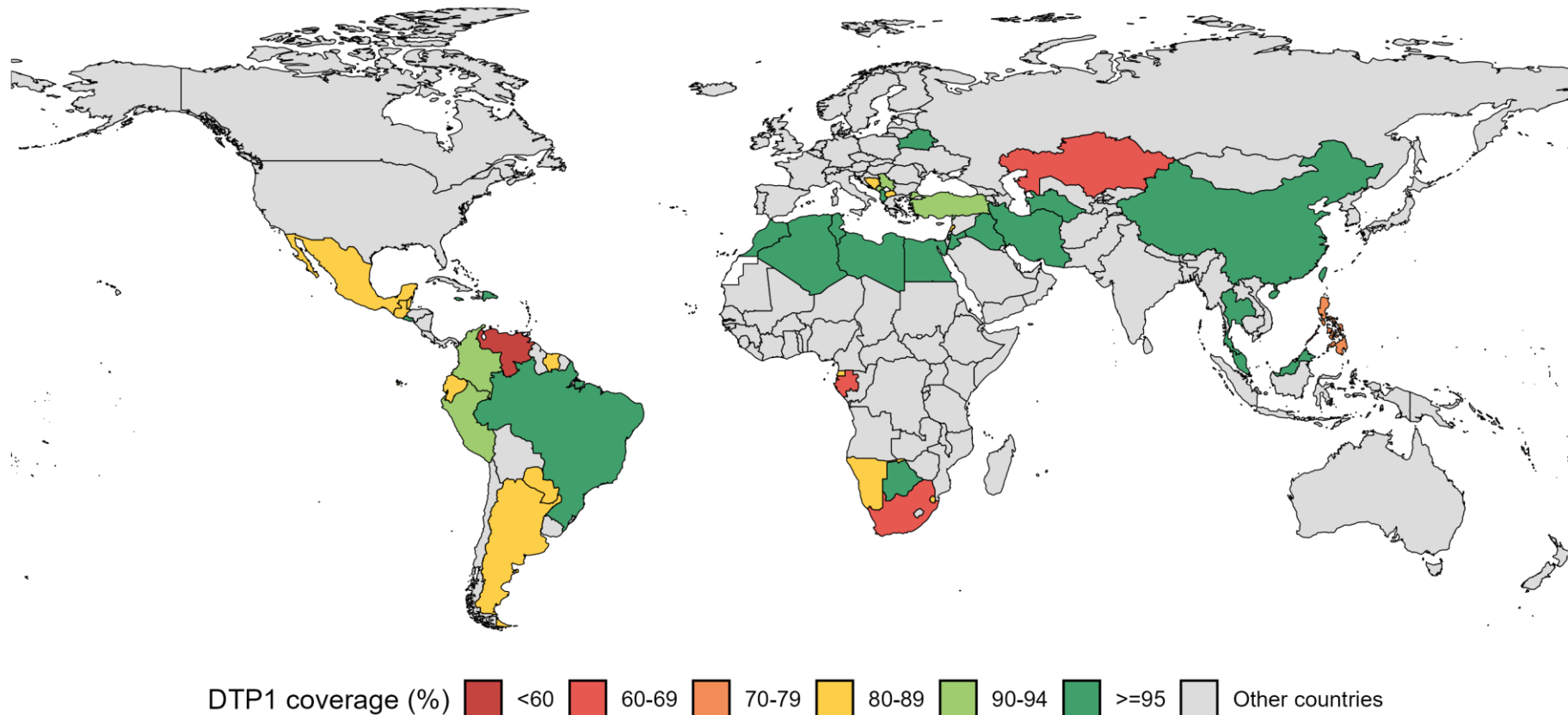


Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019. There may be discrepancies in total Zero-dose children (millions) due to rounding.

In 2025, 41 countries achieved at least 90% DTP1 coverage, while 4 had coverage below 70%.

DTP1 Coverage (%), Never Gavi MICs, 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.

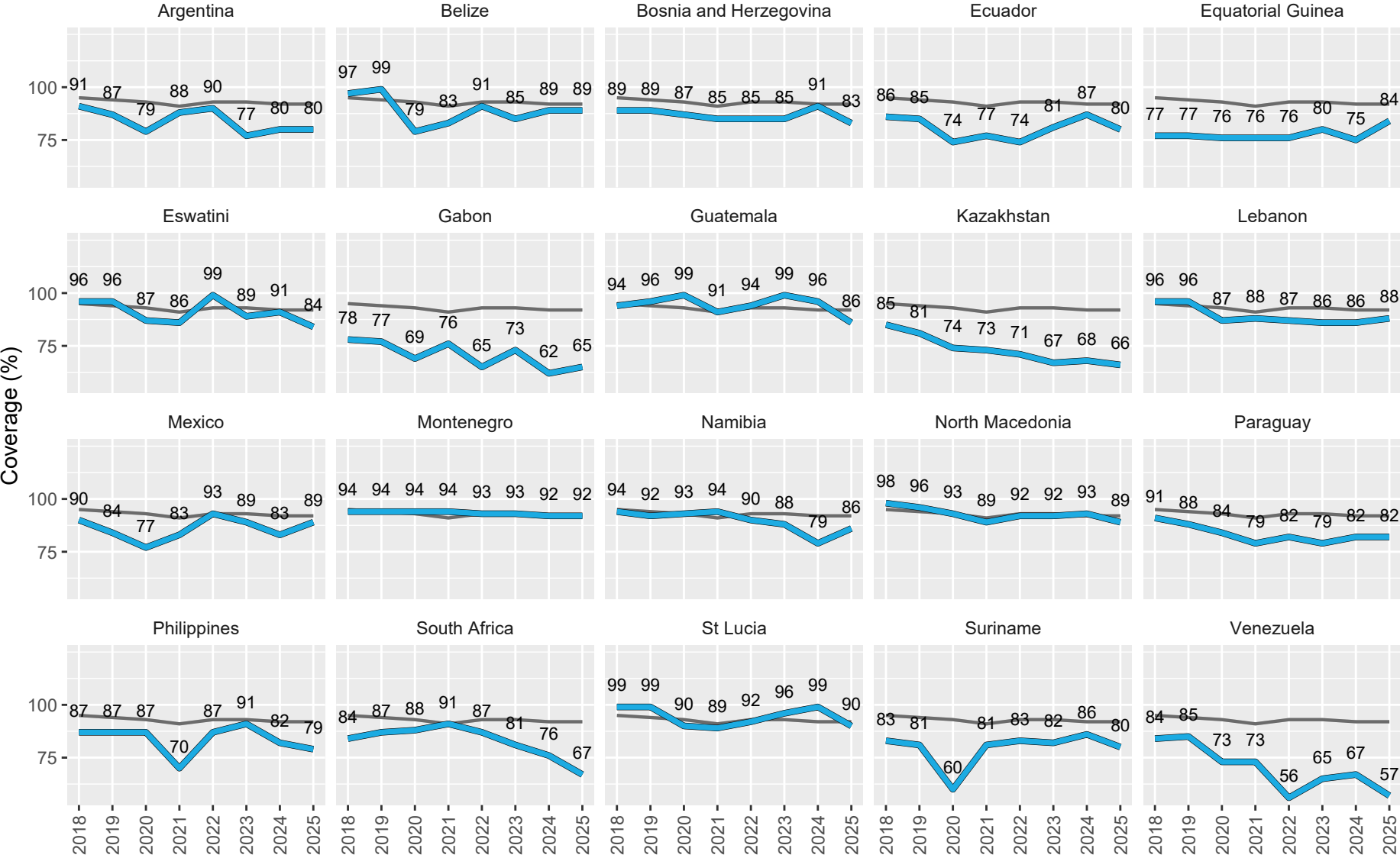
In Never Gavi MICs, 4 out of 59 (7%) countries had DTP1 coverage below 70% in 2025. These are Gabon, Kazakhstan, South Africa, and Venezuela.

These countries account for approximately 2 million (7%) of the total annual cohort of surviving infants in the region.

There were 41 (69%) countries that achieved DTP1 of 90% or higher, accounting for 22 million (75%) of the total cohort.

Coverage of DTP1, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025

Showing top 20 countries with the lowest coverage in 2025



Among the 20 countries with the lowest DTP1 coverage in 2025, Montenegro had the highest coverage (92%), while Venezuela had the lowest coverage (57%).

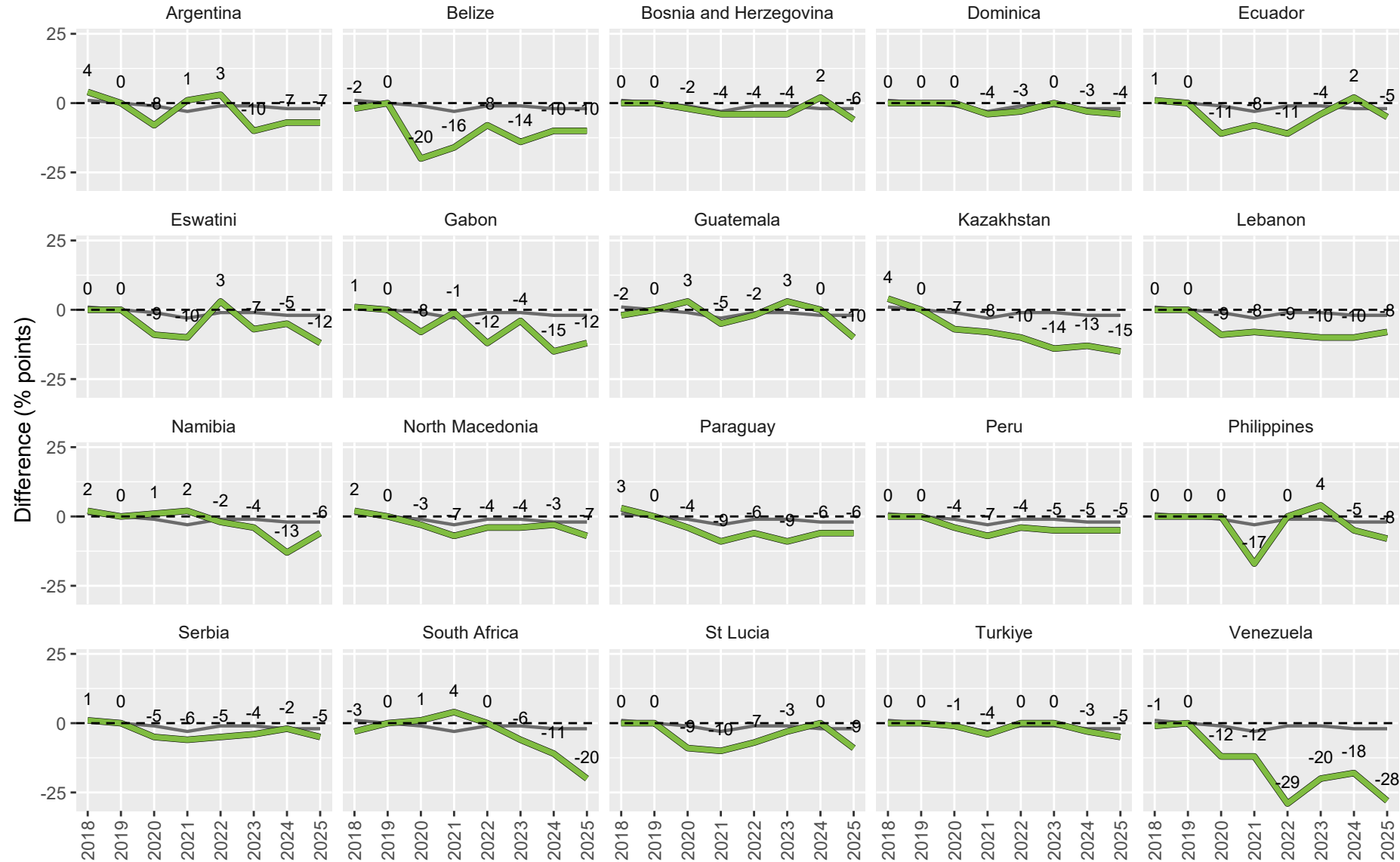
DTP1 coverage increased in 5 out of these 20 countries between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was 9 percentage points in Equatorial Guinea from 75% to 84%.

11 countries saw a decrease in coverage (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Eswatini, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, Philippines, South Africa, St Lucia, Suriname, and Venezuela). The largest decline was 10% points in Guatemala from 96% to 86% and Venezuela from 67% to 57%. Coverage remained constant between 2024 and 2025 in the remaining 4 countries.

In 2025, 2 out of these 20 countries had achieved DTP1 coverage of at least 90%.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage for reference

DTP1 coverage difference compared to 2019, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025



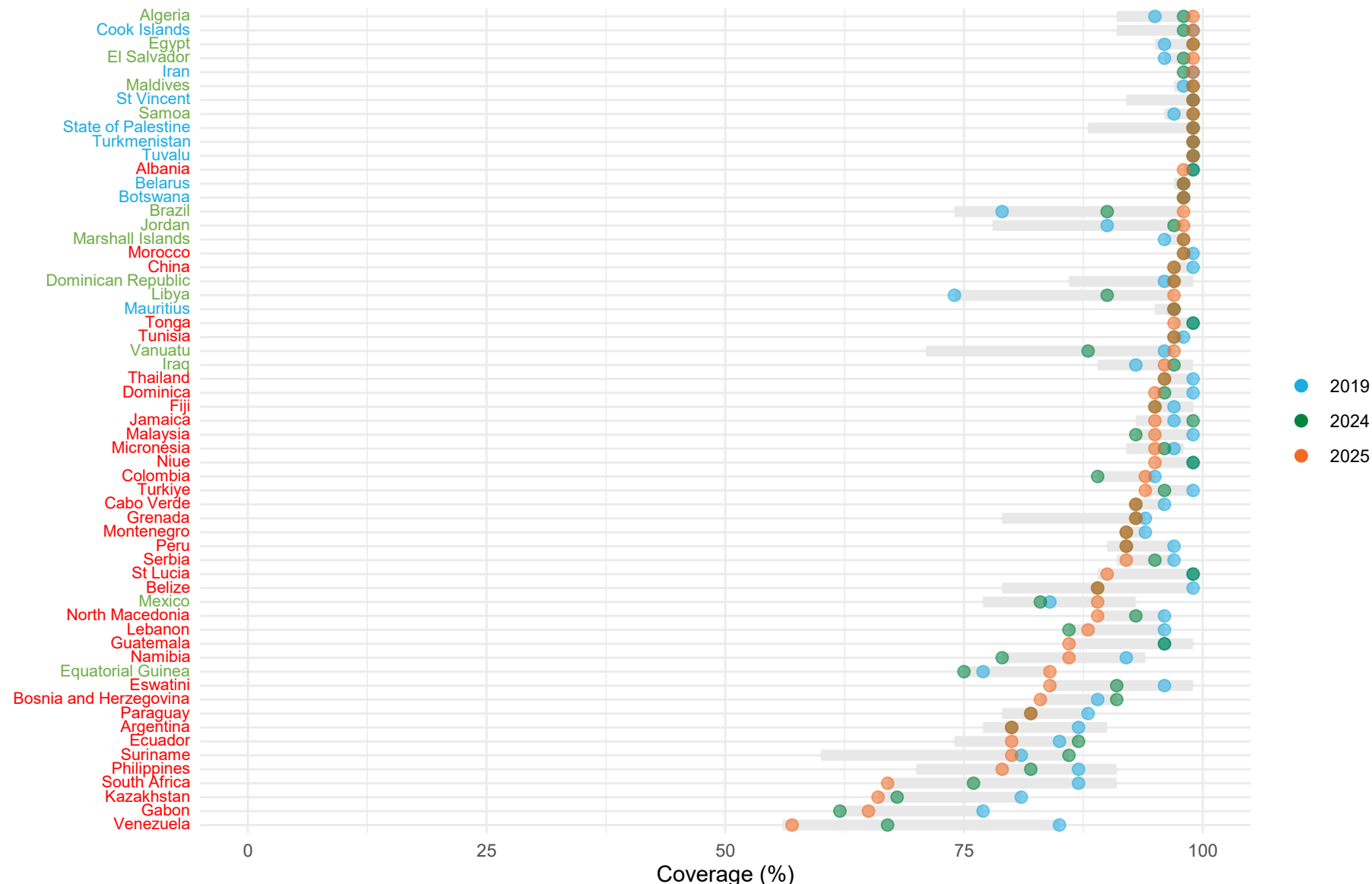
This chart shows the difference in DTP1 coverage compared to 2019, for the 20 countries with the largest declines in coverage between 2019 and 2025. Among the 20 countries with the largest declines in DTP1 coverage between 2019 and 2025, Coverage was not higher in 2025 compared to 2019 in any of these 20 countries. Coverage was lower than in 2019 in 20 of these 20 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominica, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Namibia, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, St Lucia, Turkiye, and Venezuela). The largest decline in coverage was 28% points in Venezuela from 85% in 2019 to 57% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage difference for reference

ence compared to 2019, values above zero indicate coverage n percentage points higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage n percentage points lower than in 2019

DTP1 coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2019-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years. Countries are arranged by high to low coverage in 2025 and coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019. An asterisk (*) indicates countries aiming to catch-up children missed since 2019 through a Big Catch-up Plan, supported by financing from The Gavi Alliance.

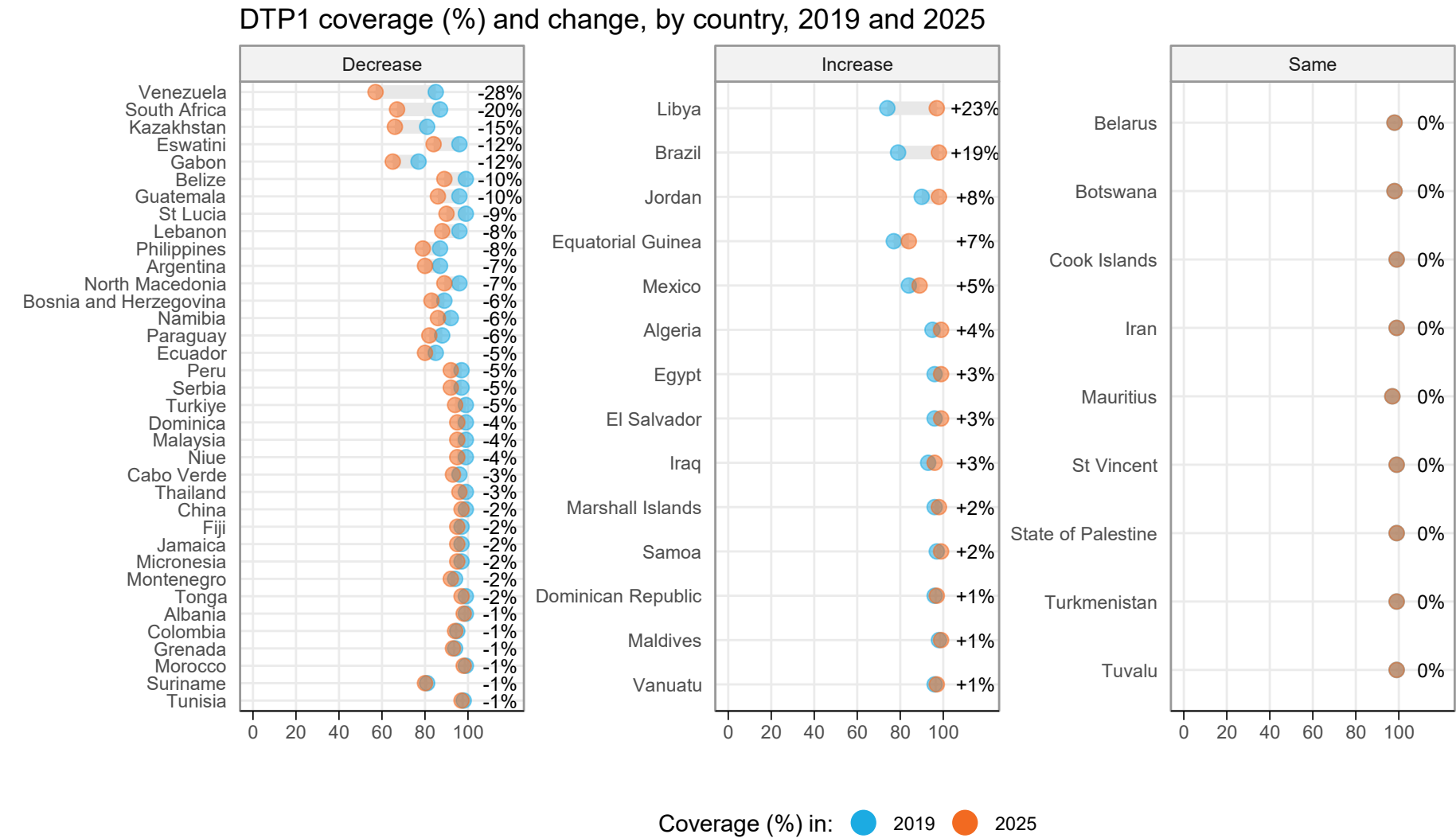
This chart shows the range of DTP1 coverage across years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by country. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels and progress beyond 2019.

In 2024, 32 (out of 59) countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 20 countries had lower DTP1 coverage than in 2024.

In 2025, 36 countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

Between 2019 and 2025, DTP1 coverage increased in 14 countries and decreased in 36 countries.

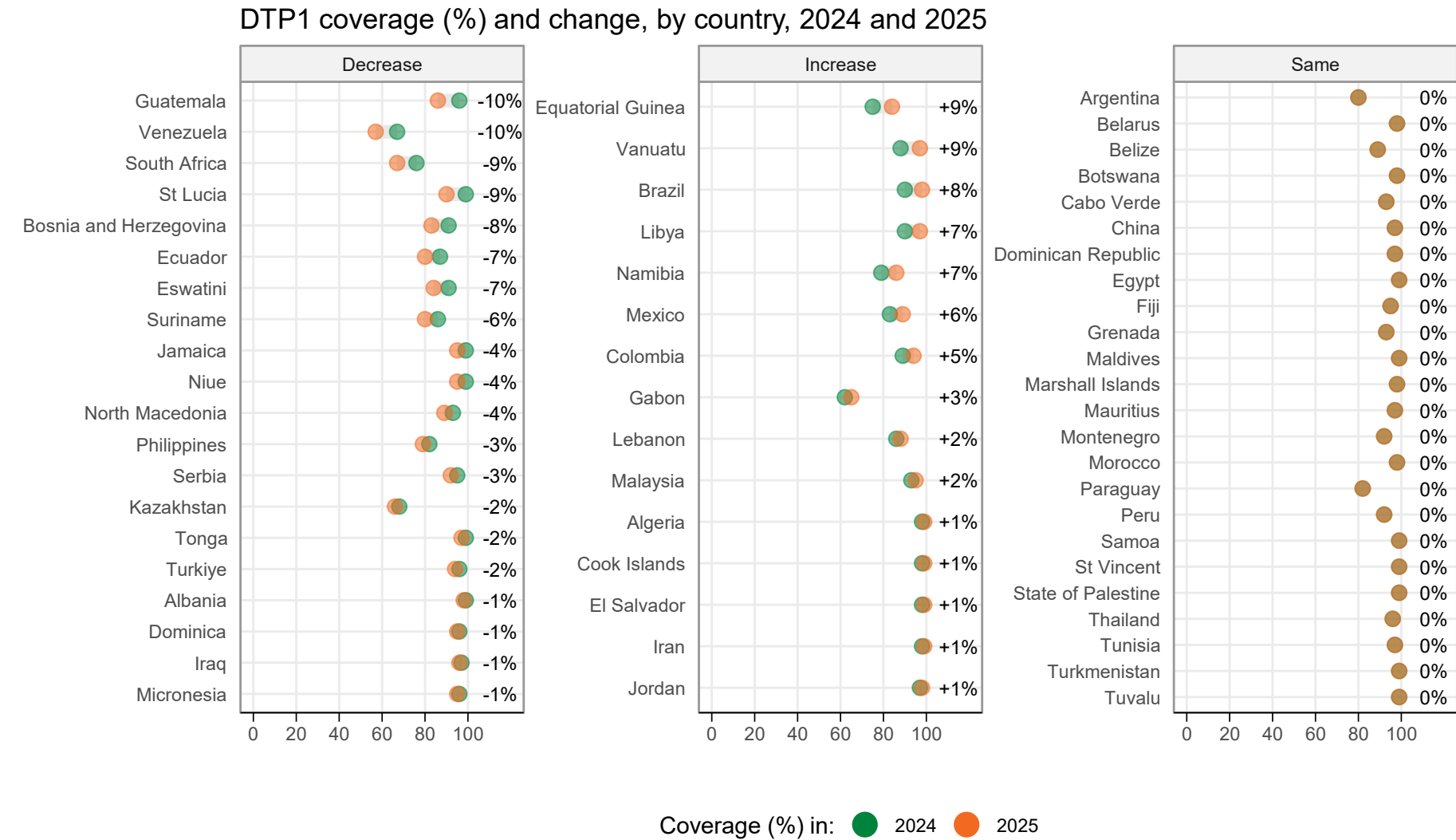


This chart shows DTP1 coverage in 2019 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 36 out of 59 (61%) countries in Never Gavi MICs had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in Venezuela (-28 percentage points), followed by South Africa (-20 percentage points).

There were 14 (24%) countries with an increase in DTP1 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 9 countries between 2019 and 2025.

Between 2024 and 2025, DTP1 coverage increased in 15 countries and decreased in 20 countries.

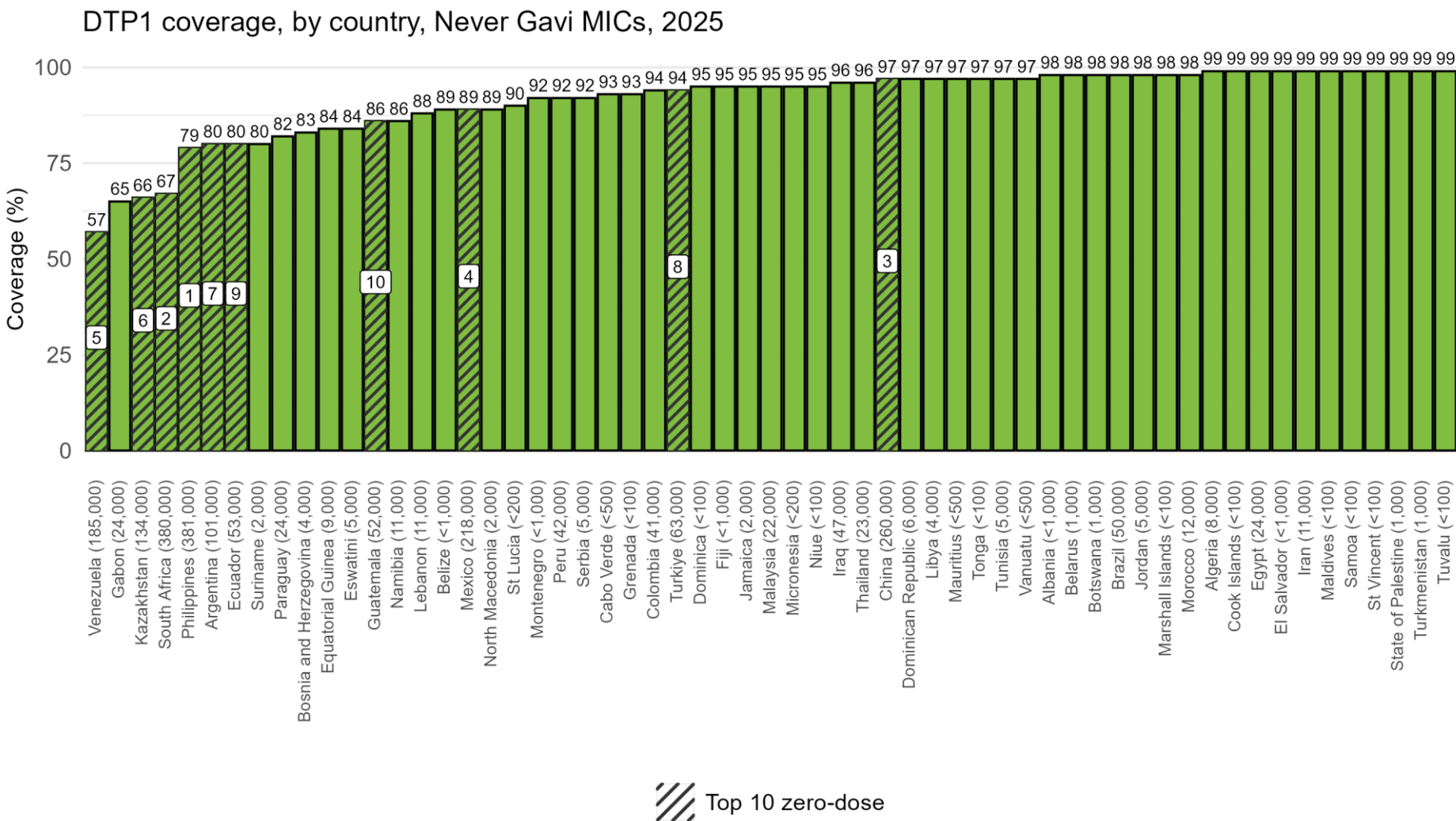


This chart shows DTP1 coverage in 2024 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 20 out of 59 (34%) countries in Never Gavi MICs had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in Guatemala and Venezuela (-10 percentage points), followed by St Lucia and South Africa (-9 percentage points).

There were 15 (25%) countries with an increase in DTP1 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 24 countries between 2024 and 2025.

In 2025, Venezuela and Gabon had the lowest DTP1 coverage, while Philippines and South Africa had the highest number of zero-dose children, highlighting the need to consider both coverage and absolute numbers to identify all vulnerable populations.



This chart shows DTP1 coverage in countries in Never Gavi MICs from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most zero-dose children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, DTP1 coverage ranged from 57% in Venezuela to 99% in Egypt, Iran, Algeria, Turkmenistan, State of Palestine, El Salvador, Maldives, Samoa, St Vincent, Tuvalu, and Cook Islands.

41 out of 59 (69%) countries had coverage of at least 90%.

Philippines had DTP1 coverage of 79% and the highest absolute number of zero-dose children in the region, followed by South Africa.

Large cohort countries may have high numbers of zero-dose children despite high vaccine coverage. It is advantageous to look at both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not missed.

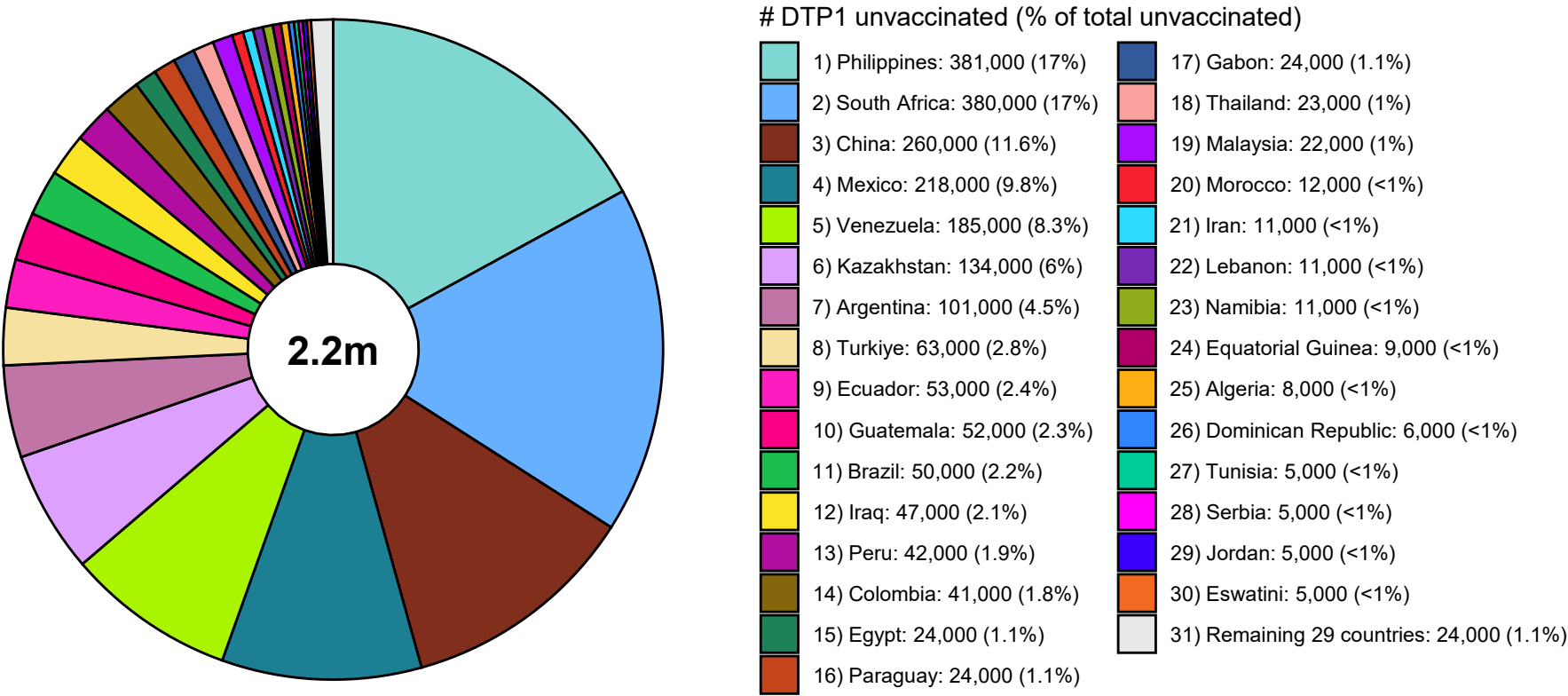
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Bars are ranked by ascending coverage.

Numbers in bubbles display top 10 rank based on absolute number of zero-dose children. Number in parentheses shows number of zero-dose children.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half of all zero-dose children in Never Gavi MICs, with Philippines contributing the highest share.

DTP1 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



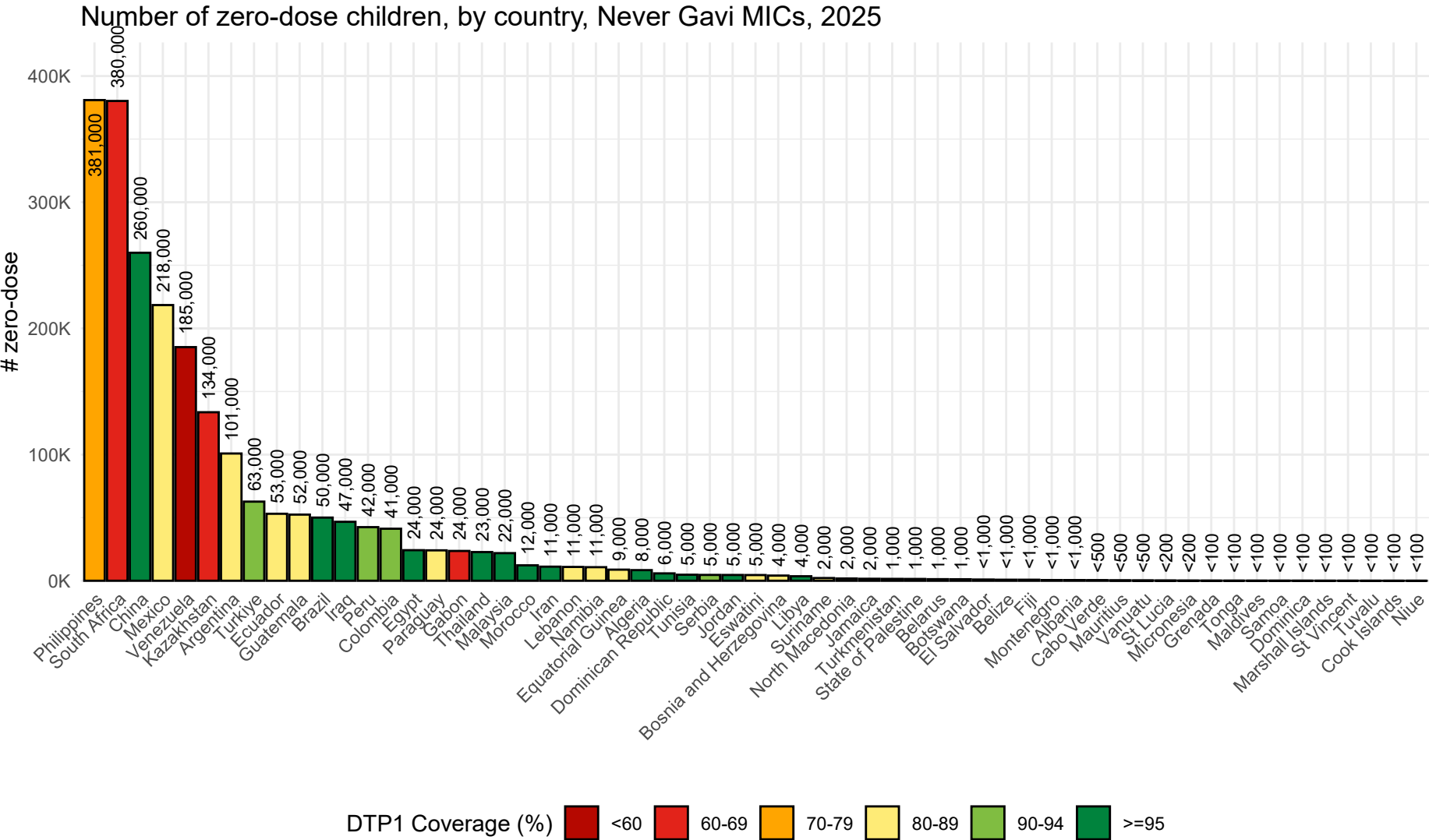
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number in legend corresponds to region ranking based on highest to lowest absolute number of unvaccinated children and reflects order of pie slices.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half (55.4%) of all zero-dose children in Never Gavi MICs.

Philippines had the highest number of children who did not receive DTP1 (n=381,000), which is approximately 17% of all zero-dose children in Never Gavi MICs (n=2.2 million).

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Approximately 75% of zero-dose children in Never Gavi MICs live in just 8 countries, highlighting where intensified efforts could have the greatest regional impact on zero-dose numbers.



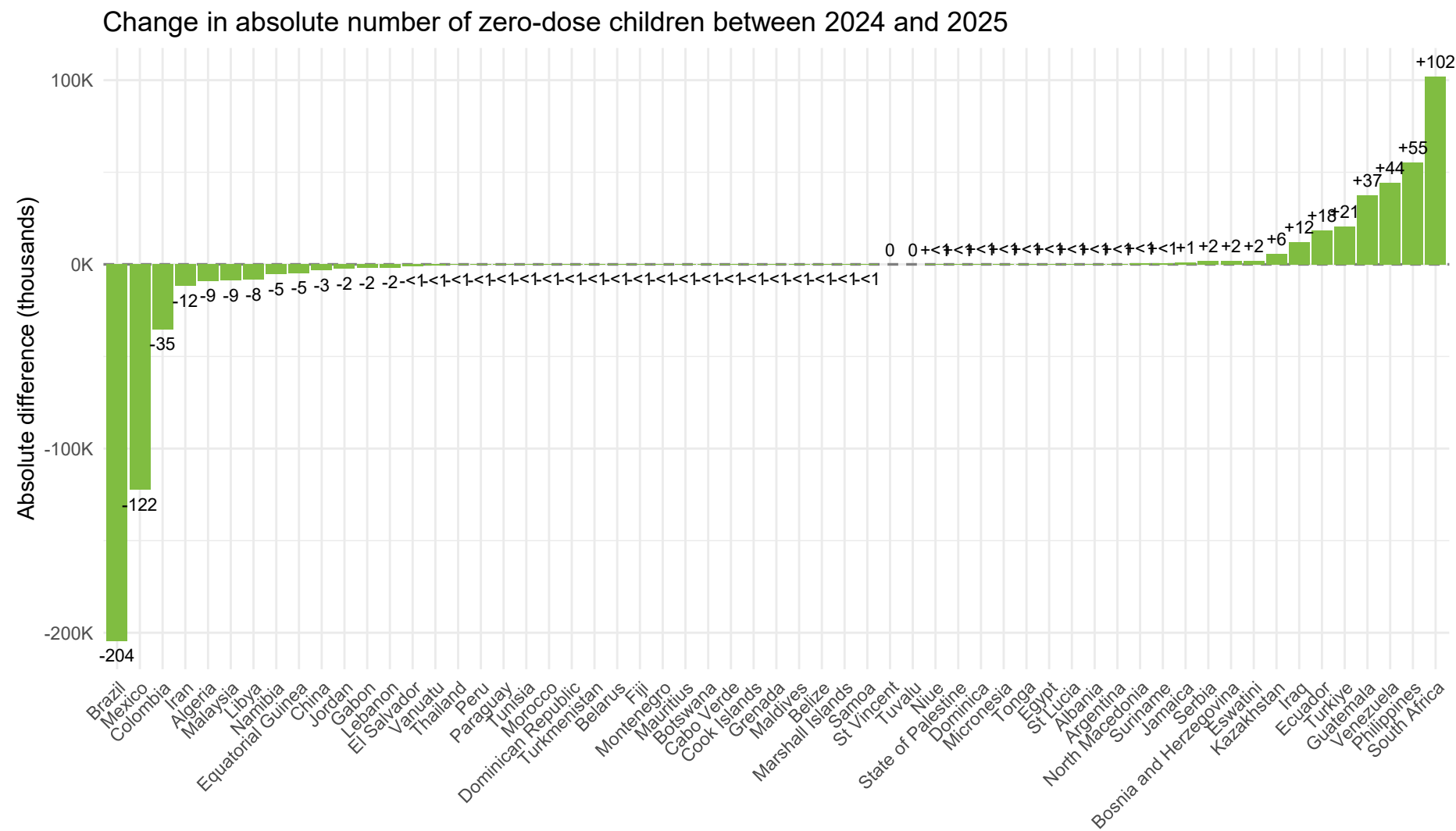
Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

This chart shows the number of zero-dose children in 2025, by country in Never Gavi MICs. Bars are coloured based on DTP1 coverage.

In 2025, Philippines had the highest absolute number of zero-dose children, with 79% DTP1 coverage.

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Country trends in zero-dose children were heterogeneous, reinforcing the need to target resources and strategies to countries where the burden is increasing while sustaining gains elsewhere.



This chart shows the absolute change in number of zero-dose children, by country.

Overall, 23 countries had an increase in zero-dose children and 34 countries saw the number of zero-dose children decline between 2024 and 2025.

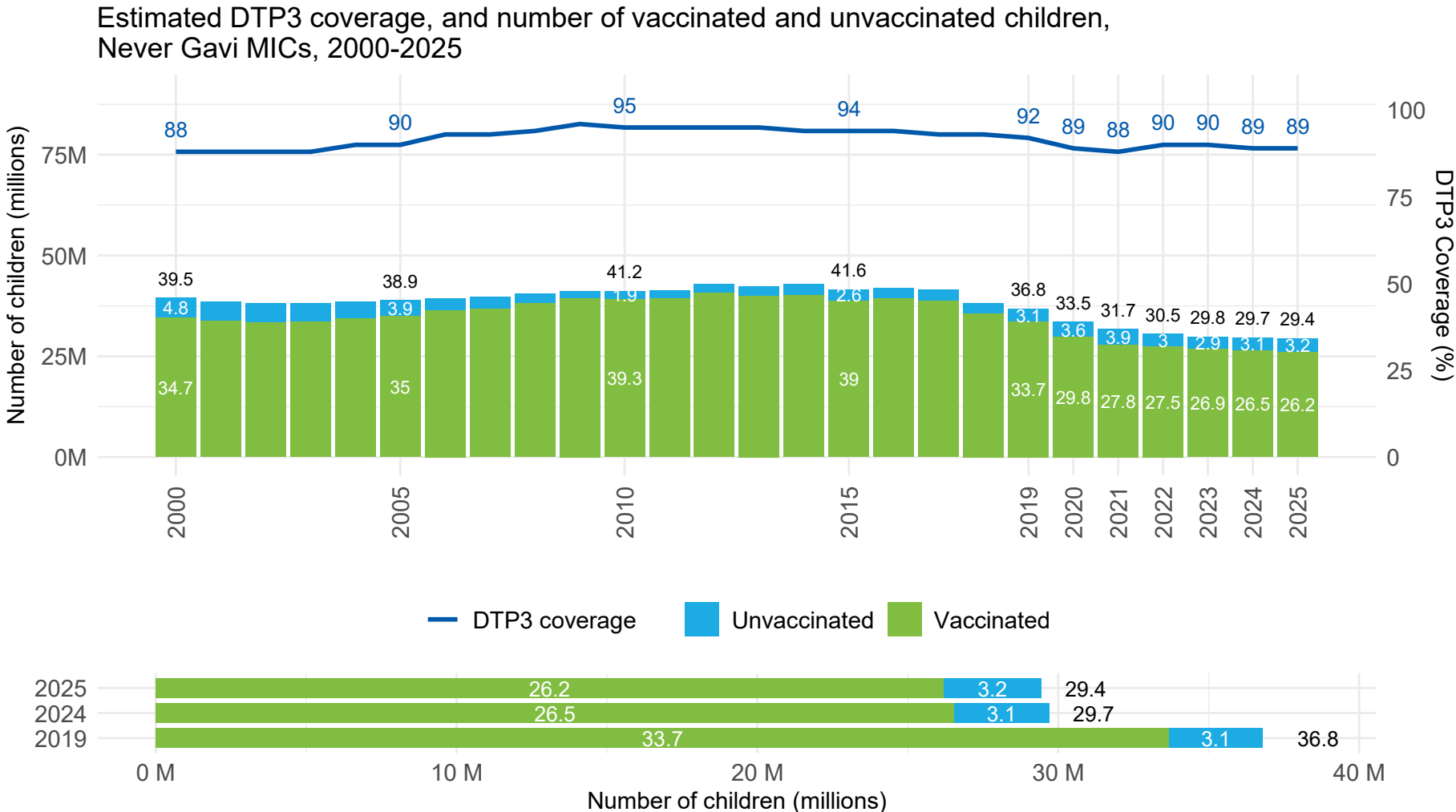
The three countries with the largest increase were: South Africa (278,000 $\Rightarrow$ 380,000 [+102,000]), Philippines (326,000 $\Rightarrow$ 381,000 [+55,000]), Venezuela (141,000 $\Rightarrow$ 185,000 [+44,000]).

Brazil had the largest decline in the number of zero-dose children from 255,000 in 2024 to 50,000 in 2025 (-204,000).



DTP3

In 2025, DTP3 coverage was 89%: 26.2 million children received three doses of DTP-containing vaccine, but 3.2 million remain un- or under-vaccinated.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.
Note: Unvaccinated includes zero-dose and undervaccinated children.

DTP3 coverage in 2025 (89%) was lower than in 2019 (92%).

The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 22% from 33.7 million in 2019 to 26.2 million in 2025.

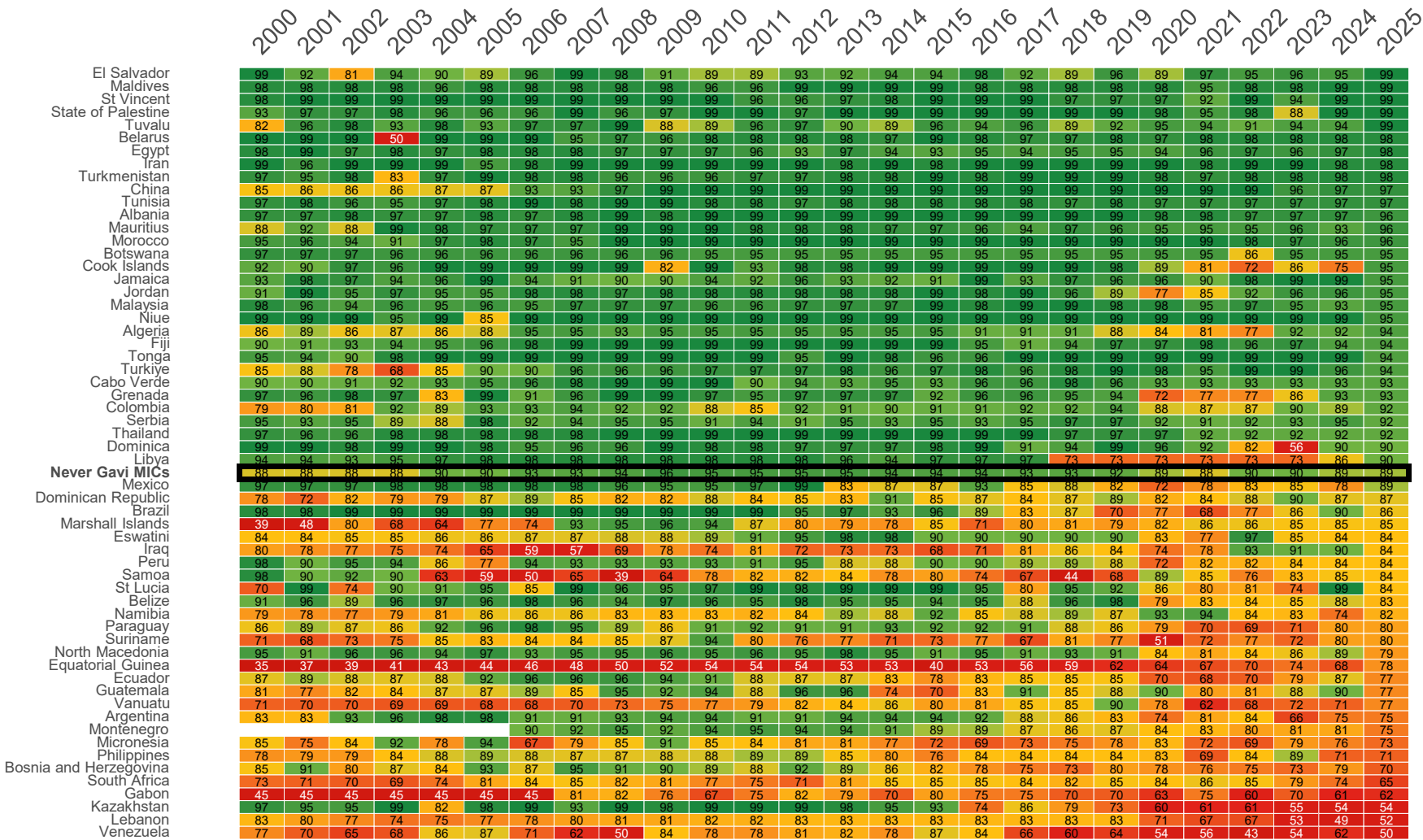
The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 20% from 36.8 million in 2019 to 29.4 million in 2025.

In 2025, 7.5 million fewer children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 7.4 million fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or at least decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

DTP3 coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025

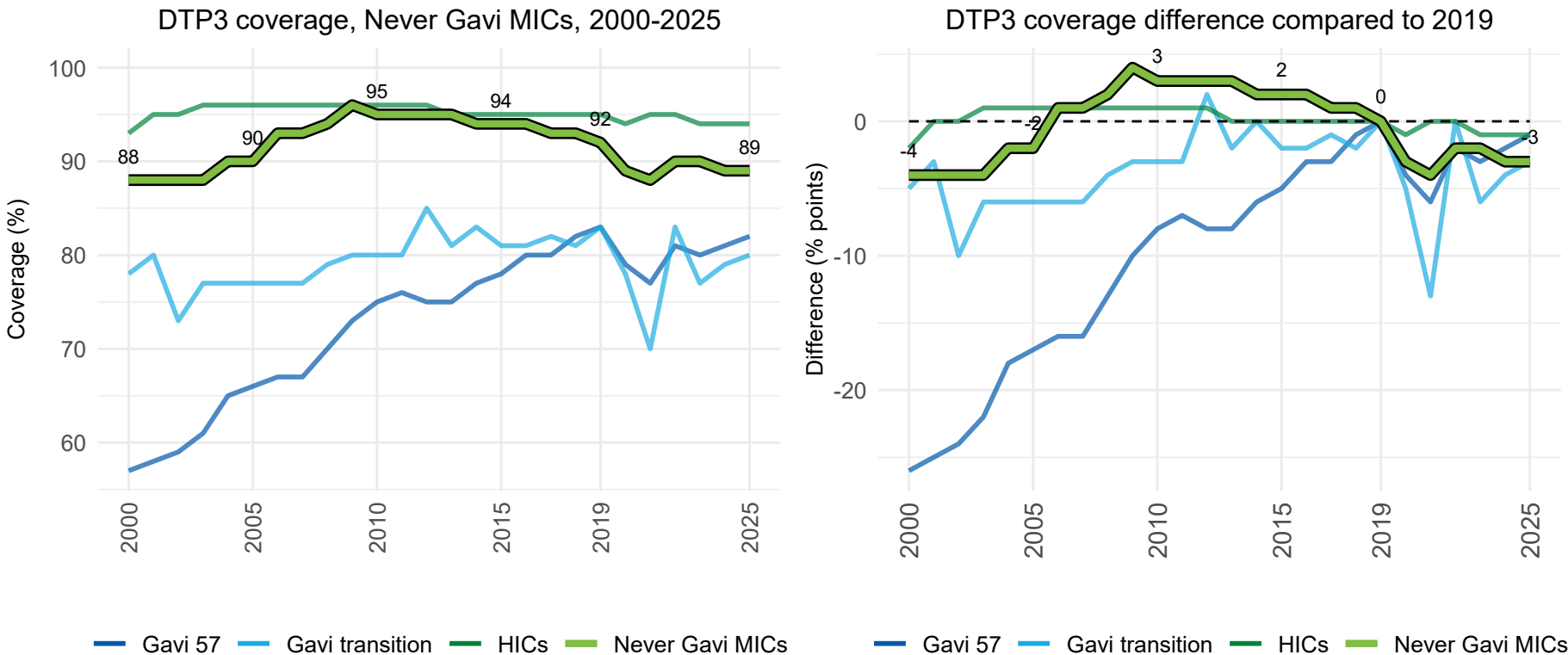


This heatmap shows DTP1 coverage, by region and year. Red indicates low coverage (<60%) and green indicates high coverage (≥90%). The changing colour gradient can be used to tracked changes in coverage over time and recovery from pandemic-related disruptions where applicable.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Countries ordered based on descending coverage in 2025

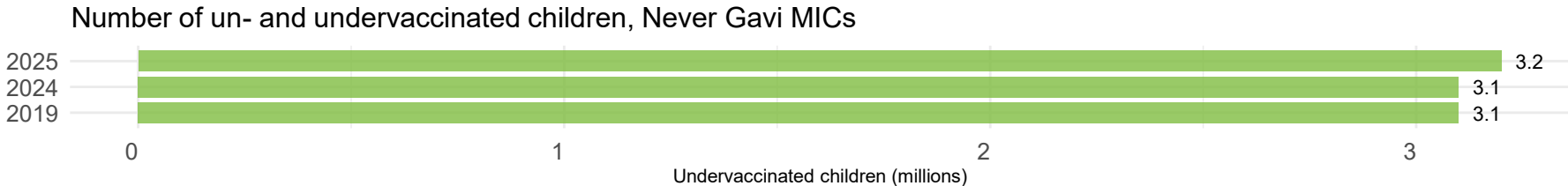
DTP3 coverage has improved since 2000 in all regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in undervaccinated children persist.



In 2025, Never Gavi MICs ranked number 2 out of 4 GAVI regions, with DTP3 coverage of 89%.

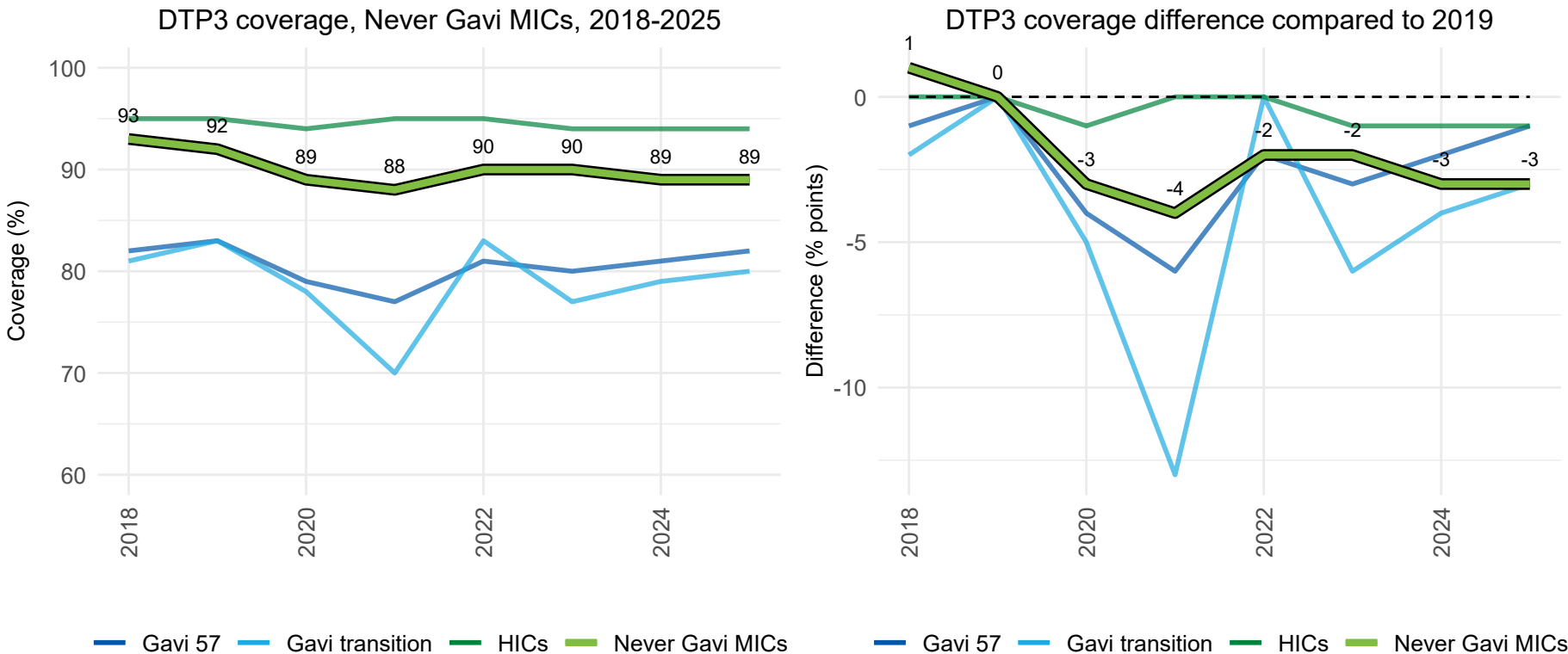
DTP3 coverage (89%) was 3 percentage points lower than in 2019 (92%).

This equates to 3.2 million undervaccinated children in 2025 compared to 3.1 million undervaccinated children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Undervaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

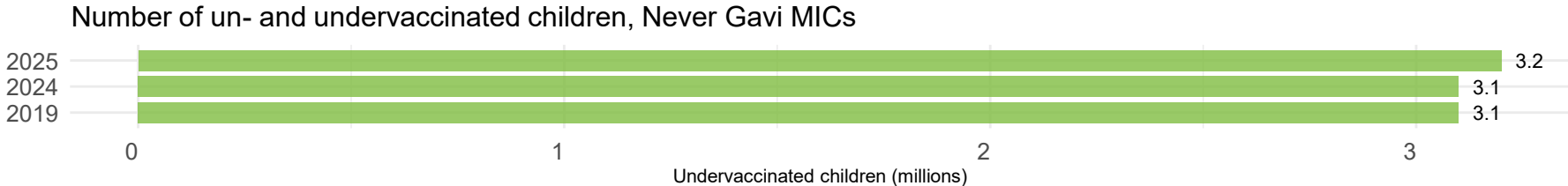
DTP3 coverage improved between 2024 and 2025 in some regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in some regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in undervaccinated children persist.



In 2025, Never Gavi MICs ranked number 2 out of 4 GAVI regions, with DTP3 coverage of 89%.

DTP3 coverage (89%) was 3 percentage points lower than in 2019 (92%).

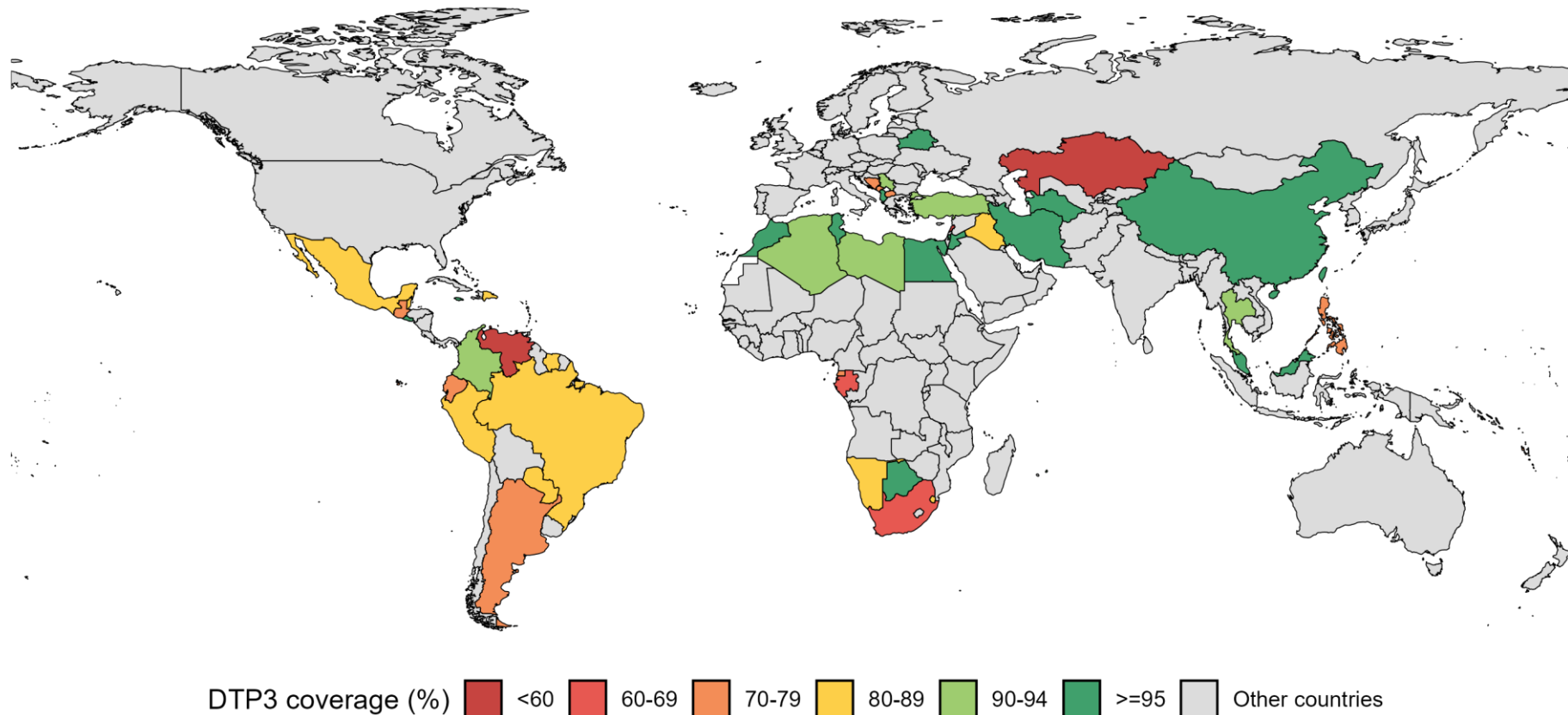
This equates to 3.2 million undervaccinated children in 2025 compared to 3.1 million undervaccinated children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019. There may be discrepancies in total Undervaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

In 2025, 31 countries achieved at least 90% DTP3 coverage, while 5 had coverage below 70%.

DTP3 Coverage (%), Never Gavi MICs, 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.

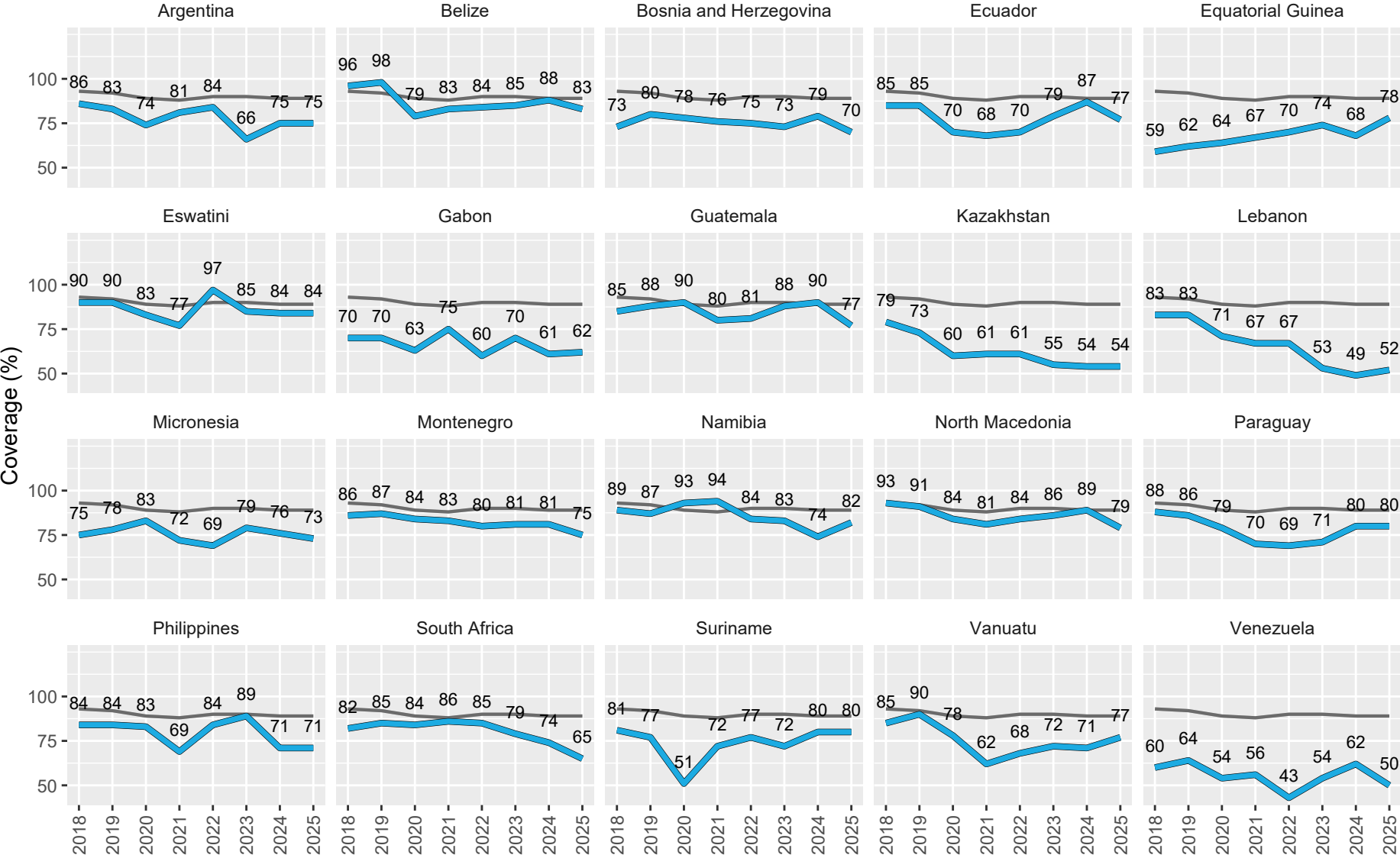
In Never Gavi MICs, 5 out of 59 (8%) countries had DTP3 coverage below 70% in 2025. These are Gabon, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, South Africa, and Venezuela.

These countries account for approximately 2.1 million (7%) of the total annual cohort of surviving infants in the region.

There were 31 (53%) countries that achieved DTP3 of 90% or higher, accounting for 17.6 million (60%) of the total cohort.

Coverage of DTP3, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025

Showing top 20 countries with the lowest coverage in 2025



Among the 20 countries with the lowest DTP3 coverage in 2025, Eswatini had the highest coverage (84%), while Venezuela had the lowest coverage (50%).

DTP3 coverage increased in 5 out of these 20 countries between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was 10 percentage points in Equatorial Guinea from 68% to 78%.

9 countries saw a decrease in coverage (Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Micronesia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, South Africa, and Venezuela). The largest decline was 13% points in Guatemala from 90% to 77%. Coverage remained constant between 2024 and 2025 in the remaining 6 countries.

In 2025, 0 out of these 20 countries had achieved DTP3 coverage of at least 90%.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage for reference

DTP3 coverage difference compared to 2019, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025



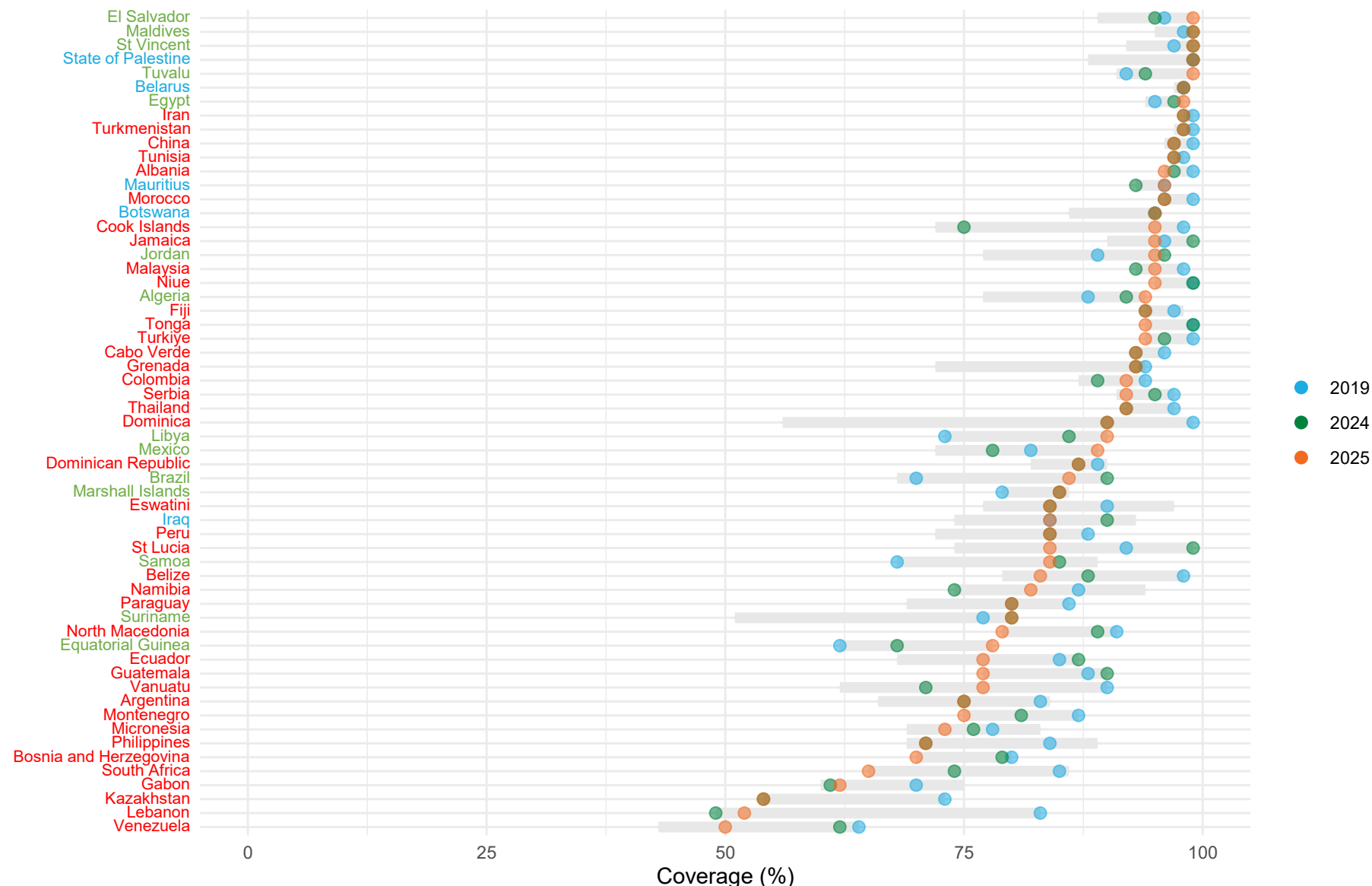
This chart shows the difference in DTP3 coverage compared to 2019, for the 20 countries with the largest declines in coverage between 2019 and 2025. Among the 20 countries with the largest declines in DTP3 coverage between 2019 and 2025, Coverage was not higher in 2025 compared to 2019 in any of these 20 countries. Coverage was lower than in 2019 in 20 of these 20 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominica, Ecuador, Eswatini, Gabon, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Micronesia, Montenegro, Namibia, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Philippines, South Africa, St Lucia, Vanuatu, and Venezuela). The largest decline in coverage was 31% points in Lebanon from 83% in 2019 to 52% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage difference for reference

ence compared to 2019, values above zero indicate coverage n percentage points higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage n percentage points lower than in 2019

DTP3 coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2019-2025



This chart shows the range of DTP3 coverage across years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by country. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels and progress beyond 2019.

In 2024, 37 (out of 59) countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 20 countries had lower DTP3 coverage than in 2024.

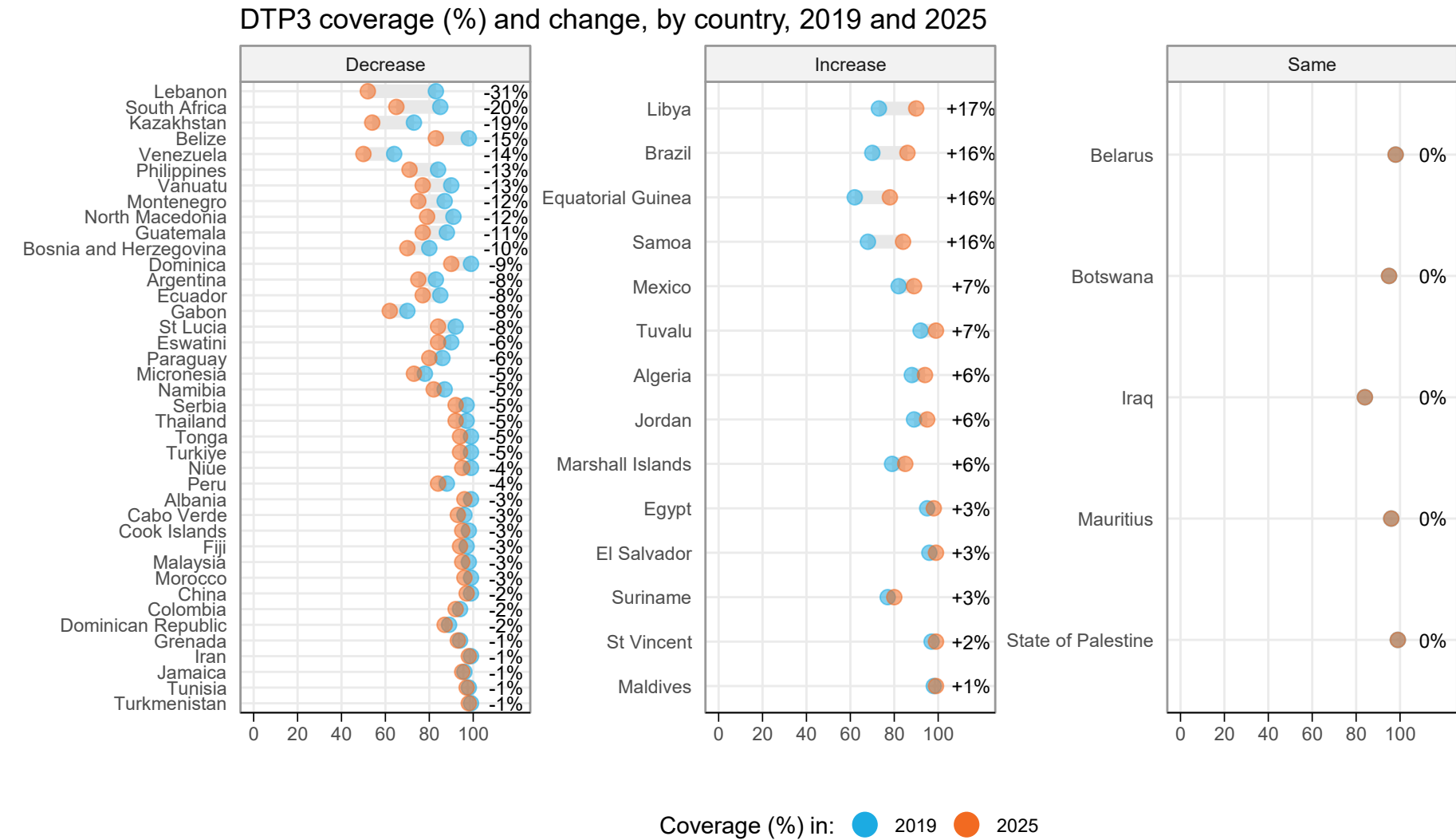
In 2025, 40 countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years.

Countries are arranged by high to low coverage in 2025 and coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019. An asterisk (*) indicates countries aiming to catch-up children missed since 2019 through a Big Catch-up Plan, supported by financing from The Gavi Alliance.

Between 2019 and 2025, DTP3 coverage increased in 14 countries and decreased in 40 countries.

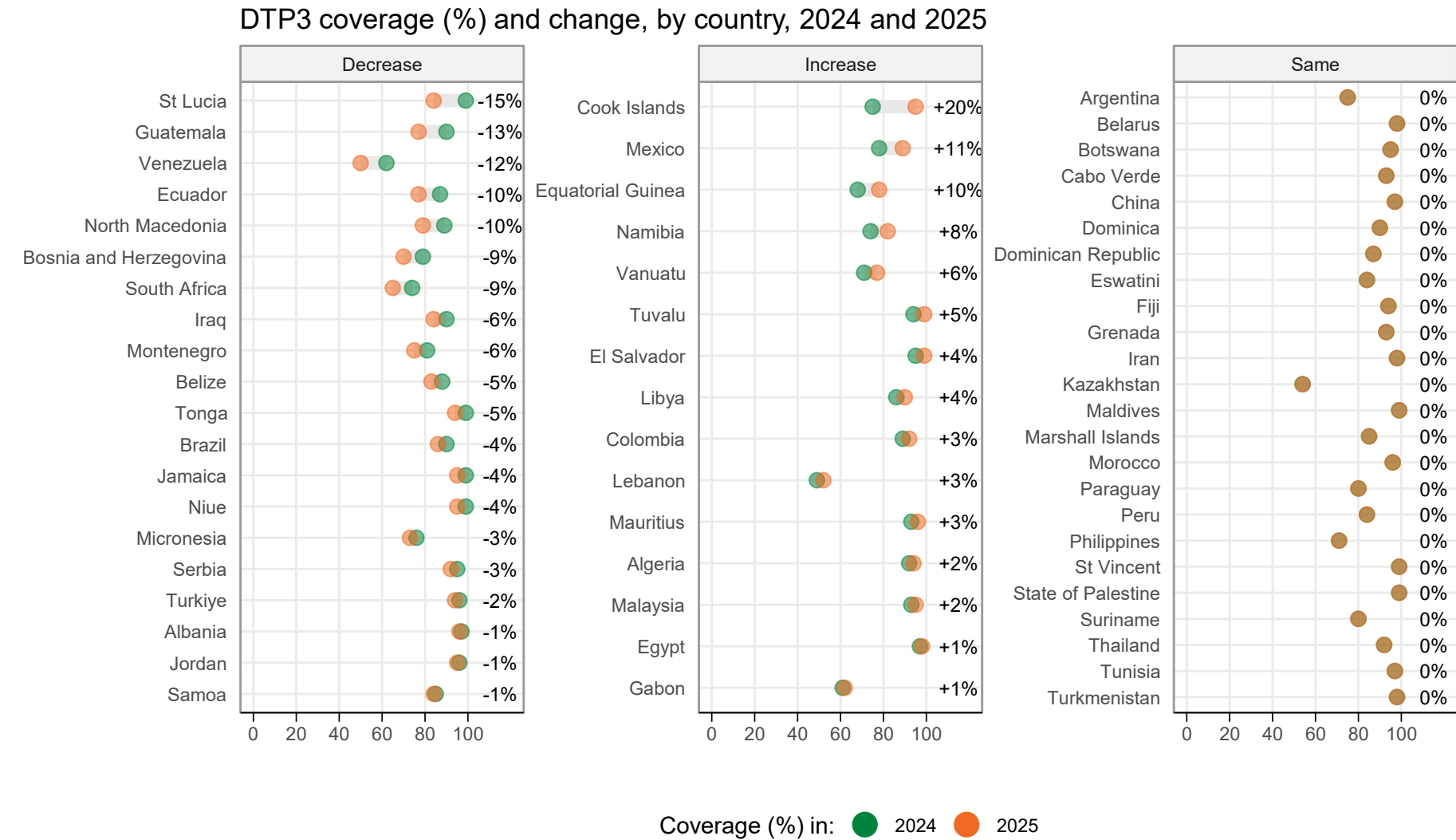


This chart shows DTP3 coverage in 2019 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 40 out of 59 (68%) countries in Never Gavi MICs had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in Lebanon (-31 percentage points), followed by South Africa (-20 percentage points).

There were 14 (24%) countries with an increase in DTP3 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 5 countries between 2019 and 2025.

Between 2024 and 2025, DTP3 coverage increased in 15 countries and decreased in 20 countries.

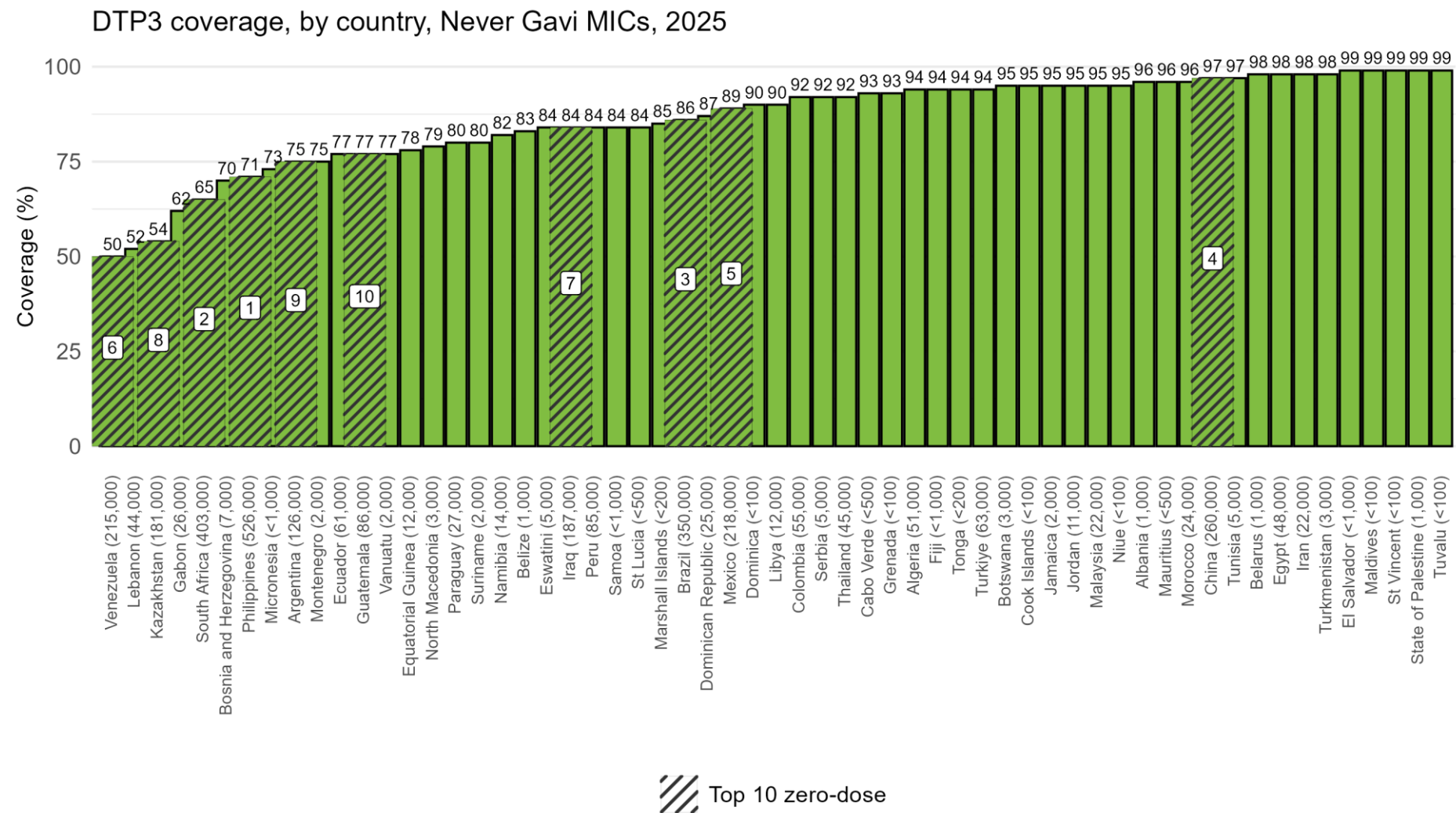


This chart shows DTP3 coverage in 2024 and 2025, and change in coverage between the two years.

Overall, 20 out of 59 (34%) countries in Never Gavi MICs had a decline in coverage. The largest decline was in St Lucia (-15 percentage points), followed by Guatemala (-13 percentage points).

There were 15 (25%) countries with an increase in DTP3 coverage. Coverage remained the same in 24 countries between 2024 and 2025.

In 2025, Venezuela and Lebanon had the lowest DTP3 coverage, while Philippines and South Africa had the highest number of un- and undervaccinated children, highlighting the need to consider both coverage and absolute numbers to identify all vulnerable populations.



This chart shows DTP3 coverage in countries in Never Gavi MICs from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most un- and undervaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 50% in Venezuela to 99% in State of Palestine, El Salvador, Maldives, St Vincent, and Tuvalu.

31 out of 59 (53%) countries had coverage of at least 90%.

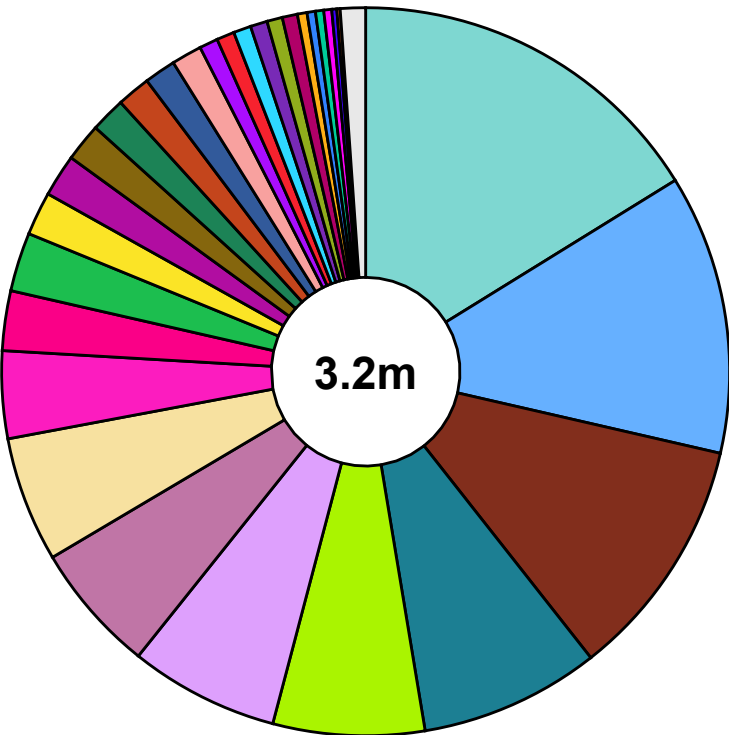
Philippines had DTP3 coverage of 71% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region, followed by South Africa.

Large cohort countries may have high numbers of un- and undervaccinated children despite high vaccine coverage. It is advantageous to look at both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not missed.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Bars are ranked by ascending coverage.
Numbers in bubbles display top 10 rank based on absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children. Number in parentheses shows number of un- and undervaccinated children.

In 2025, 5 countries accounted for over half of all un- and under-vaccinated children in Never Gavi MICs, with Philippines contributing the highest share.

DTP3 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



DTP3 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)

1) Philippines: 526,000 (16.2%)	17) Thailand: 45,000 (1.4%)
2) South Africa: 403,000 (12.4%)	18) Lebanon: 44,000 (1.3%)
3) Brazil: 350,000 (10.8%)	19) Paraguay: 27,000 (<1%)
4) China: 260,000 (8%)	20) Gabon: 26,000 (<1%)
5) Mexico: 218,000 (6.7%)	21) Dominican Republic: 25,000 (<1%)
6) Venezuela: 215,000 (6.6%)	22) Morocco: 24,000 (<1%)
7) Iraq: 187,000 (5.8%)	23) Iran: 22,000 (<1%)
8) Kazakhstan: 181,000 (5.6%)	24) Malaysia: 22,000 (<1%)
9) Argentina: 126,000 (3.9%)	25) Namibia: 14,000 (<1%)
10) Guatemala: 86,000 (2.7%)	26) Equatorial Guinea: 12,000 (<1%)
11) Peru: 85,000 (2.6%)	27) Libya: 12,000 (<1%)
12) Turkiye: 63,000 (1.9%)	28) Jordan: 11,000 (<1%)
13) Ecuador: 61,000 (1.9%)	29) Bosnia and Herzegovina: 7,000 (<1%)
14) Colombia: 55,000 (1.7%)	30) Tunisia: 5,000 (<1%)
15) Algeria: 51,000 (1.6%)	31) Remaining 29 countries: 36,000 (1.1%)
16) Egypt: 48,000 (1.5%)	

In 2025, 5 countries accounted for over half (54.1%) of all un- and under-vaccinated children in Never Gavi MICs.

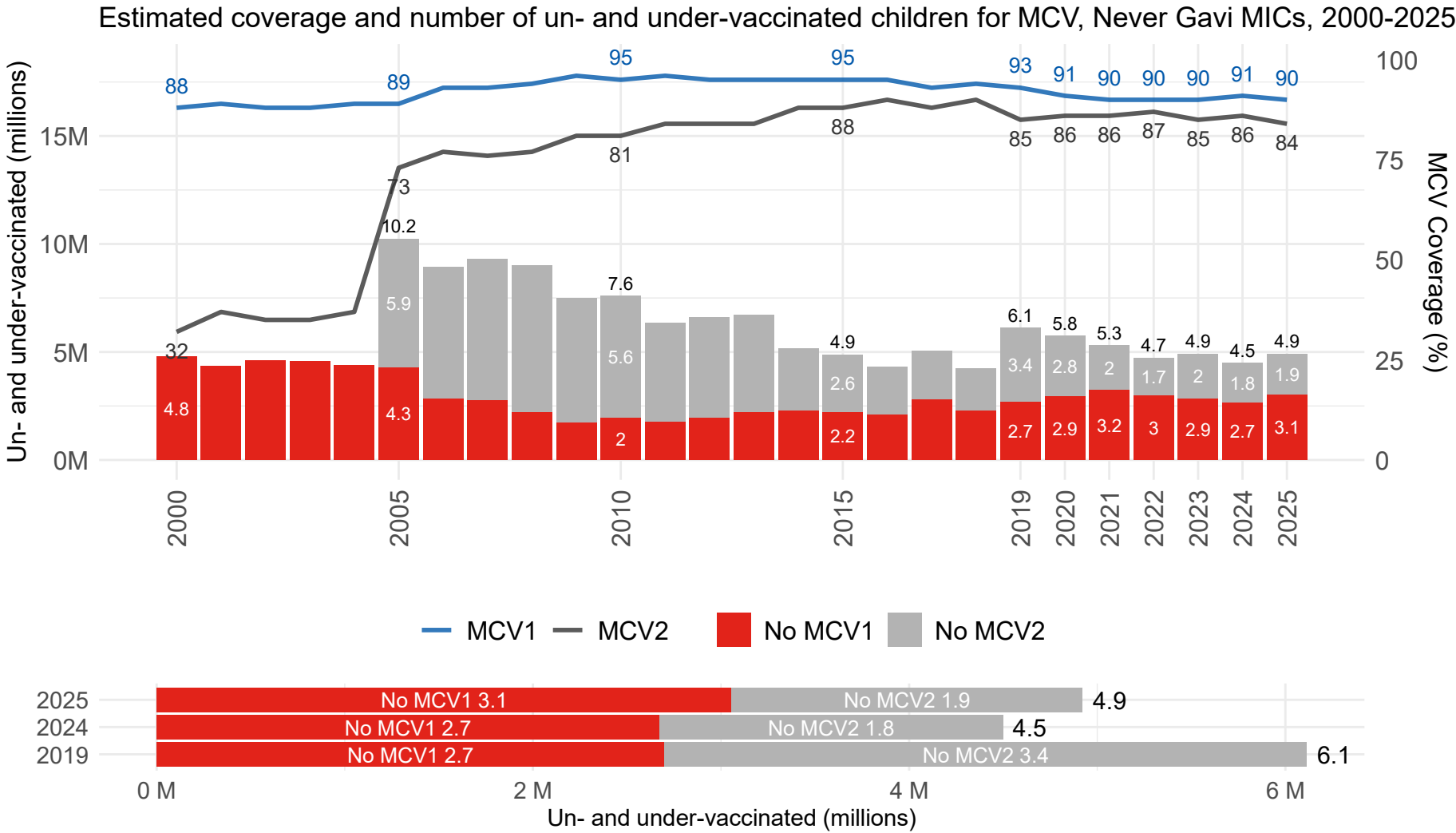
Philippines had the highest number of children who did not receive DTP3 (n=526,000), which is approximately 16.2% of all un- and under-vaccinated children in Never Gavi MICs (n=3.2 million).

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number in legend corresponds to region ranking based on highest to lowest absolute number of unvaccinated children and reflects order of pie slices.

MCV1

MCV1 coverage remained relatively constant 91% in 2025, leaving 3.1 million children without any protection against measles. MCV2 coverage declined to 84% in 2025.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: There may be discrepancies due to rounding.

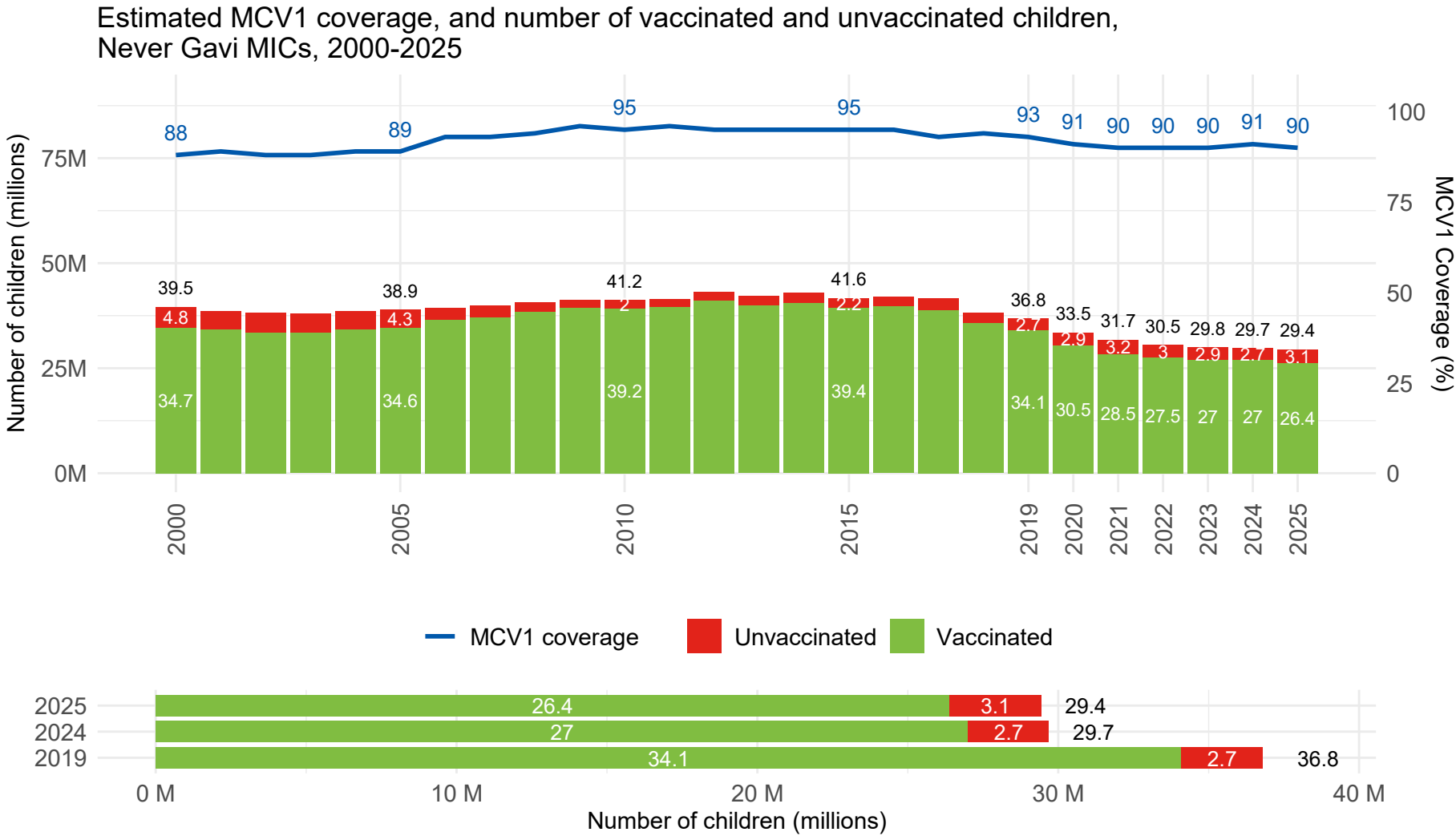
Measles, because of its high transmissibility, acts as a 'canary in the coalmine', quickly exposing any immunity gaps in the population. The coverage of measles containing vaccine (MCV) is thus often used as a tracer for protection.

The percentage of children receiving MCV1 – typically at 9 or 12 months – remained relatively constant at 90%. This is lower than in 2019, where coverage was 93%.

3.1 million children missed their routine first dose of measles vaccine.

MCV2 is typically administered to children between 18 months and five years old. MCV2 coverage declined at 84% in 2025.

In 2025, MCV1 coverage was 90%: 26.4 million children received the measles vaccine, but 3.1 million remain unvaccinated against the highly contagious disease.



Sources: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects 2024, Online Edition.

MCV1 coverage in 2025 (90%) was lower than in 2019 (93%).

The number of children vaccinated with MCV1 decreased 23% from 34.1 million in 2019 to 26.4 million in 2025.

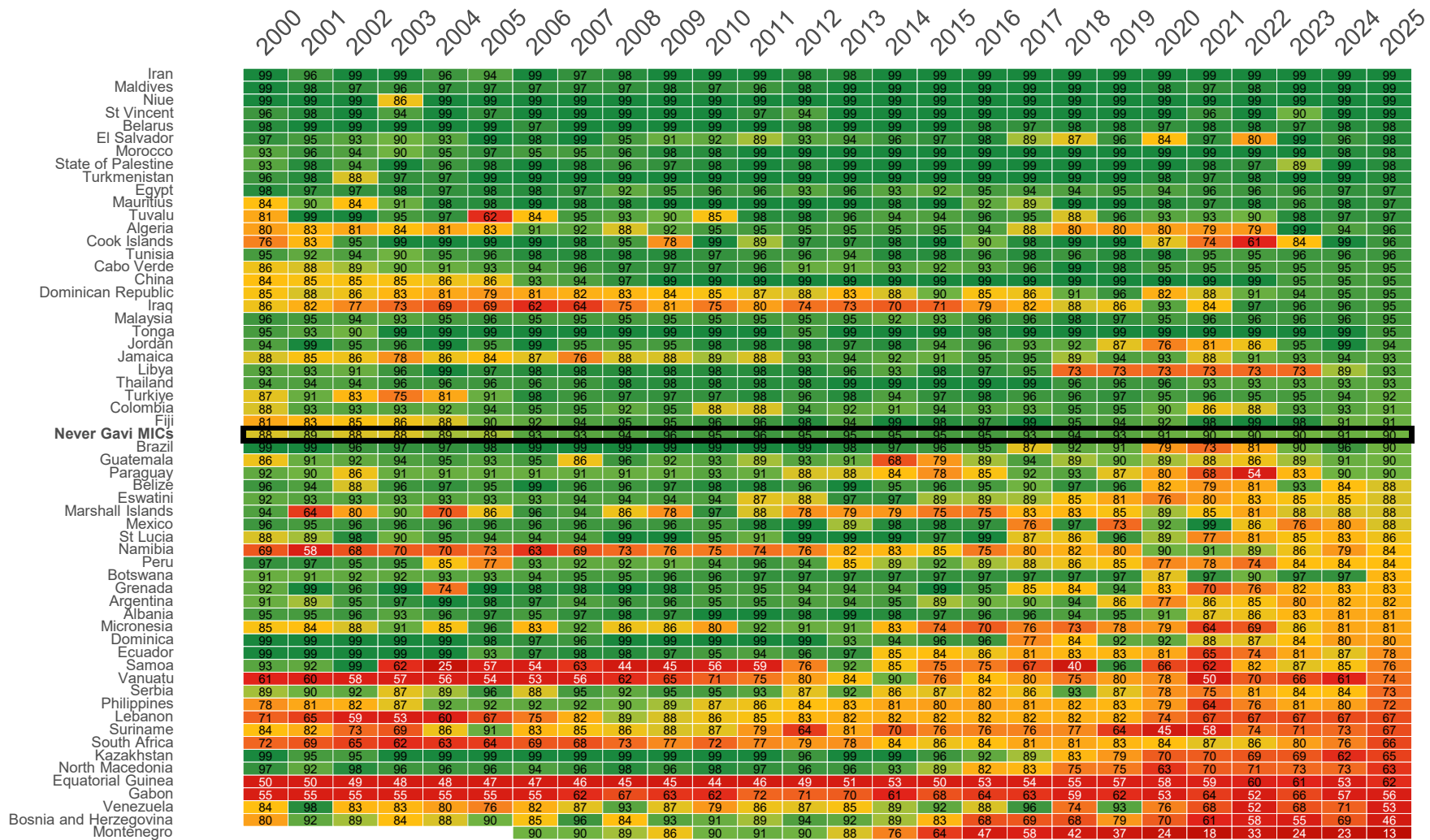
The number of surviving infants decreased approximately 20% from 36.8 million in 2019 to 29.4 million in 2025.

In 2025, 7.7 million fewer children were vaccinated than in 2019.

In 2025, there were 7.4 million fewer surviving infants (target population) than in 2019.

For vaccine coverage to increase, the number of children vaccinated needs to either increase or at least decline at a slower rate than the decline in surviving infant target population.

MCV1 coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025

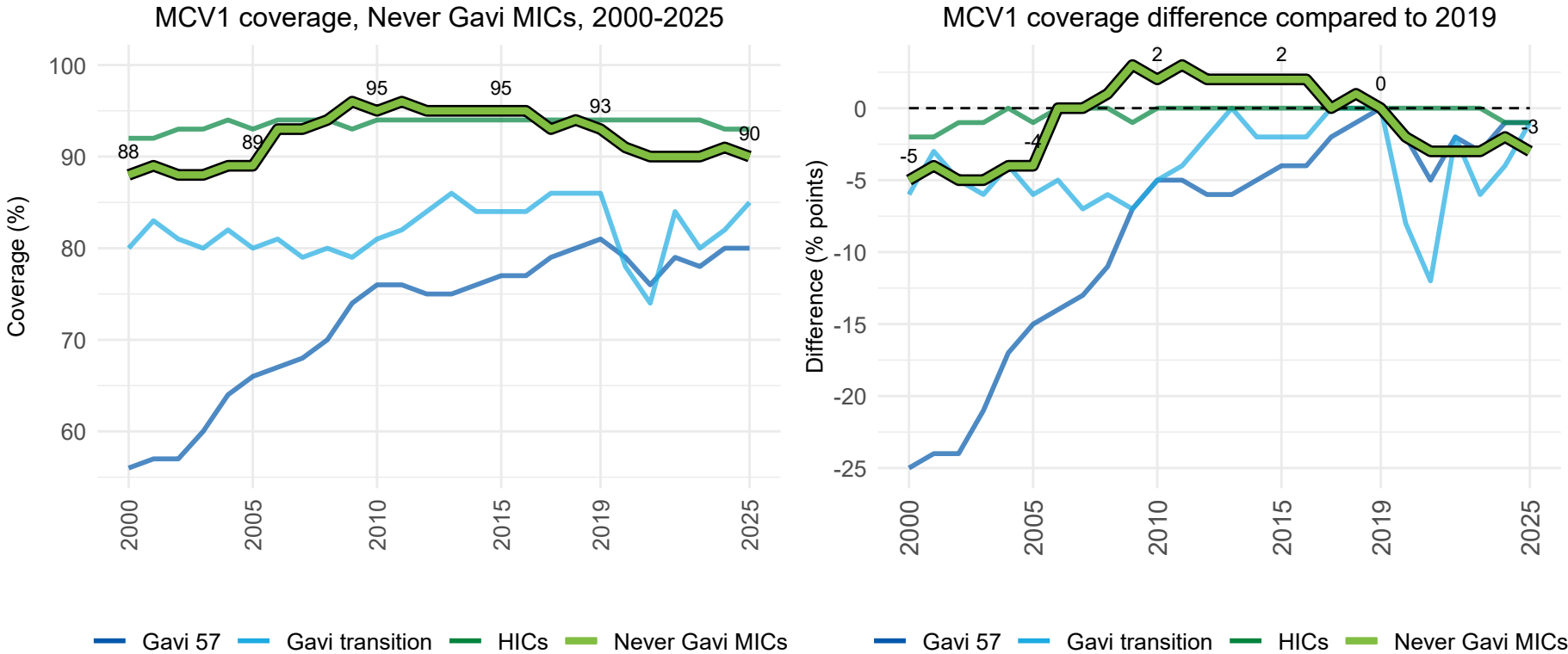


This heatmap shows MCV1 coverage, by region and year. Red indicates low coverage (<60%) and green indicates high coverage (≥90%). The changing colour gradient can be used to tracked changes in coverage over time and recovery from pandemic-related disruptions where applicable.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Countries ordered based on descending coverage in 2025

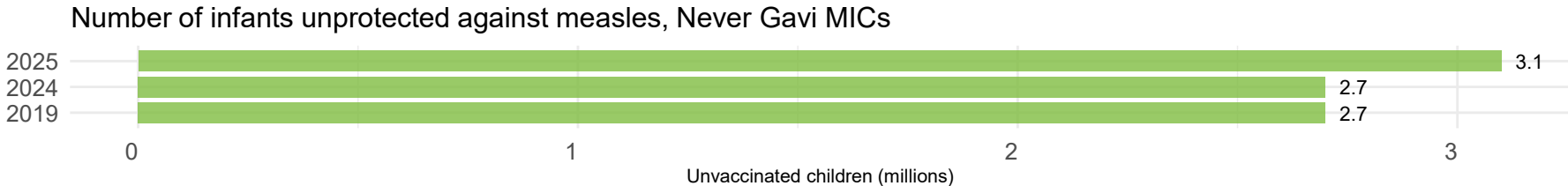
MCV1 coverage has improved since 2000 in all regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in one regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in unvaccinated children persist.



In 2025, Never Gavi MICs ranked number 2 out of 4 GAVI regions, with MCV1 coverage of 90%.

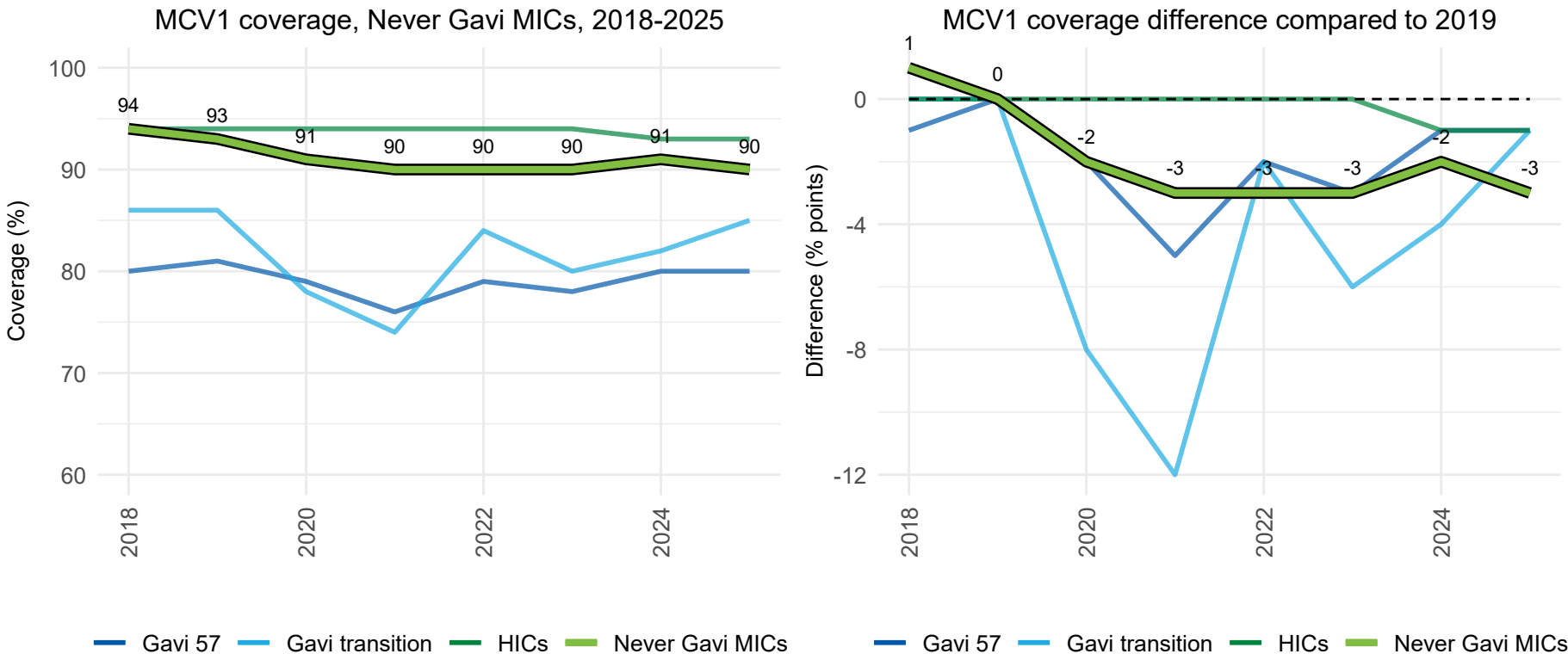
MCV1 coverage (90%) was 3 percentage points lower than in 2019 (93%).

This equates to 3.1 million unvaccinated children in 2025 compared to 2.7 million unvaccinated children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019.
There may be discrepancies in total Unvaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

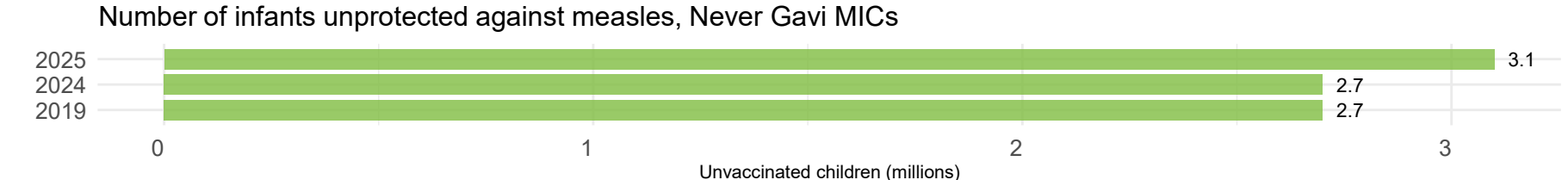
MCV1 coverage improved between 2024 and 2025 in one regions and exceeded pre-pandemic levels in one regions, but progress is uneven and gaps in unvaccinated children persist.



In 2025, Never Gavi MICs ranked number 2 out of 4 GAVI regions, with MCV1 coverage of 90%.

MCV1 coverage (90%) was 3 percentage points lower than in 2019 (93%).

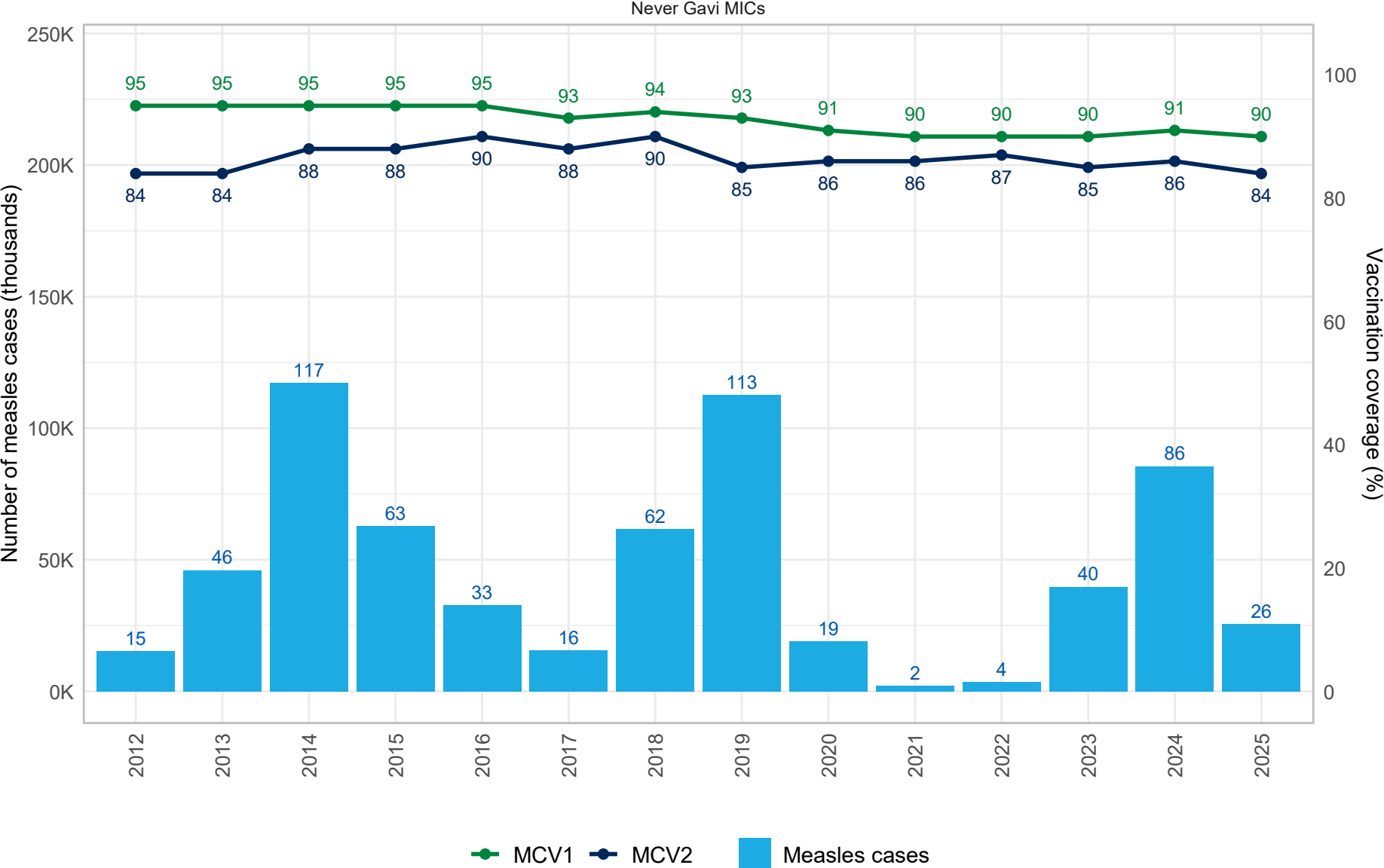
This equates to 3.1 million unvaccinated children in 2025 compared to 2.7 million unvaccinated children in 2019.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Coverage difference compared to 2019 - values above zero indicate coverage higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage lower than in 2019. There may be discrepancies in total Unvaccinated children (millions) due to rounding.

Trends in the number of measles cases and MCV coverage, 2012-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision;
Reported measles and rubella cases and incidence rates by WHO Member States, as of 12 June 2026.
Provisional data based on monthly data reported to WHO (Geneva) as of 12 June 2026.

This chart shows trends in the number of measles cases and MCV coverage (Never Gavi MICs).

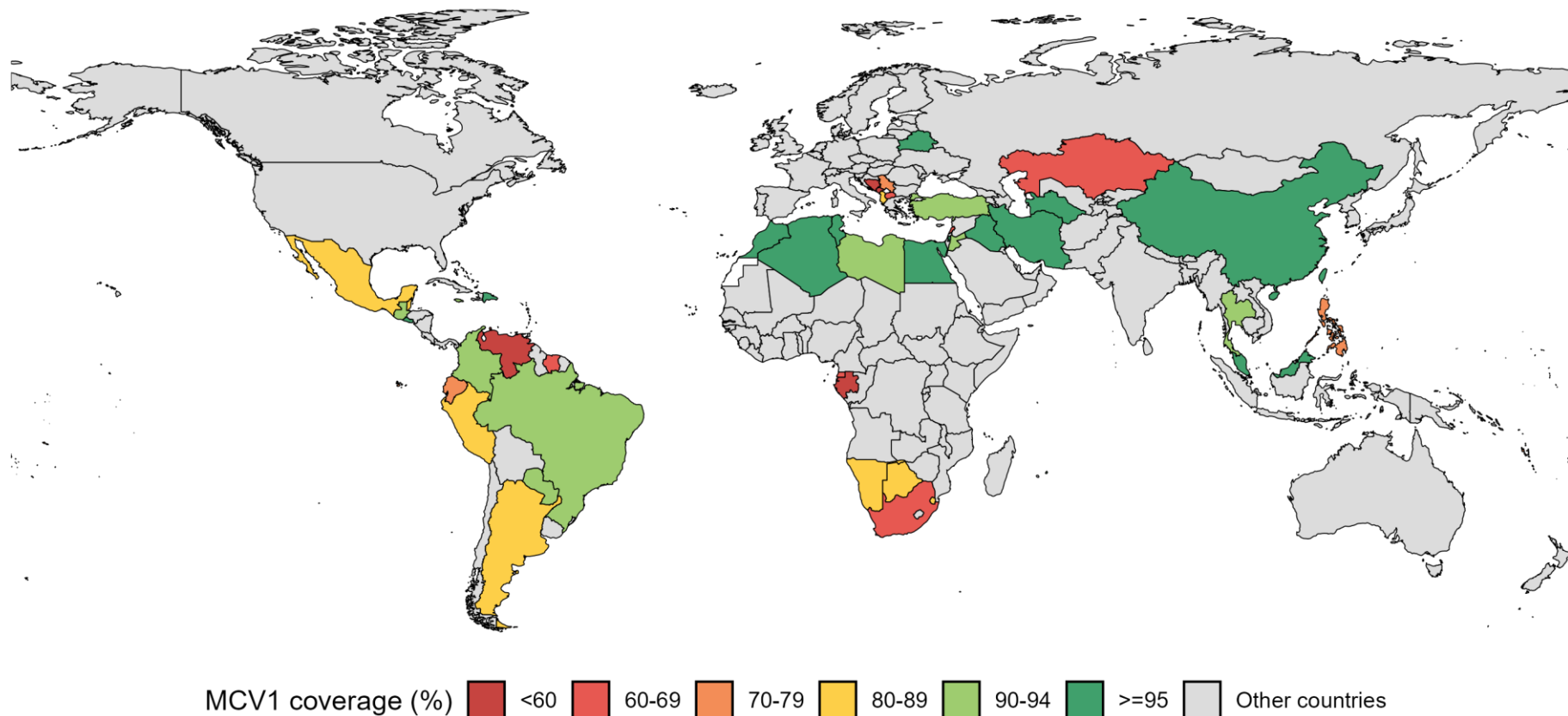
In 2025, there were 25,554 confirmed measles cases - a decrease from 85,590 in 2024.

Measles cases were reported in 30 countries (Algeria, Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Namibia, South Africa, Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkiye, Thailand, China, Malaysia, and Philippines). Mexico reported the highest number of cases (n=6,586), accounting for 26% of total cases in the region.

Very high vaccination coverage is necessary to interrupt measles transmission due to the virus's high transmissibility. The WHO recommends a minimum of 95% coverage with two doses of MCV through routine immunization services.

In 2025, 31 countries achieved at least 90% MCV1 coverage, while 10 had coverage below 70%.

MCV1 Coverage (%), Never Gavi MICs, 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.

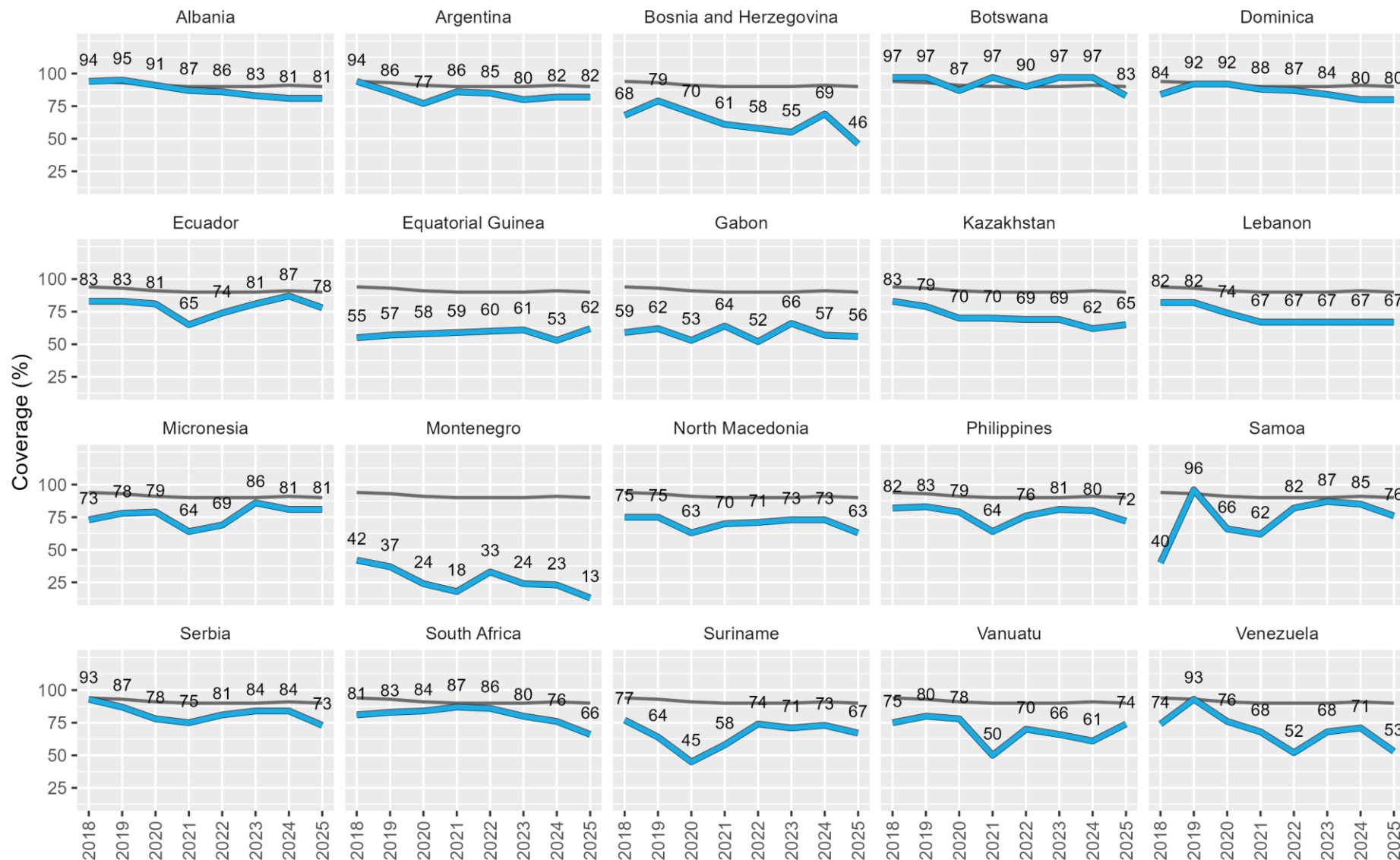
In Never Gavi MICs, 10 out of 59 (17%) countries had MCV1 coverage below 70% in 2025. These are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, South Africa, Suriname, and Venezuela.

These countries account for approximately 2.2 million (8%) of the total annual cohort of surviving infants in the region.

There were 31 (53%) countries that achieved MCV1 of 90% or higher, accounting for 21.8 million (74%) of the total cohort.

Coverage of MCV1, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025

Showing top 20 countries with the lowest coverage in 2025



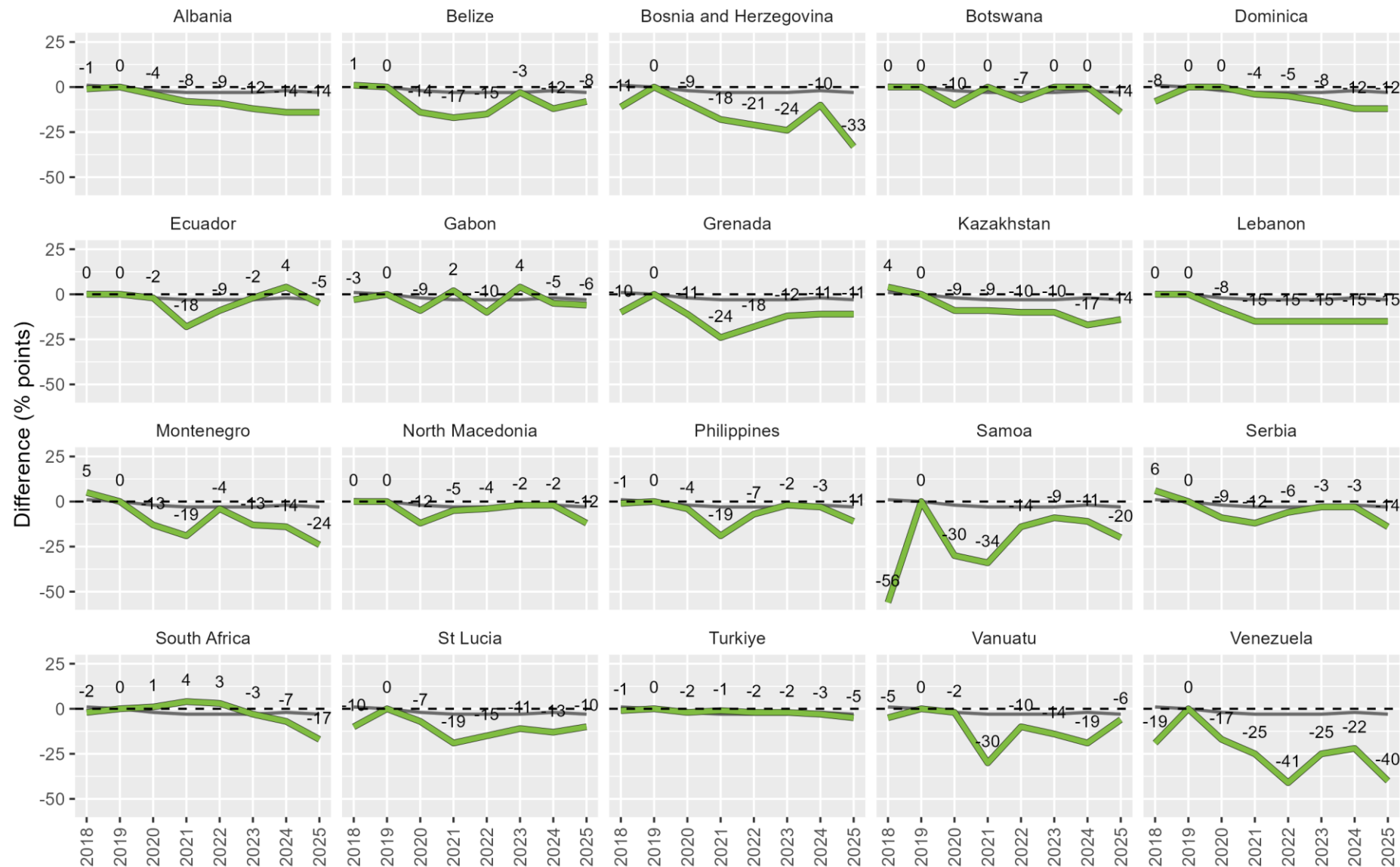
Among the 20 countries with the lowest MCV1 coverage in 2025, Botswana had the highest coverage (83%), while Montenegro had the lowest coverage (13%).

MCV1 coverage increased in 3 out of these 20 countries between 2024 and 2025. The largest increase was 13 percentage points in Vanuatu from 61% to 74%.

12 countries saw a decrease in coverage (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Ecuador, Gabon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Philippines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, Suriname, and Venezuela). The largest decline was 23% points in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 69% to 46%. Coverage remained constant between 2024 and 2025 in the remaining 5 countries.

In 2025, 0 out of these 20 countries had achieved MCV1 coverage of at least 90%.

MCV1 coverage difference compared to 2019, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025

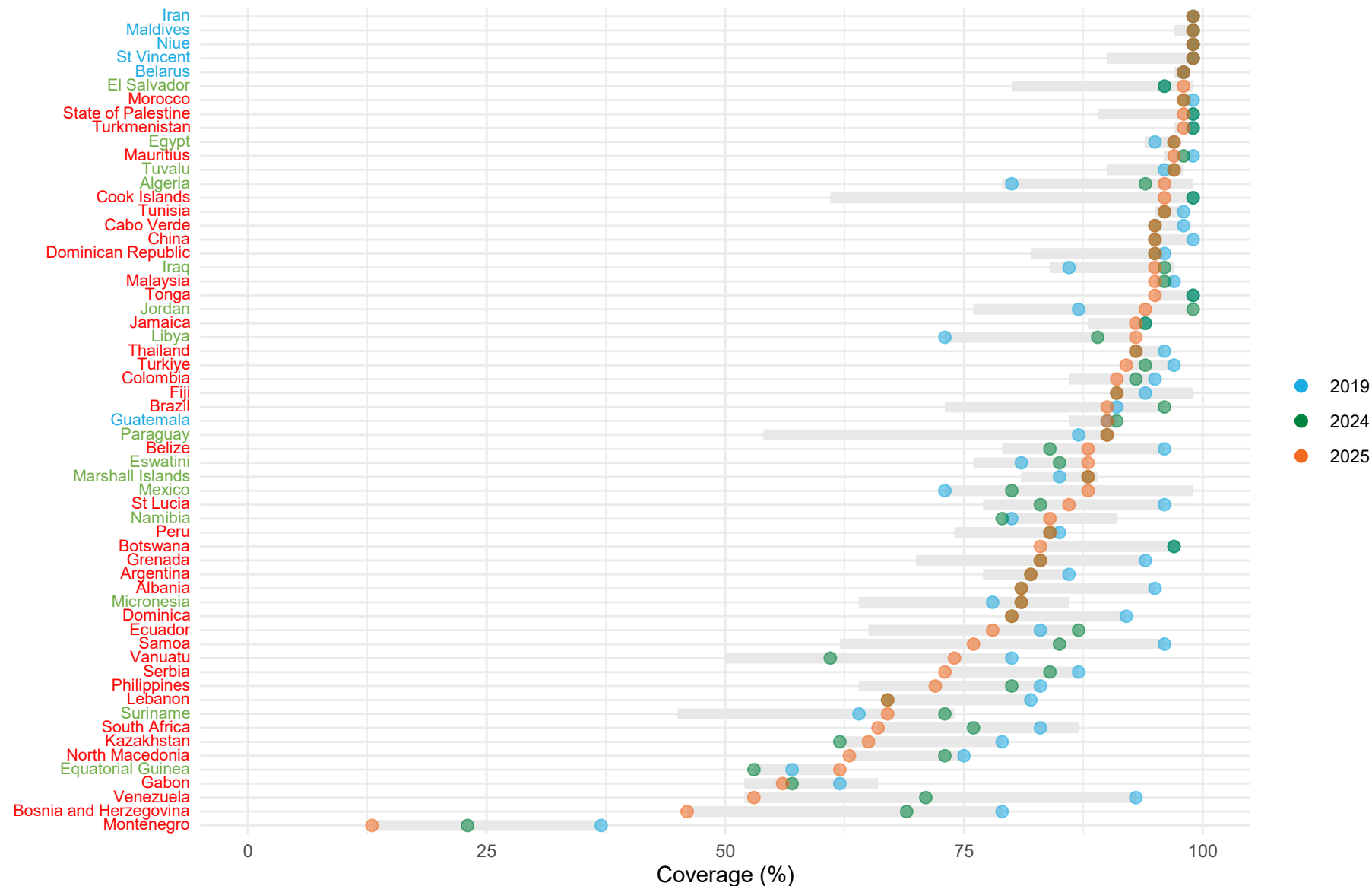


This chart shows the difference in MCV1 coverage compared to 2019, for the 20 countries with the largest declines in coverage between 2019 and 2025. Among the 20 countries with the largest declines in MCV1 coverage between 2019 and 2025, Coverage was not higher in 2025 compared to 2019 in any of these 20 countries. Coverage was lower than in 2019 in 20 of these 20 countries (Albania, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Dominica, Ecuador, Gabon, Grenada, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Philippines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, St Lucia, Turkiye, Vanuatu, and Venezuela). The largest decline in coverage was 40% points in Venezuela from 93% in 2019 to 53% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional coverage difference for reference compared to 2019, values above zero indicate coverage n percentage points higher than in 2019 and values below zero indicate coverage n percentage points lower than in 2019

MCV1 coverage, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2019-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: The grey bar spans vaccine coverage across all years 2019-2025 and the dots represent coverage in specific years. Countries are arranged by high to low coverage in 2025 and coloured based on if coverage is lower (red), the same as (blue) or higher (green) than in 2019. An asterisk (*) indicates countries aiming to catch-up children missed since 2019 through a Big Catch-up Plan, supported by financing from The Gavi Alliance.

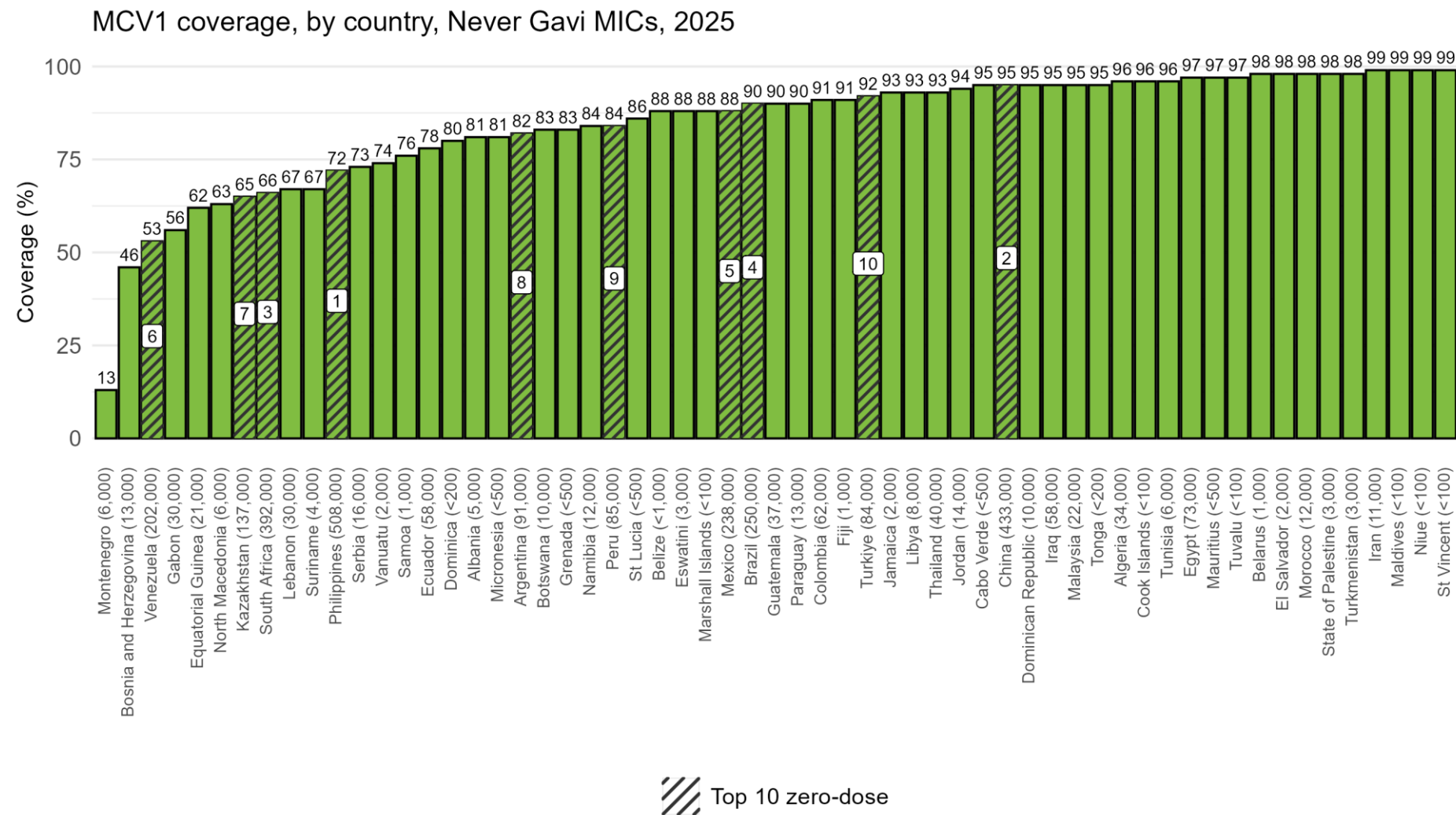
This chart shows the range of MCV1 coverage across years 2019 to 2025 (grey bars), and coverage in specific years (dots), by country. The chart can be used for assessing recovery to pre-pandemic levels and progress beyond 2019.

In 2024, 32 (out of 59) countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, 25 countries had lower MCV1 coverage than in 2024.

In 2025, 38 countries had lower coverage than in 2019.

In 2025, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina had the lowest MCV1 coverage, while Philippines and China had the highest number of unvaccinated children, highlighting the need to consider both coverage and absolute numbers to identify all vulnerable populations.



This chart shows MCV1 coverage in countries in Never Gavi MICs from lowest to highest coverage, and the rank of the top 10 countries with the most unvaccinated children, based on absolute numbers.

In 2025, MCV1 coverage ranged from 13% in Montenegro to 99% in Iran, Maldives, St Vincent, and Niue.

31 out of 59 (53%) countries had coverage of at least 90%.

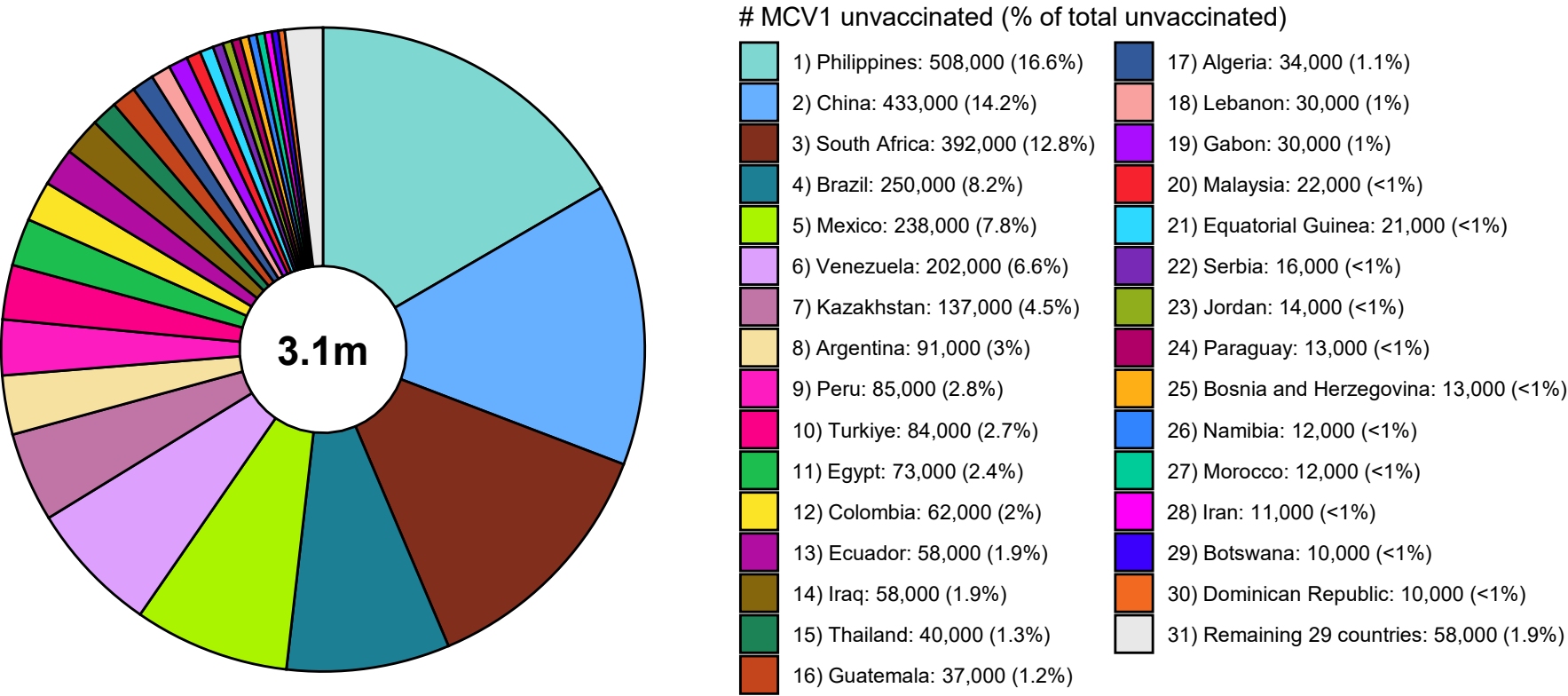
Philippines had MCV1 coverage of 72% and the highest absolute number of unvaccinated children in the region, followed by China.

Large cohort countries may have high numbers of unvaccinated children despite high vaccine coverage. It is advantageous to look at both coverage and absolute numbers of unvaccinated children to ensure vulnerable countries with small birth cohorts are not missed.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Bars are ranked by ascending coverage.
Numbers in bubbles display top 10 rank based on absolute number of unvaccinated children. Number in parentheses shows number of unvaccinated children.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half of all children unprotected against measles in Never Gavi MICs, with Philippines contributing the highest share.

MCV1 unvaccinated (% of total unvaccinated)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number in legend corresponds to region ranking based on highest to lowest absolute number of unvaccinated children and reflects order of pie slices.

In 2025, 4 countries accounted for over half (51.8%) of all children unprotected against measles in Never Gavi MICs.

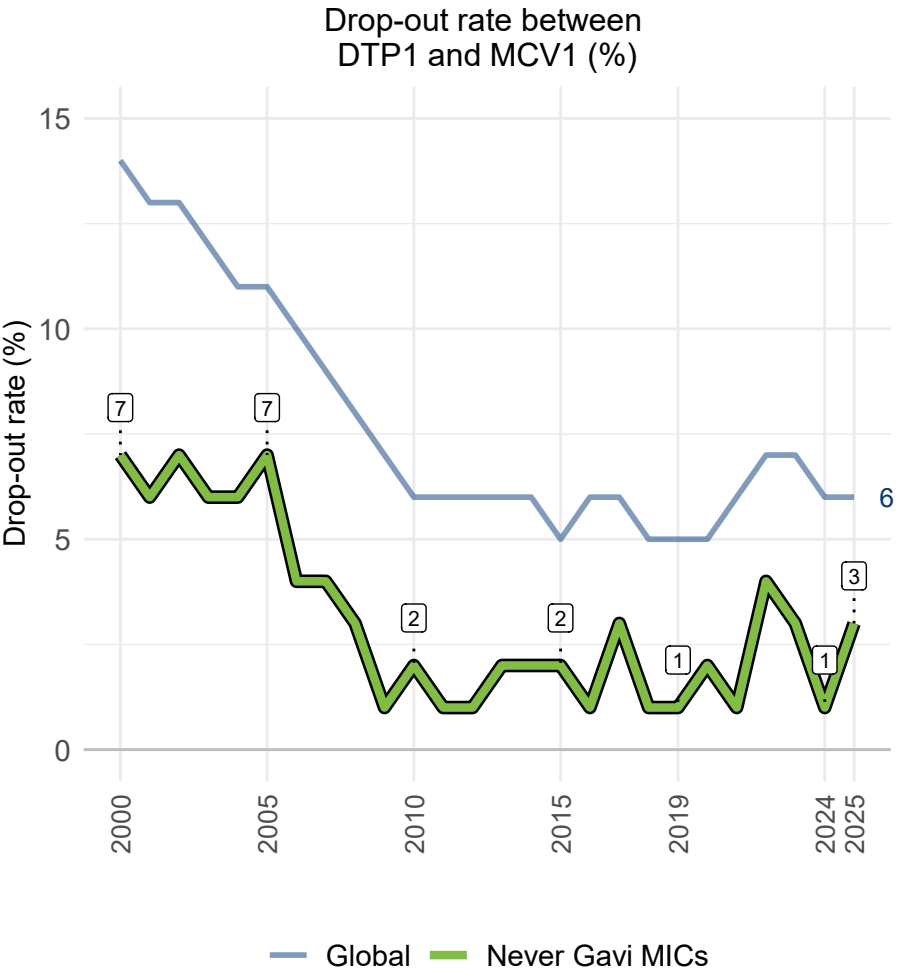
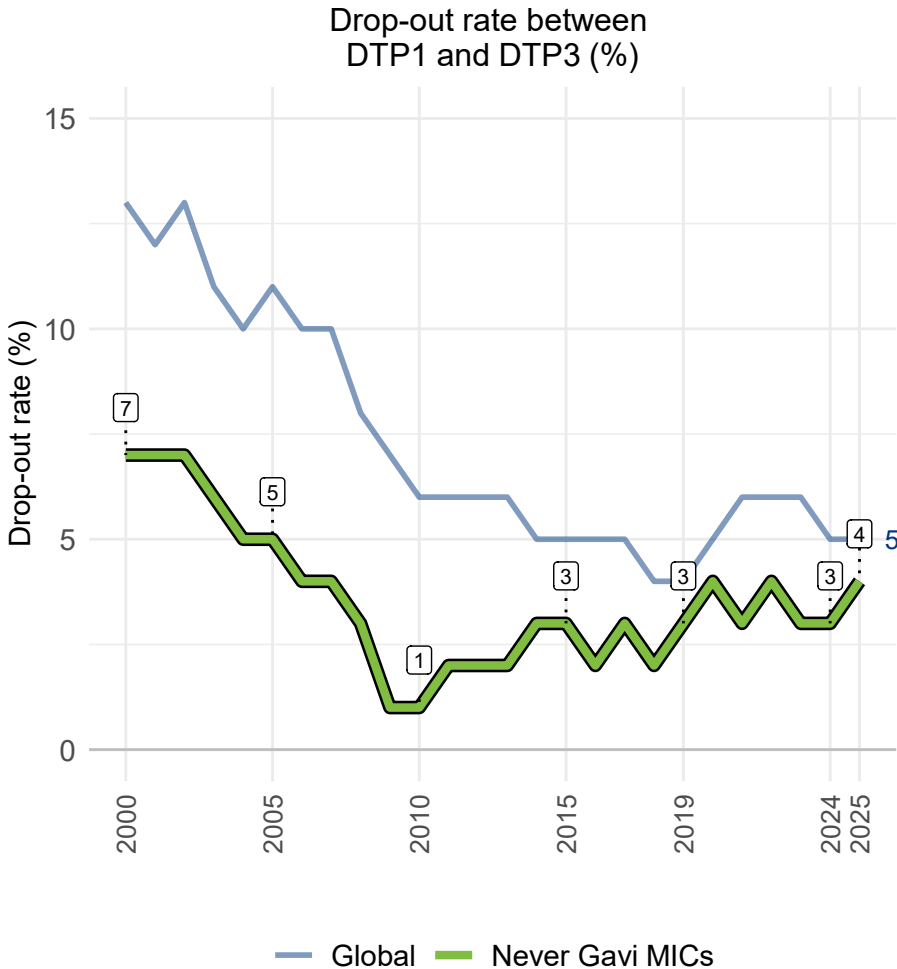
Philippines had the highest number of children who did not receive MCV1 (n=508,000), which is approximately 16.6% of all children unprotected against measles in Never Gavi MICs (n=3.1 million).

The number of unvaccinated children is influenced by both the birth cohort size and programme performance. As a result, countries with large birth cohorts may still have a high number of unvaccinated children, even if coverage rates are high. At the same time, countries with high coverage will also have a greater absolute number of children who are vaccinated. Please refer to the heatmaps for country-specific coverage.

Childhood immunization: Additional charts

In 2025, DTP1 and DTP3/MCV1 drop-out was low in Never Gavi MICs

Vaccine drop-out, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Drop-out rates show the % of children who received DTP1, but not DTP3/MCV1. Low drop-out rates indicate high retention of children in immunization programmes.

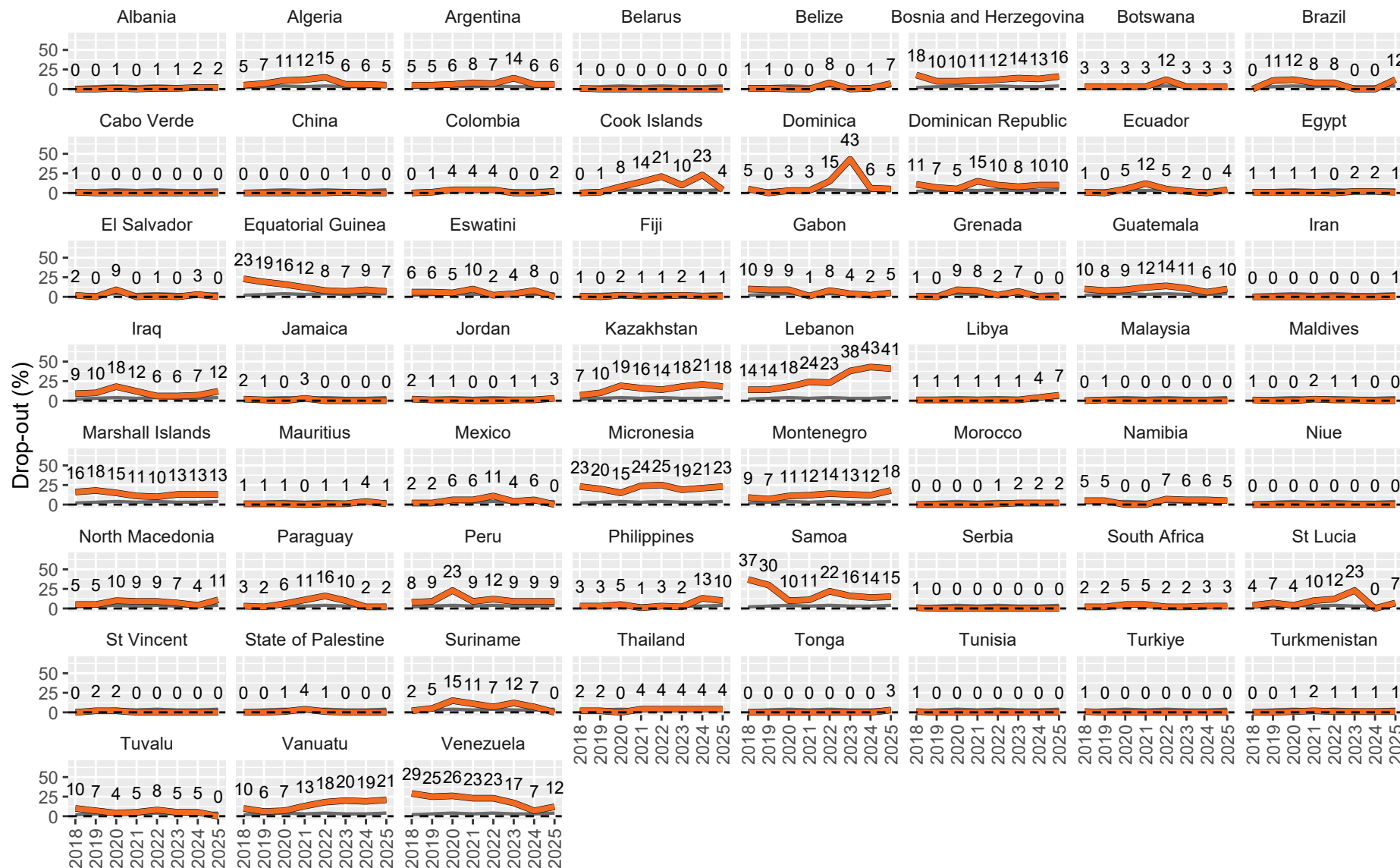
This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and DTP3, and DTP1 and MCV1.

In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3 (left), and 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1 (right).

The low DTP drop-out rates imply good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life. The low DTP-MCV drop-out rates imply good retention in immunization programmes and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy (up to one year).

In 2025, Never Gavi MICs DTP drop-out was lower and DTP-MCV drop-out was lower than global drop-out rates, respectively.

Drop-out between DTP1 and DTP3 (%), by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025



This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and DTP3 by country.

In 2025, Lebanon had the highest drop-out with 41% of children who received DTP1 not receiving DTP3.

Belarus, Cabo Verde, China, El Salvador, Eswatini, Grenada, Jamaica, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Niue, St Vincent, Serbia, State of Palestine, Suriname, Tunisia, Tuvalu, and Turkiye had the lowest DTP drop-out (0%). Zero drop-out indicates that near enough all children that received DTP1 also received DTP3.

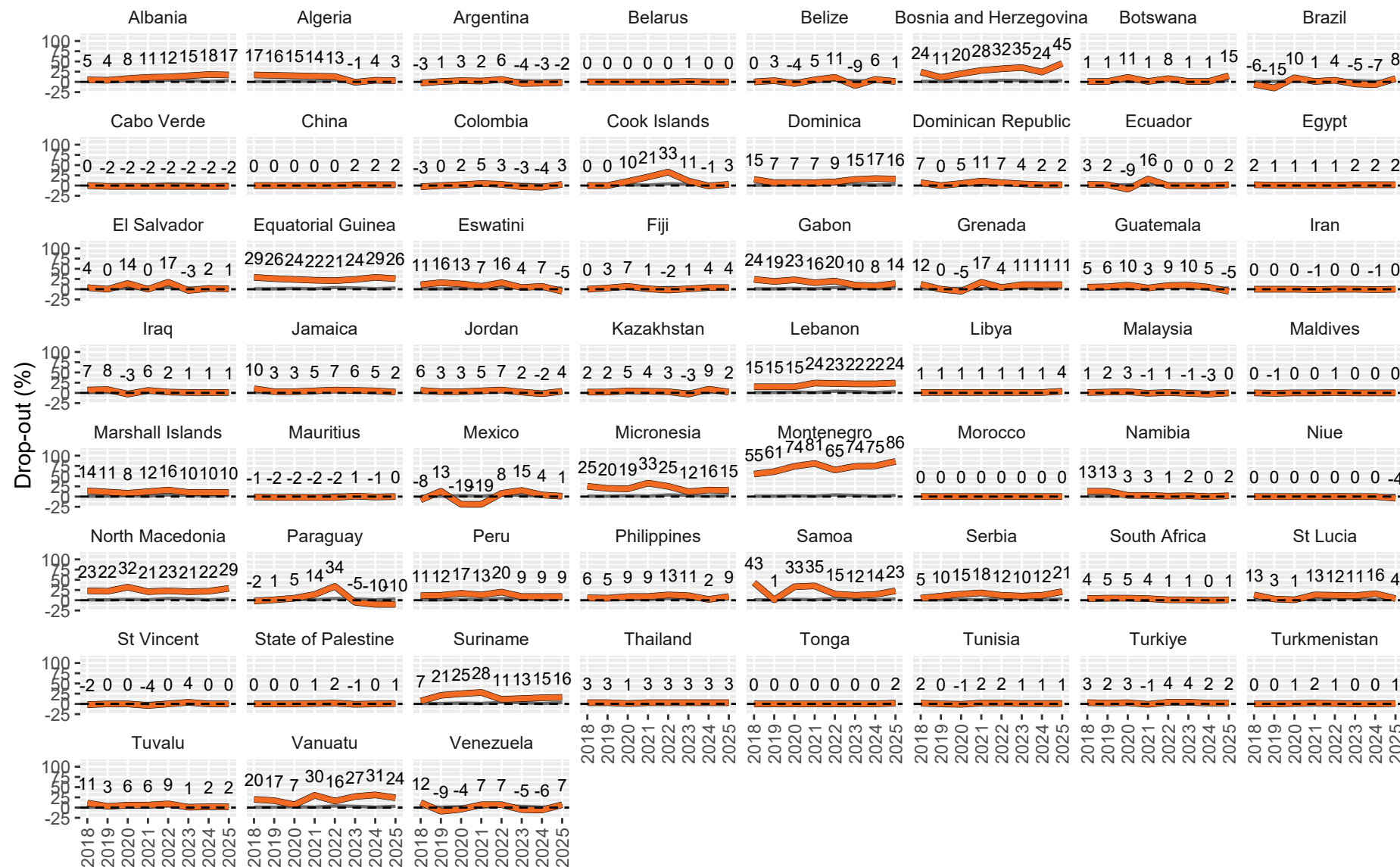
12 countries had DTP drop-out of more than 10%.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional dropout for reference

Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Drop-out between DTP1 and MCV1 (%), by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2018-2025



This chart shows trends in drop-out rates between DTP1 and MCV1 by country.

In 2025, Montenegro had the highest drop-out with 86% of children who received DTP1 not receiving MCV1.

Belarus, Iran, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, and St Vincent had the lowest DTP-MCV drop-out (0%).

15 countries had DTP-MCV drop-out of more than 10%.#n

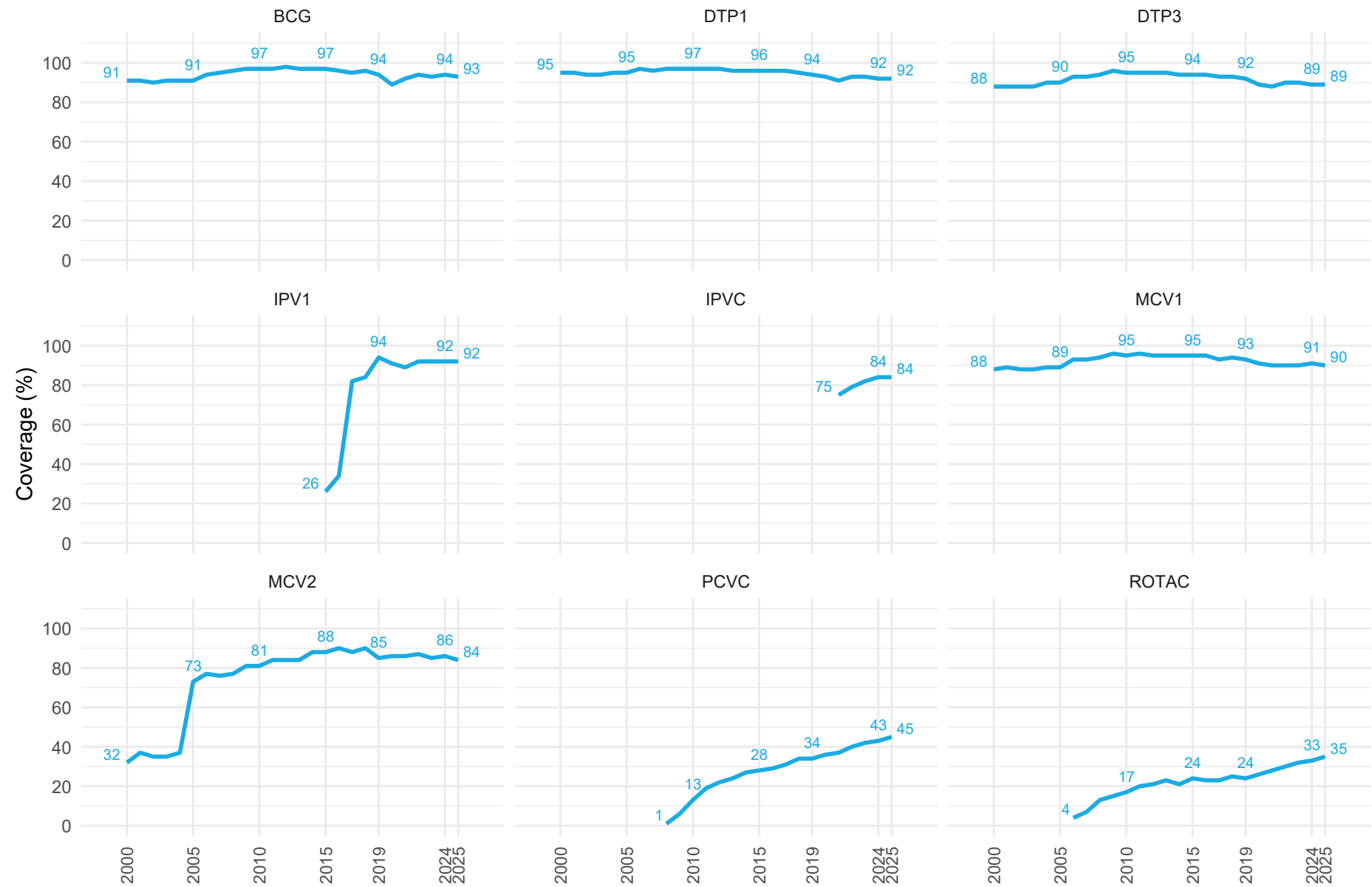
There were 6 countries with negative DTP-MCV dropout (ie. more children received MCV1 than DTP1).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Note: Dark grey line displays regional dropout for reference

Drop-out classification: <5% = low, 5-10% = medium, >10% = high

Coverage of selected routine vaccines, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025



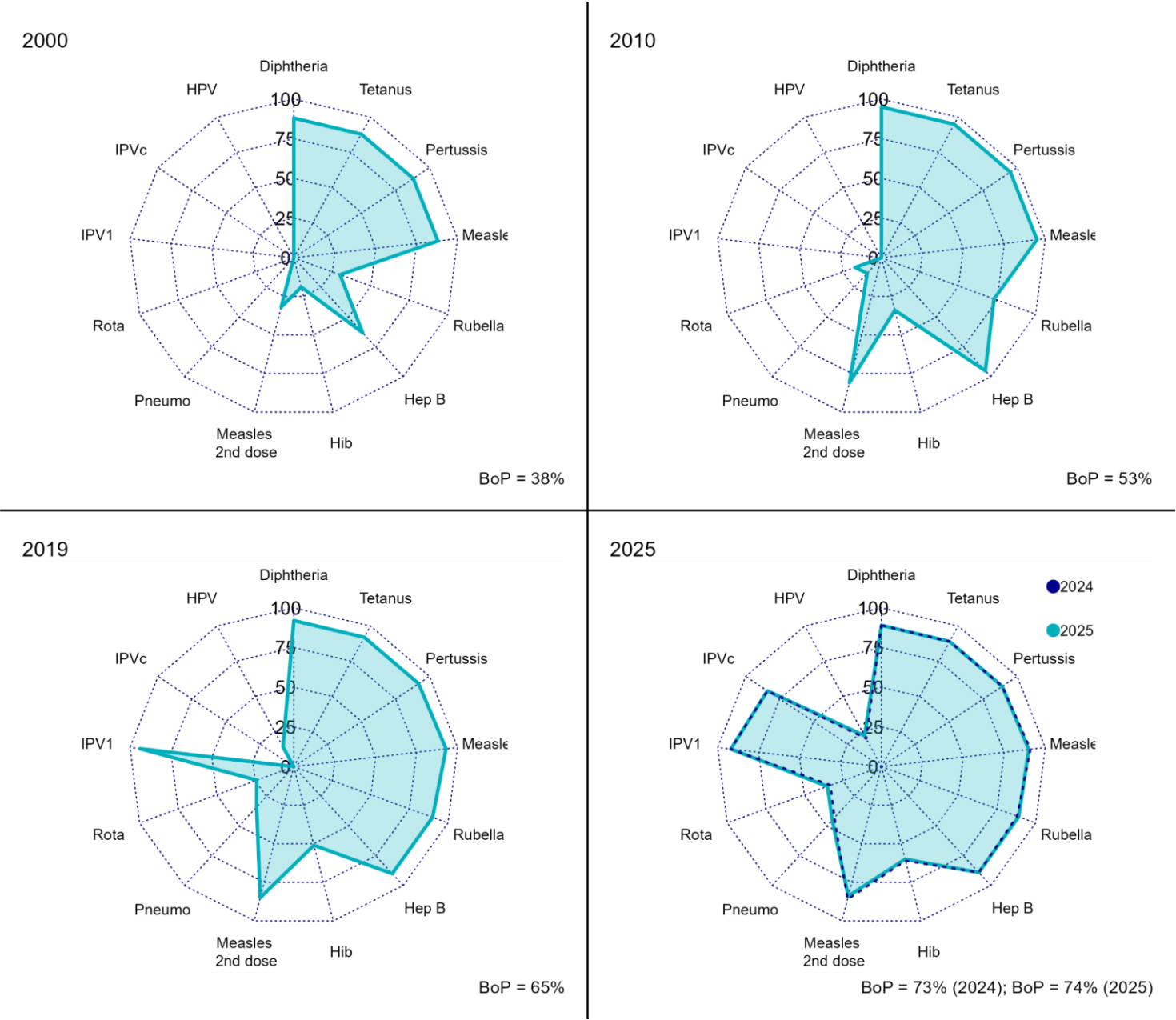
This chart shows coverage trends for 9 core routine vaccines recommended in childhood.

The steep increasing trends in coverage of IPV, MCV2, PCVC and RotaC is in-part related to increasing introduction in countries, along with improved coverage.

In 2025, ROTAC had the lowest coverage of all vaccines (35%), followed by PCVC (45%).

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Breadth of Protection, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025



Breadth of protection (BOP) is a combination of the number of vaccines in a country's national immunization programme and the coverage achieved for each vaccine.

The radar chart displays the BOP (shaded area) and vaccine coverage (points), by year.

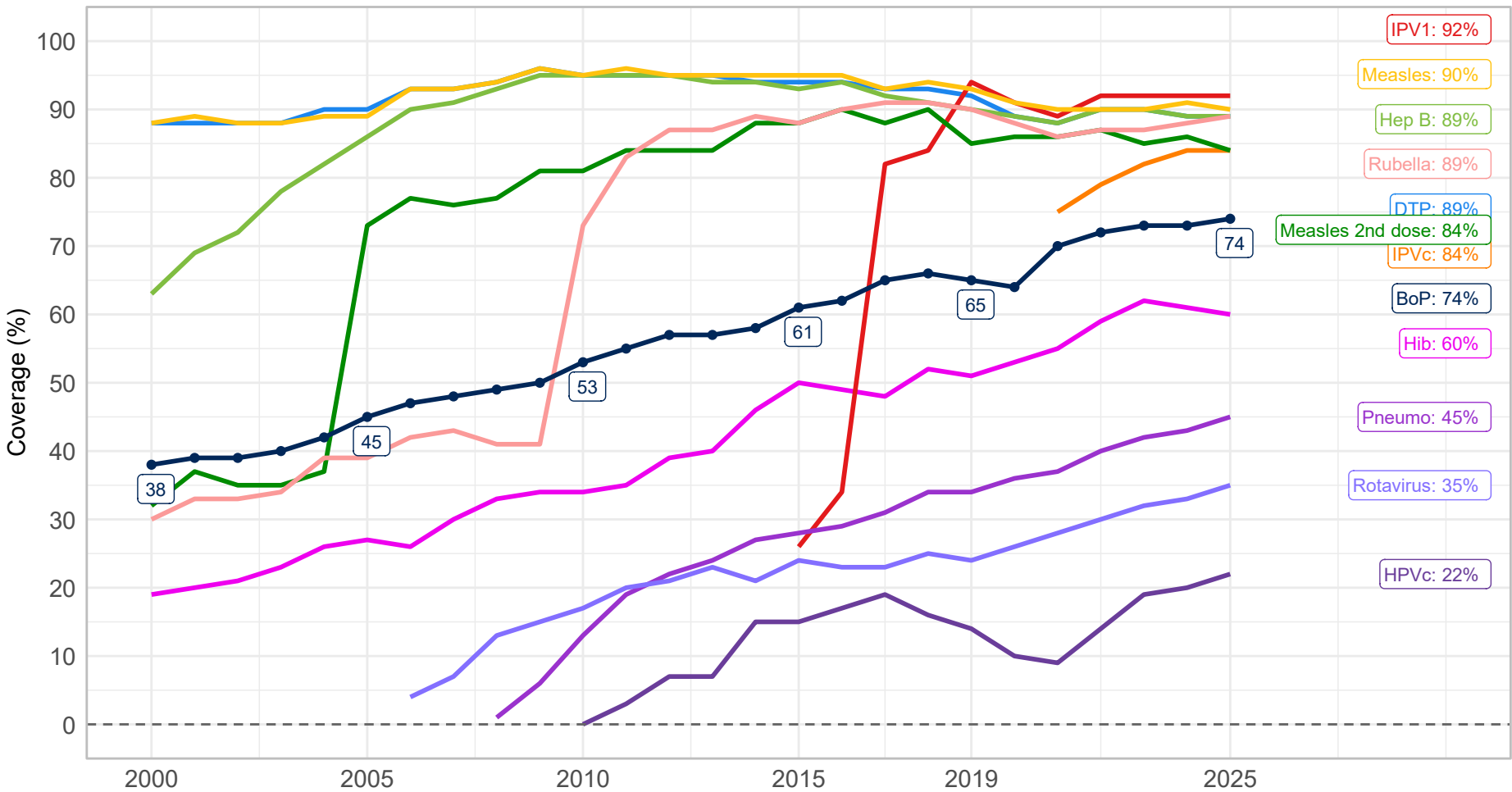
BOP increased from 38% in 2000 to 74% in 2025. This increase since 2000 is a result of incremental improvement in introducing new vaccines and expanding vaccination services to previously missed populations.

Enhancing BOP now depends partly on improving the coverage of HPV, ROTAC, PCVC, and HIB3 - vaccines with coverage less than 80% in 2025.

Breadth of protection = ((DTP3 x 3) + HepB3 + Hib3 + IPV1 + IPVc + MCV1 + MCV2 + PCV3 + RCV1 + RotaC + HPV) / 13

Breadth of protection with all recommended antigens has increased by more than half since 2000, but reaching the next gains depends on closing coverage gaps in newer vaccines still below 74%.

Breadth of protection, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025



Breadth of protection (BOP) is a combination of the number of vaccines in a country's national immunization programme and the coverage achieved for each vaccine.

The radar chart displays the BOP (shaded area) and vaccine coverage (points), by year.

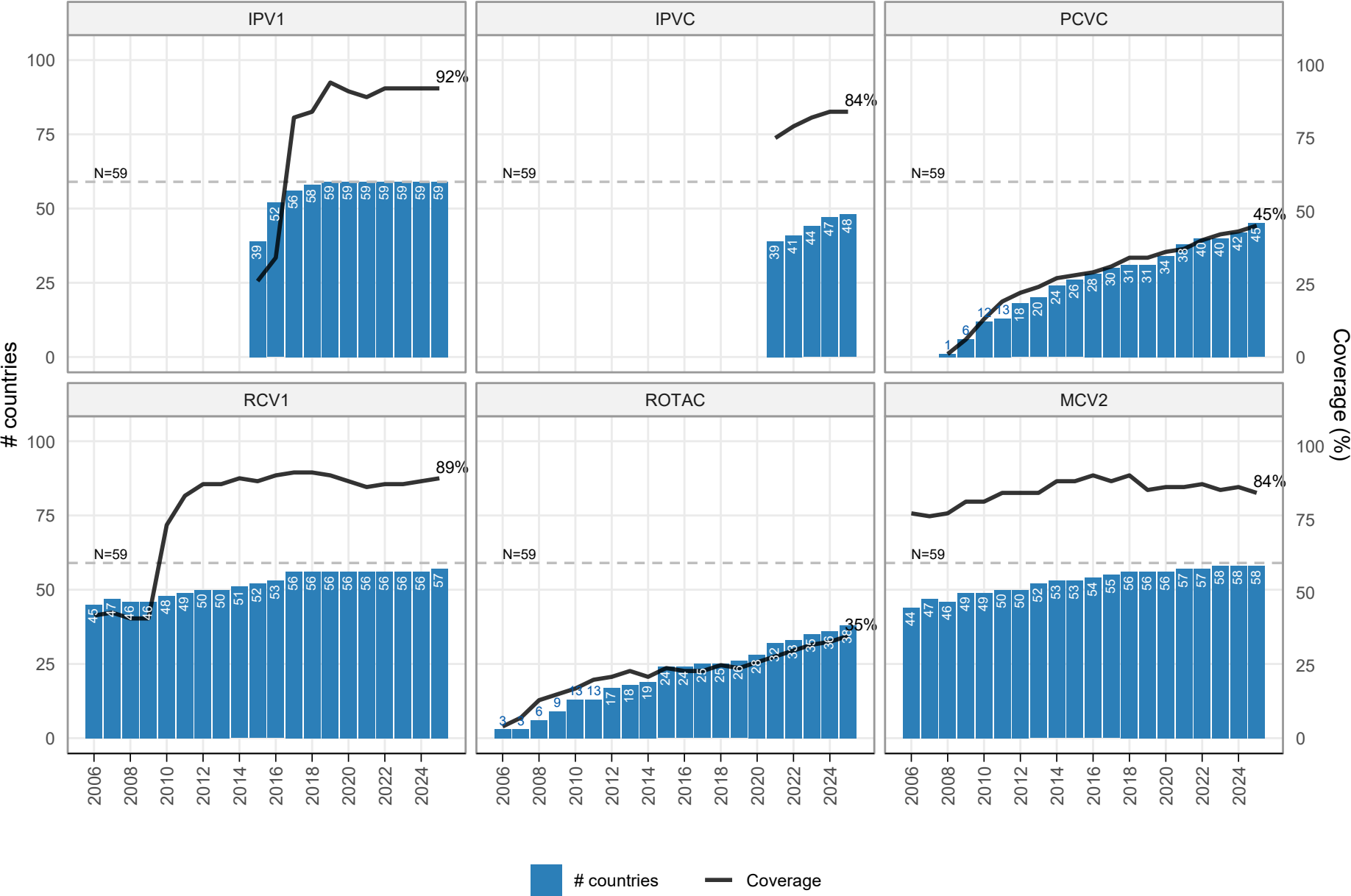
BOP increased from 38% in 2000 to 74% in 2025. This increase since 2000 is a result of incremental improvement in introducing new vaccines and expanding vaccination services to previously missed populations.

Enhancing BOP now depends partly on improving the coverage of HPV, ROTAC, PCVC, and HIB3 - vaccines with coverage less than 80% in 2025.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision

Breadth of protection (BoP) = ((DTP3 x 3) + HepB3 + Hib3 + IPV1 +IPVC + MCV1 + MCV2 + PCVC + RCV1 + RotaC + HPVc) / 13

Trends in number of countries with WUENIC estimates and coverage, Never Gavi MICs, 2006-2025



This chart coverage progress of selected vaccines alongside number of countries with introductions to aid understanding of progress.

WUENIC starts producing estimates from the first year a country reports data. For new vaccines, this is often the year of, or the year year after a vaccine in introduced. As such, the numbers serve as a proxy for year of introduction.

As WUENIC has evolved and SAGE recommendations updated, more vaccines have been added to the estimation process. Where estimates were started after 2006, the first year of estimation is indicated by the vertical dashed line.

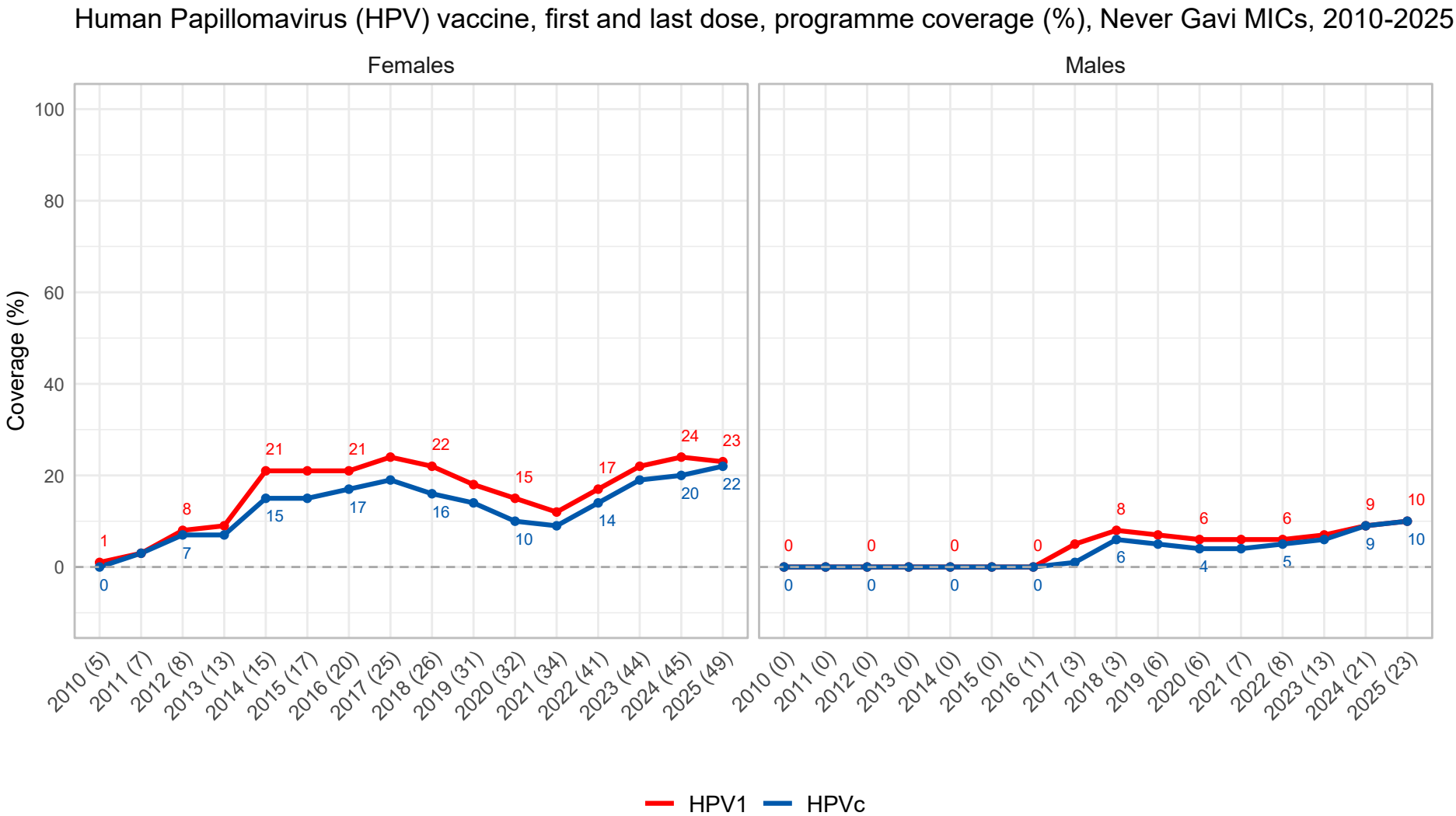
The total number of countries that are recommended for each vaccine is indicated by the dashed horizontal line and corresponding value.

Countries without the vaccine are included in aggregates as 0.

HPV vaccination

Methods: • [Bruni et al. 2021, HPV vaccination introduction worldwide and WHO and UNICEF estimates of national HPV immunization coverage 2010–2019 \(supplementary materials\).](#)

In 2025, HPV last dose coverage among girls increased to 22% and coverage among boys increased to 10%. Increases are driven by new introductions, national scale up and 1-dose schedule implementation.



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
Note: Number of countries with HPV vaccination are indicated in parentheses. Countries without introduction are included in aggregates using a value of zero for the estimate.

HPV programme coverage is assessed according to the national schedule, and is used for short-term performance monitoring and SDG reporting.

In 2025, first dose (HPV1) coverage among girls declined to 23% and last dose (HPVc) coverage increased to 22%.

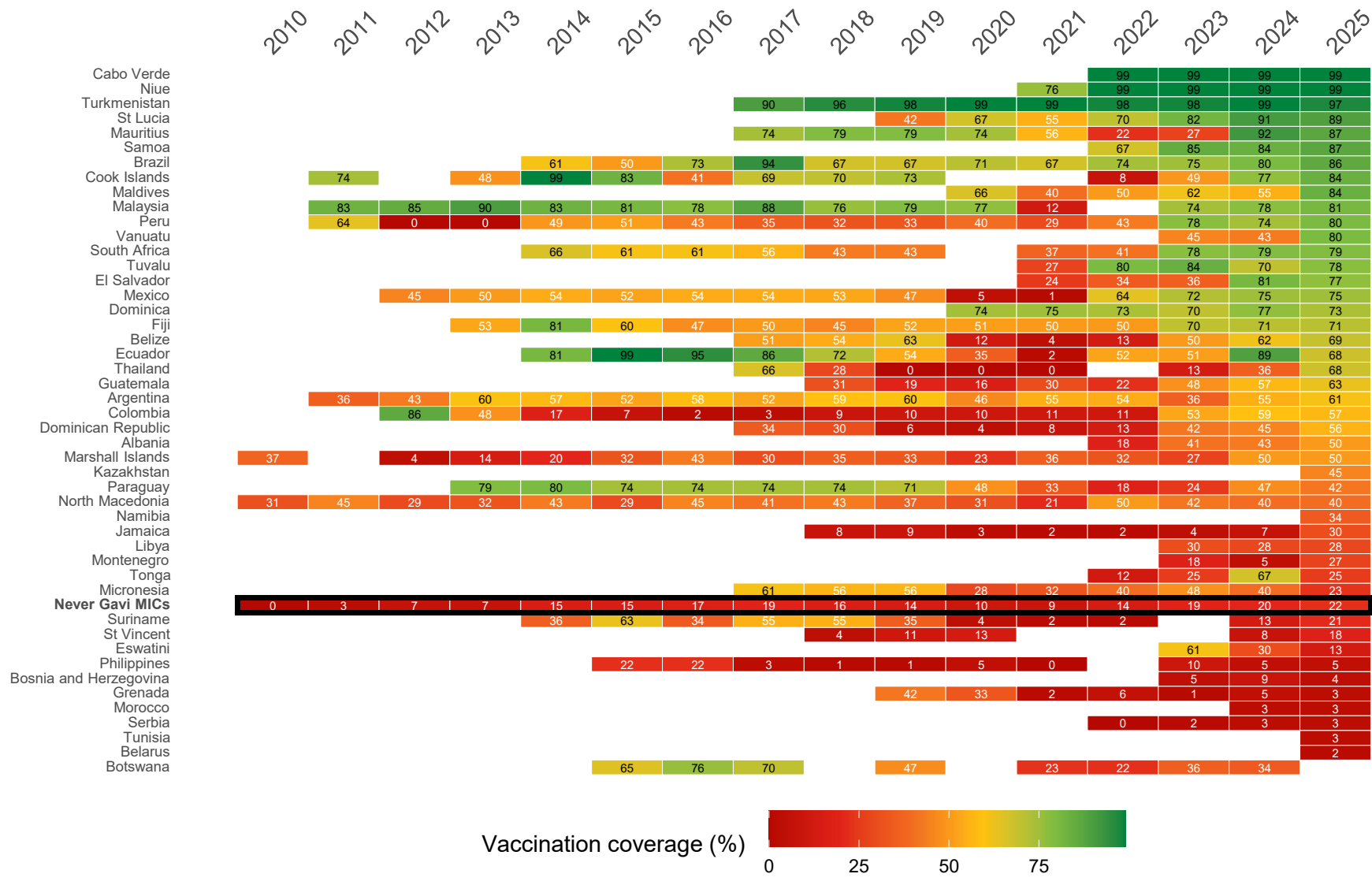
HPV1 coverage among boys increased to 10% and HPVc coverage increased to 10%.

HPV vaccine was available in 49* (out of 59) countries for girls and 23 for boys. Countries that have not introduced are included in aggregates with coverage of 0%.

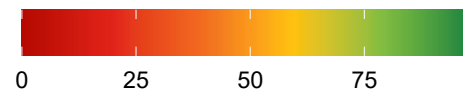
Increasing coverage relies on reaching more girls and boys in existing programmes and introducing HPV vaccine in countries that have not yet introduced it.

*Includes partial introductions

HPVc programme coverage, girls, by country, Never Gavi MICs, 2010-2025



Vaccination coverage (%)



The 'HPVc programme coverage' indicator is defined as the target population who received the last dose of HPV vaccine in the reporting year.

This heatmap shows HPVc programme coverage among girls, by country and year. The colour gradient is based on the best performing country.

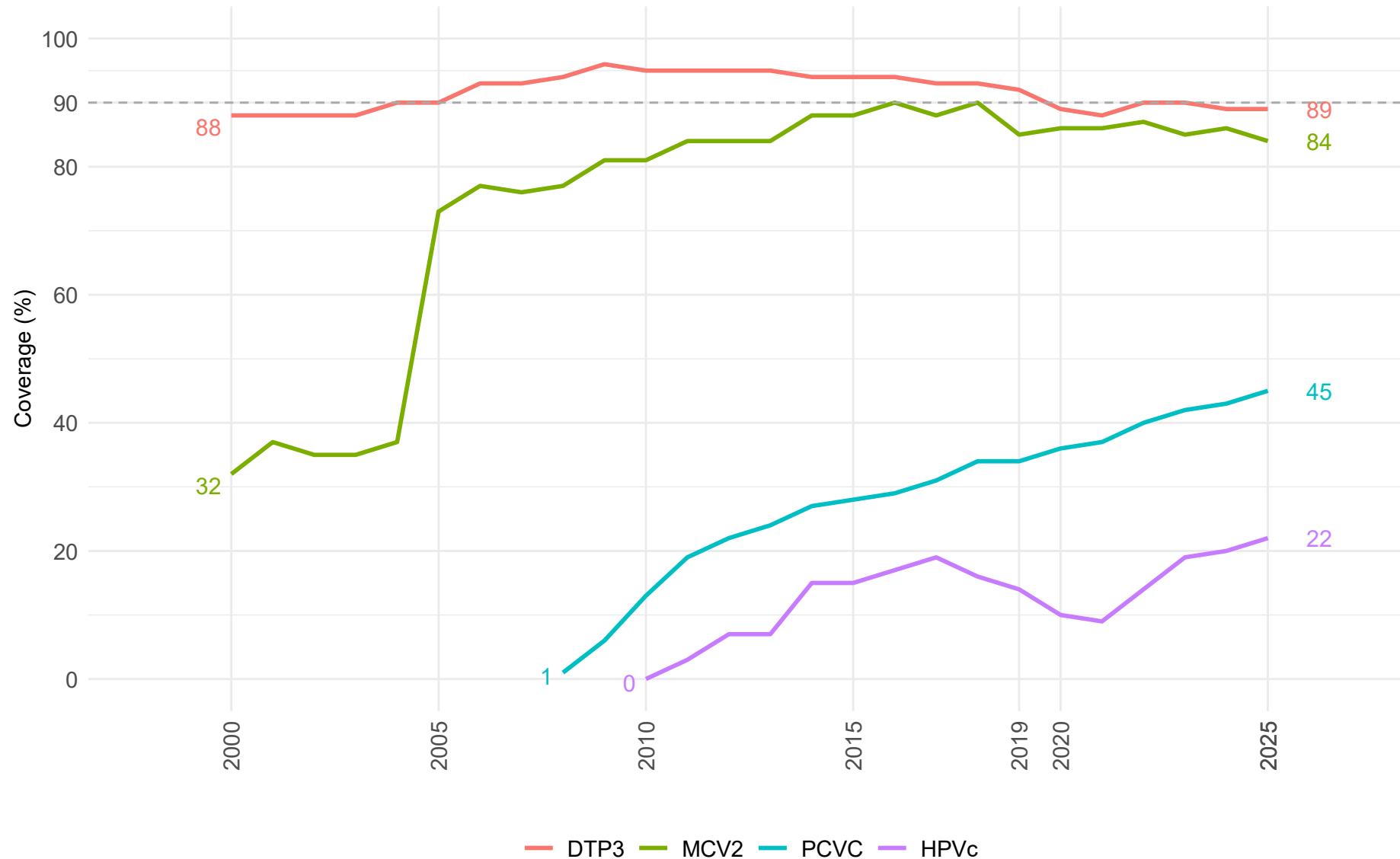
In 2025, Cabo Verde and Niue had the highest HPVc coverage (99%), and Belarus had the lowest coverage (2%).

Countries without HPV vaccine in 2025 (n=11): Algeria, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, State of Palestine, Turkiye, and Venezuela.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: Only countries with HPV introduction and where estimates were made are displayed.
 Countries without HPV vaccination are included in the aggregate with a value of 0.
 Countries are ordered based on descending coverage in 2025.

SDG 3.b.1

SDG 3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme, 2000-2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunization Coverage, 2025 revision
 Note: The four vaccination coverage indicators contribute to SDG indicator 3.b.1 are: DTP3, MCV2, PCVC and HPVc
 The global target is 90% coverage of all four antigens by 2030

Four vaccination coverage indicators contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 3, indicator b.1: DTP3, PCVC, MCV2 and HPVc (females).

The IA2030 global target is 90% coverage of all four antigens by 2030.

In 2025, Never Gavi MICs had achieved at least 90% coverage of 0 out of the 4 vaccines.

Additional resources

WUENIC country profiles (PDF and interactive versions)

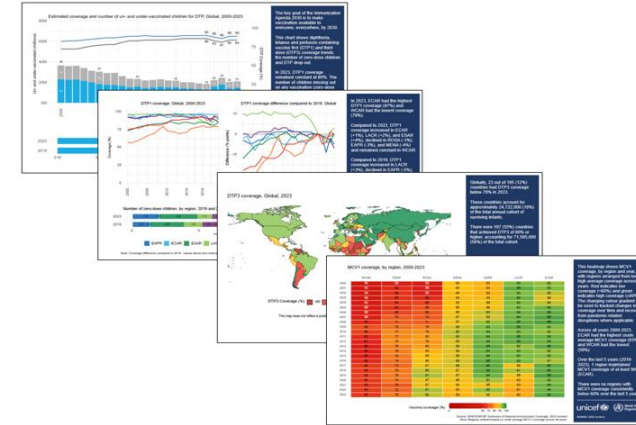


Datasets: WUENIC, HPV, survey database

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	unicef_regioiso3c	country	vaccine	year	target_grp	coverage	vaccinated	unvaccinated	target	
1	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1982	births	10	57,000	514,000	571,000	
2	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1983	births	10	56,000	503,000	559,000	
3	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1984	births	11	62,000	501,000	563,000	
4	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1985	births	17	100,000	490,000	591,000	
5	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1986	births	18	107,000	489,000	596,000	
6	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1987	births	27	161,000	434,000	595,000	
7	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1988	births	40	238,000	358,000	596,000	
8	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1989	births	38	233,000	380,000	614,000	
9	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1990	births	30	191,000	446,000	637,000	
10	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1991	births	21	134,000	505,000	640,000	
11	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1992	births	19	127,000	541,000	668,000	
12	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1993	births	17			760,000	
13	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1994	births	15			852,000	
14	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1995	births				899,000	
15	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1996	births				932,000	
16	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1997	births				962,000	
17	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1998	births				986,000	
18	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	1999	births				1,013,000	
19	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	2000	births	30			1,037,000	
20	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	2001	births	43	453,000	574,000	1,027,000	
21	ROSA	AFG	Afghanistan bcg	2002	births	46	467,000	548,000	1,015,000	

Country and region-specific slides:

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and
African Union regions



Additional Resources

Additional
immunization
data resources
can be found at:

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

Interactive immunization regional snapshots:

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, Gavi and
African Union regions



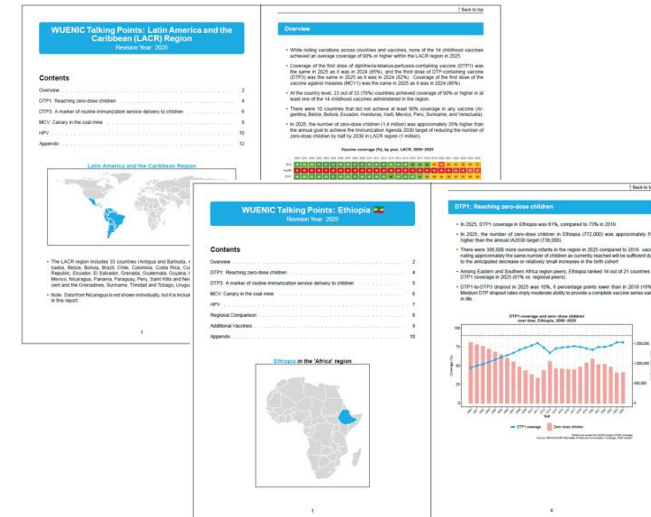
Country data quality reports

(NEW 2026)



Country and region-specific high-level talking points

(NEW 2026)



Interactive
WUENIC
country profiles
can be found at:

<https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/wuenic-trends/>

Short feedback questionnaire

(5 minutes)

We are seeking your feedback on the global groupings (GAVI, African Union, World Bank Income, WHO and UNICEF) and country-level PowerPoint slides developed for the release of global immunization estimates. Your input will help us understand their usefulness and identify areas for improvement.

Please take a few moments to complete this short survey and have your voice heard:

<https://forms.office.com/e/Qv1HXxxNZQ>

