

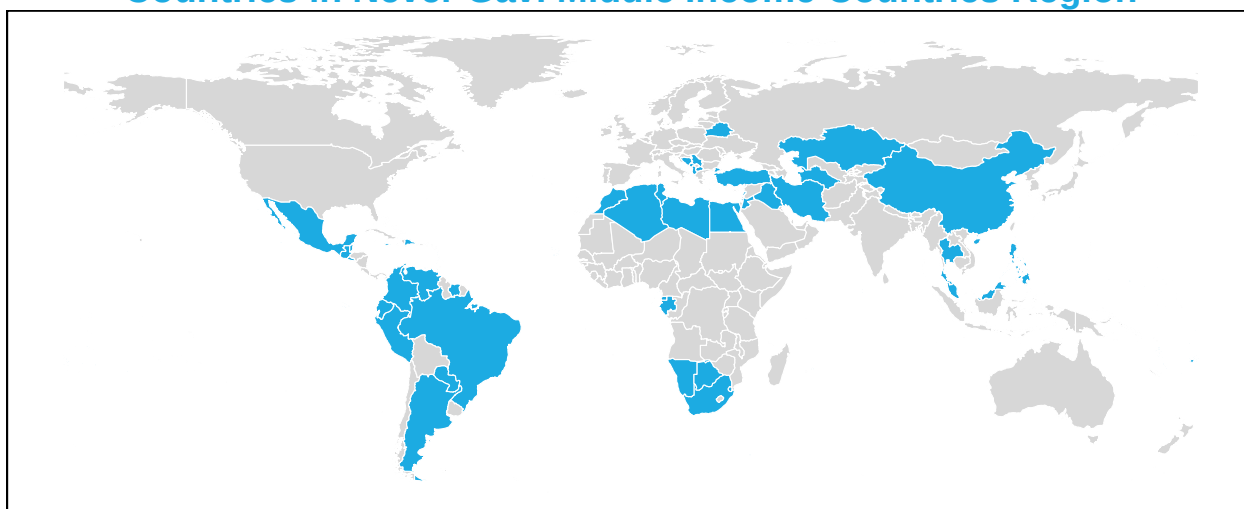
WUENIC Talking Points: Never Gavi Middle Income Countries Region (Never Gavi MICs)

Revision Year: 2025

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Countries in Never Gavi Middle Income Countries Region



- The Never Gavi Middle Income Countries region includes the following 59 countries: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Niue, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, State of Palestine, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Venezuela.

Overview

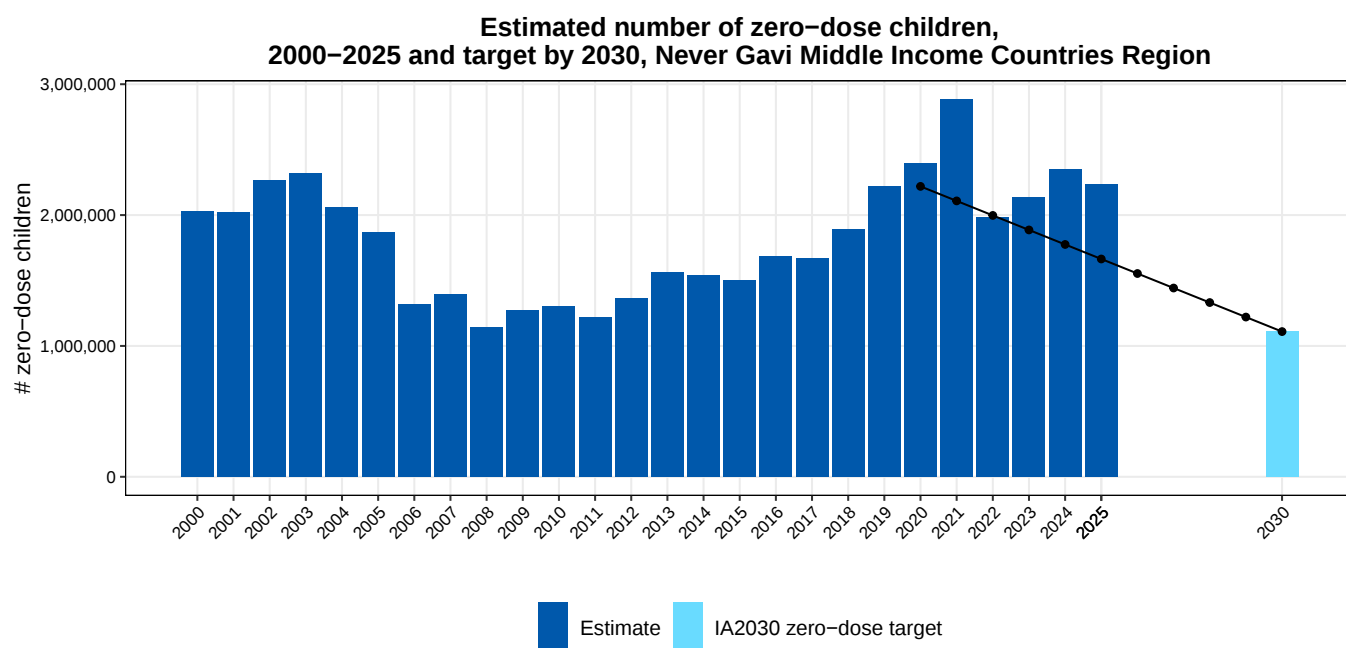
- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, 4 out of the 14 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the Never Gavi Middle Income Countries region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (92%), and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (89%). Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 91% in 2024 to 90% in 2025.
- A total of 48 out of 59 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 14 antigens, representing 81% of the region.
- There were 11 countries that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Argentina, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Suriname, and Venezuela.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (2.2 million) was approximately 34% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target of reducing the number of zero-dose children by half by 2030 in Never Gavi Middle Income Countries region (1.7 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), Never Gavi MICs Region, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	91	91	90	91	91	91	94	95	96	97	97	97	98	97	97	97	96	95	96	94	89	92	94	93	94	93
HepBB	14	14	14	18	56	60	61	62	65	66	65	66	68	69	68	69	69	78	77	77	75	73	75	74	74	74
DTP1	95	95	94	94	95	95	97	96	97	97	97	97	97	96	96	96	96	96	95	94	93	91	93	93	92	92
DTP3	88	88	88	88	90	90	93	93	94	96	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	92	89	88	90	90	89	89
Hib3	19	20	21	23	26	27	26	30	33	34	34	35	39	40	46	50	49	48	52	51	53	55	59	62	61	60
HepB3	63	69	72	78	82	86	90	91	93	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	94	92	91	90	89	88	90	90	89	89
PCVC									1	6	13	19	22	24	27	28	29	31	34	34	36	37	40	42	43	45
RotaC							4	7	13	15	17	20	21	23	21	24	23	23	25	24	26	28	30	32	33	35
IPV1																26	34	82	84	94	91	89	92	92	92	92
IPVC																						75	79	82	84	84
MCV1	88	89	88	88	89	89	93	93	94	96	95	96	95	95	95	95	95	93	94	93	91	90	90	90	91	90
RCV1	30	33	33	34	39	39	42	43	41	41	73	83	87	87	89	88	90	91	91	90	88	86	87	87	88	89
MCV2	32	37	35	35	37	73	77	76	77	81	81	84	84	84	88	88	90	88	90	85	86	86	87	85	86	84
YFV	24	28	18	33	34	38	51	50	50	43	44	48	52	54	55	54	51	52	55	60	57	58	56	65	68	67
HPVc										0	3	7	7	15	15	17	19	16	14	10	9	14	19	20	22	



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



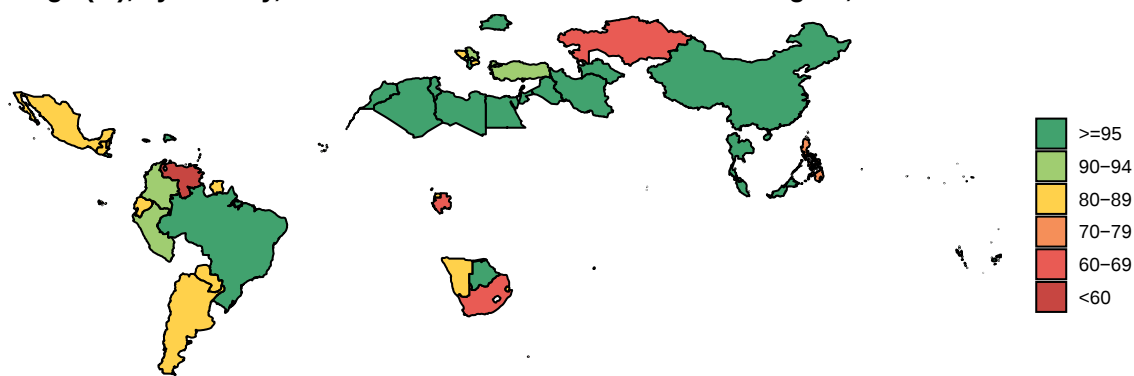
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

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

DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

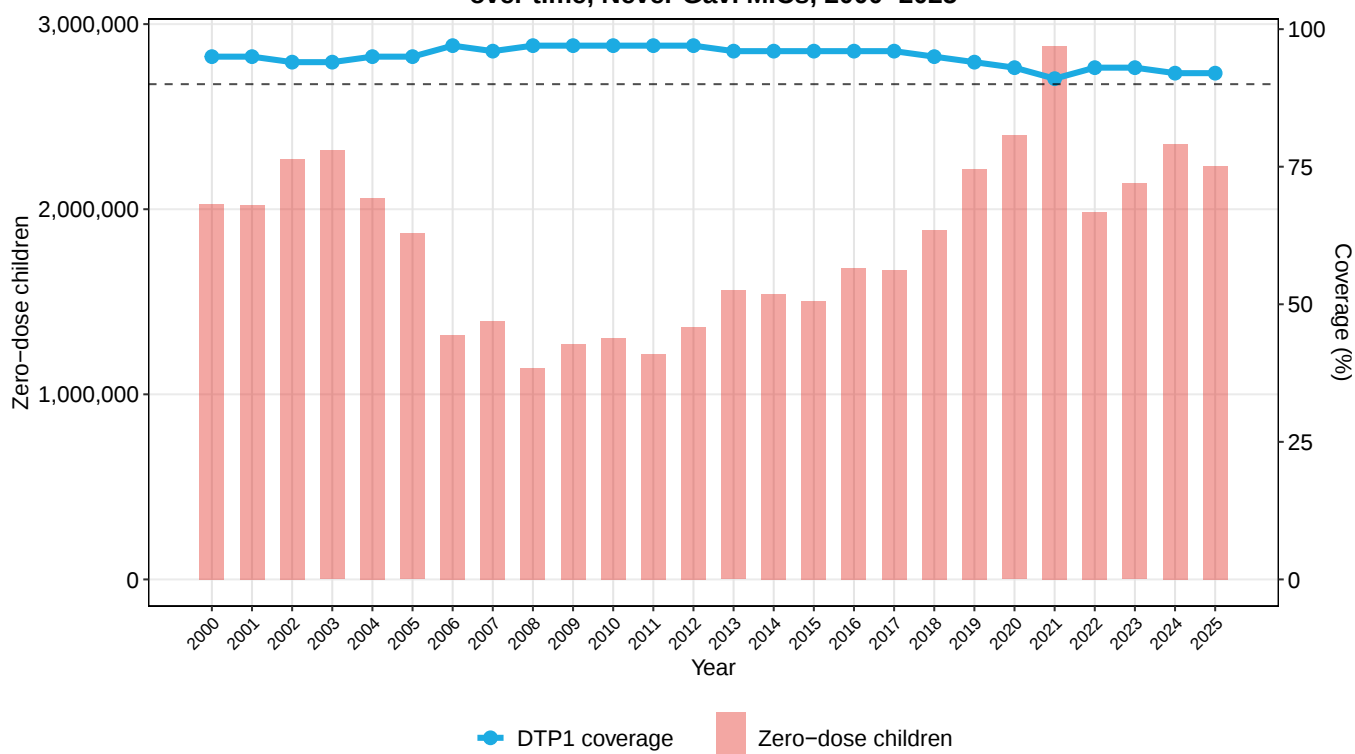
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 21.3% from 34.6 million in 2019 to 27.2 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 92%, lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (2.2 million) was approximately 34% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in Never Gavi MICs region (1.7 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, Philippines and South Africa represented approximately 17% and 17% of all zero-dose children in Never Gavi MICs (n = 2.2 million), respectively. Philippines had the highest number of zero-dose children at 381,000, and South Africa had the second highest at 380,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in Venezuela at 57%, followed by Gabon at 65%.
- There were 41 (69%) out of 59 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.

DTP1 coverage (%), by country, Never Gavi Middle Income Countries Region, 2025



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

DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Never Gavi MICs, 2000–2025

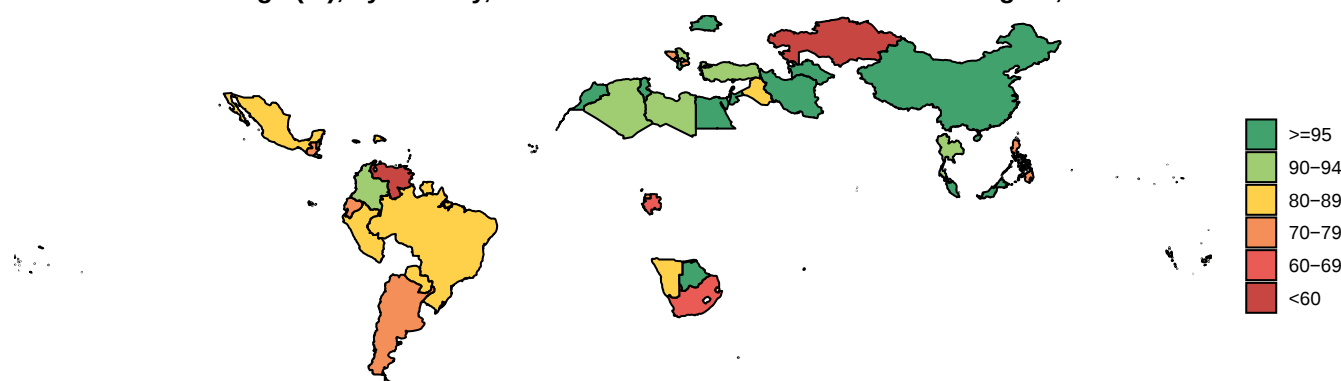


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

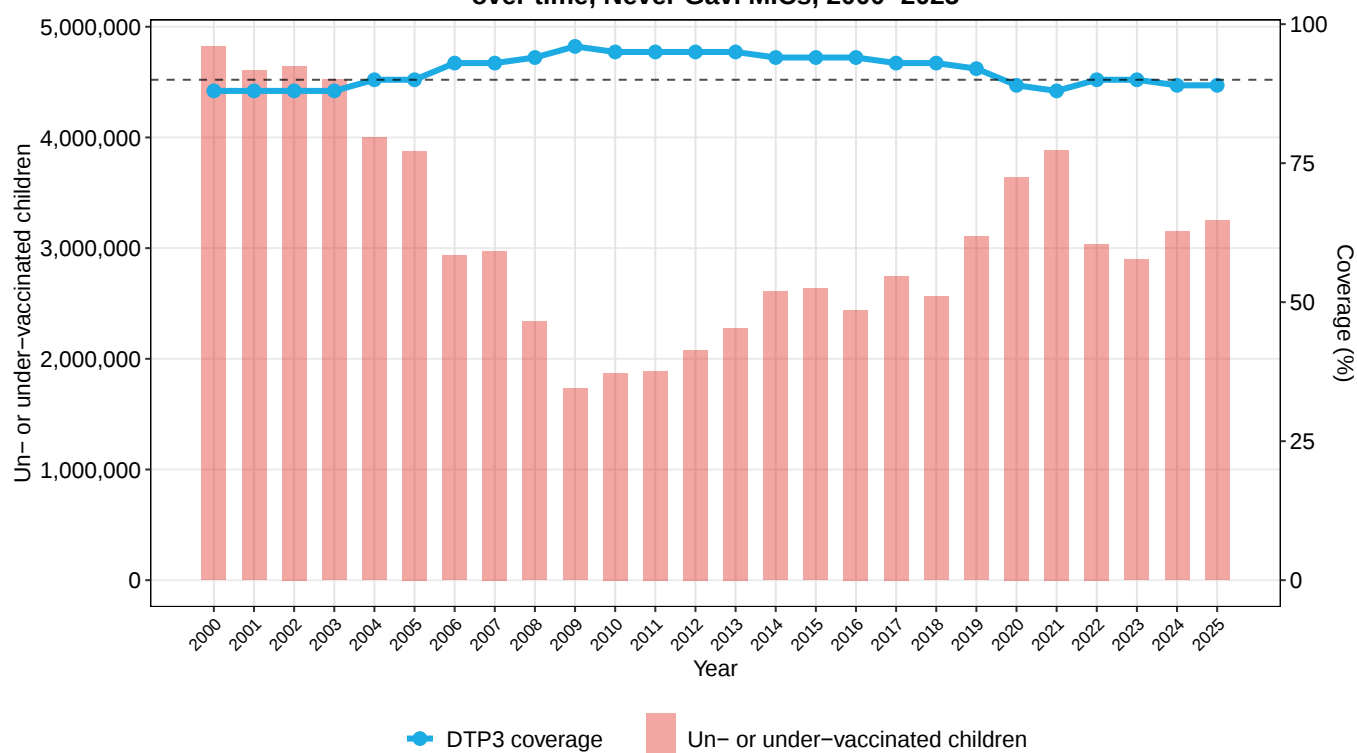
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 22.3% from 33.7 million in 2019 to 26.2 million in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 89%, lower than in 2019 (92%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (3%); low dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 50% in Venezuela to 99% in El Salvador, Maldives, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, and Tuvalu.
- In 2025, Philippines had DTP3 coverage of 71% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region (526,000), followed by South Africa with 65% coverage and 403,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, Never Gavi Middle Income Countries Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025

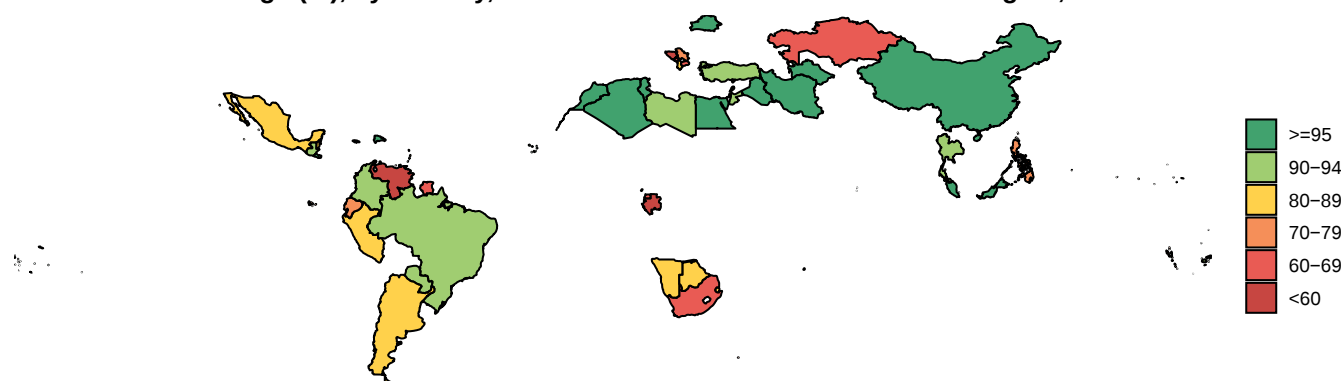


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

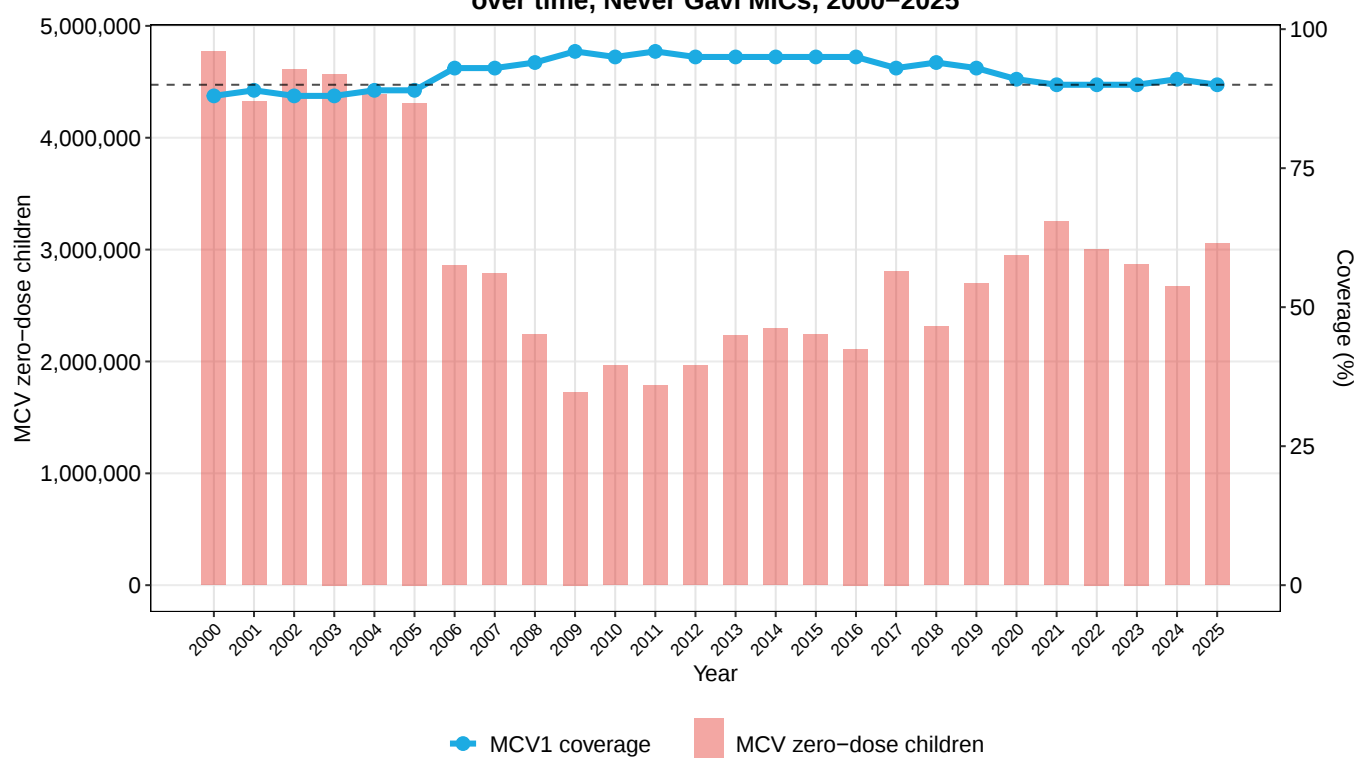
- MCV1 coverage in 2025 was 90%, lower than in 2019 (93%) and the same as in 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 84%, lower than in both 2019 (85%) and 2024 (86%). This leaves 3.1 million children without any protection and another 1.9 million with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 3% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (1%) and higher than the 2024 dropout rate (1%).
- Low DTP-MCV dropout rates imply good retention and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy.
- 10 countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Suriname, Vanuatu, and Venezuela) had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- In 2025, Philippines had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (508,000), representing approximately 17% of all children unprotected against measles in Never Gavi MICs (3.1 million).

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, Never Gavi Middle Income Countries Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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MCV coverage and MCV zero-dose children over time, Never Gavi MICs, 2000-2025

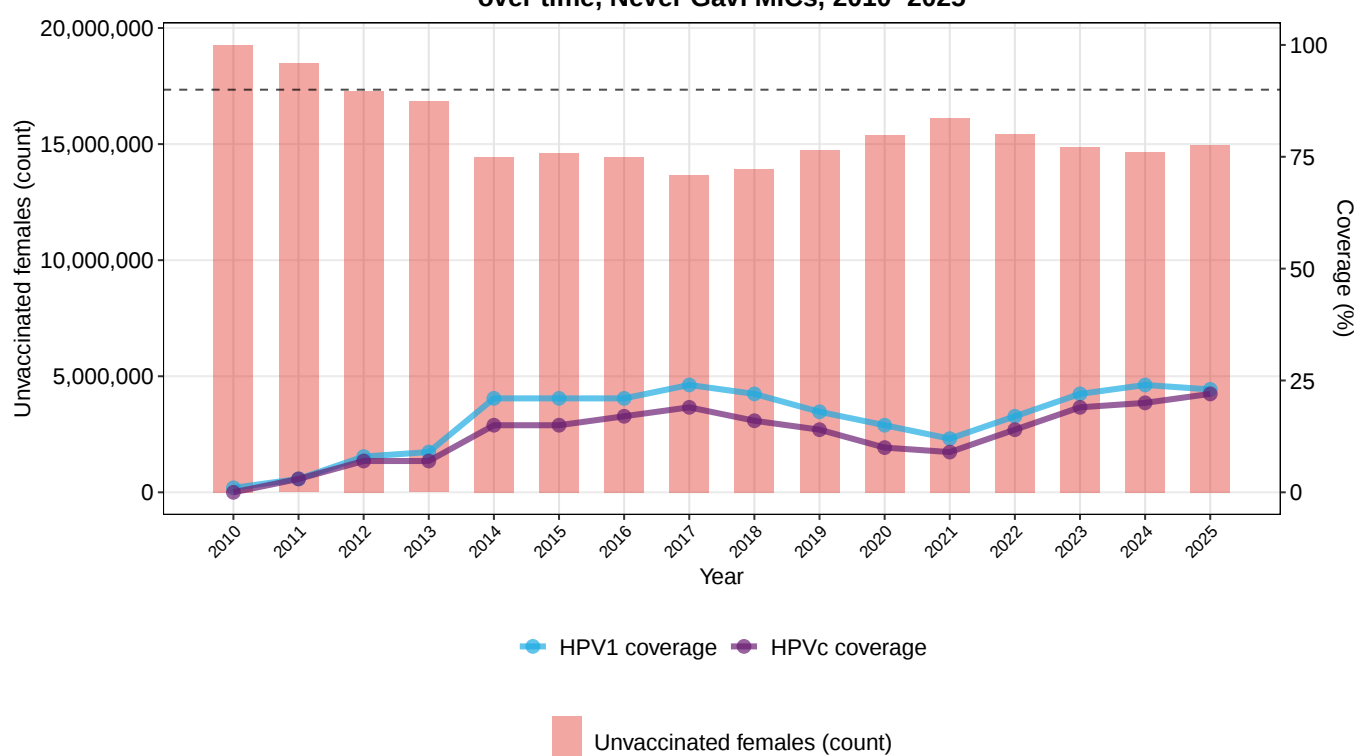


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

HPV

- Programme coverage of the first dose of HPV vaccine (HPV1) among girls stood at 23% in 2025, which was lower than the coverage of 24% in 2024.
- Coverage of the last dose (HPVc) stood at 22% in 2025, which was higher than the coverage of 20% in 2024.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, there were 15 million girls who did not receive any HPV vaccination.
- In Never Gavi MICs, 48 out of 59 countries (81%) had introduced HPV vaccination by 2025.
 - WUENIC HPV coverage estimates are available for 46 of these countries in 2025.
 - The 2 countries that have introduced HPV vaccination but do not yet have WUENIC coverage data available for 2025 are Botswana and China.
- The 11 countries that had not introduced HPV vaccination are Algeria, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, State of Palestine, Turkiye, and Venezuela.

HPV1 and HPVc coverage and unvaccinated females over time, Never Gavi MICs, 2010–2025



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 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/>