

WUENIC Talking Points: Georgia 🇧🇬

Revision Year: 2025

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Georgia in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Georgia; of these, 4 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 95% in 2024 to 97% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 86% in 2024 to 85% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 90% in 2024 to 86% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Georgia (1,000) was approximately 237% 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.

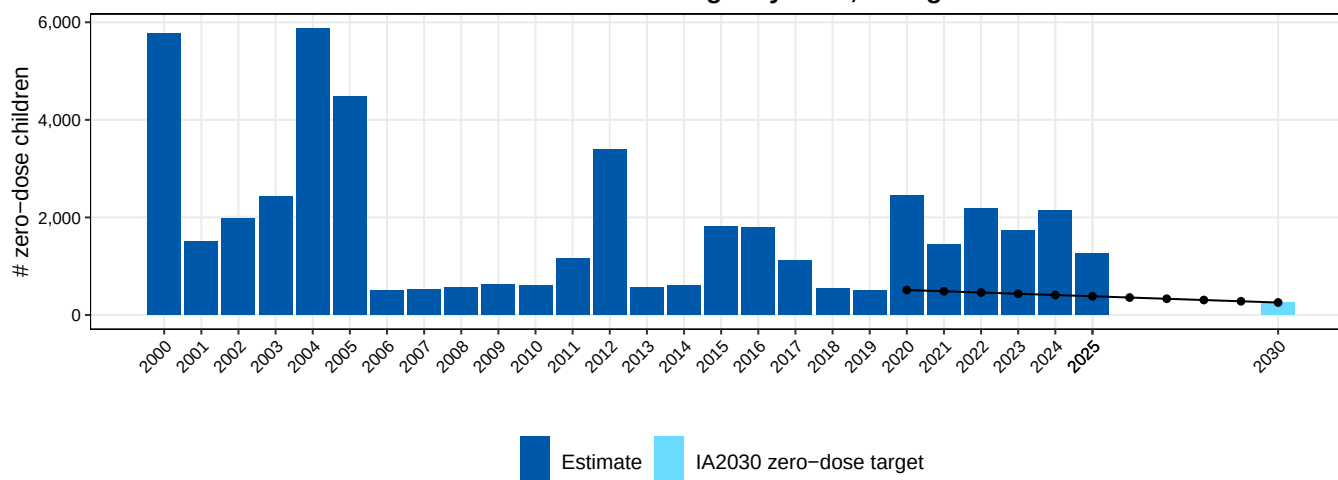
Vaccine coverage (%), Georgia, 2000–2025

	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	95	94	91	87	91	95	95	96	95	95	96	96	95	95	96	96	98	96	97	96	96	96	95	94	96	96	
HepBB		69	80	90	92	93	97	99	99	73	95	93	92	80	95	93	94	94	97	94	97	95	95	92	96	96	
DTP1	89	97	96	95	88	91	99	99	99	99	99	98	94	99	99	97	97	98	99	99	95	97	95	96	95	97	
DTP3	80	87	84	75	78	82	88	98	92	88	92	94	92	93	91	94	92	91	93	94	88	85	85	88	86	85	
Hib3											67	94	92	96	91	87	92	91	93	94	88	85	85	88	86	85	
HepB3	55	61	51	48	64	79	84	94	89	54	95	89	92	96	91	94	92	91	93	94	88	85	85	93	90	85	
PCVC																16	75	80	81	84	82	82	79	86	82	77	
RotaC														41	69	72	75	76	79	81	75	76	72	74	74	74	
IPV1																10	97	98	99	99	95	97	95	96	95	97	
IPVC																						85	85	88	86	85	
MCV1	73	74	75	76	86	90	96	97	97	83	94	91	93	97	92	96	93	95	98	99	91	90	90	95	90	86	
RCV1					86	90	96	97	97	83	94	91	93	97	92	96	93	95	98	99	91	90	90	95	90	86	
MCV2		8	40	57	75	87	88	92	87	71	84	77	79	89	87	91	85	90	96	97	77	81	78	86	81	80	
HPVc																					11	19	31	33	27	36	43



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

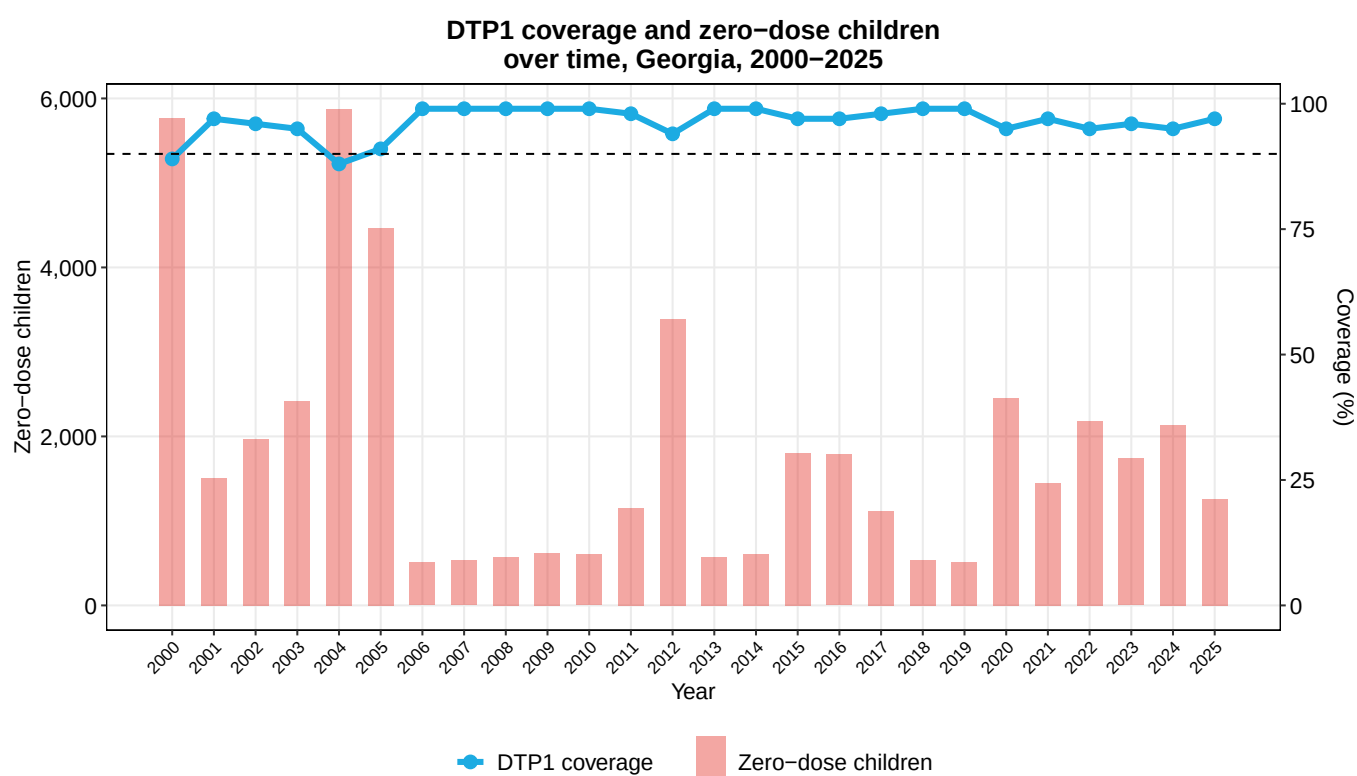
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Georgia



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

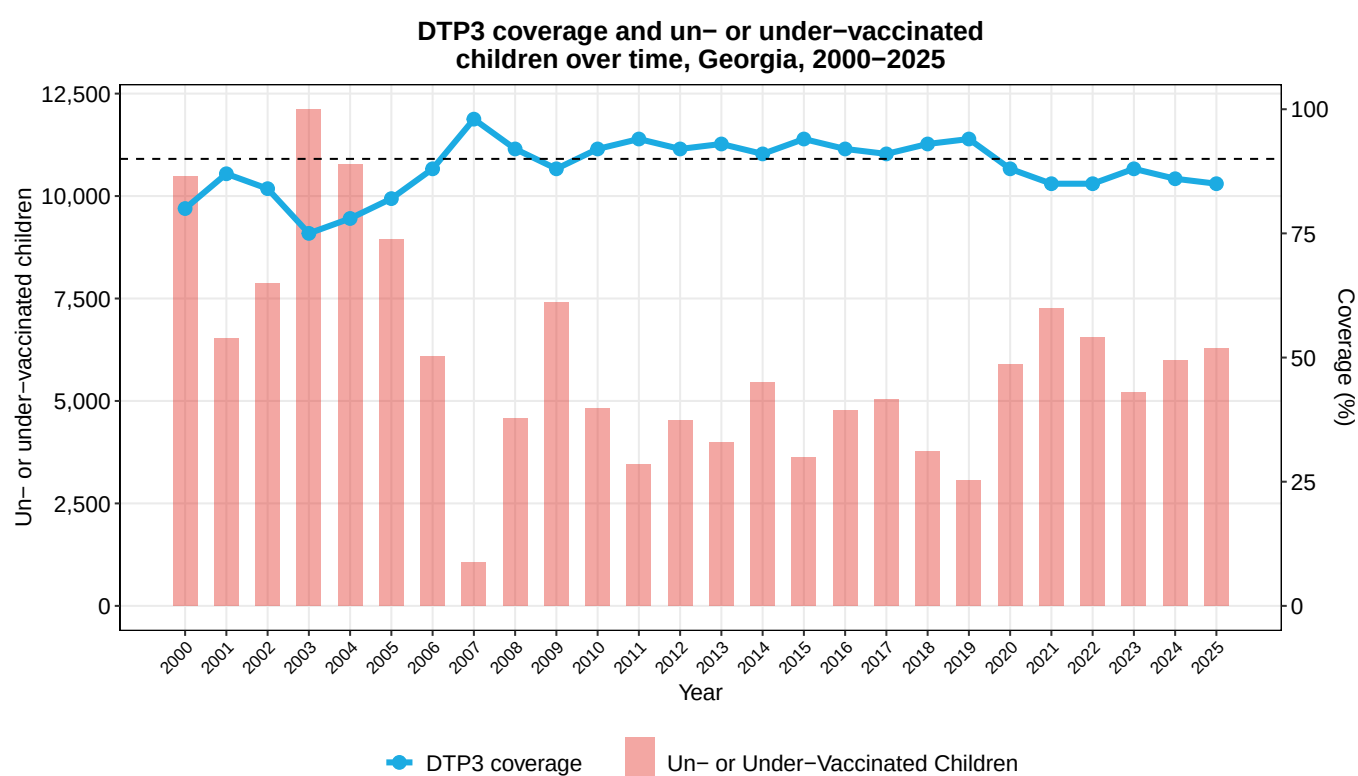
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 97% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and higher than in 2024 (95%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 237 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 1,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <1,000 in 2019 but fewer than the 2,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Georgia (97%) was higher than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 90% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 12%, 7 percentage points higher than in 2019 (5%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.



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

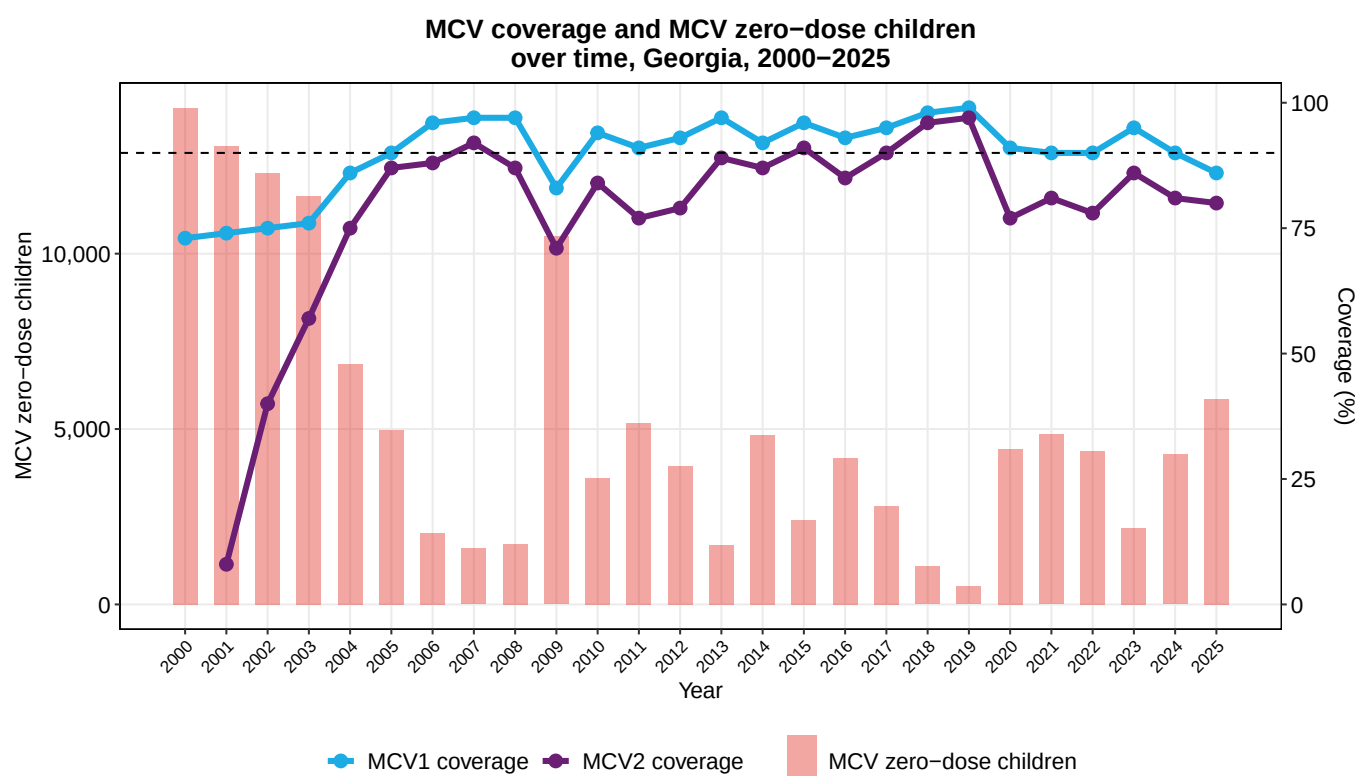
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and lower than in 2024 (86%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 48,000 in 2019 to 36,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 6,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Georgia.
- In 2025, 12% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 12% dropout rate was 7 percentage points higher than in 2019 (5%) and 3 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Georgia (85%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 87% 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

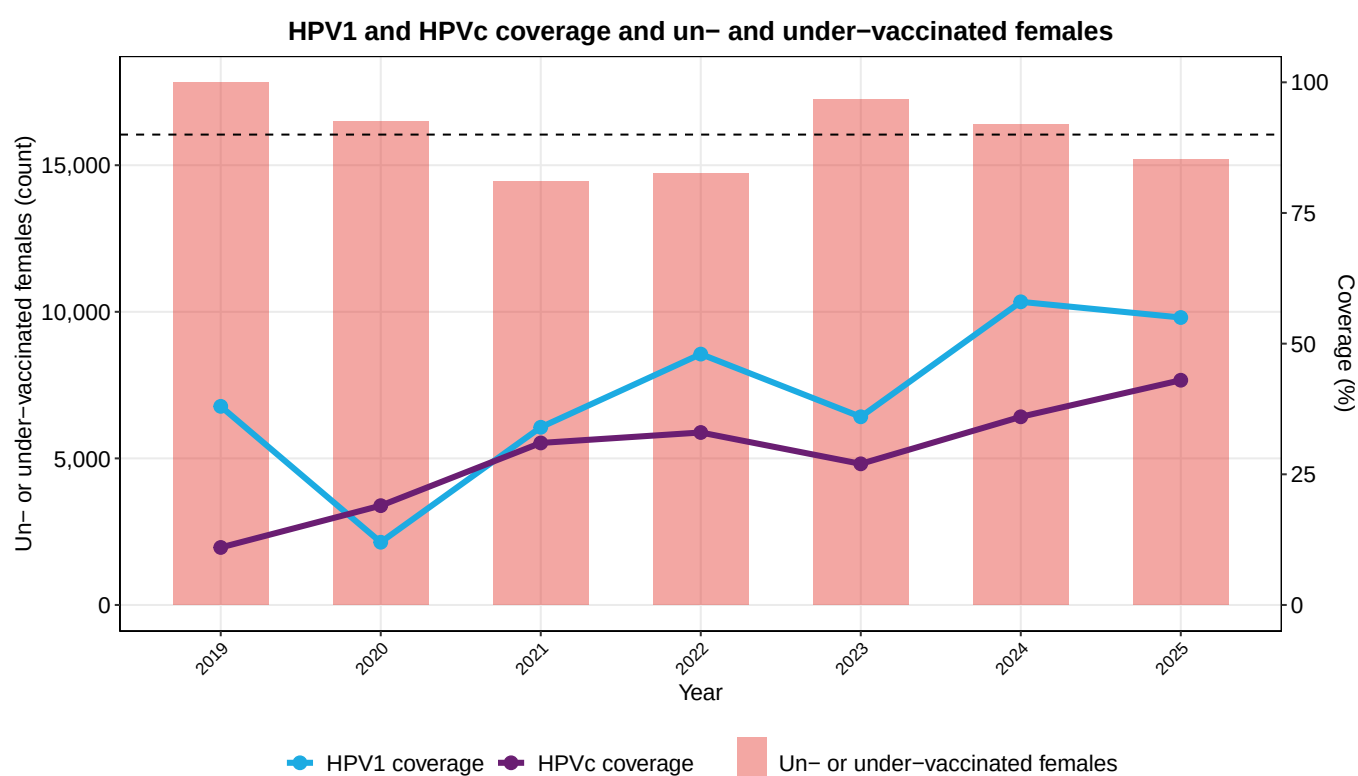
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 86% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 97% in 2019 to 80% in 2025. This leaves 6,000 children without any protection against measles and another 4,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 11% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 11% dropout rate was 11 percentage points higher than in 2019 (0%) and 6 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (5%).
- Georgia has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Georgia (86%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 88% 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 58% to 55% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) increased from 36% to 43%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 12,000 females in Georgia did not receive any HPV vaccination (un-vaccinated).
- Among Eastern Europe and Central Asia region peers, Georgia ranked 10 out of 18 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



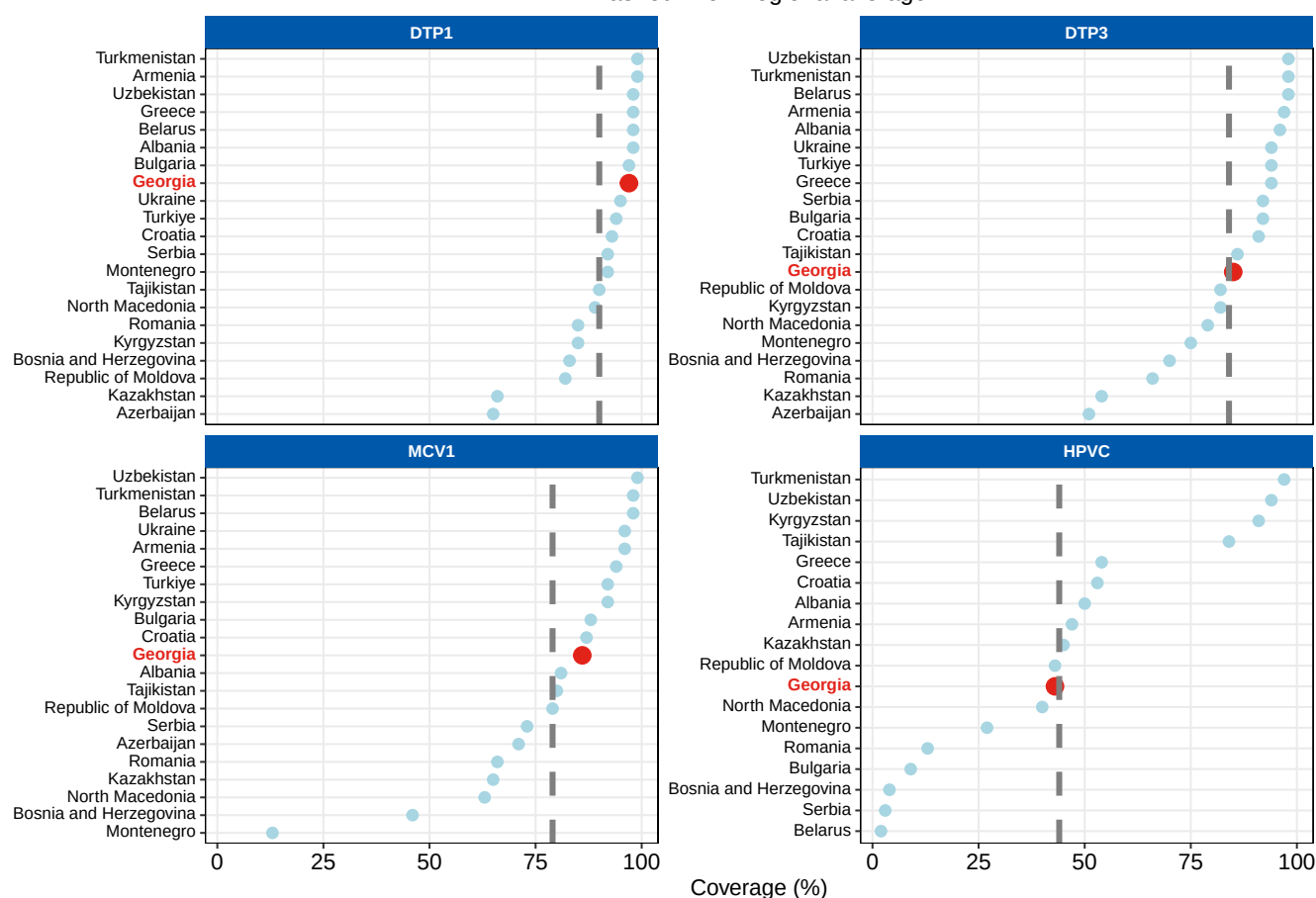
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Georgia vs. ECAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



● Georgia ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 96% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and lower than in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 97% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) but higher than in 2024 (95%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (84%) and lower than in 2024 (82%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 74% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (81%) and the same as in 2024 (74%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Georgia, 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	95	94	91	87	91	95	95	96	95	95	96	96	95	95	96	96	98	96	97	96	96	96	95	94	96	96
HepB3	55	61	51	48	64	79	84	94	89	54	95	89	92	96	91	94	92	91	93	94	88	85	85	93	90	85
Hib3											67	94	92	96	91	87	92	91	93	94	88	85	85	88	86	85
IPV1																10	97	98	99	99	95	97	95	96	95	97
PCVC																16	75	80	81	84	82	82	79	86	82	77
RotaC																	41	69	72	75	76	79	81	74	74	74



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/>