

WUENIC Talking Points: Kyrgyzstan

Revision Year: 2025

Contents

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

Kyrgyzstan in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Kyrgyzstan; of these, 4 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 90% in 2024 to 85% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 85% in 2024 to 82% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 91% in 2024 to 92% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Kyrgyzstan (22,000) was approximately 1693% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (1,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

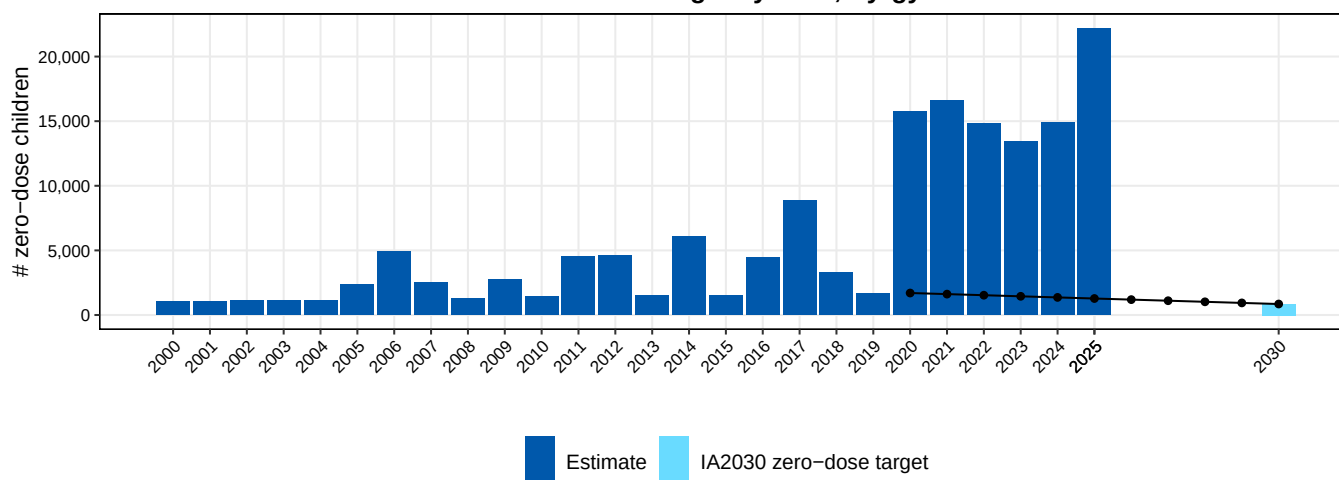
Vaccine coverage (%), Kyrgyzstan, 2000–2025

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
BCG	96	99	99	99	98	96	99	98	99	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	96	96	97	97	95	92	95	
HepBB	45	74	80	80	80	79	78	79	79	79	80	54	75	77	80	78	78	78	78	77	76	77	81	81	81	81	
DTP1	99	99	99	99	99	98	96	98	99	98	99	97	97	99	96	99	97	94	98	99	90	89	90	91	90	85	
DTP3	99	99	98	98	99	98	92	94	95	95	96	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	94	95	87	89	90	86	85	82	
Hib3											96	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	93	94	86	88	90	86	84	79	
HepB3	44	57	99	99	99	97	90	94	97	96	96	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	94	95	86	89	90	87	84	79	
PCVC																		88	92	96	90	90	92	91	86	84	
RotaC																					52	90	86	87	85	80	
IPV1																				54	94	86	87	91	86	85	80
IPVC																							39	66	74	73	
MCV1	98	99	98	99	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	97	98	99	96	99	97	95	96	96	92	93	94	96	91	92	
RCV1		99	98	99	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	97	98	99	96	99	97	95	96	96	92	93	94	96	91	92	
MCV2	96	98	98	98	98	98	97	95	97	98	98	98	98	97	97	96	98	96	96	99	93	97	95	93	94	94	
HPVc																								48	88	91	



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

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

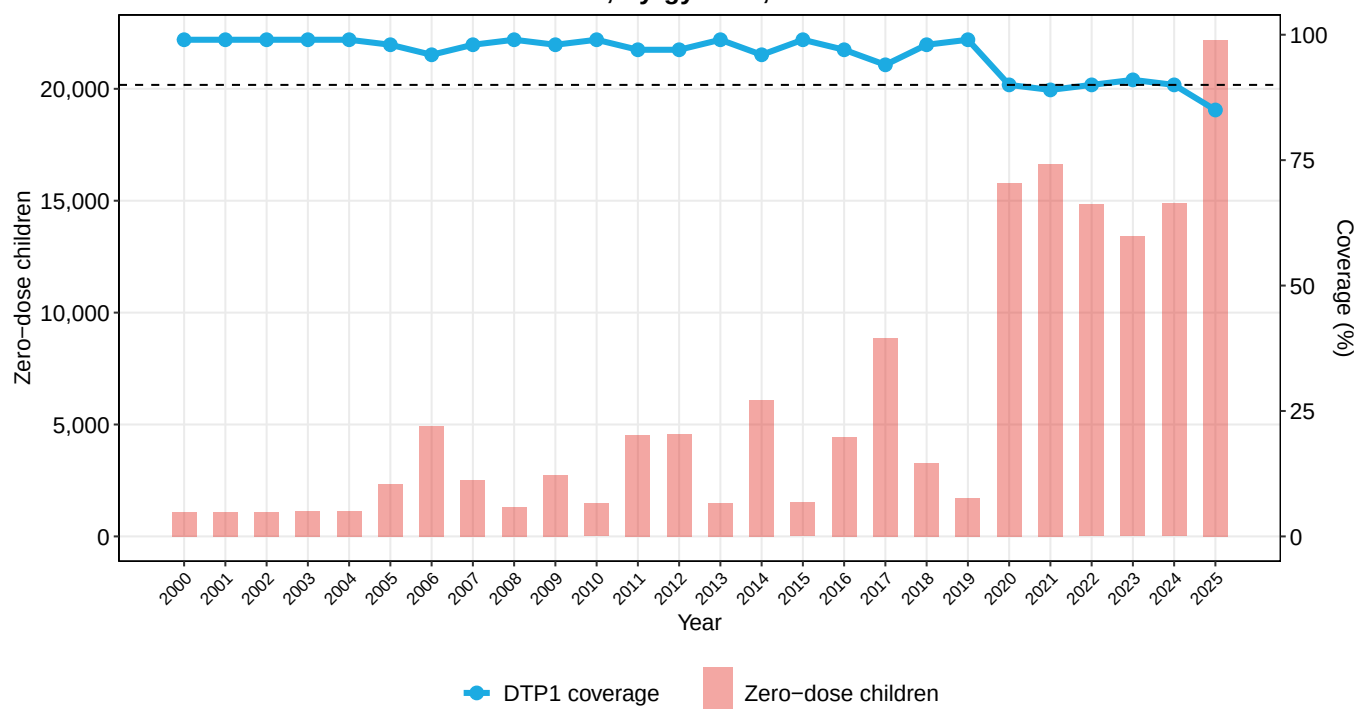


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 85% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 1693 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 22,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 2,000 in 2019 and more than the 15,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Kyrgyzstan (85%) was lower than the Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional average of 90% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 4%, the same as in 2019. Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

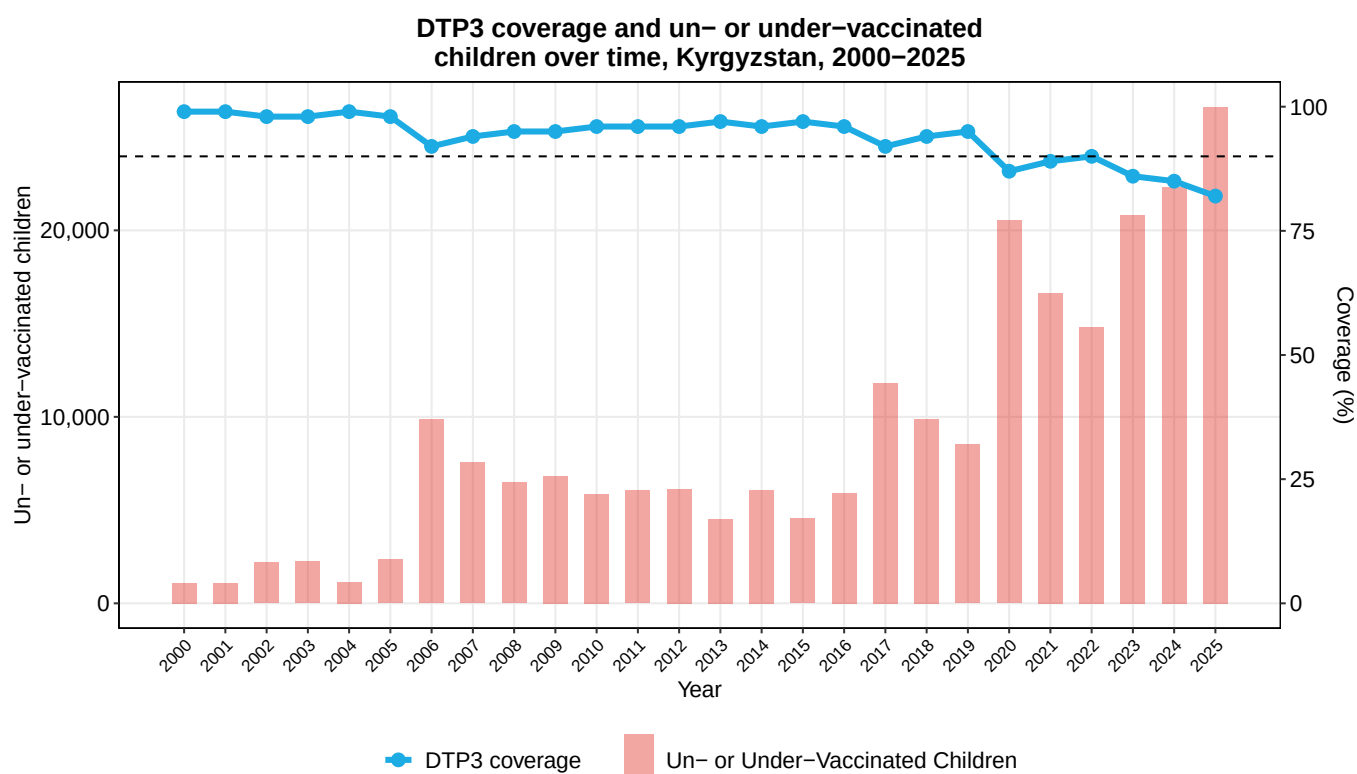
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Kyrgyzstan, 2000–2025



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

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

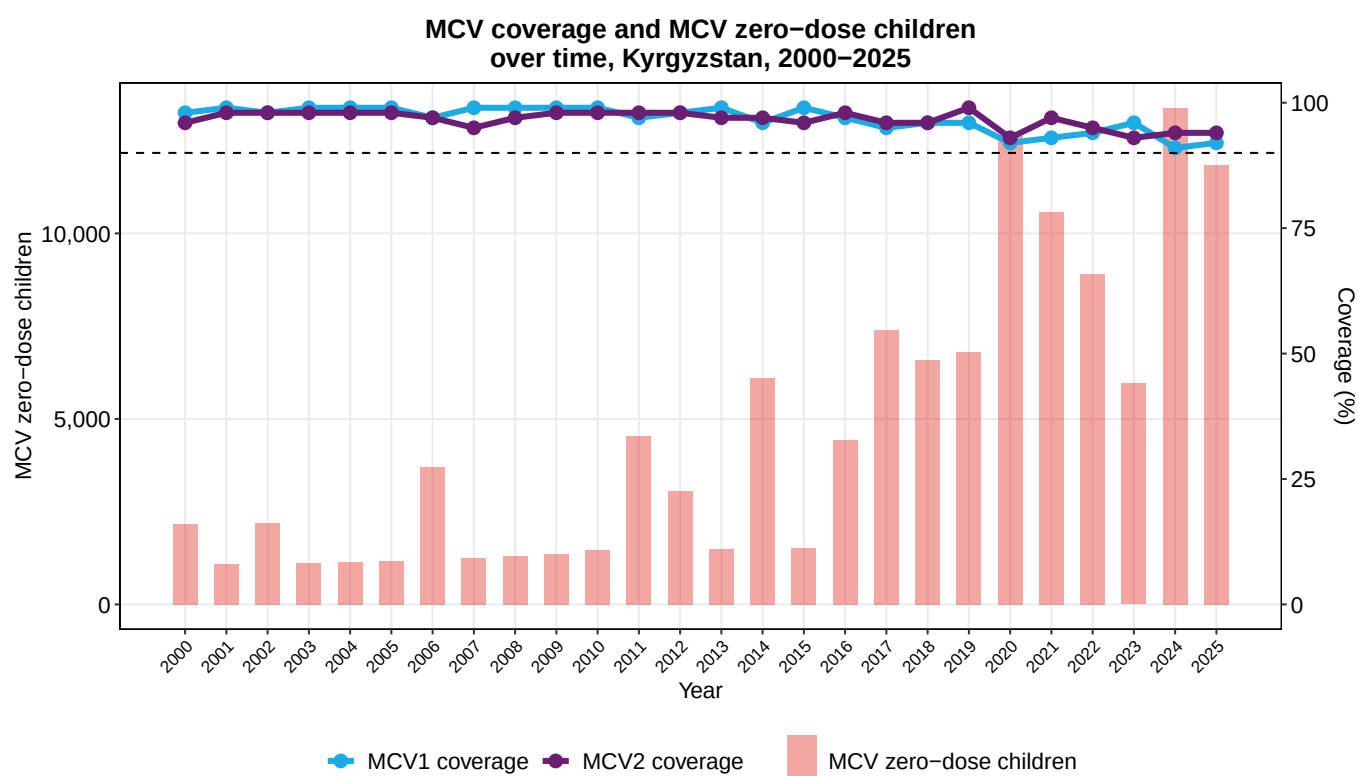
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 82% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and lower than in 2024 (85%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 162,000 in 2019 to 121,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 27,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Kyrgyzstan.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 4% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (4%) but 2 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (6%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Kyrgyzstan (82%) 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

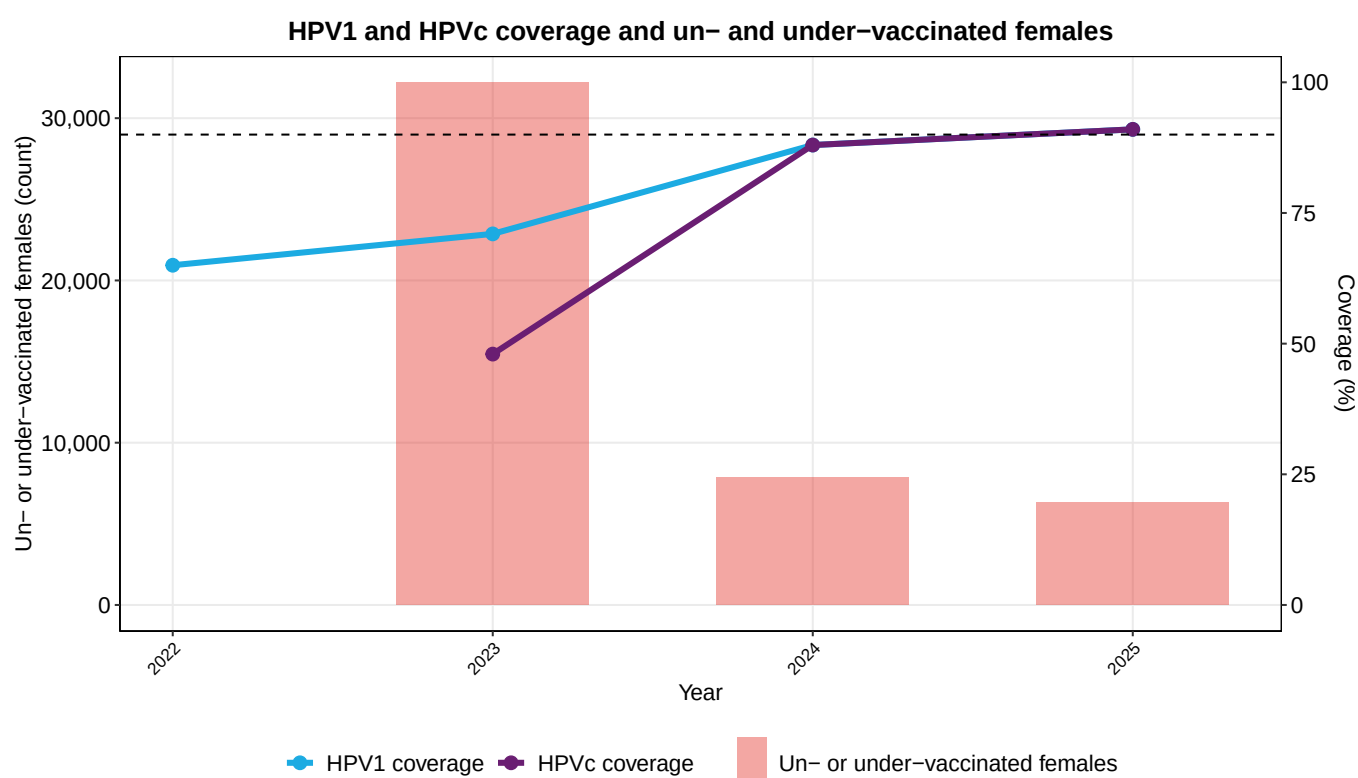
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 92% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and higher than in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 99% in 2019 to 94% in 2025. This leaves 12,000 children without any protection against measles and another -3,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, -8% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This -8% dropout rate was 11 percentage points lower than in 2019 (3%) and 7 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (-1%).
- Kyrgyzstan has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Kyrgyzstan (92%) was higher 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 increased from 88% to 91% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 88% to 91%.
- HPVc coverage has exceeded the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 6,000 females in Kyrgyzstan did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Eastern Europe and Central Asia region peers, Kyrgyzstan ranked 3 out of 18 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



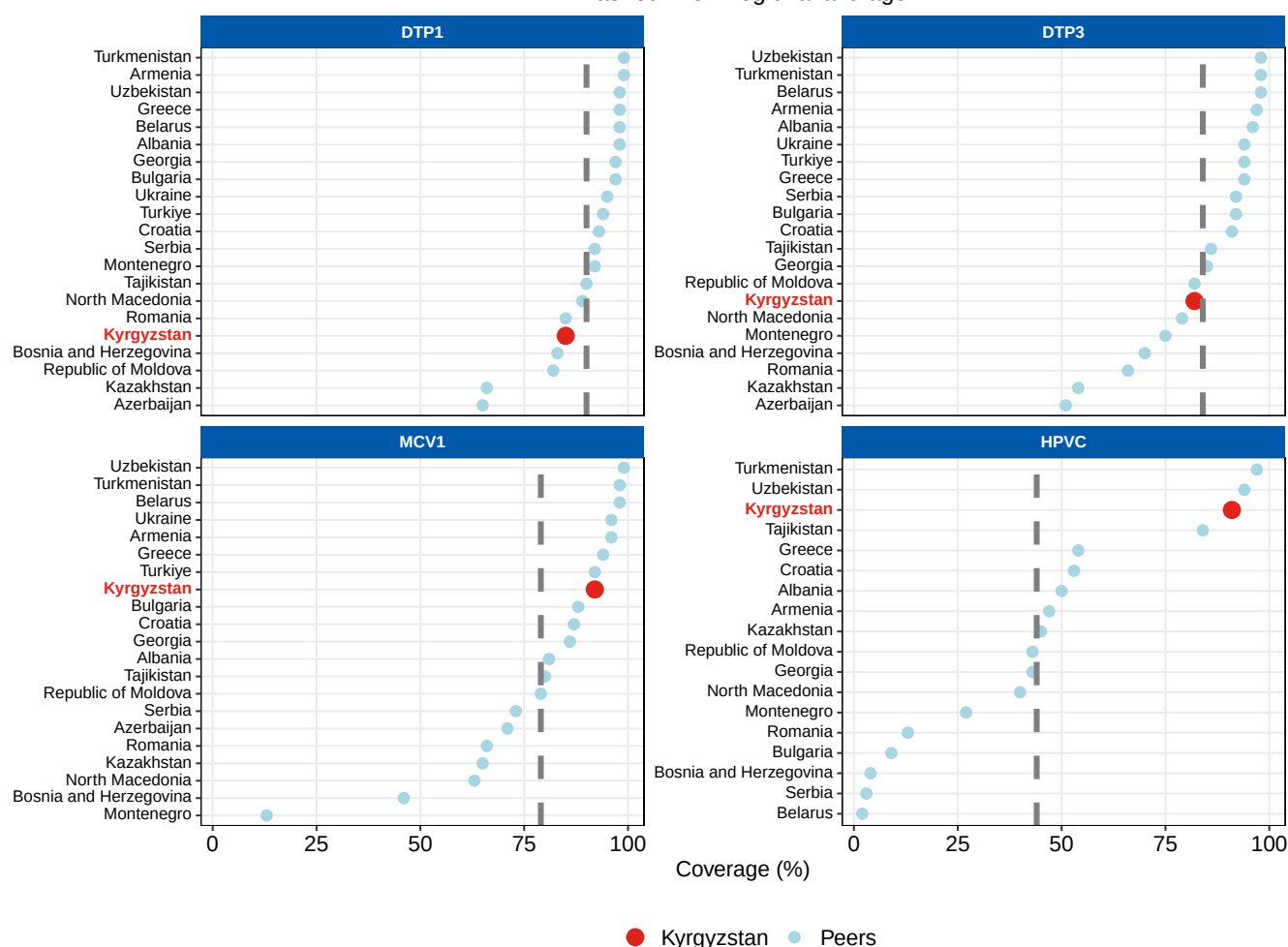
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Kyrgyzstan 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: Kyrgyzstan vs. ECAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 95% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) but higher than in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 79% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and lower than in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 79% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and lower than in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 80% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and lower than in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 84% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 80% in 2025. This is lower than in 2024 (85%).

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BCG	96	99	99	99	98	96	99	98	99	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	96	96	97	97	95	92	95
HepB3	44	57	99	99	99	97	90	94	97	96	96	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	94	95	86	89	90	87	84	79
Hib3											96	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	93	94	86	88	90	86	84	79
IPV1																			54	94	86	87	91	86	85	80
PCVC																		88	92	96	90	90	92	91	86	84
RotaC																					52	90	86	87	85	80



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/>