

WUENIC Talking Points: Cambodia



Revision Year: 2025

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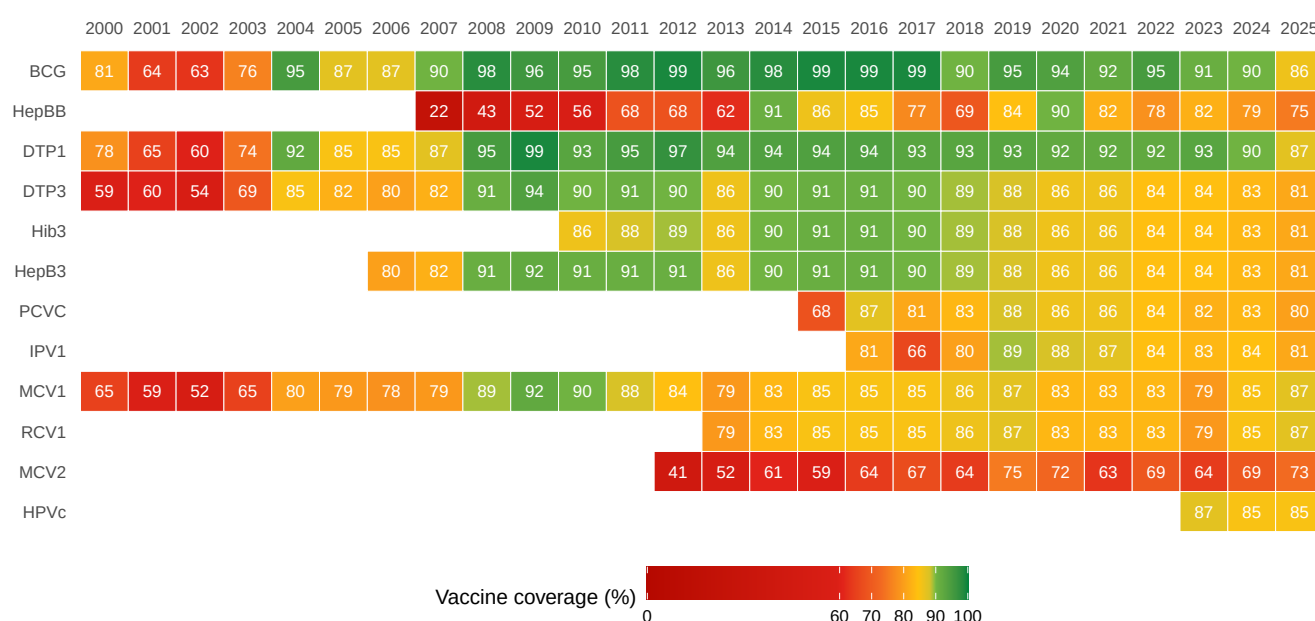
Cambodia in the 'Asia' region



Overview

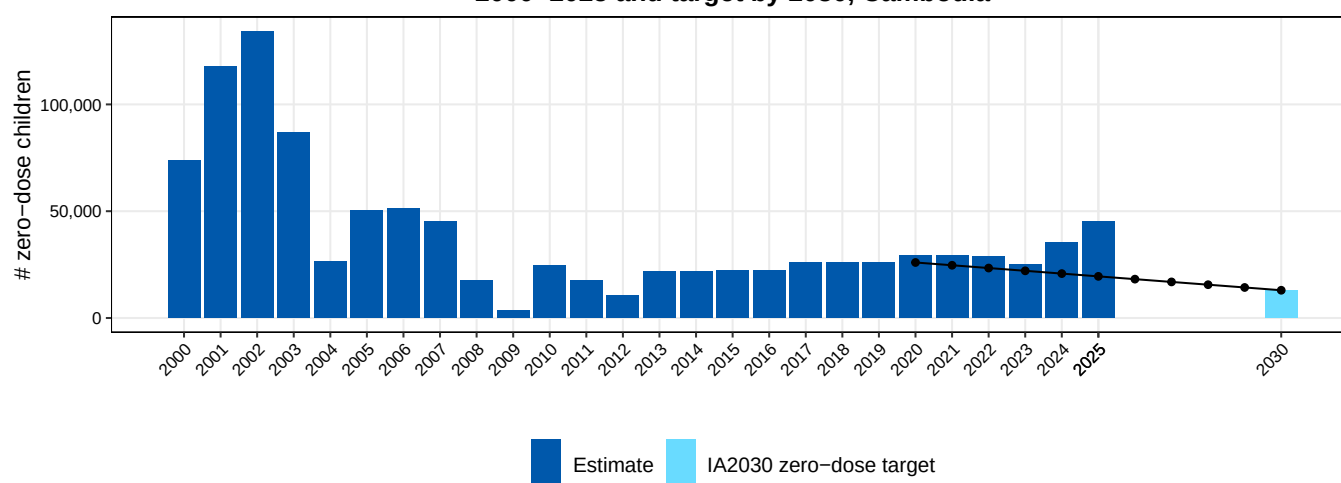
- None of the 11 childhood vaccines tracked for Cambodia achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 90% in 2024 to 87% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 83% in 2024 to 81% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 85% in 2024 to 87% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Cambodia (45,000) was approximately 140% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (19,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), Cambodia, 2000–2025



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

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

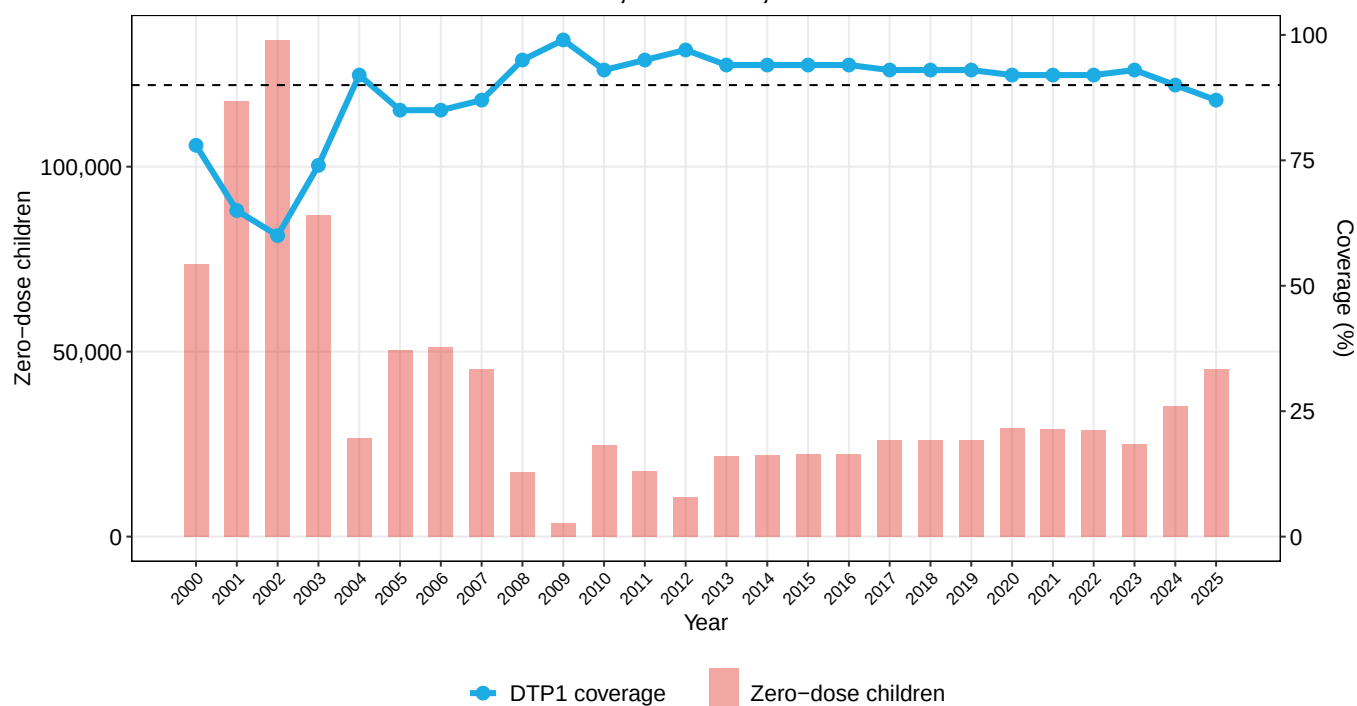


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (93%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 140 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 45,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 26,000 in 2019 and more than the 35,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Cambodia (87%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 7%, 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (5%). Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

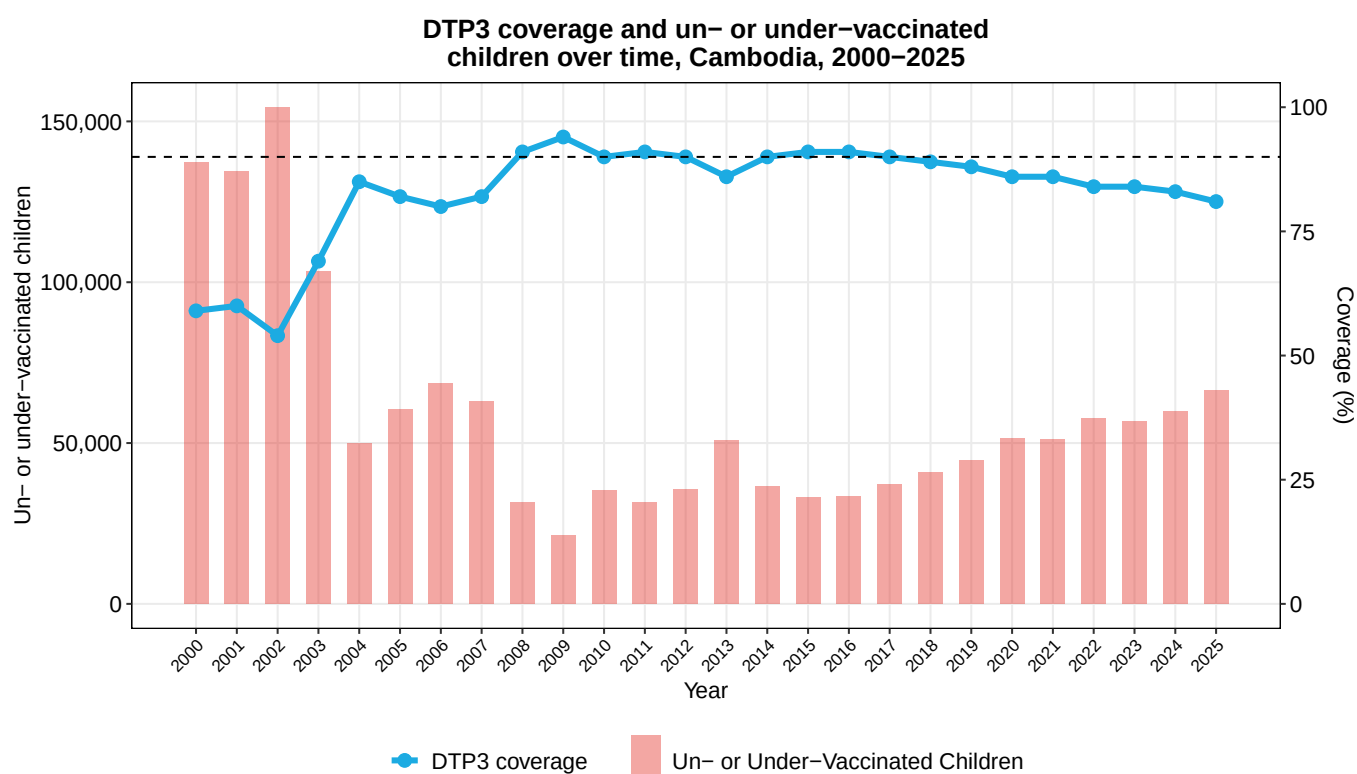
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Cambodia, 2000–2025



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

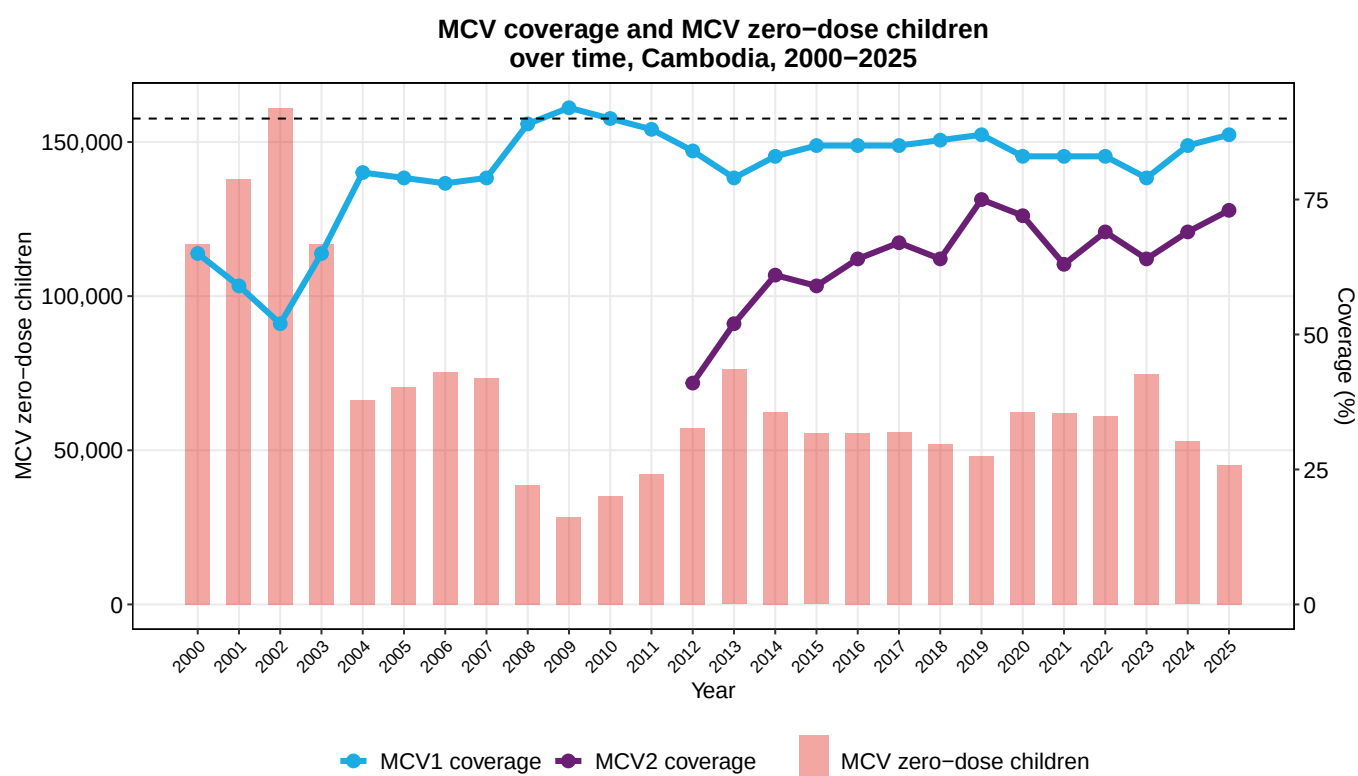
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 81% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (83%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 327,000 in 2019 to 283,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 66,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Cambodia.
- In 2025, 7% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 7% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (5%) but 1 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (8%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Cambodia (81%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% in 2025.



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

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

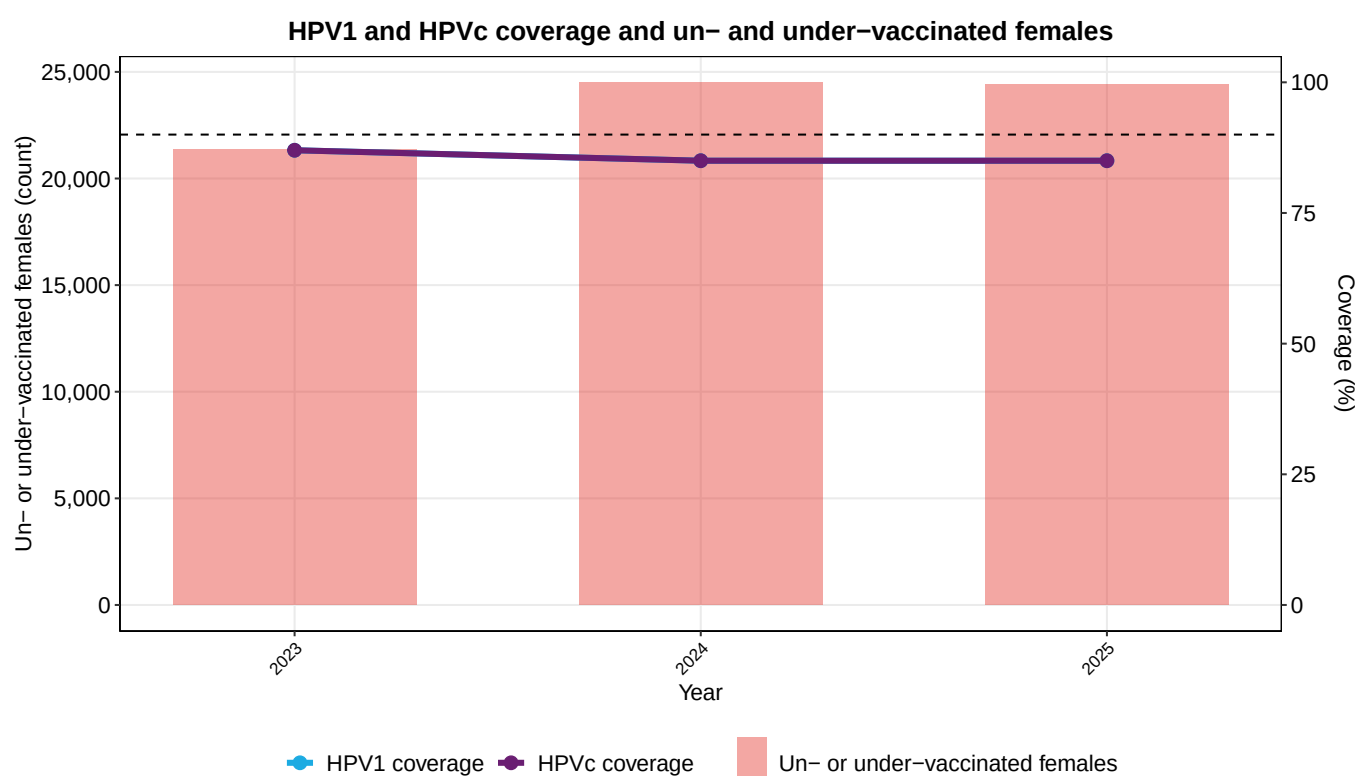
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 87% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (87%) and higher than in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 75% in 2019 to 73% in 2025. This still leaves 45,000 children without any protection against measles and another 51,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 0% dropout rate was 6 percentage points lower than in 2019 (6%) and 6 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (6%).
- Cambodia has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Cambodia (87%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% in 2025.



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

HPV

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females remained constant at 85% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also remained constant at 85%.
- HPVc coverage is approaching but has not yet reached the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 24,000 females in Cambodia did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among East Asia and Pacific region peers, Cambodia ranked 7 out of 23 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



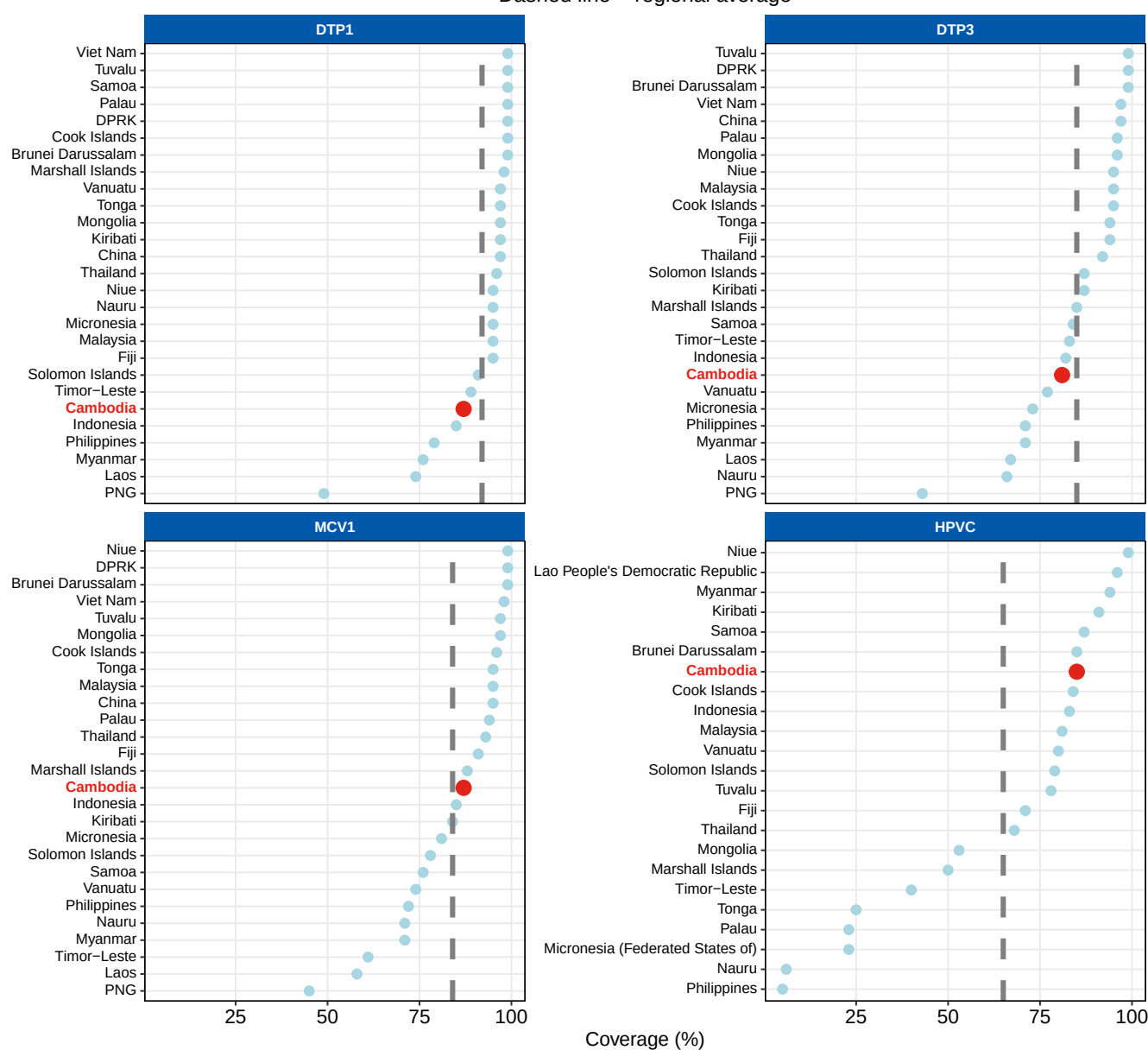
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Cambodia vs. EAPR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



● Cambodia ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 86% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and lower than in 2024 (90%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 81% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 81% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 81% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (89%) and lower than in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 80% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and lower than in 2024 (83%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Cambodia, 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	81	64	63	76	95	87	87	90	98	96	95	98	99	96	98	99	99	99	90	95	94	92	95	91	90	86
HepB3							80	82	91	92	91	91	91	86	90	91	91	90	89	88	86	86	84	84	83	81
Hib3											86	88	89	86	90	91	91	90	89	88	86	86	84	84	83	81
IPV1																	81	66	80	89	88	87	84	83	84	81
PCVC																68	87	81	83	88	86	86	84	82	83	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/>