

WUENIC Talking Points: Nauru

Revision Year: 2025

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Nauru in the 'Oceania' region



Overview

- A total of 12 childhood vaccines are tracked for Nauru; of these, 3 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 96% in 2024 to 95% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 70% in 2024 to 66% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 92% in 2024 to 71% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Nauru (<100) was approximately 542% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<100), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

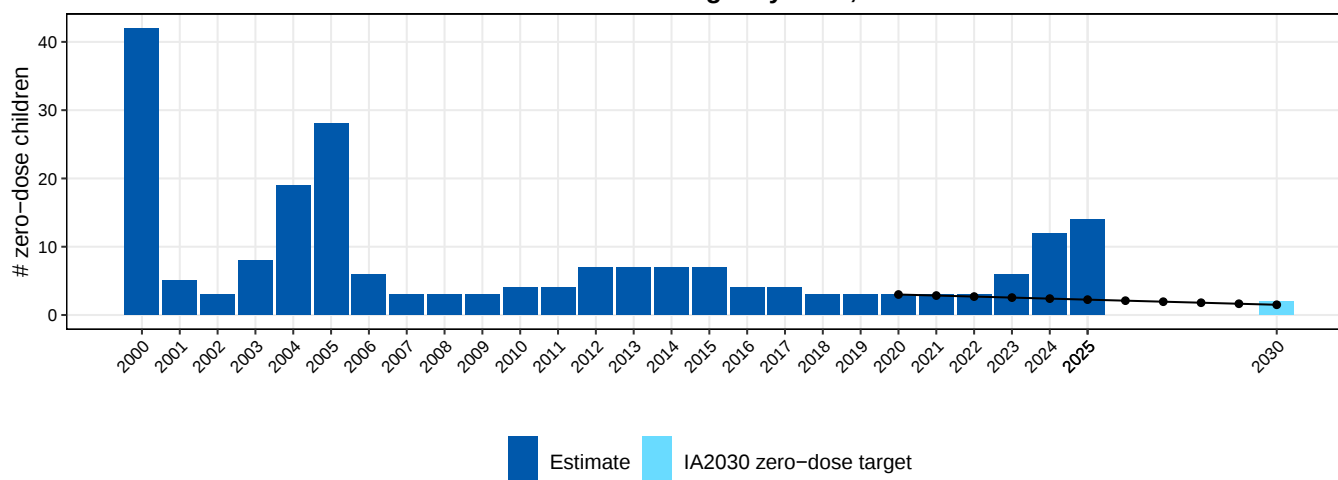
Vaccine coverage (%), Nauru, 2000–2025

	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	93	99	99	97	93	90	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
HepBB	98	99	99	95	90	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
DTP1	85	98	99	97	93	90	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	96	95
DTP3	44	95	80	80	80	80	72	99	99	99	99	99	79	87	95	91	97	87	90	96	95	98	99	85	70	66
Hib3										99	99	99	79	87	95	91	97	87	90	96	95	98	97	85	70	66
HepB3	58	95	75	77	78	80	99	99	99	99	99	99	79	87	95	91	97	87	90	96	95	98	97	85	70	66
PCVC																						59	97	84	70	66
RotaC																						60	97	83	69	65
IPV1																91	97	99	99	96	95	99	97	83	69	66
MCV1	8	95	40	53	67	80	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	97	98	98	98	95	99	95	98	98	98	95	92	71
RCV1							97	99	99	92	99	99	96	97	98	98	98	95	99	95	98	98	98	95	92	71
MCV2		95	83	72	60	50	97	99	99	92	99	99	81	88	94	96	97	94	94	95	97	99	99	76	52	51
HPVc																									6	



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

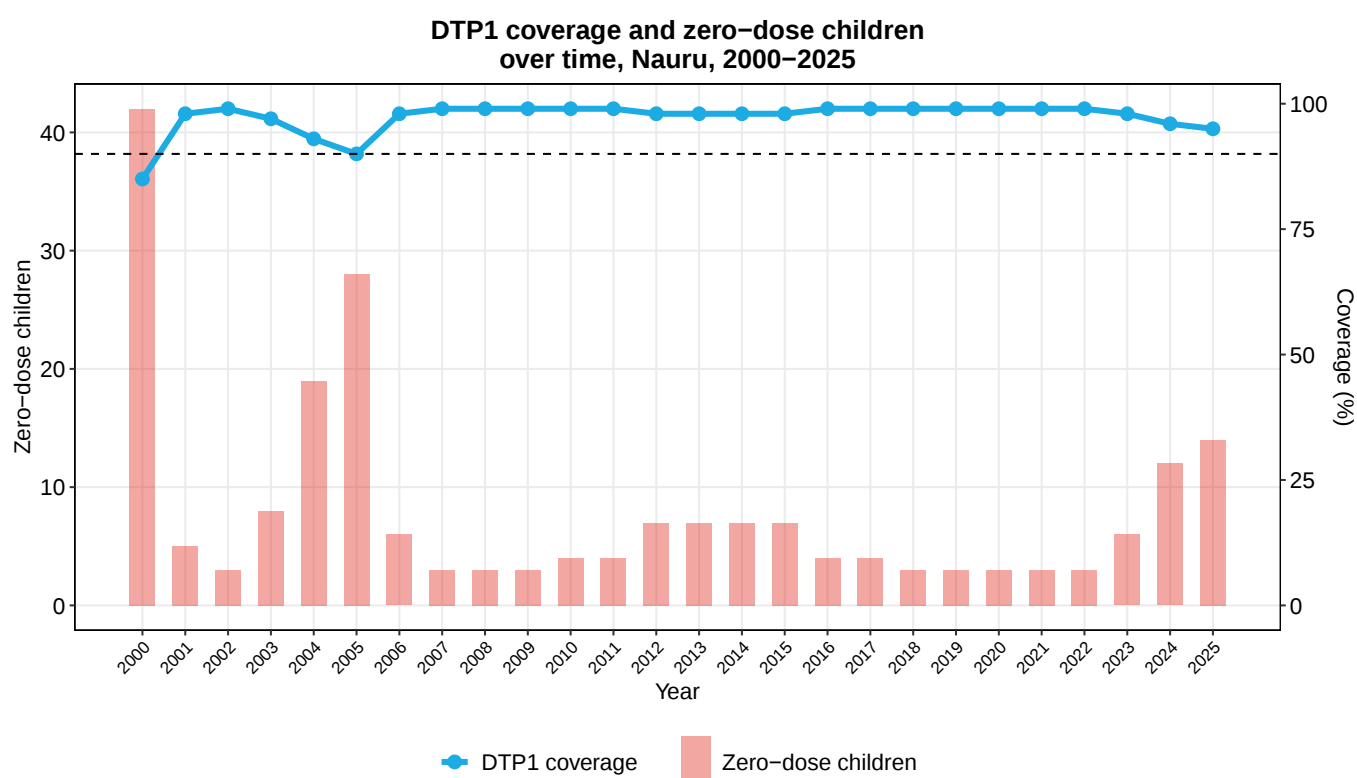
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Nauru



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

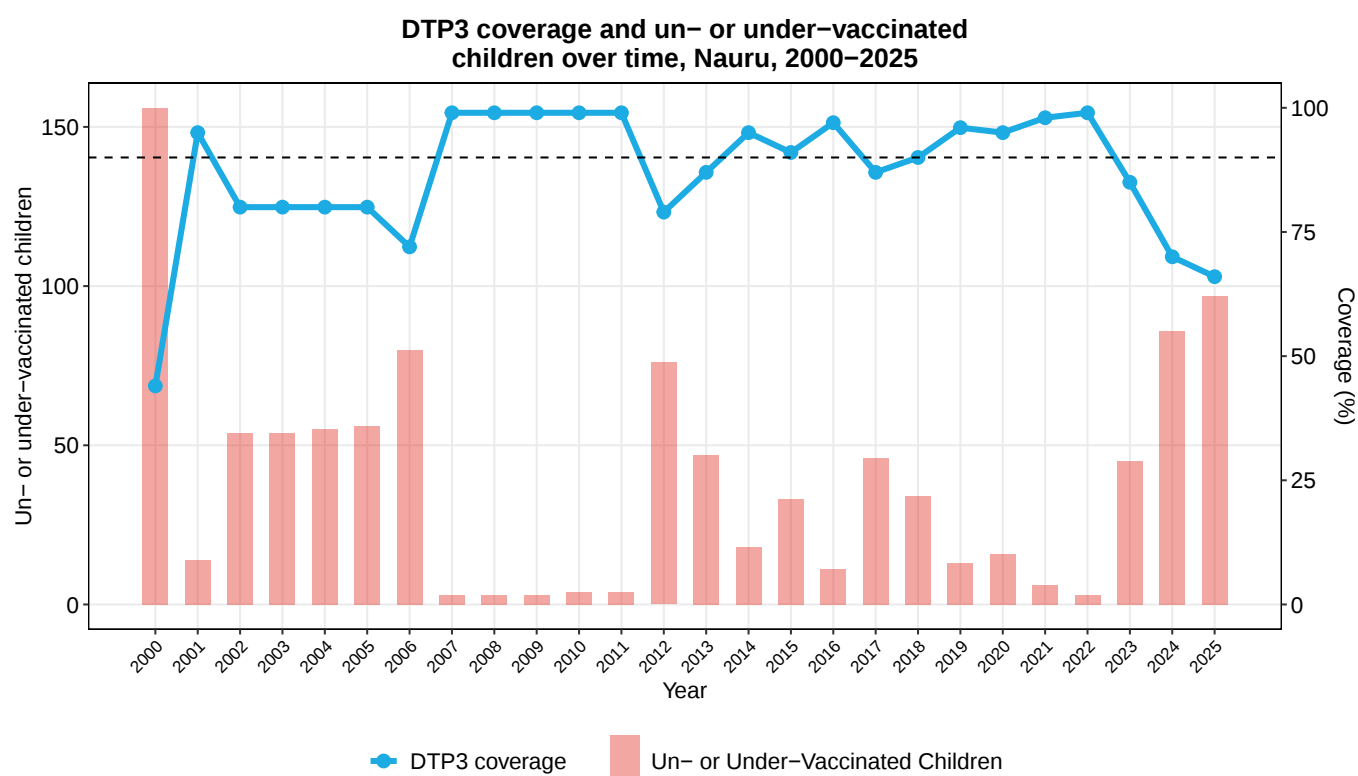
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 95% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and lower than in 2024 (96%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 542 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <100 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <100 in 2019 and more than the <100 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Nauru (95%) was higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 31%, 28 percentage points higher than in 2019 (3%). 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

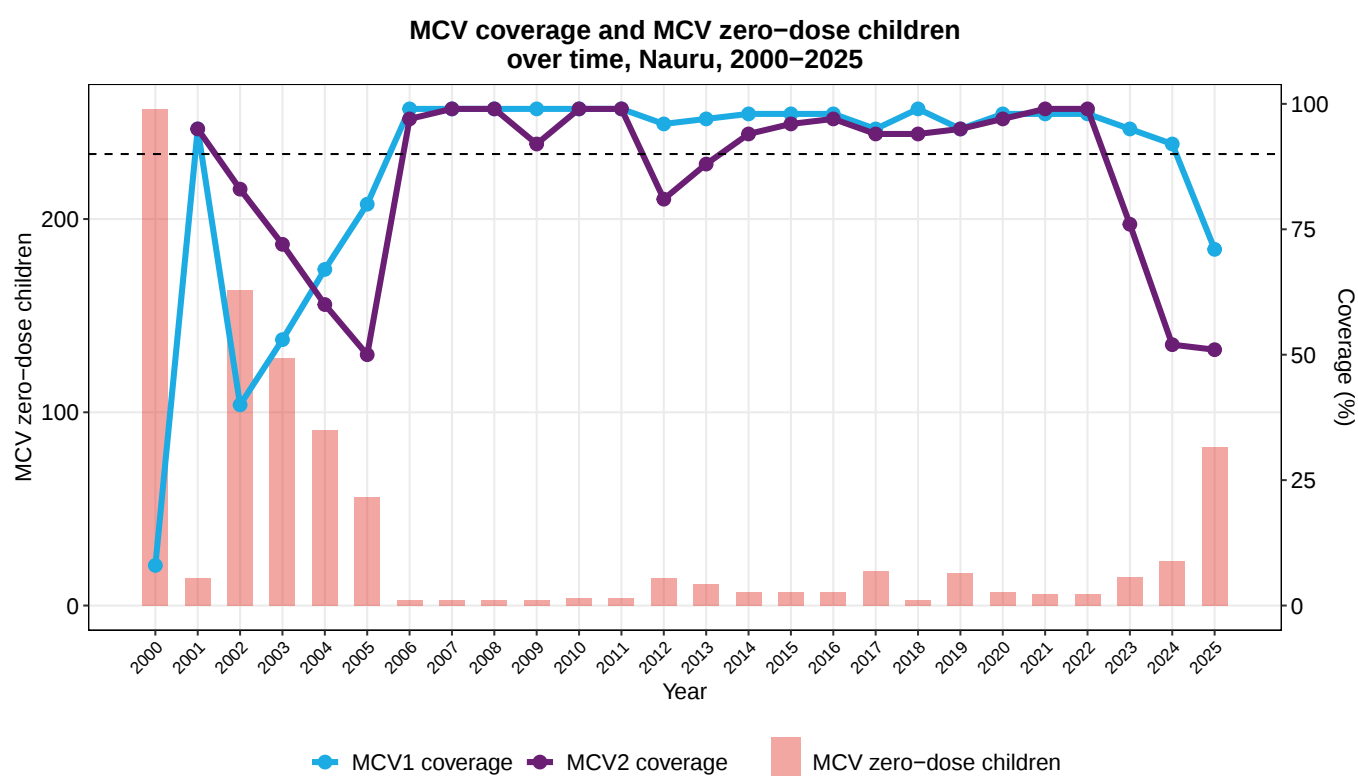
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (70%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from <500 in 2019 to <200 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were <100 children un- or under-vaccinated in Nauru.
- In 2025, 31% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 31% dropout rate was 28 percentage points higher than in 2019 (3%) and 4 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (27%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Nauru (66%) 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

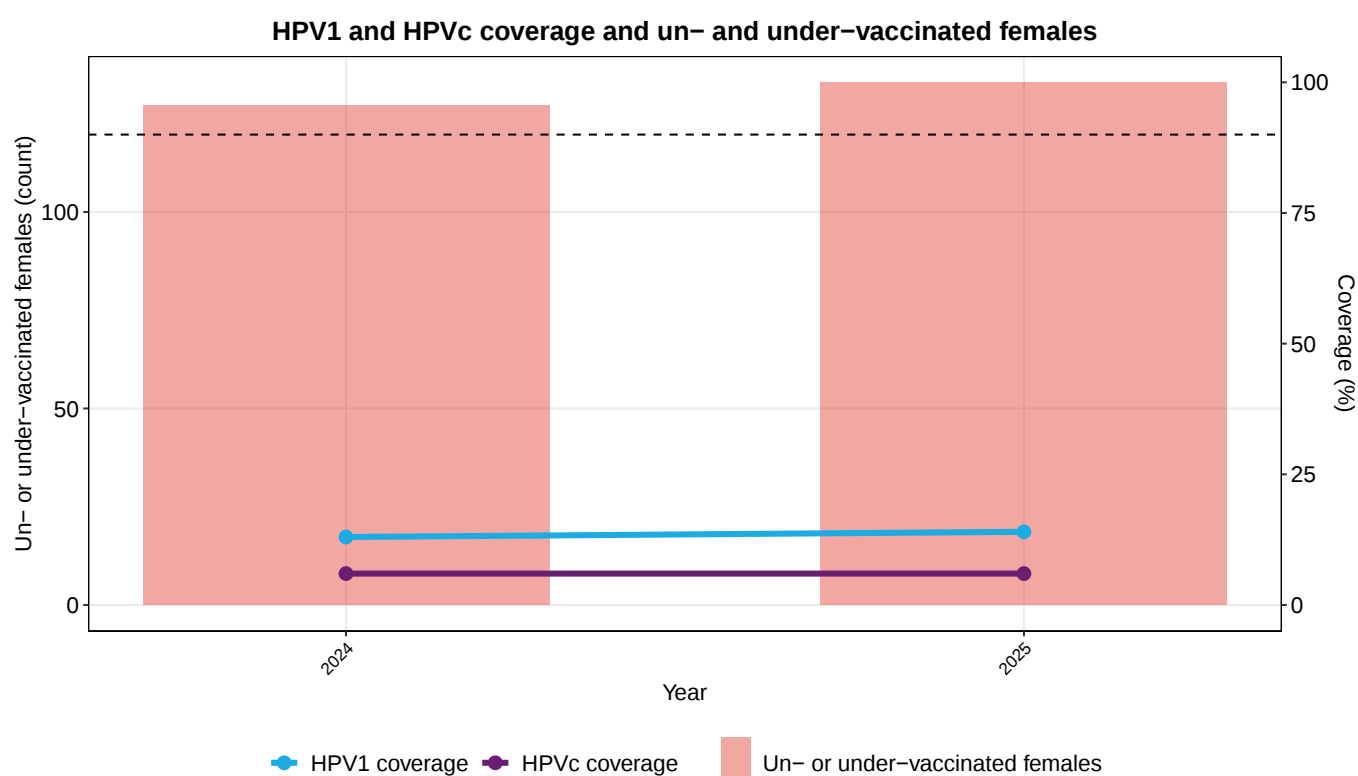
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 71% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (95%) and lower than in 2024 (92%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 95% in 2019 to 51% in 2025. This leaves <100 children without any protection against measles and another <100 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 25% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 25% dropout rate was 21 percentage points higher than in 2019 (4%) and 21 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Nauru has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Nauru (71%) 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 increased from 13% to 14% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) remained constant at 6%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately <200 females in Nauru did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among East Asia and Pacific region peers, Nauru ranked 22 out of 23 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



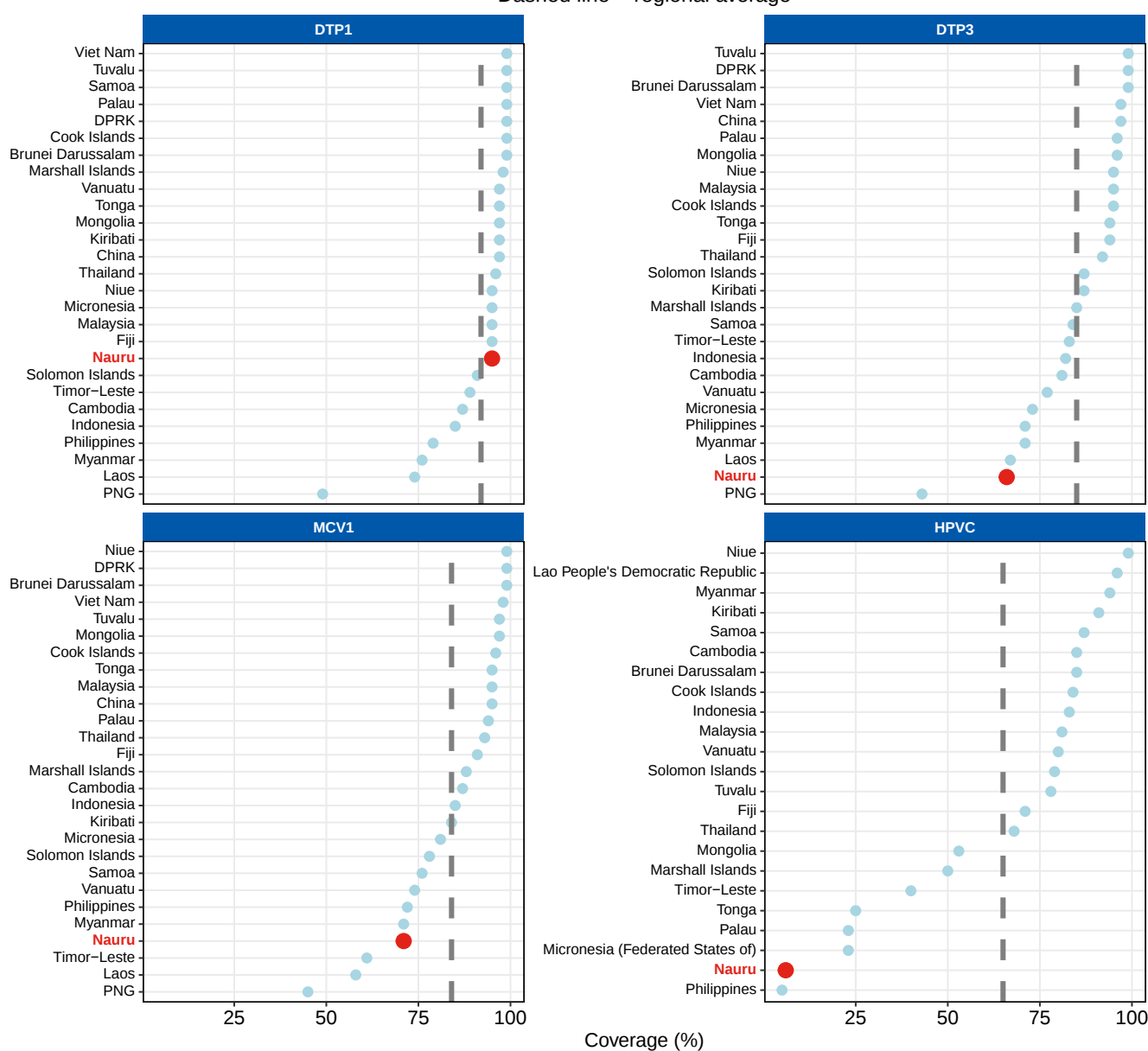
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Nauru 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: Nauru vs. EAPR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



● Nauru ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and lower than in 2024 (69%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 66% in 2025. This is lower than in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 65% in 2025. This is lower than in 2024 (69%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Nauru, 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	93	99	99	97	93	90	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
HepB3	58	95	75	77	78	80	99	99	99	99	99	99	79	87	95	91	97	87	90	96	95	98	97	85	70	66
Hib3										99	99	99	79	87	95	91	97	87	90	96	95	98	97	85	70	66
IPV1																91	97	99	99	96	95	99	97	83	69	66
PCVC																						59	97	84	70	66
RotaC																						60	97	83	69	65



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/>