

WUENIC Talking Points: Pakistan

Revision Year: 2025

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Pakistan in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Pakistan; of these, 2 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 94% in 2024 to 93% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 87% in 2024 to 86% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 86% in 2024 to 84% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Pakistan (465,000) was approximately 11% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (418,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

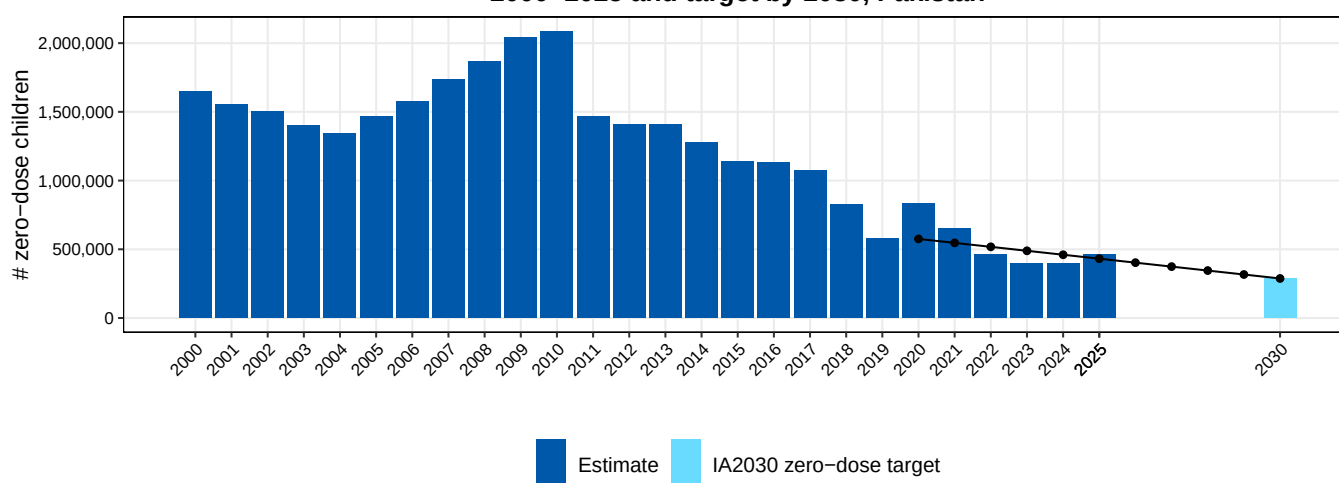
Vaccine coverage (%), Pakistan, 2000–2025

	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	69	71	73	76	78	78	77	77	75	74	74	83	84	84	85	86	86	86	90	93	91	93	95	96	96	96
HepBB																								40	35	30
DTP1	69	71	72	74	75	73	72	70	69	67	67	77	78	78	80	82	82	83	87	91	87	90	93	94	94	93
DTP3	59	61	63	66	68	63	59	54	53	52	52	63	64	65	69	72	75	75	80	84	80	83	85	86	87	86
Hib3										52	52	63	64	65	69	72	75	75	80	84	80	83	85	86	87	86
HepB3			62	62	65	60	54	53	52	52	63	64	65	69	72	75	75	80	84	80	83	85	86	87	86	86
PCVC														65	68	80	78	82	82	83	82	83	85	86	87	86
RotaC																		12	58	86	84	87	88	90	90	89
IPV1																20	56	67	80	84	83	83	90	86	87	87
IPVC																						29	80	84	84	82
MCV1	57	59	60	62	63	61	59	57	56	56	57	59	63	68	71	75	75	76	79	81	83	81	82	84	86	84
RCV1																							82	84	86	84
MCV2										30	34	38	42	43	48	54	67	67	67	74	77	79	79	80	82	83
HPVc																										40



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

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

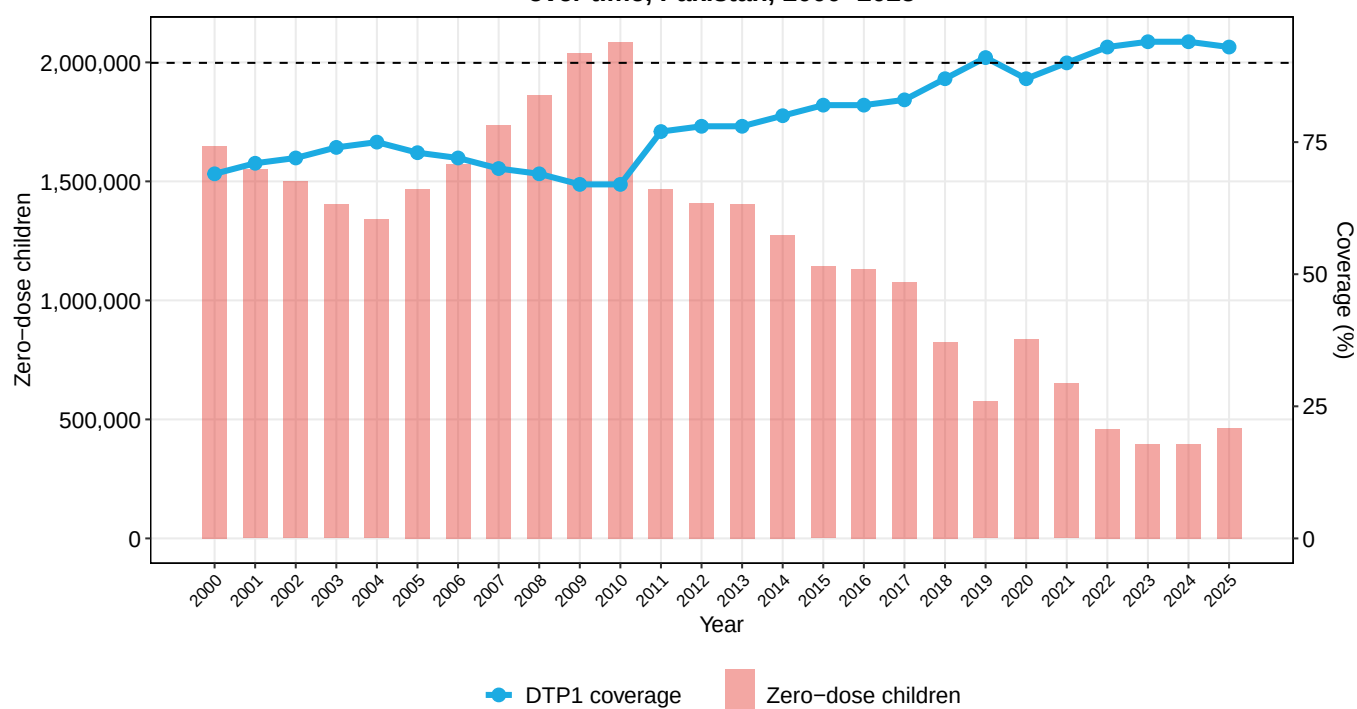


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025,
 light blue 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 93% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (91%) and lower than in 2024 (94%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 11 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 465,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 575,000 in 2019 but more than the 397,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Pakistan (93%) was lower than the South Asia regional average of 95% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 8%, the same as in 2019. Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

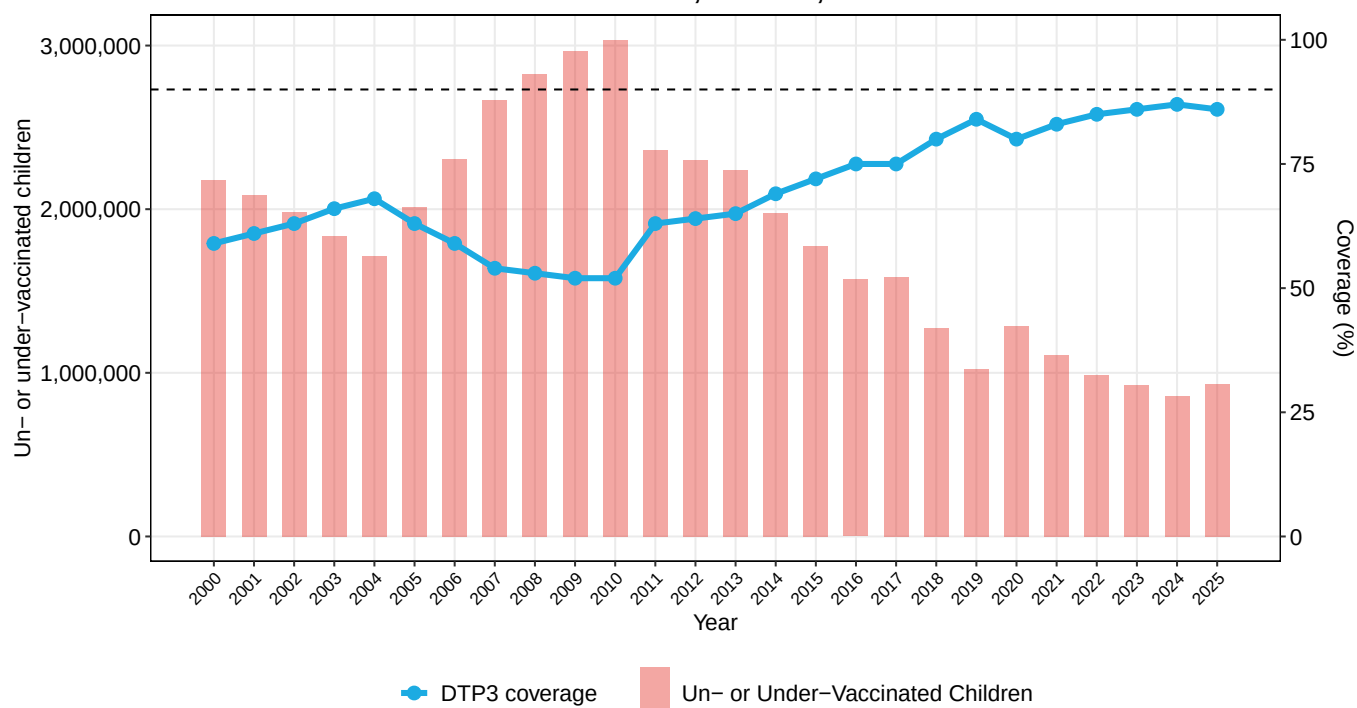


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 86% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (84%) and lower than in 2024 (87%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 5.4 million in 2019 to 5.7 million in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 930,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Pakistan.
- In 2025, 8% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 8% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (8%) but 1 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (7%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Pakistan (86%) was lower than the South Asia regional average of 92% in 2025.

DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Pakistan, 2000–2025

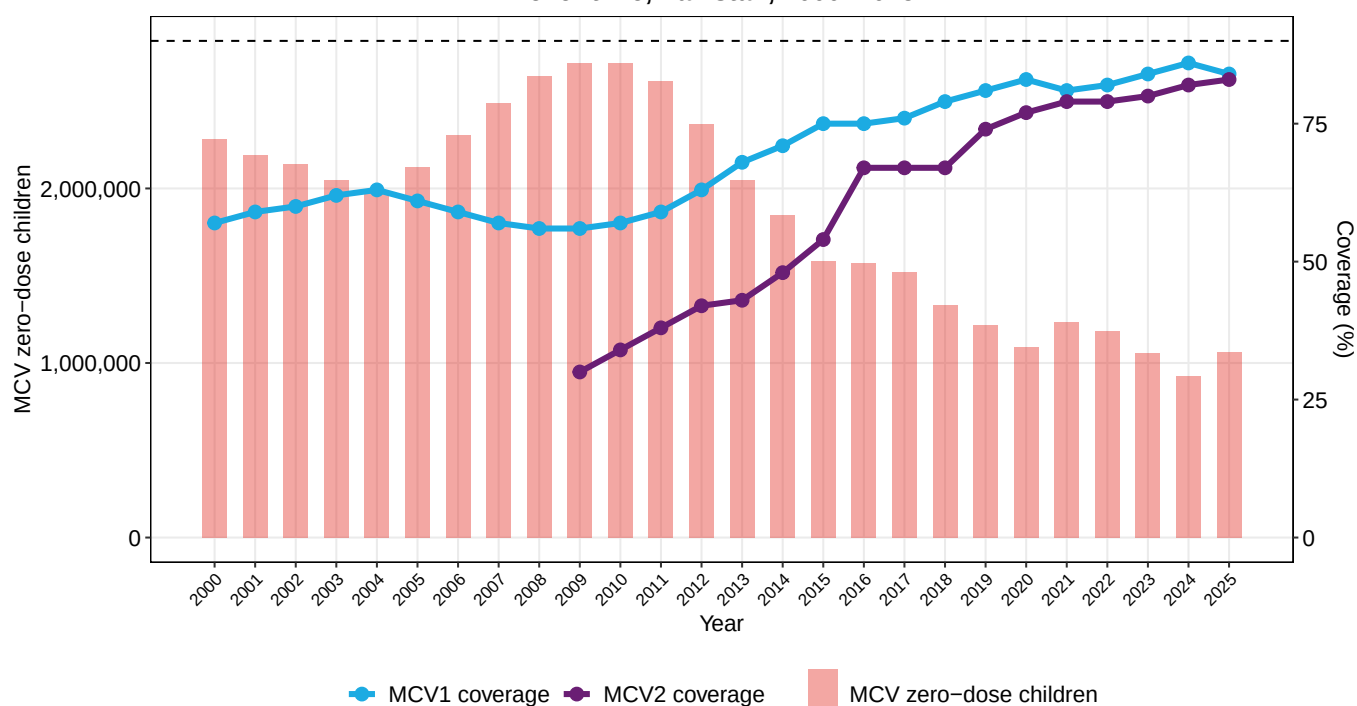


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 84% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (81%) and lower than in 2024 (86%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 74% in 2019 to 83% in 2025. This still leaves 1.1 million children without any protection against measles and another 30,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 10% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 10% dropout rate was 1 percentage points lower than in 2019 (11%) but 1 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Pakistan has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Pakistan (84%) was lower than the South Asia regional average of 93% in 2025.

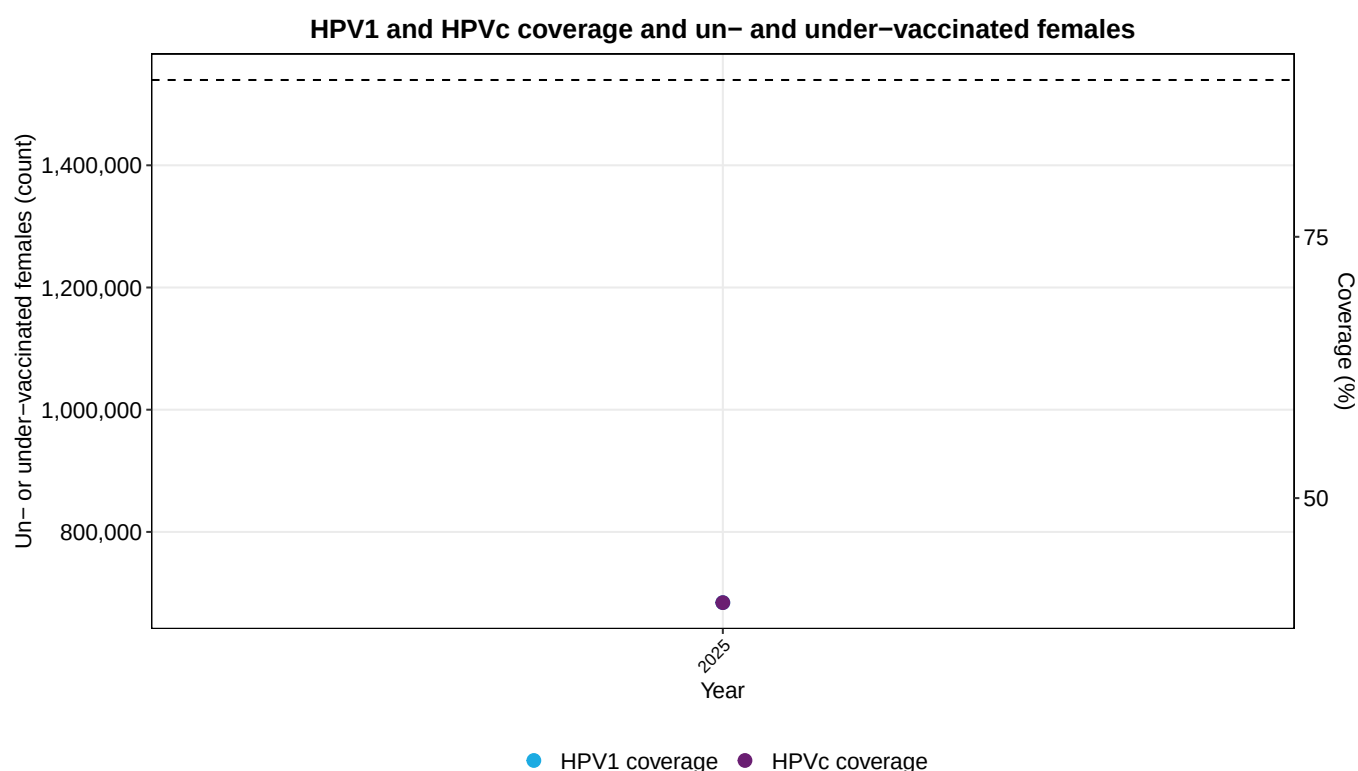
MCV coverage and MCV zero-dose children over time, Pakistan, 2000–2025



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

HPV

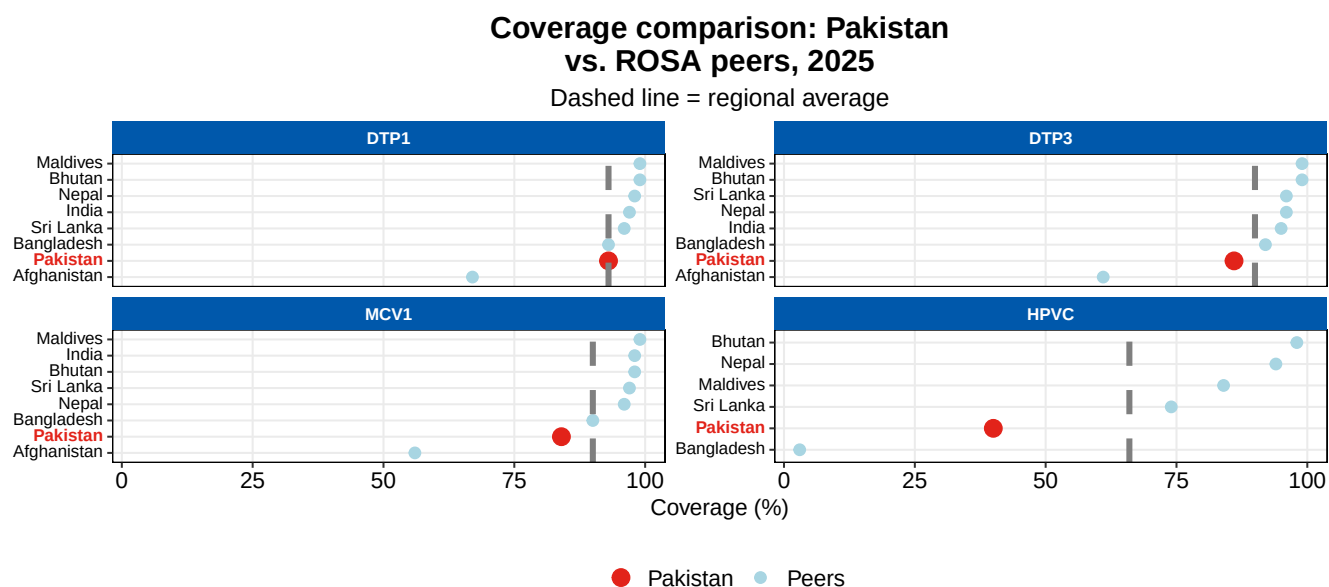
- In 2025, programme coverage among females was 40% for the first dose (HPV1) and 40% for the final dose (HPVc).
- NA
- In 2025, approximately 1.7 million females in Pakistan did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among South Asia region peers, Pakistan ranked 5 out of 6 countries in HPV1 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 Pakistan compares to other countries in the South Asia region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 96% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (93%) and the same as in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 86% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (84%) but lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 86% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (84%) but lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 87% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (84%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 86% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (83%) but lower than in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 89% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (86%) but lower than in 2024 (90%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Pakistan, 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	69	71	73	76	78	78	77	77	75	74	74	83	84	84	85	86	86	86	90	93	91	93	95	96	96	96
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Hib3										52	52	63	64	65	69	72	75	75	80	84	80	83	85	86	87	86
IPV1																20	56	67	80	84	83	83	90	86	87	87
PCVC															65	68	80	78	82	83	82	83	85	86	87	86
RotaC																		12	58	86	84	87	88	90	90	89



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/>