

WUENIC Talking Points: Peru

Revision Year: 2025

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Peru in the 'Americas' region



Overview

- A total of 14 childhood vaccines are tracked for Peru; of these, 2 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (92%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (84%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (84%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Peru (42,000) was approximately 260% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (12,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

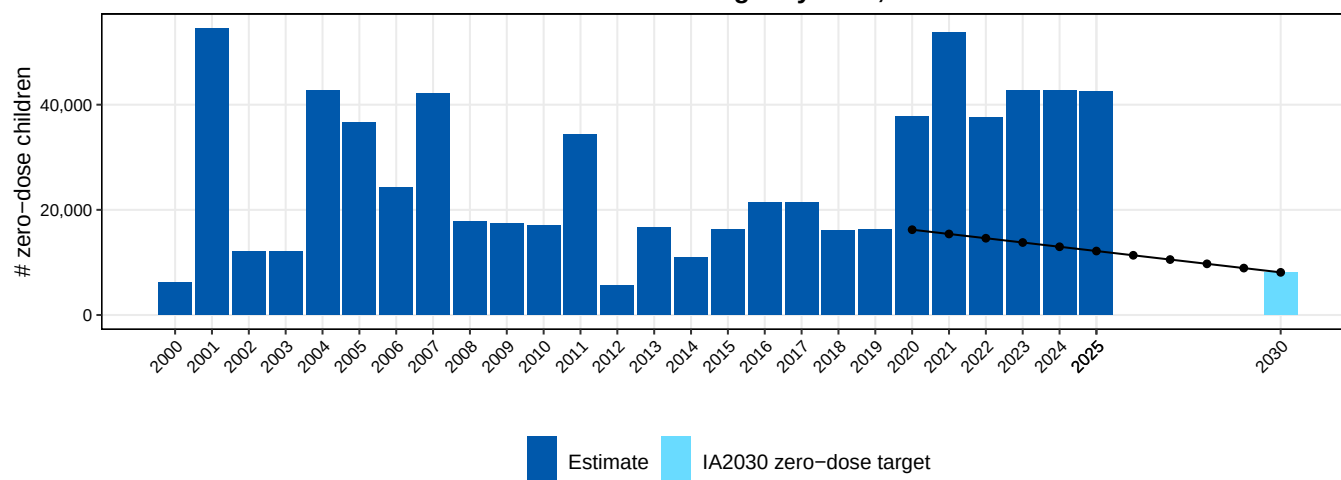
Vaccine coverage (%), Peru, 2000–2025

	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	87	92	94	95	95	96	96	97	97	95	91	95	95	94	91	90	92	94	94	87	87	89	87	87	87
HepBB				60	68	67	66	73	79	71	74	76	81	82	78	79	81	82	83	82	75	77	79	83	83	83
DTP1	99	91	98	98	93	94	96	93	97	97	97	94	99	97	98	97	96	96	97	97	93	90	93	92	92	92
DTP3	98	90	95	94	86	77	94	93	93	93	93	91	95	88	88	90	90	89	89	88	72	82	82	84	84	84
Hib3	43	38	40	41	96	94	94	93	93	93	93	91	95	88	88	90	90	89	89	88	72	82	82	84	84	84
HepB3				65	92	94	94	93	93	93	93	91	95	88	88	90	90	89	89	88	72	82	82	84	84	84
PCVC										9	73	82	89	85	86	90	86	84	82	80	74	75	71	80	80	80
RotaC									3	41	75	84	91	86	86	87	89	89	90	90	76	82	84	87	87	87
IPV1																98	94	95	95	96	92	89	93	91	91	91
IPVC																						84	89	84	84	84
MCV1	97	97	95	95	85	77	93	92	92	91	94	96	94	85	89	92	89	88	86	85	77	78	74	84	84	84
RCV1				95	85	77	93	92	92	91	94	96	94	85	89	92	89	88	86	85	77	78	74	84	84	84
MCV2								9	17	42	56	70	63	54	44	63	68	67	67	66	52	60	54	66	66	66
YFV	8	26	36	47	57	78	91	87	82	66	55	51	58	64	65	67	65	62	60	57	50	61	52	61	61	61
HPVc												64	0	0	49	51	43	35	32	33	40	29	43	78	74	80



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

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

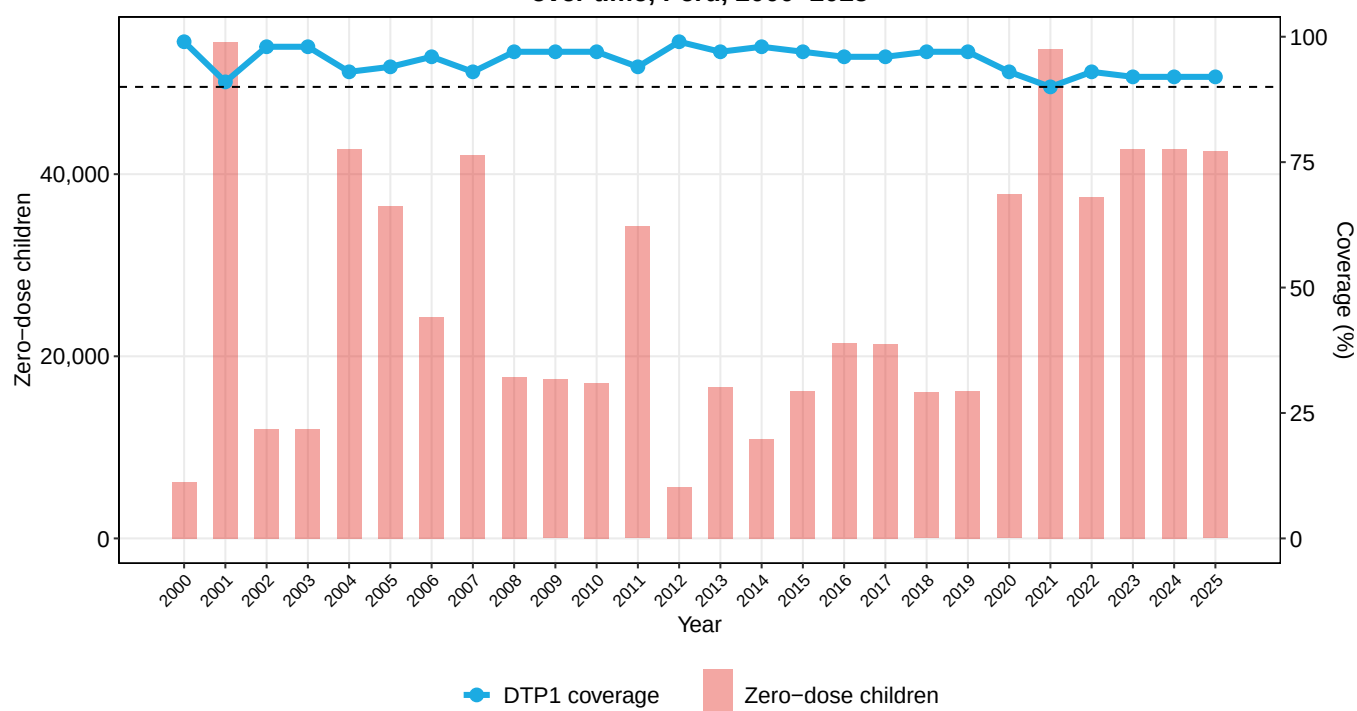


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 92% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (97%) and the same as in 2024 (92%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 260 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 42,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 16,000 in 2019 but fewer than the 43,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Peru (92%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 9%, the same as in 2019. Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

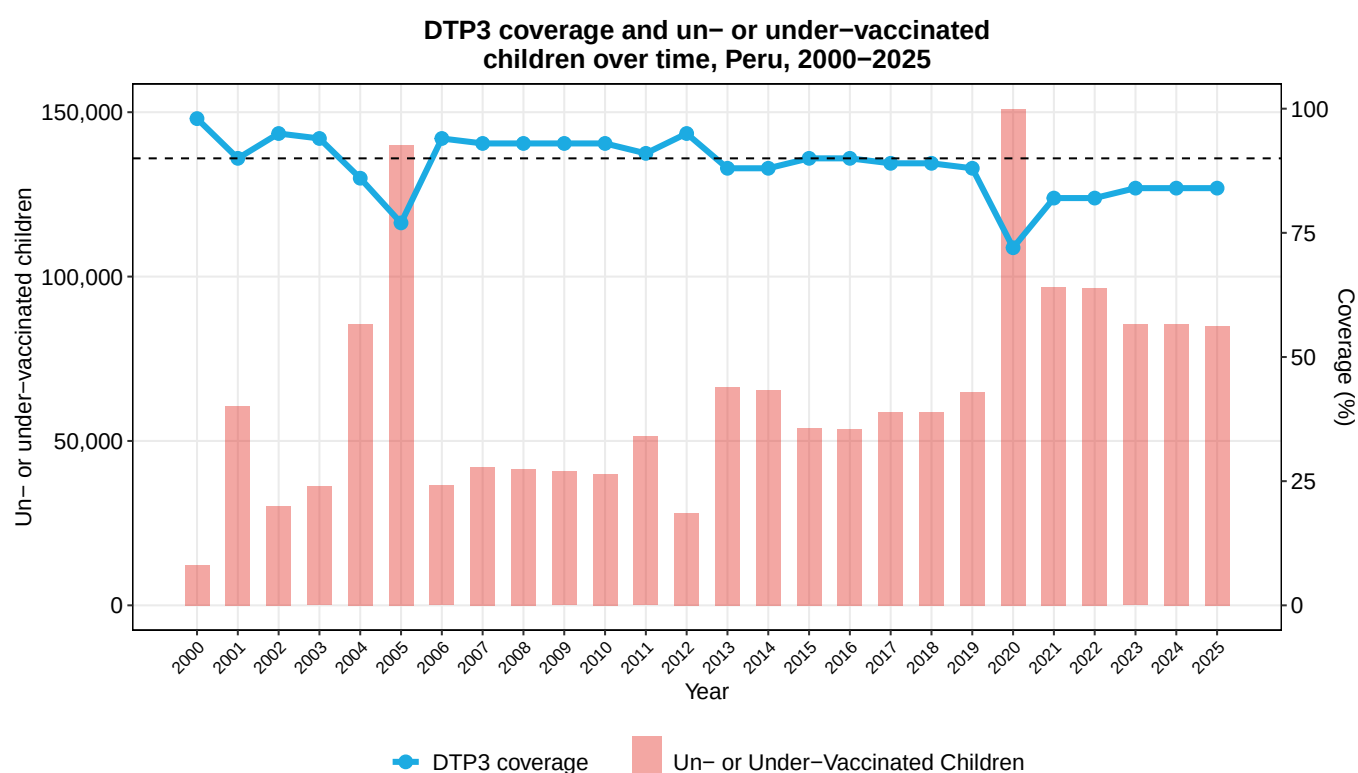
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Peru, 2000–2025



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

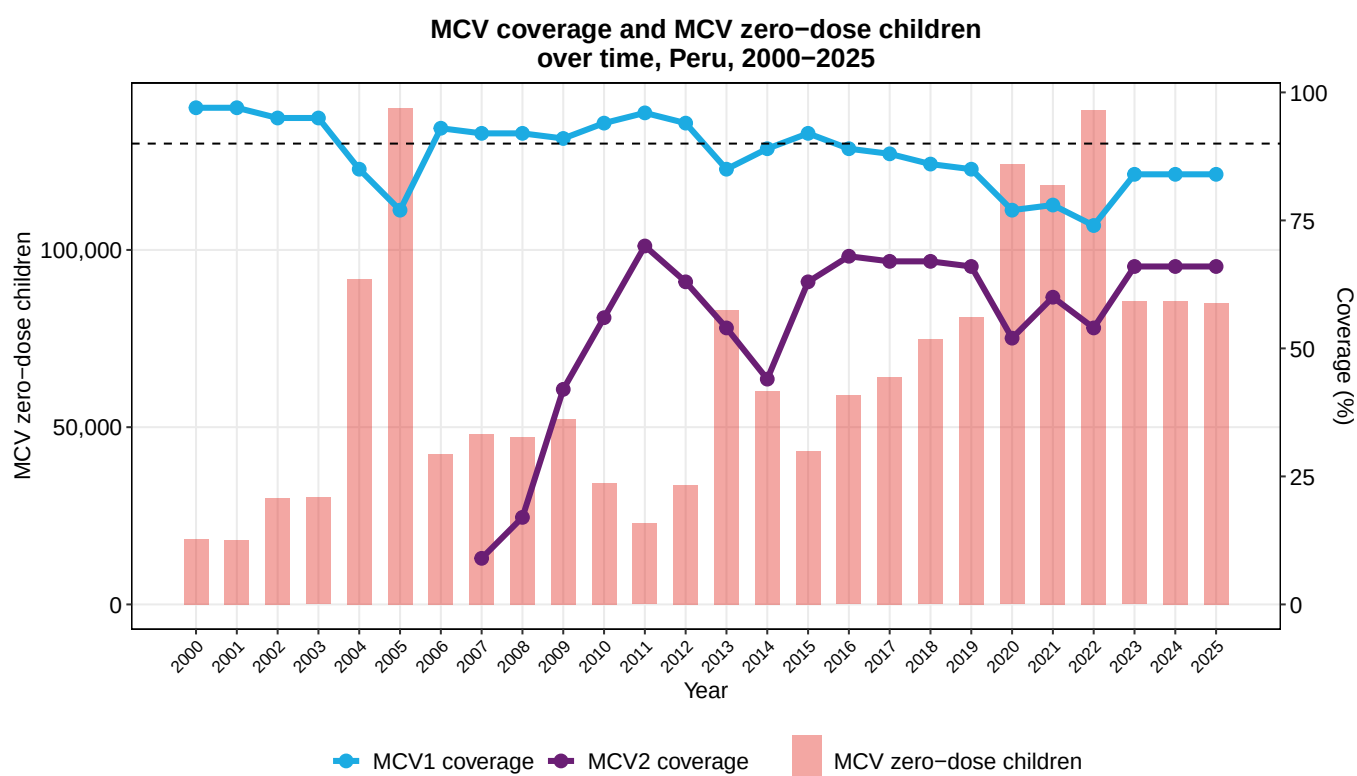
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 84% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (84%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 476,000 in 2019 to 446,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 85,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Peru.
- In 2025, 9% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 9% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (9%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Peru (84%) was higher than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 83% 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

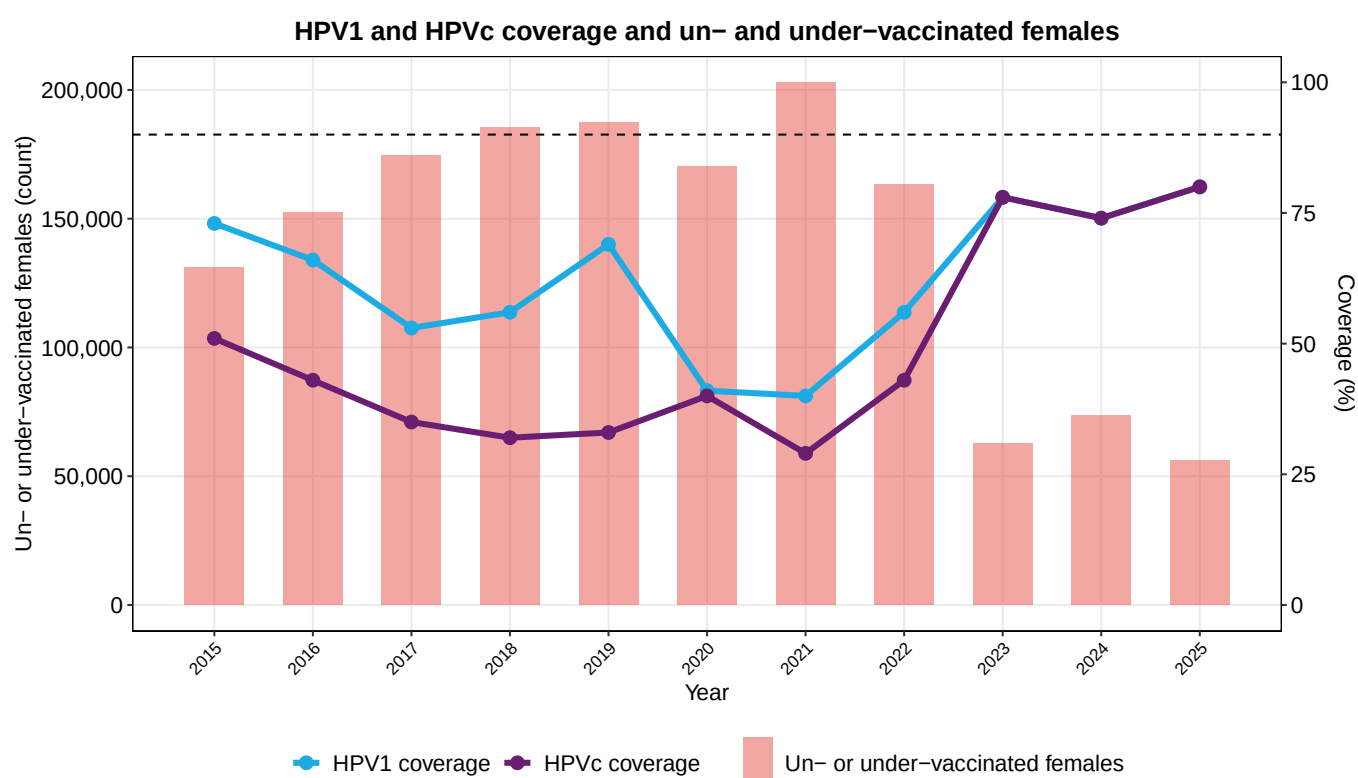
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 84% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and the same as in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) remained relatively stable, within 1 percentage point of the 2019 level. This leaves 85,000 children without any protection against measles and another 97,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 9% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 9% dropout rate was 3 percentage points lower than in 2019 (12%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Peru has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Peru (84%) was lower than the Latin America and the Caribbean regional average of 86% 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 74% to 80% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 74% to 80%.
- HPVc coverage is approaching the IA2030 target of 90% and is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 56,000 females in Peru did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Latin America and the Caribbean region peers, Peru ranked 6 out of 31 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



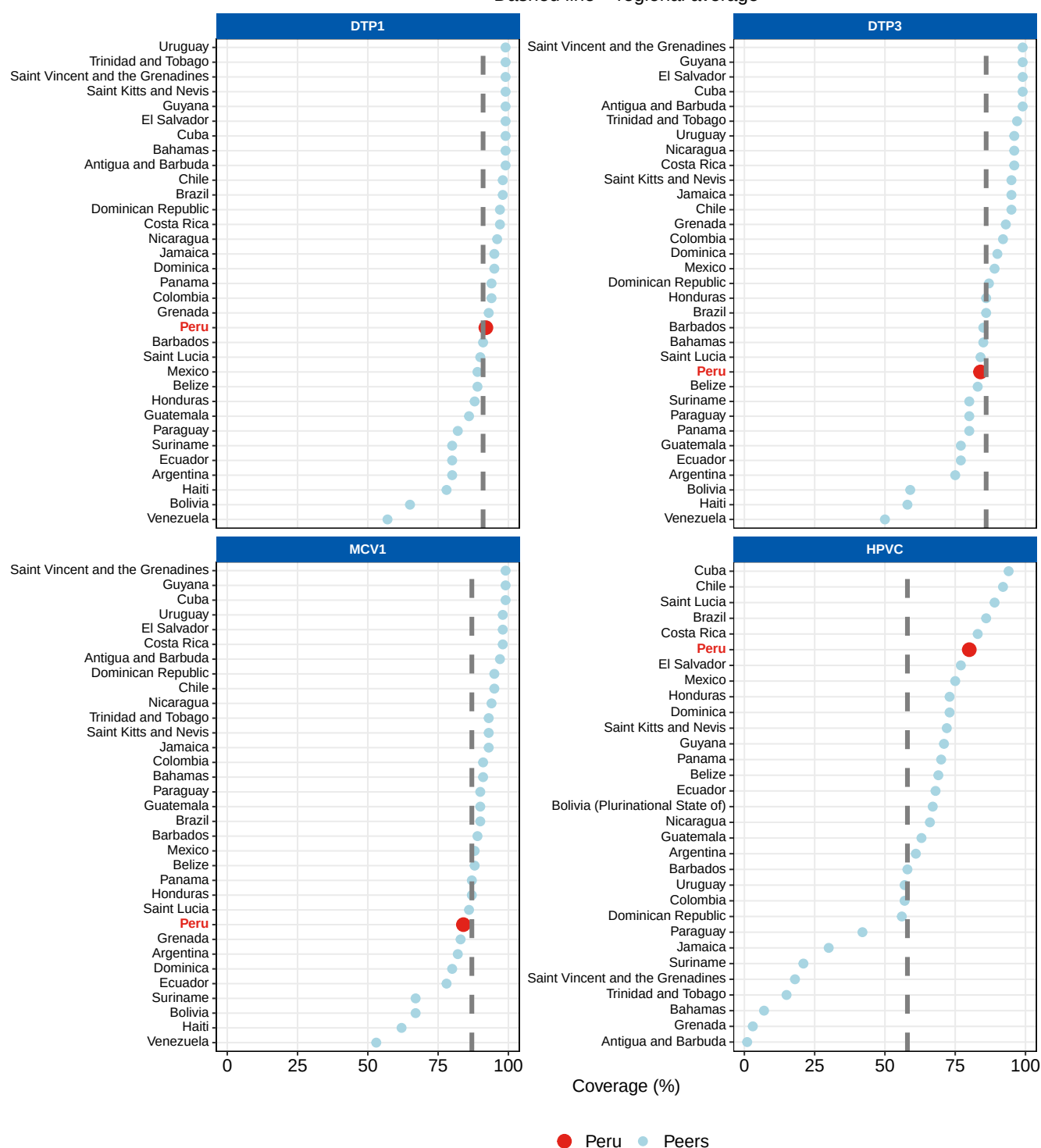
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Peru compares to other countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Peru vs. LACR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average

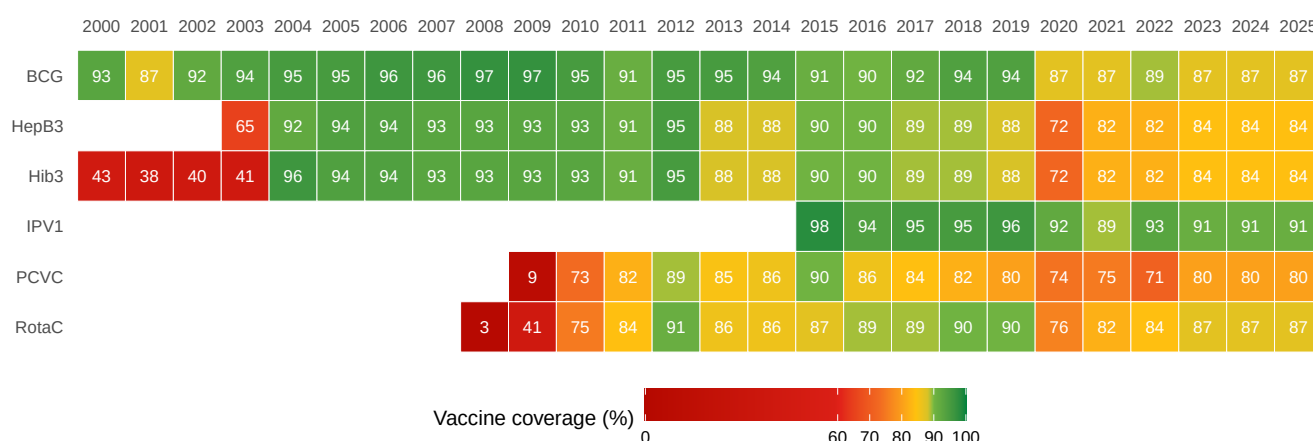


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 84% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 84% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (88%) and the same as in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (96%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 80% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (80%) and the same as in 2024 (80%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).

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



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/>