

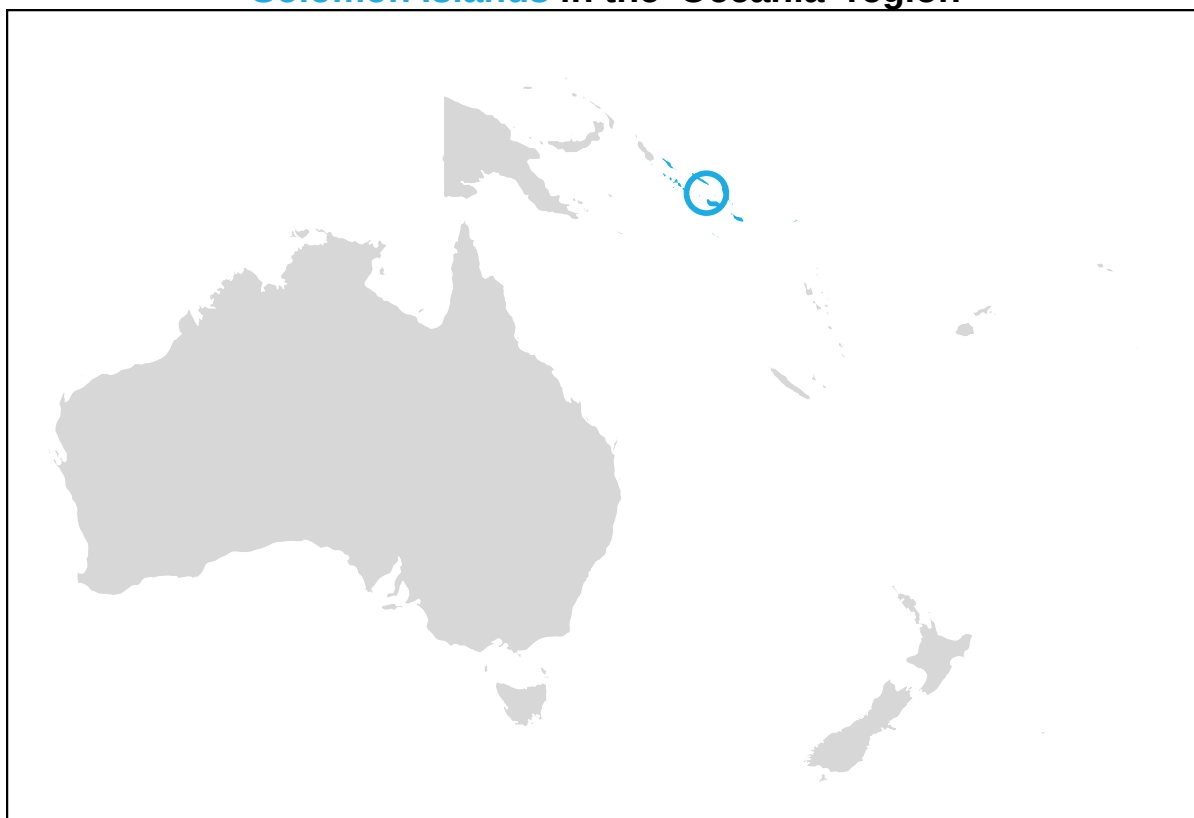
WUENIC Talking Points: Solomon Islands

Revision Year: 2025

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Solomon Islands in the 'Oceania' region



Overview

- A total of 12 childhood vaccines are tracked for the Solomon Islands; of these, 1 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 (91%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (87%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (78%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in the Solomon Islands (2,000) was approximately 1227% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<200), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

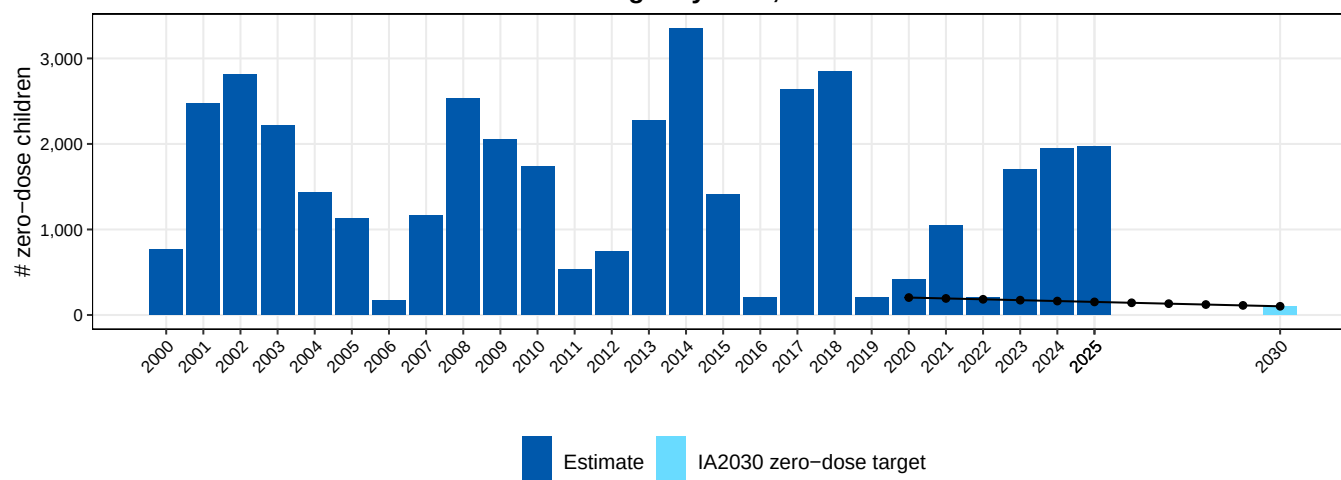
Vaccine coverage (%), Solomon Islands, 2000–2025

	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	99	94	87	93	99	96	99	98	92	92	91	94	85	82	81	79	80	78	83	77	82	83	88	83	83	83	
HepBB		99	73	76	78	80	81	83	80	71	62	61	59	58	62	65	67	67	66	66	70	76	76	75	66	66	
DTP1	95	84	82	86	91	93	99	93	85	88	90	97	96	88	83	93	99	87	86	99	98	95	99	92	91	91	
DTP3	86	84	78	84	90	89	99	88	85	86	83	91	92	83	77	87	94	83	85	94	94	87	89	84	87	87	
Hib3									89	87	87	92	92	83	77	87	94	83	85	94	94	87	89	84	87	87	
HepB3	81	83	75	79	81	83	99	90	89	91	87	92	92	83	77	87	94	83	85	94	94	87	89	84	87	87	
PCVC																42	87	81	84	94	93	86	89	81	88	88	
RotaC																					41	75	80	81	79	79	
IPV1																7	67	72	88	91	89	79	87	80	84	84	
MCV1	91	83	78	82	87	87	99	90	71	69	74	77	87	76	76	75	82	84	93	81	81	67	90	68	78	78	
RCV1														76	76	75	82	84	93	81	81	67	90	68	78	78	
MCV2																				54	54	51	40	90	48	66	66
HPVc																					17		6	65	78	79	



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

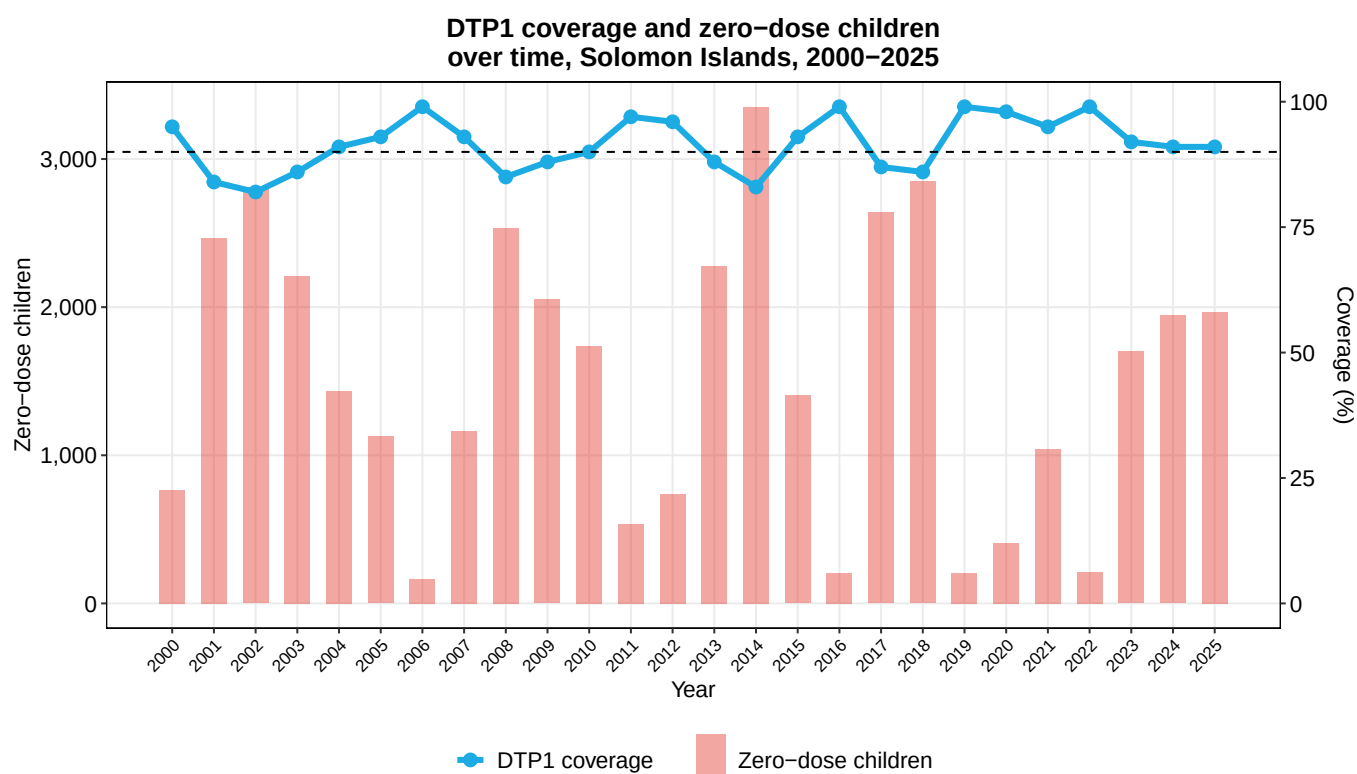
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, the Solomon Islands



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 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

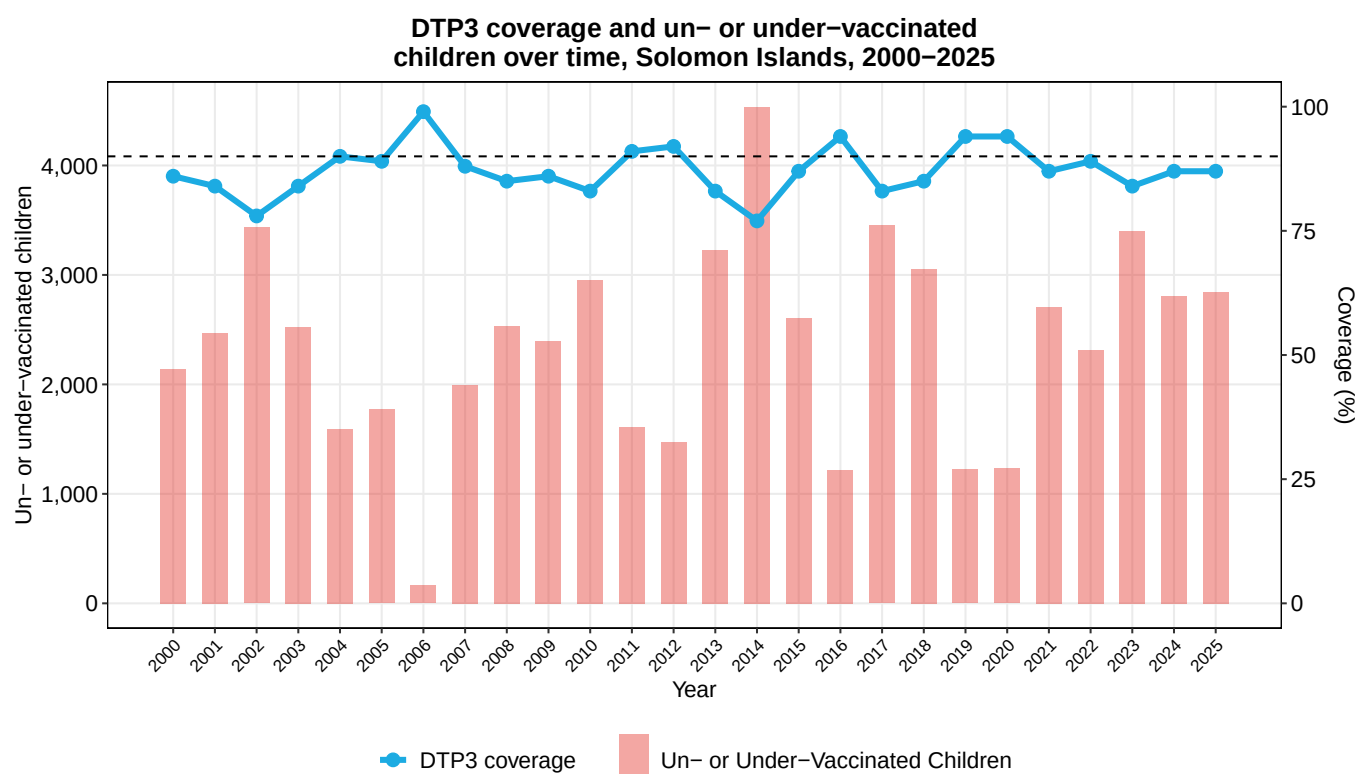
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 91% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (91%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 1227 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 2,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <500 in 2019 and more than the 2,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in the Solomon Islands (91%) was the same as the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 4%, 1 percentage point lower than in 2019 (5%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good 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

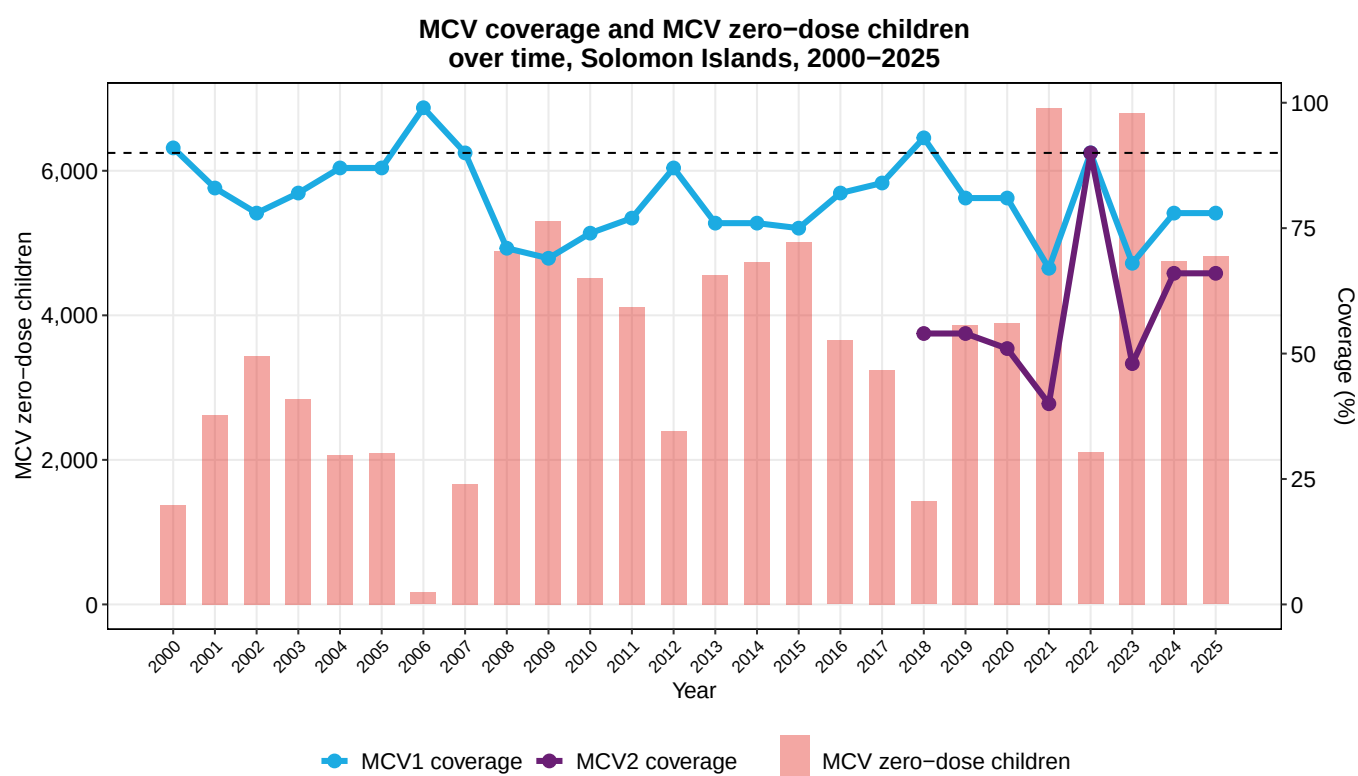
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 19,000 in 2019 to 19,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 3,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in the Solomon Islands.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 4% dropout rate was 1 percentage points lower than in 2019 (5%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in the Solomon Islands (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.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

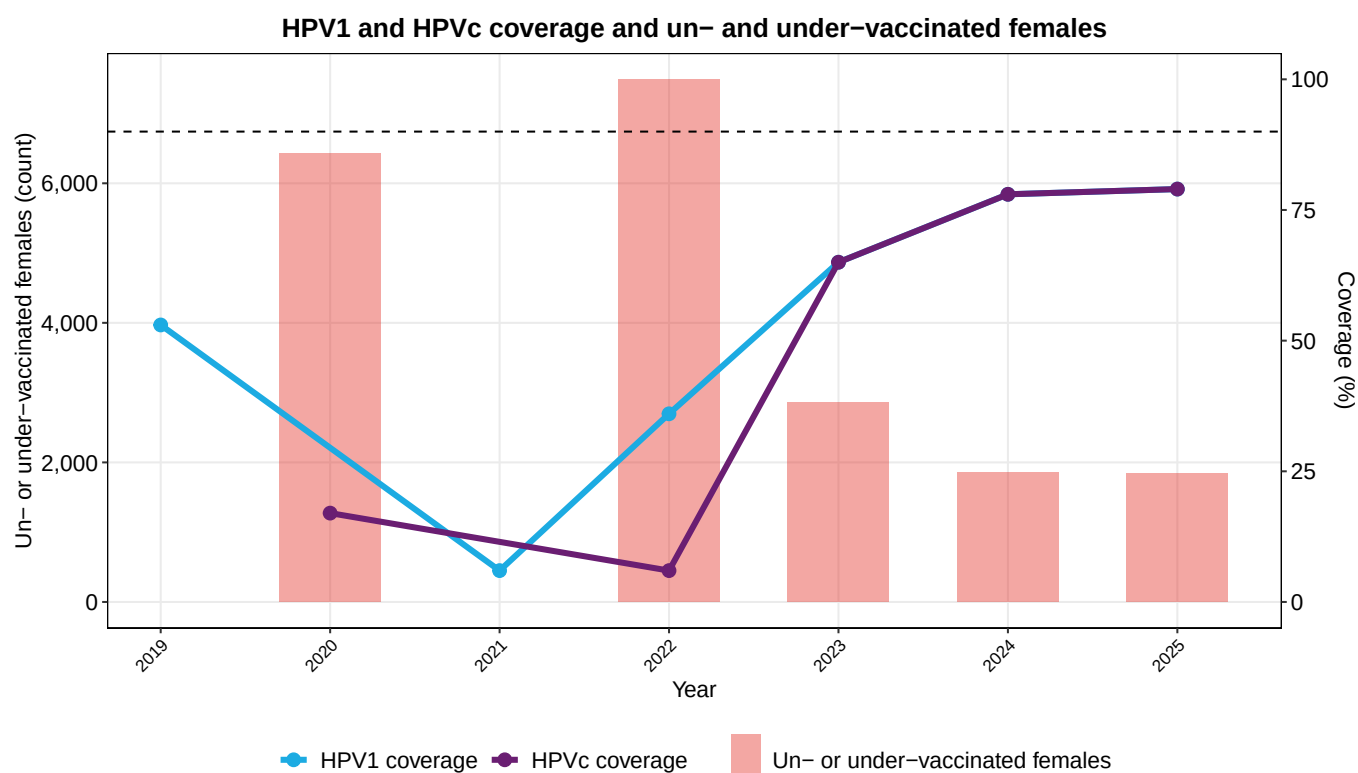
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 78% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (81%) and the same as in 2024 (78%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 54% in 2019 to 66% in 2025. This leaves 5,000 children without any protection against measles and another 2,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 14% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 14% dropout rate was 4 percentage points lower than in 2019 (18%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (14%).
- The Solomon Islands has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in the Solomon Islands (78%) 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 78% to 79% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 78% to 79%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 2,000 females in the Solomon Islands did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among East Asia and Pacific region peers, the Solomon Islands ranked 12 out of 23 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



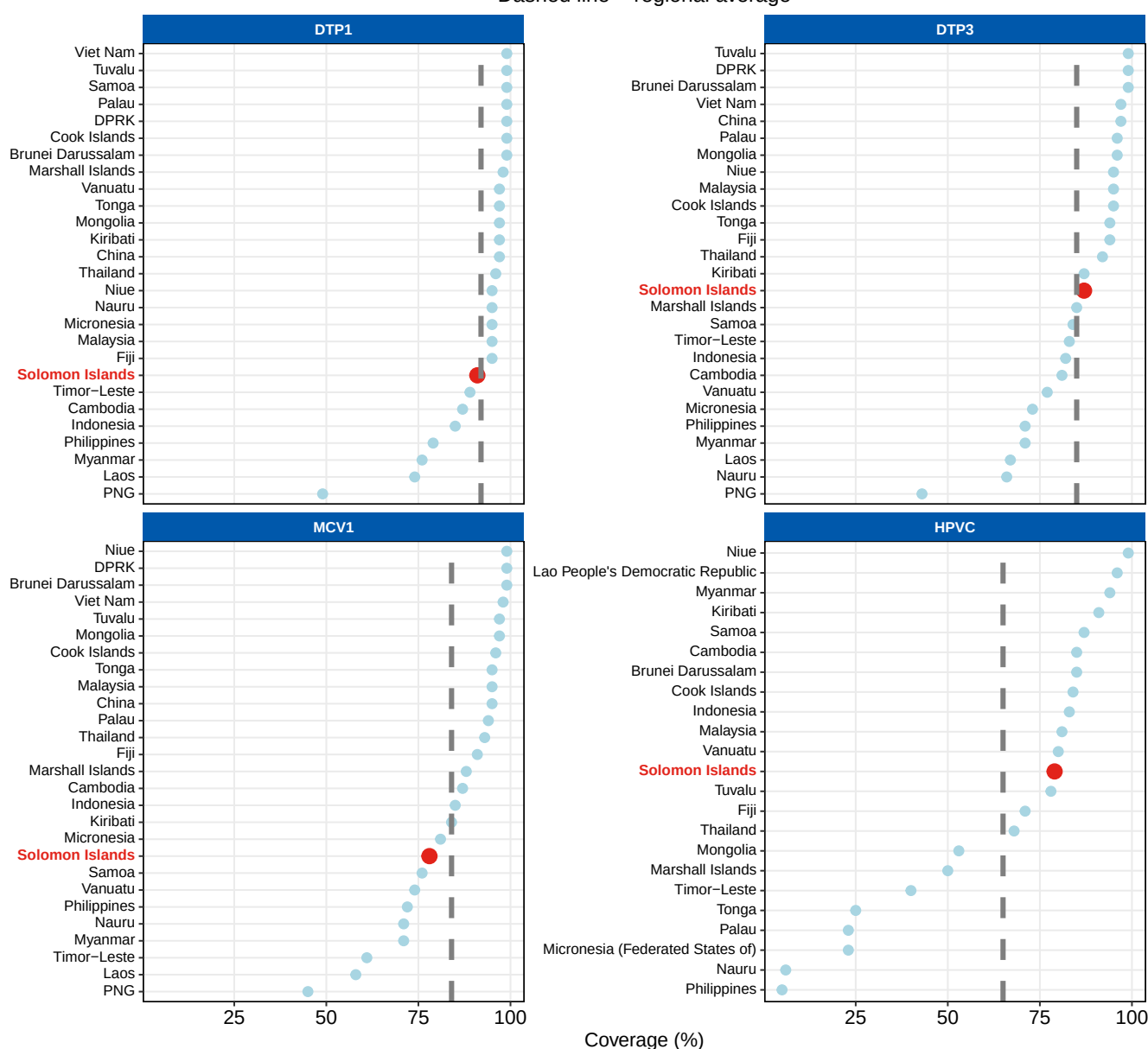
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how the Solomon Islands 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: Solomon Islands vs. EAPR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



● Solomon Islands ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 83% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (77%) and the same as in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 87% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (87%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 84% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (91%) and the same as in 2024 (84%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 88% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (94%) and the same as in 2024 (88%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 79% in 2025. This is the same as in 2024 (79%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Solomon Islands, 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	99	94	87	93	99	96	99	98	92	92	91	94	85	82	81	79	80	78	83	77	82	83	88	83	83	83
HepB3	81	83	75	79	81	83	99	90	89	91	87	92	92	83	77	87	94	83	85	94	94	87	89	84	87	87
Hib3									89	87	87	92	92	83	77	87	94	83	85	94	94	87	89	84	87	87
IPV1																7	67	72	88	91	89	79	87	80	84	84
PCVC																42	87	81	84	94	93	86	89	81	88	88
RotaC																					41	75	80	81	79	79



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/>