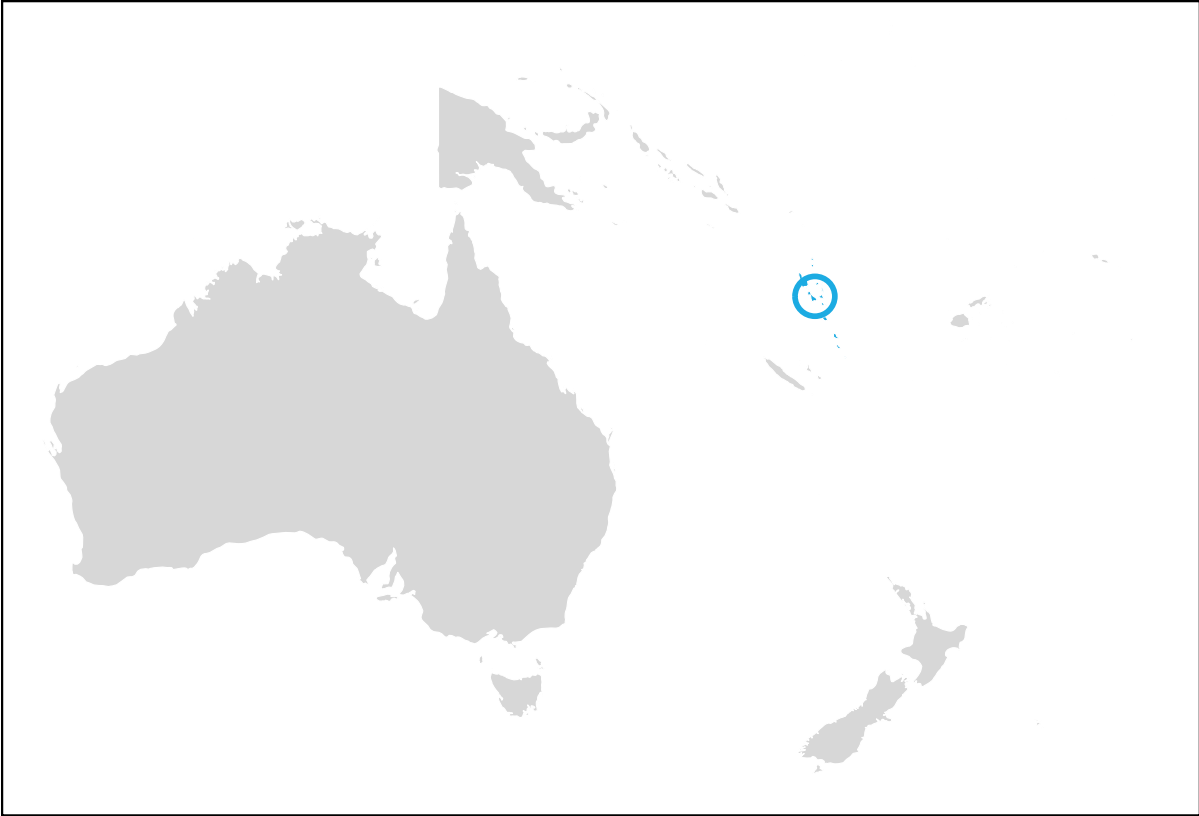


Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	3
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	4
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	5
HPV	6
Regional Comparison	7
Additional Vaccines	8
Appendix	9

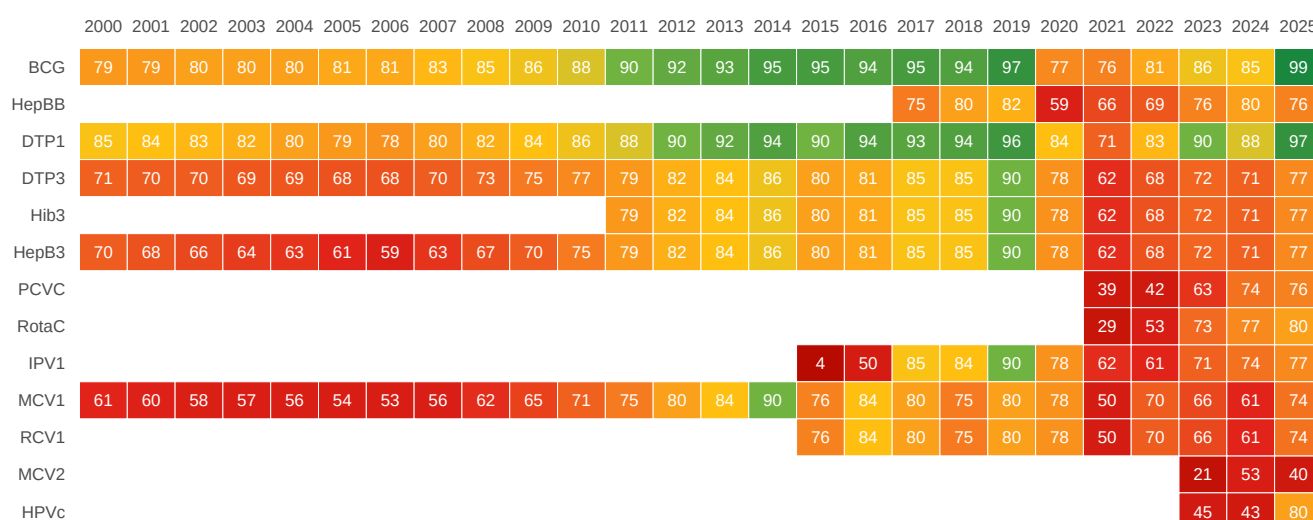
Vanuatu in the 'Oceania' region



Overview

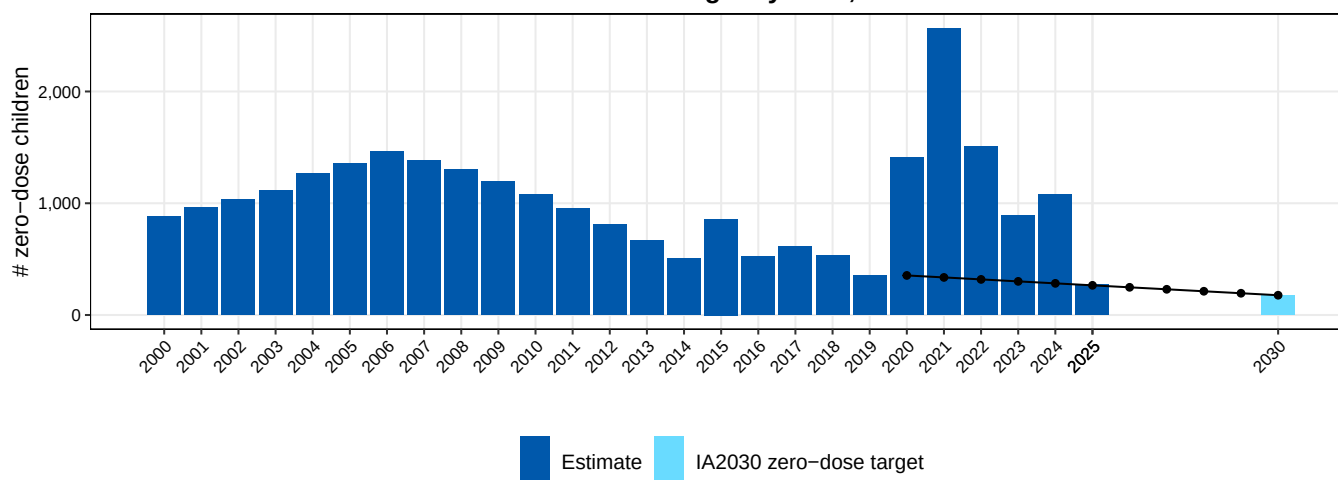
- A total of 12 childhood vaccines are tracked for Vanuatu; of these, 2 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 88% in 2024 to 97% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 71% in 2024 to 77% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 61% in 2024 to 74% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Vanuatu (<500) was approximately 5% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<500), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), Vanuatu, 2000–2025



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

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

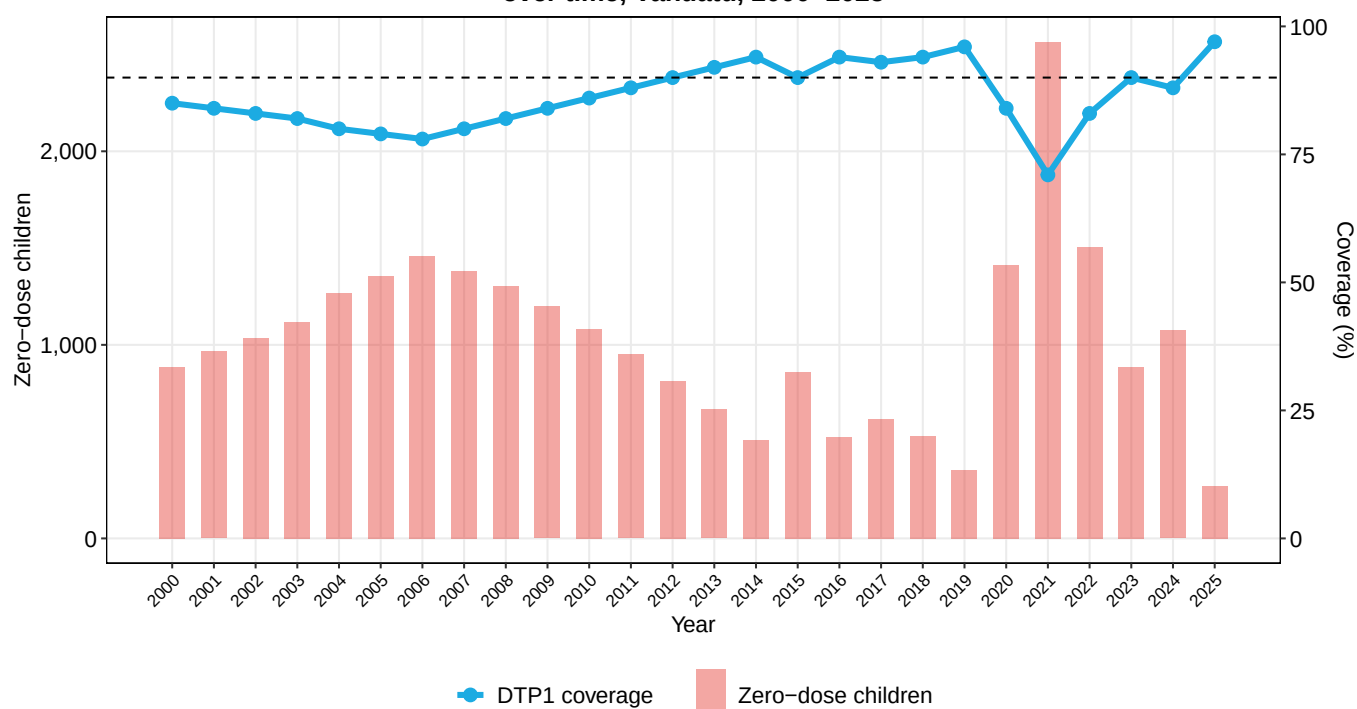


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025.
 Light blue 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 97% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (96%) and higher than in 2024 (88%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 5 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <500 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the <500 in 2019 and fewer than the 1,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Vanuatu (97%) was higher than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 91% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 21%, 15 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

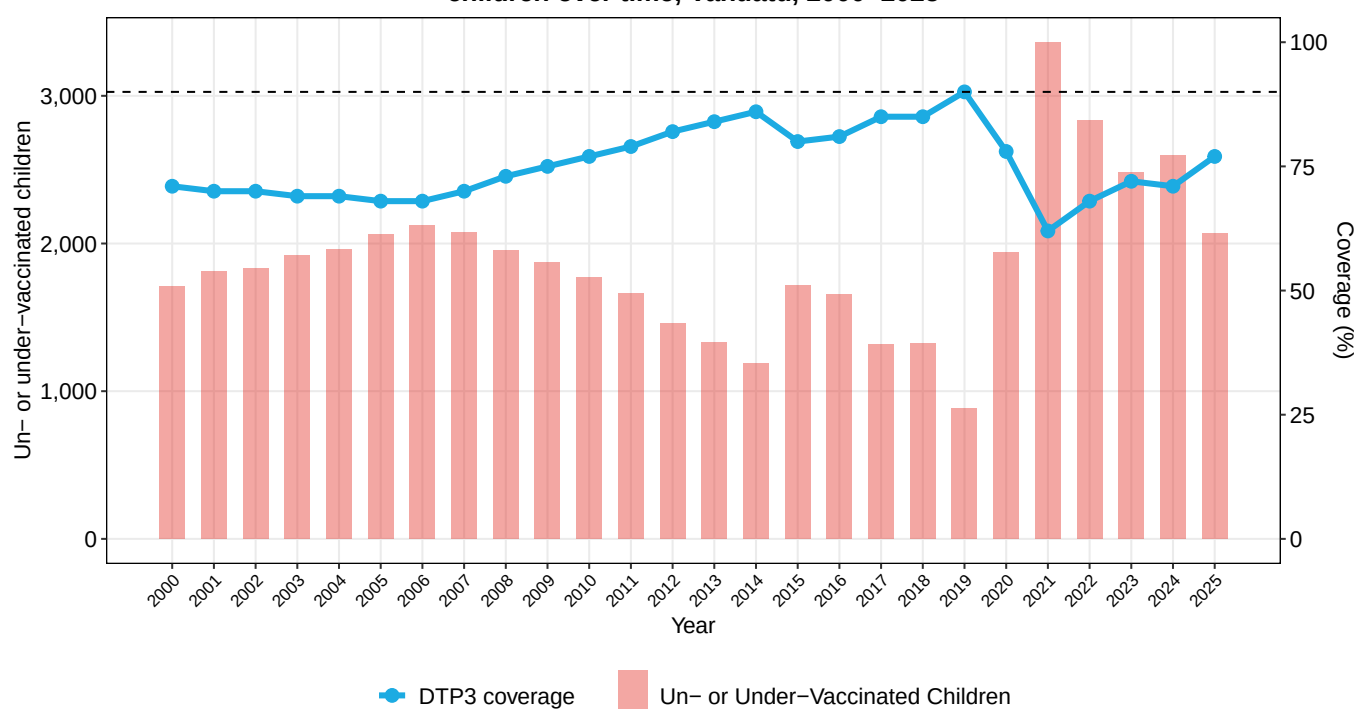


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) and higher than in 2024 (71%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 8,000 in 2019 to 7,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 2,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Vanuatu.
- In 2025, 21% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 21% dropout rate was 15 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%) and 2 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (19%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Vanuatu (77%) was lower than the East Asia and Pacific regional average of 89% in 2025.

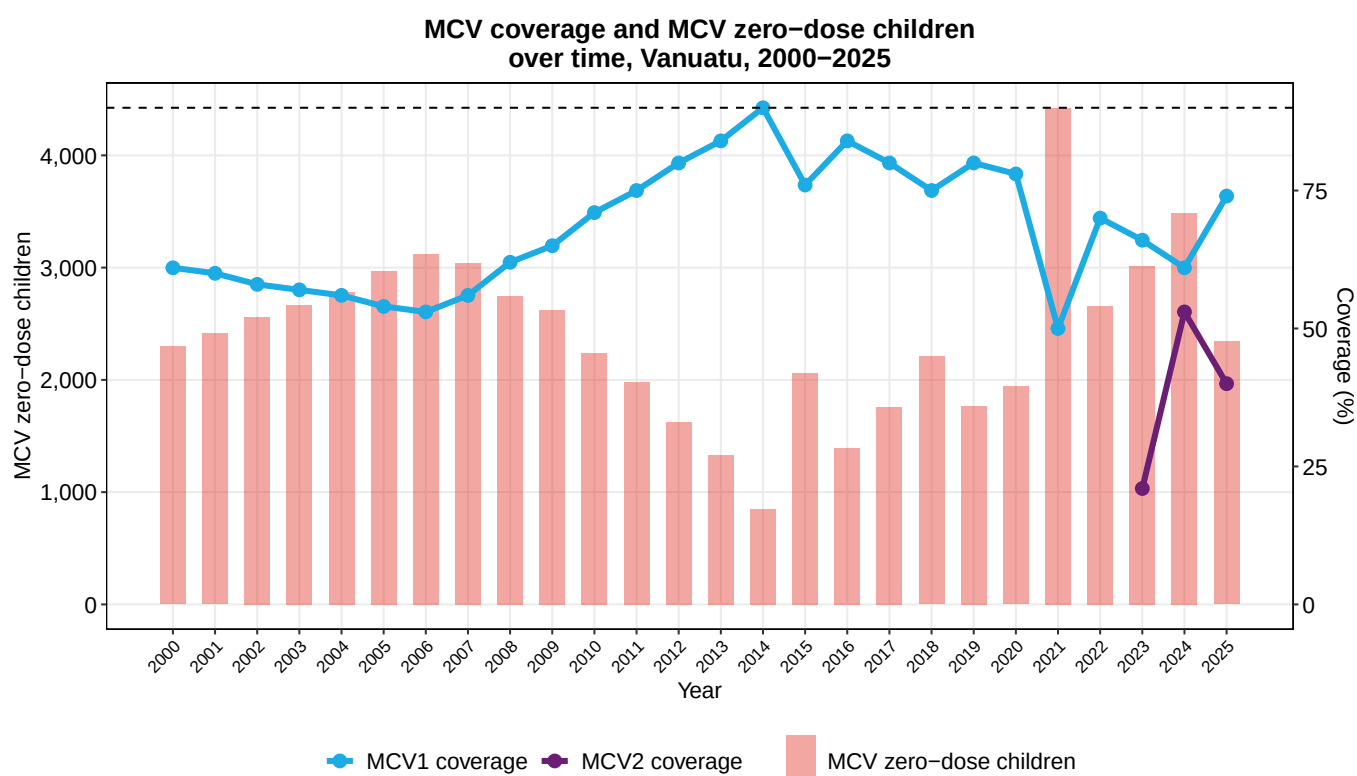
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Vanuatu, 2000–2025



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

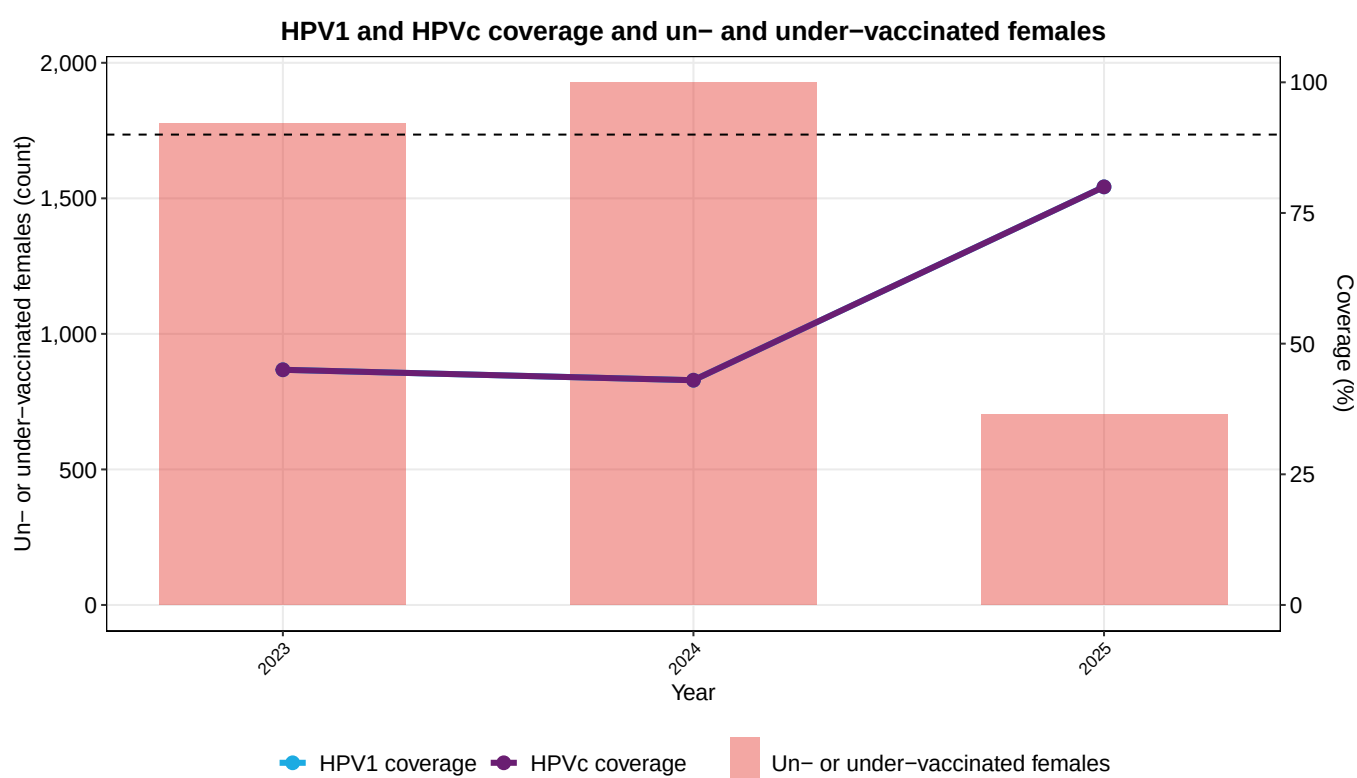
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 74% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (80%) and higher than in 2024 (61%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) NA. This leaves 2,000 children without any protection against measles and another 3,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 24% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 24% dropout rate was 7 percentage points higher than in 2019 (17%) but 7 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (31%).
- Vanuatu has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Vanuatu (74%) 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 43% to 80% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 43% to 80%.
- HPVc coverage is approaching the IA2030 target of 90% and is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately <1,000 females in Vanuatu did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among East Asia and Pacific region peers, Vanuatu ranked 11 out of 23 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



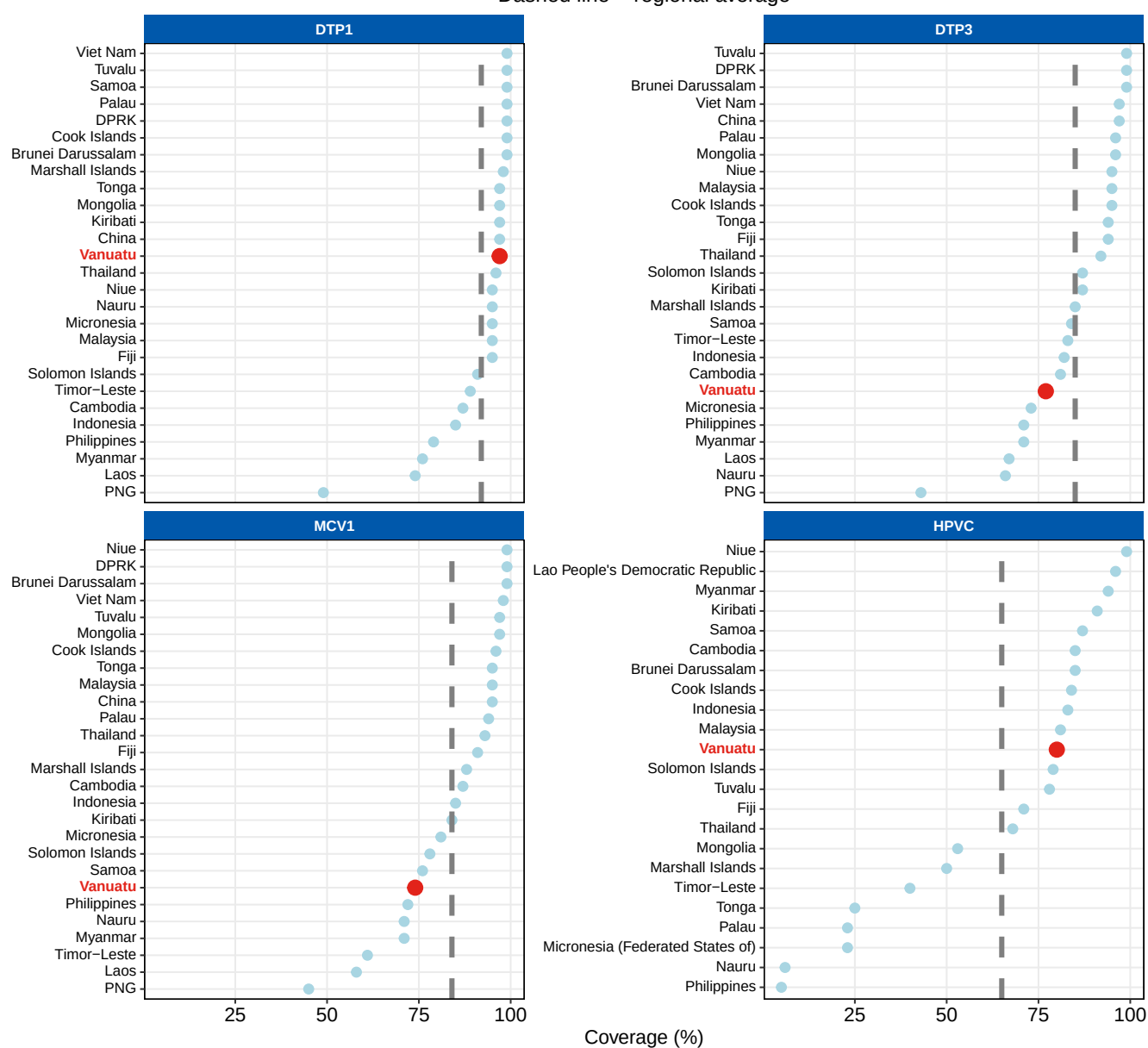
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Dashed line = regional average



● Vanuatu ● Peers

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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 99% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (97%) and higher than in 2024 (85%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) but higher than in 2024 (71%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) but higher than in 2024 (71%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 77% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (90%) but higher than in 2024 (74%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 76% in 2025. This is higher than in 2024 (74%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 80% in 2025. This is higher than in 2024 (77%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Vanuatu, 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	79	79	80	80	80	81	81	83	85	86	88	90	92	93	95	95	94	95	94	97	77	76	81	86	85	99
HepB3	70	68	66	64	63	61	59	63	67	70	75	79	82	84	86	80	81	85	85	90	78	62	68	72	71	77
Hib3												79	82	84	86	80	81	85	85	90	78	62	68	72	71	77
IPV1																4	50	85	84	90	78	62	61	71	74	77
PCVC																						39	42	63	74	76
RotaC																						29	53	73	77	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/>