

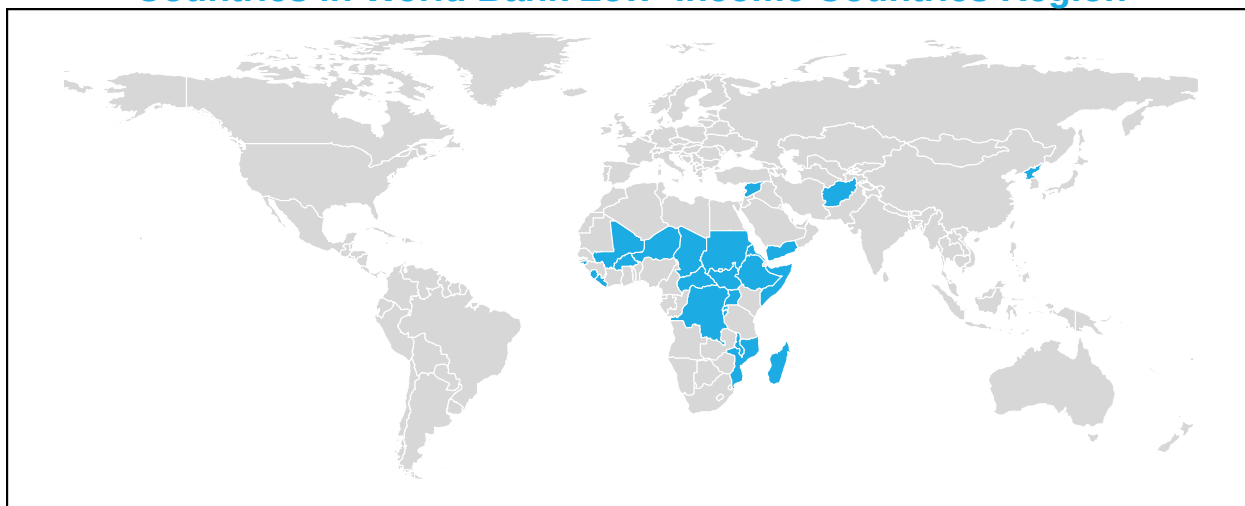
WUENIC Talking Points: World Bank Low-Income Countries Region

Revision Year: 2025

Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	4
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	7
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	10
HPV	13
Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic	14
Appendix	16

Countries in World Bank Low-Income Countries Region



- The World Bank Low-Income Countries region includes the following 25 countries: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, DPRK, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Uganda, and Yemen.

Overview

- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, none of the 15 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the World Bank Low-Income Countries region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 80% in 2024 to 83% in 2025, and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 71% in 2024 to 74% in 2025. Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 67% in 2024 to 69% in 2025.
- A total of 13 out of 25 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 15 antigens, representing 52% of the region.
- There were 12 countries that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, DRC, Ethiopia, Gambia, Madagascar, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (4.3 million) was approximately 47% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target of reducing the number of zero-dose children by half by 2030 in World Bank Low-Income Countries region (2.9 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

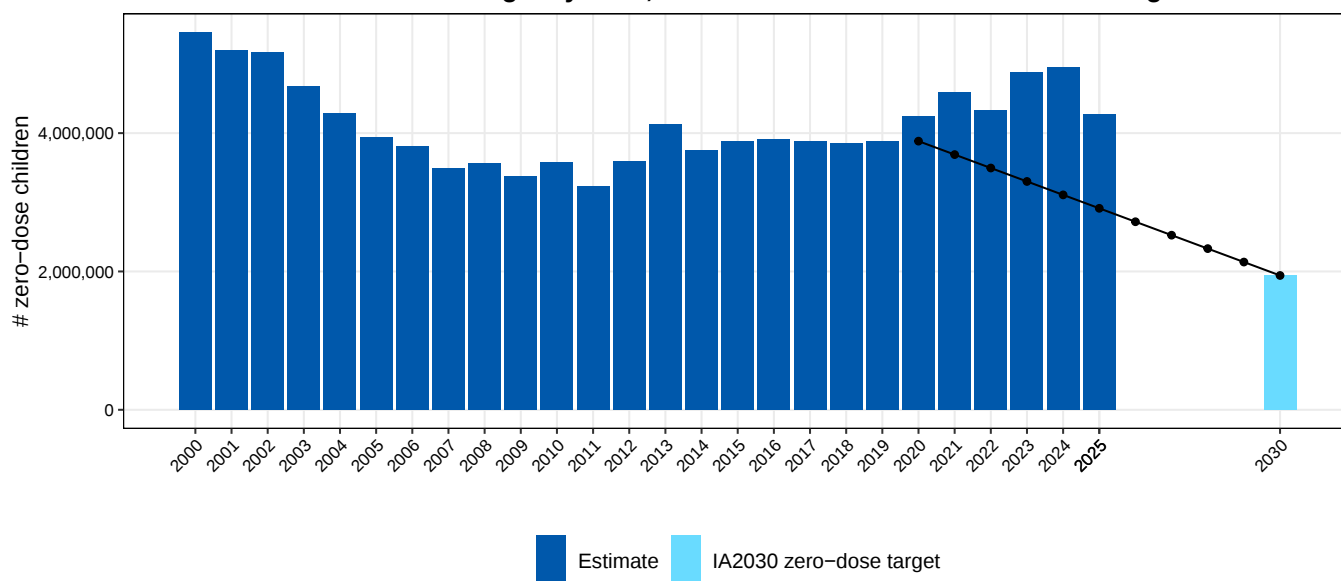
Vaccine coverage (%), LICs Region, 2000–2025

	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	62	66	68	70	72	75	76	77	78	79	81	78	81	78	79	78	81	81	80	80	80	76	80	78	79	81
HepBB	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8
DTP1	65	67	68	72	75	77	78	81	81	82	81	83	82	79	82	81	81	82	82	83	81	80	82	80	80	83
DTP3	47	50	52	56	60	64	66	69	70	72	72	73	72	71	73	72	73	74	75	76	73	71	72	70	71	74
Hib3	0	3	9	11	13	16	21	32	44	67	67	69	69	70	72	72	73	74	75	76	73	71	72	70	71	74
HepB3	4	5	16	22	27	32	38	62	64	69	69	71	70	71	72	72	73	74	75	76	73	71	72	70	71	74
PCVC									0	0	2	10	22	34	54	60	64	67	67	68	66	62	64	62	62	68
RotaC							0	0	0	0	0	2	7	13	32	36	43	45	50	53	58	60	60	58	60	64
IPV1																18	40	46	63	75	73	72	74	72	73	75
IPVC																						6	23	35	50	62
MCV1	46	50	52	56	59	62	64	67	68	70	72	72	72	70	70	69	69	70	71	71	69	67	67	66	67	69
RCV1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	9	9	13	18	18	26	25	25	25	29	30
MCV2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	7	8	8	8	9	13	14	19	24	25	26	34	36	36	40	44	53	57
YFV	5	5	8	11	17	22	24	25	27	30	29	25	31	29	29	32	29	31	35	35	32	37	41	41	45	48
MengA																	4	16	22	22	23	23	23	21	21	23
HPVc																	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	7	32



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

Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region



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

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 increased 11.5% from 18.5 million in 2019 to 20.6 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 83%, the same as in 2019 but higher than in 2024 (80%).
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (4.3 million) was approximately 47% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in LICs region (2.9 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, DRC and Yemen represented approximately 18% and 16% of all zero-dose children in LICs (n = 4.3 million), respectively. DRC had the highest number of zero-dose children at 788,000, and Yemen had the second highest at 696,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in Yemen at 49%, followed by Central African Republic at 59%.
- There were 12 (48%) out of 25 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.

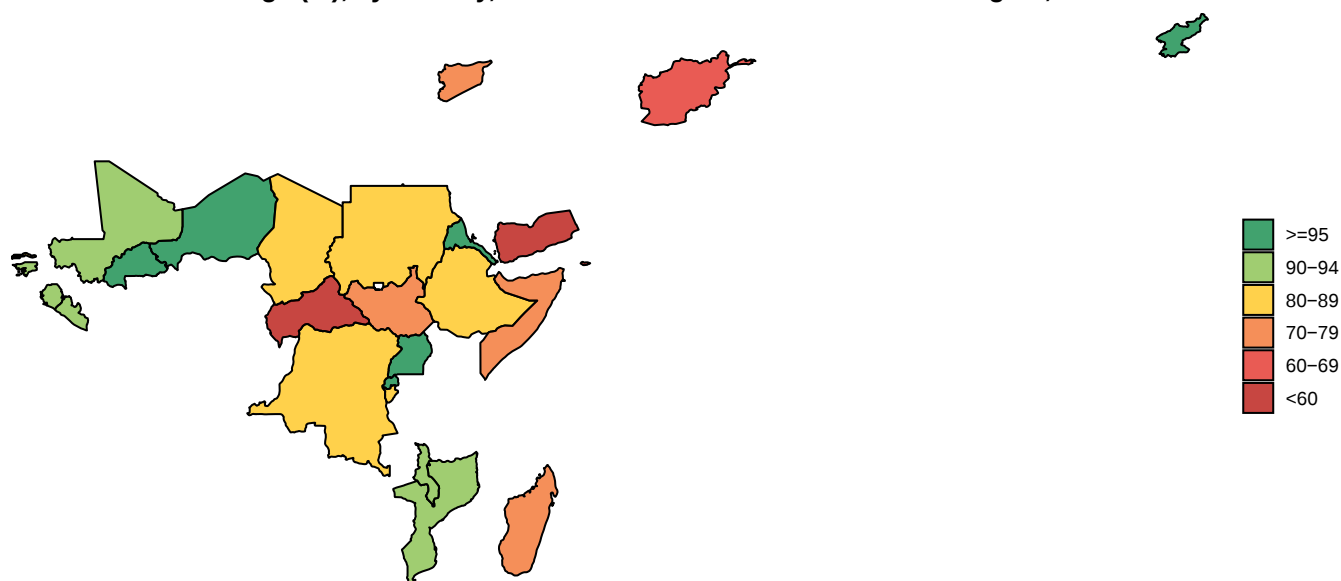
DTP1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region, 2000–2025

	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
DPRK	61	63	65	70	75	83	91	93	93	94	94	95	97	94	94	97	97	98	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99
Eritrea	88	91	94	97	99	99	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	98	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	98
Rwanda	93	77	95	97	94	95	99	99	97	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	94	94	98	94	99	98
Uganda	80	82	84	86	88	90	85	93	87	96	87	91	92	92	93	97	99	99	97	96	94	97	94	95	97	98
Burkina Faso	85	87	89	90	90	91	91	92	93	93	93	93	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Niger	46	48	51	53	56	58	64	69	76	81	83	86	87	89	95	93	92	95	91	92	93	94	96	94	95	95
Malawi	98	99	94	99	99	99	99	96	97	97	97	98	99	96	97	93	89	93	96	97	95	95	89	95	94	94
Sierra Leone	64	58	89	90	82	80	79	77	84	94	95	97	98	98	88	95	97	98	97	95	93	94	92	92	92	92
Liberia	80	76	73	69	65	75	75	80	85	90	80	86	91	91	74	77	83	89	91	86	82	81	93	91	91	91
Guinea-Bissau	73	75	77	79	81	83	86	89	91	94	93	92	94	93	92	91	90	91	95	91	94	91	93	95	89	90
Mali	61	78	87	91	94	96	91	89	85	82	81	80	75	69	73	78	82	82	82	82	75	81	84	85	91	90
Mozambique	84	86	88	89	88	87	86	85	87	89	91	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	83	76	81	90	90	90
Burundi	88	90	91	93	95	96	99	99	98	99	99	99	98	98	98	97	97	94	94	97	98	96	93	89	89	89
Chad	45	44	45	45	35	46	58	50	47	45	55	55	57	58	63	59	55	55	63	69	74	79	82	84	83	86
Ethiopia	47	50	52	55	58	61	64	67	71	74	77	80	74	67	73	74	75	76	76	75	75	74	76	79	79	84
Gambia	97	97	96	97	96	95	98	98	96	98	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	93	94	93	88	82	85	84	82	84
LICs	65	67	68	72	75	77	78	81	81	82	81	83	82	79	82	81	81	82	82	83	81	80	82	80	80	83
Sudan	75	79	75	83	82	88	91	95	96	92	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	98	93	93	57	48	83
DRC	49	49	47	53	66	68	71	73	76	78	68	78	78	78	81	81	81	82	82	84	83	81	81	80	82	82
Somalia	57	57	60	65	50	50	40	59	40	52	55	52	52	53	55	56	57	59	60	64	62	68	79	77	78	77
South Sudan												79	76	67	62	55	51	59	67	68	71	73	76	76	76	76
Syria	95	95	99	98	99	99	97	96	94	92	91	86	73	60	70	67	66	68	72	77	70	70	69	72	81	75
Madagascar	74	75	76	79	82	88	93	92	84	80	78	80	79	76	77	71	74	71	77	77	77	64	66	74	70	74
Afghanistan	48	59	62	66	72	76	75	76	75	72	72	78	78	76	73	73	73	73	77	69	70	64	68	69	69	67
Central African Republic	60	65	65	65	64	64	64	65	65	65	67	69	66	35	60	57	54	54	52	50	48	46	44	49	52	59
Yemen	88	87	72	77	89	88	86	88	85	84	84	79	77	79	77	70	67	64	60	65	64	67	70	57	53	49



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP1 coverage in 2025.

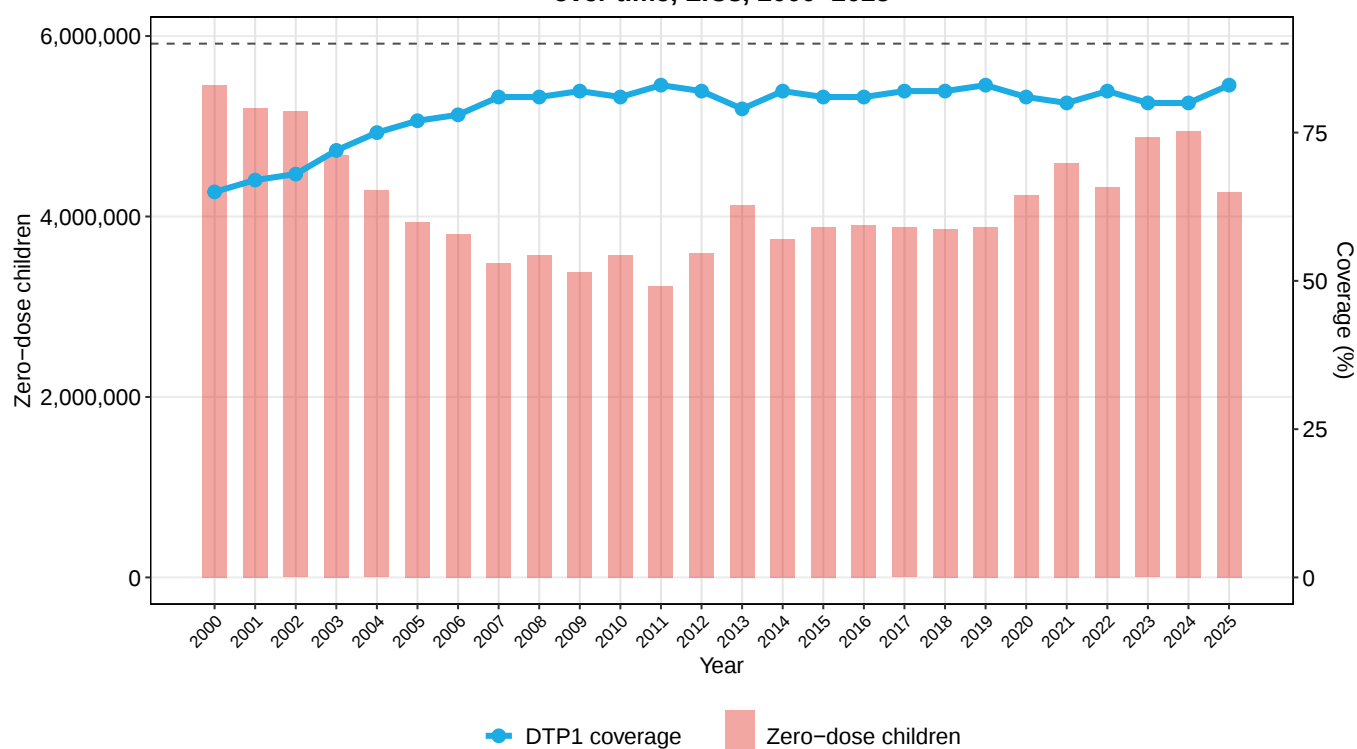
DTP1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region, 2025



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

Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, LICs, 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

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased 8.4% from 17 million in 2019 to 18.4 million in 2025. Due to population growth of approximately 11% between 2019 and 2025, DTP3 coverage in 2025 (74%) was lower than in 2019 (76%).
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 74%, lower than in 2019 (76%) but higher than in 2024 (71%).
- In 2025, 11% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%); high dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 39% in Yemen to 99% in DPRK.
- In 2025, DRC had DTP3 coverage of 65% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region (1.5 million), followed by Yemen with 39% coverage and 832,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

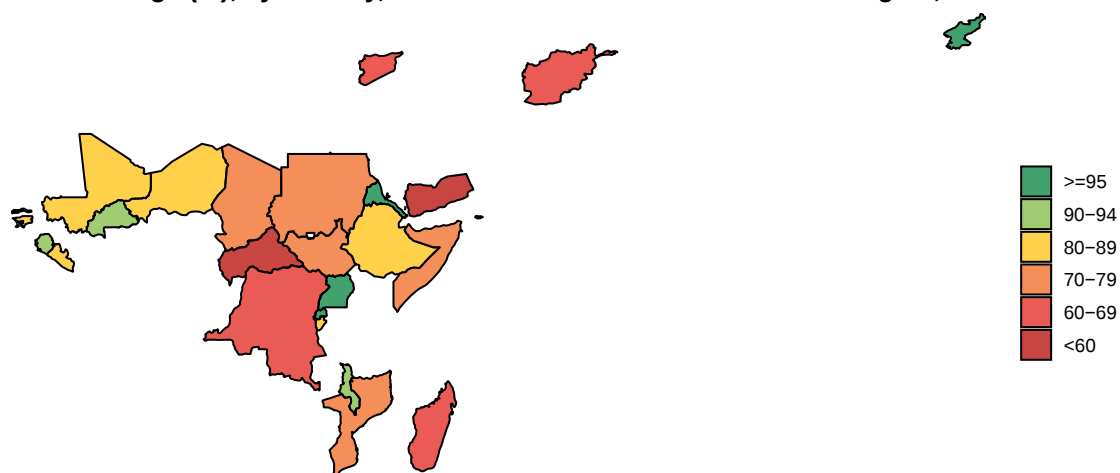
DTP3 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region, 2000–2025

	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
DPRK	56	62	64	68	72	79	89	92	92	93	93	94	96	93	93	96	96	97	97	97	97	99	99	99	97	99
Uganda	52	55	57	59	62	64	64	73	71	79	80	82	83	84	85	89	93	94	93	93	89	91	89	91	94	97
Eritrea	81	86	90	93	98	96	94	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	96
Rwanda	90	77	88	96	89	95	99	97	97	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	97	98	91	88	98	94	98	95
Burkina Faso	45	62	69	79	79	82	86	89	93	92	91	91	90	88	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Sierra Leone	44	38	53	73	65	65	64	64	77	84	86	89	91	92	83	86	84	90	93	95	91	92	91	91	91	91
Malawi	75	90	64	84	89	93	99	87	91	93	93	97	96	89	91	88	84	88	92	95	94	93	86	91	91	90
Burundi	80	81	81	82	83	87	92	99	92	94	96	96	96	96	95	94	94	91	90	93	93	94	91	89	89	89
Niger	34	36	39	41	43	45	52	58	67	71	70	75	73	75	82	84	80	85	79	81	81	82	84	85	86	87
Guinea-Bissau	49	53	57	60	64	68	71	74	77	80	83	86	87	87	86	86	85	79	85	84	82	78	88	91	85	84
Mali	43	49	61	63	69	77	78	74	74	73	73	66	65	64	66	70	76	77	76	76	70	75	76	76	83	84
Liberia	48	44	39	35	31	60	60	65	75	81	70	77	80	80	63	65	73	80	81	71	66	67	79	83	83	83
Gambia	80	87	87	87	87	95	95	95	96	98	97	96	98	97	96	97	95	92	93	88	85	82	79	84	80	82
Ethiopia	30	32	35	37	39	43	46	50	54	58	61	65	61	59	61	62	64	65	68	70	71	69	71	75	75	81
LICs	47	50	52	56	60	64	66	69	70	72	72	73	72	71	73	72	73	74	75	76	73	71	72	70	71	74
South Sudan												61	63	53	50	46	45	52	59	61	67	69	73	73	73	73
Somalia	33	33	40	40	30	35	26	40	31	42	45	41	42	44	46	48	49	51	53	57	55	62	71	69	70	72
Chad	38	26	25	23	22	26	41	29	19	26	40	33	40	39	36	42	41	41	47	53	55	62	66	67	68	71
Sudan	62	66	60	69	74	78	78	84	86	81	90	93	92	93	94	93	93	95	93	93	90	84	84	51	39	71
Mozambique	70	73	76	85	83	80	78	75	75	74	74	77	80	82	85	85	85	85	85	85	71	56	55	70	70	70
DRC	30	30	38	42	54	61	62	65	68	71	60	70	71	71	73	70	70	71	71	73	70	65	65	60	65	65
Madagascar	57	60	62	66	78	85	85	84	77	77	70	73	68	70	68	62	68	65	74	69	67	55	57	65	60	64
Afghanistan	24	33	36	41	50	58	58	63	64	63	66	68	67	64	62	64	66	64	68	65	61	55	60	62	63	61
Syria	86	83	86	85	84	83	82	82	81	81	81	72	58	54	56	54	55	61	60	67	62	61	59	66	73	60
Central African Republic	37	40	44	47	51	54	51	48	45	42	45	47	47	23	45	43	42	42	40	38	37	35	33	40	42	46
Yemen	74	73	65	61	72	79	78	79	78	76	76	69	67	71	70	63	63	59	54	60	57	56	58	46	42	39



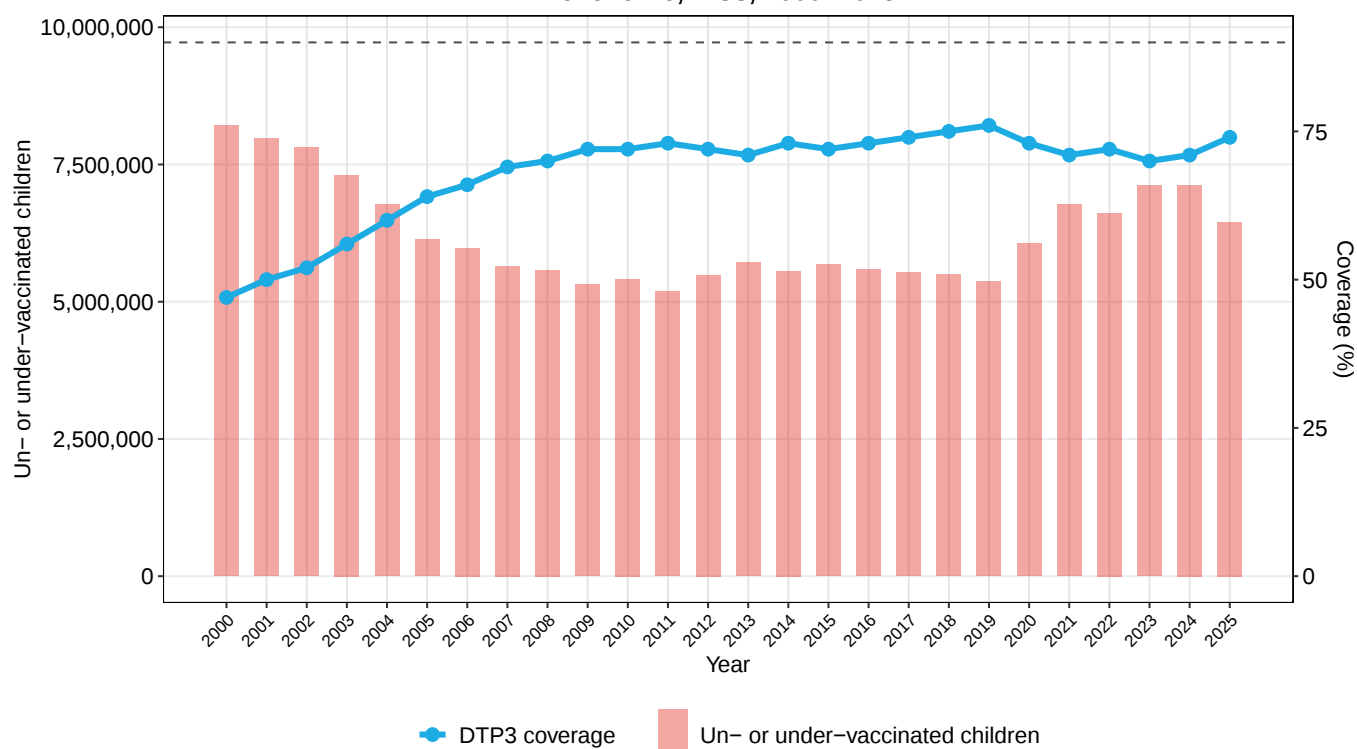
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP3 coverage in 2025.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
 This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, LICs, 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

- MCV1 coverage in 2025 was 69%, lower than in 2019 (71%) but higher than in 2024 (67%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 57%, higher than in both 2019 (34%) and 2024 (53%). This still leaves 7.8 million children without any protection and another 2.3 million with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 17% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 17% dropout rate was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (14%) and higher than the 2024 dropout rate (16%).
- High DTP-MCV dropout rates imply poor retention in immunization programmes.
- 12 countries (Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen) had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- In 2025, DRC had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (2 million), representing approximately 25% of all children unprotected against measles in LICs (7.8 million).

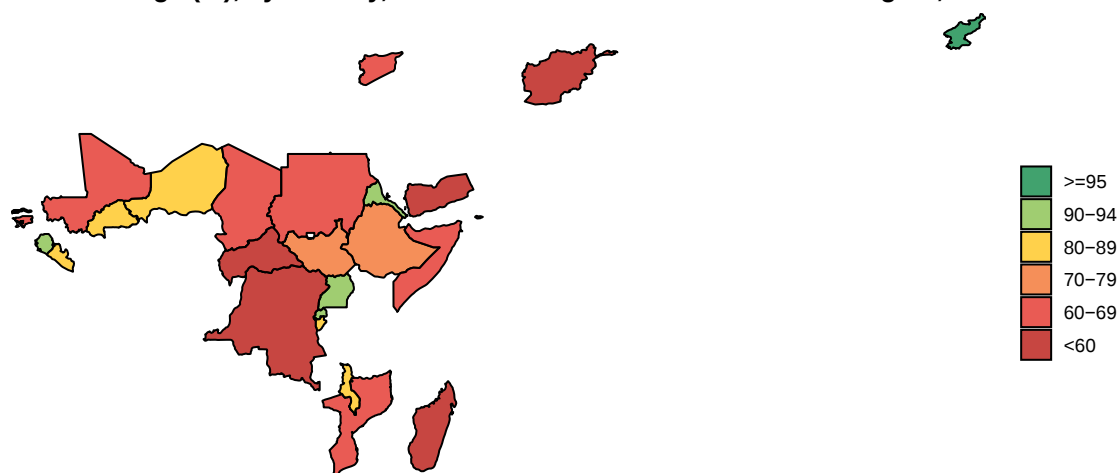
MCV1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region, 2000–2025

	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
DPRK	78	92	98	95	95	96	96	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Eritrea	76	84	83	92	96	95	94	92	91	93	95	96	98	94	90	97	95	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Rwanda	74	69	69	90	84	89	95	94	92	95	95	95	97	95	97	96	95	97	99	96	94	87	99	96	97	93
Uganda	57	59	62	64	66	68	75	75	70	77	73	75	80	83	85	79	79	83	86	87	89	90	91	91	92	92
Sierra Leone	37	50	62	73	76	71	65	60	73	80	82	84	86	85	80	78	85	80	87	93	87	87	90	90	90	90
Burkina Faso	48	63	64	76	78	84	88	94	94	94	92	89	87	82	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Malawi	73	81	69	77	80	82	85	83	88	92	93	96	90	88	85	87	81	83	87	92	90	90	82	87	89	88
Burundi	72	73	75	76	78	87	92	88	84	91	92	93	93	98	94	93	93	90	88	92	90	90	89	86	86	86
Liberia	63	58	52	47	41	62	63	71	76	83	65	71	80	74	58	64	70	75	74	68	61	58	79	82	82	82
Niger	37	39	41	43	45	47	53	60	66	69	67	69	75	80	80	85	76	82	77	79	79	80	65	80	81	82
Gambia	89	89	90	90	92	91	89	88	92	96	92	91	95	96	96	97	97	90	91	85	82	79	74	80	83	78
Ethiopia	28	29	32	33	35	40	44	49	54	59	64	68	62	55	54	56	57	59	62	65	67	65	67	71	72	77
South Sudan												62	59	57	54	52	51	56	61	65	69	74	72	72	72	72
LICs	46	50	52	56	59	62	64	67	68	70	72	72	72	70	70	69	69	70	71	71	69	67	67	66	67	69
Guinea-Bissau	71	72	73	74	75	76	74	73	71	69	76	83	81	81	81	80	80	66	81	83	78	70	84	83	76	69
Syria	84	80	84	83	82	81	81	81	81	82	82	80	72	69	65	64	73	78	74	76	70	70	52	74	81	69
Chad	28	26	25	23	16	27	39	31	27	36	46	54	63	57	45	46	37	37	41	40	45	53	54	63	68	68
Mali	49	54	56	57	63	73	68	66	71	73	78	72	67	62	61	65	70	70	70	71	62	71	69	68	72	68
Sudan	58	58	58	65	67	69	73	79	79	82	90	87	85	85	86	87	87	90	88	90	86	81	80	51	46	68
Mozambique	71	74	77	80	79	78	76	75	77	80	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	73	62	63	65	65	65
Somalia	24	20	45	40	40	35	35	35	34	43	46	46	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	52	52	58	69	63	64	61
Afghanistan	27	37	35	39	48	50	53	55	59	60	62	64	59	57	60	62	64	64	66	57	57	51	58	57	59	56
DRC	26	34	41	48	57	61	63	64	64	65	66	66	69	68	69	65	63	65	64	65	62	55	56	52	55	55
Madagascar	57	59	61	65	79	74	71	81	70	63	66	62	63	64	66	60	62	55	68	60	55	43	44	51	46	49
Central African Republic	36	35	42	49	55	62	61	59	58	56	53	49	48	25	47	46	45	41	39	37	36	34	32	39	41	44
Yemen	70	72	62	64	74	73	65	71	69	65	68	66	63	68	64	61	62	56	53	54	53	51	53	45	41	41



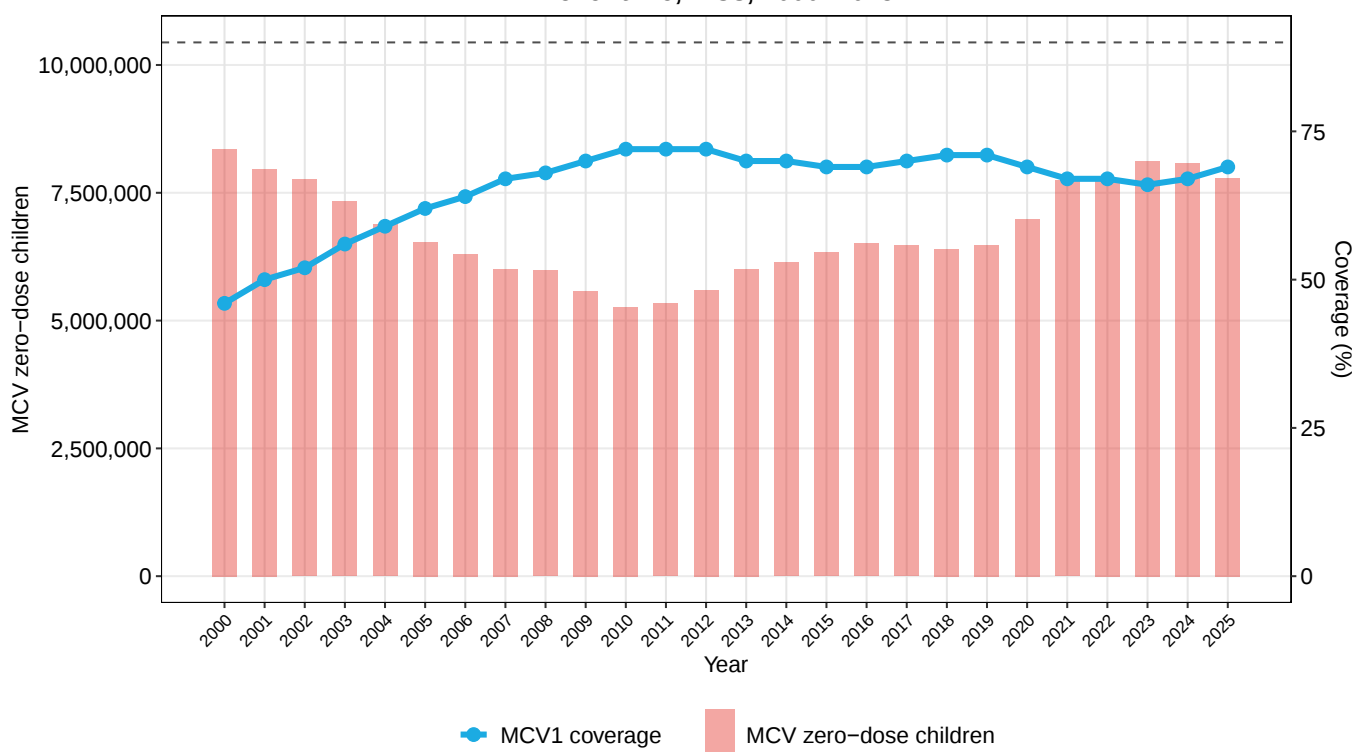
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending MCV1 coverage in 2025.

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Low-Income Countries Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
 This map does not reflect a position by UNICEF or WHO on the legal status of any country or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.

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

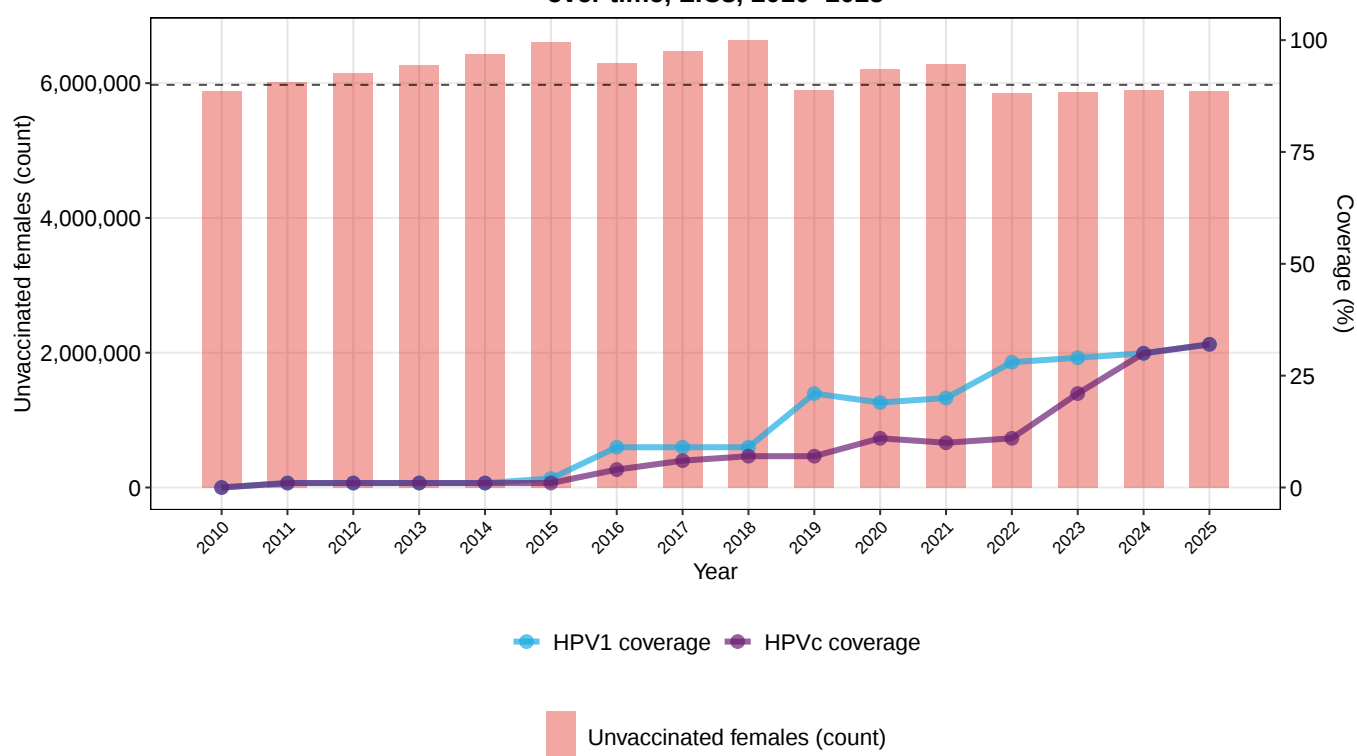


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

HPV

- Programme coverage of the first dose of HPV vaccine (HPV1) among girls stood at 32% in 2025, which was higher than the coverage of 30% in 2024.
- Coverage of the last dose (HPVc) stood at 32% in 2025, which was higher than the coverage of 30% in 2024.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, there were 5.9 million girls who did not receive any HPV vaccination.
- In LICs, 12 out of 25 countries (48%) had introduced HPV vaccination by 2025.
 - WUENIC HPV coverage estimates are available for all 12 of these countries in 2025.
- The 13 countries that had not introduced HPV vaccination are Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, DPRK, DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

HPV1 and HPVc coverage and unvaccinated females over time, LICs, 2010–2025



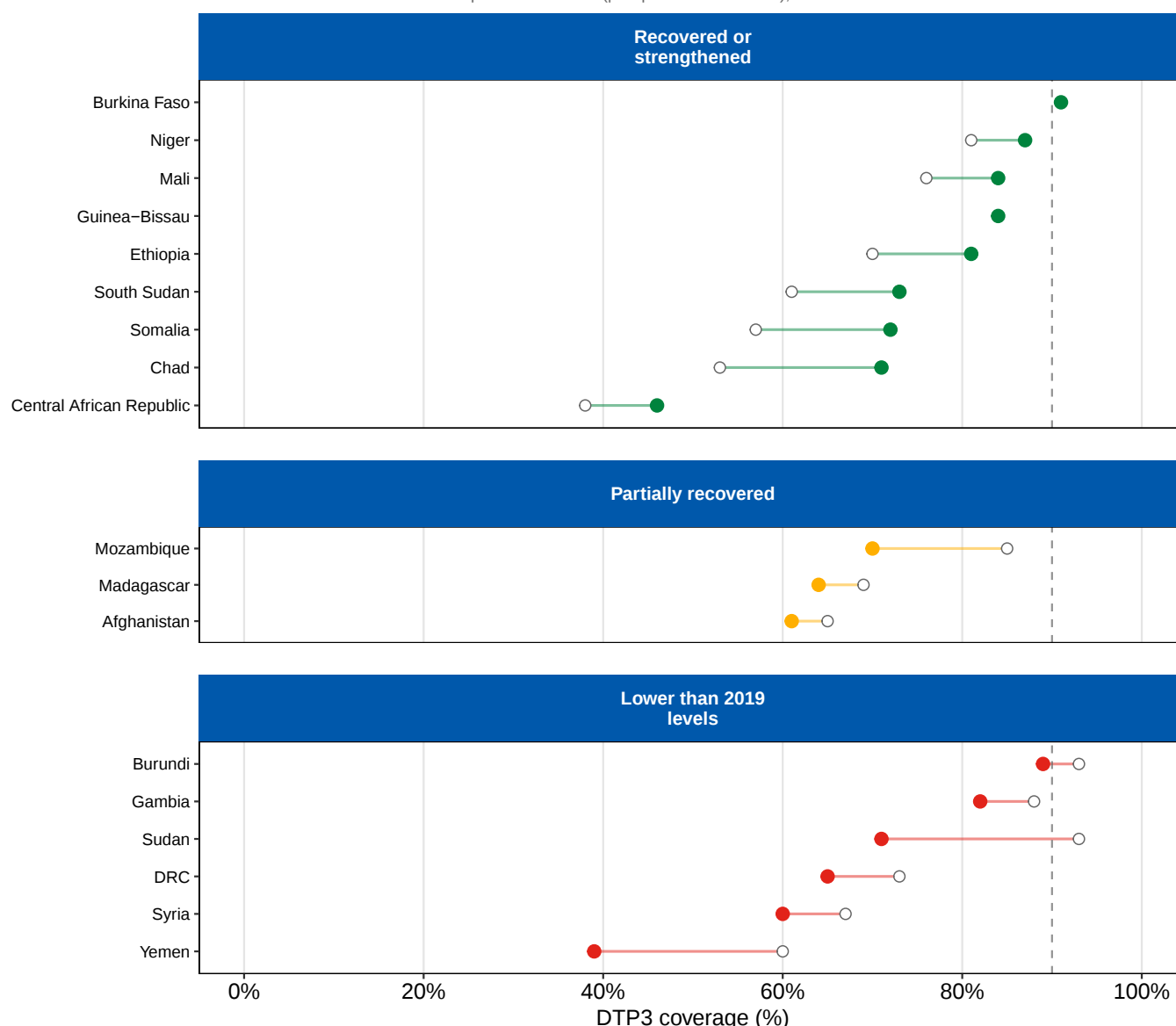
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 18 are in LICs.
 - Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, and Chad fully recovered to or exceeded their 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 3 countries (Afghanistan, Madagascar, and Mozambique) are on the path to recovery to 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 6 countries (Burundi, DRC, Gambia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen) have not yet recovered, with stagnation or decline from 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 4 countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, South Sudan, and Chad) did not experience a decline in DTP3 levels compared to 2019.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, LICs

Open circle = 2019 (pre-pandemic baseline); filled circle = 2025



Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage.
Countries shown are Big Catch-Up priority countries in LICs.
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Recovery Methodology

This analysis tracks DTP3 coverage trends from 2019 to 2025 to assess post-pandemic recovery. Countries are categorized based on their progress toward 2019 baseline levels:

- **Recovered or strengthened:** 2025 coverage is equal to or higher than 2019 levels.
- **Partially recovered:** Coverage in 2025 is still below 2019 levels but has improved by at least 3 percentage points from its lowest point in 2020 or 2021.
- **Lower than 2019 levels:** Coverage in 2025 remains below 2019 levels and has shown less than 3 percentage points of improvement from its lowest point in 2020 or 2021.

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/>