

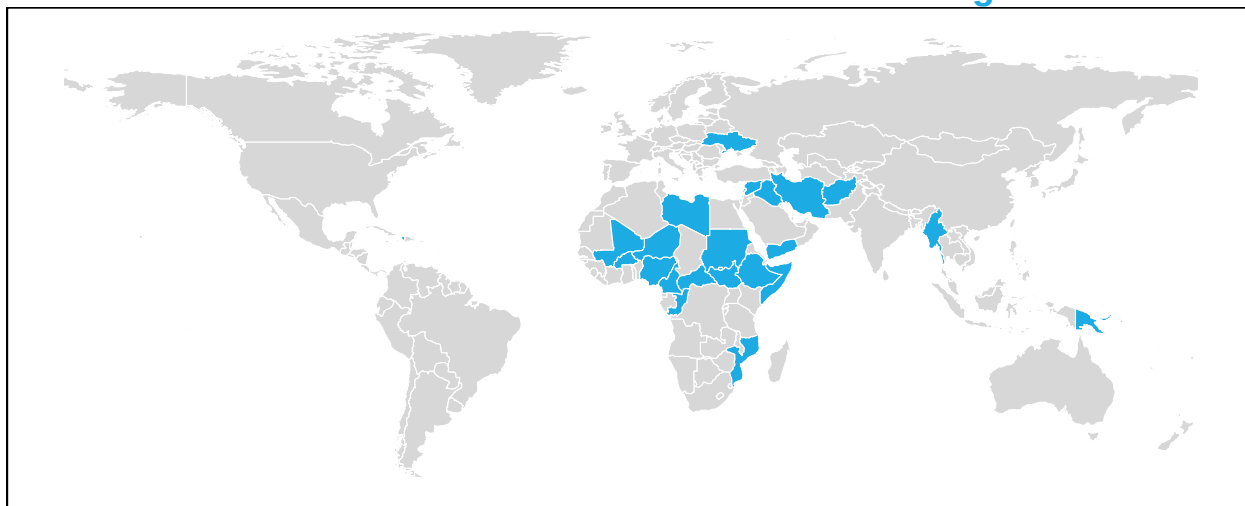
WUENIC Talking Points: World Bank Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected (FCV) Countries Region

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 FCV Countries Region



- The World Bank Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected (FCV) Countries region includes the following 24 countries: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, PNG, Somalia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, 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 Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected (FCV) Countries region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 77% in 2024 to 79% in 2025, and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 69% in 2024 to 71% in 2025. Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 67% in 2024 to 68% in 2025.
- A total of 11 out of 24 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 15 antigens, representing 46% of the region.
- There were 13 countries that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria, PNG, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (5.7 million) was approximately 43% 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 Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected (FCV) Countries region (4 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

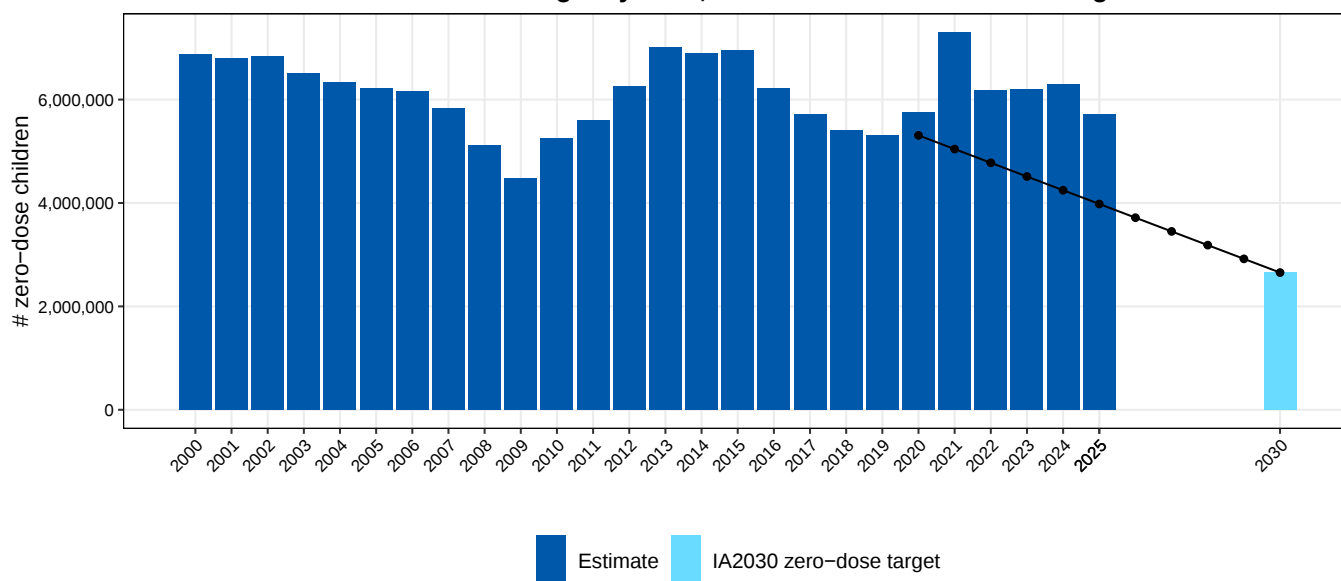
Vaccine coverage (%), World Bank FCV Region, 2000–2025

	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	64	64	64	65	67	69	71	72	76	79	76	74	73	71	72	71	76	78	78	78	78	72	76	75	76	77
HepBB	6	6	7	8	12	12	13	13	13	12	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	17	16	16	17	18	19	19
DTP1	64	65	66	68	70	71	72	74	77	81	78	76	74	71	72	72	75	77	79	79	78	72	76	77	77	79
DTP3	50	50	51	54	57	59	61	63	68	71	70	68	65	64	64	64	68	69	71	73	70	64	68	69	69	71
Hib3	0	2	2	2	2	4	8	18	26	38	39	38	42	53	58	64	68	69	71	73	70	64	68	69	69	71
HepB3	13	14	17	21	25	34	42	58	62	68	65	61	60	63	63	64	68	69	71	73	70	64	68	69	69	71
PCVC									0	0	0	6	12	18	30	43	49	56	58	60	57	50	55	56	58	65
RotaC							0	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	22	27	33	36	38	36	40	38	43	51	54	59
IPV1																22	42	47	64	73	70	66	70	72	72	74
IPVC																						20	36	45	53	62
MCV1	51	51	51	54	56	59	60	61	67	71	70	68	64	63	63	63	65	68	69	69	69	63	65	66	67	68
RCV1	4	8	8	7	12	13	13	14	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	22	23	25	28	28	27	24	26	26	30	33
MCV2	12	14	14	13	13	15	15	15	19	20	20	21	21	23	24	26	29	31	32	41	45	45	48	49	52	54
YFV	3	3	5	7	20	28	32	35	36	46	37	31	26	34	34	34	36	39	40	41	40	39	44	43	45	47
MengA																	4	15	19	29	43	39	39	37	40	41



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

**Estimated number of zero-dose children,
2000–2025 and target by 2030, World Bank FCV 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 5.9% from 20.1 million in 2019 to 21.3 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 79%, the same as in 2019 but higher than in 2024 (77%).
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (5.7 million) was approximately 43% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in World Bank FCV region (4 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, Nigeria and Yemen represented approximately 38% and 12% of all zero-dose children in World Bank FCV (n = 5.7 million), respectively. Nigeria had the highest number of zero-dose children at 2.2 million, and Yemen had the second highest at 696,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in PNG and Yemen at 49%, followed by Central African Republic at 59%.
- There were 10 (42%) out of 24 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.

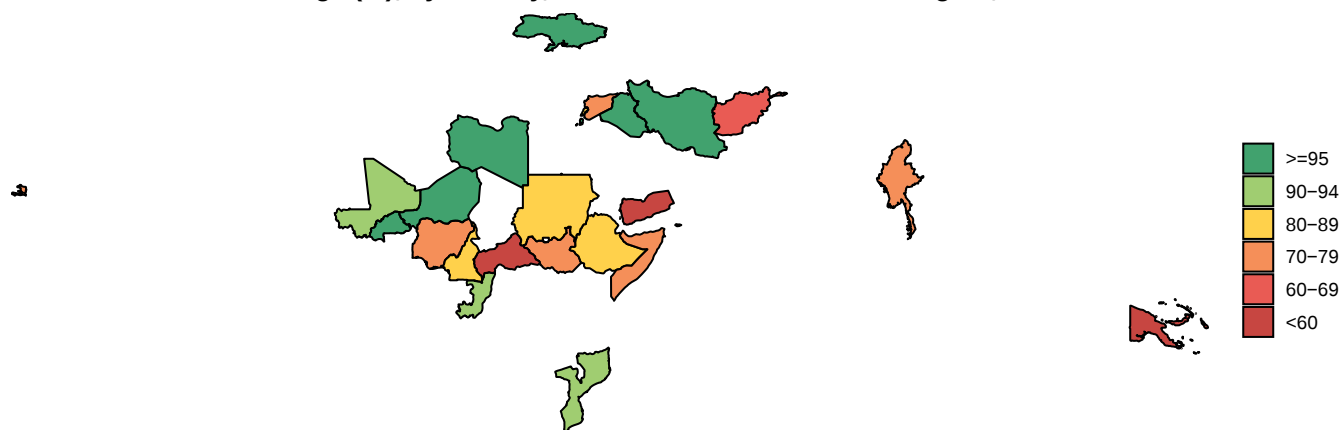
DTP1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank FCV Countries Region, 2000–2025

	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
Iran	99	96	99	99	99	97	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	98	99
State of Palestine	95	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	88	99	99
Libya	97	96	97	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	98	96	98	98	99	74	74	74	74	74	74	90	97
Iraq	92	90	89	87	86	84	76	68	81	88	86	92	91	85	84	80	71	89	95	93	90	89	99	97	97	96
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
Ukraine	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	71	52	50	76	76	59	59	42	65	85	89	93	91	78	93	95	95
Congo	45	44	50	62	67	73	81	80	93	92	90	90	90	90	95	85	76	75	79	82	77	81	82	82	90	93
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
Lebanon	90	88	85	83	83	83	84	84	85	86	88	91	93	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	87	88	87	86	86	88
Cameroon	66	70	75	79	80	85	87	90	93	88	92	88	85	81	81	81	84	80	74	72	74	76	76	81	82	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
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
WB FCV countries	64	65	66	68	70	71	72	74	77	81	78	76	74	71	72	72	75	77	79	79	78	72	76	77	77	79
Haiti	78	80	82	84	86	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	85	82	79	84	79	79	82	85	81	77	70	73	76	78
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
Myanmar	87	81	81	80	86	76	86	89	88	93	93	88	89	90	92	94	94	94	95	93	87	45	81	79	76	76
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
Nigeria	44	43	43	45	46	48	49	52	63	73	60	56	51	49	48	49	62	65	69	72	70	57	63	71	71	70
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
PNG	84	77	81	88	81	80	83	72	64	71	70	70	71	71	68	62	64	46	44	44	50	41	47	45	49	49
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



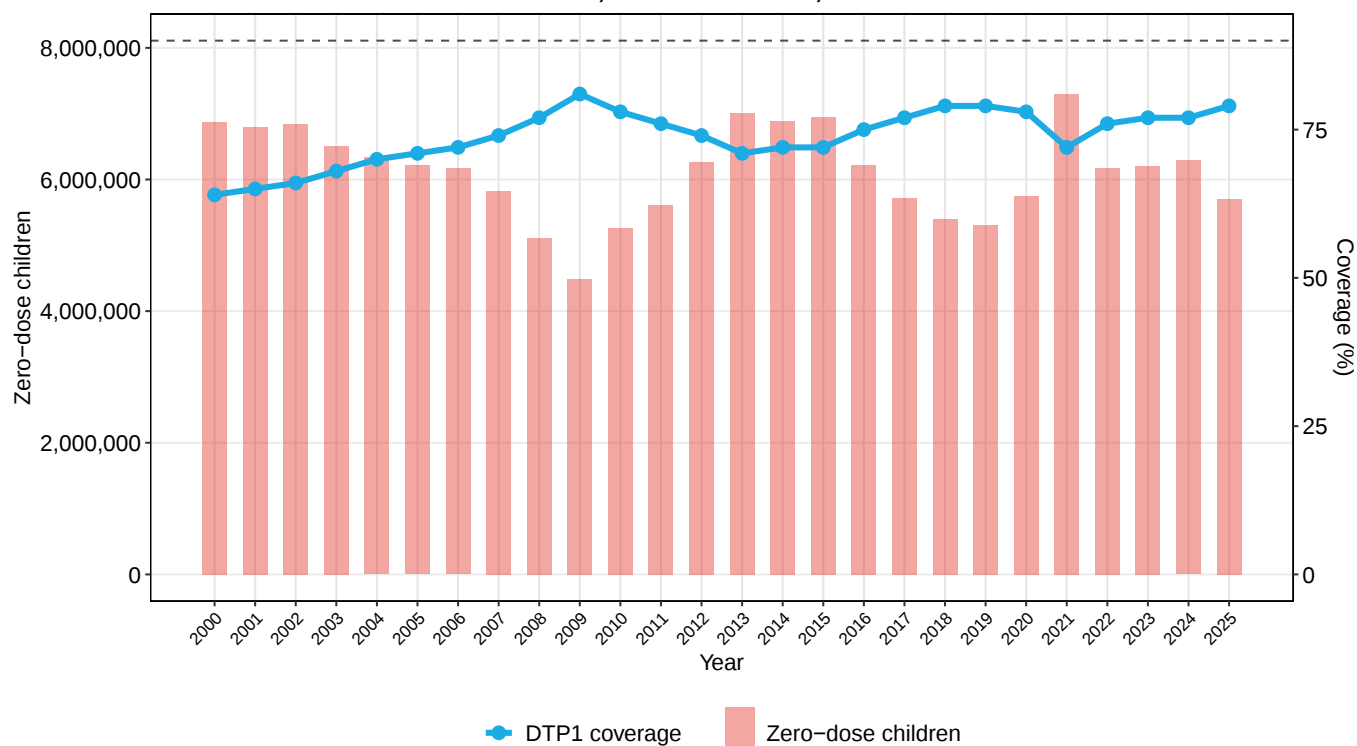
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP1 coverage in 2025.

DTP1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank FCV 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, World Bank FCV, 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 3.3% from 18.6 million in 2019 to 19.3 million in 2025. Due to population growth of approximately 6% between 2019 and 2025, DTP3 coverage in 2025 (71%) was lower than in 2019 (73%).
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 71%, lower than in 2019 (73%) but higher than in 2024 (69%).
- In 2025, 10% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was 3 percentage points higher than in 2019 (7%); medium dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 39% in Yemen to 99% in State of Palestine.
- In 2025, Nigeria had DTP3 coverage of 62% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region (2.8 million), followed by Yemen with 39% coverage and 832,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

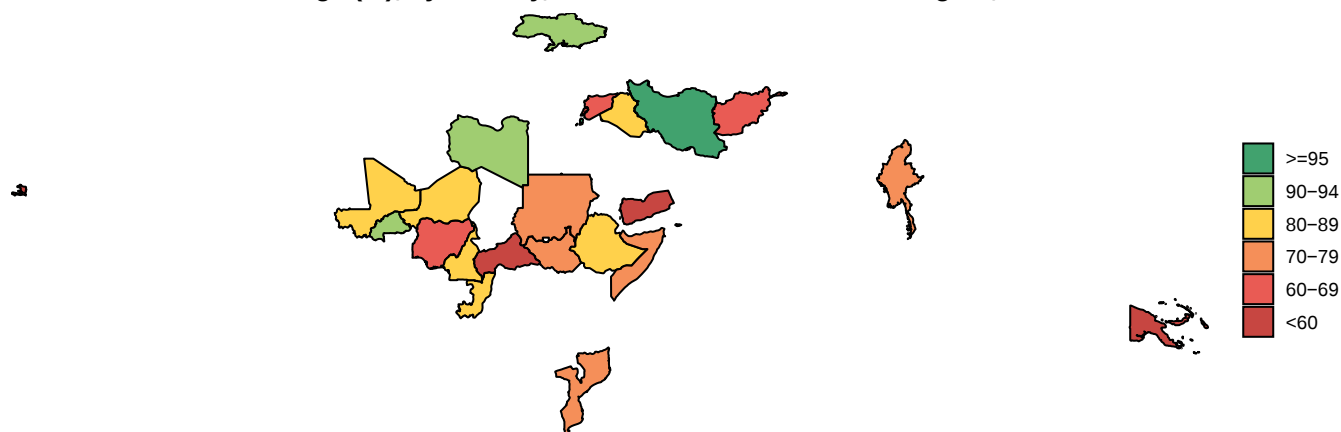
DTP3 coverage (%), by country, World Bank FCV Countries Region, 2000–2025

	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
State of Palestine	93	97	97	98	96	96	96	99	96	97	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	95	98	88	99	99
Iran	99	96	99	99	99	95	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	98	98
Ukraine	99	99	99	97	99	96	98	98	90	71	52	50	76	76	23	23	19	50	69	80	81	78	73	83	88	94
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
Libya	94	94	93	95	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	96	94	97	97	97	73	73	73	73	73	73	86	90
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
Congo	33	31	41	50	67	63	74	73	80	80	76	83	85	85	90	80	71	69	75	79	73	77	78	78	83	85
Iraq	80	78	77	75	74	65	59	57	69	78	74	81	72	73	73	68	71	81	86	84	74	78	93	91	90	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
Cameroon	62	63	66	73	73	80	81	82	84	80	84	81	79	76	76	76	78	74	68	67	68	71	71	75	77	83
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
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
WB FCV countries	50	50	51	54	57	59	61	63	68	71	70	68	65	64	64	64	68	69	71	73	70	64	68	69	69	71
Myanmar	82	73	79	78	82	73	82	86	85	90	90	84	84	75	88	89	90	89	91	90	84	37	71	71	71	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	74	74	77	80	82	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	71	56	55	70	70	70
Nigeria	29	27	25	29	33	36	40	42	53	63	56	49	42	43	43	42	53	55	61	66	62	50	55	63	63	62
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
Haiti	44	47	51	54	57	60	61	63	64	65	67	68	66	65	63	64	59	60	57	54	58	48	48	54	60	58
Lebanon	83	80	77	74	75	77	78	80	81	81	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	71	67	67	53	49	52
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
PNG	59	55	61	68	62	72	70	66	56	64	55	58	57	60	52	49	46	36	35	35	40	32	37	35	42	43
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



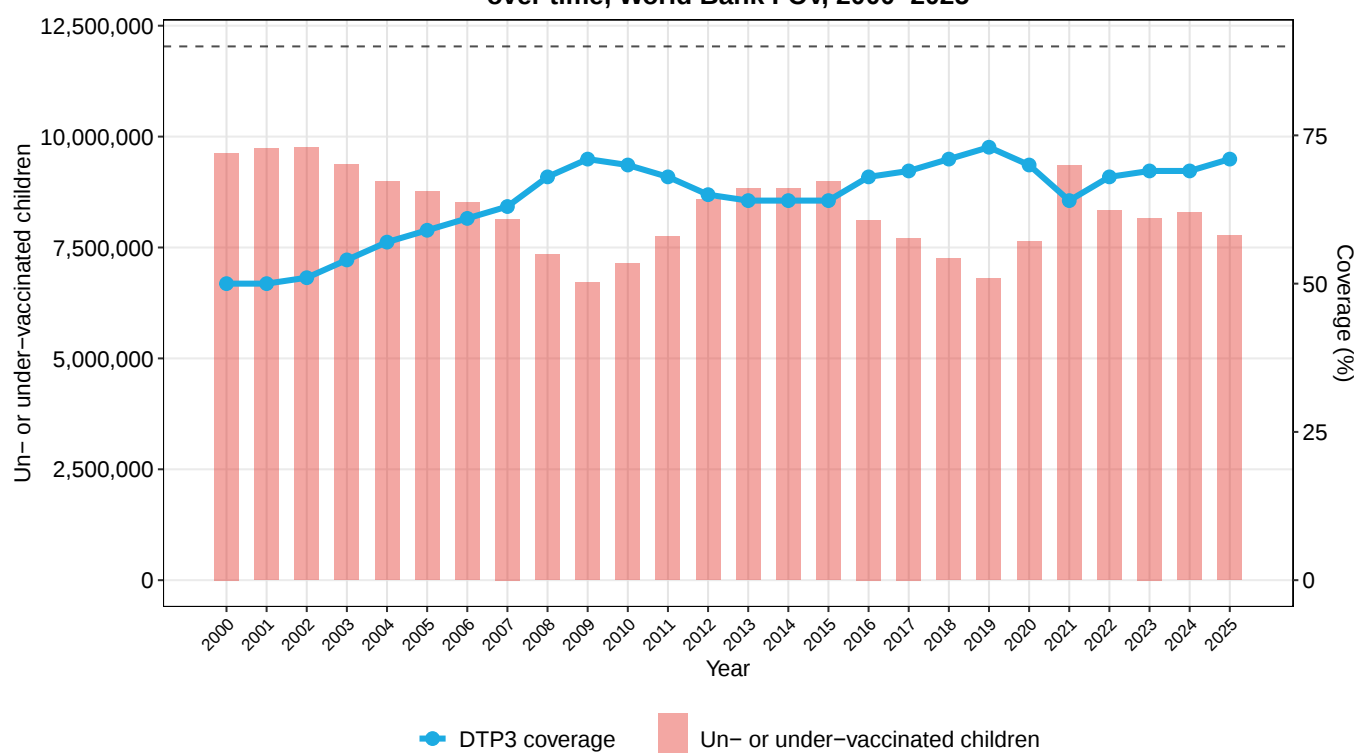
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP3 coverage in 2025.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, World Bank FCV Countries Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, World Bank FCV, 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 68%, the same as in 2019 and 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 54%, higher than in both 2019 (41%) and 2024 (52%). This still leaves 8.7 million children without any protection and another 3.1 million with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 14% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 14% dropout rate was 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (13%) and higher than the 2024 dropout rate (13%).
- High DTP-MCV dropout rates imply poor retention in immunization programmes.
- 15 countries (Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, PNG, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen) had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- In 2025, Nigeria had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (3.2 million), representing approximately 37% of all children unprotected against measles in World Bank FCV (8.7 million).

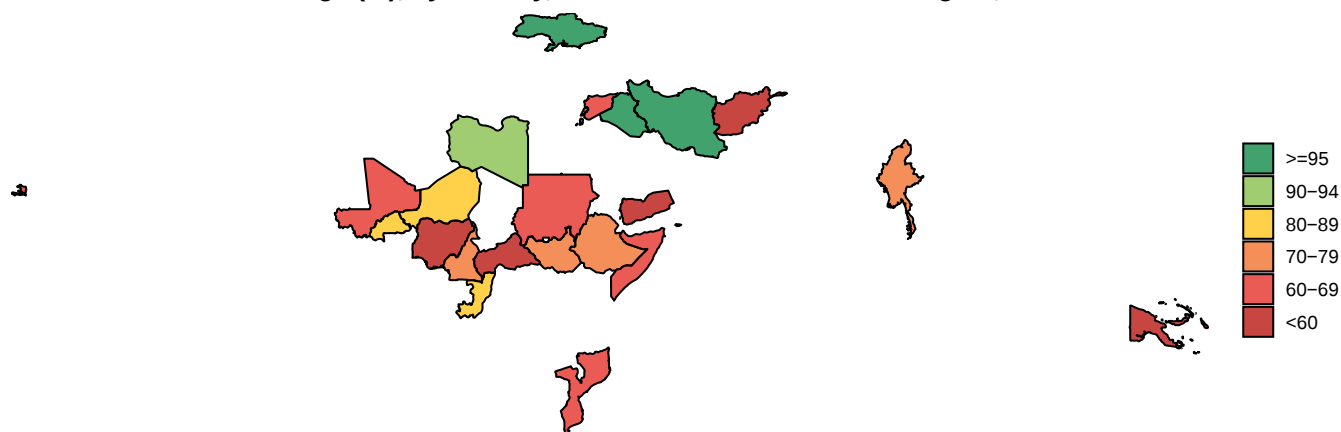
MCV1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank FCV Countries Region, 2000–2025

	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
Iran	99	96	99	99	96	94	99	97	98	99	99	99	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
State of Palestine	93	98	94	99	96	98	99	98	96	97	98	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	97	89	99	98
Ukraine	99	99	99	99	99	96	98	97	94	75	56	67	79	79	56	56	42	86	91	93	85	89	74	92	91	96
Iraq	86	82	77	73	69	69	62	64	75	81	75	80	74	73	70	71	79	82	88	86	93	84	97	96	96	95
Libya	93	93	91	96	99	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	96	93	98	97	95	73	73	73	73	73	73	89	93
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
Congo	34	35	37	50	65	54	61	59	69	63	75	83	80	80	80	80	67	70	75	73	68	68	65	65	78	85
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
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
Cameroon	49	51	53	61	64	68	73	74	80	74	79	76	74	71	71	71	72	67	61	61	63	65	68	71	71	75
South Sudan												62	59	57	54	52	51	56	61	65	69	74	72	72	72	72
Myanmar	84	73	77	80	86	84	78	81	82	87	88	88	84	86	88	84	91	83	93	84	91	44	75	73	71	71
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
WB FCV countries	51	51	51	54	56	59	60	61	67	71	70	68	64	63	63	63	65	68	69	69	69	63	65	66	67	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
Lebanon	71	65	59	53	60	67	75	82	89	88	86	85	83	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	74	67	67	67	67	67
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
Haiti	54	54	53	53	53	53	55	57	59	62	63	65	66	68	69	69	67	65	70	74	74	63	66	72	77	62
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
Nigeria	33	32	30	34	37	41	44	41	53	64	56	49	42	43	44	42	48	54	56	58	60	48	51	54	57	56
PNG	69	65	73	77	77	82	82	72	66	65	63	66	71	72	65	57	46	41	37	37	44	35	41	52	44	45
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



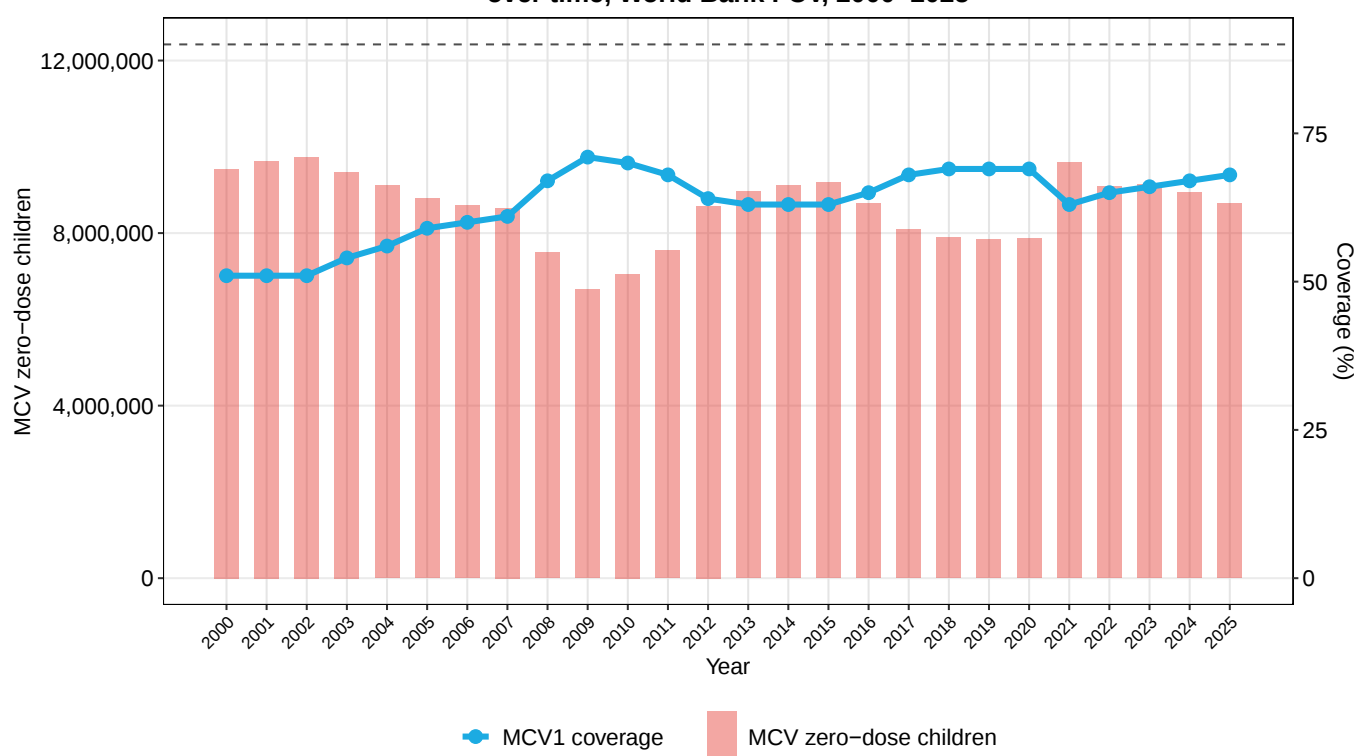
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending MCV1 coverage in 2025.

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank FCV Countries Region, 2025



Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: This map is stylized and based on an approximate scale.
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MCV coverage and MCV zero-dose children over time, World Bank FCV, 2000-2025



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

HPV

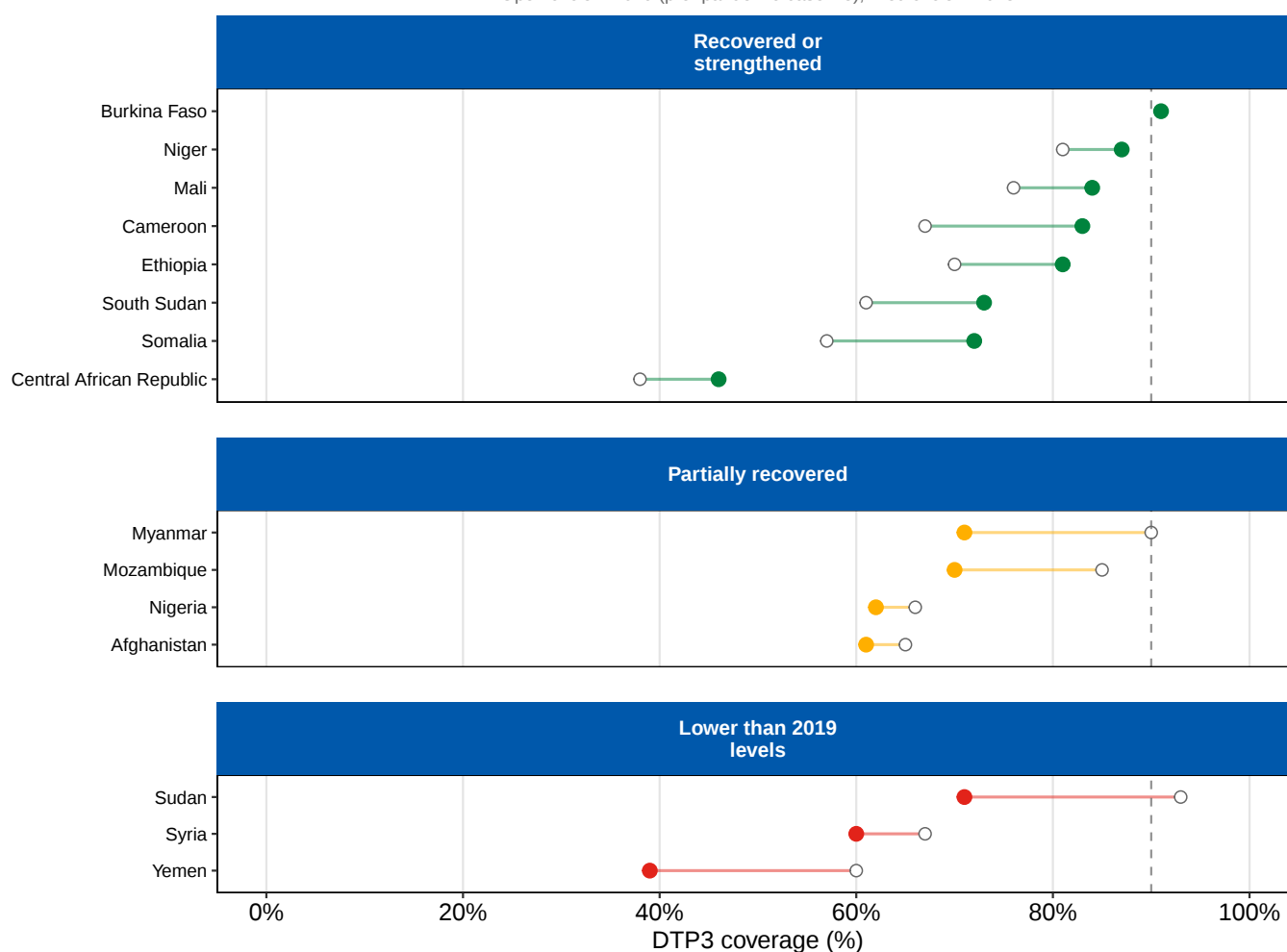
- HPV data is not available for World Bank Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected (FCV) Countries.

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 15 are in World Bank FCV.
 - Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Somalia, and South Sudan fully recovered to or exceeded their 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 4 countries (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Mozambique, and Nigeria) are on the path to recovery to 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 3 countries (Sudan, Syria, and Yemen) have not yet recovered, with stagnation or decline from 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 4 countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Niger, and South Sudan) did not experience a decline in DTP3 levels compared to 2019.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, World Bank FCV

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 World Bank FCV.
 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/>