

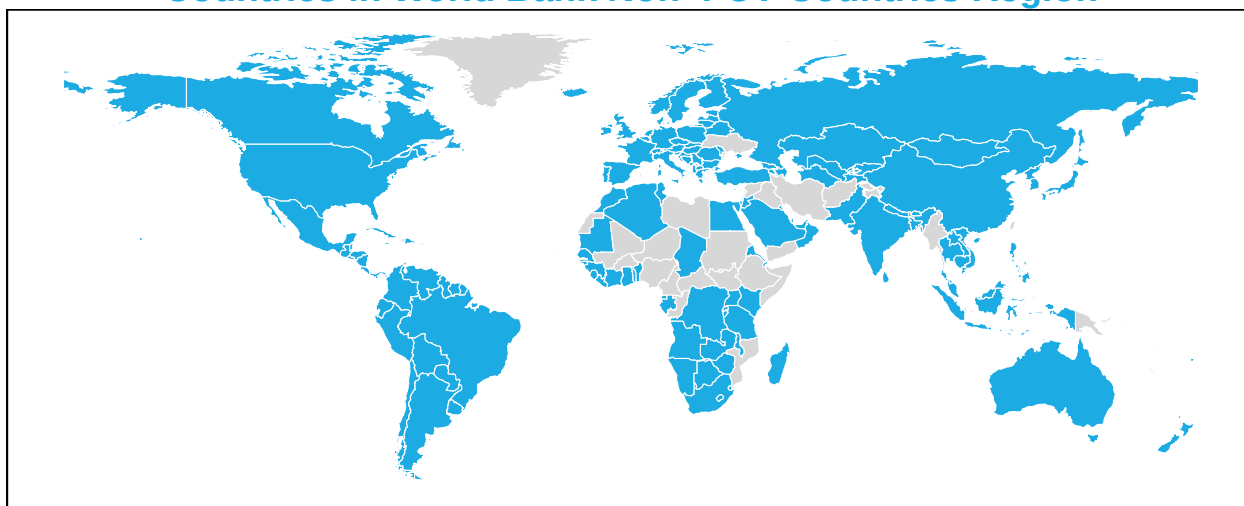
WUENIC Talking Points: World Bank Non-FCV Countries (Non-Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected) Region

Revision Year: 2025

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Countries in World Bank Non-FCV Countries Region



- The World Bank Non-FCV Countries (Non-Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected) region includes the following 171 countries: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, DPRK, DRC, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkiye, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Overview

- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, 3 out of the 15 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the World Bank Non-FCV Countries (Non-Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected) region 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%), and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (88%). Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 89% in 2024 to 88% in 2025.
- A total of 142 out of 171 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 15 antigens, representing 83% of the region.
- There were 29 countries that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, DRC, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, Philippines, Romania, San Marino, South Africa, Suriname, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, and Venezuela.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (7.8 million) was approximately 38% 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 Non-FCV Countries (Non-Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected) region (5.6 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

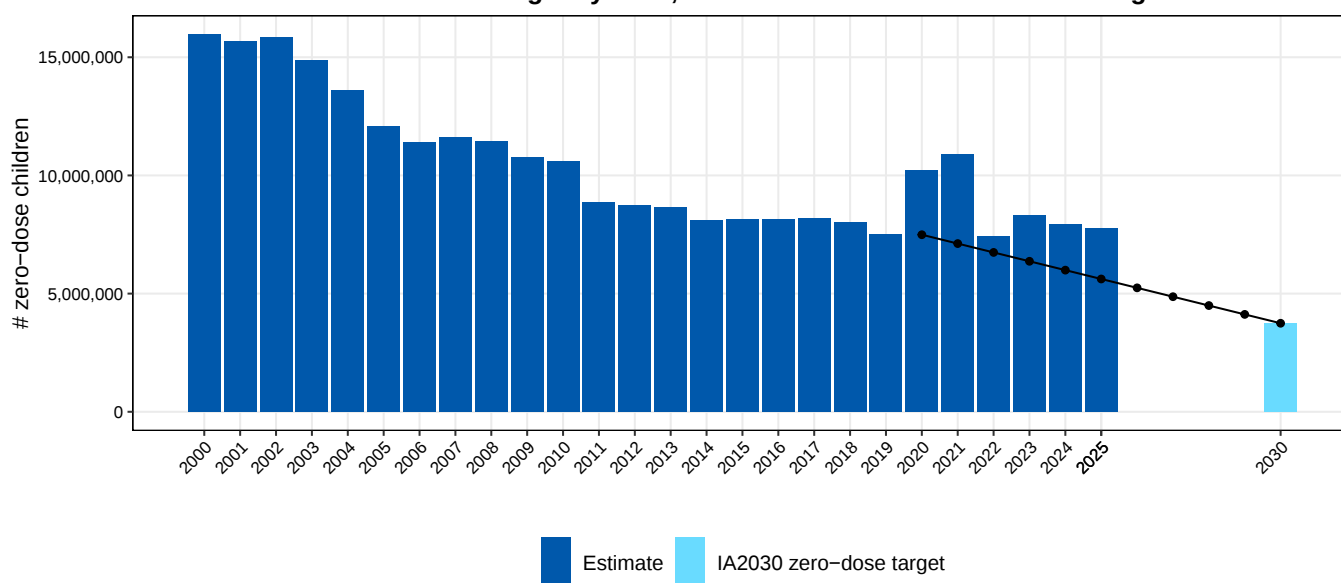
Vaccine coverage (%), World Bank non-FCV Region, 2000–2025

	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	82	83	83	84	86	88	89	90	90	91	92	92	93	93	92	91	92	93	93	92	88	88	92	91	91	91
HepBB	5	6	7	9	22	24	24	25	27	29	29	30	36	37	38	40	40	46	46	48	46	45	47	49	50	50
DTP1	86	86	86	86	88	89	90	90	90	91	91	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	90	93	92	92	92
DTP3	76	76	76	78	80	81	82	81	84	85	86	88	88	88	89	89	90	89	90	90	86	85	89	88	88	88
Hib3	15	16	19	20	22	23	23	26	28	38	40	43	45	49	54	63	70	71	74	74	73	74	79	79	80	80
HepB3	32	34	40	48	53	57	61	64	71	74	74	77	83	82	85	87	87	87	87	89	86	85	88	87	88	88
PCVC									5	8	12	17	21	28	32	36	40	42	46	49	51	52	62	68	72	73
RotaC							1	2	5	8	9	10	12	15	17	21	22	25	34	41	49	52	55	57	61	62
IPV1																27	46	64	77	87	85	85	89	88	90	90
IPVC																						35	42	48	74	77
MCV1	75	76	75	77	79	80	82	83	83	85	86	87	88	88	89	89	89	89	90	90	87	86	88	87	89	88
RCV1	23	24	24	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	38	42	44	48	51	51	52	57	77	79	77	76	83	83	84	84
MCV2	18	20	21	22	23	35	38	39	41	44	45	53	58	63	66	70	75	76	78	77	76	76	79	80	83	83
YFV	18	20	19	25	30	35	40	41	40	37	39	39	44	41	46	47	45	47	52	54	51	51	49	56	58	59
MengA																	1	5	9	11	11	12	14	16	17	17



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

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

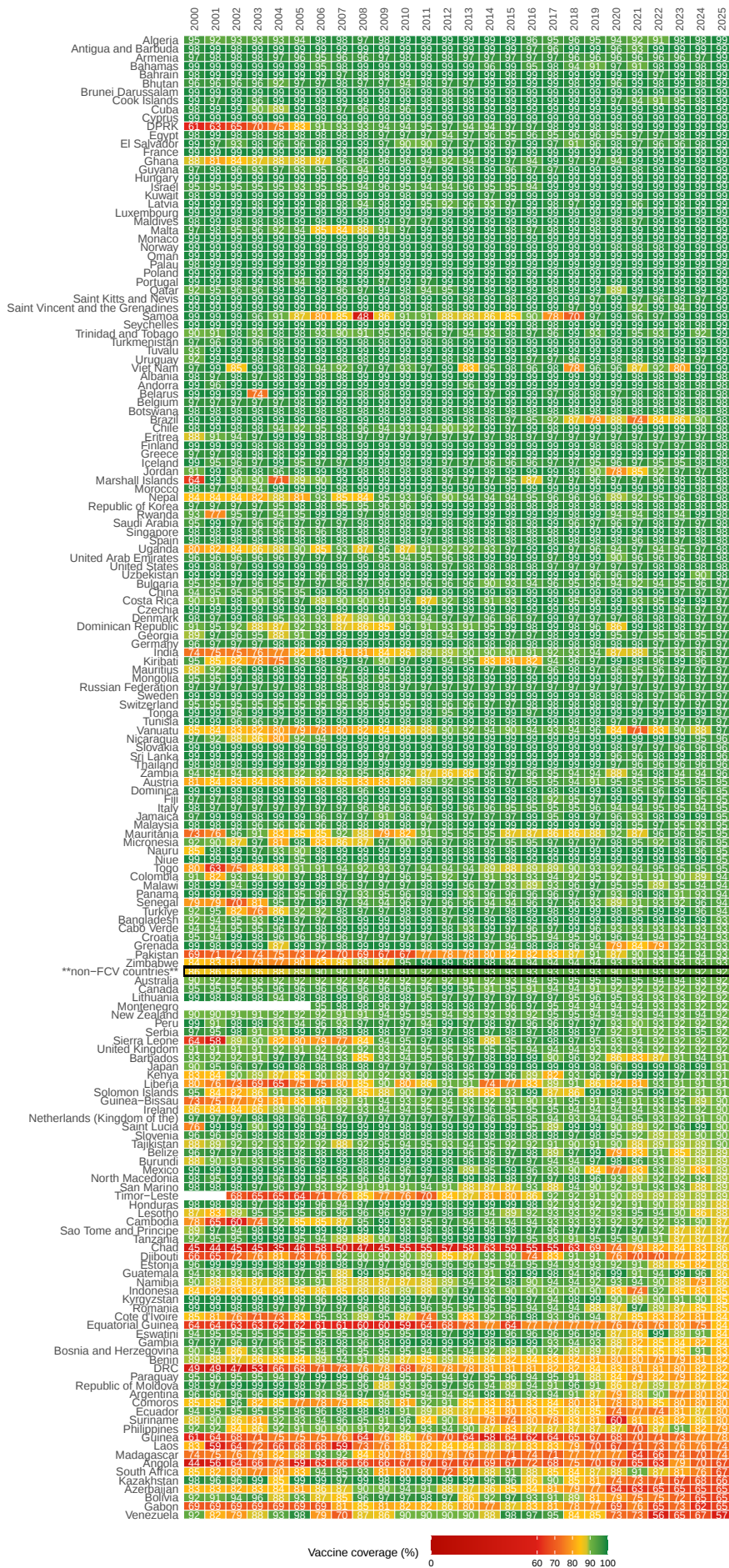


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030. Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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.

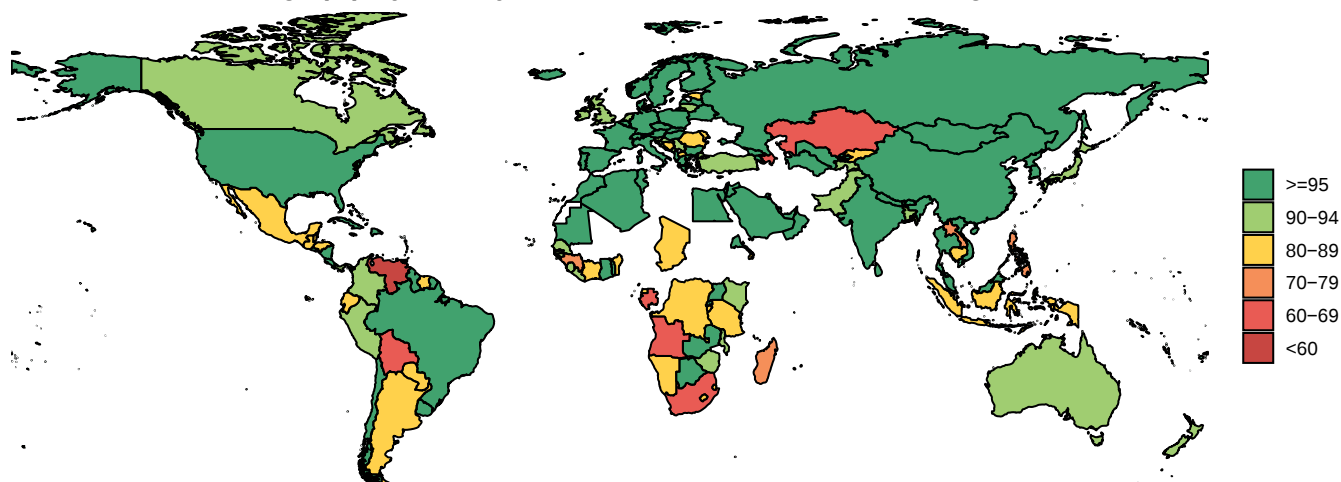
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 7.4% from 102 million in 2019 to 94.4 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 92%, lower than in 2019 (93%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (7.8 million) was approximately 38% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in World Bank non-FCV region (5.6 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, DRC and India represented approximately 10% and 9% of all zero-dose children in World Bank non-FCV (n = 7.8 million), respectively. DRC had the highest number of zero-dose children at 788,000, and India had the second highest at 679,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in Venezuela at 57%, followed by Azerbaijan, Bolivia, and Gabon at 65%.
- There were 128 (75%) out of 171 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.

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

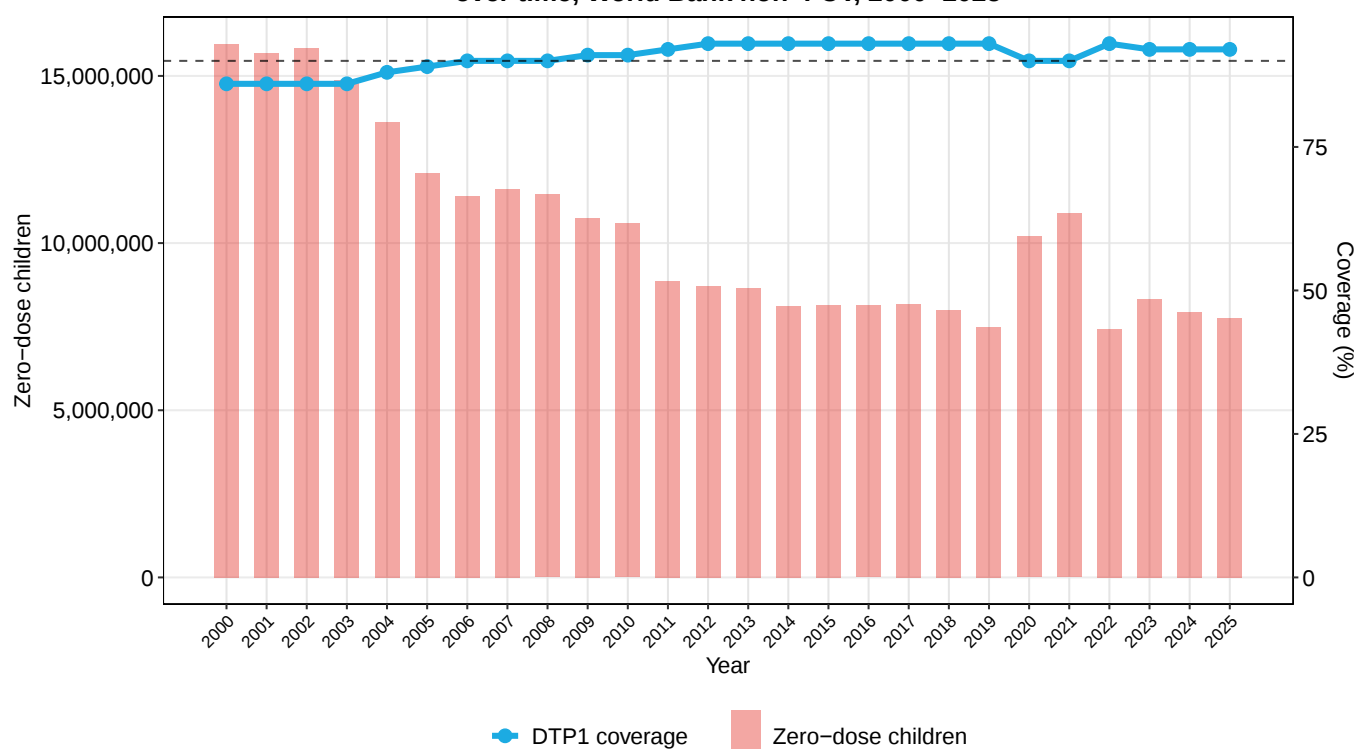


DTP1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Non-FCV Countries Region, 2025



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 non-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

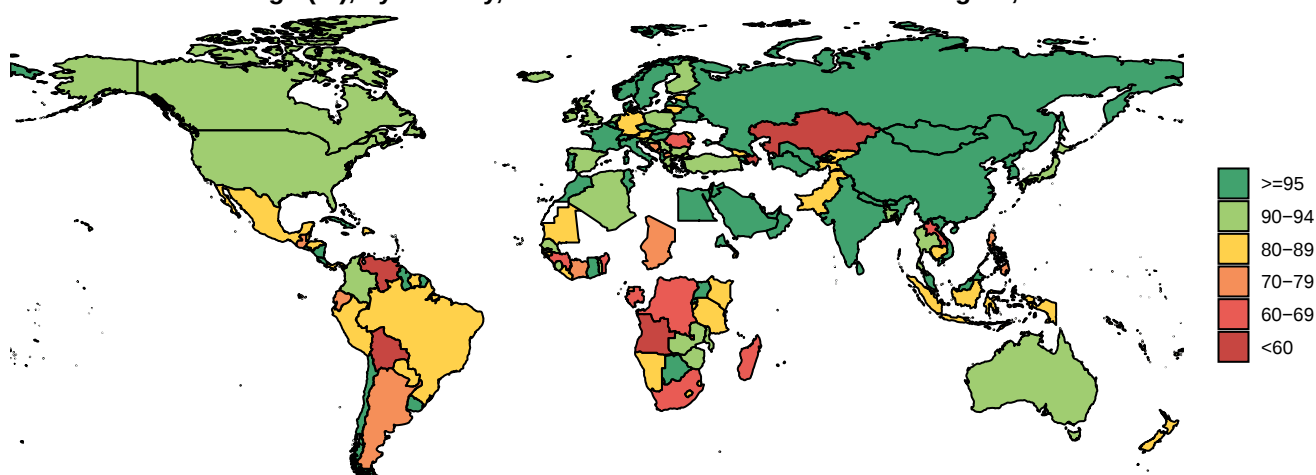
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 7.9% from 98 million in 2019 to 90.3 million in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 88%, lower than in 2019 (90%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, 4% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was the same as in 2019 (4%); low dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 50% in Venezuela to 99% in Antigua and Barbuda, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, DPRK, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Oman, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Tuvalu.
- 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 India with 95% coverage and 1.1 million un- and undervaccinated children.

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



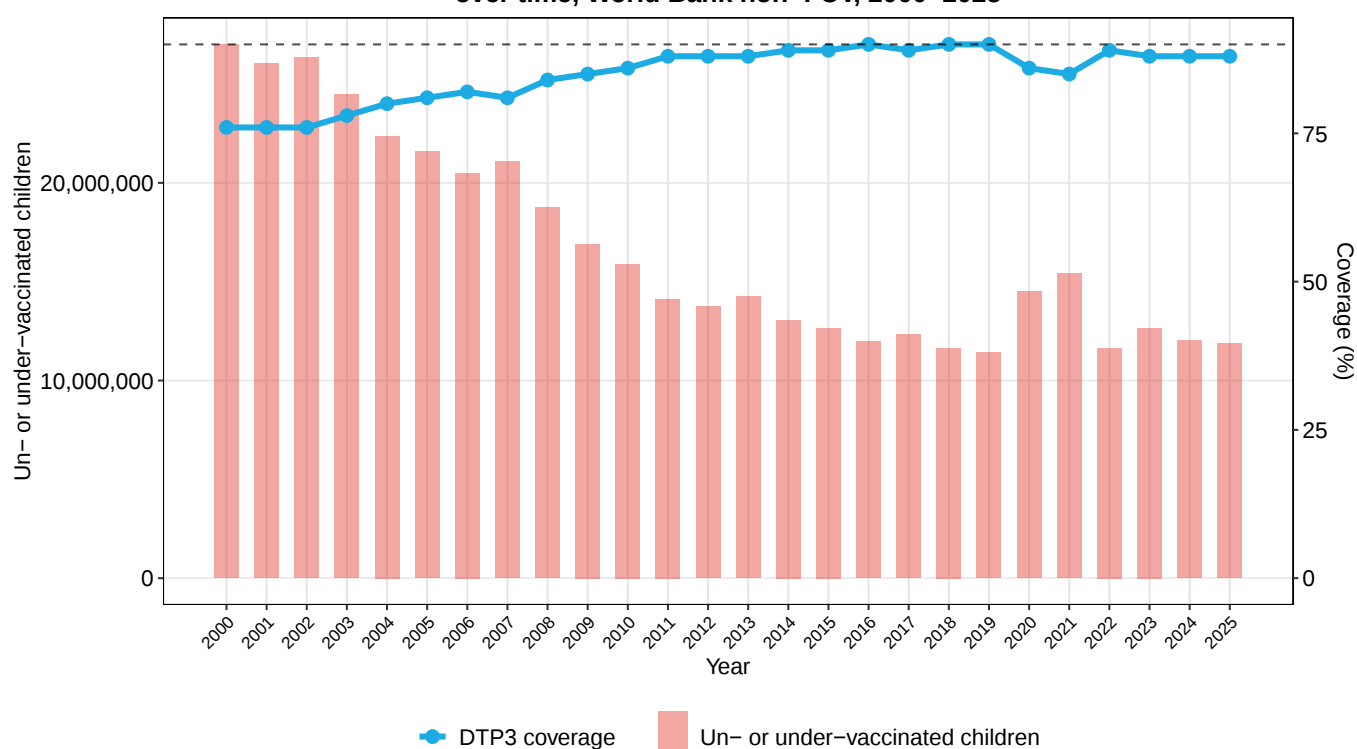
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP3 coverage in 2025.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Non-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.

DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, World Bank non-FCV, 2000-2025

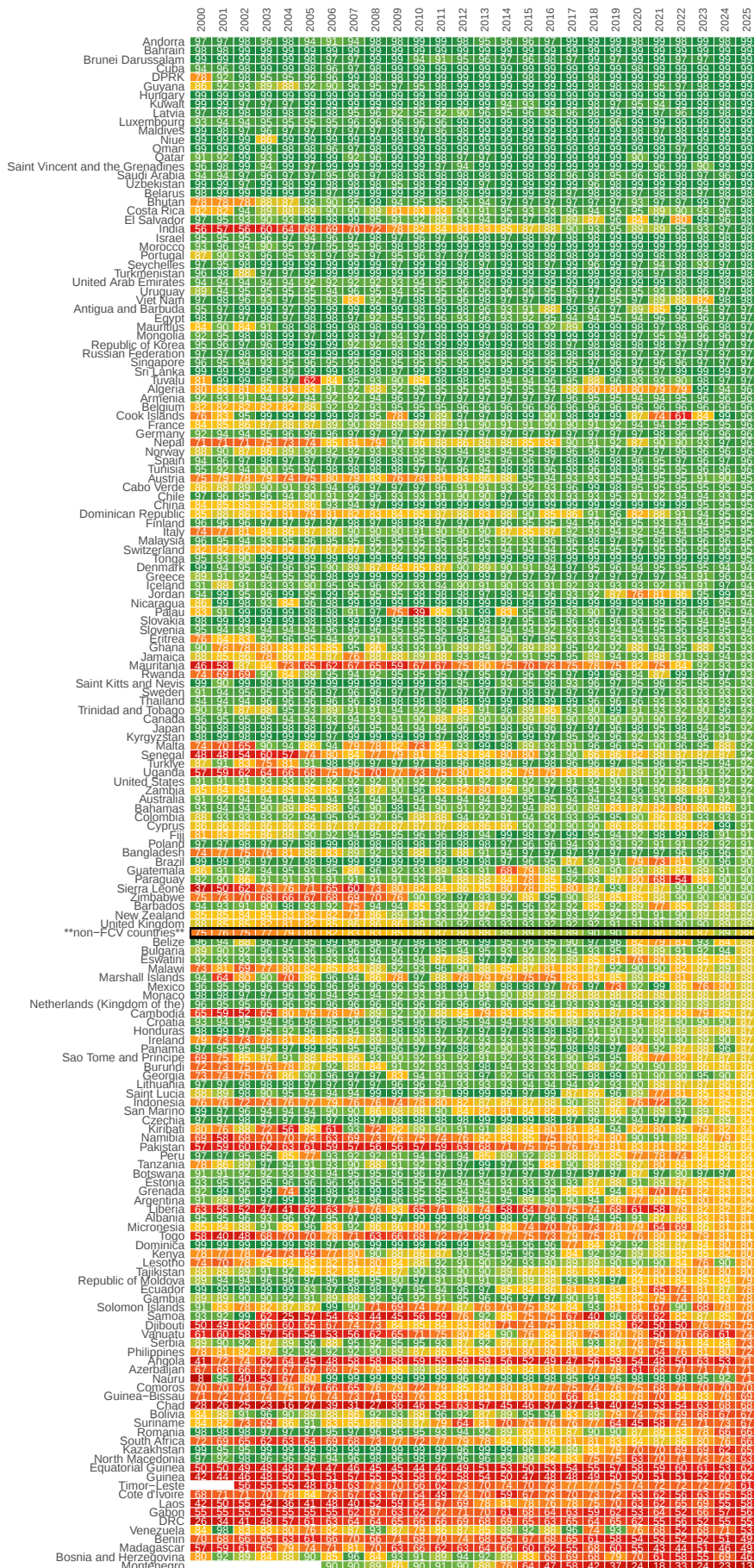


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

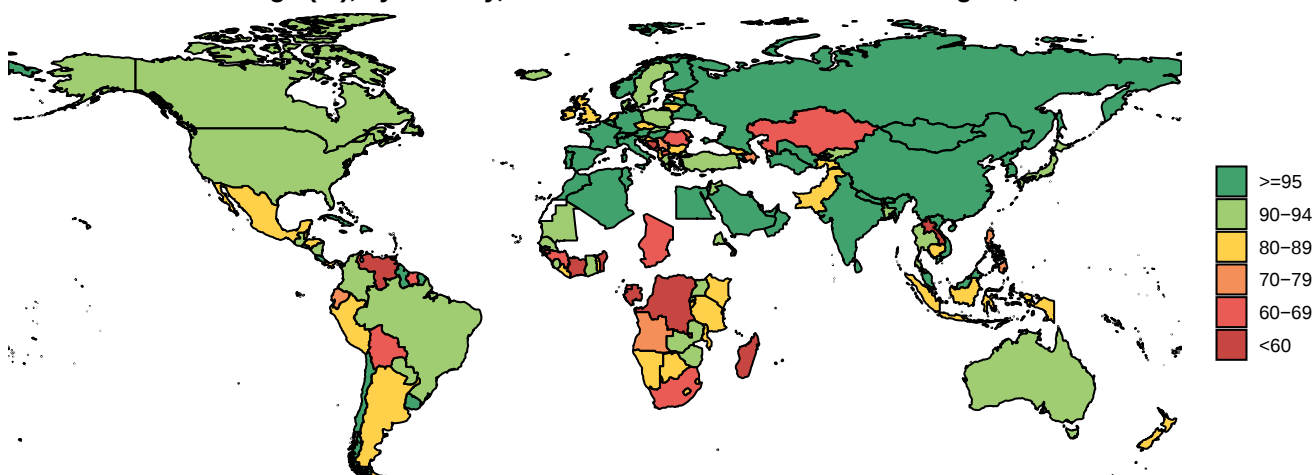
MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- MCV1 coverage in 2025 was 88%, lower than in 2019 (90%) and the same as in 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 83%, higher than in 2019 (77%) and the same as in 2024. This still leaves 12.1 million children without any protection and another 5.1 million with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 5% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 5% dropout rate was 1 percentage point higher than in 2019 (4%) and higher than the 2024 dropout rate (4%).
- Medium DTP-MCV dropout rates imply moderate retention in immunization programmes.
- 24 countries (Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Laos, Madagascar, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, and Venezuela) 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 16% of all children unprotected against measles in World Bank non-FCV (12.1 million).

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

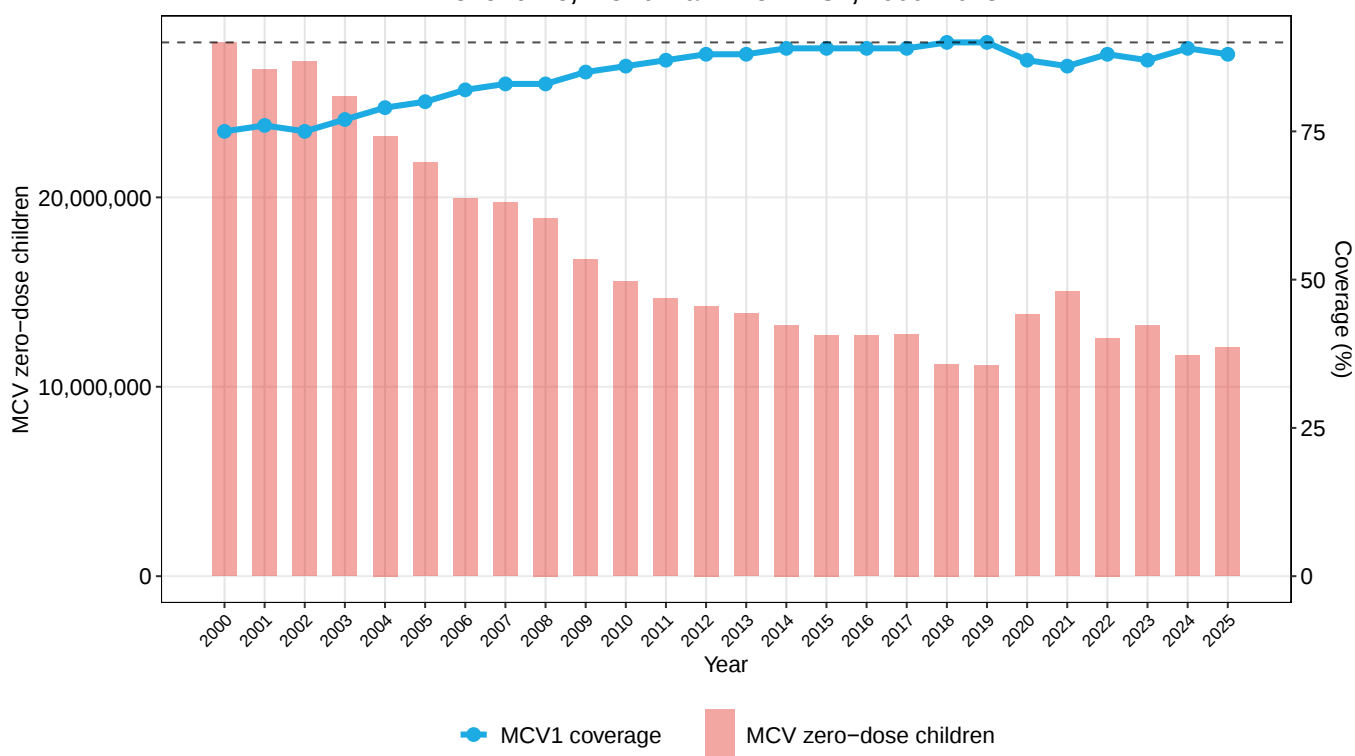


MCV1 coverage (%), by country, World Bank Non-FCV Countries Region, 2025



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 non-FCV, 2000-2025



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

HPV

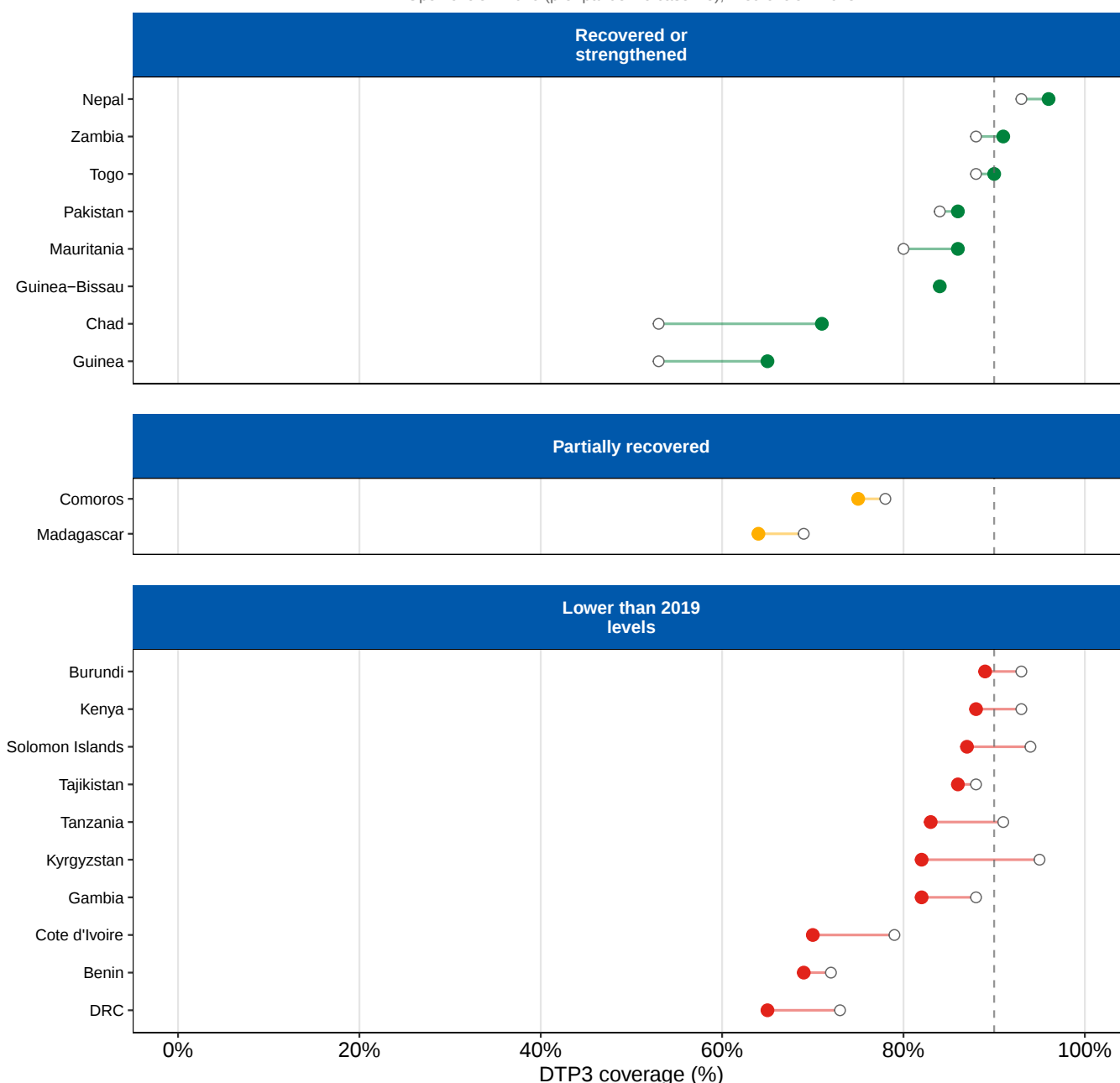
- HPV data is not available for World Bank Non-FCV Countries (Non-Fragile, Conflict, and Violence-Affected).

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 20 are in World Bank non-FCV.
 - Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Chad, Togo, and Zambia fully recovered to or exceeded their 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 2 countries (Comoros and Madagascar) are on the path to recovery to 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 10 countries (Burundi, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Gambia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Tanzania) have not yet recovered, with stagnation or decline from 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 2 countries (Guinea and Chad) did not experience a decline in DTP3 levels compared to 2019.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, World Bank non-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 non-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/>