

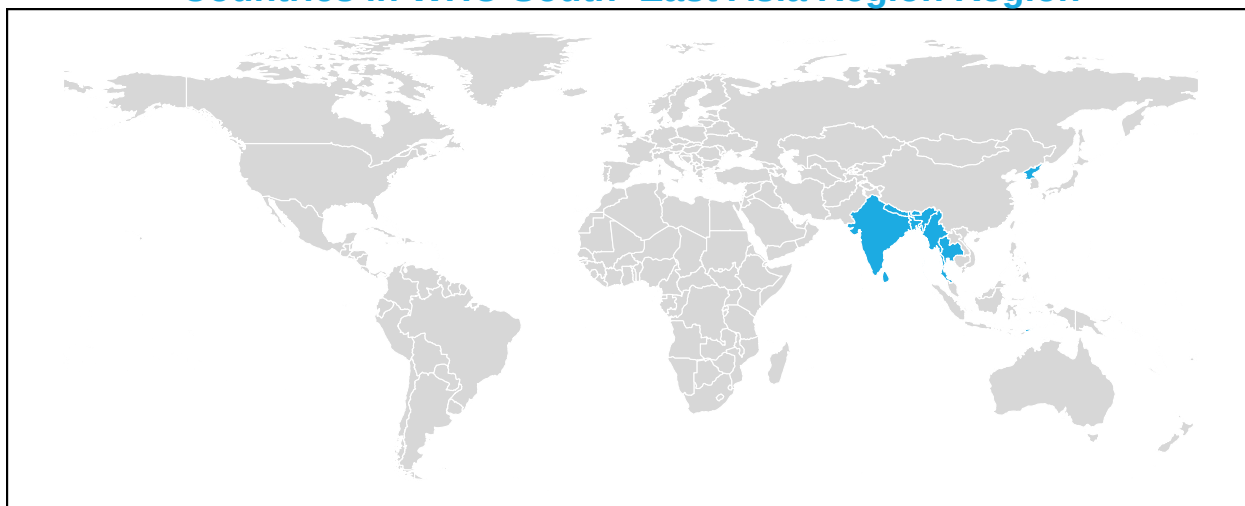
WUENIC Talking Points: WHO South-East Asia Region Region (SEAR)

Revision Year: 2025

Contents

Overview	2
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children	4
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children	6
MCV: Canary in the coal mine	8
HPV	10
Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic	11
Appendix	12

Countries in WHO South-East Asia Region Region

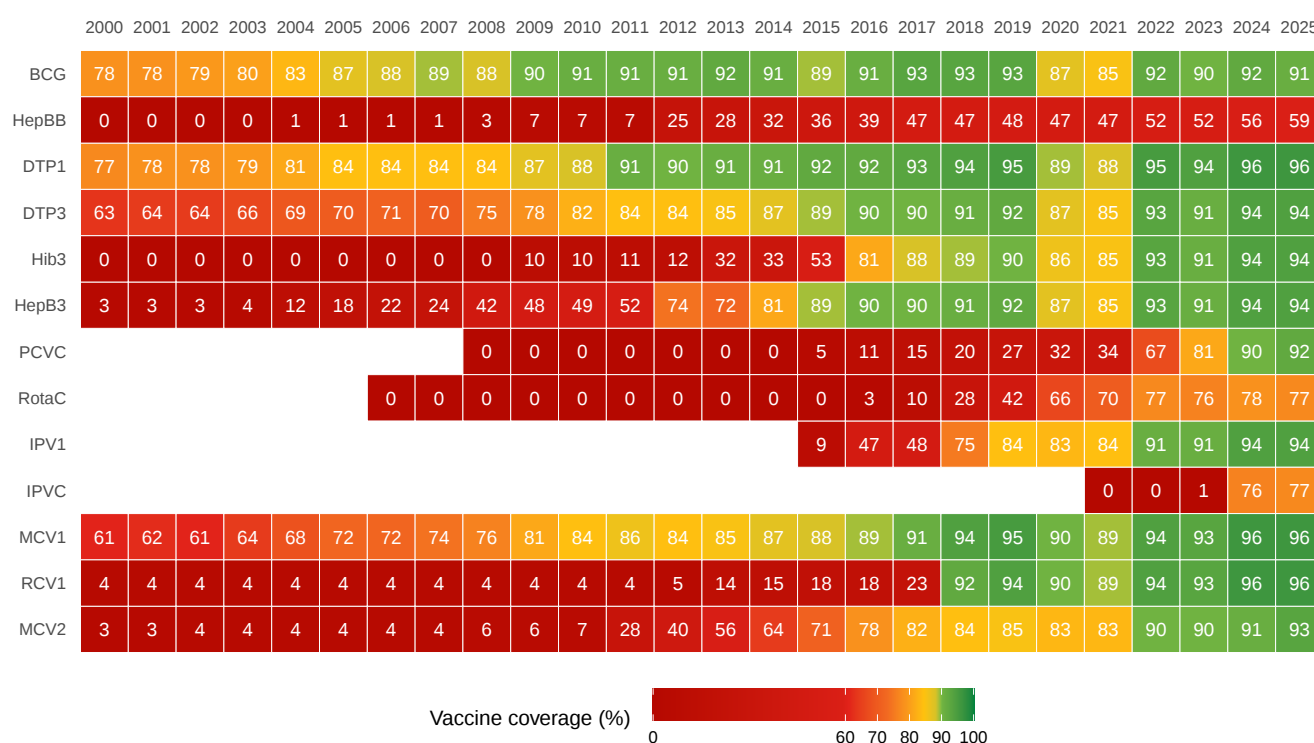


- The WHO South-East Asia Region region includes the following 10 countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, DPRK, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Timor-Leste.

Overview

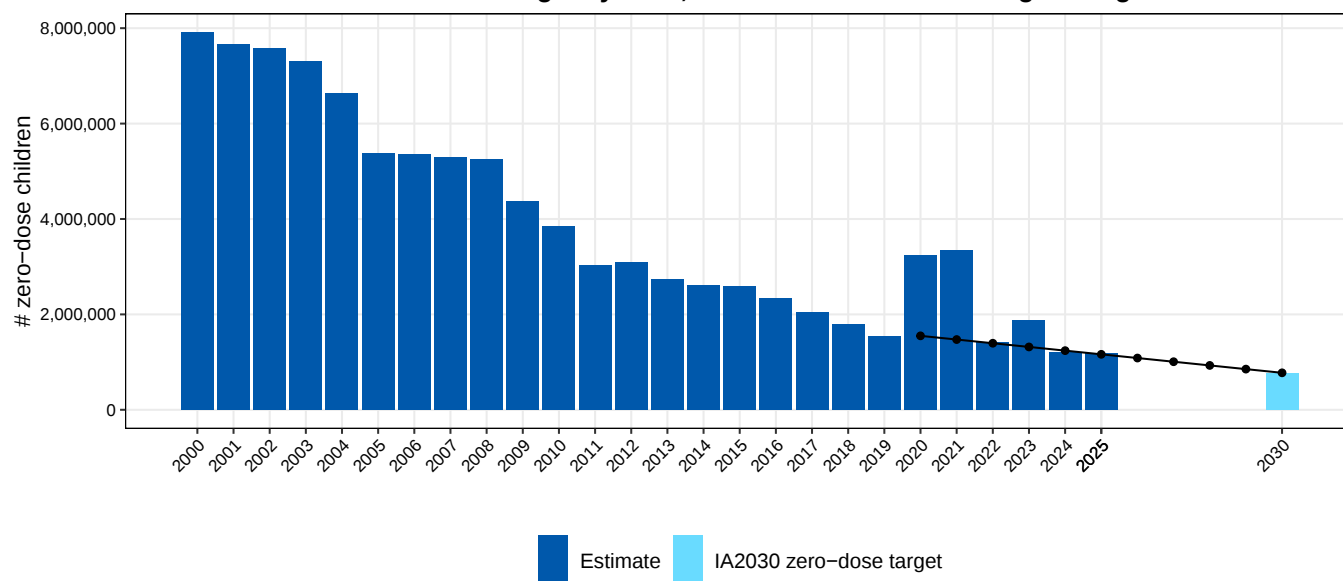
- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, 10 out of the 13 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the WHO South-East Asia Region region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (96%), and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (94%). Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (96%).
- A total of 9 out of 10 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 13 antigens, representing 90% of the region.
- There was one country that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Myanmar.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (1.2 million) was approximately 1% 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 WHO South-East Asia Region region (1.2 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

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



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

Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, WHO South-East Asia Region

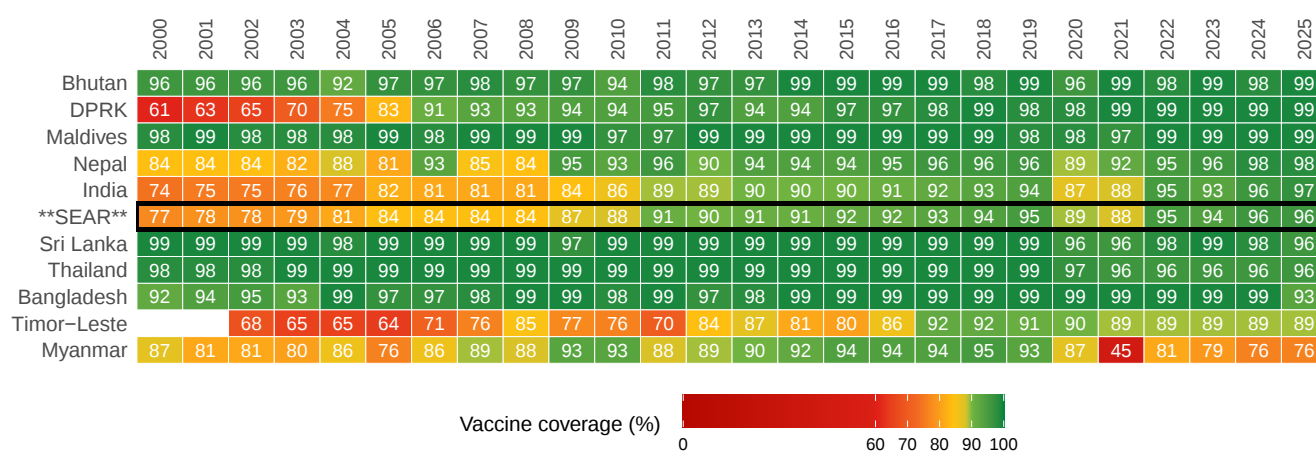


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030. Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue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

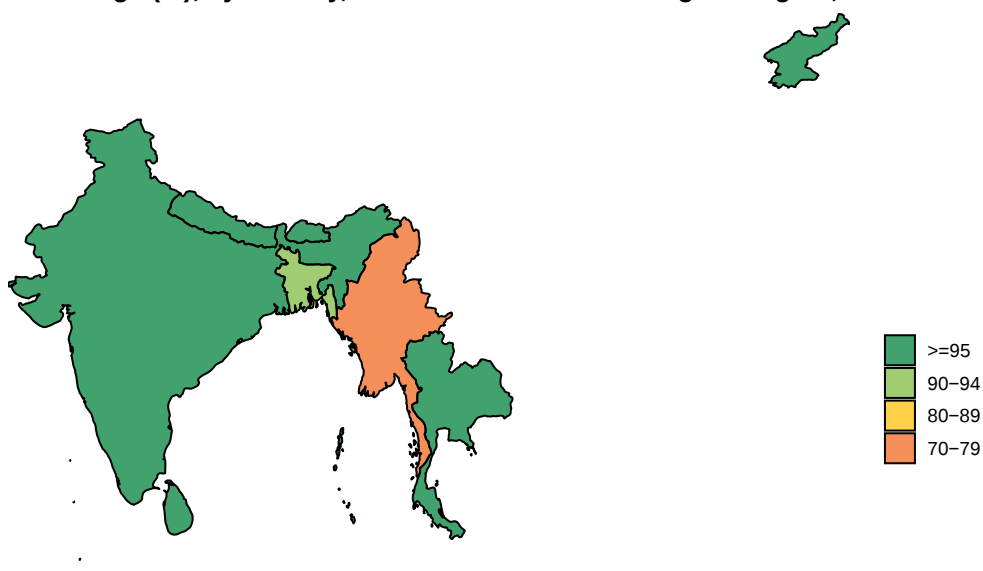
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 2% from 28.1 million in 2019 to 27.5 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 96%, higher than in 2019 (95%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (1.2 million) was approximately 1% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in SEAR region (1.2 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, India and Bangladesh represented approximately 58% and 20% of all zero-dose children in SEAR (n = 1.2 million), respectively. India had the highest number of zero-dose children at 679,000, and Bangladesh had the second highest at 237,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in Myanmar at 76%, followed by Timor-Leste at 89%.
- There were 8 (80%) out of 10 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025 - Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India, Nepal, Bhutan, DPRK, and Maldives.

**DTP1 coverage (%), by country,
WHO South-East Asia Region, 2000–2025**



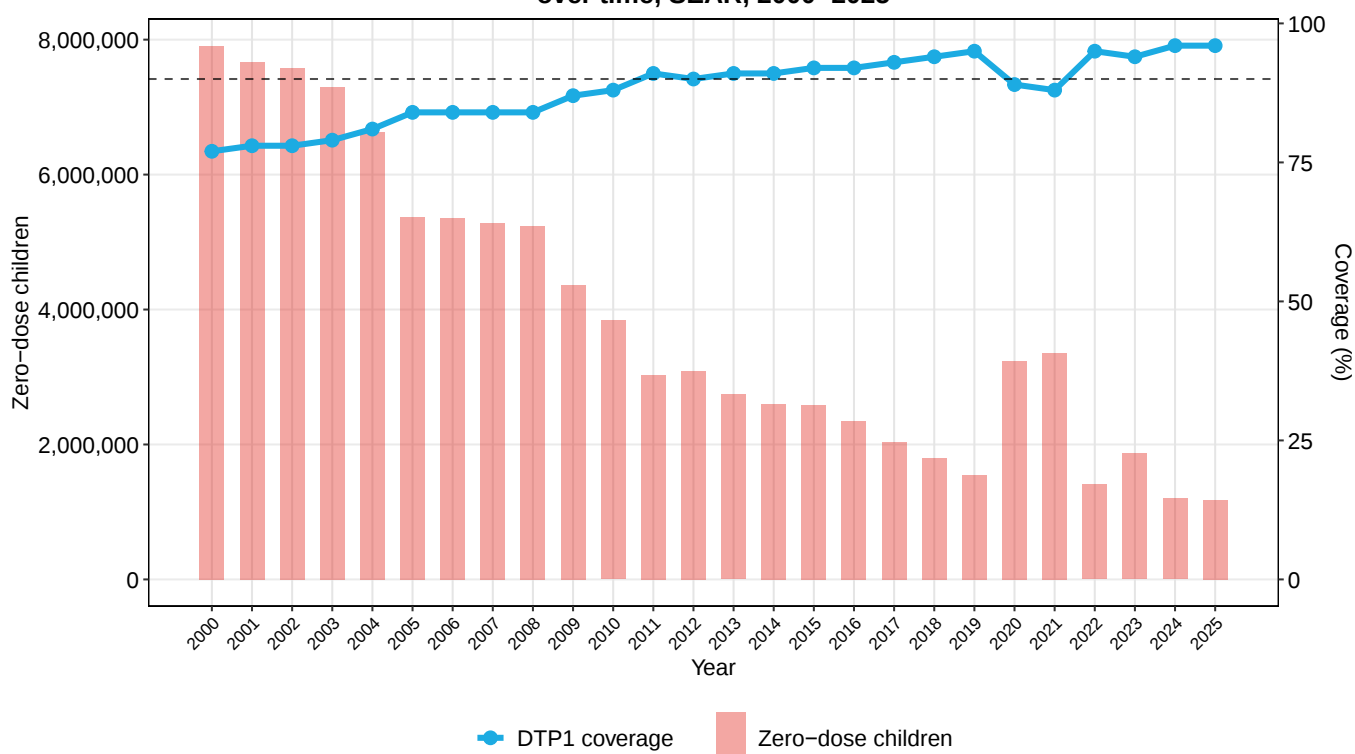
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP1 coverage in 2025.

DTP1 coverage (%), by country, WHO South-East Asia Region 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, SEAR, 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 1.2% from 27.3 million in 2019 to 26.9 million in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 94%, higher than in 2019 (92%) and the same as in 2024.
- In 2025, 2% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was 1 percentage point lower than in 2019 (3%); low dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete series of vaccines early in life.
- In 2025, DTP3 coverage ranged from 71% in Myanmar to 99% in Bhutan, DPRK, and Maldives.
- In 2025, India had DTP3 coverage of 95% and the highest absolute number of un- and undervaccinated children in the region (1.1 million), followed by Bangladesh with 92% coverage and 271,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

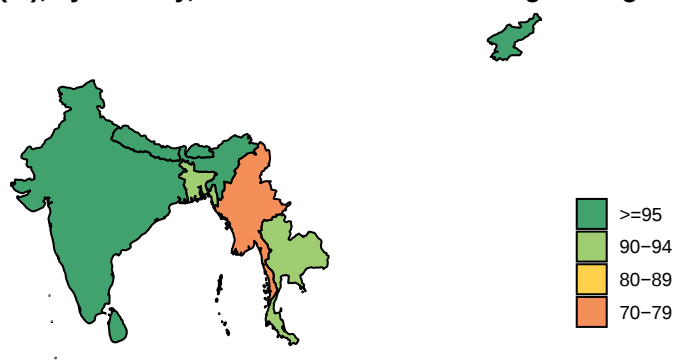
**DTP3 coverage (%), by country,
WHO South-East Asia Region Region, 2000–2025**

	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
Bhutan	92	88	86	95	89	95	95	95	96	93	91	95	97	97	99	99	98	98	97	97	95	98	98	99	98	99
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
Maldives	98	98	98	98	96	98	98	98	98	98	96	96	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98	98	95	98	98	99	99
Nepal	74	72	72	78	80	75	89	82	82	95	93	92	90	92	92	91	87	90	91	93	84	91	90	94	97	96
Sri Lanka	99	98	98	99	97	99	98	98	98	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	96	98	99	97	96
India	58	59	59	61	63	65	65	64	70	74	79	82	82	83	85	87	88	89	90	91	85	85	93	91	94	95
SEAR	63	64	64	66	69	70	71	70	75	78	82	84	84	85	87	89	90	90	91	92	87	85	93	91	94	94
Bangladesh	82	85	83	87	99	93	94	94	96	97	94	96	94	96	97	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	97	97	97	92
Thailand	97	96	96	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	97	97	97	92	92	92	92	92
Timor-Leste			54	55	57	55	63	70	79	72	72	67	83	82	77	76	79	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
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



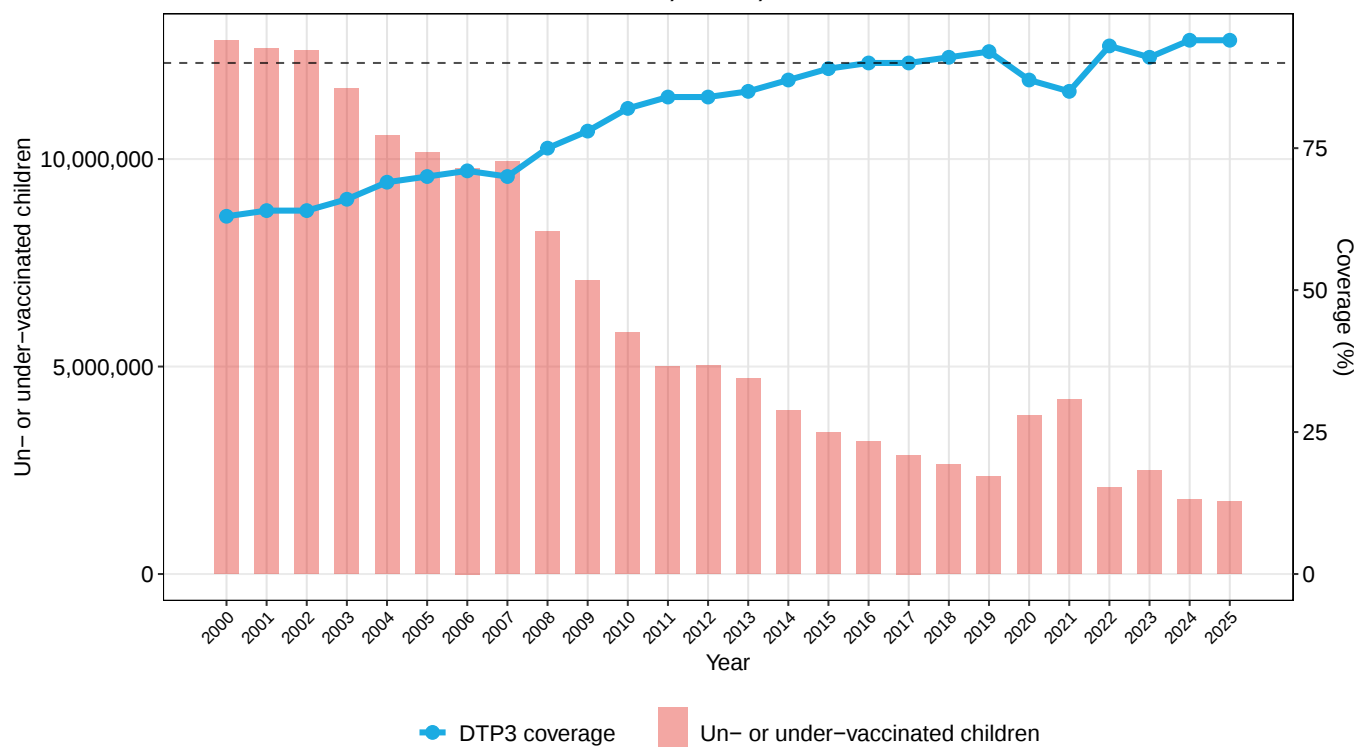
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending DTP3 coverage in 2025.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country, WHO South-East Asia Region 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, SEAR, 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 96%, the same as in 2019 and 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 93%, higher than in both 2019 (85%) and 2024 (91%). This still leaves 1.1 million children without any protection and another 908,000 with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 0% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 0% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (0%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (0%).
- Low DTP-MCV dropout rates imply good retention and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy.
- 2 countries (Myanmar and Timor-Leste) had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- In 2025, India had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (453,000), representing approximately 40% of all children unprotected against measles in SEAR (1.1 million).

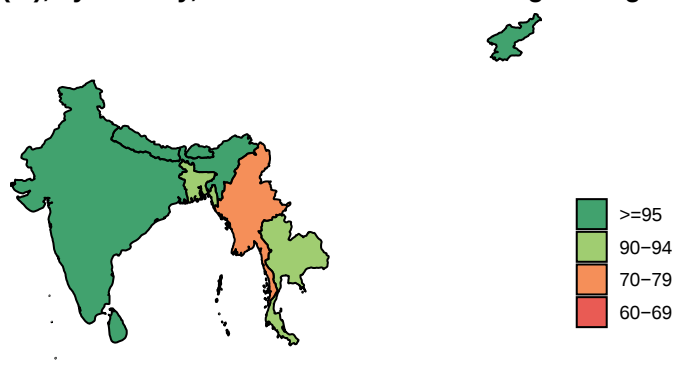
MCV1 coverage (%), by country,
WHO South-East Asia Region, 2000–2025

	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
Maldives	99	98	97	96	97	97	97	97	97	98	97	96	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	97	98	99	99	99
Bhutan	78	78	78	88	87	93	90	95	99	94	95	95	95	94	97	97	97	97	97	97	93	97	97	99	97	98
India	56	57	56	60	64	68	69	70	72	78	82	84	83	83	85	87	88	90	93	95	89	89	95	93	97	98
Sri Lanka	99	99	99	99	96	99	99	98	98	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	97	99	99	99	97
SEAR	61	62	61	64	68	72	72	74	76	81	84	86	84	85	87	88	89	91	94	95	90	89	94	93	96	96
Nepal	71	71	71	75	73	74	85	81	79	90	86	88	86	88	88	85	83	90	91	92	87	90	90	93	97	96
Thailand	94	94	94	96	96	96	96	96	98	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	96	96	96	93	93	93	93	93
Bangladesh	74	77	75	76	81	88	83	89	92	93	88	93	88	91	94	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	96	96	96	90
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
Timor-Leste			56	55	55	48	61	63	73	70	66	62	73	70	74	70	73	77	77	75	74	72	72	72	72	61



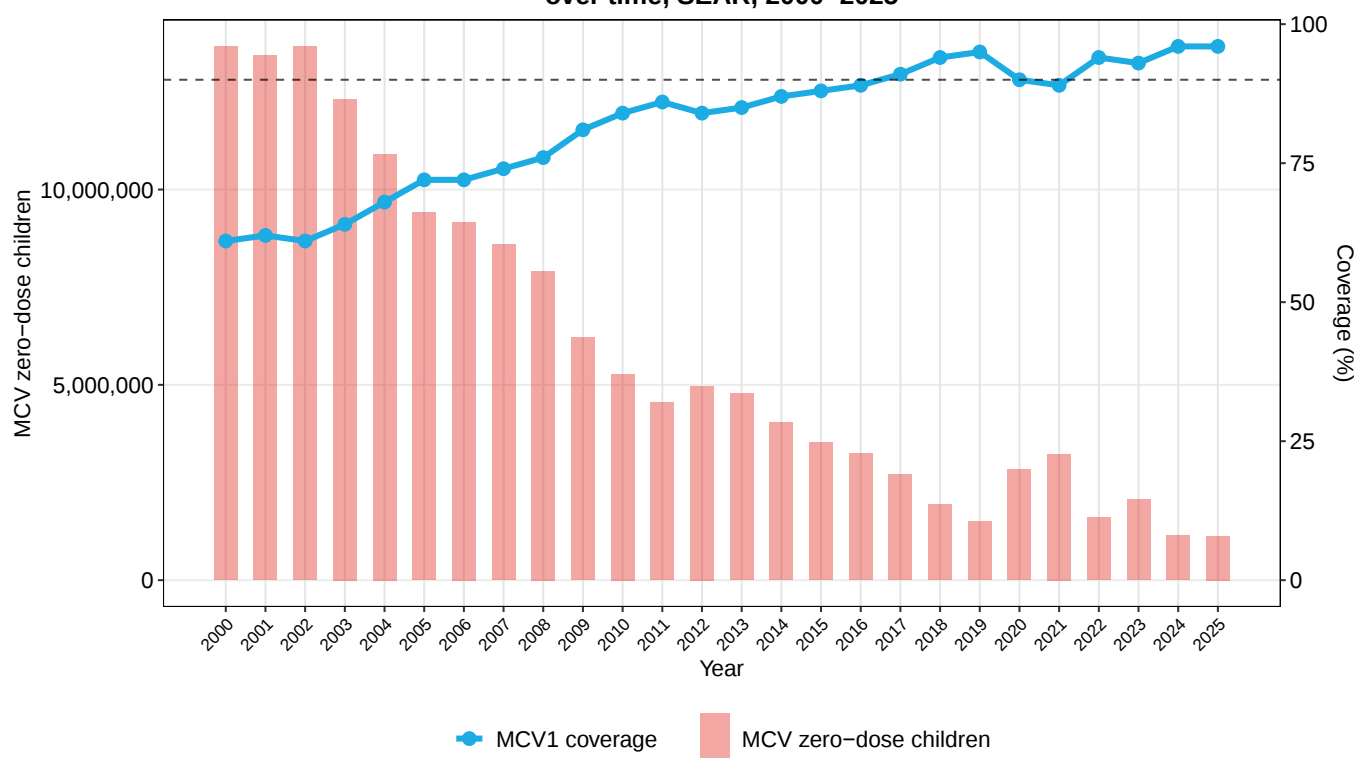
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending MCV1 coverage in 2025.

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, WHO South-East Asia Region 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, SEAR, 2000-2025



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

HPV

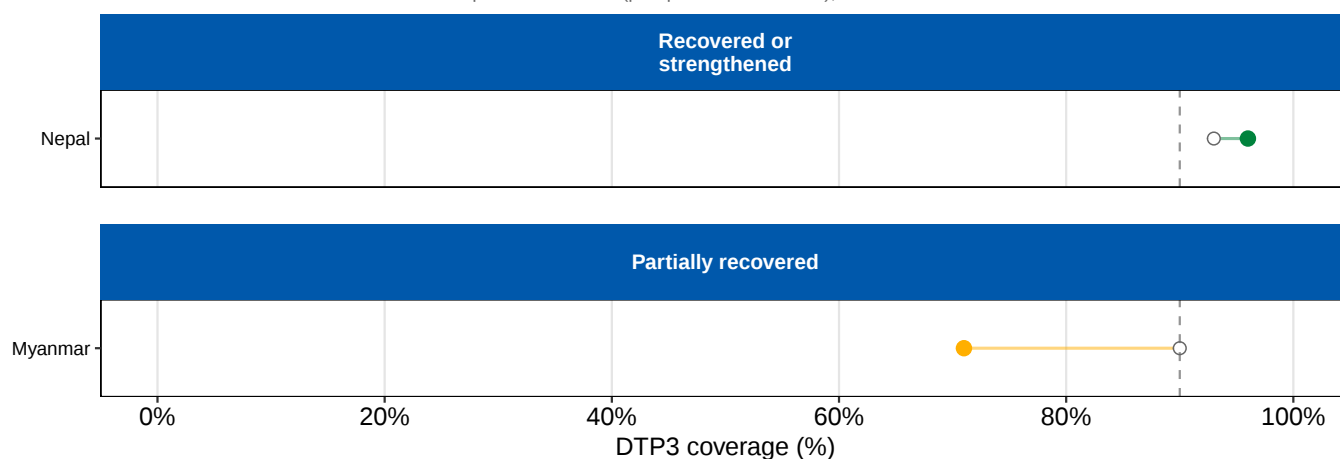
- HPV data is not available for WHO South-East Asia Region.

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 2 are in SEAR.
 - Nepal fully recovered to or exceeded its 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - Myanmar is on the path to recovery to 2019 DTP3 levels.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, SEAR

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 SEAR.
 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/>