

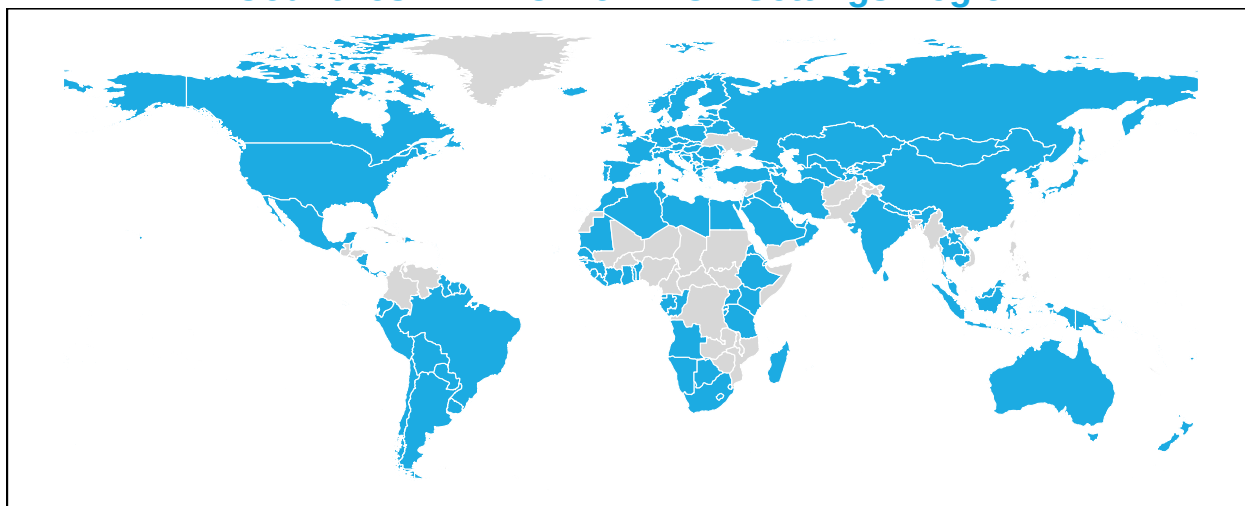
WUENIC Talking Points: WHO Non-FCV (Fragile, Conflict, and Vulnerable) Settings Region

Revision Year: 2025

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Countries in WHO Non-FCV Settings Region



- The WHO Non-FCV (Fragile, Conflict, and Vulnerable) Settings region includes the following 162 countries: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, DPRK, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran,

Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, 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, PNG, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, 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, and Vanuatu.

Overview

- While noting variations across countries and vaccines, 5 out of the 15 childhood vaccines achieved an average coverage of 90% or higher within the WHO Non-FCV (Fragile, Conflict, and Vulnerable) Settings region in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) increased from 92% in 2024 to 93% in 2025, and coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 89% in 2024 to 90% in 2025. Coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (90%).
- A total of 135 out of 162 countries reached target coverage (90%) for all 15 antigens, representing 83% of the region.
- There were 27 countries that did not meet the target coverage across all antigens: Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mexico, PNG, Romania, San Marino, South Africa, Suriname, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (6.2 million) was approximately 22% 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 Non-FCV (Fragile, Conflict, and Vulnerable) Settings region (5.1 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

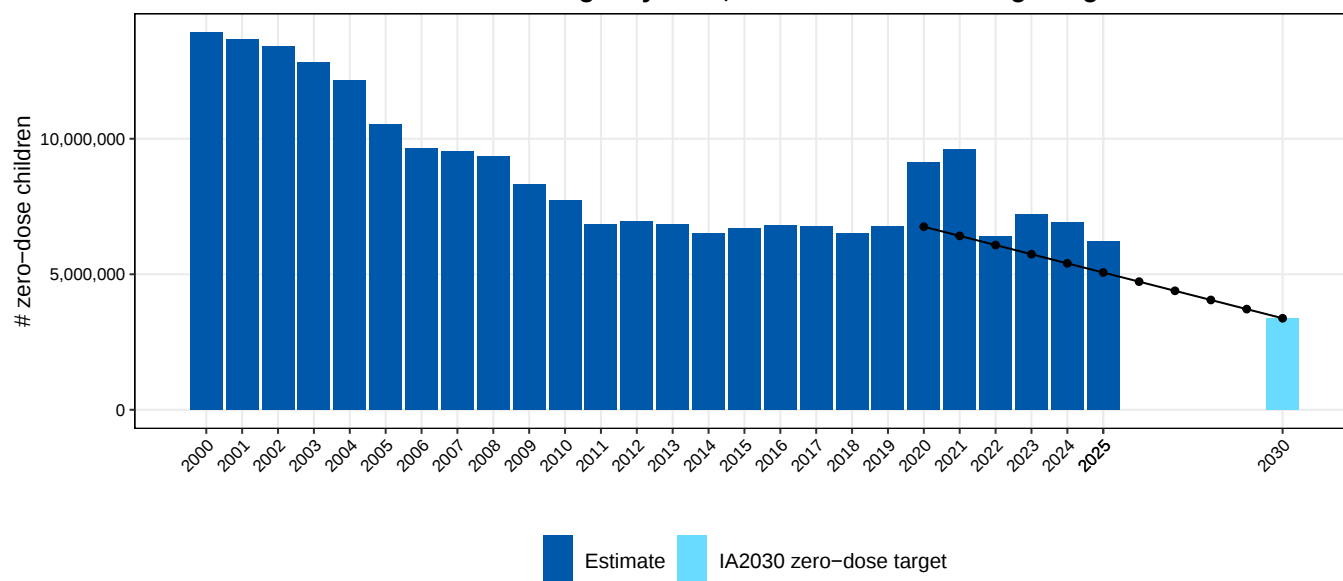
Vaccine coverage (%), WHO non-FCV Region, 2000–2025

	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	83	83	83	84	85	88	89	90	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	91	92	92	93	91	87	87	91	90	91	91	
HepBB	6	7	9	11	26	29	29	30	32	33	33	34	41	42	43	44	45	52	52	53	51	51	54	53	54	55	
DTP1	86	86	86	87	87	89	90	90	91	92	92	93	93	93	94	93	93	93	93	93	90	89	93	92	92	93	
DTP3	76	76	76	77	79	80	82	82	85	87	88	89	89	89	90	90	90	90	90	90	86	86	89	89	89	90	
Hib3	16	17	20	21	22	23	24	28	30	34	36	37	38	43	48	60	68	69	72	72	72	72	79	79	79	80	
HepB3	36	38	45	48	53	56	58	62	70	73	74	76	83	82	85	87	88	87	88	89	86	85	89	88	89	89	
PCVC									6	9	14	19	22	26	29	32	34	37	41	44	45	47	58	65	71	73	
RotaC							2	3	6	8	9	10	12	15	19	24	25	28	36	41	51	53	56	59	64	65	
IPV1																26	43	66	79	88	84	85	89	89	90	91	
IPVC																						40	42	47	76	81	
MCV1	75	76	75	77	78	80	82	83	84	87	88	89	89	89	89	89	90	89	91	90	87	87	89	88	90	90	
RCV1	25	25	26	26	29	29	31	31	31	31	42	46	49	50	54	53	54	58	82	84	82	82	84	83	84	85	
MCV2	21	24	24	25	27	41	44	45	46	48	49	58	61	65	68	72	76	77	79	80	78	78	83	82	84	85	
YFV	18	20	18	22	24	27	28	29	27	24	27	29	30	29	33	33	32	33	38	38	36	36	36	43	44	45	
MengA																	1	5	7	10	9	10	13	14	14	14	
HPVc												3	5	6	7	11	11	12	15	14	15	14	15	17	22	27	31



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

Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, WHO Non-FCV Settings Region

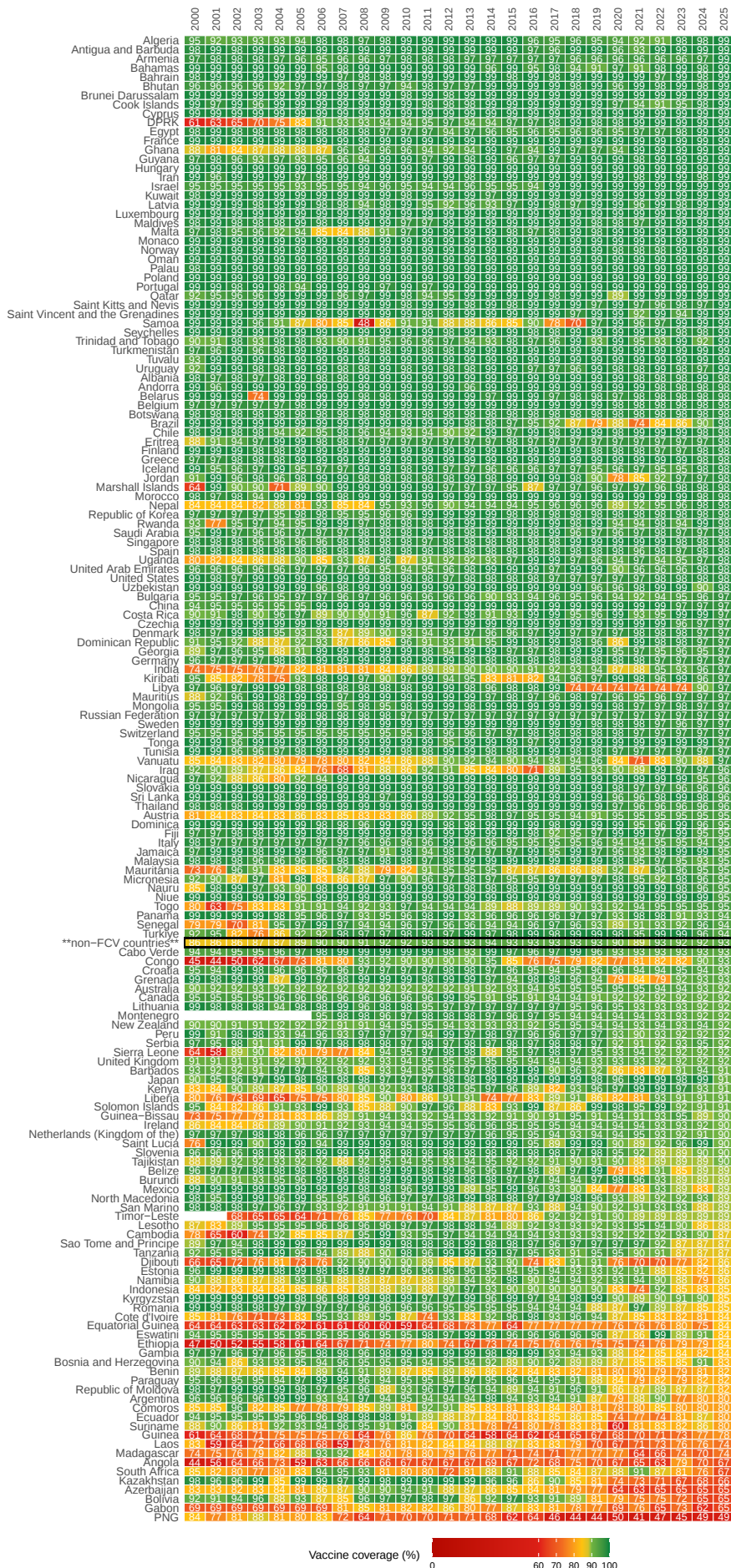


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030. Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue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

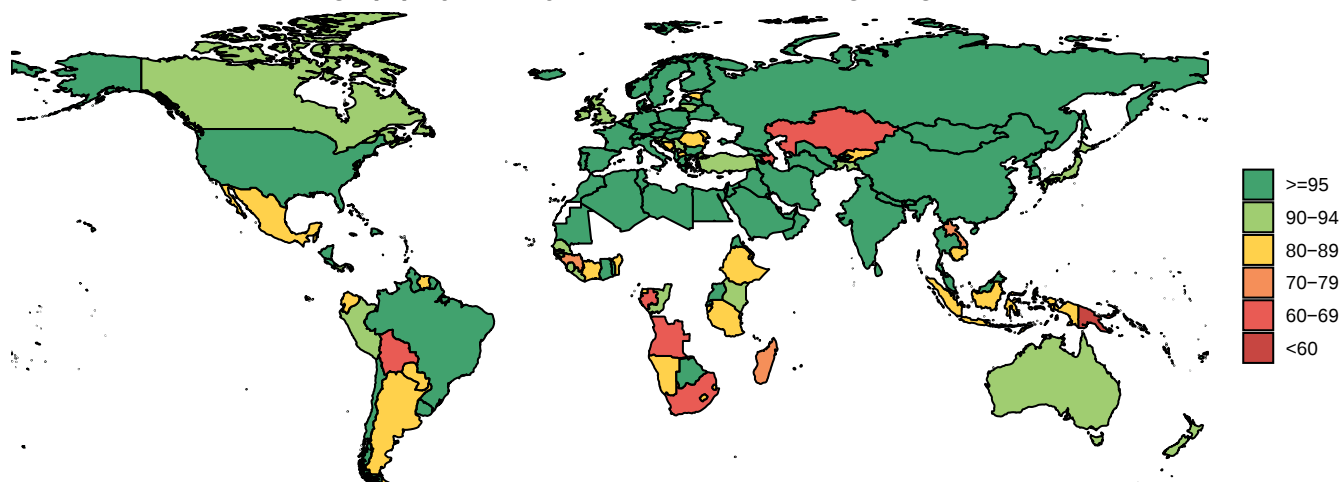
DTP1: Reaching zero-dose children

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP1 decreased 8.4% from 88.2 million in 2019 to 80.7 million in 2025.
- DTP1 coverage in 2025 was 93%, the same as in 2019 but higher than in 2024 (92%).
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children (6.2 million) was approximately 22% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the Immunization Agenda 2030 target in WHO non-FCV region (5.1 million), based on a linear trajectory of decline.
- In 2025, India and Indonesia represented approximately 11% and 11% of all zero-dose children in WHO non-FCV ($n = 6.2$ million), respectively. India had the highest number of zero-dose children at 679,000, and Indonesia had the second highest at 657,000.
- In 2025, the lowest DTP1 coverage was observed in PNG at 49%, followed by Azerbaijan, Bolivia, and Gabon at 65%.
- There were 123 (76%) out of 162 countries in the region that achieved DTP1 coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.

DTP1 coverage (%), by country,
WHO Non-FCV Settings Region, 2000–2025



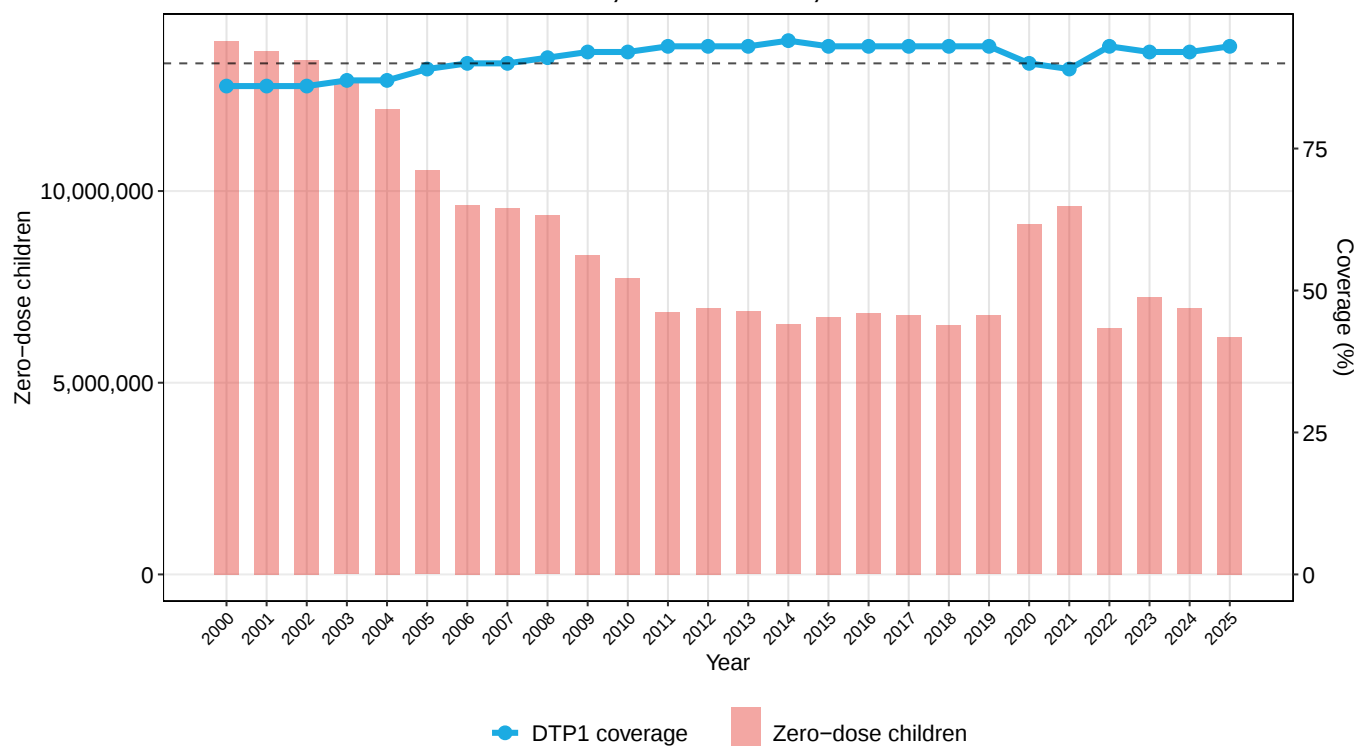
DTP1 coverage (%), by country, WHO Non-FCV Settings Region, 2025



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, WHO non-FCV, 2000-2025

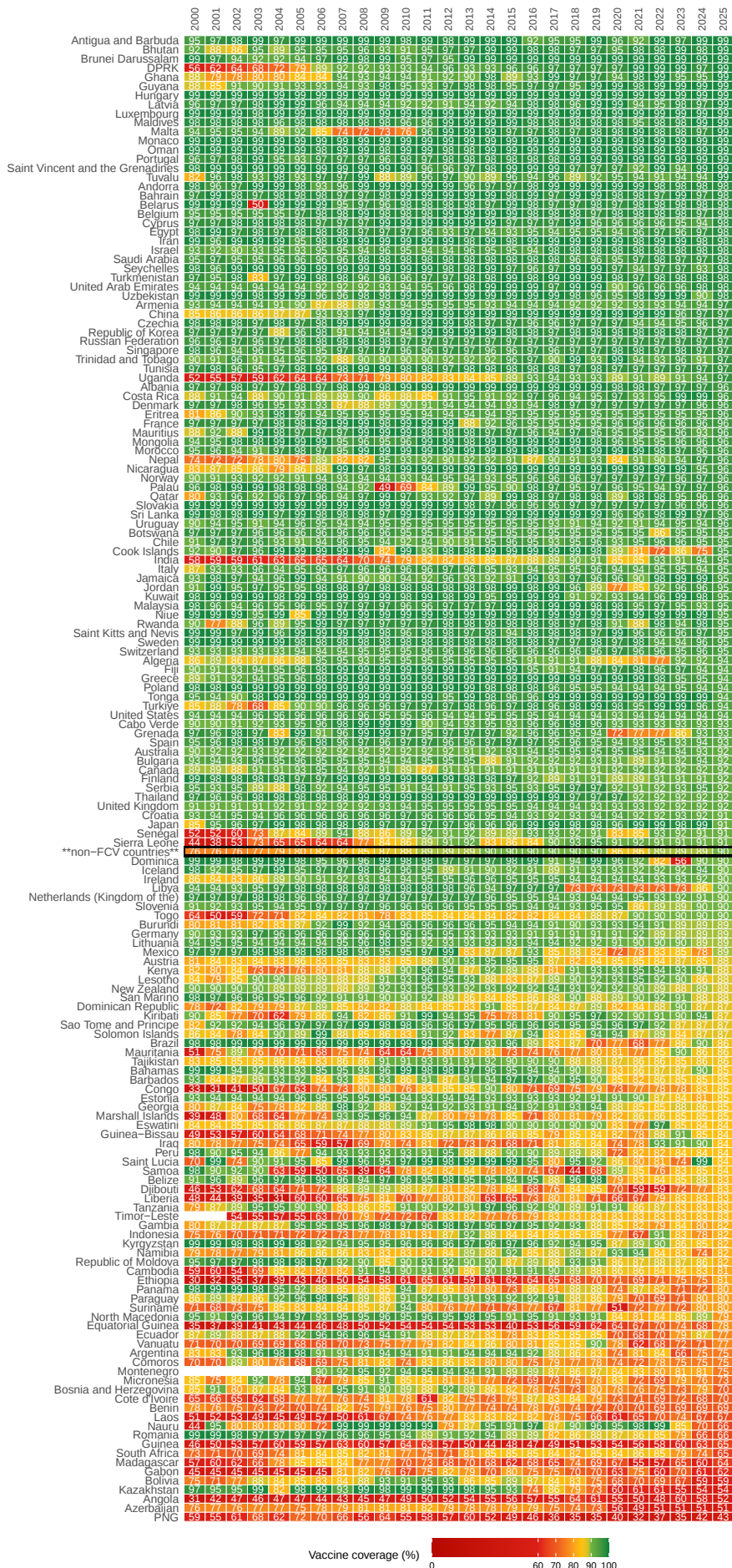


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

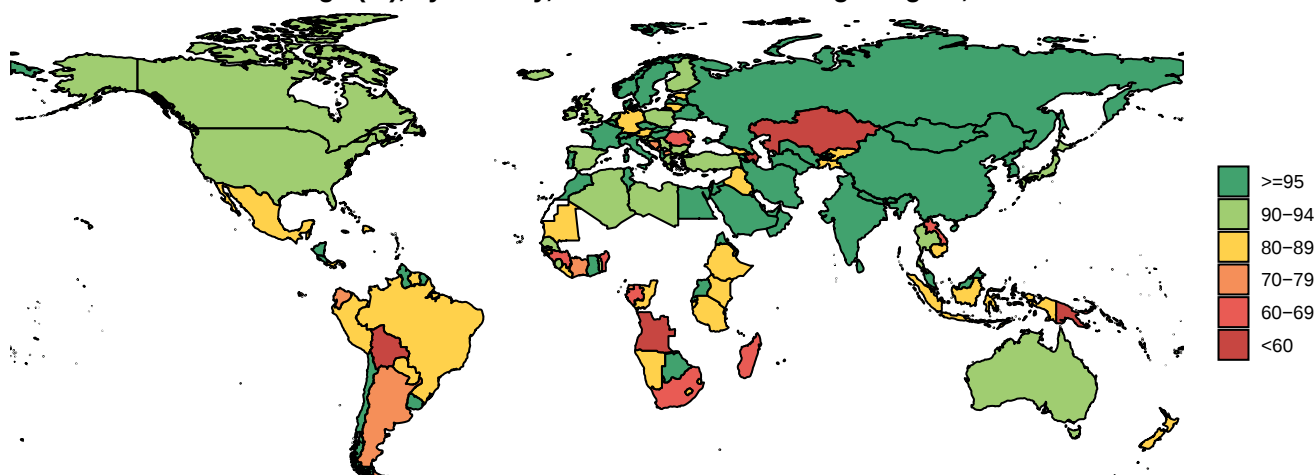
DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased 8.5% from 85.3 million in 2019 to 78 million in 2025.
- DTP3 coverage in 2025 was 90%, the same as in 2019 but higher than in 2024 (89%).
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3, which was the same as 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 43% in PNG to 99% in Antigua and Barbuda, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, DPRK, Ghana, Guyana, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Oman, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Tuvalu.
- 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 Indonesia with 82% coverage and 788,000 un- and undervaccinated children.

DTP3 coverage (%), by country,
WHO Non-FCV Settings Region, 2000–2025

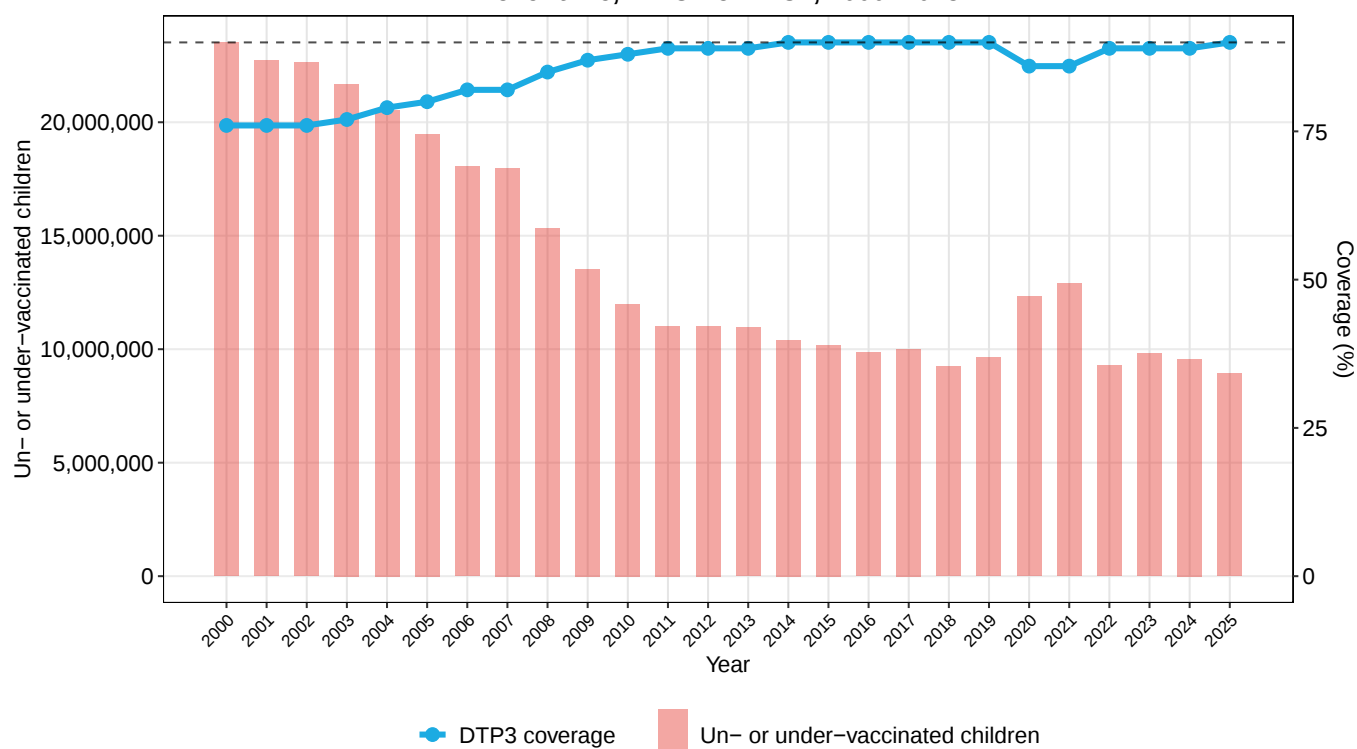


DTP3 coverage (%), by country, WHO Non-FCV Settings Region, 2025



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, WHO 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 90%, the same as in 2019 and 2024.
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) in 2025 was 85%, higher than in both 2019 (80%) and 2024 (84%). This still leaves 8.6 million children without any protection and another 4.8 million with only partial protection against the measles virus.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 3% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (3%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (3%).
- Low DTP-MCV dropout rates imply good retention and ability to provide a full course of vaccines in infancy.
- 23 countries (Angola, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Laos, Madagascar, Montenegro, North Macedonia, PNG, Romania, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu) had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- In 2025, Ethiopia had the highest number of children who did not receive the measles vaccine (935,000), representing approximately 11% of all children unprotected against measles in WHO non-FCV (8.6 million).

**MCV1 coverage (%), by country,
WHO Non-FCV Settings Region, 2000–2025**

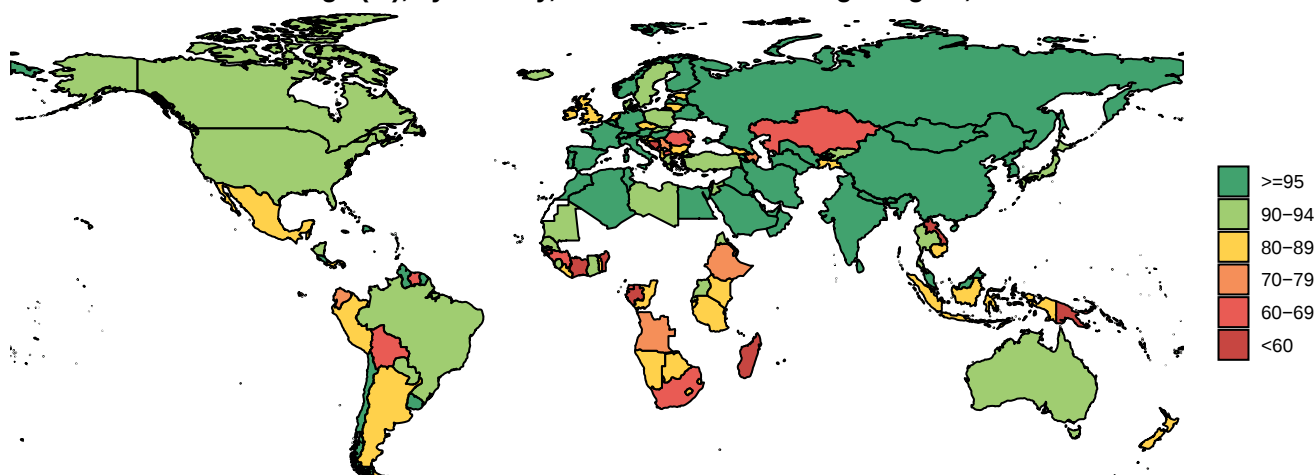
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Vaccine coverage (%)

0 60 70 80 90 100

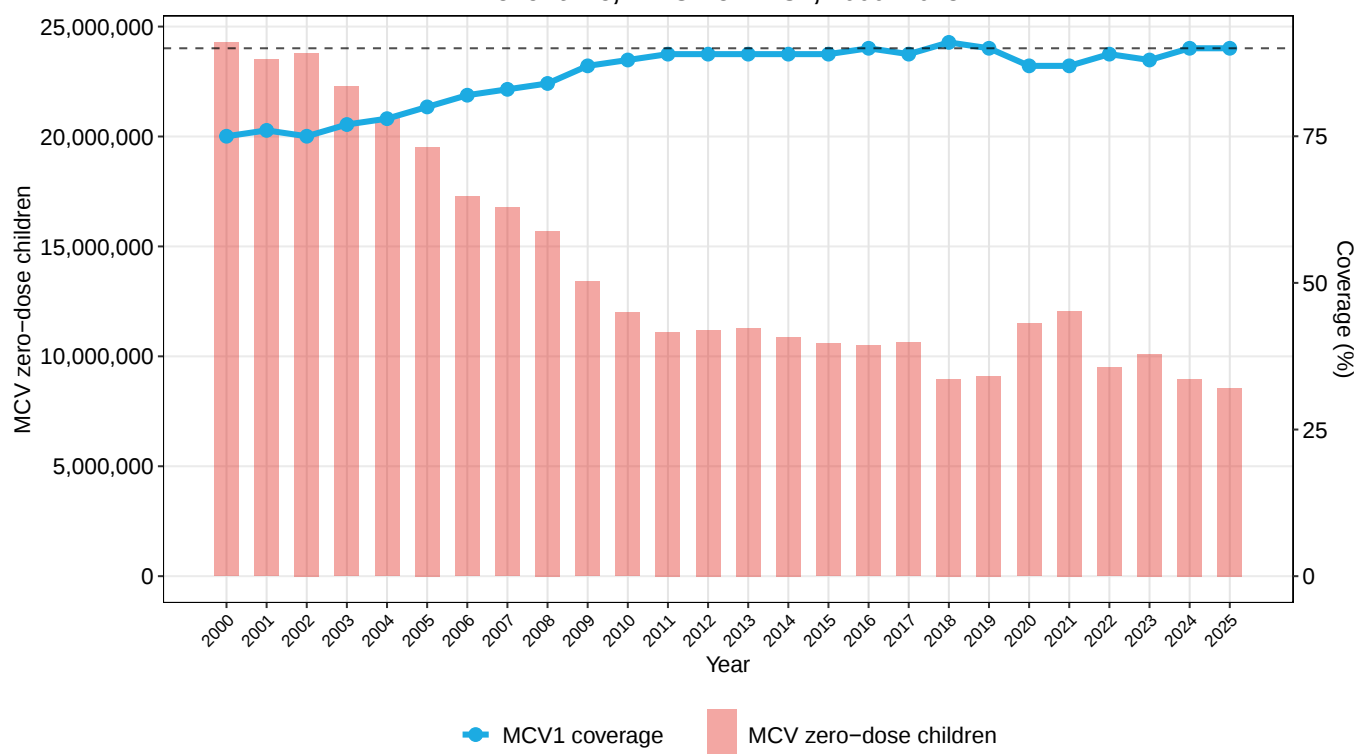
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
Note: Countries ordered based on descending MCV1 coverage in 2025.

MCV1 coverage (%), by country, WHO Non-FCV Settings 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, WHO non-FCV, 2000-2025

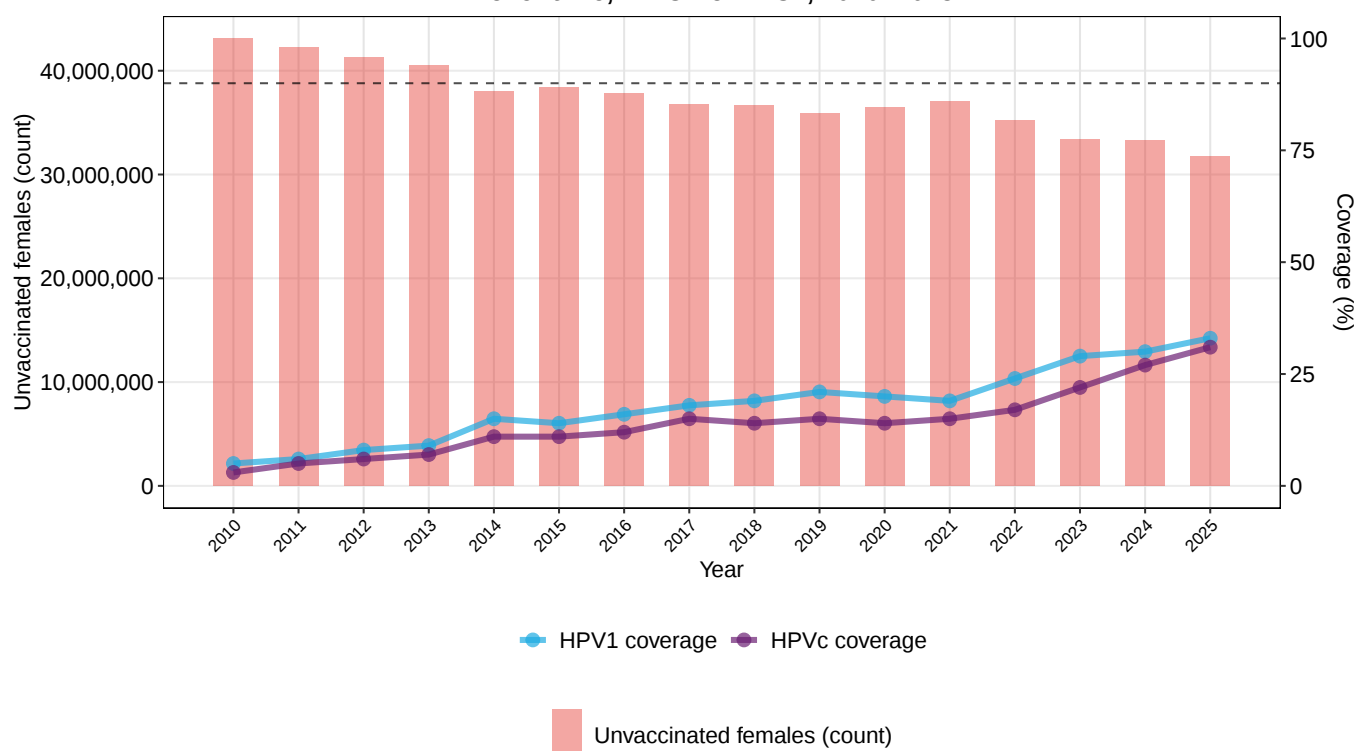


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

HPV

- Programme coverage of the first dose of HPV vaccine (HPV1) among girls stood at 33% in 2025, which was higher than the coverage of 30% in 2024.
- Coverage of the last dose (HPVc) stood at 31% in 2025, which was higher than the coverage of 27% in 2024.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, there were 31.8 million girls who did not receive any HPV vaccination.
- In WHO non-FCV, 145 out of 162 countries (90%) had introduced HPV vaccination by 2025.
 - WUENIC HPV coverage estimates are available for 141 of these countries in 2025.
 - The 3 countries that have introduced HPV vaccination but do not yet have WUENIC coverage data available for 2025 are Botswana, China, and Kuwait.
- The 17 countries that had not introduced HPV vaccination are Algeria, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Congo, DPRK, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, PNG, Russian Federation, and Turkiye.

HPV1 and HPVc coverage and unvaccinated females over time, WHO non-FCV, 2010–2025



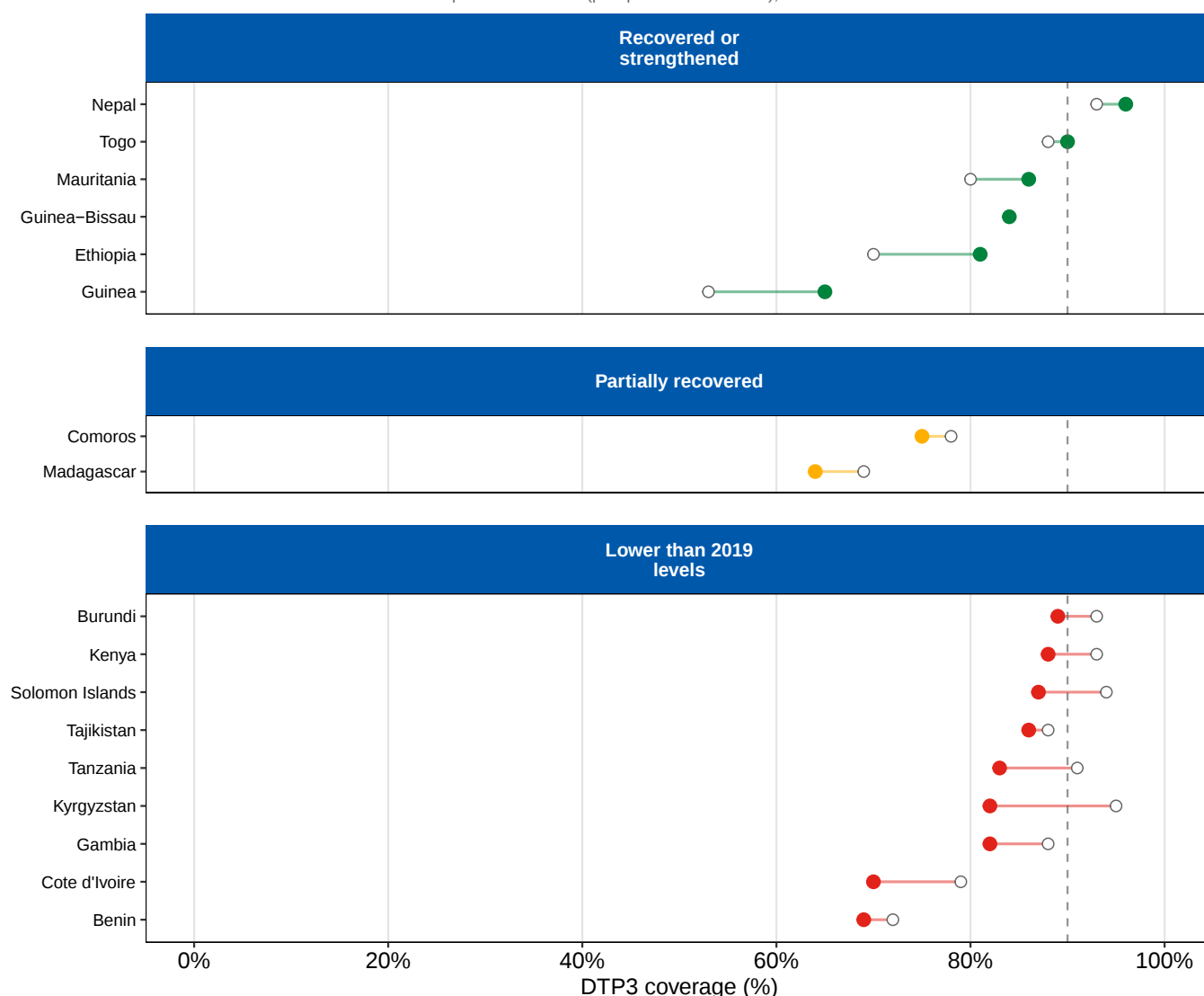
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Priority countries supported to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic

- Of the 35 countries that were globally supported for the Big Catch-up, 17 are in WHO non-FCV.
 - Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Nepal, and Togo fully recovered to or exceeded their 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 2 countries (Comoros and Madagascar) are on the path to recovery to 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - 9 countries (Burundi, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Tanzania) have not yet recovered, with stagnation or decline from 2019 DTP3 levels.
 - Guinea did not experience any decline in DTP3 levels between 2019 and 2025.

DTP3 coverage recovery from COVID-19 pandemic, WHO 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 WHO 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/>