

WUENIC Talking Points: Angola



Revision Year: 2025

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Angola in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- None of the 13 childhood vaccines tracked for Angola achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 70% in 2024 to 67% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 58% in 2024 to 52% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) increased from 53% in 2024 to 71% in 2025 in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Angola (454,000) was approximately 70% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (267,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

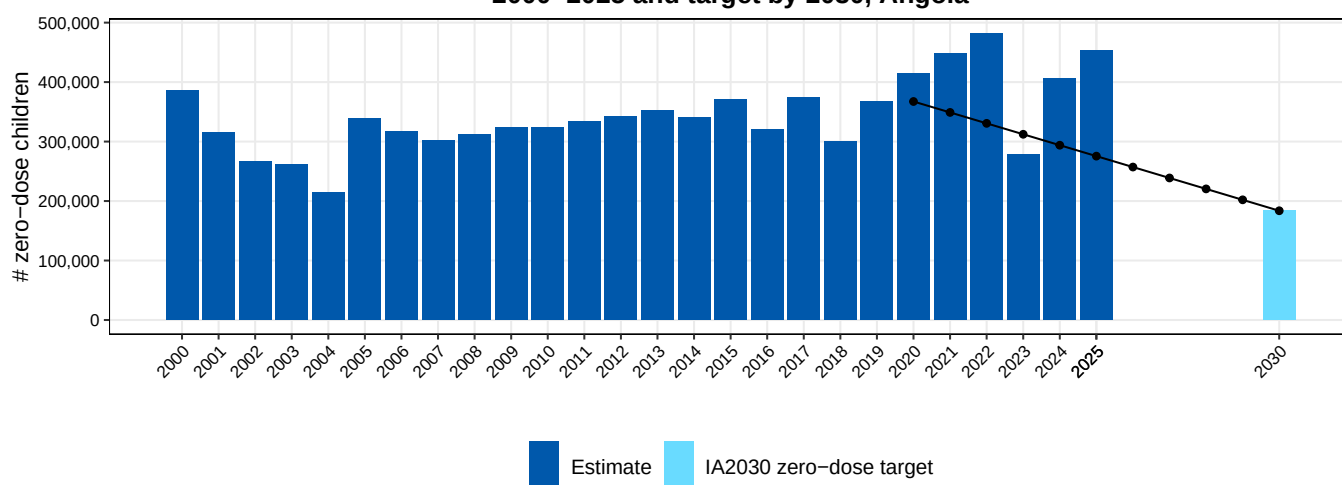
Vaccine coverage (%), Angola, 2000–2025

	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	54	72	77	56	63	51	53	75	74	74	73	72	72	71	72	64	40	69	74	72	62	61	67	80	68	77
DTP1	44	56	64	66	73	59	63	66	66	66	67	67	67	67	69	67	72	68	75	70	67	65	63	79	70	67
DTP3	31	42	47	46	47	47	44	43	45	47	49	50	52	54	55	56	57	55	64	61	55	50	48	60	58	52
Hib3								43	45	47	49	50	52	54	55	56	57	55	64	61	55	50	48	60	58	52
HepB3								43	45	47	49	50	52	54	55	56	57	55	64	61	55	50	48	60	58	52
PCVC														9	43	57	58	60	68	64	65	48	39	58	56	54
RotaC															18	46	51	52	60	69	51	44	48	50	39	48
IPV1																			52	55	56	52	48	54	52	47
IPVC																							15	30	38	36
MCV1	41	72	74	62	64	45	48	58	58	58	59	59	59	59	56	52	49	47	56	59	54	48	50	63	53	71
RCV1																			56	59	54	48	50	63	53	71
MCV2																17	16	21	25	41	36	29	33	43	31	46
YFV	50	46	46	52	60	44	43	51	39	17	16	39	37	22	49	46	31	37	52	55	48	44	43	57	41	48
HPVc																										61



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

Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Angola

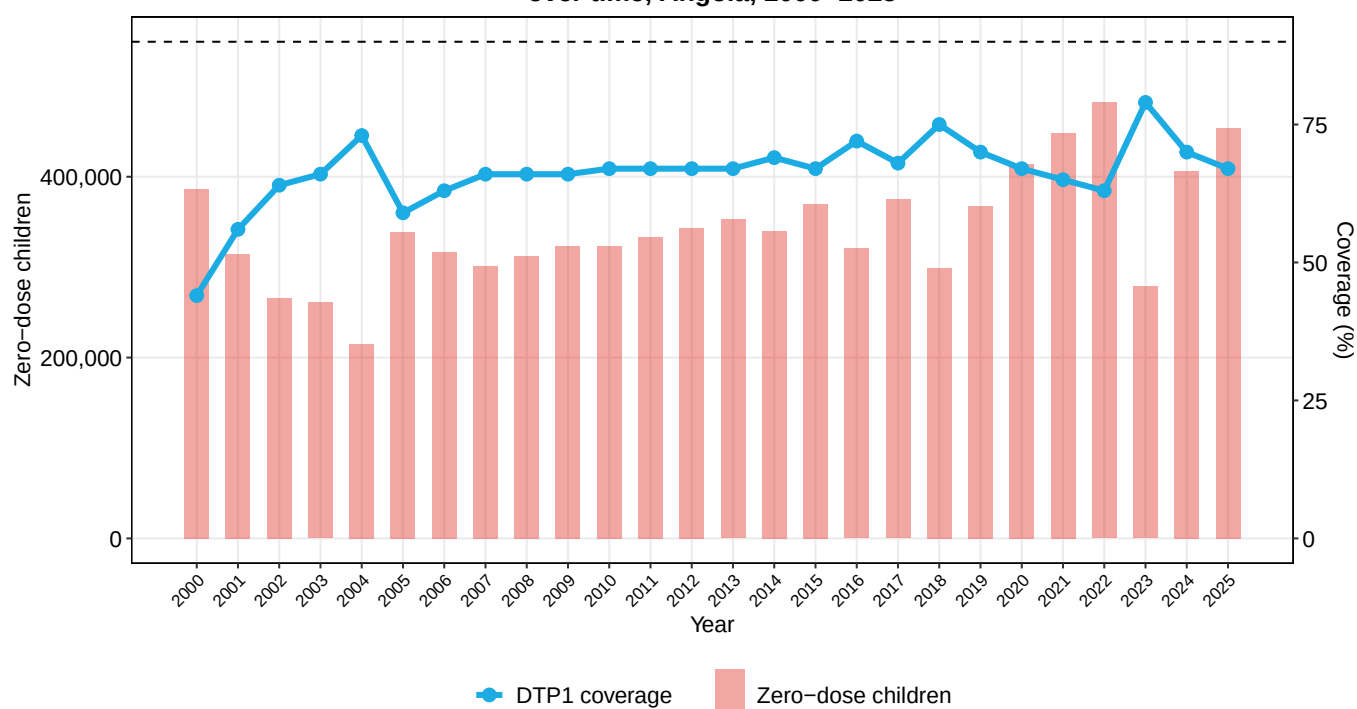


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue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

- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 67% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (70%) and lower than in 2024 (70%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 70 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 454,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 367,000 in 2019 and more than the 406,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Angola (67%) was lower than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 85% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 22%, 9 percentage points higher than in 2019 (13%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Angola, 2000–2025

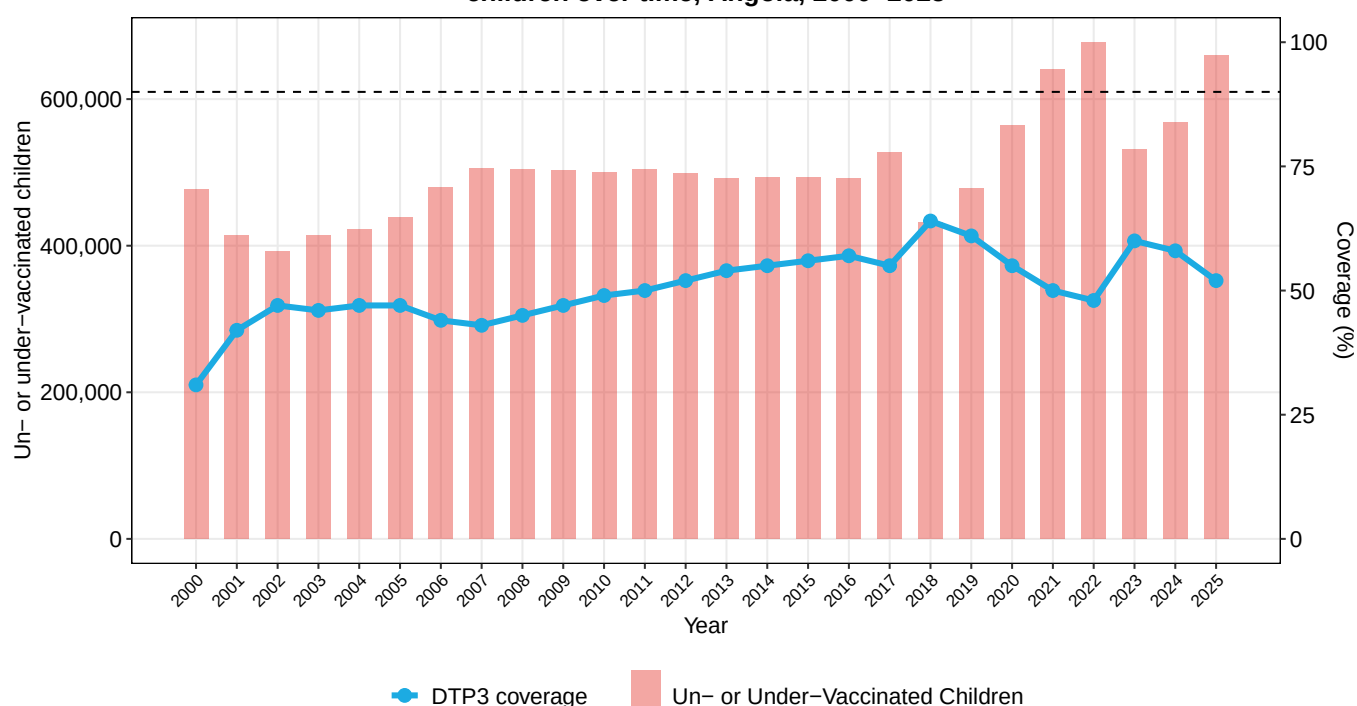


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 52% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (61%) and lower than in 2024 (58%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 747,000 in 2019 to 715,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 660,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Angola.
- In 2025, 22% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 22% dropout rate was 9 percentage points higher than in 2019 (13%) and 5 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (17%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Angola (52%) was lower than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 80% in 2025.

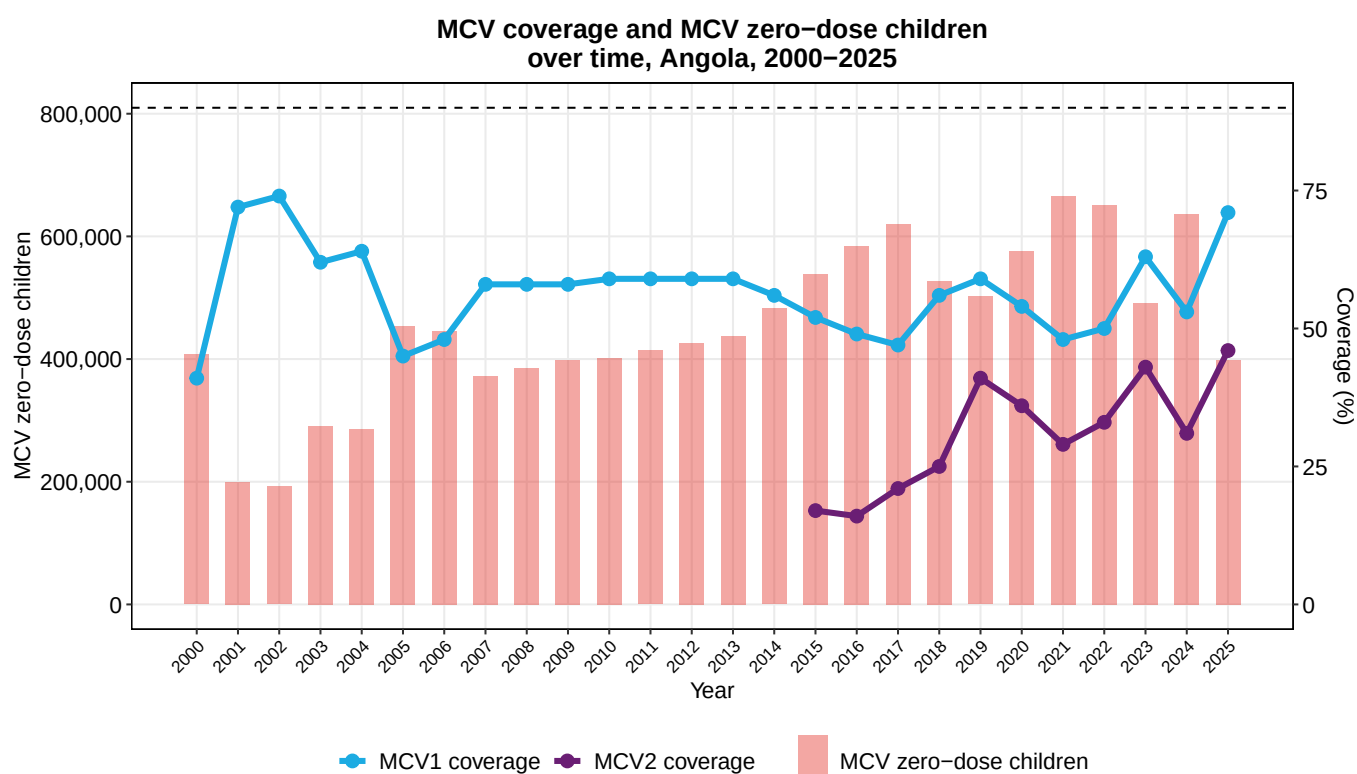
DTP3 coverage and un- or under-vaccinated children over time, Angola, 2000–2025



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

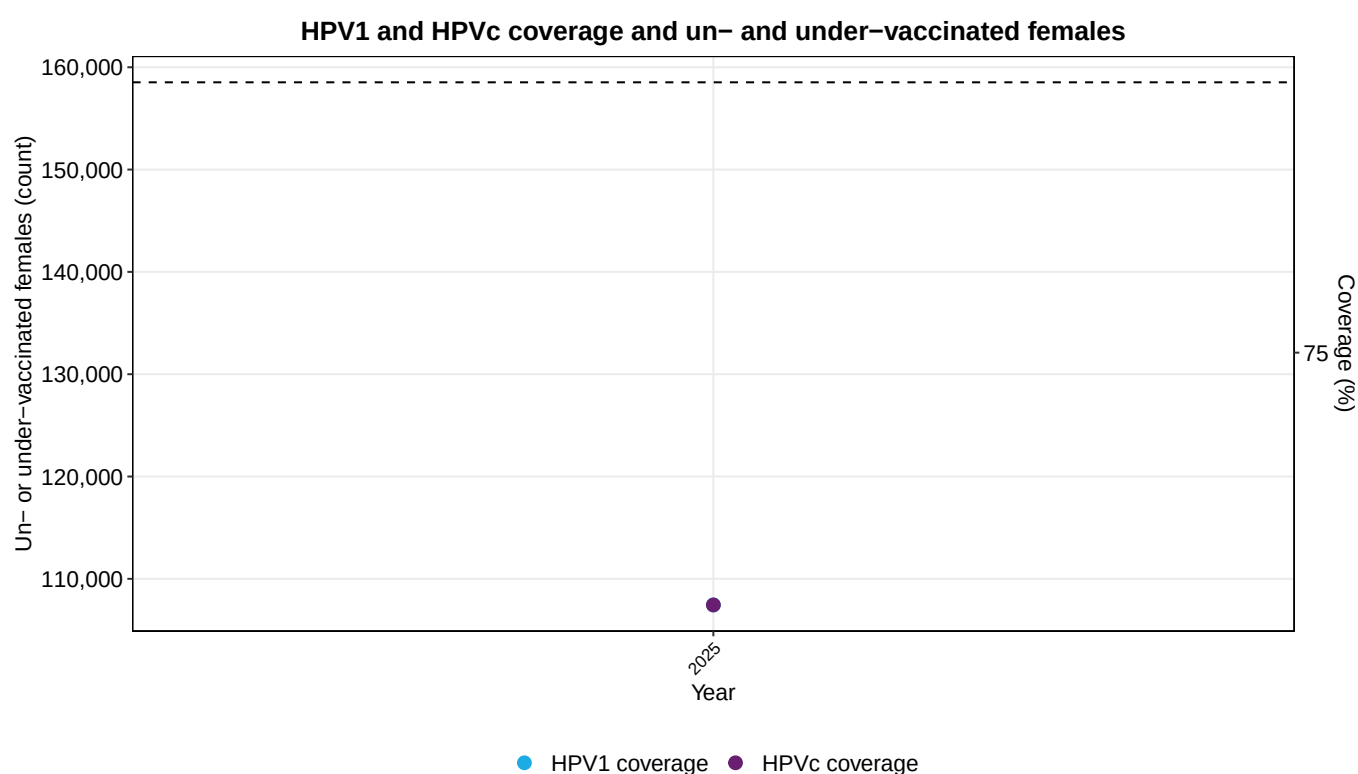
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 71% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (59%) and higher than in 2024 (53%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 41% in 2019 to 46% in 2025. This still leaves 399,000 children without any protection against measles and another 298,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, -6% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This -6% dropout rate was 22 percentage points lower than in 2019 (16%) and 30 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (24%).
- Angola has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Angola (71%) was lower than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 77% in 2025.



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

HPV

- In 2025, programme coverage among females was 61% for the first dose (HPV1) and 61% for the final dose (HPVc).
- NA
- In 2025, approximately 176,000 females in Angola did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Eastern and Southern Africa region peers, Angola ranked 10 out of 17 countries in HPV1 coverage in 2025.



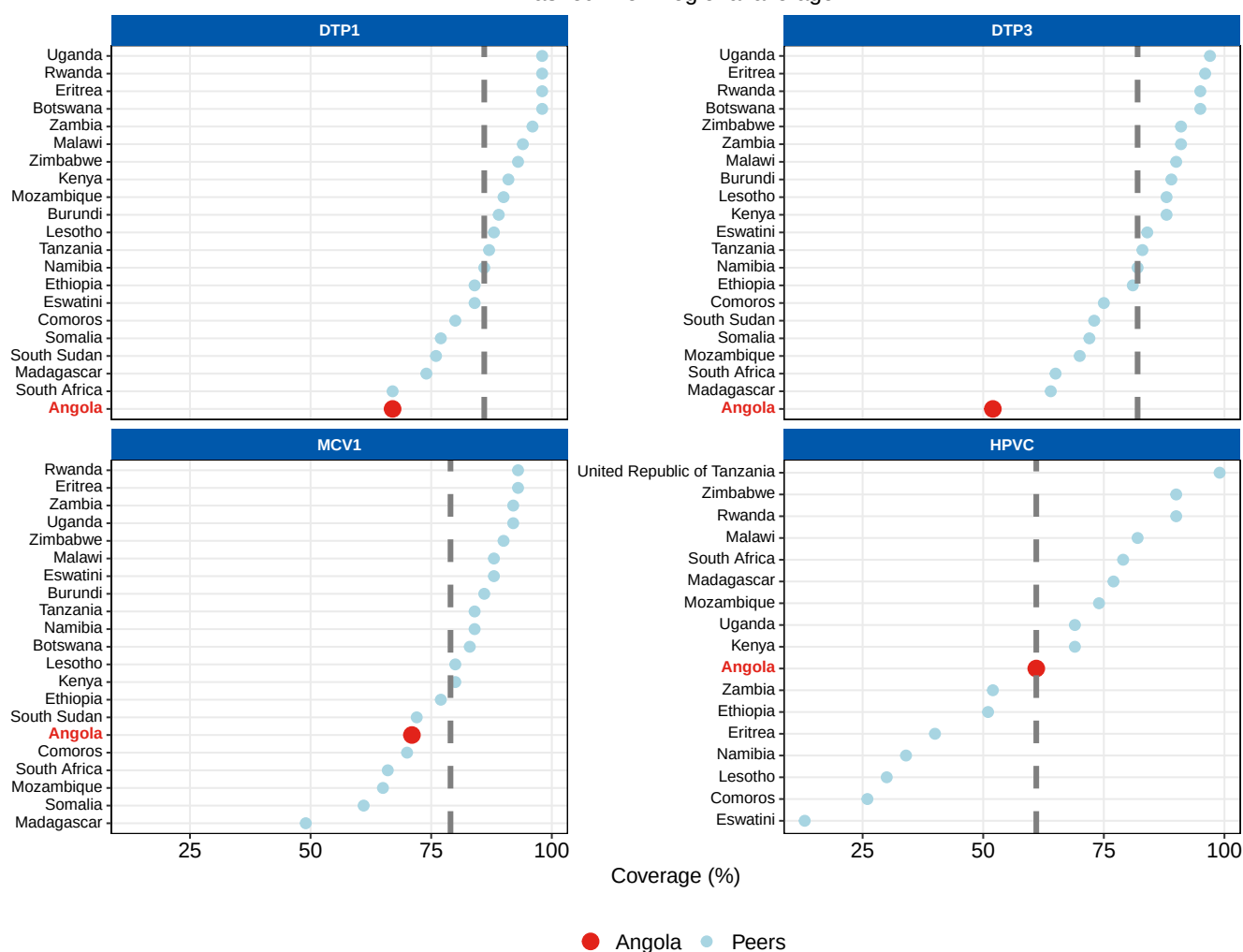
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Angola compares to other countries in the Eastern and Southern Africa region on DTP1, DTP3, MCV1, and HPVc coverage in 2025. The dashed line represents the regional average for each vaccine.

Coverage comparison: Angola vs. ESAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 77% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (72%) and higher than in 2024 (68%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 52% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (61%) and lower than in 2024 (58%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 52% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (61%) and lower than in 2024 (58%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 47% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (55%) and lower than in 2024 (52%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 54% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (64%) and lower than in 2024 (56%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 48% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (69%) but higher than in 2024 (39%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Angola, 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	54	72	77	56	63	51	53	75	74	74	73	72	72	71	72	64	40	69	74	72	62	61	67	80	68	77
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IPV1																			52	55	56	52	48	54	52	47
PCVC													9	43	57	58	60	68	64	65	48	39	58	56	54	
RotaC														18	46	51	52	60	69	51	44	48	50	39	48	



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

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/>