

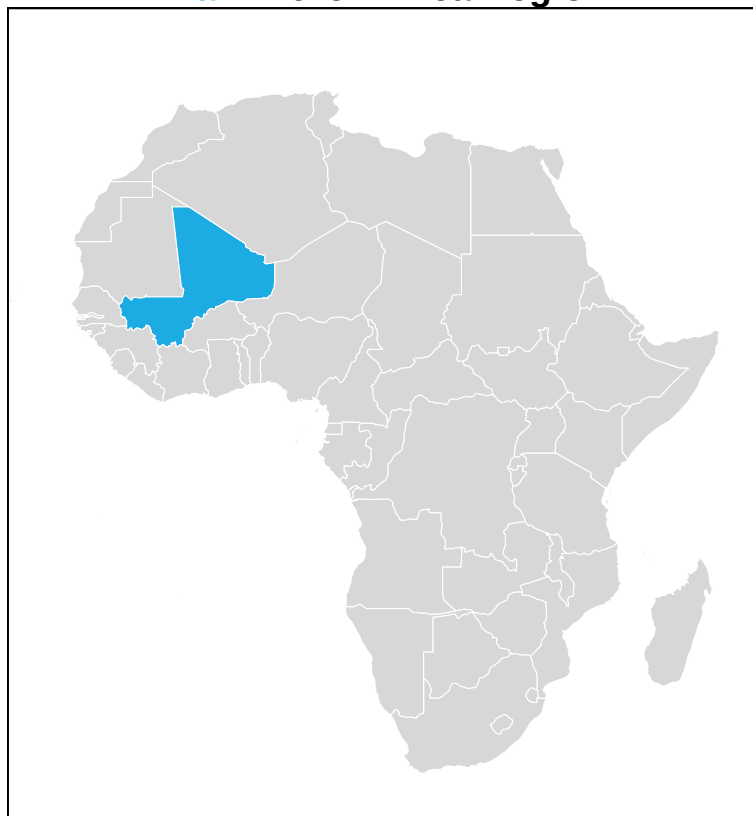
WUENIC Talking Points: Mali

Revision Year: 2025

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Mali in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 14 childhood vaccines are tracked for Mali; of these, 1 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 91% in 2024 to 90% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) increased from 83% in 2024 to 84% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) declined from 72% in 2024 to 68% in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Mali (94,000) was approximately 13% lower than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (108,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

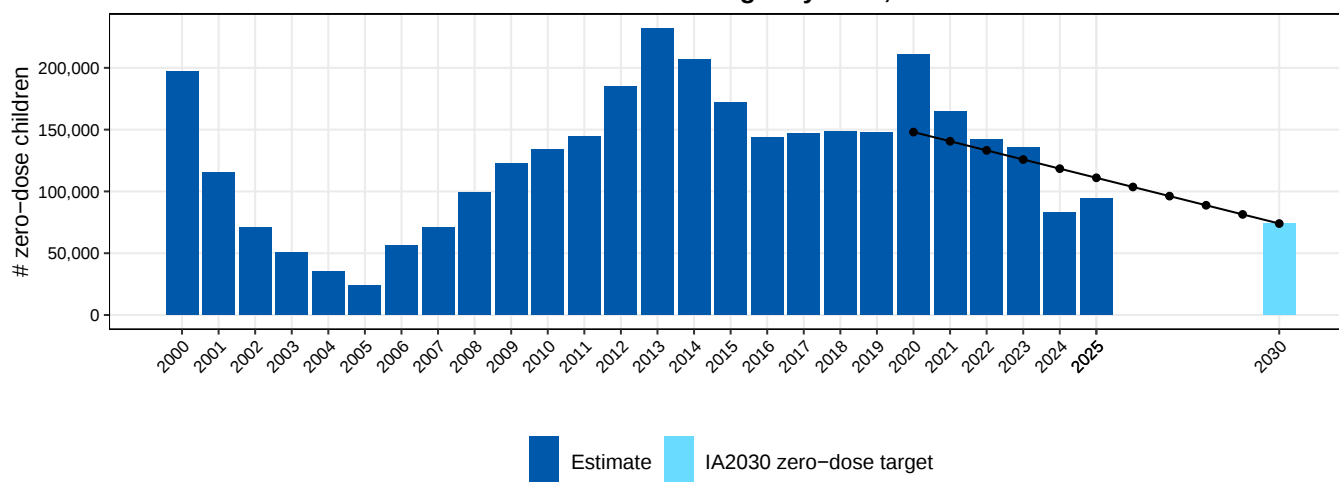
Vaccine coverage (%), Mali, 2000–2025

	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	69	75	82	74	76	83	86	86	86	84	82	84	77	70	73	78	82	83	83	83	78	82	84	72	91	88	
DTP1	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	
DTP3	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	
Hib3						1	16	44	74	73	73	66	65	64	66	70	76	77	76	76	70	75	76	76	83	84	
HepB3				79	73	83	90	74	74	71	72	66	65	64	66	70	76	77	76	76	70	75	76	76	83	84	
PCVC												56	58	59	56	63	71	74	73	74	66	74	74	78	81	81	
RotaC															29	48	67	67	67	67	68	72	74	70	75	80	
IPV1																	54	56	77	77	70	73	73	72	76	76	
IPVC																						4	47	50	65	69	
MCV1	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	
RCV1																									36	68	
MCV2																					4	26	33	36	41	47	52
YFV	11	8	28	57	62	72	72	71	74	72	69	66	63	60	59	64	68	66	66	66	58	68	65	62	72	70	
MengA																		65	60	54	58	67	66	68	72	68	
HPVc																									15	64	



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

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

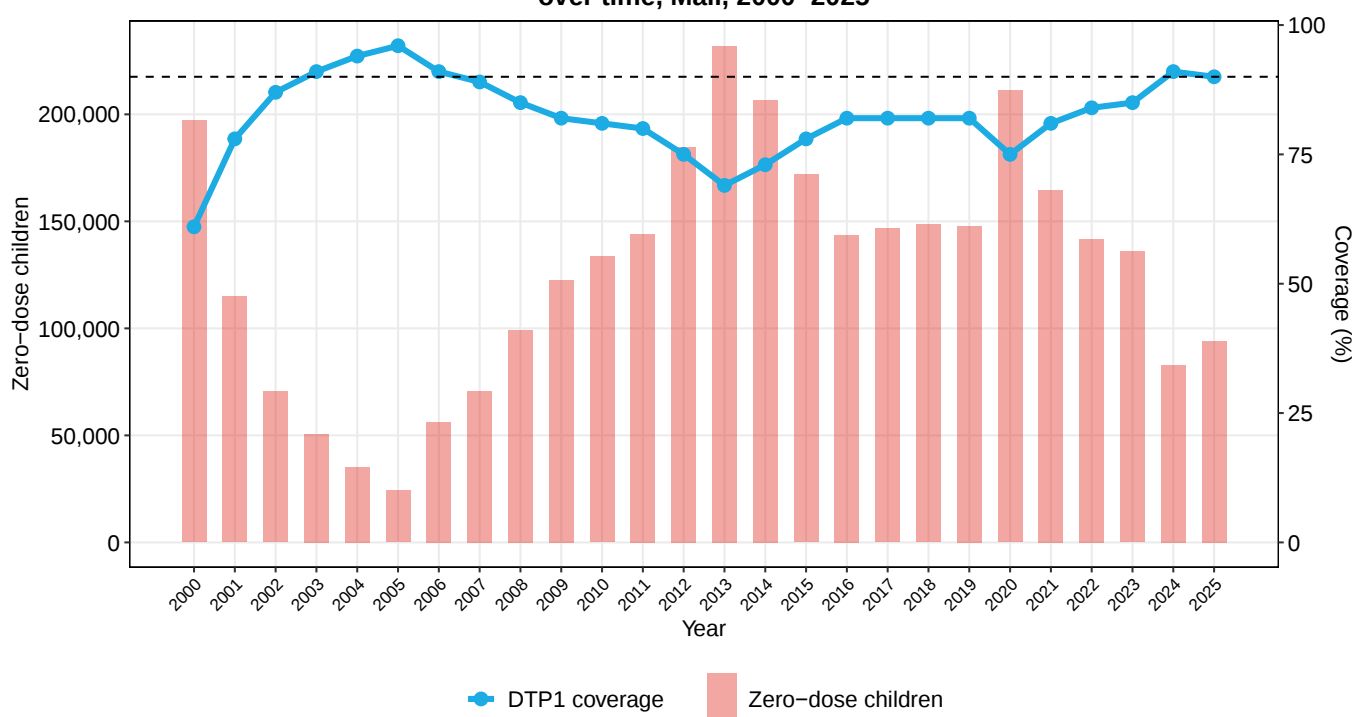


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 90% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (82%) and lower than in 2024 (91%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 13 percentage points lower than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 94,000 zero-dose children in 2025, fewer than the 148,000 in 2019 but more than the 83,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Mali (90%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 81% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 7%, the same as in 2019. Medium DTP dropout rates imply moderate ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

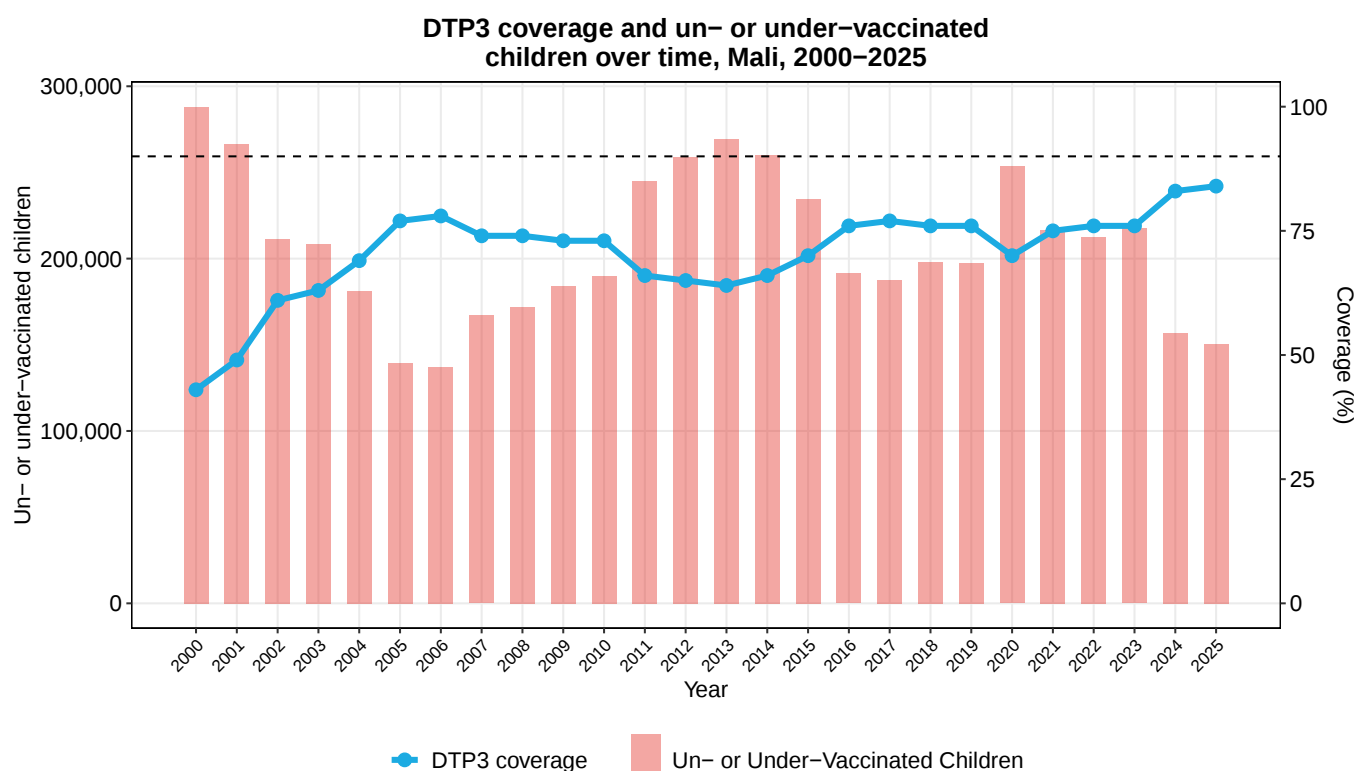
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Mali, 2000–2025



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

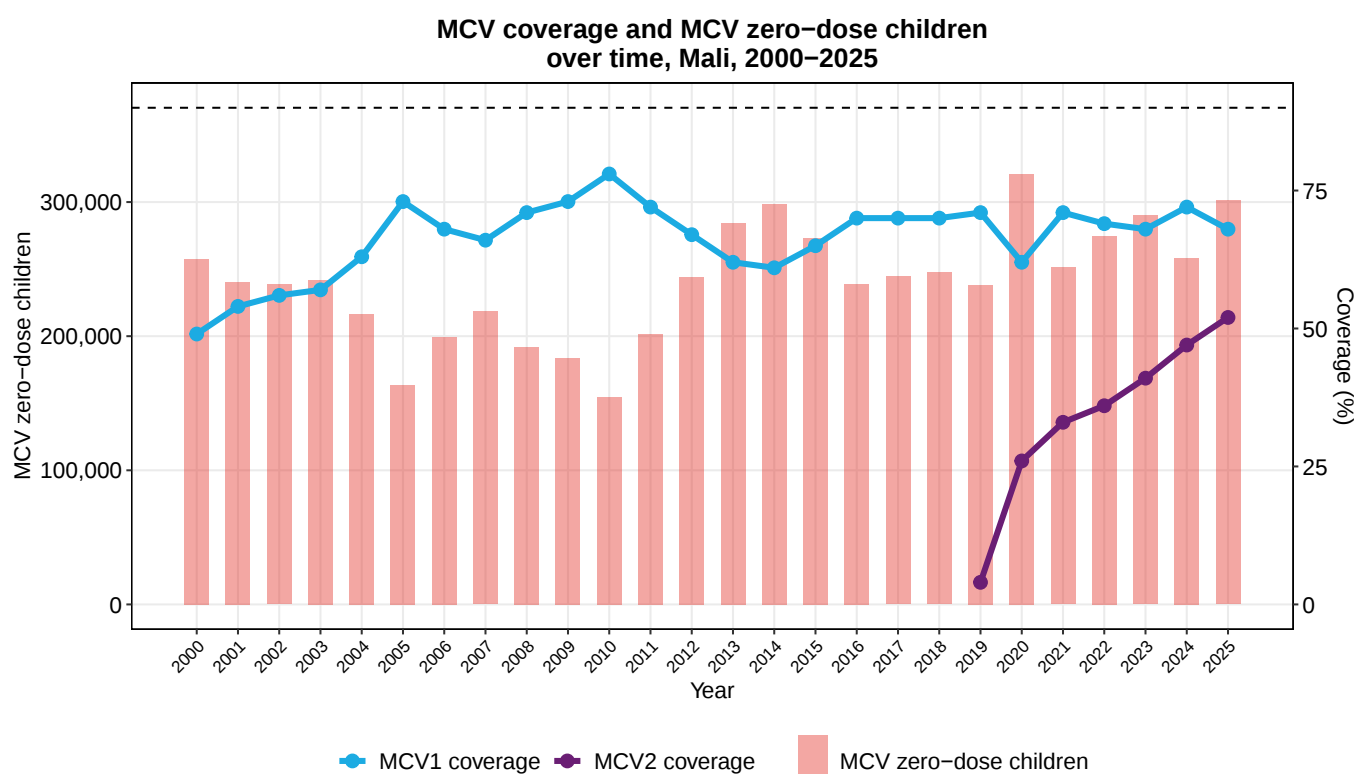
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 84% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (76%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 625,000 in 2019 to 791,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 151,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Mali.
- In 2025, 7% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 7% dropout rate was the same as in 2019 (7%) but 2 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (9%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Mali (84%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 71% in 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

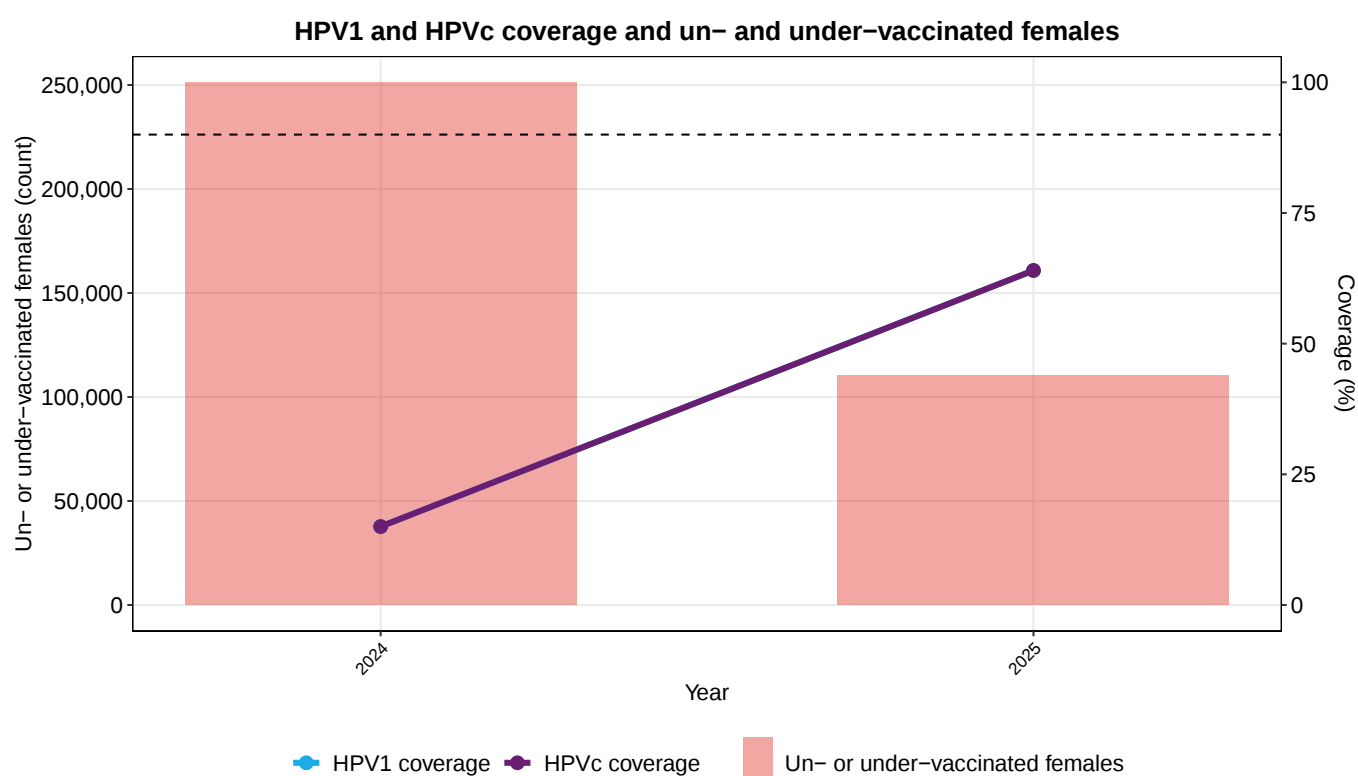
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 68% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (71%) and lower than in 2024 (72%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) increased from 4% in 2019 to 52% in 2025. This leaves 301,000 children without any protection against measles and another 114,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 24% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 24% dropout rate was 11 percentage points higher than in 2019 (13%) and 3 percentage points higher than the 2024 dropout rate (21%).
- Mali has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Mali (68%) was higher than the West and Central Africa regional average of 64% in 2025.



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

HPV

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females increased from 15% to 64% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also increased from 15% to 64%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%, though it is trending upward.
- In 2025, approximately 110,000 females in Mali did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among West and Central Africa region peers, Mali ranked 9 out of 15 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



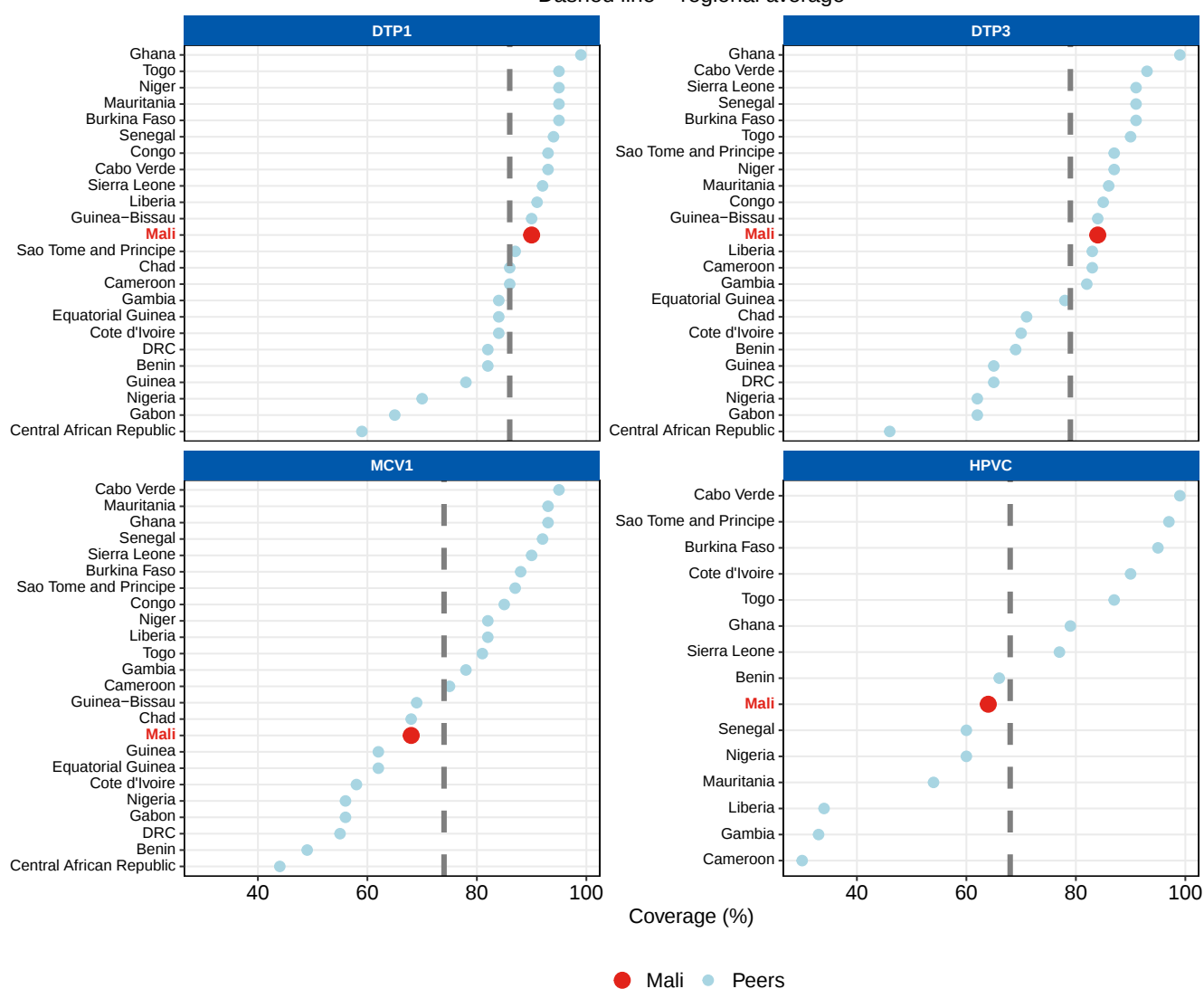
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Mali vs. WCAR peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average

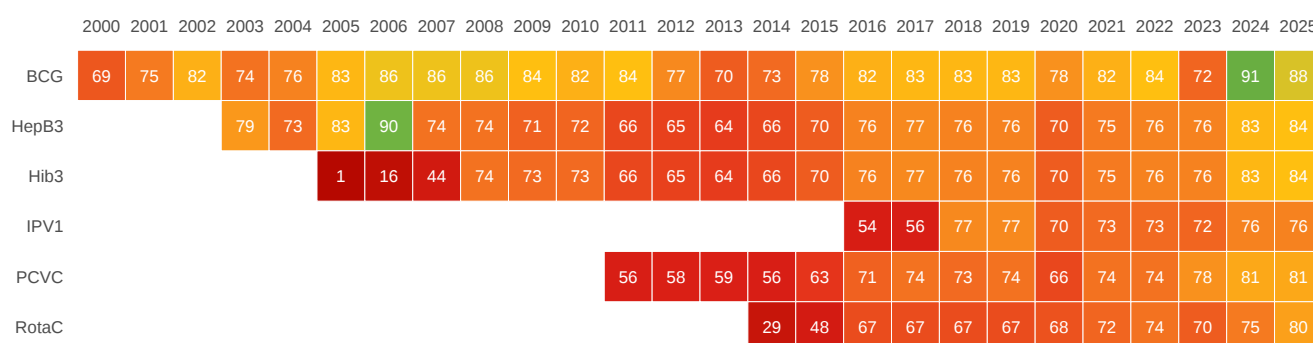


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 88% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (83%) but lower than in 2024 (91%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 84% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (76%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 84% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (76%) and higher than in 2024 (83%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 76% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (77%) and the same as in 2024 (76%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 81% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (74%) and the same as in 2024 (81%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 80% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (67%) and higher than in 2024 (75%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Mali, 2000–2025



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/>