

WUENIC Talking Points: Mozambique

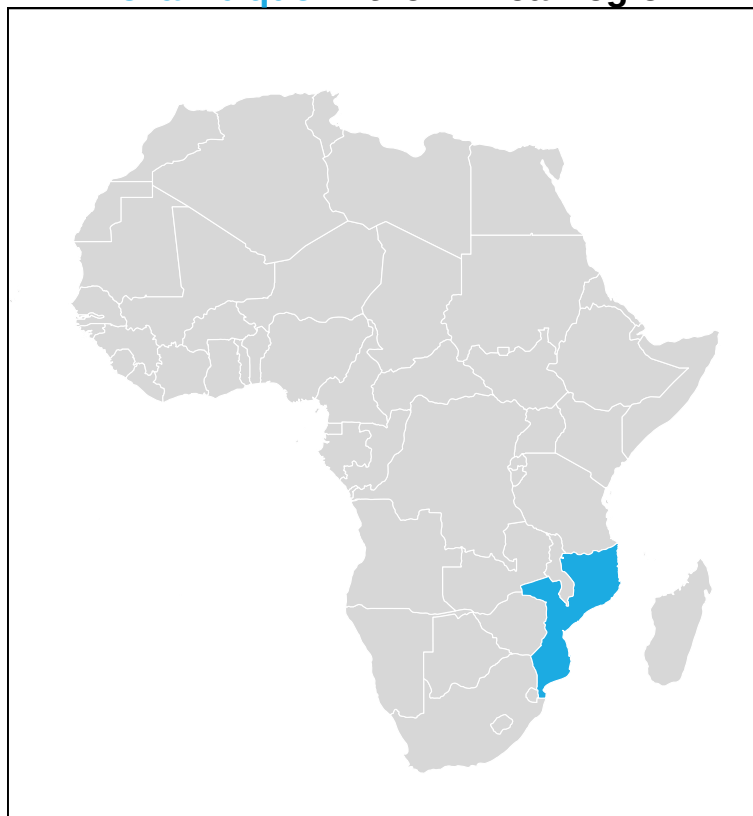


Revision Year: 2025

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Mozambique in the 'Africa' region



Overview

- A total of 12 childhood vaccines are tracked for Mozambique; of these, 2 reached the 90% coverage target or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (90%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (70%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (65%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Mozambique (125,000) was approximately 54% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (81,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

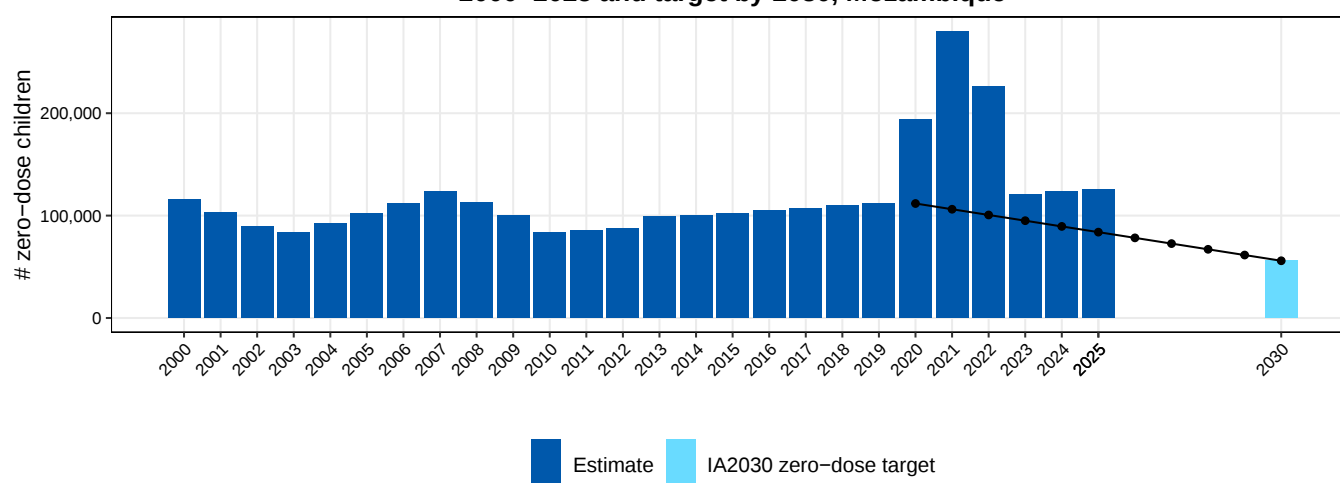
Vaccine coverage (%), Mozambique, 2000–2025

	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	84	86	87	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	89	84	90	93	93	93
DTP1	84	86	88	89	88	87	86	85	87	89	91	91	91	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	83	76	81	90	90	90
DTP3	70	73	76	85	83	80	78	75	75	74	74	77	80	82	85	85	85	85	85	85	71	56	55	70	70	70
Hib3										74	74	77	80	82	85	85	85	85	85	85	71	56	55	70	70	70
HepB3		25	76	76	76	75	75	75	75	74	74	77	80	82	85	85	85	85	85	85	71	56	55	70	70	70
PCVC														45	76	80	80	80	80	80	68	56	55	70	70	70
RotaC																17	65	79	83	50	60	59	57	60	70	70
IPV1																	75	50	75	81	75	68	76	70	70	70
IPVC																								65	65	65
MCV1	71	74	77	80	79	78	76	75	77	80	82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	73	62	63	65	65	65
RCV1																				83	83	73	62	63	65	65
MCV2																	39	43	48	55	47	38	38	44	44	44
HPVc																							32	56	89	74



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

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

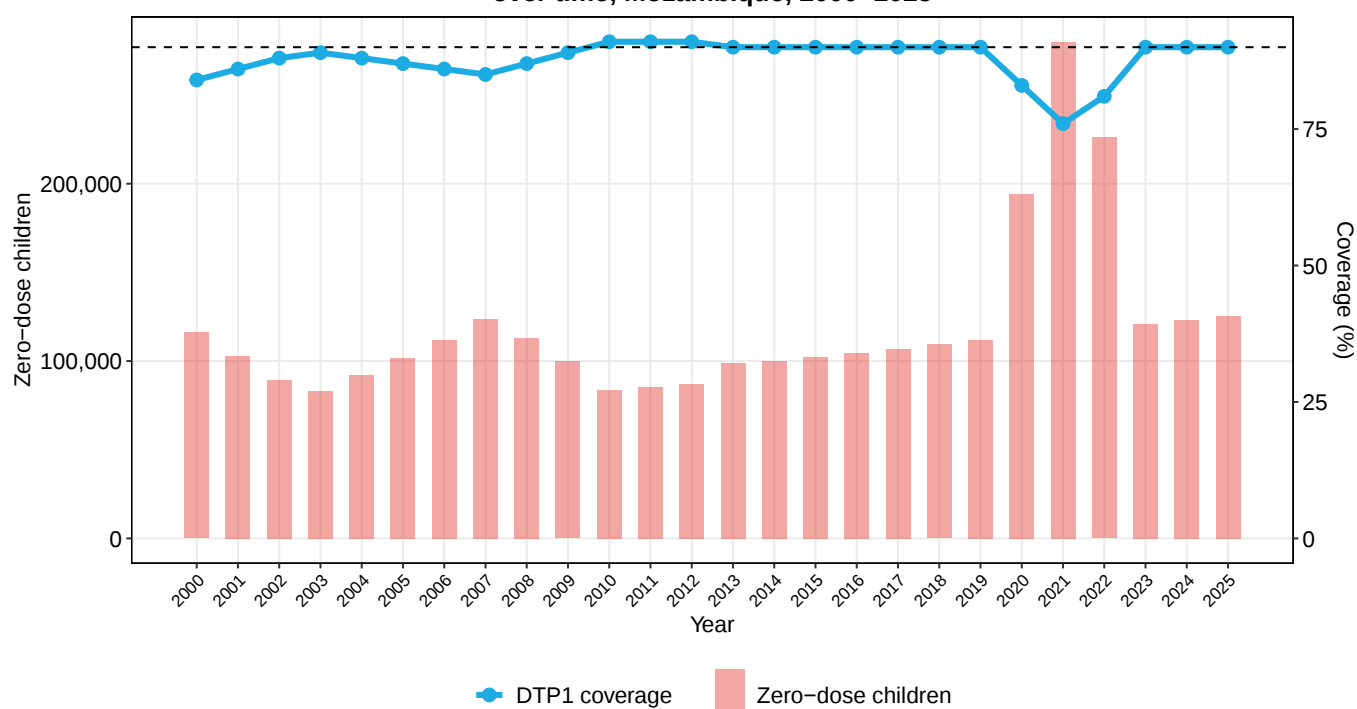


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 the same as in 2019 (90%) and the same as in 2024 (90%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 54 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 125,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 112,000 in 2019 and more than the 123,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Mozambique (90%) was higher than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 85% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 22%, 16 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

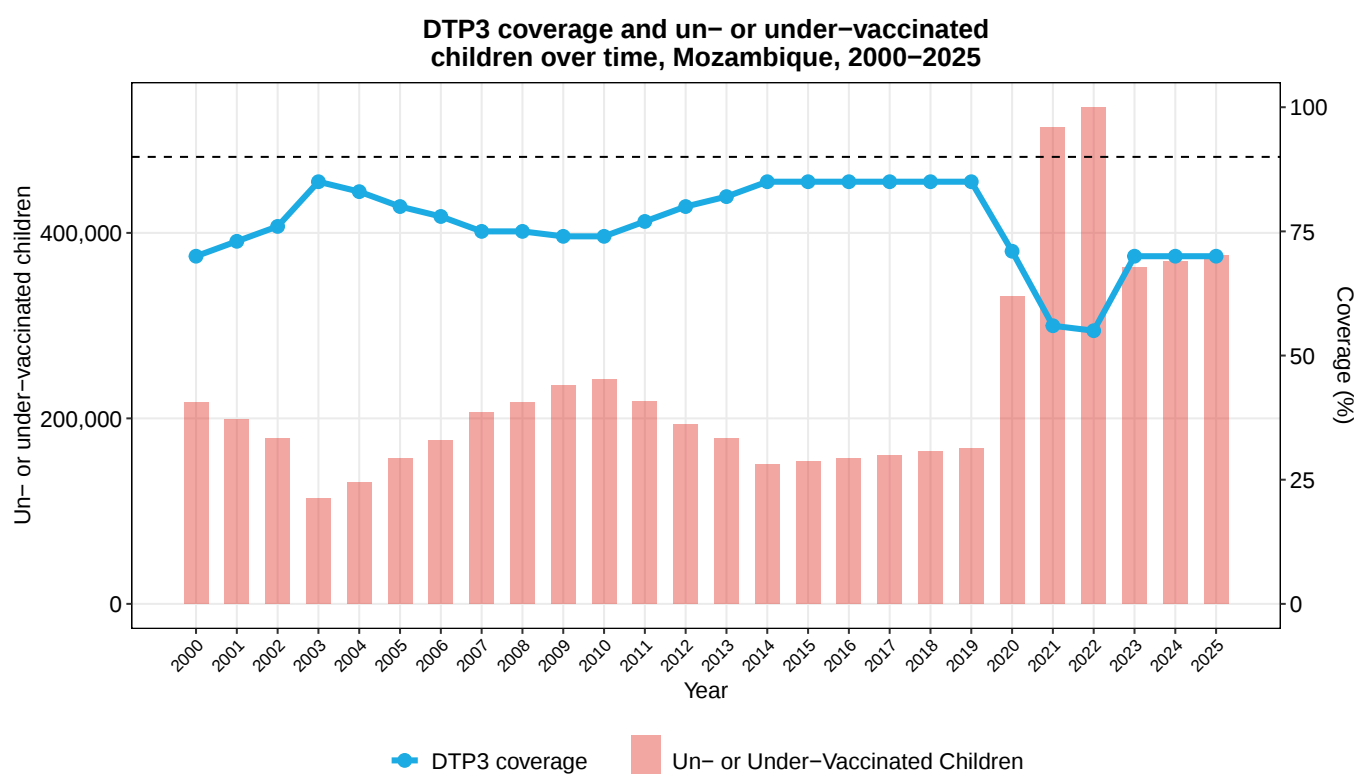
DTP1 coverage and zero-dose children over time, Mozambique, 2000–2025



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

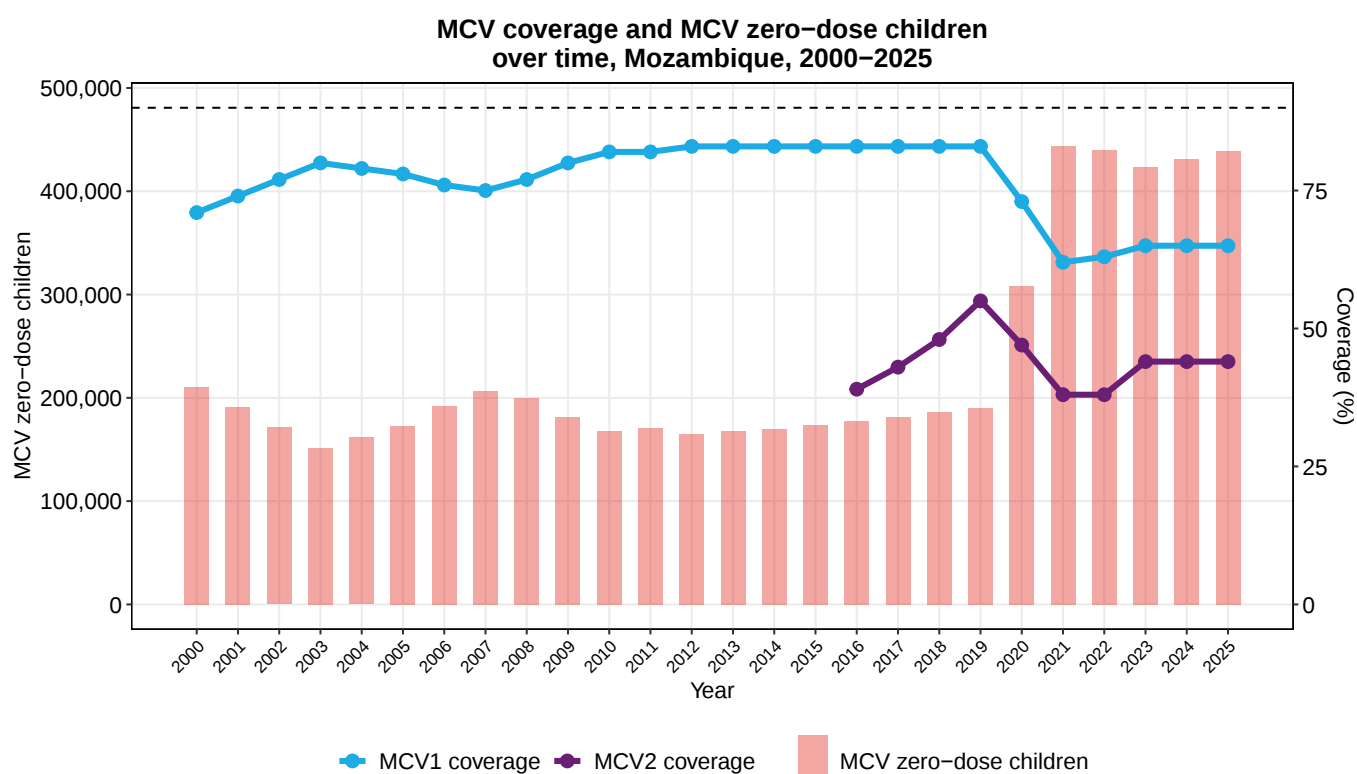
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 70% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and the same as in 2024 (70%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 950,000 in 2019 to 878,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 376,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Mozambique.
- In 2025, 22% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 22% dropout rate was 16 percentage points higher than in 2019 (6%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (22%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Mozambique (70%) was lower than the Eastern and Southern Africa regional average of 80% 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

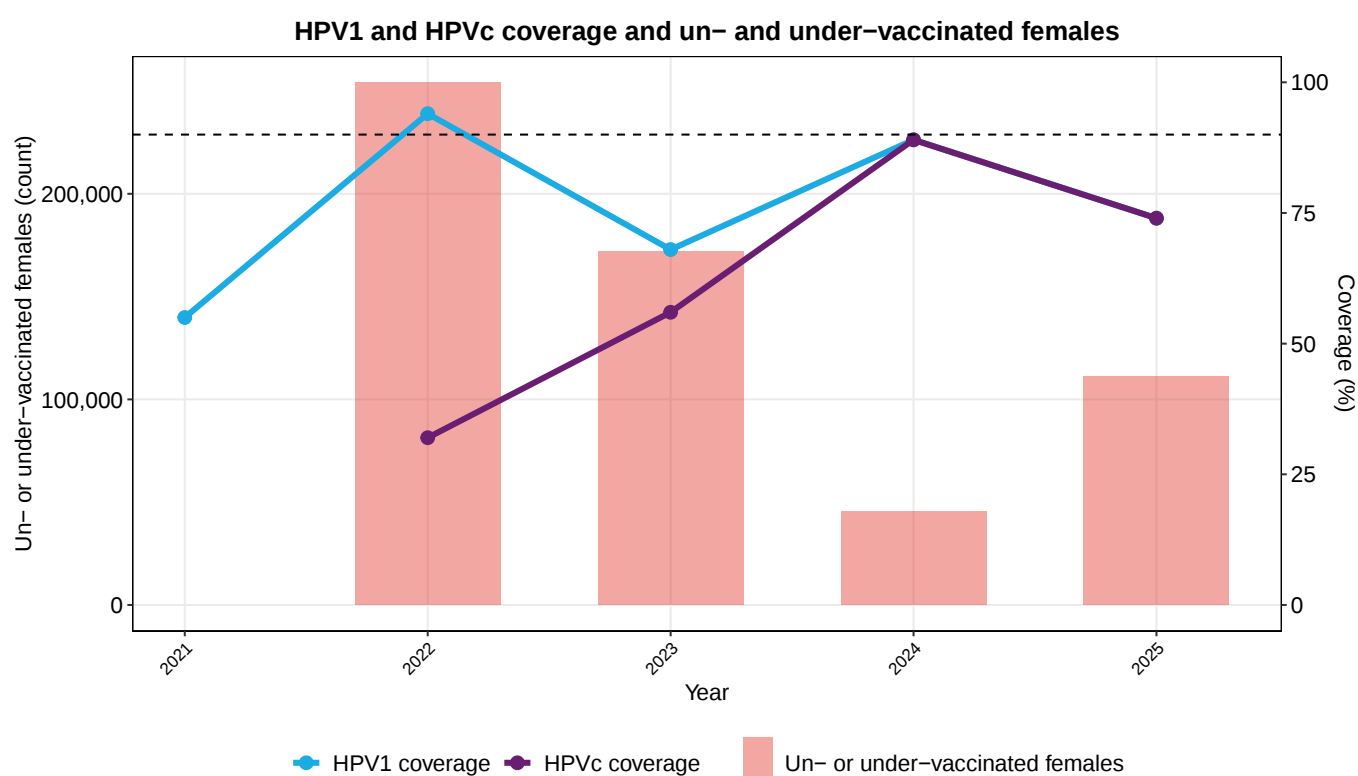
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 65% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (83%) and the same as in 2024 (65%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) decreased from 55% in 2019 to 44% in 2025. This leaves 439,000 children without any protection against measles and another 220,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 28% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 28% dropout rate was 20 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (28%).
- Mozambique has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Mozambique (65%) 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

- Programme coverage of HPV1 among females decreased from 89% to 74% between 2024 and 2025, and coverage of the last dose (HPVc) also decreased from 89% to 74%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 111,000 females in Mozambique did not receive any HPV vaccination (unvaccinated).
- Among Eastern and Southern Africa region peers, Mozambique ranked 7 out of 17 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



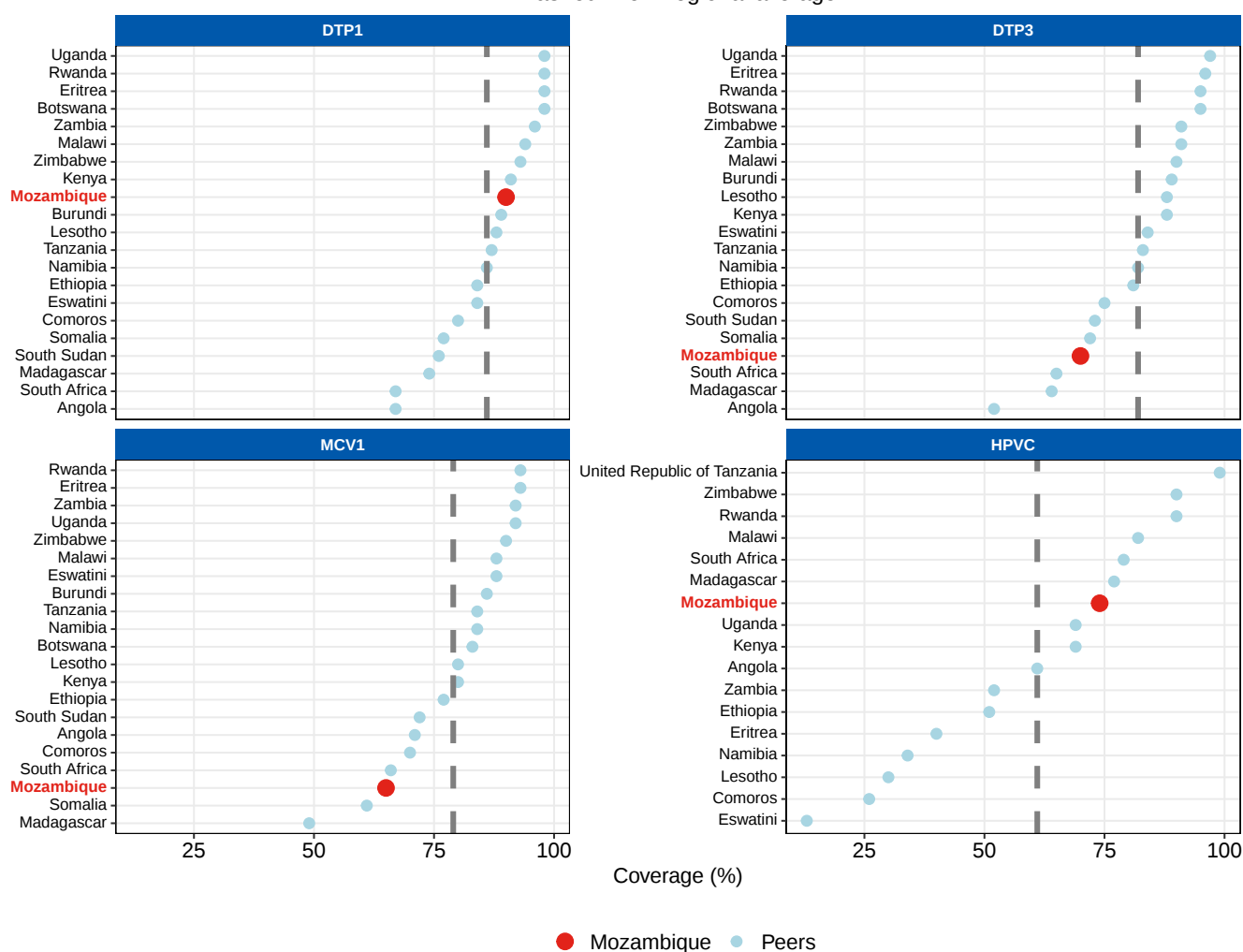
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

The chart below shows how Mozambique 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: Mozambique 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 93% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (93%) and the same as in 2024 (93%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 70% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and the same as in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 70% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (85%) and the same as in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 70% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (81%) and the same as in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 70% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (80%) and the same as in 2024 (70%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 70% in 2025. This is higher than in 2019 (50%) and the same as in 2024 (70%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Mozambique, 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	84	86	87	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	91	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	89	84	90	93	93	93	
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IPV1																	75	50	75	81	75	68	76	70	70	70	
PCVC															45	76	80	80	80	80	80	68	56	55	70	70	70
RotaC																	17	65	79	83	50	60	59	57	60	70	70



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/>