

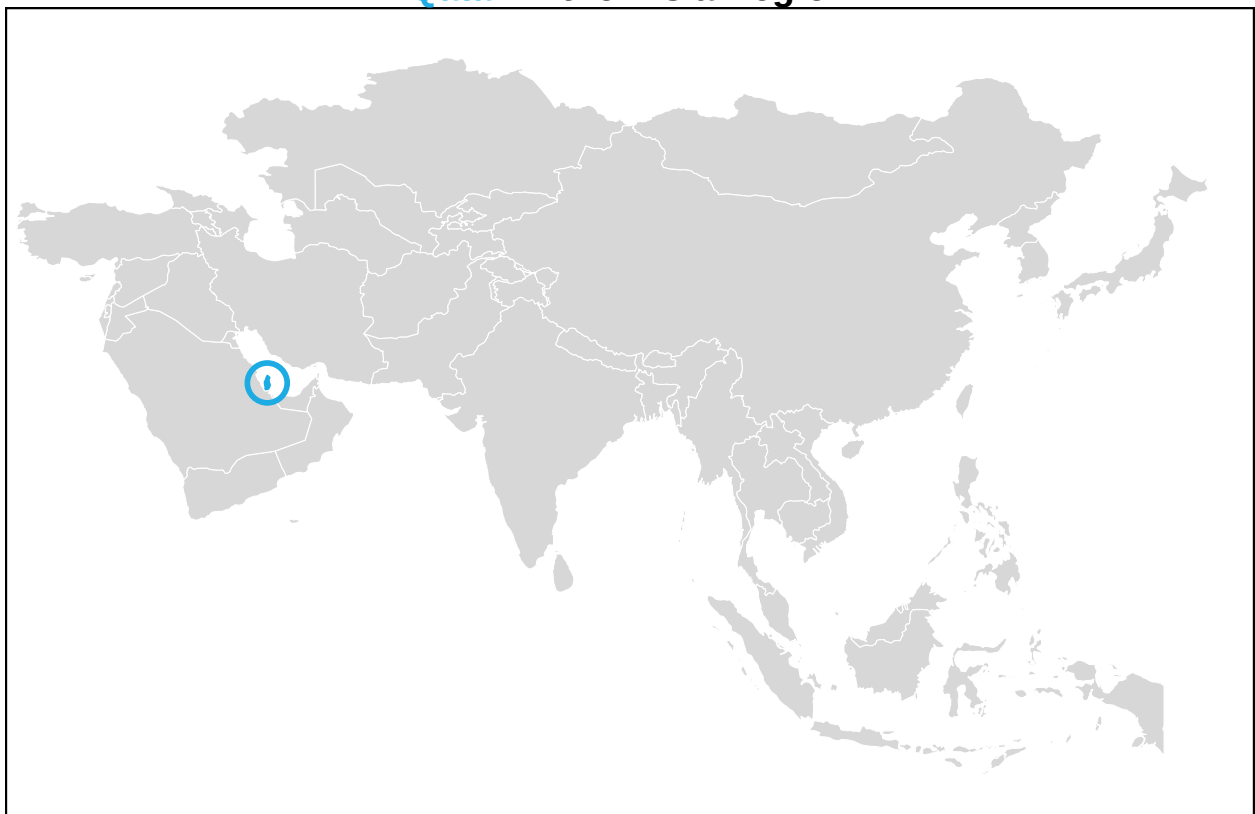
WUENIC Talking Points: Qatar

Revision Year: 2025

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Qatar in the 'Asia' region



Overview

- A total of 13 childhood vaccines are tracked for Qatar; of these, 13 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 (99%), coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (96%), and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (99%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Qatar (<500) was approximately 47% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (<500), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

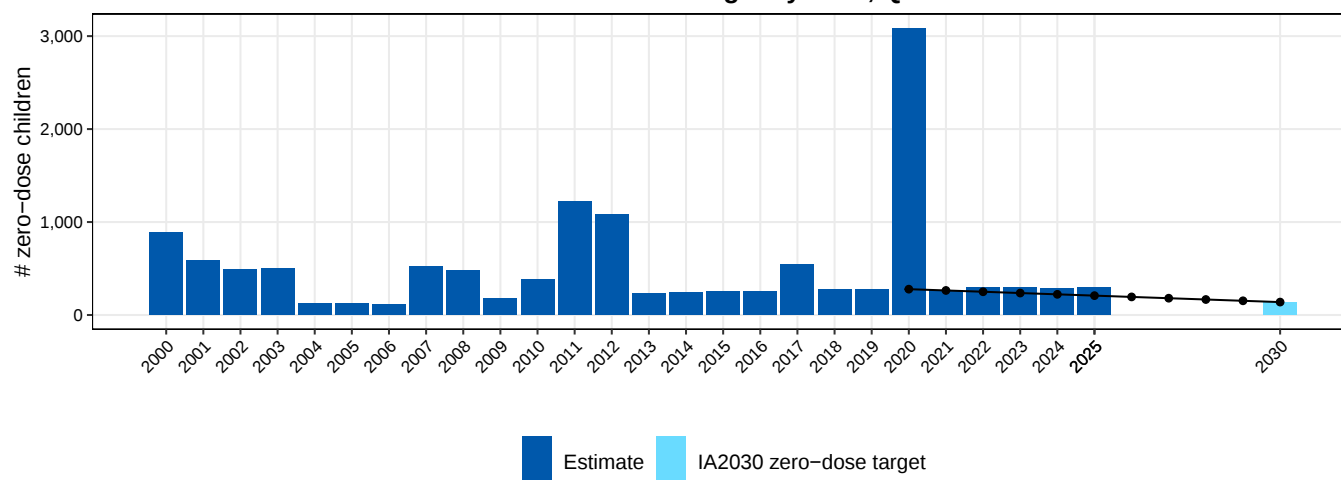
Vaccine coverage (%), Qatar, 2000–2025

	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	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	97	98	99	97	97	99	90	97	97	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99
HepBB	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	93	94	94	99	95	95	93	92	95	96	97	97	98	98	99	99	99	99	99
DTP1	92	95	96	96	99	99	99	96	97	99	98	94	95	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	89	99	99	99	99	99
DTP3	80	93	96	92	96	97	96	94	97	99	97	93	92	97	89	99	98	97	98	98	89	98	98	95	96	96
Hib3	80	93	96	92	96	97	96	94	97	99	97	93	97	93	89	99	98	97	98	98	89	98	98	95	96	96
HepB3	89	93	98	93	97	97	96	94	97	99	97	93	93	97	89	99	98	97	98	98	89	98	98	95	96	96
PCVC										99	97	98	92	99	94	95	97	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	96	96
RotaC										59	55	93	90	97	90	92	99	93	95	98	86	98	95	96	95	95
IPV1																96	99	98	99	99	89	99	99	99	99	99
IPVC																						98	98	98	98	96
MCV1	91	92	99	93	99	99	99	92	96	99	99	98	97	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	99	99	99	99	99
RCV1	91	92	99	93	99	99	99	92	96	99	99	98	97	97	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	99	99	99	99	99
MCV2			91	91	95	98	87	91	95	99	98	99	99	99	95	91	92	93	95	98	88	99	99	99	99	99
HPVc																									1	1



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

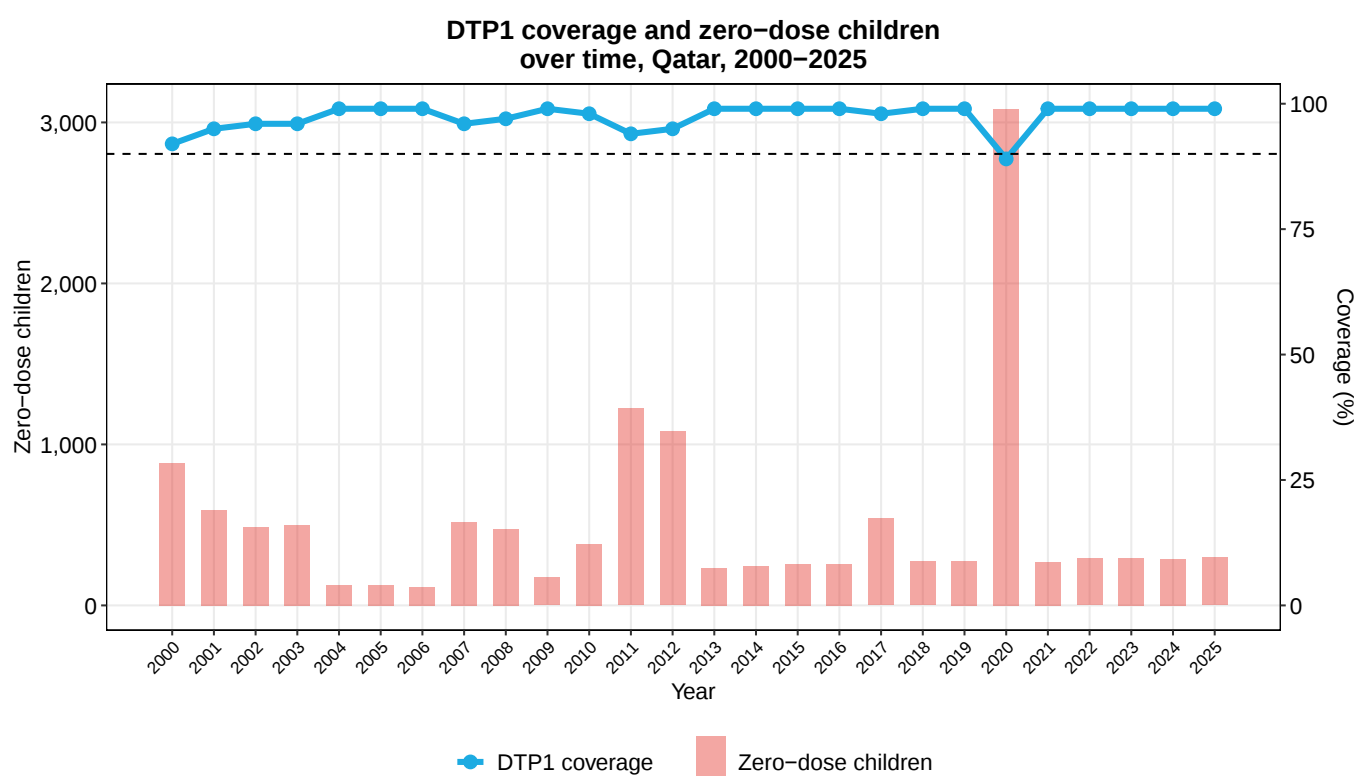
Estimated number of zero-dose children, 2000–2025 and target by 2030, Qatar



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

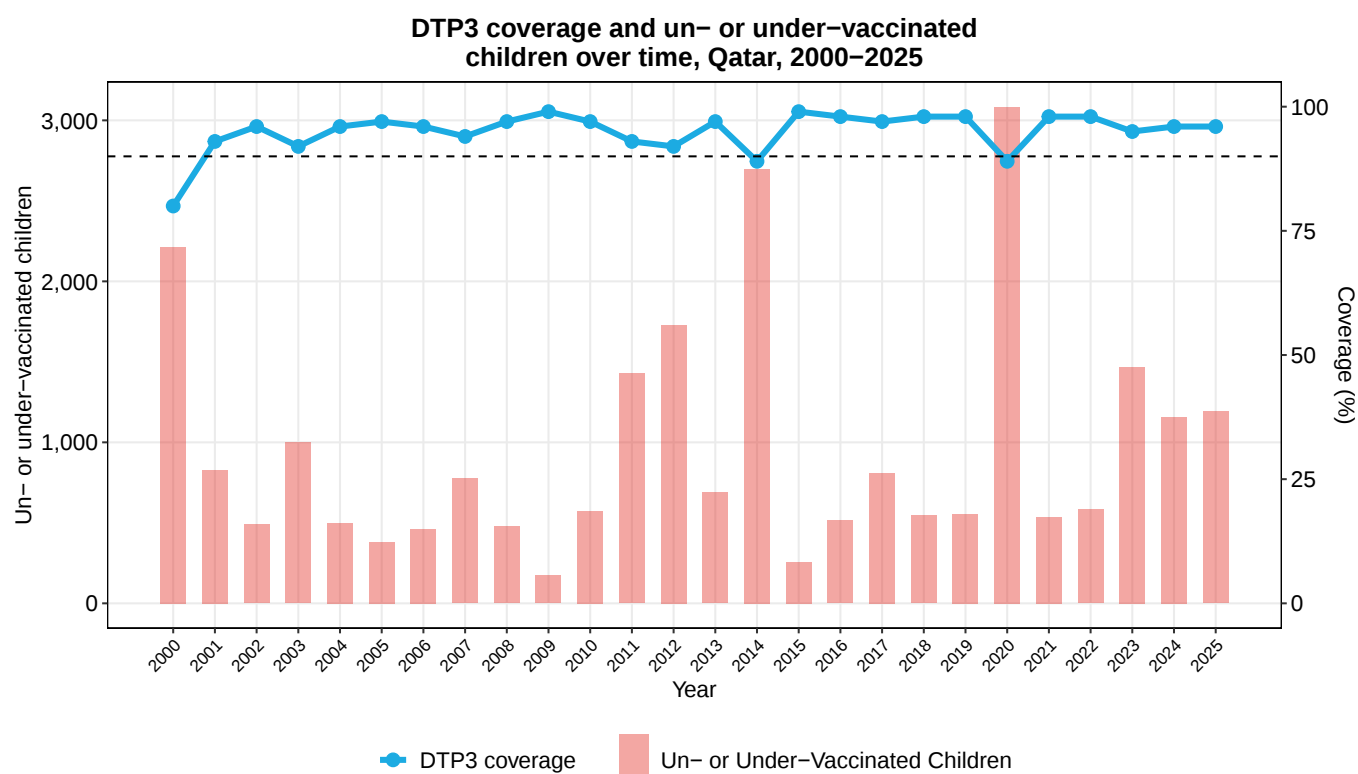
- Coverage of DTP1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 47 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately <500 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the <500 in 2019 and more than the <500 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Qatar (99%) was higher than the Middle East and North Africa regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 3%, 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (1%). Low DTP dropout rates imply good ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.



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

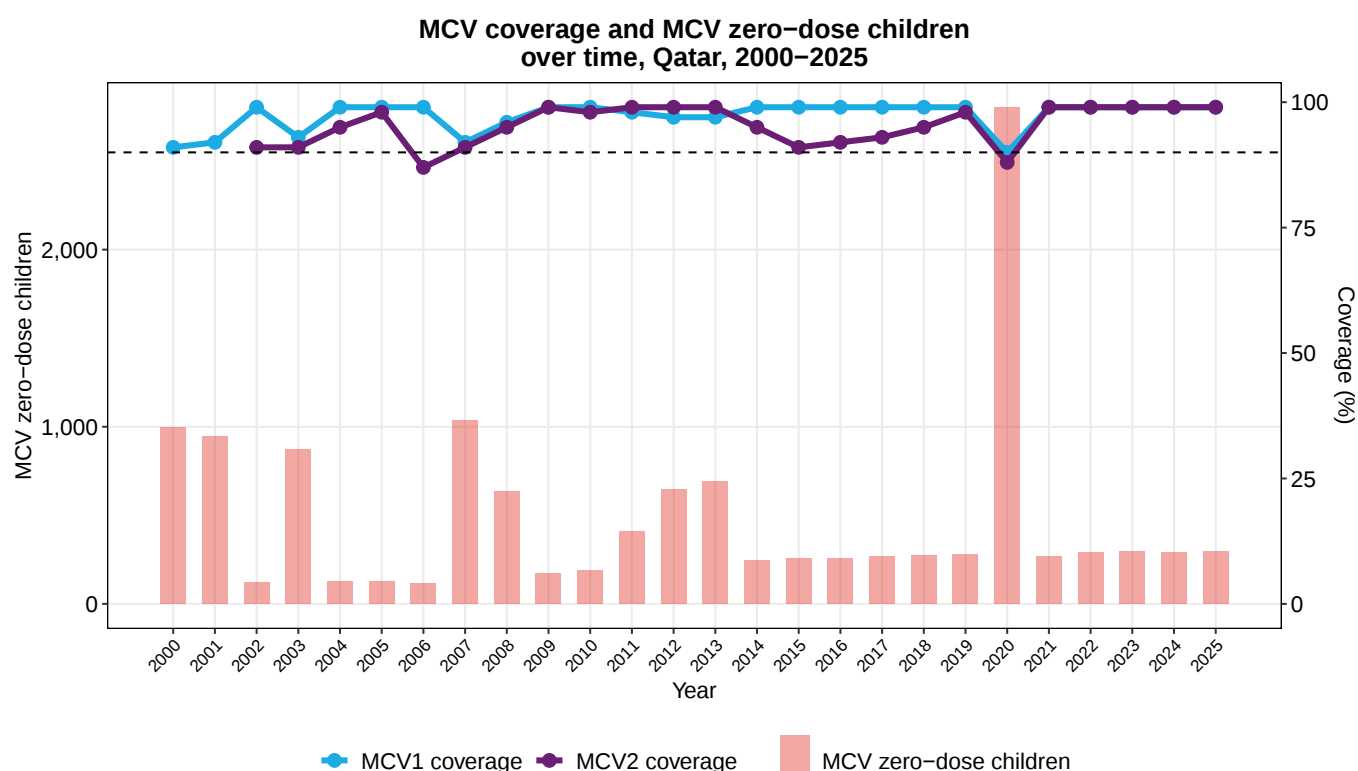
- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (98%) and the same as in 2024 (96%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 increased from 27,000 in 2019 to 29,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 1,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Qatar.
- In 2025, 3% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 3% dropout rate was 2 percentage points higher than in 2019 (1%) and the same as the 2024 dropout rate (3%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Qatar (96%) was higher than the Middle East and North Africa regional average of 83% 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

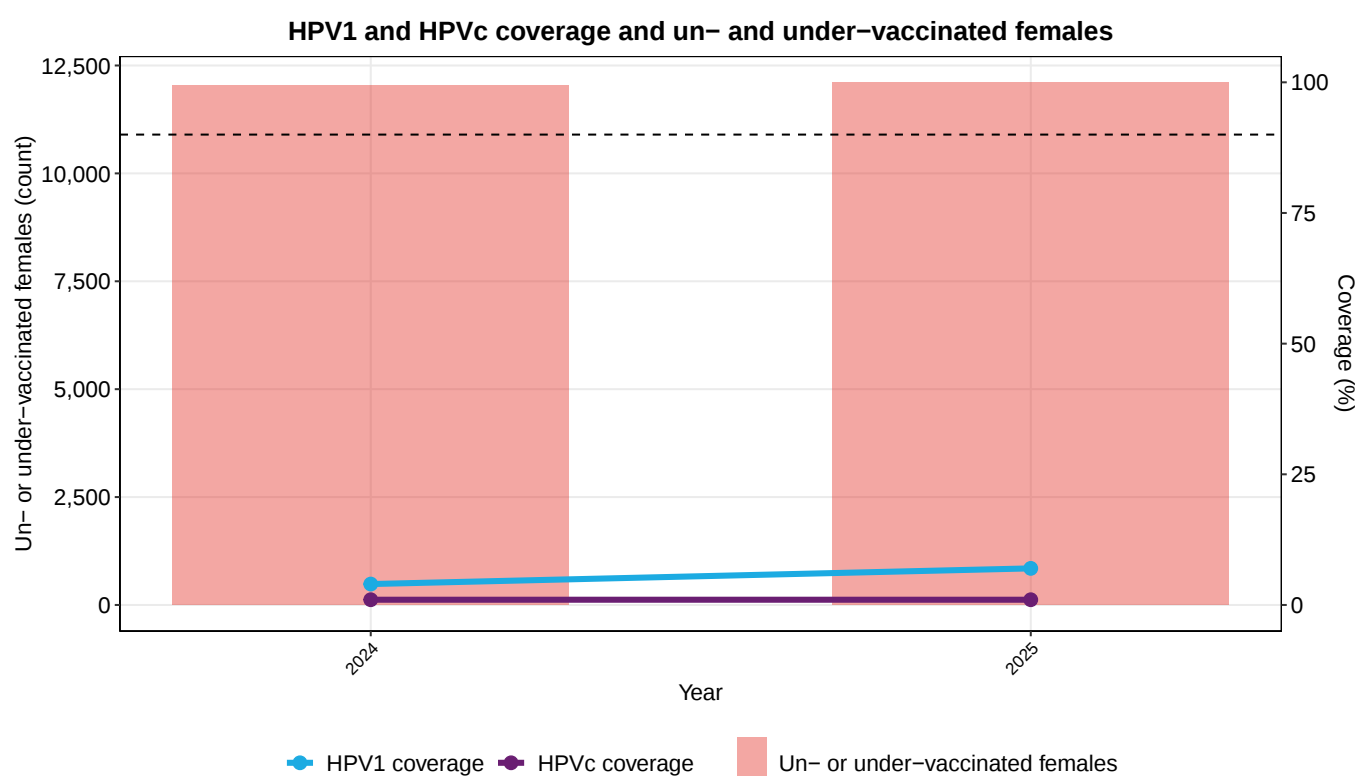
- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) remained relatively stable, within 1 percentage point of the 2019 level. This still leaves <500 children without any protection against measles and another <100 with only partial protection.
- 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%).
- Qatar has achieved MCV1 coverage above 80% over all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Qatar (99%) was higher than the Middle East and North Africa regional average of 84% 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 4% to 7% between 2024 and 2025, while coverage of the last dose (HPVc) remained constant at 1%.
- HPVc coverage remains well below the IA2030 target of 90%.
- In 2025, approximately 11,000 females in Qatar did not receive any HPV vaccination (un-vaccinated).
- Among Middle East and North Africa region peers, Qatar ranked 8 out of 8 countries in HPVc coverage in 2025.



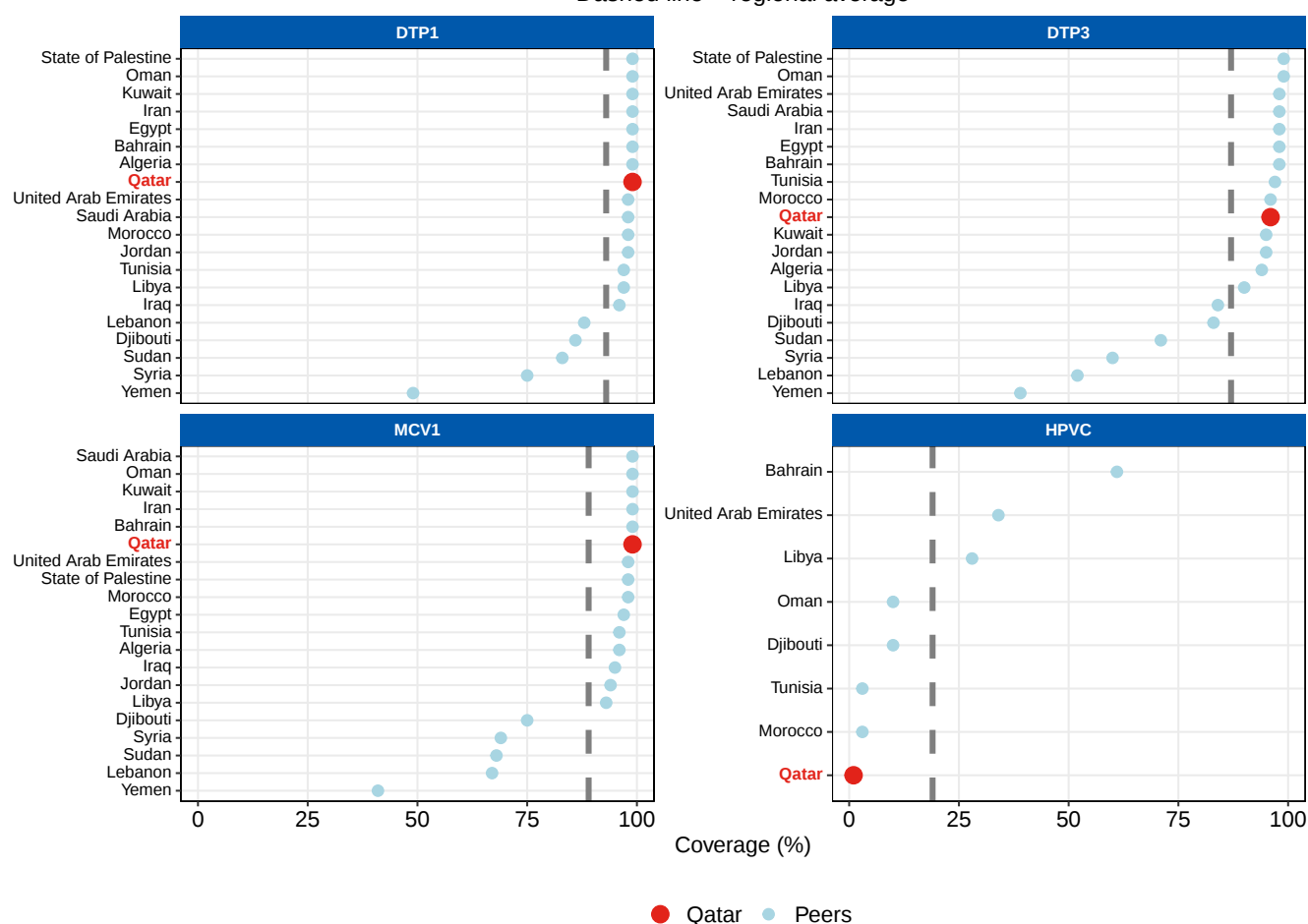
Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
 Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Qatar vs. MENA peers, 2025

Dashed line = regional average



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

Additional Vaccines

- Coverage of BCG stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (98%) and the same as in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (98%) and the same as in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 99% in 2025. This is the same as in 2019 (99%) and the same as in 2024 (99%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 96% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (98%) and the same as in 2024 (96%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 95% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (98%) and the same as in 2024 (95%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Qatar, 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	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	96	97	98	99	97	97	99	90	97	97	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99
HepB3	89	93	98	93	97	97	96	94	97	99	97	93	93	97	89	99	98	97	98	98	89	98	98	95	96	96
Hib3	80	93	96	92	96	97	96	94	97	99	97	93	97	93	89	99	98	97	98	98	89	98	98	95	96	96
IPV1																96	99	98	99	99	89	99	99	99	99	99
PCVC										99	97	98	92	99	94	95	97	98	98	98	98	98	97	97	96	96
RotaC										59	55	93	90	97	90	92	99	93	95	98	86	98	95	96	95	95



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/>