

WUENIC Talking Points: Yemen

Revision Year: 2025

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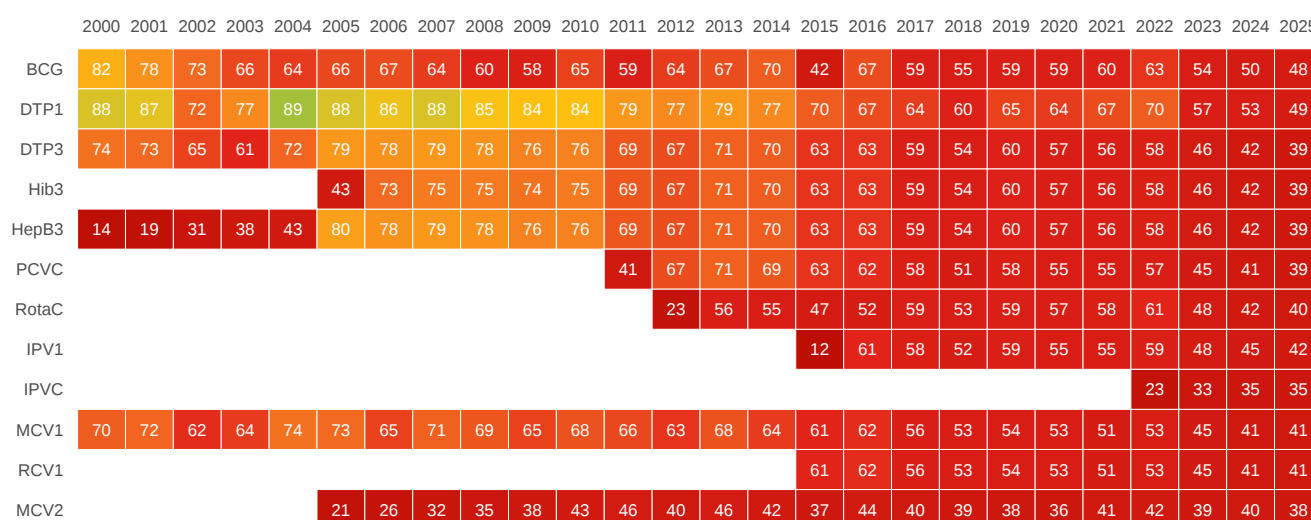
Yemen in the 'Asia' region



Overview

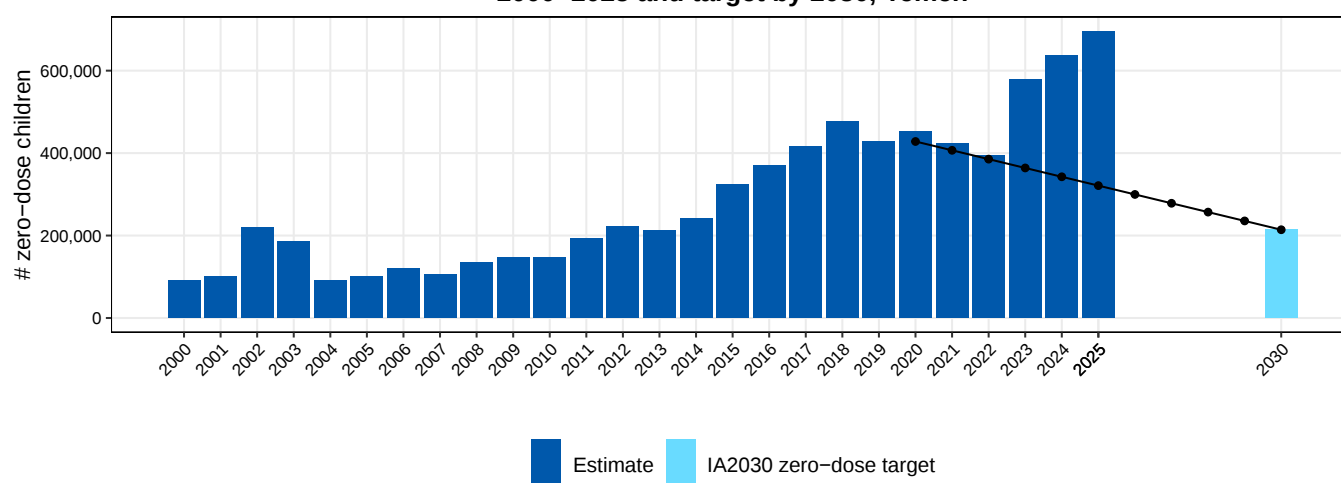
- None of the 12 childhood vaccines tracked for Yemen achieved coverage of 90% or higher in 2025.
- Coverage of the first dose of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP1) declined from 53% in 2024 to 49% in 2025, coverage of the third dose of DTP-containing vaccine (DTP3) declined from 42% in 2024 to 39% in 2025, and coverage of the first dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV1) was the same in 2025 as it was in 2024 (41%) in 2025.
- In 2025, the number of zero-dose children for DTP in Yemen (696,000) was approximately 123% higher than the annual number proposed to achieve the IA2030 target of halving zero-dose children for DTP by 2030 (311,000), based on a linear trajectory of decline.

Vaccine coverage (%), Yemen, 2000–2025



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

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

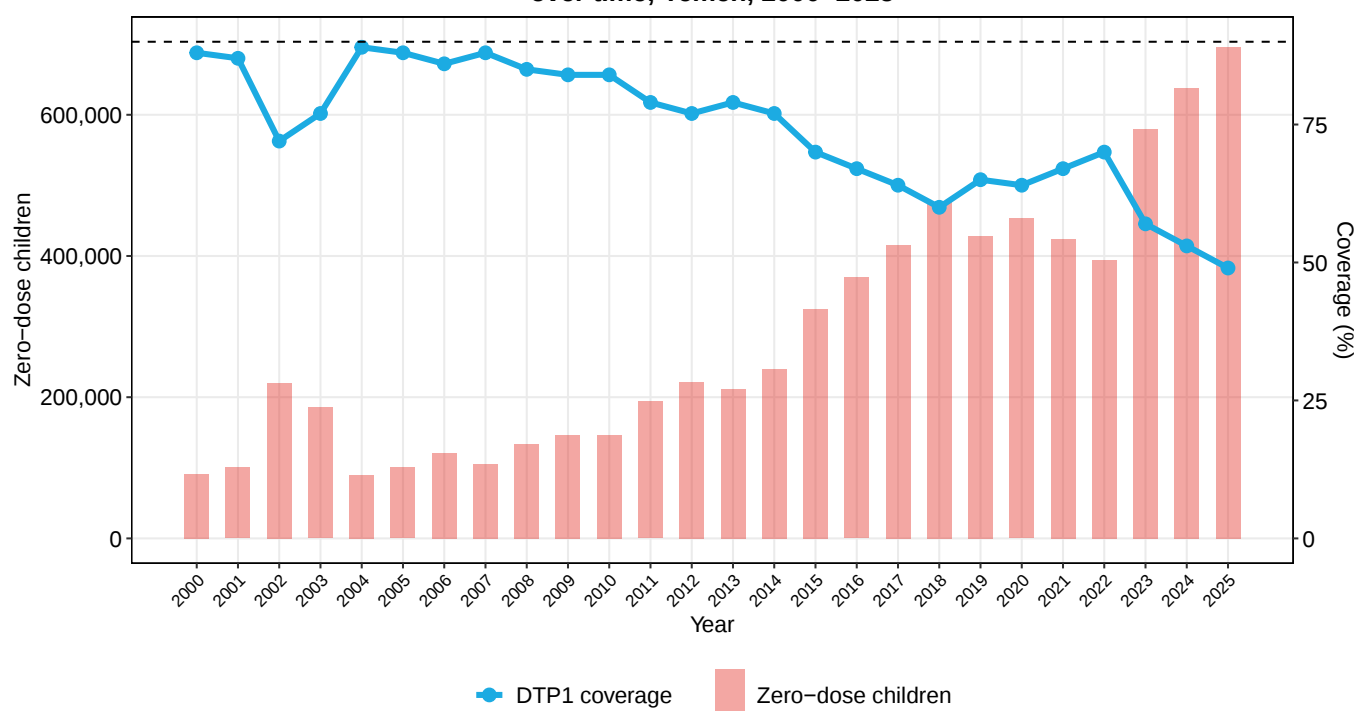


Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.
 Note: The Immunization Agenda 2030 (IA2030) calls on all countries to reduce the number of zero-dose children in 2019 in half by 2030.
 Dark blue bars are the estimated number of zero-dose children in 2000–2025, light blue 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 49% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (65%) and lower than in 2024 (53%).
- The percentage of zero-dose children was 123 percentage points higher than the IA2030 target in 2025. There were approximately 696,000 zero-dose children in 2025, more than the 428,000 in 2019 and more than the 637,000 in 2024.
- Coverage of DTP1 in Yemen (49%) was lower than the Middle East and North Africa regional average of 89% in 2025.
- DTP1-to-DTP3 dropout in 2025 was 20%, 12 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%). High DTP dropout rates imply poor ability to provide a complete vaccine series early in life.

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

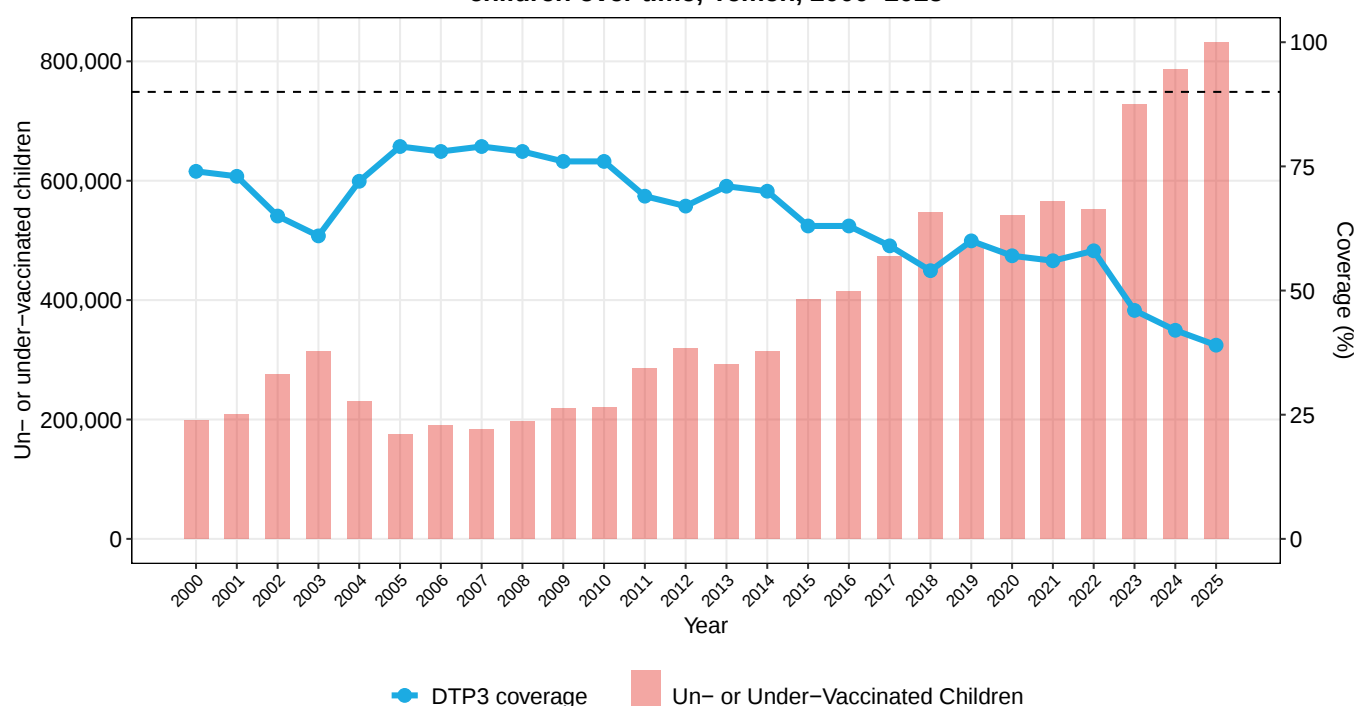


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

DTP3: A marker of routine immunization service delivery to children

- Coverage of DTP3 stood at 39% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (60%) and lower than in 2024 (42%).
- The number of children vaccinated with DTP3 decreased from 734,000 in 2019 to 532,000 in 2025.
- In 2025, there were 832,000 children un- or under-vaccinated in Yemen.
- In 2025, 20% of children who received DTP1 did not receive DTP3. This 20% dropout rate was 12 percentage points higher than in 2019 (8%) but 1 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (21%).
- Coverage of DTP3 in Yemen (39%) was lower than the Middle East and North Africa regional average of 83% in 2025.

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

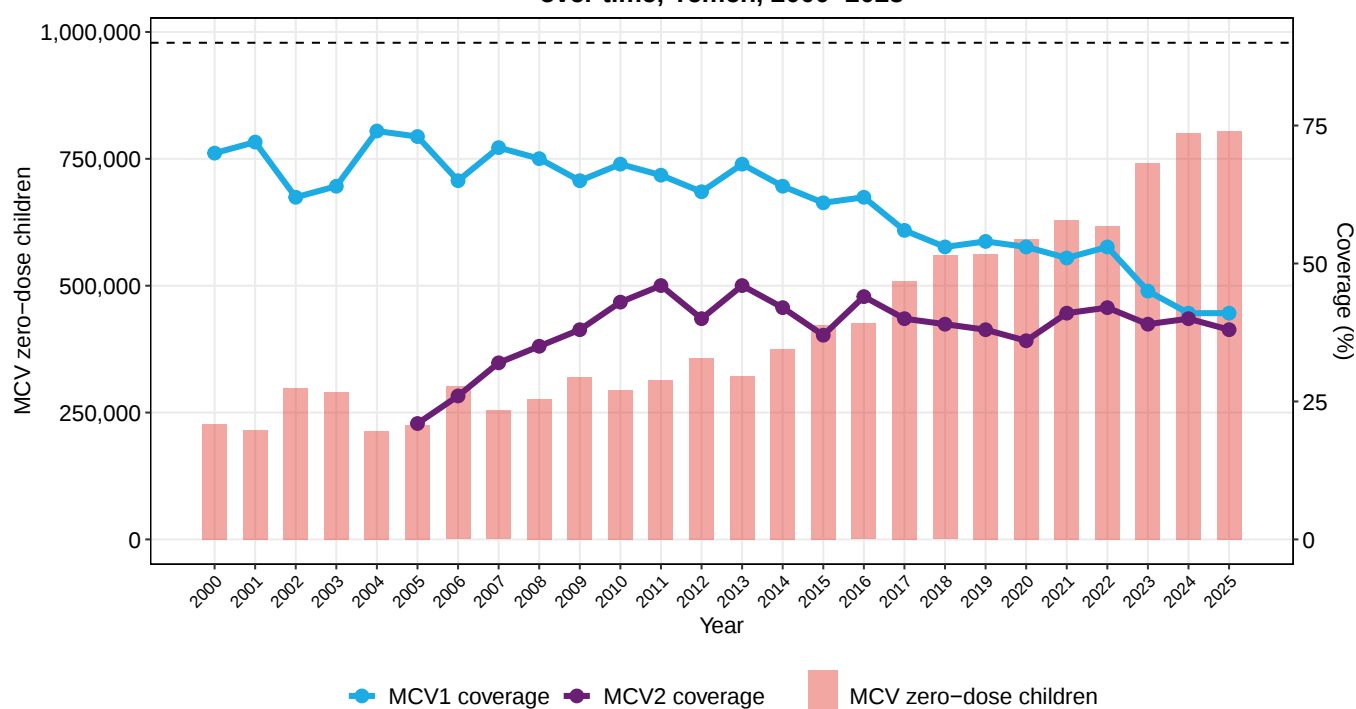


Dotted line shows the IA2030 target of 90% coverage
Source: WHO/UNICEF estimates of national immunization coverage, 2025 revision.

MCV: Canary in the coal mine

- Coverage of MCV1 stood at 41% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (54%) and the same as in 2024 (41%).
- Coverage of the second dose of the measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) remained relatively stable, within 1 percentage point of the 2019 level. This leaves 805,000 children without any protection against measles and another 14,000 with only partial protection.
- In 2025, 16% of children who received DTP1 did not receive MCV1. This 16% dropout rate was 1 percentage points lower than in 2019 (17%) and 7 percentage points lower than the 2024 dropout rate (23%).
- Yemen has had MCV1 coverage below 80% for all of the last 3 years.
- Coverage of MCV1 in Yemen (41%) was lower than the Middle East and North Africa regional average of 84% in 2025.

MCV coverage and MCV zero-dose children over time, Yemen, 2000–2025



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

HPV

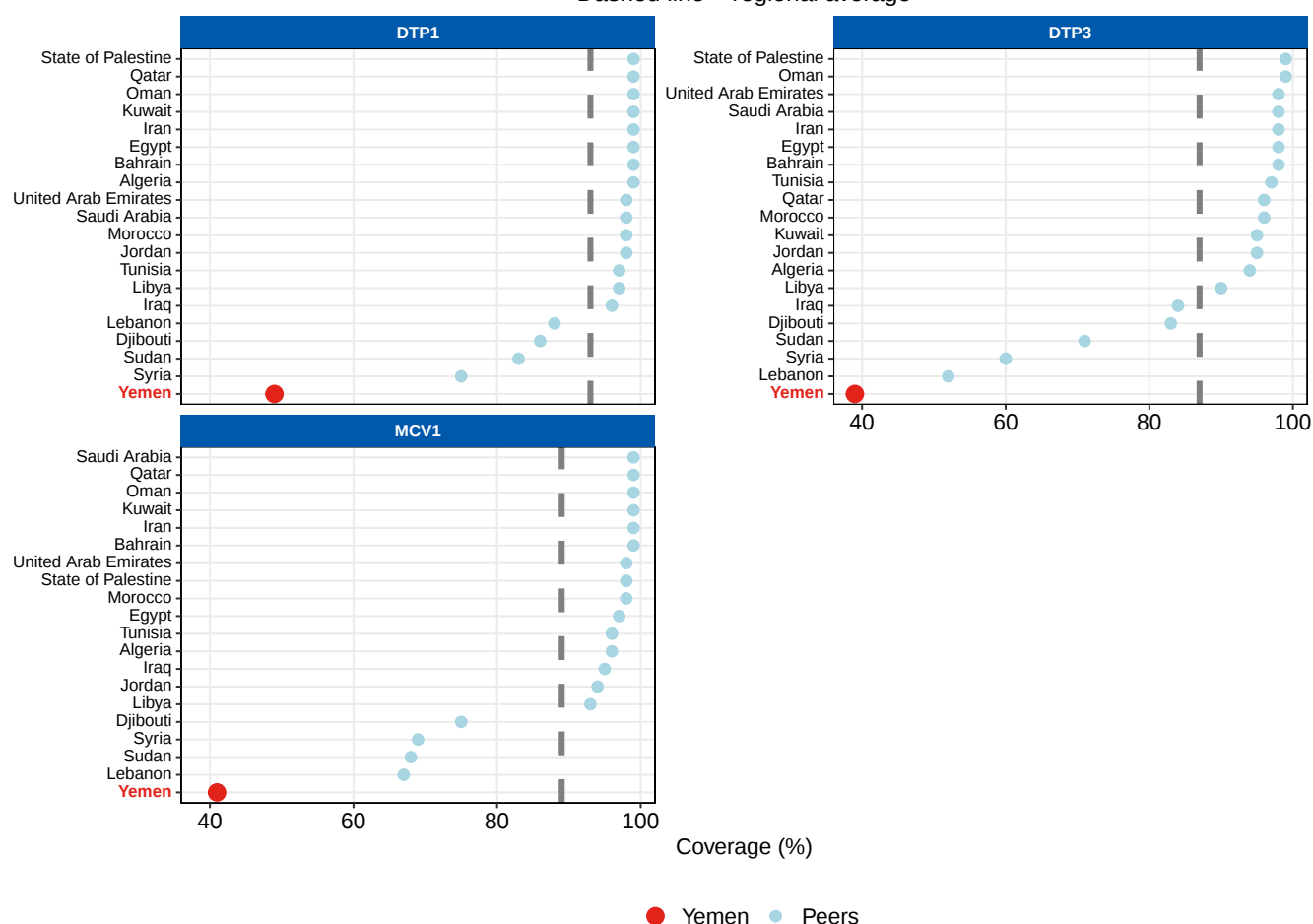
- Yemen had not introduced human pappilomavirus vaccination (HPV) as of 2025.

Regional Comparison

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

Coverage comparison: Yemen 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 48% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (59%) and lower than in 2024 (50%).
- Coverage of HepB3 stood at 39% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (60%) and lower than in 2024 (42%).
- Coverage of Hib3 stood at 39% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (60%) and lower than in 2024 (42%).
- Coverage of IPV1 stood at 42% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (59%) and lower than in 2024 (45%).
- Coverage of PCVC stood at 39% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (58%) and lower than in 2024 (41%).
- Coverage of RotaC stood at 40% in 2025. This is lower than in 2019 (59%) and lower than in 2024 (42%).

Additional vaccine coverage (%), Yemen, 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	82	78	73	66	64	66	67	64	60	58	65	59	64	67	70	42	67	59	55	59	59	60	63	54	50	48
HepB3	14	19	31	38	43	80	78	79	78	76	76	69	67	71	70	63	63	59	54	60	57	56	58	46	42	39
Hib3						43	73	75	75	74	75	69	67	71	70	63	63	59	54	60	57	56	58	46	42	39
IPV1																12	61	58	52	59	55	55	59	48	45	42
PCVC												41	67	71	69	63	62	58	51	58	55	55	57	45	41	39
RotaC													23	56	55	47	52	59	53	59	57	58	61	48	42	40



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/>