**Vaccination coverage and access among children and adult migrants and refugees in the Middle East and North African region: A systematic review and meta-analysis**

**Supplementary material**

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**Methods**

**Table 1. Search strategy**

**Medline**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Interface: Ovid MEDLINE(R) and Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and DailyDate of Search: 27 August 2024Number of hits: 1565Comment: In Ovid, two or more words are automatically searched as phrases; i.e. no quotation marks are needed | Field labels* exp/ = exploded MeSH term
* / = non exploded MeSH term
* .ti,ab,kf. = title, abstract and author keywords
* adjx = within x words, regardless of order
* \* = truncation of word for alternate endings
 |
| Database(s): **Ovid MEDLINE(R) ALL**1946 to August 26, 2024Search Strategy:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Searches** | **Results** |
| 1 | exp Human Migration/ | 28201 |
| 2 | exp "Emigrants and Immigrants"/ | 16379 |
| 3 | "Transients and Migrants"/ | 14976 |
| 4 | Refugees/ | 14046 |
| 5 | Refugee Camps/ | 344 |
| 6 | (alien\* or asile or asylum\* or (border\* adj2 cross\*) or (countr\* adj3 origin\*) or diaspora or displace? or displacement\* or emigrant\* or emigration or expat? or expatriate? or foreigner\* or foreign-born\* or foreign background\* or foreign population\* or immigrant\* or immigration or migrant\* or migration or naturalized citizen\* or new\* arriv\* or newcomer\* or new-comer\* or nomad\* or non-citizen\* or nonnative\* or non-native\* or nonnational or non-national or nonresident or non-resident\* or resettlement\* or re-settlement\* or refugee\* or settler\* or squatter\* or undocumented worker\*).ti,ab,kf. | 629435 |
| 7 | or/1-6 | 643313 |
| 8 | exp Middle East/ | 170231 |
| 9 | exp Africa, Northern/ | 43213 |
| 10 | (Abu Dhabi or Ajman or Algeri\* or Arab\* or Bahrain\* or Bahreiin\* or Dubai or Egypt\* or Emirat\* or Fujairah or Gaza\* or Golf\* or Gulf\* or Ifriqiya\* or Irak\* or Iraq\* or Jorda\* or Jumhuuriiya\* or Koweit\* or Kuwait\* or Kuwayt\* or Leban\* or Liban\* or Liby\* or Lubnan\* or Maghr\* or Maroc\* or Maser\* or Masr or Misr or MENA or Middle East\* or Morocc\* or North\* Afric\* or Oman\* or Palestin\* or Qatar\* or Saudi\* or Sharjah or Soudan\* or Sudan\* or Syria\* or Syuri\* or Tunis\* or Uman\* or Umm Al-Quwain or West Bank or Yemen\*).ti,ab,kf. | 353345 |
| 11 | or/8-10 | 476281 |
| 12 | exp Vaccines/ | 290640 |
| 13 | exp Immunization/ | 218272 |
| 14 | exp Immunization Programs/ | 16548 |
| 15 | (immunostimulation\* or immunisation\* or immunization\* or vaccin\* or variolation\*).ti,ab,kf. | 509141 |
| 16 | (immunologic\* adj2 (sensiti?ation\* or stimulation\*)).ti,ab,kf. | 619 |
| 17 | Vaccine-Preventable Diseases/ | 273 |
| 18 | Cholera/ | 9521 |
| 19 | COVID-19/ | 273160 |
| 20 | exp Dengue/ | 16940 |
| 21 | Diphtheria/ | 7061 |
| 22 | exp Hepatitis B/ | 66526 |
| 23 | Haemophilus influenzae type b/ or Haemophilus Infections/ | 8849 |
| 24 | exp Papillomaviridae/ | 39772 |
| 25 | Influenza, Human/ | 60072 |
| 26 | Measles/ | 15147 |
| 27 | exp Meningococcal Infections/ | 11943 |
| 28 | Mumps/ | 4968 |
| 29 | Whooping Cough/ | 9413 |
| 30 | exp Pneumococcal Infections/ | 22934 |
| 31 | exp Poliomyelitis/ | 20859 |
| 32 | Rabies/ | 11168 |
| 33 | Rubella/ | 8450 |
| 34 | Rotavirus Infections/ | 8907 |
| 35 | Tetanus/ | 9937 |
| 36 | exp Tuberculosis/ | 210398 |
| 37 | exp Varicella Zoster Virus Infection/ | 20502 |
| 38 | (vaccine preventable adj3 (disease\* or illness\* or infection\*)).ti,ab,kf. | 4917 |
| 39 | (2019 ncov or 2019ncov or breakbone fever or break-bone fever or chickenpox\* or chicken pox\* or cholera\* or cholerae or coqueluche or coronavirus 2 or corona virus disease 2019 or cov2 or cov 2 or covid-19 or covid19 or dengue\* or diphtheri\* or diphteri\* or epidemic parotiti\* or german measles or grippe or h1n1 or hav or haemophilus or hbv or hepa or hepatit\* or herpesvirus 3 or hepb or hib or hpv or human flu or human papilloma\* virus\* or hydrophobia or influenza\* or koch\* disease or lyssa or lyssas or measles or meningit\* or meningoco\* or mumps or ncov or neisseria meningitidis or neonatal calf diarrhea virus\* or new corona virus\* or new coronavirus\* or novel corona virus\* or novel coronavirus\* or oreillons or pachymeningiti\* or papillomavir\* or pertuss\* or pfeiffer\* bacillus or pneumococcal or pneumoniae or polio\* or rabies or rotavirus\* or rougeol\* or rubella\* or rubeol\* or sars-cov-2 or sars2 or tdap or tdp or tetani or tetanus\* or three day measle\* or tuberculos\* or varicella or whooping cough\*).ti,ab,kf. | 1491528 |
| 40 | or/12-39 | 1917337 |
| 41 | 7 and 11 and 40 | 1888 |
| 42 | (animals not humans).sh. | 5218162 |
| 43 | 41 not 42 | 1840 |
| 44 | limit 43 to yr="2000 -Current" | 1565 |

 |

**Results**

**Table 2: Odds of being fully-vaccinated in migrant versus host children**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author, year****Country** | **Study design** | **Study setting**  | **Study population** | **AOR 95% CI** | **Factors adjusted for** |
| Kmeid M. 2019 1Lebanon | Cross–sectional  | Nurseries, schools,summercamps, waiting rooms of paediatric clinics, and dispensaries | 83 Syrian refugees 488 Lebanese  | 1.15 (95% CI 0.54-2.47 | Parents’ age and education, mother’s profession, place of residence, number of children, place of vaccination and medical counseling, having a regular pediatrician and insurance coverage |
| Rossi R. 2016 2Lebanon | Cross sectional   | Households (including collective shelters) | Lebanese 127/118 (1st – 2nd survey)Syrian refugees 83/92  | 0.89 (95% CI 0.20-3.94) | Sex, age, place of residence and having heard of the vaccination campaign |

**Table 3. Socio-demographic predictors of vaccine uptake**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author (year)** | **Study setting** | **Study population** | **Type of vaccination** | **Socio-demographic factors**  |
| Toraimbe S. 2021 3Morocco | Primary care centers | 402 Sub-saharan African migrant mother-child dyads | Child vaccination (all recommended vaccine in the NIP) | Mother's education OR 4.89 (95% CI 1,91-12,56)Professional status OR 0.41(95% CI 0,21-0,82) |
| Zeid B. 20224Lebanon | Households | 2906 Syrian refugees1822 outside informal settlements1084 inside formal settlements | COVID-19  | Living inside informal tent settlements compared to living outside 1.44 (1.24-1.66), p<0.001 and having higher education 1.23 (1.03-1.48), associated with higher uptake of at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. |
| Nizam A. 20225UAE | Web-based, Universites | University students 385 Overall 33 UAE National 352 Expatriates  | COVID-19 | Older age OR 0.97; 95% CI 0.96 –0.98 and being male OR 0.56–0.62; 95% CI 0.43–0.73 were significantly associated with lower odds of actual and perceived vaccine acceptance  |
| AlAwadhi E. 20216Kuwait | Online via social media platforms | Citizens and non-citizens Kuwaiti 5651Non-Kuwaiti 1,590 | COVID-19 | Older age was significantly associated with lower odds of perceived vaccine acceptance OR 0.37–0.61; 95% CI 0.26–0.95 |

**Table 4. COVID-19 vaccine coverage**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author, year****Country** | **Study design** | **Study setting**  | **Sample size** | **Migrant N (%)** | **Host N (%)** |
| Al–Hatamleh 2022 7Jordan | Cross–sectional | Refugee camp | 501 Refugees 491 Citizens | Refugees 328 (42.7) Doses:1 dose 41 (73.2)2 doses 287 (40.3) | Jordanians 441 (57.3)Doses:1 dose 15 (26.8) 2 doses 426 (59.7) |
| Zeid B. 2022 4Lebanon | Cross sectional  | Households | 2906 Syrian refugees | Two or more doses 806 (27.7) |  |
| Shehab M. 2021 8Kuwait | Cross–sectional | University ospital | 201 Citizens and79 Expatriates with IBD | Any dose 67 (84.8) | 50 (25.0)  |
| UNHCR 20229Jordan | Monthly report | Camps and nationwide | Syrian refugees  | Any dose 40.2 | 45.7 |
| UNHCR 2022 10Lebanon | Monthly report | Camps and nationwide  | Syrian refugees | Any dose 33.5 | 59.0 |
| Ali M. 2024 11Jordan | Cross-sectional | Primary healthcare centres, schools, public areas and lounges  | 259 Palestinians200 Syrians93 Non-arabs84 Arabs | 370 (58.2)  |  |
| Gubari M. 2023 12Iraq | Cross-sectional | Households | 3519 from host communities428 IDPs617 refugees  | 1 doseIDPs: 48.83 Refugees : 45.9 2 doses35.736.13 doses0.931.5 | 51.542.31.65 |
| Dalky A. 2024 13Jordan | Cross-sectional | Two refugee camps | 385 Syrian refugee women | 1 dose 16 (4.20) 2 dose 346 (89.9)  |  |
| Aschore M. 2024 14Libya | Cross-sectional | Households | 1448 migrants2019 refugees | Any dose 1,643 (47.6) |  |

**Table 5. Description of policies**

**a. COVID-19 vaccines**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author (year)** | **Country** | **Publication type** | **Target population** | **Description of Policy**  |
| Tazyeen S. 202215Middle East | Middle East | Perspective | Foreign workers with a valid emirates ID | Provision of the COVID-19 vaccination to foreign workers with valid Emirati ID but in UAE could specifically not provide for undocumented workers due the valid ID being a compulsory requirement |
| Rahman M. 2022Gulf countries | Gulf countries | Narrative review | Migrant workers | Employers are under obligation to cover their foreign employees’ health insurance and monitor workers' health status including vaccination. |
| Assiri A. 202116Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabia | Commentary | Expatriates | Provision of free of charge COVID-19 vaccine to all Saudi citizens and residents including illegal residents |
| Habersky E. 202117EMR | EMR | Narrative review | Refugees registered with UNHCR | Refugees registered with UNHCR and migrants are allowed to register for the vaccine (AstraZeneca or Sinopharm), via the online vaccine registration portal of the MoH. |
| Ministry of Health 202118Tunisia | Tunisia | Strategy document | Migrants, refugees and individuals with irregular status | All migrants including refugees and irregular migrants are included in the national free of charge COVID-19 vaccination campaign with the exception of ineligible individuals such as under 18 and pregnant women. |
| Suliman D. 202119UAE | UAE | Commentary | Citizens and residents | Provision of free of cost COVID-19 vaccines to citizens and residents alike |
| UN Network for Migration 2021 20Bahrain | Bahrain | Policy brief | Citizens, residents and undocumented migrants | Collaboration of the National Task Force with embassies (India, Philippines and Bangladesh) to reach out to and register undocumented migrants seeking COVID-19 vaccines, through the organization of community-based vaccination days in a mall. Vaccination certificates were issued.Barriers:-undocumented migrants hard to reach and reluctant to come forward, -domestic workers harder to reach & more vulnerable compared to commercial workers |
| WHO 202221Bahrain | Bahrain | Case study | Residents, regardless of nationality, residential status, orEthnicity | Provision of vaccinations free of charge to all Bahraini citizens and residents, regardless of nationality, residential status, or ethnicity, based on a direction from His Majesty the King of Bahrain |
| Ministry of Public Health 2021 22Lebanon | Lebanon | Guidelines | All residents regardless of nationality | All those residing in Lebanon and qualify for vaccination (above 16 years) will be provided free of charge COVID-19 vaccine (Pfizer) irrespective of nationality through the COVAX facility |
| IOM 202123Egypt | Egypt | Report | Migrants and refugees | MoPH launched the National Plan for COVID-19 Vaccination in January 2021. The Plan aims to vaccinate every citizen residing in Egypt, including migrants and refugees, through a nationwide campaign for registration online. |
| Rahman MM. 2023 24 | Qatar | Narrative review | Migrant workers | Qatar residents, including low-skilled workers, received free doses of sophisticated vaccines like Pfizer-BioNTech, Oxford-AstraZeneca, Moderna, and Janssen, earlier than their counterparts in their home countries. |
| Chen S. 2024 25 | Gulf countries | Narrative review | Residents | Vaccines provided free in the GCC countries for all citizens and residents. |
| Santus D. 2023 26 | Morocco | Cross-sectional qualitative study | All migrants and refugees | Vaccination campaign migrants and refugees without identity papers. They can register in their neighborhood using a passport or proof of residence and create an account on the national COVID-19 vaccine registration platform. |
| Alahmad B. 2023 27 | Gulf countries | Commentary | Non-nationals | In Kuwait, initial distribution of COVID-19 vaccine was limited to nationals (2021). |

**b. Other vaccines**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author (year)** | **Country** | **Vaccines** | **Publication type** | **Target population** | **Description of policy**  |
| Jawad J. 201128Bahrain | Bahrain | Measles | Cross sectional, descriptive | Citizens and residents | All measles-related activities, including both immunization and laboratory testing of suspected measles cases, are ﬁnancially supported by the government and provided free of charge in government health facilities for all Bahrainis and non-Bahraini residents. |
| Riccardo F. 201229North Africa | EpiSouth including North Africa (Algeria), Tunisia, Morocco)  | NS | Cross-sectional study | Mobile communities (regular, irregular and nomadic) | Vaccines included in the NIP are provided and administered free of charge to children of migrants in vaccination centers. |
| Giambi C. 201730Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea | Mediterranean Basin and Black Sea (Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Palestine) | All routines vaccines | Cross-sectional study | Newly arrived migrants | -Immunization status is routinely verified by Palestine, Tunisia (for African student only) whereas Jordan does not verify it. -Tunisia: all NIP vaccines are provided to children with particular attention to Libyan and Syrian foreign born. Polio, DTP and MMR also provided to adolescents. -Palestine: all NIP vaccines provided to children at community level-Jordan: All NIP vaccines provided to children especially Syrian refugees. For adolescents, measles vaccine is provided at age 11-15. Measles are provided at community level for 6 months–15years and poliomyelitis vaccine to children<5 years also inholding centres. For adults: tetanus is provided to child bearing women 15-49**.** Egypt: All NIP vaccines provided to children less than 4 years old. Poliomyelitis vaccine is provided to children at any age and adolescents, and adults, coming from a country at polio risk (at entry level). Vaccinations are provided at community level. |
| Ministry of Health 202331Syria | Syria | Polio | Epi bulletin | IDPs and returnee migrants | Vaccination status of children incoming from Northeastern Syria, Raqa, Deir Zour, Idlib (conflict region) and returnees are provided polio vaccines |
| Gulf Health Council 202132Gulf countries | GCC | All routines vaccines | Regulations | Expatriates coming to GCC states for work or residence | All expatriates coming to reside or work in GCC states undergo a medical examination for fitness where vaccination status for (polio, MMR 1 & 2 Meningococcal and COVID-19) are assessed & vaccines provided by accredited centers |
| Gulf Health Council 202133Gulf countries | GCC | Poliomyelitis, MMR 1 and 2, meningococcal, COVID-19 (optional) | Technical guidelines | Expatriates coming to GCC states for work or residence | Any person seeking residency in GCC undergoes medical examination in an accredited center which; reviews vax record of candidate, determines the vaccines the applicant needs based on his or her age, records, documentedimmunity, administers vaccines, in order to reside in GCC proofs of having vax or immunity required for Polio, Meningococcal MMR. Accepted vaccination records also include Laboratory evidence of immunity for MMR and polio |
| WHO 2018 34EMR | EMR | All | Report | All foreign-born | Provision of free vaccine to all patients visiting primary care facilities regardless of nationality, including subsidized services to displaces populations and refugees |
| IOM 202135 | MENA | All routine vaccines | Report | Refugees and asylum seekers, regular and irregular migrants, IDPs | In the MENA region: 11/17 countries included refugees and asylum seekers in NVDP both in theory and practice, 15/17 included regular migrants in theory and 16 in practice, 11/17 included irregular migrants in theory but only 8 in practice, 4/7 included IDPs in theory and 3/7 in practice. |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2017 36 | Morocco | All routine vaccines | Policy evaluation | All migrants regardless of status | Free of charge to primary care services including vaccination for all migrants regardless of status |
| Alahmad B. 2023 27 | Gulf countries | Flu and Pneumococcal vaccines | Commentary | Non-nationals | In Kuwait, initial restriction of flu and pneumococcal vaccines to Kuwaitis only (2020) |
| Honein-AbouHaidar G. 2024 37 | Lebanon | All routine vaccines  | Cross-sectional mixed-methods study | Syrian refugees | Provision of free immunizations through the MOPH's Expanded Program on Immunization, and through campaigns supported by UNICEF and WHO, ensures Syrian refugees' access to routine vaccines like polio and measles. Vaccination centres were also set up at the borders for Syrian children. |
| Ismail S. 2023 38 | Lebanon | All routine vaccines | Cross-sectional qualitative study | Syrian refugees | Several adaptive changes took place in the Lebanese healthcare system in respnse to refugee arrival:**Macrolevel:**- National vaccination campaigns were launched in 2013-2014 with donor support to prevent outbreaks of polio and measles.- Policy changes relaxed access rules, allowing displaced Syrians to receive vaccines at nominal costs, although hidden fees remained a barrier.- Vaccination points established at border crossings and refugee registration centers to ensure early access to key vaccines.**Mesolevel:**- Mobile medical units (MMUs) were intensified to reach refugees in remote and rural areas where fixed clinics were limited, and to refer them to nearby PHCs.- Community engagement activities scaled up to boost vaccination demand, provide education, and cross-check vaccination records, relying on increased recruitment of community workers and donor funding.**Microlevel:**- Task-shifting: redefining nurses' roles in vaccine administration and improving workforce skills to handle the increased demand from refugee populations. |

*MOPH: Ministry of Public Health*

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