

#### VACCINATION FACTS

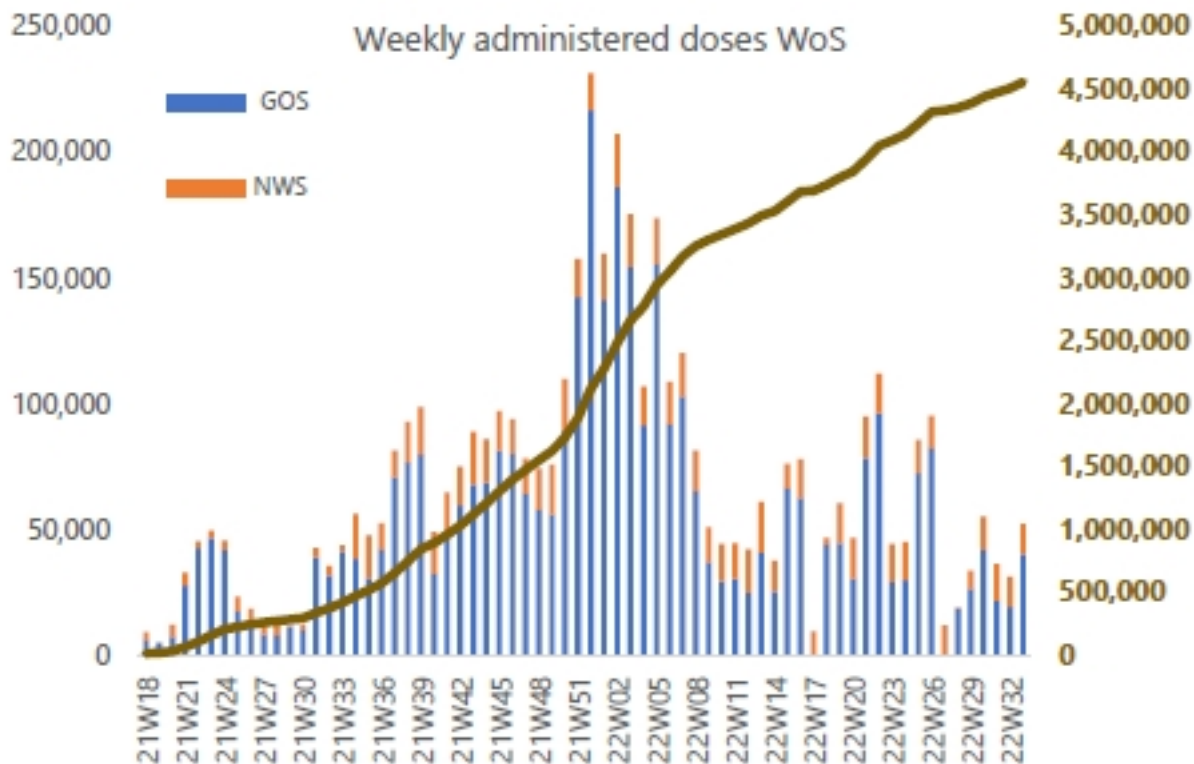
- **2,440,420** Total number of people vaccinated with at least one dose in GoS and NES.
- **496,220** Total number of people vaccinated with at least one dose in NWS.
- **14.3 %** Total population in Whole of Syria that has received at least one dose.

#### VACCINATION AMONG PRIORITY GROUPS

- **79,992** Total number of fully vaccinated health workers.
- **393,900** Total number of fully vaccinated older adults (55+ years).
- **125,283** Total number of fully vaccinated adults with comorbidities (chronic diseases).
- **81,438** Total number of vaccinated teachers.

## Summary

As of 22 August 2022, the total number of COVID-19 vaccines delivered to Syria through the COVAX Facility is 11 357 640 doses in addition to the 2 953 640 doses received through bilateral agreements. The available vaccines should enable Syria to reach more than 45% of its population.



**Trends in COVID-19 vaccination coverage at the Whole of Syria level**

Within its relentless efforts to raise COVID-19 vaccination coverage in Syria, the Ministry of Health recently conducted 2 intensified national COVID-19 vaccination campaigns targeting all people above 18 years of age in all Syrian governorates, encouraging people to take their vaccines and get better protection.

The 2 rounds of the campaign reached 182 000 and 165 000 people, respectively. The intensified risk communication and community engagement activities, prior to and during the campaign, increased people’s access to vaccines and encouraged communities to protect themselves.

WHO cooperated with health directorates in the governorates of Damascus, Latakia, Homs, Hama, and Aleppo to train more than 300 volunteers on communication skills to mitigate vaccine hesitancy and raise vaccine uptake. The volunteers included nongovernmental organizations, community initiatives, religious leaders, as well as health personnel from the Directorates of Health. During the 2 campaigns, volunteers worked in parallel with vaccination teams to address fears, combat rumours and deliver adequate messages.

## Challenges

**Misinformation is constantly increasing**

People are becoming more hesitant

**Global decrease of adherence to public health and social measures**

People think that the pandemic is over

**Low vaccination and Low PHSM, locally**

New variants and new threats could emerge

**The health workforce is still hesitant regarding the vaccine**

Health workforce's opinion is not negatively impacting the public

**People are thirsty for science-based information**

The information void is growing and creating leeway for rumours

**People are suffering economically**

Vaccination has become the least of their priorities

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