

SITUATION ANALYSIS

In August, access to life-saving and obstetric hospital care was supported for 4,615 Syrian refugees through a network of 60 contracted hospitals. Of these, 2,490 referrals (54%) were for delivery care. At primary health care level, 97,586 consultations were offered for both the refugee and Lebanese populations throughout Lebanon. This included 6,753 pregnant women (7%) who received antenatal care.

Routine immunizations of children under 5 years of age are ongoing with the reported number of children receiving routine vaccination having now exceeded the LCRP revised annual target by 2.9%.

On the occasion of World Breastfeeding Week, a national campaign with the slogan "No substitute for a mother's milk" was launched. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness among Lebanese as well as Syrian Refugees on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of a child's life.

A series of trainings of MoPH network PHCCs on "Screening and Referral of Acute Malnutrition" and "Treatment and Management of Acute Malnutrition" was launched. To date, over 58% of the targeted MoPH PHCCs have been trained. This training is aimed at strengthening MoPH capacity to integrate nutrition activities at PHCCs across the country by the end of the year.

A technical committee under the leadership of MoPH was established to review and update the "National Nutrition Protocols". The first draft is expected by the end of September.

In terms of reproductive health (RH), awareness sessions continued in August with 140 sessions held with 1,009 Syrian women in 50 informal tented settlements located in Central and West Bekaa, and 90 awareness sessions targeting 1,800 women in Akkar and Wadi Khaled. Three training workshops were organized to develop the capacity of 22 physicians from the Bekaa, and 23 para-medical staff from each of the Bekaa and the South governorates on RH service delivery guidelines. The topics revolved mainly around pre and post-natal care, clinical management for rape survivors, RH minimum initial services package, emergency obstetric care, and ethical issues.

With regards to assessments, a study was conducted to provide information about iron deficiency anemia among women of childbearing age in order to tailor adequate health and nutritional interventions in the areas most affected by the Syrian crisis (Bekaa and Akkar regions). Data is being processed and expected to be finalized by end of September.

