



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



MARCH HIGHLIGHTS

Polio update: One case of polio was confirmed in Iraq, of a six-month child in Baghdad who had not been immunized. With the confirmed 25 cases in Syria, this brings the total number of confirmed cases in the region to 26.

In Jordan, MoH/UNICEF/WHO/UNHCR and partners implemented the third round of national polio vaccination from 2nd–9th March. In Zaatar camp, 18,864 Syrian children aged 0–5 years received two drops of oral polio vaccine. Outside the camp, 1,065,912 children aged 0–5 years received two drops of oral polio vaccine; this includes 138,911 Syrian children. The total number of Syrian children reached by the campaign, both inside and outside the camp, is **157,775**.

War wounded: MSF Holland opened a 20-bed facility in Zaatar camp on the 27th of March for convalescence of war wounded from their facility in Ramtha hospital. This is for non-acute care of those with severe fractures or who need pain management, dressings and physiotherapy. It is open 24 hours and staffed by two doctors and 11 nurses.

Disability: Handicap International staff are now present in the Zaatar registration area, 24 hours a day, with identification and provision of assistive devices (including physical rehab, but only if relevant in reception area). Staff provide advice on how to use devices and referrals to teams inside camp.

Immunization: The MdM clinic in Ramtha is now providing EPI to Syrian refugees, and has reported a high turnout. The service is provided by MdM staff, supervised by MoH who also provide the vaccines on a monthly basis.

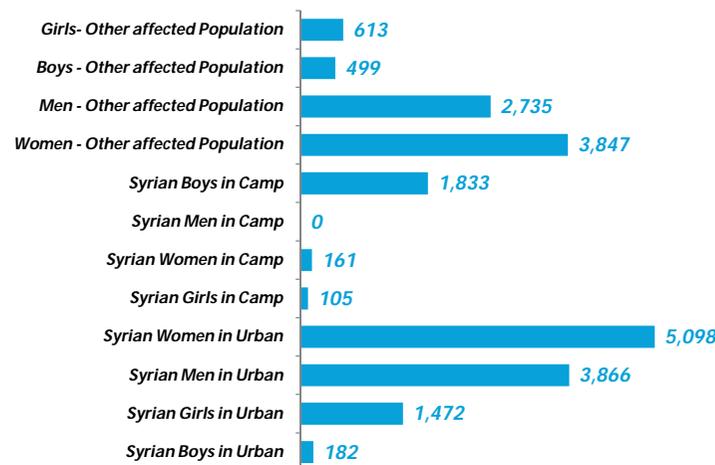
Trainings: * On 10–11 March, 16 staff working in the health sector (4 IFH/NHF, 3 MoH, 1 JHAS, 1 JWA, 2 NGOs district, 5 IMC) were trained on the SGBV and child protection SOPs at the IMC office in Irbid.

* On 17–18 March, 15 nurses working in Zaatar camp (8 JHAS, 4 MDM, 2 Saudi clinic and 1 from SCJ) were trained on Integrated Management of Childhood Illness by MoH, with technical and financial support from UNICEF.

* In preparation for implementation of a reproductive health awareness campaign in Zaatar camp, UNFPA through Y-PEER network conducted a Training of Trainers on sexual and reproductive health issues for IRC, IRD and JHAS, for both male and female trainees of different age groups.



NUMBER OF REFUGEES REFERRED FOR SECONDARY AND TERTIARY HEALTHCARE

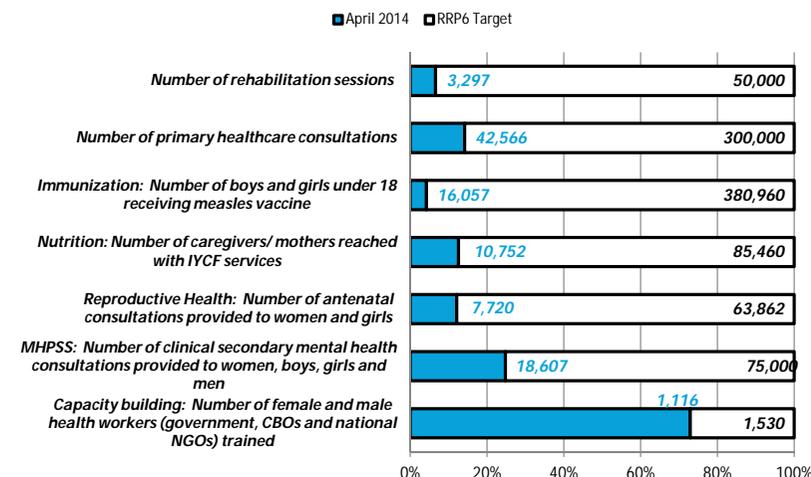


NEEDS ANALYSIS

With increasing numbers of Syrian refugees entering Jordan and the clearing of the registration backlog, demand on the public sector as well as NGO-supported clinics continues to grow. While demand for acute care is high, management of chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and demand for prevention services is weak.

The Syrian refugee health profile is that of a country in transition with a high burden of NCDs; in 2013 NCDs accounted for 17% of clinic visits in Jordan. The main causes of morbidity were cardiovascular diseases (38% of visits), diabetes (24%), and lung diseases (14%). However, consultations for acute illness was the main reason for seeking care accounting for 73% of clinic visits (27% of visits were by children <5 years). Communicable diseases also remain a public health concern with a measles outbreak in Jordan in 2013 and a polio outbreak in Syria. Of concern is the low routine immunization coverage amongst refugees. The burden on MoH facilities continues with 16,687 consultations for Syrians in primary health care centres, 763 inpatients and 4,767 outpatient visits in hospitals in Irbid in March 2014. Care for persons with NCDs remains challenging with a UNHCR survey indicating that 23% of those over 18 with an NCD report not being able to receive medications or care on a regular basis. Though there are a number of initiatives, care for war wounded with disabilities or in need of convalescence or nursing care remains insufficient. A Handicap International/HelpAge assessment demonstrated that one in 15 Syrian refugees in Jordan was injured in Syria, and 22% of refugees have an impairment.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



Other affected population represents primarily Jordanian host community

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