



World Immunization Week observed in the 3RP countries in April with robust immunization efforts

HIGHLIGHTS:

In April, Lebanon successfully observed its National Switch Day from trivalent oral polio vaccine (TOPV) to bivalent oral polio vaccine (bOPV) followed by Switch monitoring activities. This is a major achievement and Lebanon was one of the few countries which used mobile/tablet applications for collection of switch monitoring data through a centralized dashboard.

In Jordan, in continuation of the immunization campaign which started in March, national immunization days (NIDs) were conducted in refugee camps during which 24,969 children under the age of five received polio vaccines. Furthermore, 6,404 children received Vitamin A supplementation, and 12,198 children received measles vaccine. An emergency vaccination campaign was also conducted in the northern-eastern border during which 13,896 children received polio vaccine, 13,053 children received measles vaccine, and 6,278 children received vitamin A supplementation.

In Iraq, the mobile immunization team vaccinated 816 children under 15 years old against polio and 692 of these children also received measles vaccine. As part of the ongoing efforts to eradicate polio, a second round of Polio NID was conducted across the country targeting all children under five years of age. During the campaign, 24,662 refugee children were vaccinated in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). Through the extended immunization programme, a total of 380 children under one year old received measles vaccine together with 730 children receiving vitamin A supplementation through routine immunization activities in the refugee camps.

In Egypt, Sector Partners provided immunization and growth monitoring services to a total of 3,572 Syrian children under five years of age.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Across the five countries, the sheer demand for health services places enormous strain on public health infrastructure, and has resulted in overwhelming patient caseloads, overworked health staff and shortages of medicines and equipment.

Vulnerable populations are at heightened risk of communicable diseases due to overcrowding, substandard housing, limited access to safe water and sanitation and varying degrees of access to primary health care (PHC) services. Acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea continue to be prevalent among vulnerable communities all year round, but with specific seasonal peaks.

The need for routine immunization of children against vaccine-preventable illness remains a key priority. The need for health and hygiene messaging and proper waste management is also a key focus area.

Management of non-communicable diseases is a major challenge. High prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases among Syrian refugees, in addition to significant caseloads of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cancer, continues to spur demand for early diagnostic services and medicine.



Immunization programme in Egypt reached over 3,500 children in April.

Sector Response Summary:



5,387,300 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
854,950 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,687,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
4,807,600 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.55 billion required in 2016
USD 997 million received in 2016



3RP PARTNERS WORKING TO REDUCE MATERNAL AND NEONATAL MORTALITY

Among the affected population in Syria and within the refugee community in the region, four million women and girls of reproductive age need special attention. The maternal mortality ratio was 68 per 100,000 live births in the region in 2015. Although neonatal mortality is declining, the largest challenge remains in the period at or around birth, with more than half of deaths among children under five years old occurring in the first 28 days of life. Sector Partners continue their efforts to improve the quality of health care services for newborns and mothers.

In Turkey during the month of April, emergency obstetric care (EmOC) training was conducted for 38 Turkish service providers (6 nurses and 31 midwives) who serve both Turkish and Syrian communities in their provinces.

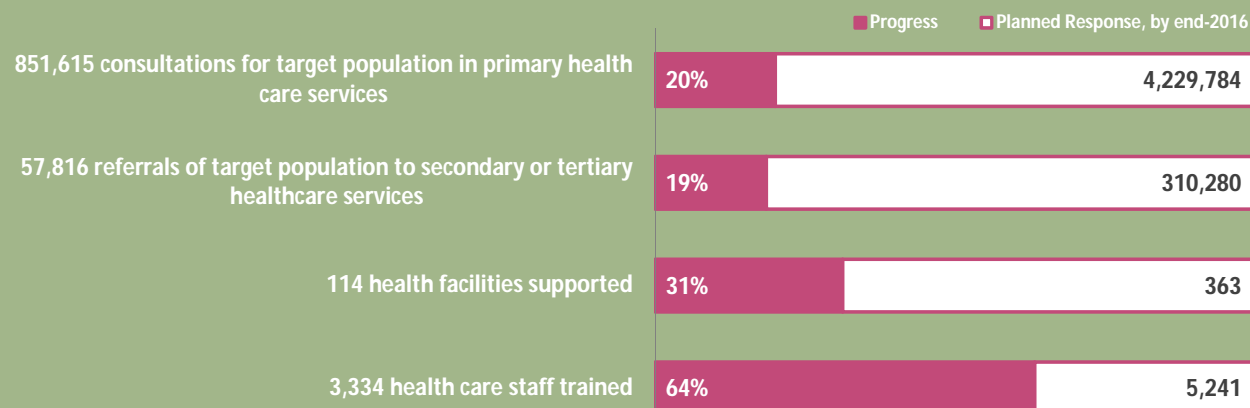
In Lebanon, 21,010 children and lactating women were provided with micronutrient supplements to prevent deficiencies. To consolidate the integration of nutrition activities within government health facilities, partners donated anthropometric equipment (38 electronic scales and height boards) to the Ministry of Social Affairs to enhance nutrition screening in social development centres.

As part of the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme in Jordan, 6,084 pregnant, lactating mothers and caregivers were reached with education and counselling on breastfeeding.

In Iraq, the 'Baby Huts' provided infant and young child feeding counseling to 976 pregnant and lactating women in the camps, in addition to neonatal monitoring and parental healthcare advice.

In Egypt, 1,462 women of reproductive age (18-45 years) received immunization and growth monitoring, primary healthcare consultations, and antenatal services through the Primary Health Care (PHC) units in target communities. Awareness raising activities were organised and trainings were provided to Community Health Workers (CHW) on key health and nutrition messages.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - APRIL 2016



These dashboards reflect the achievements of the more than 200 partners, including governments, UN Agencies, and NGOs, involved in the 3RP response in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Progress and targets may change in line with data revisions. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 30 April 2016.