



13,410 acute/chronic Primary Health Care consultations for girls, women, boys and men since the beginning of 2015

FEBRUARY HIGHLIGHTS:

- UNICEF, WHO and UNHCR are meeting regularly to prepare for all actions needed to address the Syrian refugees' mainstreaming in the public primary health care (PHC) system in Cairo planned to start in April 2015 and the related joint communication strategy.
- The preparations of the process towards mainstreaming primary health care in Greater Cairo included several coordination meetings between UNHCR and Ministry of Health (MoH) to agree on the area of UNHCR's support to MoH as part of the resilience responses and the cooperation between them to facilitate Egyptians and Syrians' access to primary and specialized health care services; in addition to preparations by UNICEF of flyers listing UN supported public primary health care facilities in Greater Cairo which will be distributed to Syrians in order to raise awareness and to facilitate their access to public facilities.
- A one day workshop on the UNHCR referral care database was facilitated by UNHCR health unit for a group of six referral focal points from UNHCR health implementing partners (Mahmoud Society, AMU, Refugee Egypt and Caritas Cairo). The objective of the training was to start piloting a tool to collect key data on referrals, capture referral cases that are complicated and subject to higher cost to help the medical partners to prioritize their interventions, monitor and ensuring cost effective responses are upheld

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Syrian refugees are largely urbanized and predominantly integrated within the host communities of five governorates: Giza, Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta and Qalyubia.

They are scattered in some 24 governorates in some 230 districts but mostly residing in greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.

Syrian refugees living scattered in urban Egypt, imply operational challenges for the health sector, such as: inequitable distribution of health facilities; lack of standardized diagnosis and treatment protocols; lack of prioritized and needs-based referrals and varying health services costs especially within the private sector.

Refugees living in Egypt suffer therefore a 'dual burden' to their health as a result of their concentration in urban areas. This is linked to the increased risk of diseases associated with overcrowding, poor sanitation and hygiene as well as a result of a dietary transition.

Access to healthcare remains therefore a challenge because of distance and cost. Moreover, referral to secondary and tertiary health care suffers resources limitations to manage lifesaving ailments.

Monitoring referrals, and ensuring a cost-effective secondary and tertiary health care in the refugees areas of residence remains a challenge and the sector objective is to keep improving access, quality and coverage to health services for Syrian refugee in Egypt by supporting the Ministry of Health facilities, strengthening UNHCR's health providers' capacity and awareness raising among Syrians through community health outreach program.

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Participating Agencies: UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Arab Medical Union (AMU), Caritas, Ministry of Health, Mahmoud Mosque Society, Refugee Egypt, IOM, Save the Children



Primary and specialized health care provision through a variety of primary care clinics and specialized referral hospitals. Egypt - Cairo, S.Nelson/UNHCR

Key Figures:

Planned Sector Response:

Status:
120,000
Refugees



133,487
111%

87,500
Direct beneficiaries



13,410
15%

2014 Health Benchmarks:

- During 2014 implementation of the Regional Response plan (RRP6), there were at least 115,040 consultations in primary health care service representing on average 4 out of 5 Syrian refugees had received a consultation from primary health care services.



4 out of 5 Syrian refugees on average had received consultation from primary health care services during 2014

- During 2014 implementation of the Regional Response plan (RRP6), there were at least 45,238 referrals to secondary and tertiary health care service representing on average 3 out of 10 Syrian refugees were referred to secondary and tertiary health care service



3 out of 10 Syrian refugees on average were referred to secondary and tertiary health care service during 2014.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: FEBRUARY 2015

13,410 acute/chronic PHC consultations for girls, women, boys and men



6 trained PHC staff both gender



of supported health facilities in impacted communities



4,212 referrals to secondary and tertiary level of care



of children receiving polio vaccination



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Foot : No Polio Campaigns have taken place in February