



TARGETS

H 2 million refugees are supported to access to primary and emergency health care

100% of child-bearing age women have access to reproductive health services

150,000 refugees supported to address special medical needs, including mental health and psycho-social services.

90% of refugees receive adequate immunization.

242 million USD required

NEEDS

Health services in host countries struggle to cater to the increasing number of refugees. In camp situations, clinics, equipment, drugs and other medical supplies as well as professionals (nurses, doctors and technicians) need to be deployed to meet immediate and primary health care needs. Reproductive health care is required by women and families, including ante-natal, labour and delivery and post-natal care. Ensuring public health for refugees and host communities also necessitates optimal immunization for children as well as effective surveillance, which serves as an early warning indicator for public health concerns. Given the often traumatized state of refugees following their flight and arrival to safe countries, psycho-social support services are also required, with improved access to specialized mental health services for those with acute or chronic mental health conditions.

RRP5 partners are working to ensure access to adequate emergency and primary care, and where possible facilitate access and referral for secondary and tertiary services. Efforts are also made to strengthen existing national health schemes and increase their capacity to address the growing demands on their resources whenever possible. Where necessary, direct interventions are planned to the extent possible, in consultation and coordination with national and local health actors.

KEY DECEMBER DEVELOPMENTS

In **Lebanon**, 97.5% of all children under 5 years of age irrespective of nationality were reached in the second round of the Polio vaccination campaign. The inter-agency nutrition survey of Syrian Refugees was completed and the first draft report circulated for comments.

In **Turkey**, the second round of the polio campaign was conducted between 23-27 December, targeting 1,750,000 Turkish and Syrian children aged of 0-59 months, living in the 11 provinces in south-east Turkey. Prior to the second round of the campaign, MoH requested the support of NGOs to identify and communicate with the hard-to-reach urban-based Syrian population. Communication materials developed by UNICEF in Turkish and Arabic were shared to assist NGOs in reaching these vulnerable populations. Results from the first round conducted in November showed that a total of 1,148,918 children were vaccinated, of which approximately 110,000 were Syrian. The results of the second round are yet to be finalized. UNFPA finalised the procurement of 55,000 hygiene kits, and these were distributed in all camps. A provincial MISP Echo-training was conducted in mid-December for 35 key managers and service providers in Sanliurfa, the most populated refugee province with heaviest RH needs and cultural GBV traditions. A second part of RH IEC materials' translation from Turkish to Arabic was initiated and printing 375,000 brochures is on course. The inter-agency field manual on RH in Humanitarian Settings was translated to Turkish.

In **Iraq**, the response to the health needs of Syrian refugees has focused on keeping the supply chain effective and uninterrupted; providing technical support to the Ministry of Health /DOH and promoting partnership with other partners. WHO has intensified field visits in the different camps to establish the system for early warning and response and test its functionality. Routine vaccination for under 5 years children continued. Six ambulances were handed over to the Ministry of Health, while the implementation of Health Information System (HIS) in all refugee camps in KR-I is completed.

In **Egypt**, A second round of national anti polio campaign took place from 29 December 2013 to 1 January 2014.

In **Jordan**, UNFPA/JHAS clinic opened in District 8 in Zaatari on 10th of December, providing ante-natal care, post-natal care, and family planning services. There has been a marked increase in the caesarean section rate in Zaatari (39% of deliveries). In mid-December, extremely cold weather hit Jordan with a snow storm affecting much of Amman and parts of the South. Zaatari was spared snow but approximately 300 refugees were moved to child friendly spaces to escape the cold. Community health volunteers in Zaatari also intensified home visits to vulnerable households to ensure they are adequately prepared for the winter.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2013

At least 2.3 million visits made to primary health care facilities for acute illnesses, chronic diseases and mental health

H **303,838** refugees referred for secondary and tertiary care

More than 22 million vaccinations given to refugee and host community children, including against polio and measles

20,044 women received reproductive health assistance

379,000 persons benefited from training or education on health matters

Polio Vaccination Campaign

