

With the onset of summer, control of communicable diseases has been strengthened further

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

Preventing outbreak of disease remains a continued effort of the health partners in the region, with routine vaccination of children a key priority.

In an effort to keep Lebanon polio-free, two rounds of the mop-up campaign of oral polio vaccinations (OPV) took place around the country, reaching a total of 806,579 children which represents 43 per cent of the annual target. In parallel, support was provided to the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to finalize and disseminate the revised guidelines and standard operating procedures and algorithms for the Early Warning and Response System for outbreak prevention and containment of 43 diseases. This was coupled with training of health staff at more than 500 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHC) and all 143 hospitals. Through the Instrument for Stability (IFS) project, five water testing laboratories have been renovated and three are ongoing, to ensure adequate water testing and detection of possible water contamination. Also, eight isolation rooms were created at government hospitals to care for individuals with suspected communicable diseases.

In Iraq, a cholera preparedness exercise continued in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) together with the WASH sector, including provision of additional stock of medicines to enable timely response in the event of an outbreak. A total of 1,547 children under five years old were immunized against polio, 319 infants under one year of age were vaccinated against measles, and 617 U5 children received vitamin A supplements in refugee camps across the country.

During the month of June, awareness sessions for Syrian refugees continued to be conducted in Turkey, covering basic health topics including scabies, personal hygiene and first aid.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Increasing demand throughout the region is stretching national health systems and services, which provide significant health care to Syrian refugees. Insufficient personnel, medical supplies, and inadequate service delivery mean vulnerable populations are at increased risk of communicable diseases due to unfavourable environmental conditions and limited access to basic health services, such as child immunization.

Shortcomings in health systems also increase the risks of a wide range of health issues. The management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is a significant challenge. Nearly 30 per cent of refugees in Jordan suffer from NCDs such as hypertension or diabetes, and 78 per cent of households in Egypt have reported a family member suffering from a chronic disease. Access to adequate and appropriate reproductive health care is a continuing need. It is necessary to improve capacities for basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care at primary, secondary and tertiary health care locations.

The main nutrition concern among refugees is micronutrient deficiency such as iron deficiency. Global acute malnutrition rates are at acceptable levels, below five per cent among refugees.

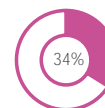


Vaccination in Ceylanpinar camp clinic in Turkey. UNHCR /N.Bose

Sector Response Summary:



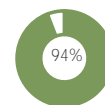
5,362,842 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015
1,816,765 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015
4,020,094 currently registered or awaiting registration



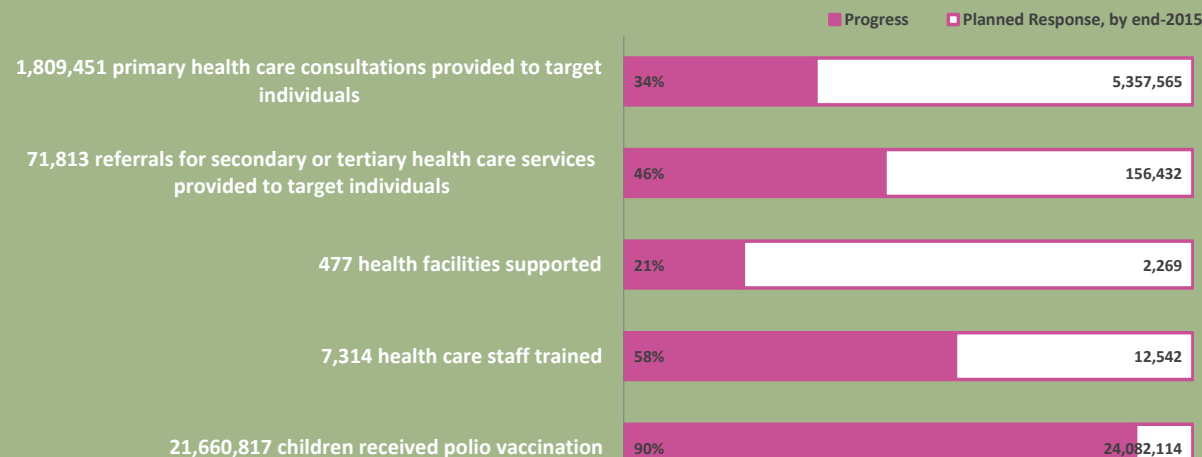
3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.5 billion required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 1.072 billion received in 2015



REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2015



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 June 2015.