



REFUGEE POPULATION IN JORDAN



JULY HIGHLIGHTS

Polio update:

In July, at Raba Sarhan transit centre, IOM vaccinated 2,093 Syrian refugee children (aged 0 to 15 years) against polio; 24 individuals did not receive the vaccine – 12 due to contraindications, and 12 due to fasting during the month of Ramadan. The most recent polio case in the region continues to be a 34-month-old unvaccinated child in Baghdad, Iraq, with onset of paralysis on 7 April 2014. The total number of cases in the region since the outbreak in 2013 is 38 (two in Iraq and 36 in Syria).

SuperCereal Plus distribution:

In July, Save the Children Jordan distributed SuperCereal Plus to a total of 170 pregnant women in Zaatari camp. The women, who were all enrolled in antenatal care, were above their first trimester of pregnancy.

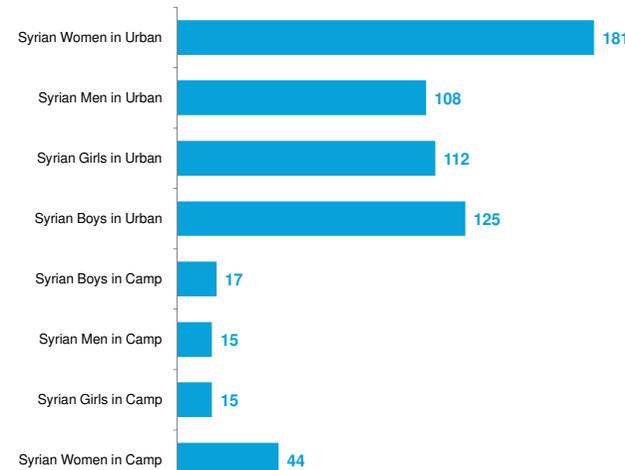
MUAC screening:

Middle-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for malnutrition has now been integrated into most clinics in Zaatari camp; UNFPA clinics are screening pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), and MdM clinics are screening PLWs and children.

RH Survey in Zaatari:

The UNFPA survey, part of their reproductive health (RH) awareness campaign in the camp, found that 23% of respondents were not aware of available RH services and 17% of pregnant women had not accessed RH services. 35% of pregnant women are aged between 18-24, and there was an increase in deliveries to girls under 18 during first half of this year (11%, up from 5%).

NUMBER OF REFUGEES REFERRED FOR SECONDARY AND TERTIARY HEALTHCARE



* Other affected population represents primarily Jordanian host community



NEEDS ANALYSIS

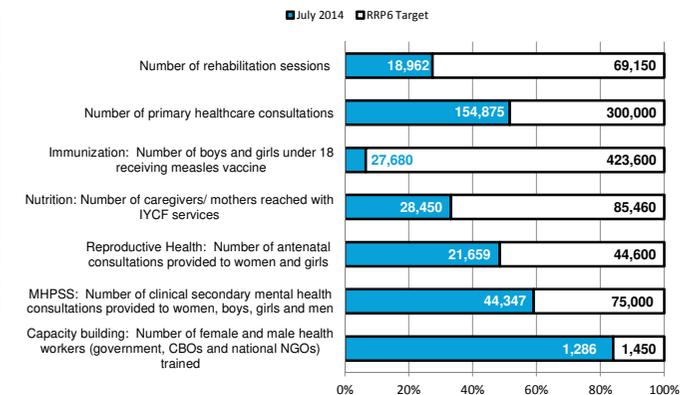
Demand on the public sector health services as well as NGO-supported clinics continues to grow. While demand for acute care is high, management of chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and demand for prevention services needs strengthening.

Neonatal mortality has improved from 26 per 1,000 live births in the camp in 2013 to 15.6 per 1000 in the first quarter of 2014. Nevertheless, a neonatal and maternal care assessment conducted in January 2014 in Zaatari and Mafraq demonstrated the need to refocus on appropriate and effective lower technology interventions such as kangaroo mother care, use of the partograph and early initiation of breast feeding as well as ensuring early management of both maternal and neonatal complications prior to referral.

According to a UNHCR survey in non-camp refugees among women and girls aged between 14 and 49 years, 16.6 % were pregnant at least once in the past two years while in Jordan, and of those who had delivered in Jordan, 96.9 % delivered in a health facility – 30.2 % of those, in a private facility. A range of factors could explain the use of private facilities for deliveries including administrative barriers for registered refugees, lack of knowledge of available services and shortage of female doctors in the public sector.

The capacity to address the health needs of war wounded has increased substantially, particularly emergency stabilization, acute surgery and rehabilitation (physical and psychosocial). However, there are still major gaps in medium to longer term post-operative/ convalescent care, home nursing, functional rehabilitation (assistive devices/prosthesis) and community-based rehabilitation.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS



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