



**Over 2.6 million primary health care consultations have been provided for Syrian refugees by 3RP partners in 2015**

### REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

Management of non-communicable diseases remains a major challenge among the Syrian refugees in the 3RP countries. A recent study conducted by BioMed Central 'Prevalence and care-seeking for chronic diseases among Syrian refugees in Jordan' shows that more than half of Syrian refugee households in Jordan reported a member with a non-communicable disease (NCD). Among adults, hypertension prevalence was the highest followed by arthritis, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, and cardiovascular disease.

In November, health partners together with the Ministries of Health continued to provide much-needed health care for Syrians refugees and local communities across the five countries. In Turkey, health partners organised awareness sessions on diabetes and conducted blood sugar screening on the occasion of World Diabetes Day on 14 November. Training on a wide range of health issues including Turkish health legislations on communicable and non-communicable diseases was provided to some 26 Syrian doctors in the fifth session of the Refugee Doctors Adaptation Training (ReDAT).

In Iraq, 31,832 consultations were provided in primary health care facilities (PHCs) in the refugee camps, with upper respiratory infections, diarrhoea and skin infections being the main reasons for the consultations. Over 900 patients were referred for secondary and tertiary health care services for further investigations or hospitalization.

In Egypt, to raise the quality of health care services in referral hospitals, an assessment of the Ministry of Health-run hospital in Damietta Governorate was conducted, focussing on equipment, infrastructure, management systems and care processes in both clinical and non-clinical areas, resulting in identifying some areas for improvement. Some 30 health care professionals received training and quality committees were established to monitor and evaluate the quality of care through progressively upscaling and improving clinical and non-clinical care management systems.

### 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 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.



UNHCR/Iraq

### Sector Response Summary:



**4,910,255** Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end-2015  
**2,635,732** assisted in 2015



### Syrian Refugees in the Region:



**4,270,000** Syrian Refugees expected by end-2015  
**4,289,792** currently registered or awaiting registration



### 3RP Overall Funding Status:



**USD 4.3 billion** required in 2015 (Agencies)  
**USD 2.162 billion** received in 2015



## FIRST ROUND OF CHOLERA VACCINATION COMPLETED IN IRAQ

In November, as part of cholera response strategy, the Government of Iraq with the support of health partners completed the first round of the oral cholera vaccination campaign across the country. The vaccine was highly accepted and the turnout was very high.

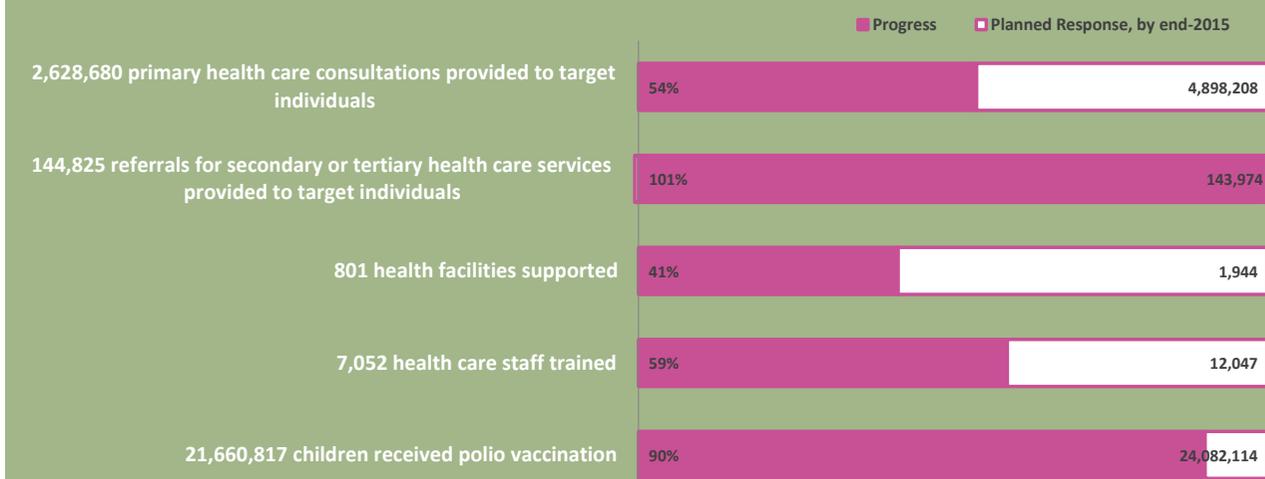
Some 229,000 Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) (93% of the target population) across 62 camps in 13 governorates were vaccinated. This was the first ever pre-emptive vaccination campaign for IDPs and refugees in Iraq. A second round is scheduled to begin in early December to administer a second dose to ensure protection against cholera for five years or more.

A cholera epidemic was declared by the Ministry of Health on 15 September, but the outbreak is now slowly waning. As of 26 November, a total of 4,915 cases were reported, with two related deaths.

The Ministry of Health is leading the emergency response to curb the outbreak with technical support from the health partners. The response focuses on supporting water, sanitation, and hygiene activities through monitoring of water quality and ensuring access to safe water inside health facilities and waste management at cholera treatment centres.

Intensive social mobilization and advocacy campaigns are being undertaken, including nationwide dissemination of information on safe water and good sanitation and hygiene. Messages are being disseminated through electronic media, social media, mobile phones and mobile vans.

## REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - NOVEMBER 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 November 2015.