



Over half a million primary health consultations have already been provided for Syrian refugees this year

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS:

In Turkey, more than 244,146 primary health care (PHC) consultations for Syrian refugees have taken place since the start of the year. During February, 950 Syrians received reproductive health and family planning services whilst three prefabricated field clinics were delivered to Akcakale, Adiyaman and Nusaybin camps.

This month in Iraq, some 27,753 consultations were provided to Syrian refugees in primary health care services. More than half of all consultations were for upper and lower respiratory infections.

In Lebanon, all Syrian refugees now have access to supported PHC centres or dispensaries in their areas of residence. During February, over 104,165 PHC consultations were provided for both refugees and vulnerable Lebanese, including more than 5,000 pregnant women who received antenatal care. More than 4,500 refugees were supported with access to life-saving and obstetric hospital care.

In Jordan, the Ministry of Health reported a marked reduction in the number of Syrians accessing their services this month, including for childhood vaccinations which are free of charge. Delivery services for women are of particular concern as current funding levels mean that only the most vulnerable can be assisted. More than 7,173 consultations have been provided on secondary level mental health care and 1,809 refugees were referred for secondary and tertiary care this year.

In Egypt, over 13,000 PHC consultations have been provided to refugees so far this year, and preparations continue for the mainstreaming of Syrian refugees into the public PHC system during April.

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 macronutrient deficiency such as iron deficiency. Global acute malnutrition rates are at acceptable levels, below five per cent among refugees.

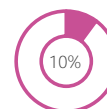


A field clinic in Suruc camp, Turkey / WHO

Sector Response Summary:



5,361,000 Refugees & Local
Community Members targeted for
assistance by end-2015
543,430 assisted in 2015



Syrian Refugees in the Region:



4,270,000 Syrian Refugees
expected by end-2015
3,855,887 currently registered or
awaiting registration



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 4.5 billion
required in 2015 (Agencies)
USD 259.56 million received in 2015



VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS PROTECT CHILDREN AND COMMUNITIES

Outbreaks of polio in northern Syria and Iraq precipitated a regional response of mass immunization campaigns in affected and high-risk areas across the region throughout 2014. In 2015, control of communicable diseases remains a key priority and needs to be strengthened further.

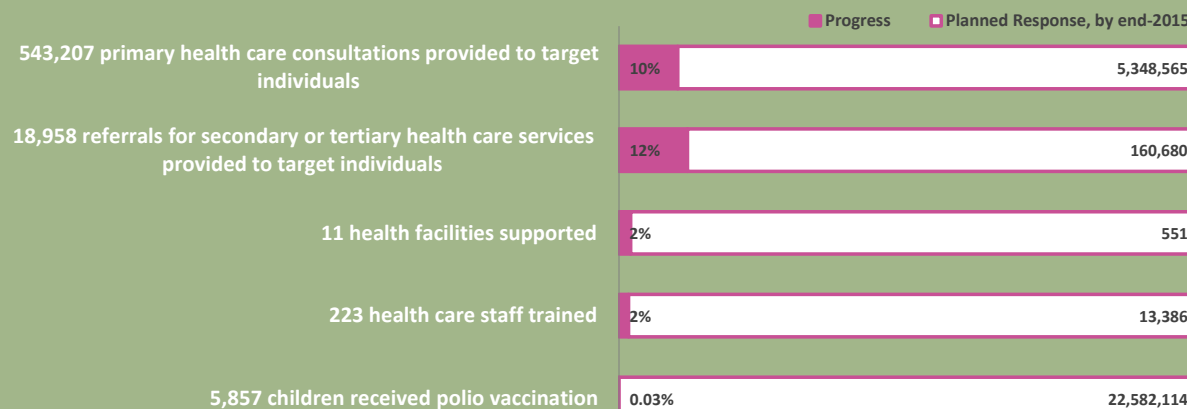
The Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) has seen 31,000 new Syrian arrivals since fighting began in Kobani in September 2014. With the rapid population increase, outbreaks of infectious diseases is a risk for those living in camps as well as in urban environments. The Directorate of Health established mobile units at the border crossing to vaccinate against measles and polio. This month, the first national polio campaign for 2015 was launched in Iraq, targeting 5.9 million children from birth to five years. In addition 673,000 children aged nine months to five years will be targeted for measles vaccination in the KRI.

Meanwhile, in Lebanon, as of end-February, routine vaccinations were provided to 18,212 children under five years of age. There was no nationwide vaccination campaign activity this month but planning is underway for the polio vaccination campaign which is planned to start in March 2015.

In Jordan, a major outbreak of vaccine-preventable diseases was prevented in February through vaccination at Raba al Sarhan Transit Centre (RSTC) where 825 Syrian refugee children (aged six months to 15 years) were immunized against measles and 571 Syrian refugee children (aged 0 to 15 years) against polio. Routine immunization campaigns continued to be provided in refugee camps, reaching 342 children with BCG vaccine and 633 children fully immunized over the course of the month.

National and sub-national immunization campaigns will be implemented in all 3RP countries over the course of 2015.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - FEBRUARY 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. Targets are based on full funding of the 3RP and an expected 4.27 million refugees by end-2015. All data on this Dashboard is current as at 28 February 2015.