



More than 1,230 health workers, nurses and administrators have been provided with training so far in 2014

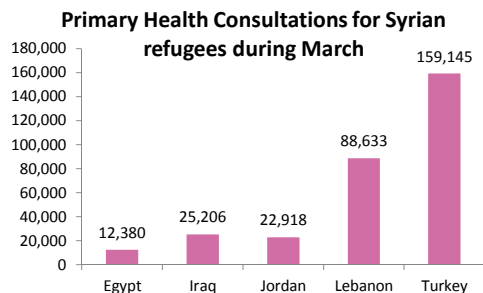
MARCH HIGHLIGHTS:

Ensuring **medical workforces** in the refugee hosting countries are able to cope with the added demand from refugee populations is vital. In Jordan, more than 1,000 health workers and nurses have now been trained in 2014, including on SGBV, child protection, management of childhood illness, and sexual reproductive health issues. In Turkey, more than 30 health staff have been trained on mental health and psychosocial assistance this year, and guidelines for primary health care services were identified for translation into Arabic to facilitate the inclusion of Syrian medical professionals into health services provision to refugees in the country. The number of health workers trained in Lebanon this year is now more than 80.

Measures to continue **support for health facilities** also continued. In Turkey, the construction of prefabricated health facilities commenced in Ceylanpinar and Viransehir camps, while in Egypt a satellite clinic in El Obour city in greater Cairo has recently been established. In Jordan's Zaatari camp, a new facility was opened for the convalescence of patients recovering from severe fractures and those who need pain management, dressings and physiotherapy. In Iraq, the Arbat Primary Health Care Centre was completed in Suleimaniya Governorate, while mental health and psychosocial support services are now available in all camps in Erbil and Dohuk Governorates. In Lebanon, 21 facilities have now been assisted with equipment.

The number of refugees able to access **secondary and tertiary healthcare** continues to grow. Since the start of the year, more than 12,000 received inpatient care in Lebanon, there were almost 60,000 hospital referrals in Turkey, almost 5,000 visits to supported secondary or tertiary facilities in Iraq, more than 20,000 secondary or tertiary referrals in Egypt, and almost 50,000 in Jordan, including clinical secondary mental health consultations.

Supplementary **immunization of children against polio** continued during March in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey.



A child receives polio vaccination in Osmaniye, Turkey. UNHCR 2014.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE REGION:

2,606,281

Current Refugee Population

4,100,000

Refugee Population Planning figure, end-2014

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

The health needs of Syrian refugees and their host communities are a high priority. Communicable diseases such as measles, tuberculosis, respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are putting thousands of lives at risk. Inadequate hygiene and sanitation conditions predispose populations to diarrheal diseases, and the occurrence of these common illnesses, if coupled with food insecurity, can cause malnutrition.

Access to quality primary health care is critical for provision of preventive and life-saving treatment to vulnerable populations. Non-communicable diseases are on the rise. Diabetes, hypertension and other cardiovascular diseases can lead to disabilities that further burden an already overstretched health system, including secondary and tertiary facilities.

Though medical services for SGBV survivors exist, they need to be further expanded and quality improved. One in twenty people in the region is in need of mental health care, including as a result of recent trauma or chronic mental conditions. Mental health and psychosocial services, for communities at large, including survivors of SGBV, need to be further expanded.

Specialized and longer-term care for disabilities is limited in the region, both for refugees and host communities. Vulnerable populations face high costs related to intermediate care, as well as longer-term treatment.

Though statistics are not complete in the region, it is estimated that less than 70 per cent of Syrian refugee children have been adequately vaccinated against polio and measles.

REGIONAL RESPONSE INDICATORS:

861,288 consultations for Syrian refugees in primary health care services

861,288

Planned Response, by end-2014

3,866,350

134,314 referrals of Syrian refugees to secondary or tertiary healthcare services

134,314

582,885

21,878 antenatal consultations for Syrian refugees

21,878

460,772

1,234 health workers trained

1,234

10,390

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Planned response based on full funding of RRP6 for an expected population of 4.1 million Syrian refugees in the region by end-2014. There are currently 2.6 million refugees in the region and the overall RRP6 appeal is 24% funded.