2013

At a glance: Health data for Syrian refugees
Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon
IRAQ

Population
Number of Syrian refugees in Iraq

Out of camps
In camps
38%
62%

30/01/12
30/04/12
30/07/12
30/10/12
30/01/13
30/04/13
30/07/13
30/10/13
30/01/14

219,000
80,919

171% increase

*as of January 2014
Primary Health Care

Primary health care consultations by disease, all camps combined

**Primary Health Care in Iraqi Camps** In 2013, a total of 127,401 primary health care (PHC) consultations were reported from 8 camps in Iraq, including Domiz, Gawilan, Basirma, Dara Shakran, Kawergosk, Qushtapa, Arbat and Al Obaidi. The vast majority of PHC visits were due to communicable diseases (89.6%), followed by non-communicable diseases (7.4%), injuries (2.5%) and mental illnesses (0.5%).
Population
Number of Syrian refugees in Jordan

- 142,005
- 589,045

314% increase

*as of January 2014

In camps: 18%
Out of camps: 82%

JORDAN
Primary Health Care

Primary health care consultations by disease, Zaatari

Communicable diseases

- Respiratory Tract Infection: 41.2%
- Skin Infection: 39.6%
- Dental Conditions: 3.7%
- Eye Infection: 3.1%
- Other: 4.8%

Non-communicable diseases

- Diabetes: 16.8%
- Chronic respiratory diseases: 13.7%
- Cardiovascular disease: 7.6%
- Cancer: 1.0%
- Hypertension: 16.9%
- Other: 44.0%

Mental health

- Severe emotional disorder: 18.9%
- Psychotic disorder: 11.8%
- Epilepsy/Seizures: 10.0%
- Other: 59.3%

Injuries

- Injury (non war related): 21.3%
- Injury (war related): 10.2%
- Bite (all causes): 5.5%
- Other: 63.0%

Primary health care consultations by age and disease category, Zaatari

- 0 to 4 years: 28% Communicable, 7% Non-communicable, 13% Mental, 4% Injuries
- 5 to 17 years: 30% Communicable, 15% Non-communicable, 32% Mental, 28% Injuries
- 18 to 59 years: 31% Communicable, 46% Non-communicable, 57% Mental, 42% Injuries
- > 60 years: 11% Communicable, 7% Non-communicable, 32% Mental, 17% Injuries

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN JORDAN In 2013, a total of 799,109 PHC consultations were reported from Zaatari camp and by UNHCR supported clinics in urban areas. Detailed PHC data from Jordan was only available for Zaatari camp, where a total of 694,280 PHC consultations were registered. The vast majority of PHC visits in Zaatari were due to communicable diseases (72.1%), followed by non-communicable diseases (21.8%), injuries (4.8%) and mental illnesses (1.3%).
Reproductive health care in Zaatari

14,153 WOMEN RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) IN 2013.

2,371 LIVE BIRTHS 19.7 CRUDE BIRTH RATE (PER 1000 PEOPLE)

92% BIRTHS ATTENDED BY A SKILLED HEALTH WORKER
8% LOW BIRTH WEIGHT DELIVERIES
17% BIRTHS BY CAESAREAN SECTION

ANC indicators

First ANC visit before first trimester 35% Target 90%
Coverage of complete ANC 26% Target 95%
ANC tetanus immunisation 7%
Anaemia screening in pregnancy 76%

Secondary and tertiary health care

16,782 REFUGEES IN JORDAN SUPPORTED BY UNHCR AND PARTNERS WERE REFERRED TO ESSENTIAL SECONDARY AND TERTIARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES.

3,909 REFUGEES WERE REFERRED WITHIN ZAATAR CAMP.

Mortality in Zaatari

285 REPORTED DEATHS

0.21 CRUDE MORTALITY RATE* (PER 1000 REFUGEES PER MONTH)

0.42 <5 MORTALITY RATE (PER 1000 CHILDREN <5 YEARS PER MONTH)

26.6 NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS PER YEAR)

* Standard

Trend in crude- and under 5 mortality rate Zaatari 2013

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

0.89 0.37 0.35 0.30 0.35

Under 5 mortality rate
Crude mortality rate
LEBANON

Population
Number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon

TRIPOLI
HERMEL
BAALBEK
ZAHLE
BEIRUT
SIDON
SOUR
QOUBAIYAT

*as of January 2014
Out of camps
100%

158,973

434% increase

849,565

In 2013, a total of 178,489 Primary Health Care (PHC) consultations were reported to UNHCR in Lebanon. Since September 2013, when the Health information system (HIS) was established, participating facilities across Lebanon reported 52,060 PHC consultations. An estimated 47% of UNHCR supported clinics reported to the HIS. The vast majority of PHC visits were due to communicable diseases (89.3%), followed by non-communicable diseases (8.3%), injuries (1.0%) and mental illnesses (1.4%).
### Secondary and tertiary health care

**41,168**  
Refugees in Lebanon supported by UNHCR and partners were referred to essential secondary and tertiary health care services.

**15,252**  
Refugees were referred in Bekaa region.

**10,244**  
Refugees were referred in Beirut and Mt. Lebanon region.

**10,420**  
Refugees were referred in North region.

**5,252**  
Refugees were referred in South region.

#### Number of referred cases by disease group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease Group</th>
<th>Number (000s)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obstetric</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal conditions</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma and other injuries</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal or congenital conditions</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgery</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular diseases</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not classified (non-obstetric)</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FURTHER INFORMATION

The information presented is based on the most recent and best available data from the Health Information System. UNHCR and its partners will continually update and, where necessary, modify the data and analysis provided, in order to ensure that the most current and accurate view is available to key stakeholders and the public.

Additional information on the Syria Regional Refugee Response can be found on the UNHCR web portal at http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The regional response for Syrian refugees is the coordinated efforts of more than 61 agencies. We especially acknowledge the contributions of the following agencies:

Amel | CLMC | CVT | GSF | IMC | JHAS | KRG | MDM | MF | MFH | MODM | MoH Iraq | MoH Jordan | MoH Lebanon | MOSA Lebanon | PU-AMI | Qandil | RESTART | RMS | SC | UNFPA | UNHCR | UNICEF | WHO