

Impact of Syrian Refugees on Jordan's Health Sector

Presentation by

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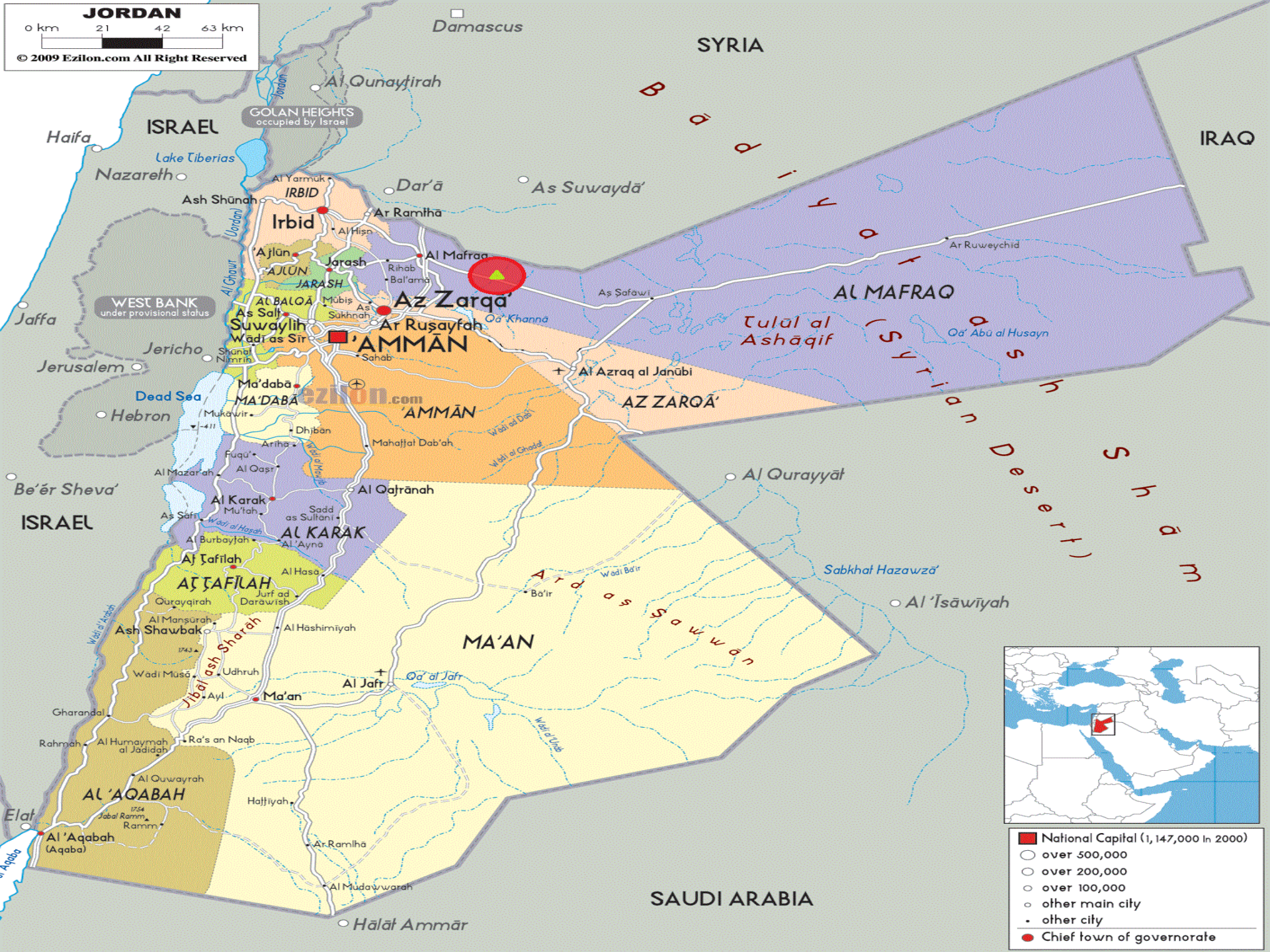
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Marrakesh 3-8 Dec 2013

JORDAN

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- National Capital (1,147,000 in 2000)
- over 500,000
- over 200,000
- over 100,000
- other main city
- other city
- Chief town of governorate

Jordan Demographic & Health Indicators

(Source: Department of Statistics, 2012)

Indicators	2012
Total Population	6.388 million
Crude Birth Rate / 1000 pop.	28.1
Crude Death Rate /1000 pop.	7
Natural Population Growth Rate (%)	2.2
Life Expectancy Rate at Birth	74.5
Total Fertility Rate /1000	3.5
Infant Mortality Rate	17
Neonatal Mortality Rate	5
Under Five Mortality Rate	21
Maternal Mortality Ratio	19





إسعاف

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Jordan's extreme demographic stress

Jordan hosts largest Syrian refugee burden in the region.

- According to UNHCR, **more than 600000** Syrian refugees are in Jordan as of 1st oct. 2013; and 1500-3500 more cross daily into Jordan.
- An additional significant number is in Jordan which, even if not classified as refugees by UNHCR, are still a demographic burden.

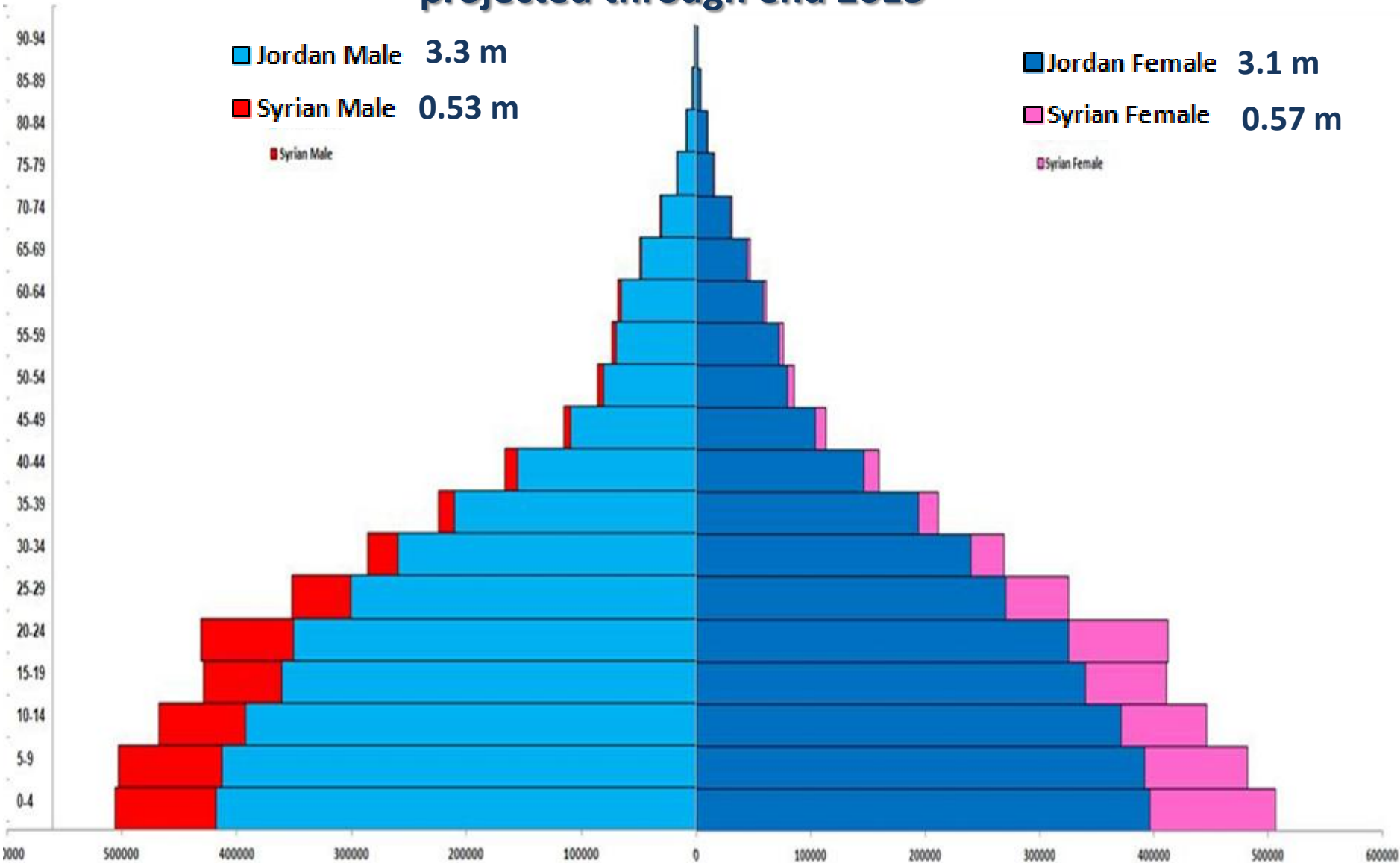
The negative impact is across sectors and may lead to conflict:

- High burden on health, water, sanitation, shelter, jobs, education.
- Tensions are high between Jordanian and Syrian communities.

The disproportionate focus on camps is unjustified:

- 70% of Jordan's Syrian refugees are outside, not inside, camps

Jordanian Estimated Population Pyramid including Syrian Refugees projected through end 2013



Sources: Department of Statistics 2012; UNHCR projections through end of 2013⁷

Impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on Jordan's health sector: Facilities and health workers

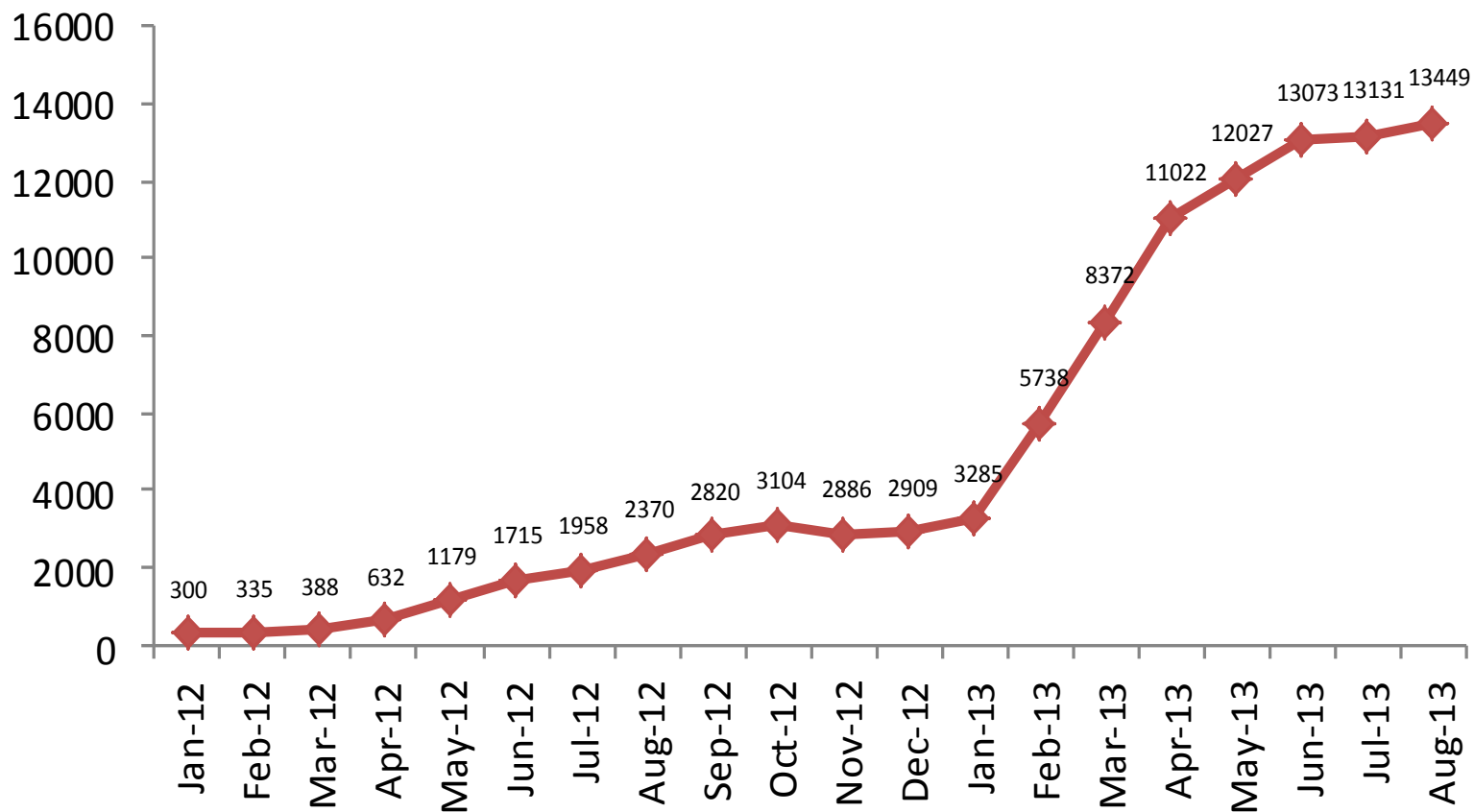
MOH Health workers capacity	As of mid-2012 (*)	Projected by end 2013 (**)
Physician / 10000 pop.	27.1	23.05
Dentist/10000 pop.	10.0	8.5
Nurse (All Categories)/10000 pop.	46.6	39.6
Pharmacist/10000 pop.	16.3	13.9

MOH Health facilities capacity	As of mid-2012	Projected by end 2013
MOH total health facility bed number	4572 (38.1%)	4572 (38.1%)
Ratio of MOH total hospital beds /10000 pop	18	16

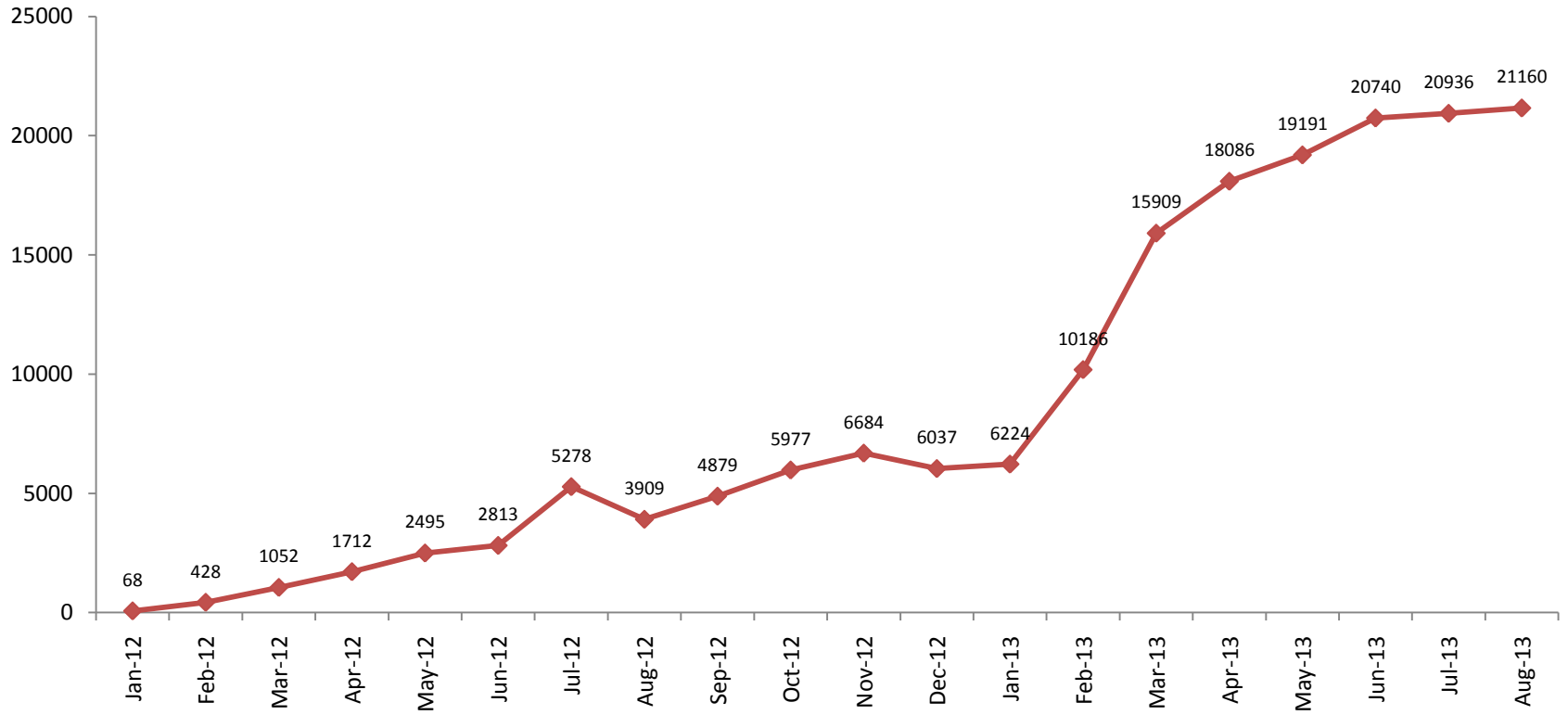
Syrian refugees attending MOH health facilities until August 2013

Variable of Syrian Refugees	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Syrian Refugees Using MOH hospitals	3285	5738	8372	11022	12027	13073	13131	13449	80097
Syrian Refugees admitted to MOH Hospitals	719	951	1327	1172	1266	1295	1217	1221	9168
Syrian Refugees who required surgeries at MOH Hospitals.	105	266	622	318	381	280	334	340	2646
Syrian Refugees Using MOH health centers	6224	10186	15909	18086	19191	20740	20936	21160	132432

Syrian refugees attended MOH Hospitals Jan 2012 - August 2013



Syrian refugees attended MOH PHC Centers Jan 2012 - August 2013



Comparative morbidity for select communicable diseases among Jordanians and Syrian refugees (both outside camps and inside camps)

Disease	Jordanians	Syrian refugees
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) Annual case notification rate per 100,000 population	5	13
Measles per million population	2.8	51.2
Cutaneous Leshmaniasis per million population	3.1	158.1

Example of MOH efforts to prevent and control communicable diseases among Jordanians and Syrian refugees (both outside camps and inside camps)

MOH response	Measles vaccine & vitamin A	Polio vaccine	All 10 vaccines in Jordan's immunization schedule
Syrian refugee children vaccinated through 2 campaigns	224,212	194,349	50,980

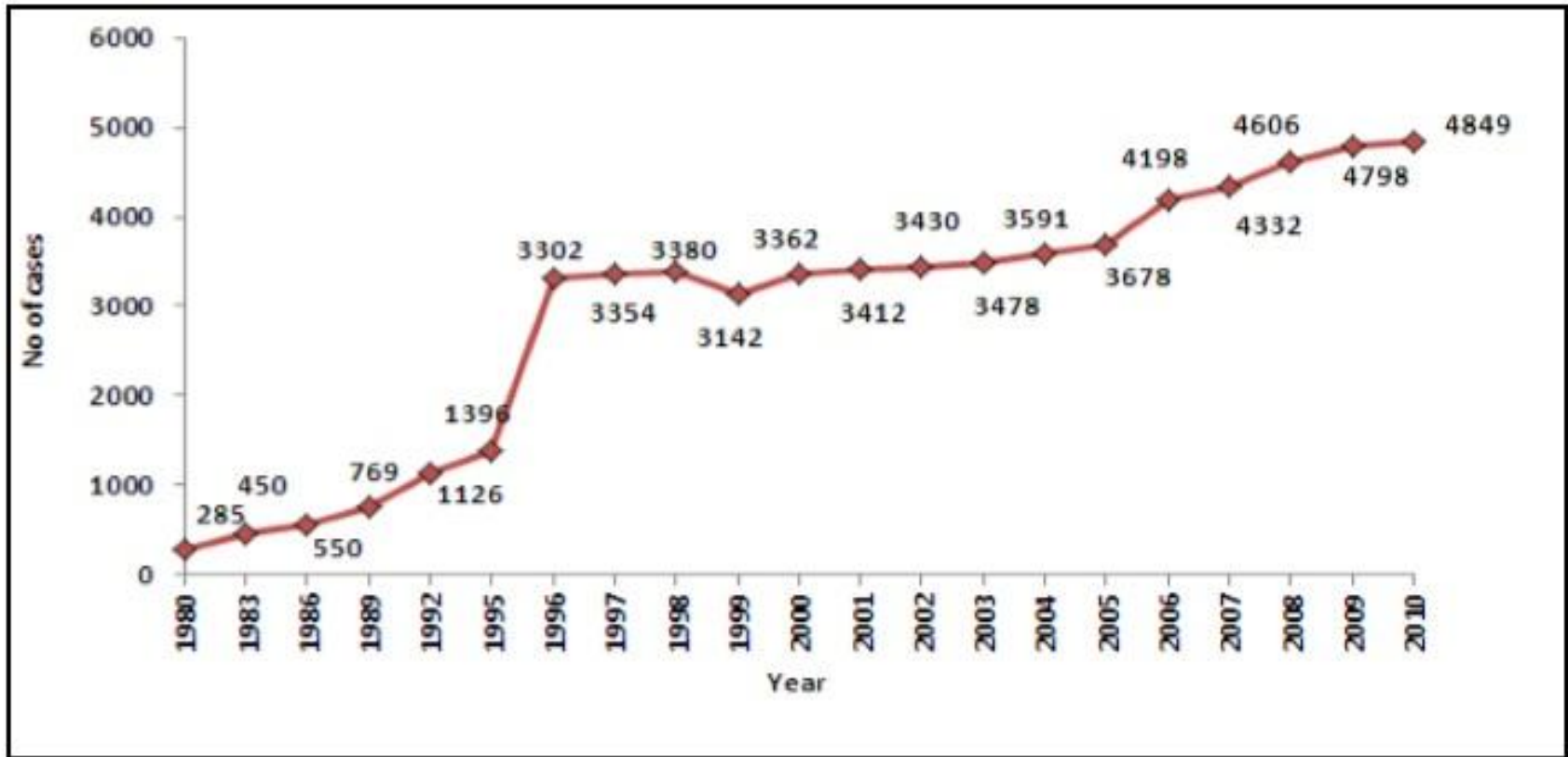


No of Syrian refugees vaccinated during the last campaign in Nov.2013 outside the camps

Measles & Rubella Vaccine	251321
Polio Vaccine	115250
Vit. A	50846

Jordan's additional burden of non-communicable diseases

Cancer cases in Jordan by 2010



Trend of cancer in Jordan, 1980-2010

Syrian refugee cancer cases presenting at health facilities in Jordan

- Syrian refugee cancer cases in Jordan rose from **134** in 2011 to **188** in 2012.
- During 2013, there were **317** Syrian refugee cases presenting at health facilities.
- There are around 300 cases of renal failure among Syrian refugees attending MoH hospitals.

Other commonest diseases and conditions among Syrian refugees presenting at MOH facilities outside camps

- 1. War related trauma surgery:** amputations, trauma surgery, disability, rehabilitation, burns, bullet and artillery wounds,
- 2. Mental health:** Anxiety, Depression, Schizophrenia, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- 3. Maternal health:** Slightly higher pregnancy and delivery rate among Syrian refugee women
- 4. Child health:** Childhood conditions including acute respiratory illnesses, diarrheal diseases, vaccine-preventable illnesses, genetic disorders (e.g. thalassemia, other blood disorders, phenylketonuria, etc.).
- 5. Other chronic non-communicable diseases:** Asthma, diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure, cardiovascular conditions, renal failure, cancers, autoimmune disease, etc.

Key messages

1. Jordan remains committed to provide humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees.
2. Jordan is the key viable protection and assistance space for Syrian refugees.
3. Jordan can no longer bear alone the financial impact of the Syrian refugee crisis it is shouldering during its current fiscal situation.
4. Jordan's public health system is dangerously overstretched.
5. Lack of funding in Jordan's health sector poses grave risks to health status and social stability.
6. Jordan needs now and in the coming years, a significant investment from the donor community to sustain its health services for Jordanians and Syrian refugees.

Thank You !