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The Eastern Mediterranean
Public Health Network

Migration Patterns of Young Children and Populations

March 16th 2016

Amman-Jordan



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Objectives

- To highlight the migration patterns and demographics of the global refugee population
- To highlight the Syrian Refugee case, migration and demography
- To explore the impact of fleeing war on children well being
- To display some regional highlights affecting Syrian refugee children well being
- To state special considerations

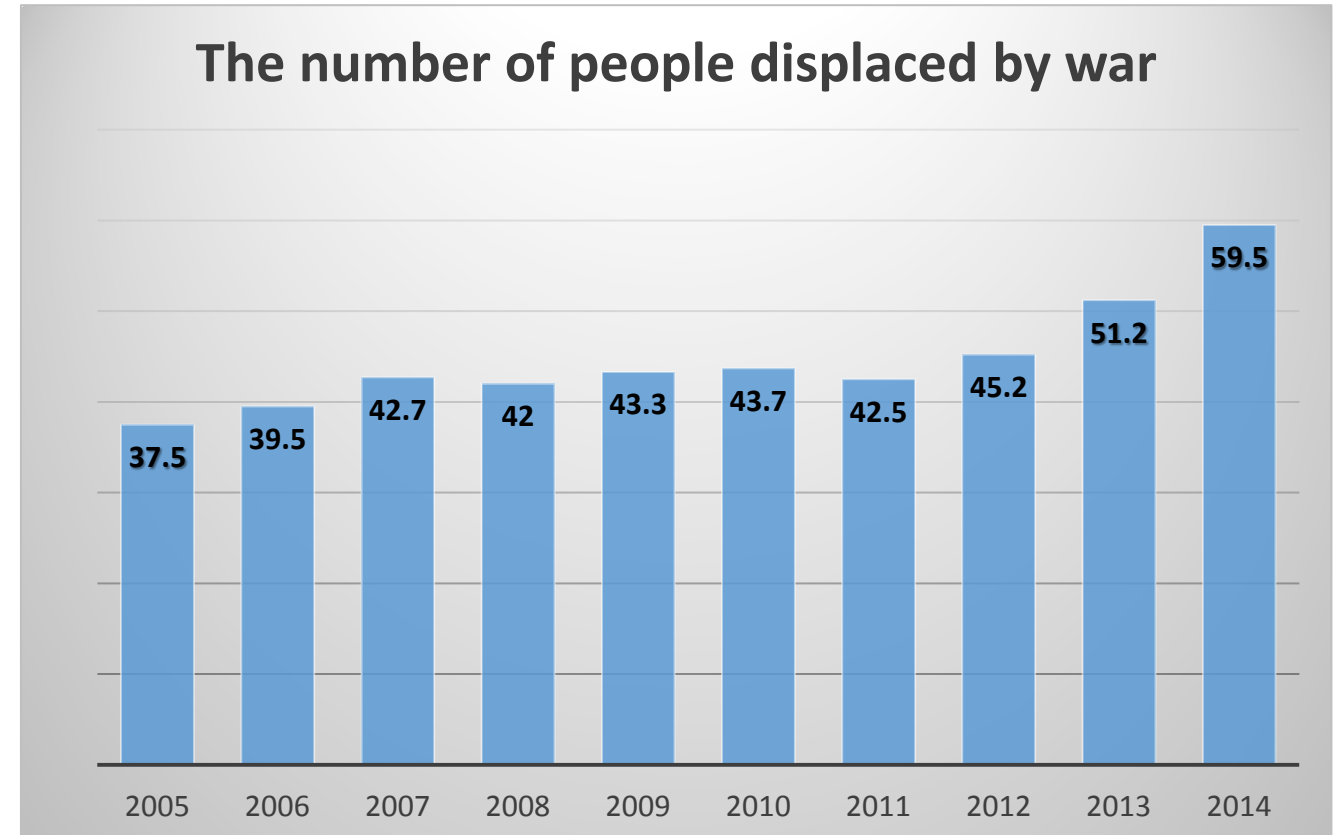


- As of 2010, at least 15 conflicts have erupted or reignited in the world according to the [UNHCR's annual Global Trends Report](#).
 - Eight in Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, northeastern Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Burundi);
 - Three in the Middle East (Syria, Iraq, and Yemen);
 - One in Europe (Ukraine)
 - Three in Asia (Kyrgyzstan, and in several areas of Myanmar and Pakistan).

• The war in Syria is the world's single-largest driver of displacement causing the massive increase in the number of displaced people.



- Numbers of displaced people has increased by almost 9 Million over a one year from 2013 till the end of 2014.
- The current figure of 59.5 million of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people worldwide is higher than it ever has been since World War II
- Globally, one in every 122 humans is now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum.

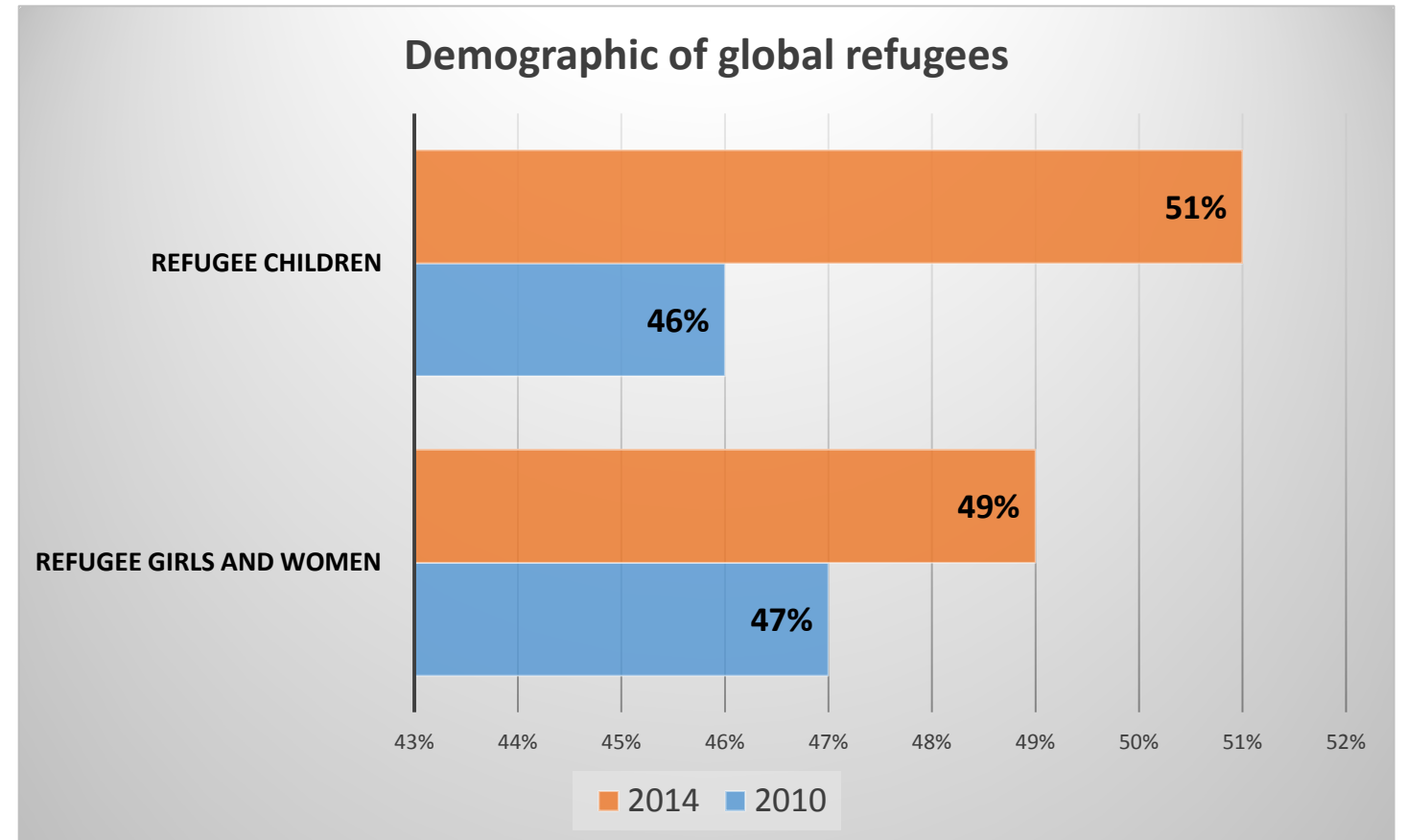


<http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html>



The demographics of the global refugee children vs. Syrian refugee children

- Proportion of refugee children stands at 49% upon excluding the Syrian refugee population in the Middle East and Turkey from the global demographic analysis which stands at the global figure of 51%.
- This indicates that number of Syrian refugee children is slightly higher than the average.
- Among the major refugee-hosting countries, the percentage of refugee children exceeded 60% in Egypt, Niger, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Uganda.





Migration Patterns of Syrian Refugees

- 303,000 Syrian Refugees and Asylum Seekers in

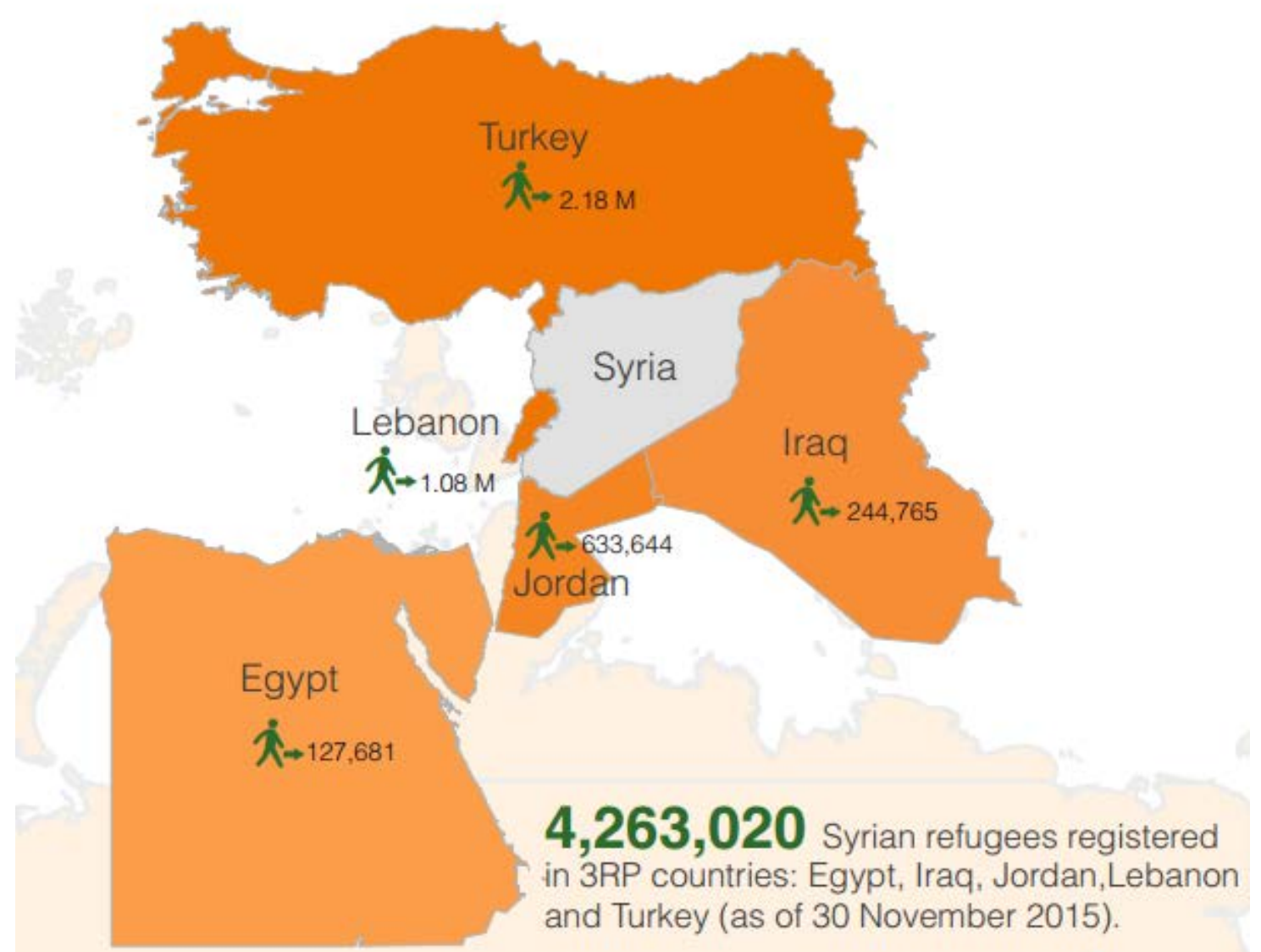
120 countries other than 3RP countries (as of 30 June 2015)

27 Countries in Africa

24 Countries in North and South America

28 Countries in Asia and Pacific

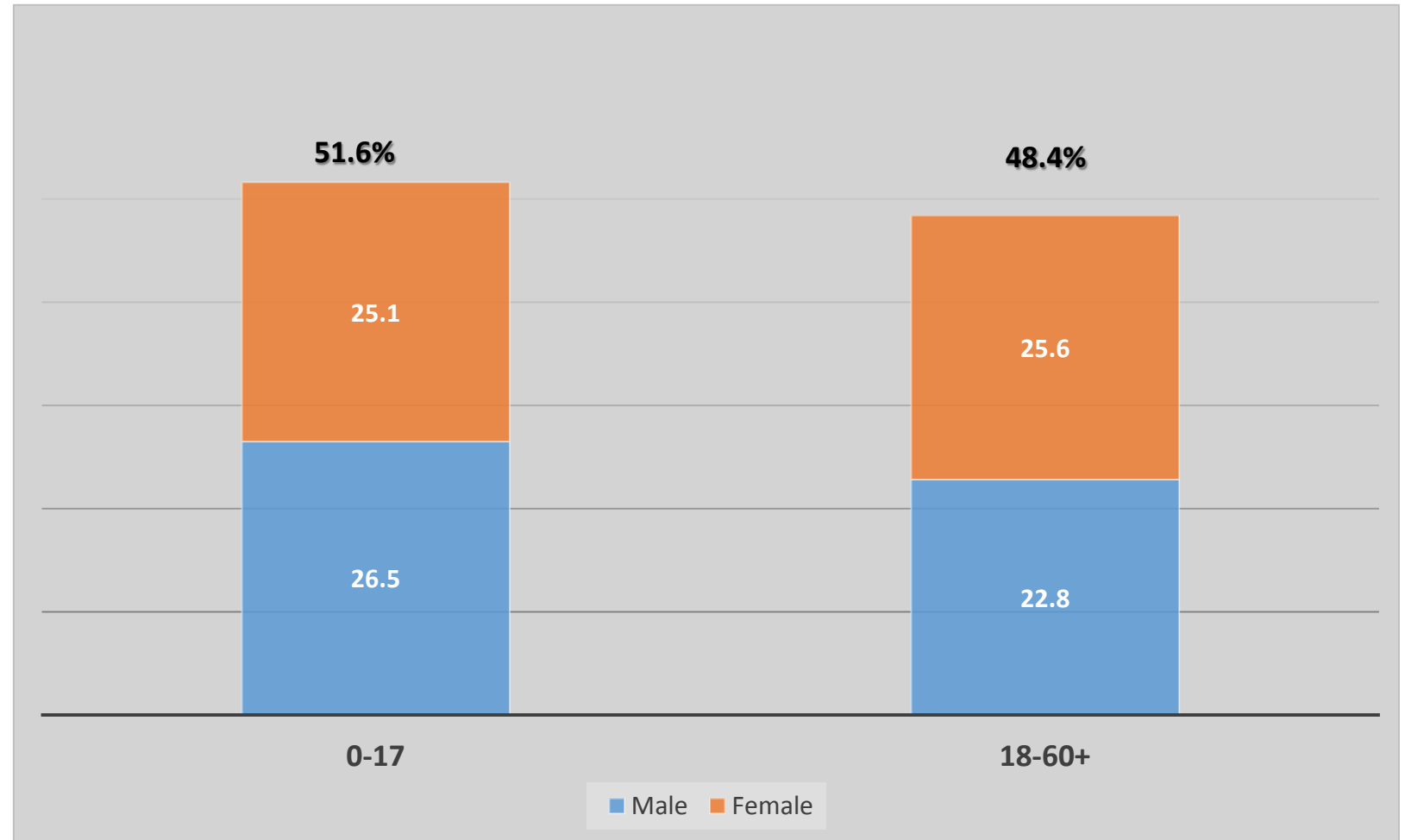
41 Countries in Europe





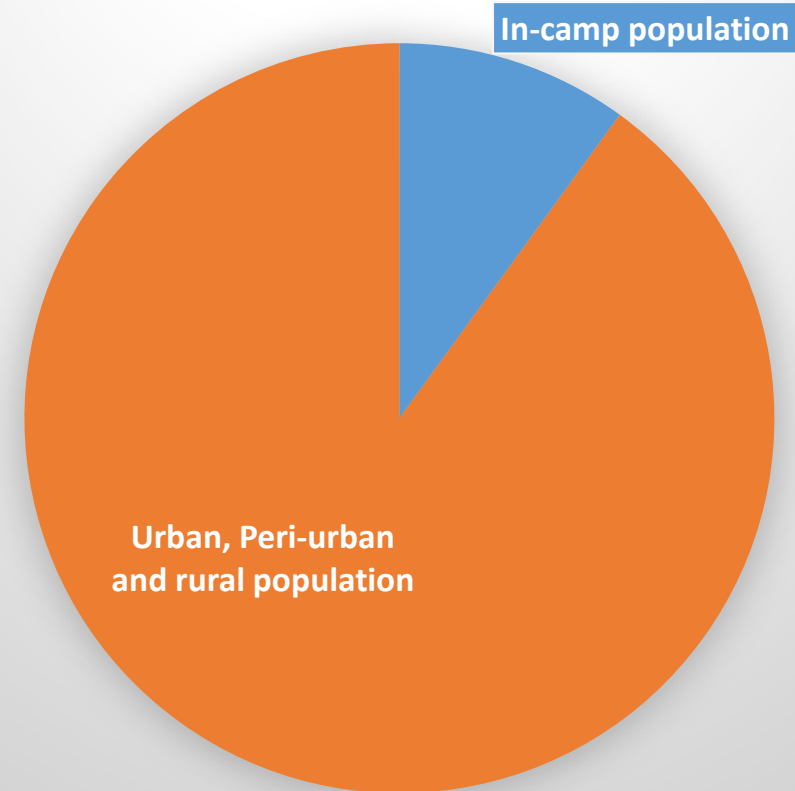
Demography of Syrian Refugees in 3RP countries

- More than **50%** of Syrian refugees displaced to Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey are children.





- 90% of Syrian refugees lives in urban, Peri-urban and rural areas.



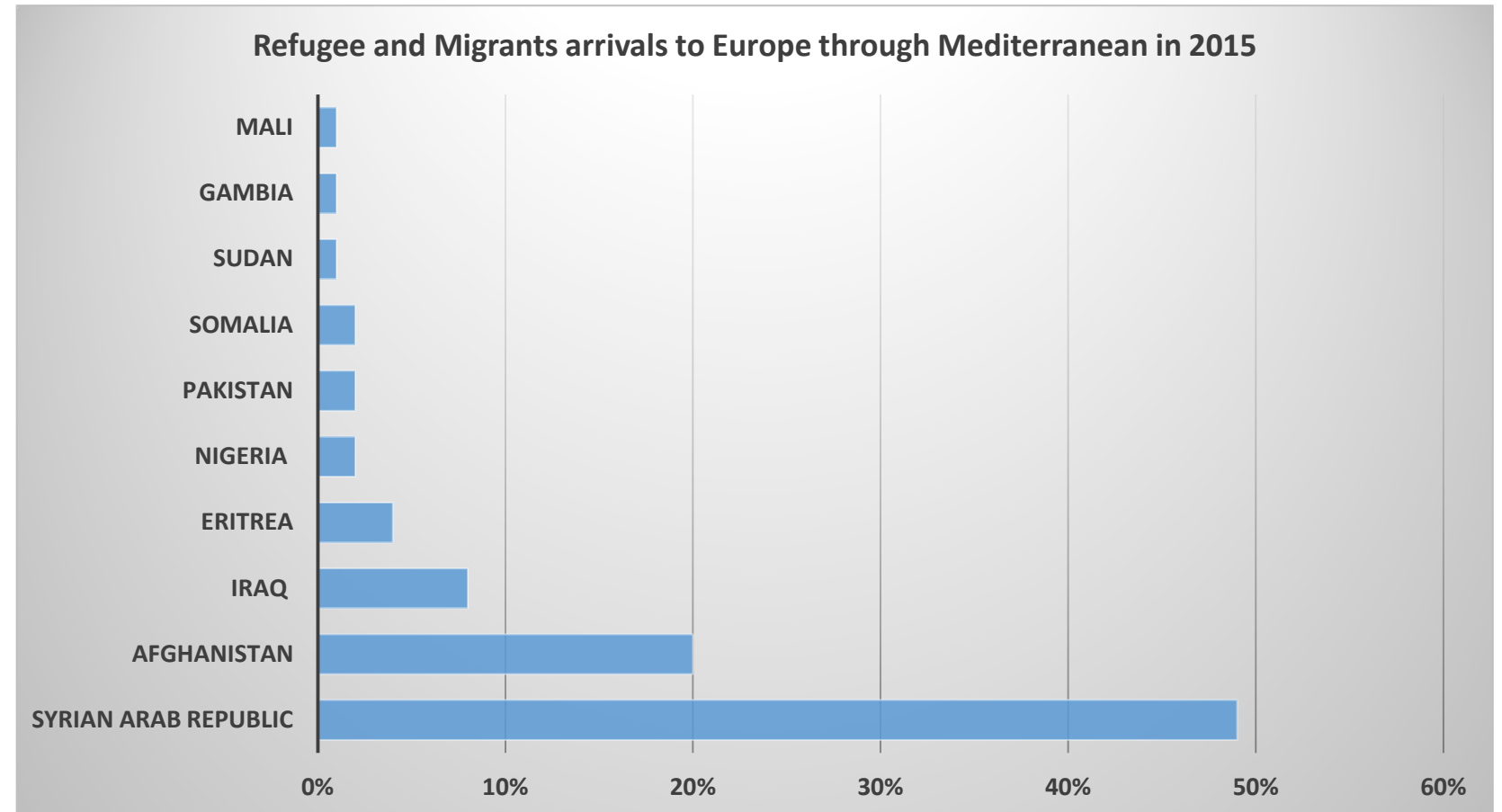


Second Displacement of Syrian Refugees to Europe

- Majority of Syrians immigrating to Europe had been living as refugees in neighboring countries including Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq.
- A significant proportion had travelled from Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon to Turkey through Syria which entails a considerable personal risk.
- From Turkey, Syrian refugees take a dangerous journey by sea mainly through Greece and then make their way to their European destination countries

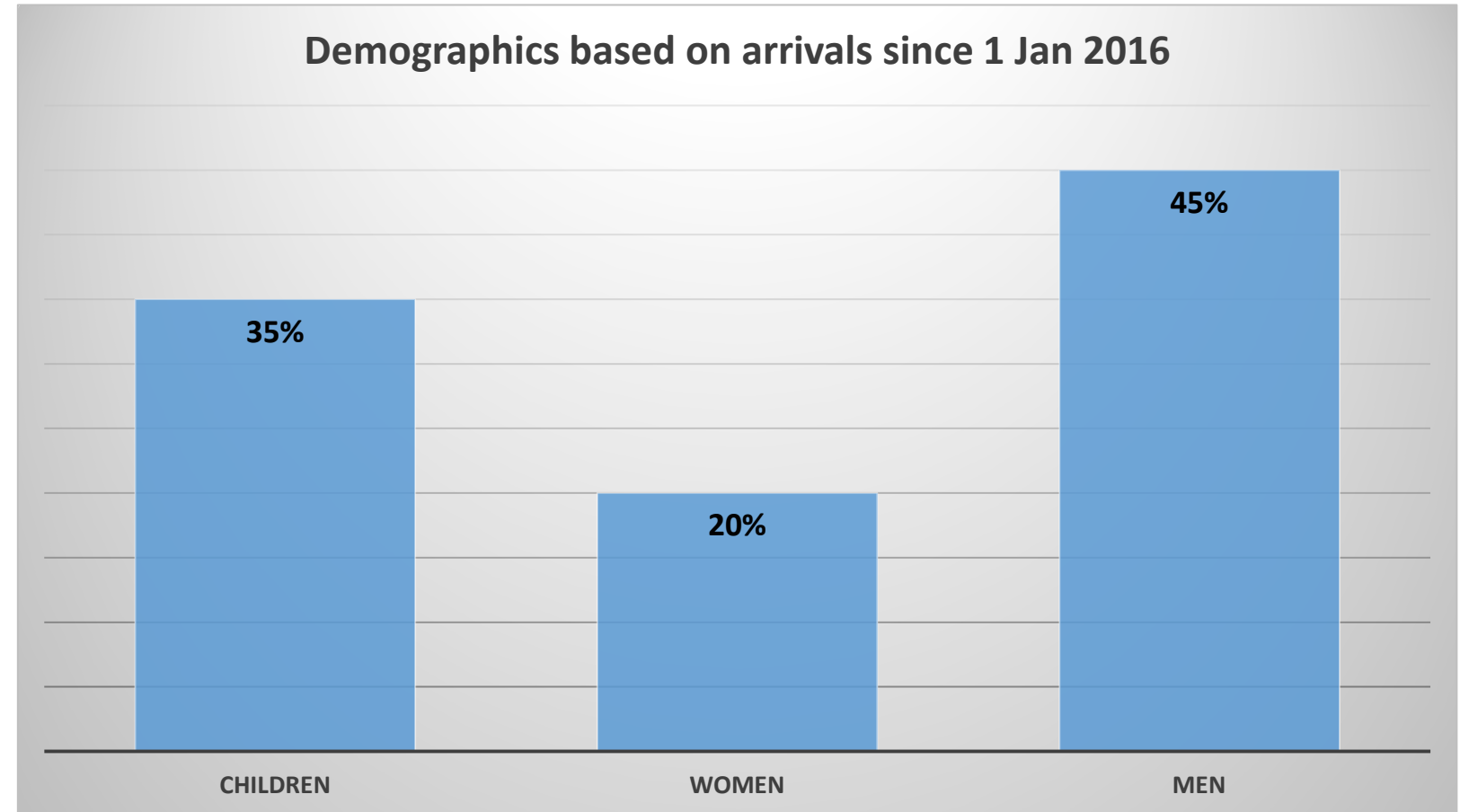


- Around **one Million** refugee and migrant arrived to Europe through the Mediterranean, with Greece receiving the vast majority of them and of those 49% are Syrians.





- **1 in 3** of the refugees and migrants arriving to Europe is a child
- **46%** of these refugees and migrants are Syrians



- Death
- War injuries
- Disabilities
- Separation from families or care givers, or end-up unaccompanied or stranded.
- Increased risks of illnesses and compromised health
- Psychosocial and mental health problems due to the war trauma, loss of family members and drastic disruption of their lives.
- Impaired ability to cope, learn, socialize and have moral structure which would impact children transition to adulthood.
- Increased vulnerability to all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse including child labor, sexual and gender based violence, trafficking, early marriages, etc.

- Only 14% of refugees household in Jordan are food secure compared to 53% last year*.
- 11% of refugees household in Lebanon are food secure**.
- In Turkey, evidence from a vulnerability assessment found that 16% of refugees not living in Government camps had school-aged children involved in income generation to complement food needs.
- More than 1.3 million school age (5-17 years) Syrian children are present in the 3RP hosting countries. Of those
- Only 48% are accessing education opportunities, while
- Around 52% (708,000 school age children) are out-of-school.

• * Jordan's 2015 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME)

• **Lebanon's 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR)

• Out-of-school children estimations based on Syrian refugee population data from UNHCR and enrolment figures from 3RP Country Education Sector Dashboards. All data for children 5-17 years as of August 2015 five 3RP countries.

- Primary health care is provided for free or at nominal rate for Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey.
- The public health system is overwhelmed by the increased demand for health services and resulted in overwhelming patient caseloads, overworked health staff and shortages of medicines and equipment.
- Boosting routine Immunization coverage for measles, polio and other vaccine preventable diseases and strengthening disease early warning and surveillance system is a key priority
- Among the health sector priorities provision of access to adequate and appropriate reproductive health care including clinical management of rape and referral mechanism for SGBV psychosocial services.
- Gaps in specific health services for both refugees and host communities including mental health at primary, secondary and tertiary level



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Special Consideration

- Resilience Based approach that target both the refugee community as well as the host community to promote cohesion and reduce tension
- Both the development and humanitarian support needs to be working in a complementary approach
- Humanitarian support not to create parallel system that can not be sustained and is vulnerable to depletion of funding especially in protracted crisis.
- Focus on community based and community centered approach to promote independency, dignity, self esteem satisfaction, ownership and sustainability
- Alignment with host country standards and practices to prevent discrimination, competition and conflict.



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Special Consideration

- Evidence based; serial surveys vs. surveillance
- Standard models vs. local contexts (adaptation)
- Well coordinated, integrated, and complementary provision of health services by different agencies, to ensure a standardized and cohesive care.
- Multi-sector & multi-level involvement



- <http://www.unfpa.org/migration#sthash.8SmbG0tu.dpuf>
- http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/news-statements/WCMS_436140/lang--en/index.htm
- <http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html>
- <http://www.unhcr.org/566584fc9.html>
- UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2014, 14th edition <http://www.unhcr.org/566584fc9.html>
- Regional Refugee Resilience Plan 2016-2017, Regional Strategic Overview
- <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>
- <http://www.unfpa.org/resources/protection-risks-women-and-girls-european-refugee-and-migrant-crisis>
- file:///C:/Users/Lina%20Alhadid/Downloads/reach_migration_trends_and_patterns_of_syrian_asylum_seekers_in_the_eu_sept_2015_v3.pdf
- *Migration trends & patterns of Syrian asylum seekers travelling to the European Union Assessment Report 28 Sept 2015 – REACH*
- Jordan's 2015 Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME)
- Lebanon's 2015 Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (VASyR)
- Out-of-school children estimations based on Syrian refugee population data from UNHCR and enrolment figures from 3RP Country Education Sector Dashboards. All data for children 5-17 years as of August 2015 five 3RP countries.

Thank you