



An additional round of polio campaign was carried out in Istanbul.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

During the reporting period, the first inspection was conducted for 7 of the pre-fabricated health facilities together with experts from UNHCR and engineers from Ministry of Health. According to the results, the first delivery of 7 clinics is expected to be made at the end of July 2014. It is expected the remaining 3 will be inspected in the near future.

In June, the regular Health Sector Coordination Meeting was held in Gaziantep, chaired by WHO and co-chaired by UNHCR. WHO continued to conduct technical meetings with all partners involved in preparation, planning and monitoring of polio and measles campaigns. WHO finalized the preparation of the health awareness leaflets developed by the Ministry of Health, aiming to assist Syrian refugees accessing various health services. The preparations are ongoing for printing 100,000 copies of leaflets in Arabic, which are to be distributed in health facilities and camps.

UNICEF carried out an additional round of the polio campaign between the 5th and the 10th of June 2014 in Istanbul targeting Turkish and Syrian children under the age of five. The results from the campaign are yet to be released by the Ministry of Health.

During the reporting period, UNPFA delivered 3,000 hygiene kits to IMPR's Sanliurfa Woman and Child Center to be distributed to non-camp Syrians in Sanliurfa. In June, UNPFA also conducted Minimum Initial Service Package-Echo training (MISP-ET) in Hatay, for 30 local and central participants from partner institutions.



Construction site of UNHCR procured field hospital - Akcakale/UNHCR 2014

The Government of Turkey takes the lead role for determining and implementing assistance provided to Syrian refugees, through the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). AFAD reports spending 3,5 billion USD on the Syrian Refugee Response in Turkey.

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

Based on findings from the AFAD profiling survey of 2013, a number of gaps can be highlighted.

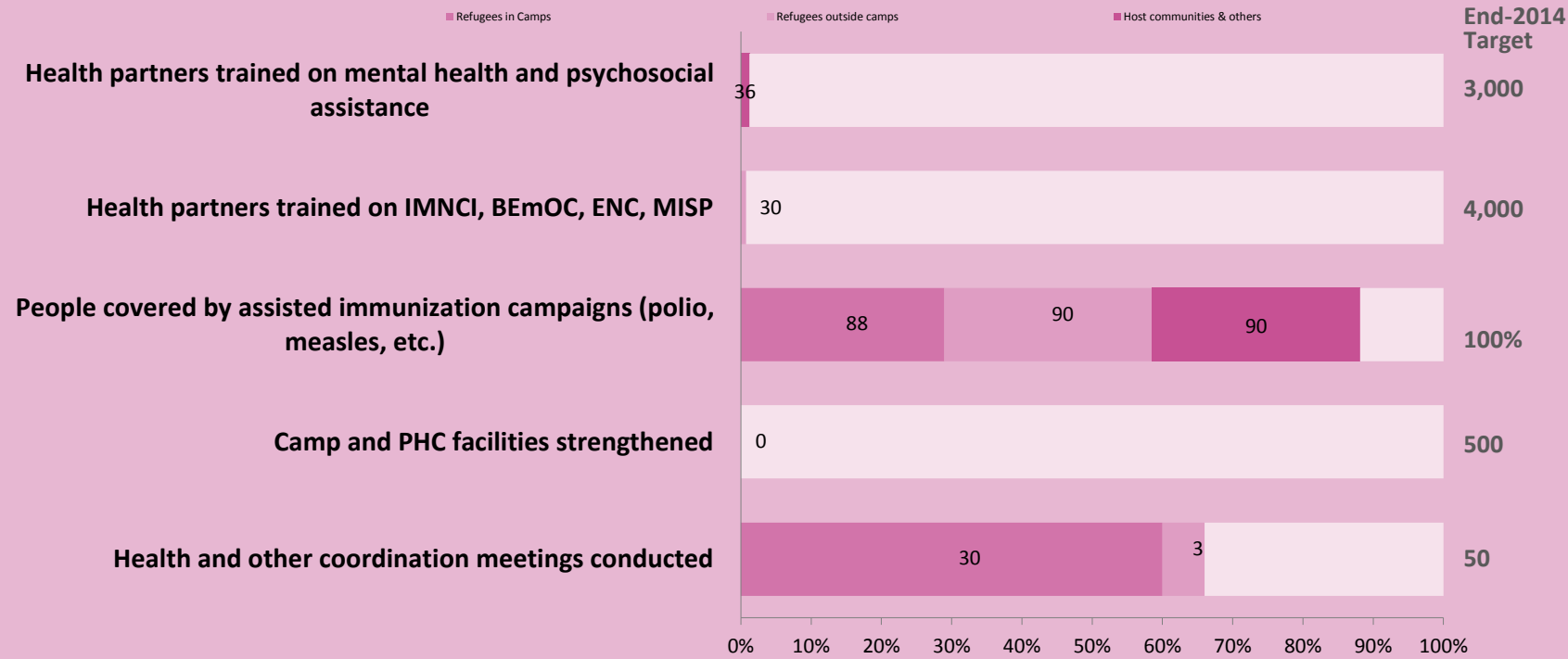
- About 55% of refugees reported the need for psychological assistance.
- About 55% of non-camp refugees and one third of camp population have difficulties in obtaining required medicines.
- Clinically micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia were observed among children and pregnant and lactating women in the camps.
- A third of pregnant Syrian women were registered with complications and in need of RH services.
- 10% of refugees report problems with non-communicable diseases, including hypertension, diabetes, cancer, asthma, and renal failure.

This is aggravated by a number of observations by health workers, notably the increase in the risk of outbreaks of epidemic-prone communicable diseases including tuberculosis cases. Additionally, few NGOs are currently working to support Syrian refugee health services in Turkey.

Key priorities in the health sector include:

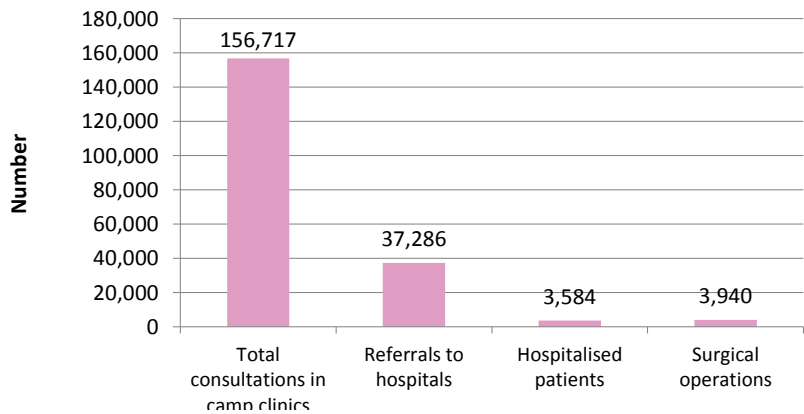
- Health Coordination
- Primary health care services
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases and immunization
- Mother and child health care and reproductive health
- Mental health and psychosocial support, including for survivors of SGBV.
- Chronic and non-communicable diseases
- Emergency preparedness

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. There are currently 795,442 registered refugees in Turkey.

Consultations and referrals for Syrian refugees in camps June 2014



Information provided by AFAD



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