



Polio immunization campaign carried out in Istanbul.

OCTOBER HIGHLIGHTS:

Between 13 and 19 October, a polio immunisation campaign was conducted by Ministry of Health (MoH) in 6 districts of Istanbul: Esenyurt, Fatih, Küçükçekmece, Sultangazi, Sancaktepe and Umraniye which was supported by WHO and UNICEF.

In October, WHO and the MoH started a needs assessment on establishing a system for the referral of samples across the border. This assessment aims laboratory testing of samples in Turkey in order to diagnose and prevent communicable diseases and also build diagnostic capacity of laboratories in the South East Turkey.

In October, UNICEF supported staff of two NGOs in Istanbul and Gaziantep to conduct preventive and curative nutrition services and provide assistance for 25 pregnant and lactating women. 63 children were measured (MUAC, weight and height) to determine potential malnutrition, with 4 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) identified with treatment plans in place.

During the reporting period, UNFPA worked towards finalizing agreements with NGOs and other partners for the establishment of women counseling units with Arabic speaking midwives.



Polio immunization campaign in Istanbul - UNICEF / 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 4 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.

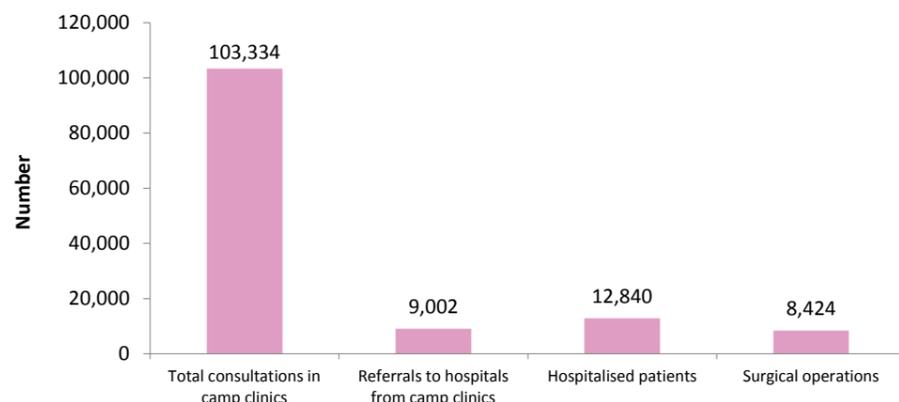
This is aggravated by a number of observations by health workers, notably the increase in the risk of outbreaks of epidemic-prone communicable diseases including tuberculosis cases. Additionally, few NGOs are currently working to support Syrian refugee health services in Turkey.

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

* Needs analysis are based on the RRP6 analysis made at the end of 2013.

Health services provided for Syrian refugees in October 2014

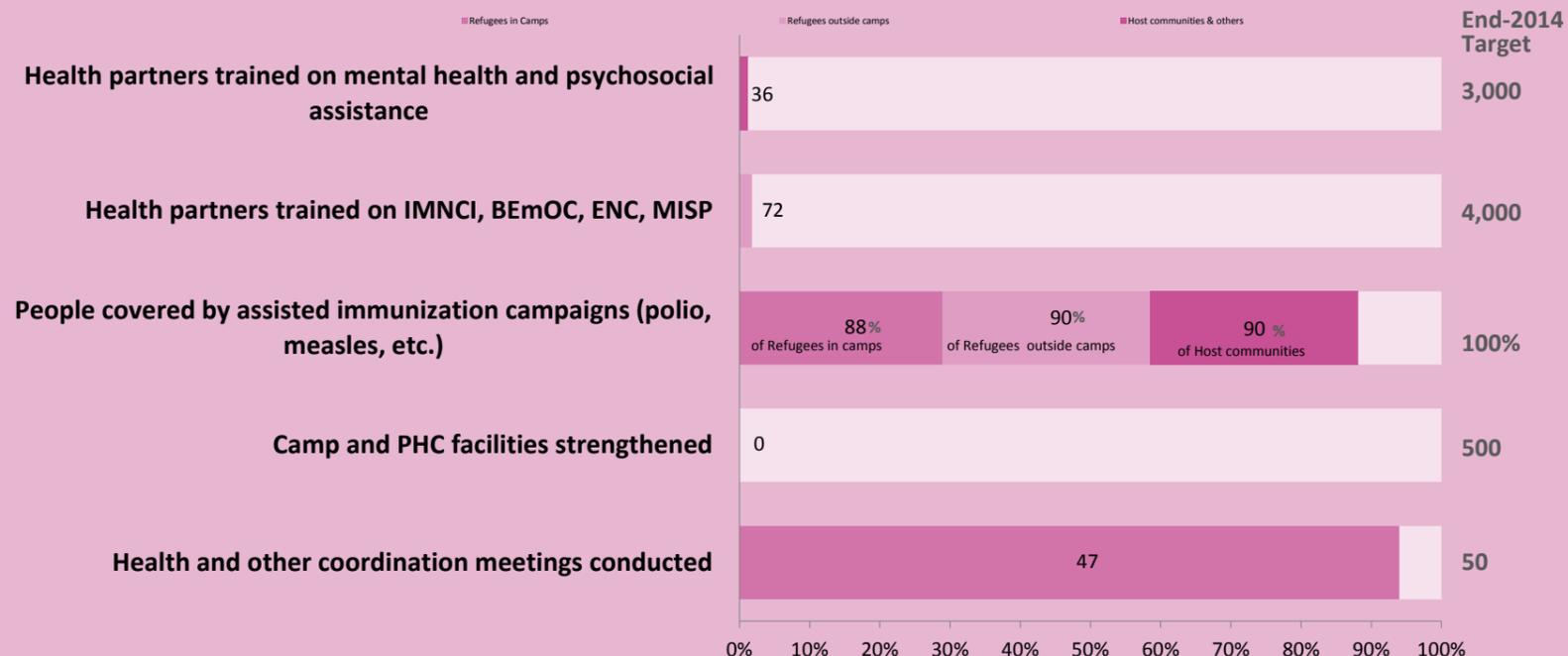


Information provided by AFAD



Leading Agencies: WHO - Dr Maria Cristina Profili, WHO Representative in Turkey: mcpteur@who.int; UNICEF - Lucy Watt Monitoring and Reporting Officer – Emergency: lwatt@unicef.org; UNHCR - Theresa Malone, Public Health Officer: malone@unhcr.org; UNFPA - Behire Ozek, Humanitarian Affairs Officer.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. Currently (as end of October), there are 963,540 registered Syrian refugees in Turkey and the government estimates a total of over 1.6 million Syrian refugees.