



All **10** prefabricated health facilities that were planned are now under construction

## MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

In May 2014, the construction of 3 more pre-fab health facilities, procured by UNHCR started in Reyhanli, Nusaybin and Kahramanmaraş which brings the total number of constructions ongoing to 10 (out of 10 planned). 7 of the pre-fab facilities currently under construction in Ceylanpinar, Viransehir, Adiyaman, Akcakale, Kilis-Oncupinar camps and Ceylanpinar and Nizip urban areas are expected to be finalized as end of June.

During the reporting period, WHO continued to coordinate technical meetings with several partner organizations and NGOs. WHO conducted a working meeting with Gaziantep University on planning the training component, development of educational materials and modalities for a refresher course for Syrian health professionals. WHO also conducted a joint meeting with UNHCR, UNFPA and Gaziantep Provincial Health Directorate to discuss language barriers in accessing health services by Syrian refugees.

UNICEF facilitated a "Nutrition in Emergencies" training with the participation of WHO, WFP, International Medical Corps, and the Turkish Red Crescent Society, in order to address the current and anticipated nutrition concerns in the Syrian crisis. UNICEF also continued to distribute high nutritional biscuits during the month and to date 15,524 cartons were distributed in total, reaching approximately 77,000 children in 18 camps.

In May, UNFPA delivered a total of 6,000 hygiene kits to camps, specifically Islahiye (2,500 kits), Adiyaman (2,500) and Midyat (1,000). Each kit is designed to cover the basic needs of a family and includes 5 toothbrushes, soap, shampoo, sanitary napkins and other items.



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 billion USD on the Syrian Refugee Response in Turkey.

## NEEDS ANALYSIS:

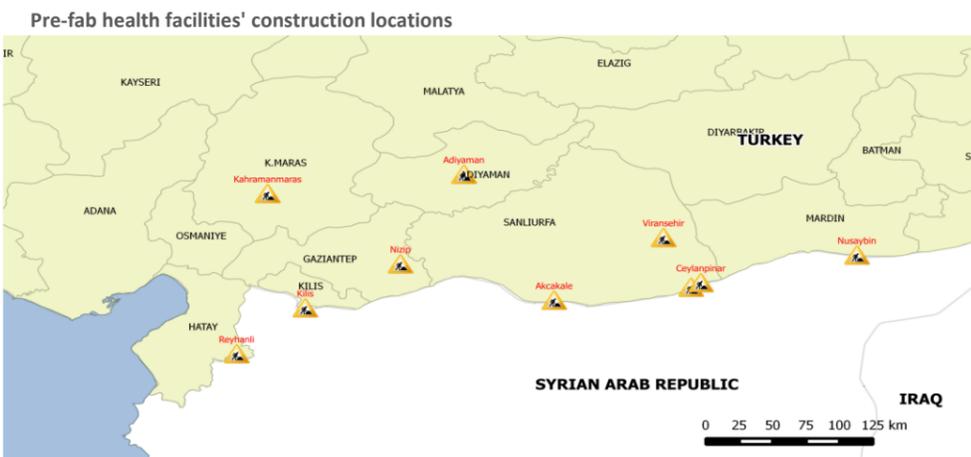
Based on findings from the AFAD profiling survey of 2013, a number of gaps can be highlighted.

- 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.

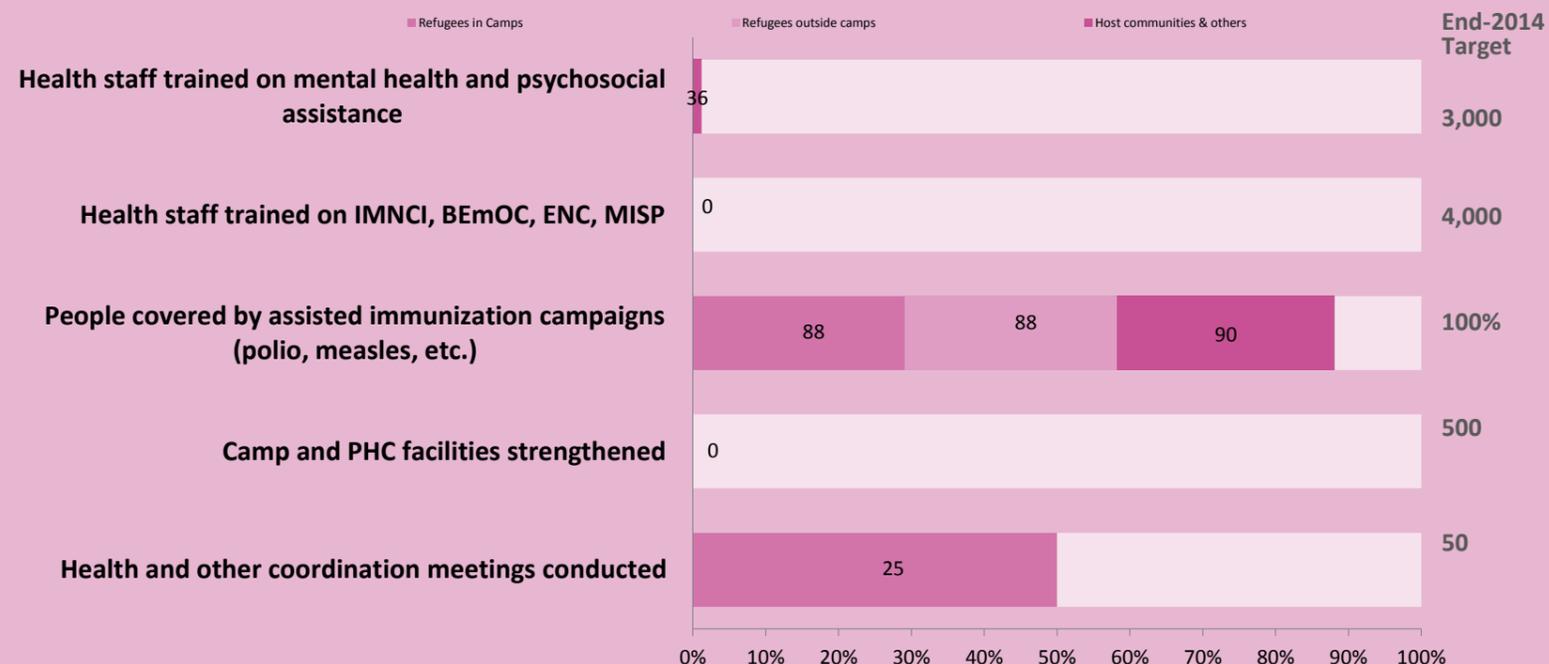
Key priorities in the health sector include:

- 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



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## PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. There are currently 765,563 registered refugees in Turkey.