



The results of the polio campaign carried out in Istanbul were released by MoH.

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

The results of the polio campaign carried out in Istanbul in June 2014 were released by the Ministry of Health. The campaign was held in six districts of Istanbul (Sancaktepe, Ümraniye, Fatih, Esenyurt, Sultangazi, Küçükçekmece) with 255,000 Turkish children and 15,800 Syrian children under the age of five vaccinated.

The second inspection for 10 prefabricated clinics was conducted together with experts from UNHCR and engineers from Ministry of Health. According to the results of the inspection, 65% of the clinics were completed. UNHCR is expecting the delivery at the end of August, 2014.

86 health kits were donated by WHO to the Government of Turkey to help provide health care services to Syrian refugees, including 50 interagency emergency health kits, 6 emergency trauma kits and 30 surgical supply kits. WHO's donation will help the Government to meet the needs of 140,000 people for primary health care for 3 months, and provide for the treatment of 300 emergency cases and 3,000 surgeries for serious injuries.

WHO, IOM and UNHCR organized a joint technical workshop on Mental Health and Psychosocial Services by the participation of 35 partners from both protection and health sectors. The purpose was to advocate for the use of the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee) guidelines on MHPSS, to bring together the actors working on psycho social support in southern Turkey, to identify challenges and highlight recommendations for the way forward.

On 23 July 2014, UNFPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the MoH for the UNFPA program in Turkey.



Construction of UNHCR procured field hospital - Adiyaman camp / 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.

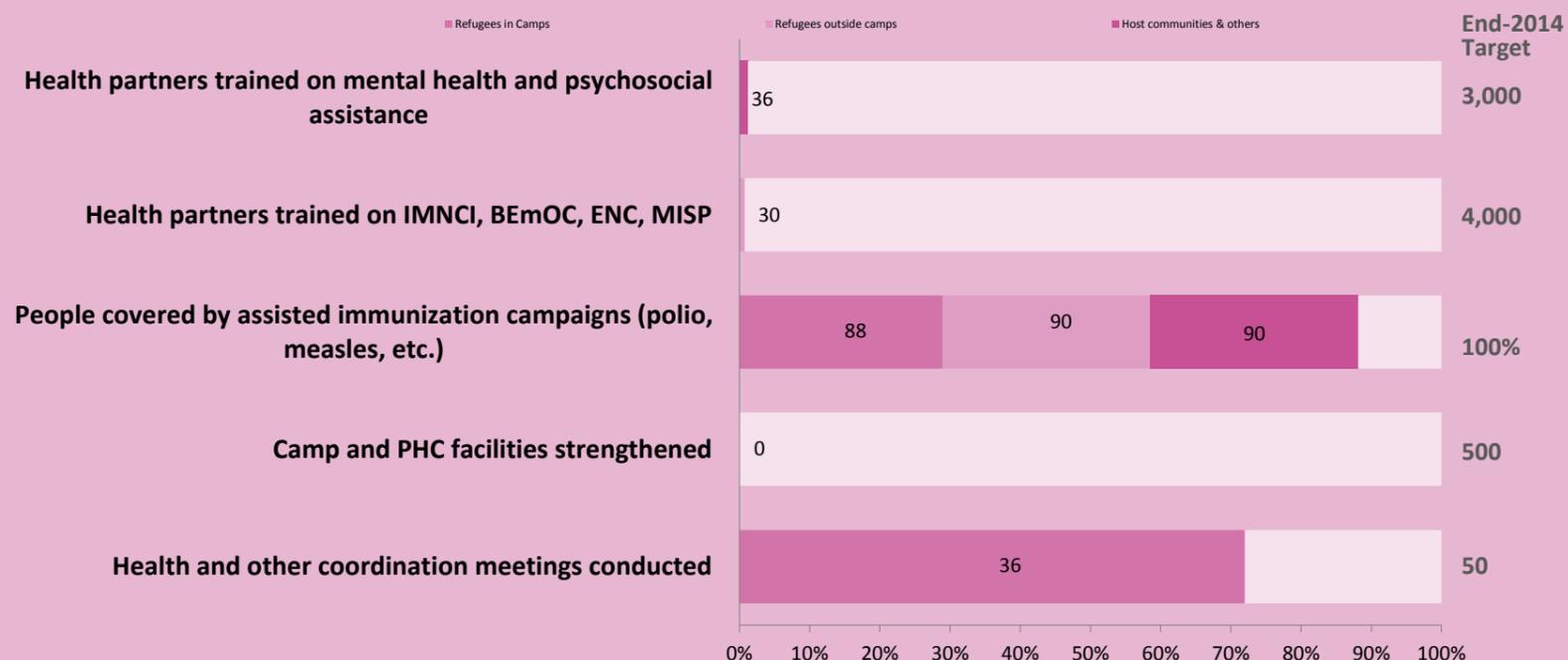
- About 55% of refugees reported the need for psychological assistance.
- About 55% of non-camp refugees and one third of camp population have difficulties in obtaining required medicines.
- Clinically micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia were observed among children and pregnant and lactating women 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:

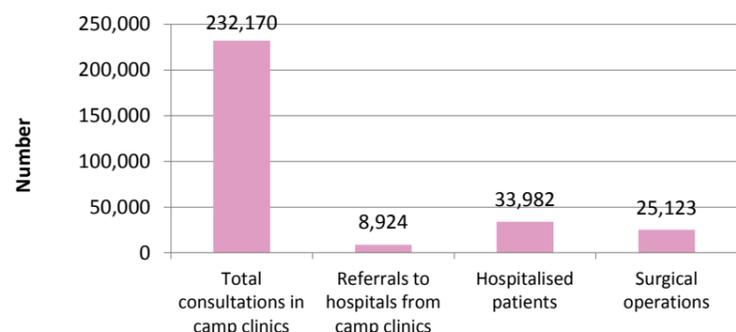
- Health Coordination
- Primary health care services
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases and immunization
- Mother and child health care and reproductive health
- Mental health and psychosocial support, including for survivors of SGBV.
- Chronic and non-communicable diseases
- Emergency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

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. There are currently 815,413 registered refugees in Turkey.

Health services provided for Syrian refugees in July 2014



Information provided by AFAD



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