



Minimum Initial Service Package training was conducted in Adana.

NOVEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

In November, the regular Health Sector Coordination Meeting was held in Gaziantep, chaired by WHO and co-chaired by UNHCR. WHO conducted capacity building training for 25 Syrian medical doctors in Turkey between 24th and 29th November 2014.

UNFPA conducted a Minimum Initial Service Package Echo-training (MISP-ET) in Adana on 4-6 November 2014 for 34 participants of provincial service providers and program managers from the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), and public health departments of medical faculties of the universities in Mersin, Adana and Osmaniye.

UNICEF's implementing partner IMC started to provide breast feeding and nutritional counselling for Syrian mothers as well as conducting nutrition screening for children as of September 2014. As of end of November 2014, through the multiservice centers in Istanbul and Gaziantep, 50 pregnant and lactating women have received preventable and curative nutrition services and assistance including awareness sessions on the benefits of exclusive breast feeding and breast feeding techniques.

During November, distribution of high-energy biscuits provided by UNICEF continued in the following provinces: Osmaniye, Sanliurfa, Mardin, Malatya, Kilis, Kahramanmaras, Hatay, Gaziantep, Batman, Adiyaman, Adana, Istanbul and Gaziantep .



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.

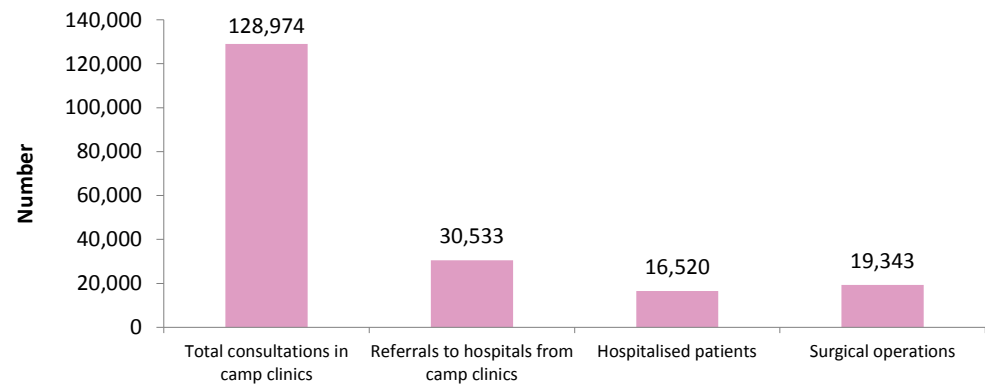
Key priorities in the health sector include:

- 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.

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:

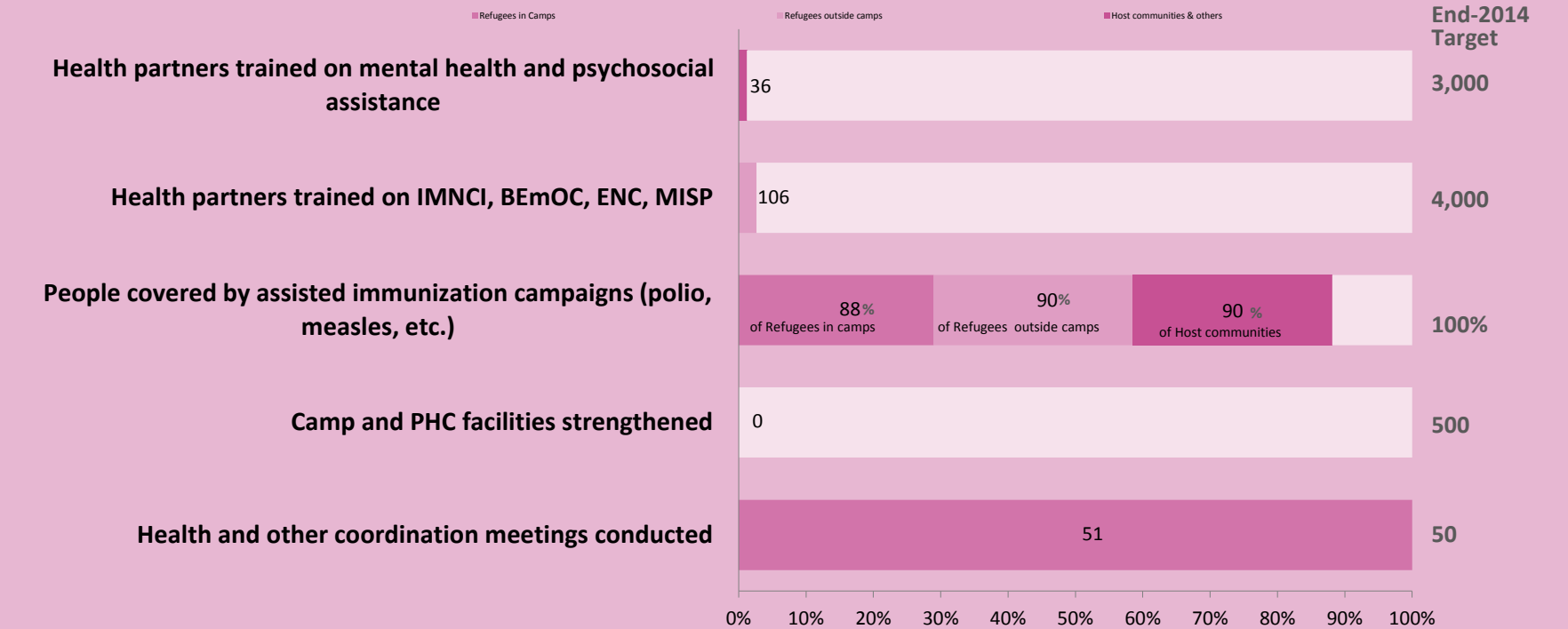
Health services provided for Syrian refugees in November 2014



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.



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. Currently (as end of November), there are 1,060,279 registered Syrian refugees in Turkey and the government estimates a total of over 1.6 million Syrian refugees.