



EMOC and MISP trainings conducted in June 2015.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, Gaziantep University and Yildirim Beyazit University, WHO plans to conduct two refugee health professionals' trainings for 2015. The curriculum and training materials are completed and aim at Syrian refugee doctors and nurses integration to Turkish healthcare system to delivery health services for Syrian patient. The Refugee Doctors Adaptation Training (ReDAT) is planned to be conducted in August 2015 in Gaziantep.

WHO team visited two International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) health centres to discuss field service delivery in Kilis. The first INGO provides outpatient services and the latter works on 24/7 basis inpatient services for post-op care.

IOM continues with the provision of transportation services in Adiyaman camp. During the month of June 1,348 Syrians commuted between Adiyaman camp to health facilities in the city center. On average, around 25% of attendants to medical services are children below 12 years old.

During June, UNFPA counseling units continued to deliver health services and outreach Syrians through awareness sessions covering basic health topics and issues: scabies, personal hygiene and first aid. In Sanliurfa 23 Reproductive health sessions were conducted for 329 beneficiaries. In Mersin, 125 beneficiaries attended the RH sessions in June.

In partnership with the Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health, Emergency Obstetric Care training in Arabic (EMOC) was conducted by UNFPA to build the capacity of the Syrian health and Medical staff working in Turkey. UNFPA has also conducted Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) training for Turkish MoH staff from different provincial directorates in Turkey.



Vaccination in Ceylanpinar camp clinic. UNHCR /N.Bose

Key Figures:

Planned Sector Response:



NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Syrian refugees, especially those living in local communities are exposed to vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles and pertussis.
- Though not a general challenge at the moment, malnutrition is expected to become a challenge among newly arriving refugees.
- There are major concerns for the increasing mental and psychosocial problems of Syrian refugees.
- Surgical trauma and intensive care of large number of severely injured patients from the conflict areas and their long term post-operation rehabilitation require enormous inputs of human and financial resources and equipment.
- The large population of women in the reproductive age and life-threatening reproductive health risks are a matter of priority.
- Continued and expanded support to partners to participate in the healthcare provision of Syrians to enable equitable access, specifically to primary and chronic disease healthcare service is needed.
- Focusing on the primary healthcare provision is needed to be continued so that the patient load on secondary and tertiary healthcare and respective costs can be reduced.
- The role of the family and community healthcare centres as primary care providers for Syrian refugees needs to be strengthened, including mental health for the impacted communities.
- For better planning, Health Information System of the family and community health centres to register and report on Syrian refugees needs to be expanded.

TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY TO JUNE 2015

