

WHO delivered 45 medical devices to fully equip the hospital in Suruc Refugee Camp, which currently accommodated around 28 thousand people.

IOM continues with its support to DWWT – Primary Health Care Center in Istanbul / Fatih.

JUNE HIGHLIGHTS:

UNFPA SOPs on SGBV have been presented to the participants at the SGBV Sub-working group meeting in Gaziantep in cooperation with UNHCR and follow-up meetings have been set to finalize the SOPs. Turkey country plan on "reporting on GBV in the Syrian Crises" is finalized with a conclusion to hold 3 roundtable meetings in Istanbul, Ankara and Şanlıurfa.

EmOC Training was held on 2-3 June in Adana for nurses and midwives.

We are preparing for the establishment of National SRH/FP working Group. In this respect a training will be held in Ankara on 3-4 August.

Protection Working Group meeting has been attended and SGBV Sub-working Group meeting co-chaired by UNFPA in Gaziantep. Draft version of SOPs on SGBV has been introduced to the participants at the Gaziantep SGBV Sub-working group and the SOPs are expected to be finalized during the upcoming SGBV Sub-working group in Gaziantep and the final version will be sent to Ankara SGBV Working Group for further discussion.

IOM Support of health clinics

In June, IOM provided health assistance for 3,289 refugees at a primary health clinic in Istanbul through the partnership with Doctors Worldwide Turkey (DWWT). Female patients consisted about 59% (n=1934) of the total number of beneficiaries. Of the total beneficiaries, 35 third country nationals from Egypt, Iraq, Libya and Yemen also benefited from the health assistance. The clinic provided consultation services in five medical domains: namely, General Practitce and ,

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.

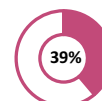


Pregnant woman, Harran University, June 2016

Sector Response Summary:



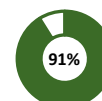
436,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016 169,170 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in Turkey:



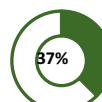
3,000,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016 2,733,000 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 30 million required in 2016 USD 11.2 million received in 2016



Consultation, Paediatrics, Gynaecology, Internal Diseases, and General Surgery. DWWT also provided the beneficiaries medical laboratory and free pharmacy services.

Transportation assistance to health facilities

IOM provided transportation assistance for 887 refugees in Adiyaman Camp to enable them to access to health facilities in Adiyaman's city centre and Gaziantep. The transportation runs between the Camp and hospitals in Adiyaman's city centre every day on a regular basis. In June, 504 patients with 313 escorts were assisted with transportation to health facilities in the city centre. Thirty-eight patients with chronic and/or severe illness were transported to the hospital in Gaziantep, Diyarbakir and Adana with 32 escorts.

WHO Work Permit for foreign health professionals

Turkey has taken an important step in ensuring access to health services by refugees in the country. As a process that started beginning of 2016 with an amendment of the previous legislation, Syrian medical staff will be able to serve their native patients upon the approval of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health has developed certain requirements for validation process and health professionals who full the requirements will be granted with work permit. These qualified health professionals are expected to provide services, mainly Migrant Health Centres and in health facilities of the camps.

In this regard, WHO has been working on the refugee doctors and nurses trainings for the smooth adaptation to Turkish health system.

More than 300 Syrian health professionals completed a series of adaptation trainings conducted by WHO in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

In order to align these trainings with the new legislation and to expand to more health staff, WHO and the Ministry of Health held the "Workshop on Ways forward in Adaptation of Syrian Health Professionals" in Ankara. More than 30 participants from WHO, Ministry of Health, Ankara, Izmir and Yildirim Beyazit Universities finalized a new training model with a comprehensive curriculum of theoretical and practical courses.

The Ministry of Health of Turkey has introduced more than 64 Migrant Health Centres in 17 cities to facilitate to health services by refugees and to overcome language barrier. The Ministry is planning to increase the numbers to about 250 throughout Turkey. WHO team continues consultations with the Ministry of Health, completed observations in the field and submitted a comprehensive project, including technical support for best practices, opening new ones and engaging trainings in these centres. Capacity building in health service delivery is significant component of WHO Gaziantep Field Presence activities.

TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - JUNE 2016

■ Progress ■ Planned Response, by end-2016

