



Construction of **7** prefabricated health facilities (out of 10 planned) started.

APRIL HIGHLIGHTS:

During the month, construction of 7 of the 10 pre-fab health facilities procured by UNHCR was started in refugee camps (Ceylanpinar, Viransehir, Adiyaman, Akcakale, Kilis-Oncupinar) and urban areas (Ceylanpinar, Nizip). Each facility will be 750 square meters in size and completion of the construction and installation of each facility is expected to take eight weeks.

UNFPA initiated establishing reproductive health counseling units for Syrian women by providing staff to the women social culture centers of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) in Sanliurfa Province. Additionally, 44,000 hygiene kits were procured and will later be distributed in the refugee camps by Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS).

WHO coordinated several technical meetings in April. Also, in collaboration with the Provincial Health Directorate in Gaziantep, WHO is preparing health awareness materials on Primary Health Care, vaccination and reproductive health for hospitals on referral services for urban refugees.

UNICEF carried out an additional polio campaign targeting Turkish and Syrian children under the age of five in 6 provinces (Van, Hakkari, Diyarbakir, Mersin, Sirnak and Batman). The results of the campaign are yet to be released by the Ministry of Health. Immunisation and communication materials (1,000,000 brochures and 10,000 posters) were provided to the Ministry of Health for the campaign.



Mop-up polio vaccination in Osmaniye/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.

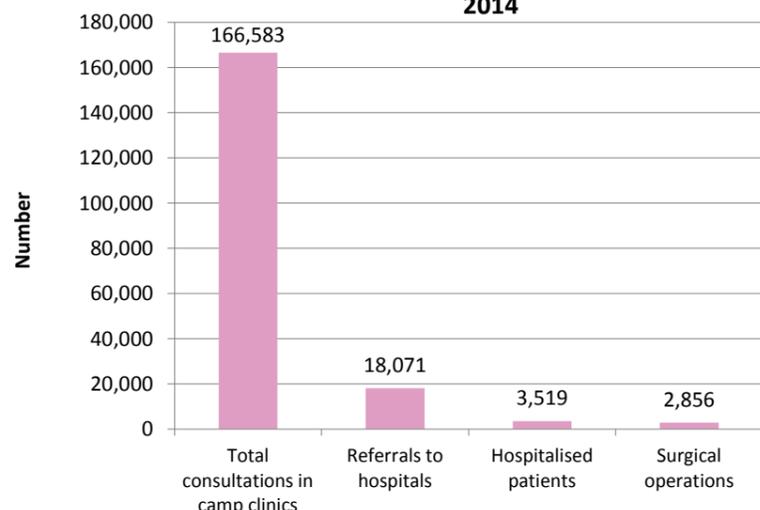
- About 55% of refugees reported the need for psychological assistance.
- About 55% of non-camp refugees and one third of camp population have difficulties in obtaining required medicines.
- Clinically micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia were observed among children and pregnant and lactating women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

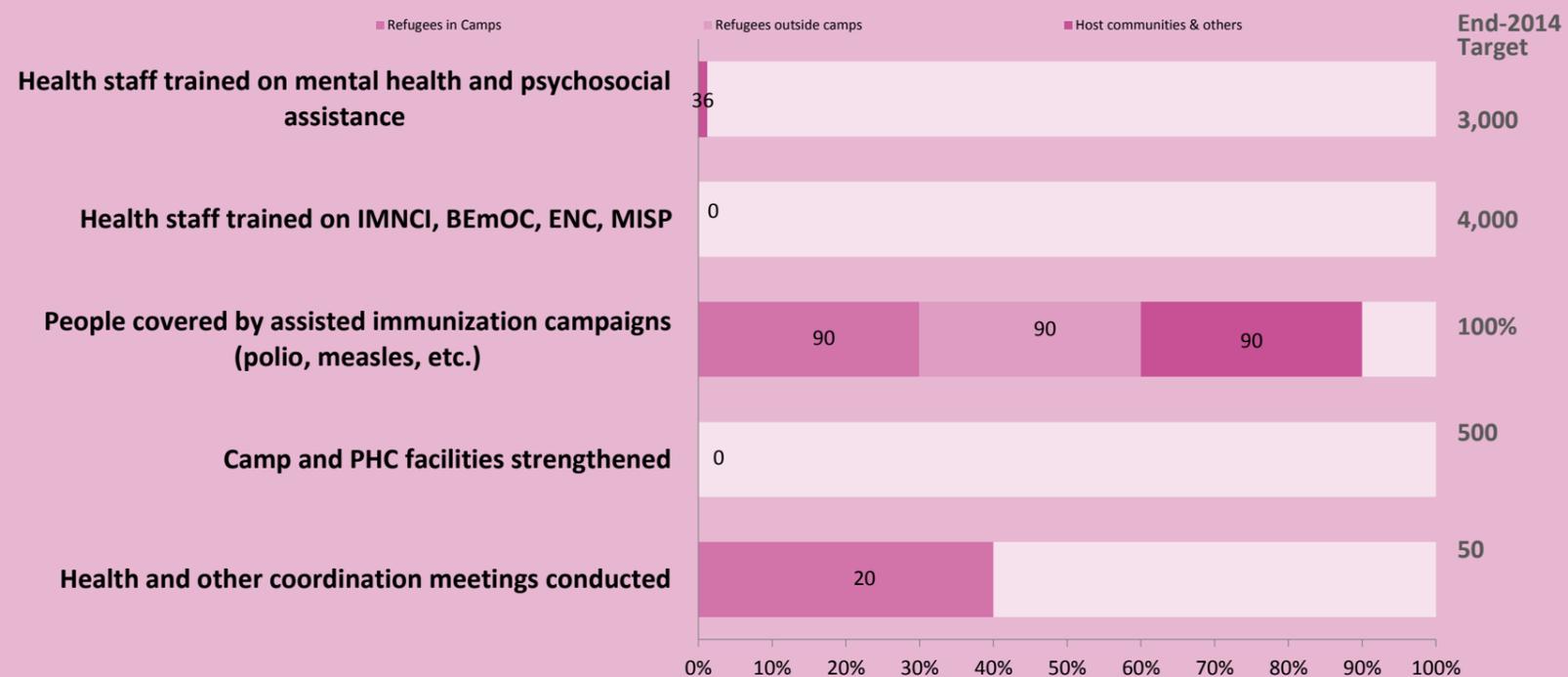
Consultations and referrals for Syrian refugees in camps, April 2014



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Participating Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA

PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. There are currently 735,864 registered refugees in Turkey.