



Around **40,000** Syrian children were vaccinated against polio and measles.

SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

In September, 4 of the UNHCR procured prefabricated health clinics have been delivered in Ceylanpinar (urban and camp), Nizip (camp) and Viransehir (camp). The remaining 6 clinics are expected to be delivered by December 2014.

WHO co-chaired the regular health sector coordination meeting in Gaziantep on 9 September 2014. WHO conducted three missions to Suruc and Sanliurfa on immediate public health response to the high influx of Syrian refugees and provided technical advice on the urgent vaccination campaign, development of the macro-plan, support of the coordination, supervision and monitoring of the Supplementary Immunization Activity. WHO provided the requested and necessary expertise and advisory role to a variety of multiple health partners currently present in southern Turkey in various communicable disease related project proposals’ finalization and also continues provision of technical assistance in planning of Health Resources Availability Mapping System assessment.

UNFPA-TR Humanitarian Team conducted the Minimum Initial Service Package-Echo training (MISP-ET) for Syrian service providers in Gaziantep on 16-18 September 2014. UNFPA provided hygiene kits through IMPR to Sirnak and Batman on 4 September 2014 each of 2376 kits; and 7,128 kits to Suruc through AFAD, IMPR and Municipality.

UNICEF Regional Immunization Specialist and UNICEF Turkey Immunization Specialist organized a mission in September to meet with key stakeholders, discuss with government counterparts and conduct a field trip to Sanliurfa province. Immediate needs of the newly arriving refugees were identified, and a longer term UNICEF strategy is being drafted to support Syrians in Turkey in the areas of health, immunization, nutrition and WASH. AFAD has reported that around 40,000 children have been vaccinated against polio and measles in Suruc response.

As part of the ongoing response to the influx the following communication materials are currently being printed and distributed through the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, AFAD and TRCS:100,000 brochures on breastfeeding, 100,000 brochures on hygiene and hand washing, 20,000 brochures on MMR and polio vaccination, 100,000 brochures on child protection, 20,000 brochures on high energy biscuits (HEB).



Interior of the UNHCR procured field hospital - Nizip-Gaziantep / 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 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.

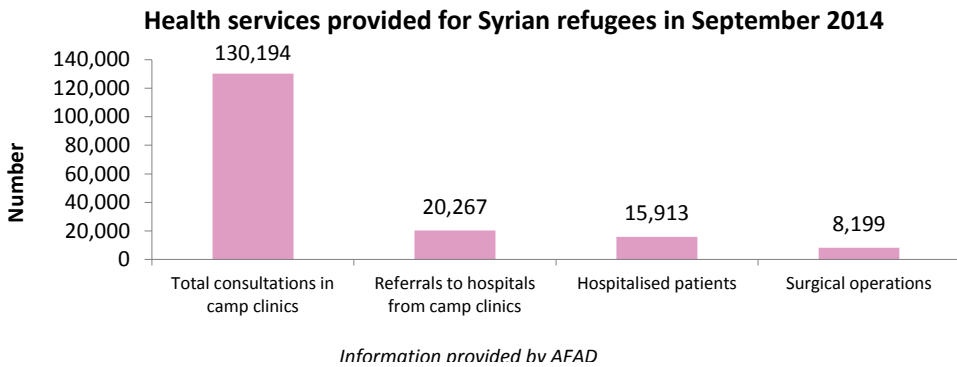
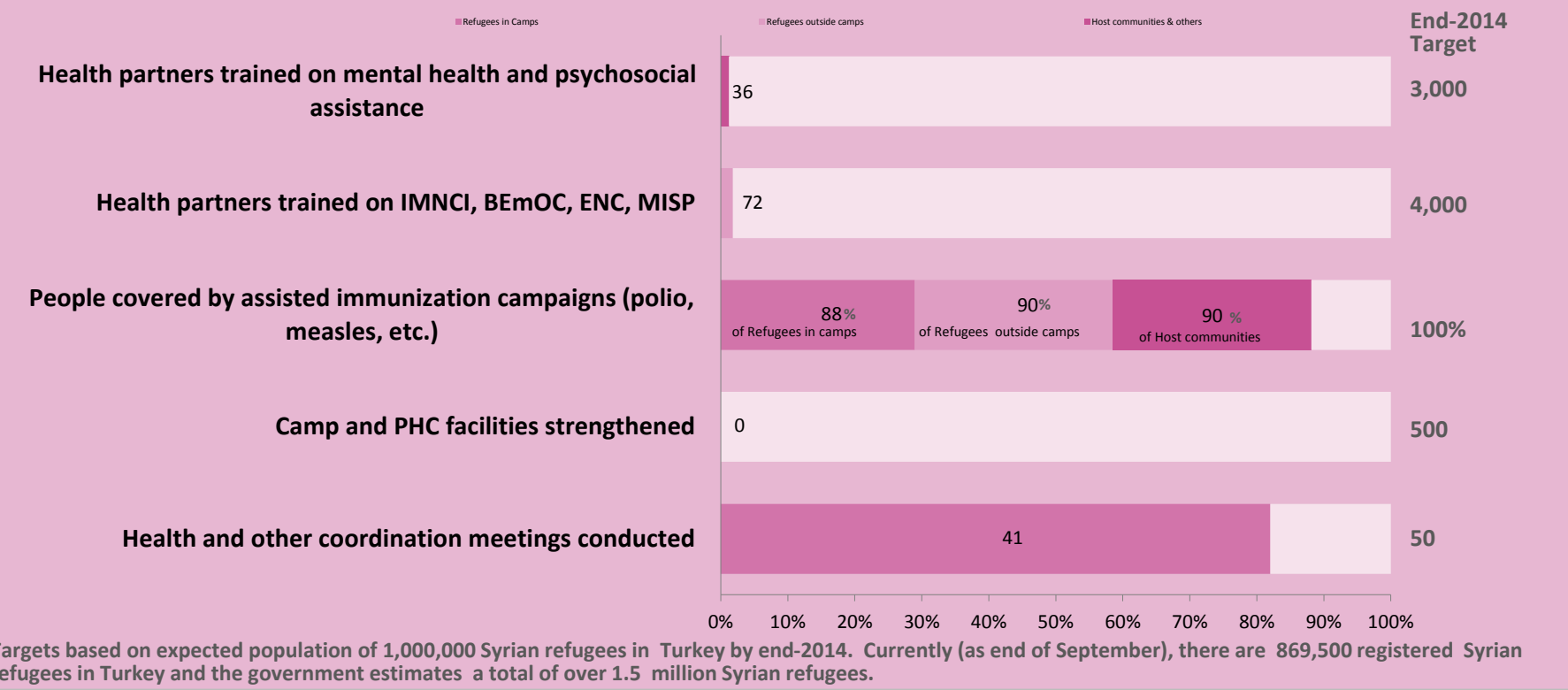
This is aggravated by a number of observations by health workers, notably the increase in the risk of outbreaks of epidemic-prone communicable diseases including tuberculosis cases . Additionally, few NGOs are currently working to support Syrian refugee health services in Turkey.

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:



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