



The UN provided 30 health kits to the health facility in Suruc Camp, and distributed over 22,500 dignity kits and

JULY HIGHLIGHTS:

WHO delivered 30 health kits consisting of emergency and surgical supplies to the health facility in Suruc Camp, in view of the sudden influx of refugees and other emergency situations. The first tranche of WHO donation arrived in Turkey in 2014 with 86 health kits and together with the latest delivery, the needs of a total of 170,000 people for primary care for three months would be met; 1,300 emergency cases would be intervened and 4,000 surgeries would be provided.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health of Turkey, WHO delivered various IT equipment and software including 14 computers and printers to the health facility in Suruc Camp. This delivery aims to reinforce registration of health records in the camp facility.

WHO Head of Office in Turkey, accompanied with the WHO Head of Office in Jordan and WHO Turkey Country Office Team had a series of meetings with the local authorities in Gaziantep for elaborating and further advancing the cooperation. The delegation with representative of Turkey Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD) also paid a visit to the Nizip Camp in Gaziantep to have discussions with the health workers providing services in the camp.

Hospital Contingency Planning training was conducted in collaboration with WHO and the Ministry of Health of Turkey in Sanliurfa, Turkey, with the participation of 25 national health professionals and directors.

5,770 dignity kits have been distributed by AFAD to Syrians in Akcakale. Moreover, the International Middle East Peace Research Centre have also received 14,826 dignity kits and buckets and distributed them in Akcakale, Batman and Kiziltepe as well as 2,072 hygiene kits in Sanliurfa.

Hacettepe counseling unit has also distributed 100 hygiene kits to Syrians residing in Ulubay Ankara which helped to promote the mandate and services of the unit that is supported by UNFPA.

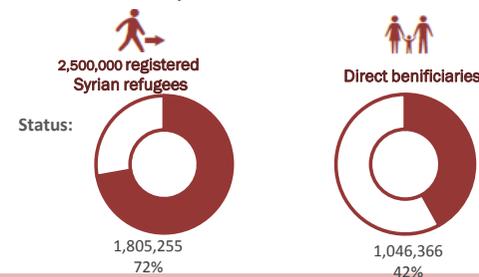
UNHCR distributed 7,500 hygiene parcels to refugees in Suruc Camp and those in host communities.



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 JULY 2015

