

WHO TURKEY REFUGEE RESPONSE PROGRAMME



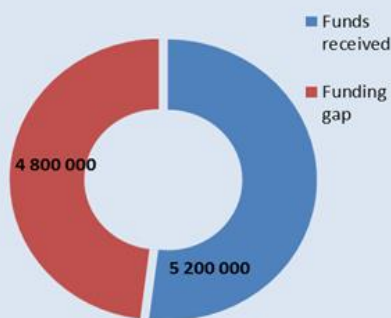
HIGHLIGHTS

The Ministry of Health of Turkey plans to expand migrant health centres (MHCs) around the country. A migrant health centre provides services to people under temporary protection with the supervision of the Ministry of Health.

A variety of services can be accessed in MHCs including outpatient, maternal and child health, health education and vaccination services along with some screening programmes.

So far, the Ministry of Health has established 64 migrant health centres in 17 provinces, with plans to establish around 250 in total. Six (6) of these centres will be supported by WHO as clinical training sites for Syrian health care providers.

FUNDING



Out of a total of US\$ 9.8 million required by WHO for the refugee programme in Turkey, US\$ 5.2 million (51%) has been received so far.

Donors to the Turkey Refugee Programme include the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), Norway and the United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM).



Syrian children in Suruc camp, Turkey (Photo:WHO/Turkey)

PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

- Language remains a key barrier in the delivery of health services to Syrian refugees in Turkey. Integration of Syrian health professionals into the Turkish health system to provide health services for Syrian patients can both help overcome the language barrier and alleviate the increased workload on Turkey's health personnel.
- The health profile and disease spectrum of the host population and Syrian refugees are very similar; with a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases.
- Syrian refugees in non-camp settings live in crowded conditions in urban areas, mainly increasing the risk of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Mental health and psychosocial needs for refugees are increasing. Language barrier, in addition to the limited number of facilities offering mental health and psychosocial services, continue as challenges to services.

WHO RESPONSE

- WHO, together with the Ministry of Health of Turkey, has developed a new model of collaboration to reinforce health services delivery to Syrian refugees in Turkey. This model, named migrant health centres, will be expanded to new cities hosting high numbers of refugees.
- WHO will support 6 Migrant Health Care Training centres in Istanbul, Izmir, Gaziantep, Mersin, Şanlıurfa and Ankara.
- 27 Syrian refugees, including medical professionals, completed a basic life support course conducted by WHO.



861 730*
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED
PERSONS



162 000 PEOPLE
REACHED WITH
SUPPLIES



12 CONFIRMED
ATTACKS ON
HEALTH CARE



324 000 CHILDREN
VACCINATED



175 HEALTH
FACILITIES ASSISTED
WITH SUPPLIES

HIGHLIGHTS

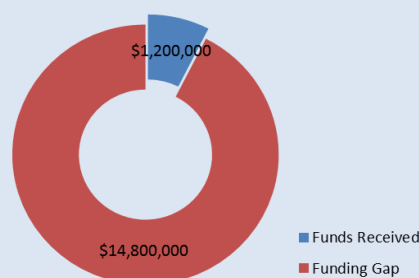


Destroyed health facility in n Syria, (Photo: Health Cluster)

During July, 44 incidents were reported by the Health Cluster against health care in Idlib and Aleppo, of which 12 have been confirmed. The health partners are verifying the other 32 incidents.

FUNDING

Out of a total of US\$ 16 million required by WHO for its activities in northern Syria, only 7.5% has been received, so far.



Support for WHO's work in northern Syria has been provided by the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the United Kingdom Department of International Development (DFID) and the Government of Norway.

HEALTH CLUSTER SERVICES

656 192 OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS

13 476 INPATIENT TREATMENTS

5 838 BIRTH DELIVERIES

2 331 CAESAREAN SECTIONS

11 380 MAJOR SURGERIES

18 650 TRAUMA PATIENTS TREATED

PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

- Lack of basic utility services including electricity, fuel, safe drinking-water and basic sanitation services have increased the population's vulnerability to disease outbreaks. People with untreated chronic diseases are at increased risk of dying or developing complications as access to life-saving medications and care is becoming more difficult.
- While the number of people seeking mental health care is increasing, the available capacity cannot meet these needs. According to WHO projections, every 5 persons developing mental health symptoms may remain mainly untreated.
- Approximately 126 000 (7%) under-five children could not be reached for vaccination in Manbij in the eastern part and Sama'an in the western part of Aleppo Governorate due to the security situation.
- Surgical trauma and intensive care are among major concerns. WHO mapping, covering 50 hospitals, showed a big gap in staff trainings. Around 60% of hospital staff has not received training for trauma and burn management.

WHO RESPONSE

- In July, WHO delivered 76 interagency emergency health kits, 5 surgical kits, 5 trauma kits and 4 diarrheal diagnosis kits to serve 162 000 patients including 500 surgeries, 500 trauma cases and the treatment of 5600 cases of diarrheal diseases. The supplies were provided to 14 partners operating facilities in northern Syria in coordination with the local health directorates. In line with recent developments in Aleppo, WHO prepositioned 40% of these supplies as an immediate response.
- WHO completed an exercise to map Primary Health Care facilities to identify gaps in service delivery and increase coordination among different NGOs for improved implementation. As a result, 60 mobile clinics are identified operated by 11 partners. These mobile clinics provide essential services to more than 61 000 patients per month in 252 communities and camps in Idlib, Hama and Aleppo.
- WHO is implementing an emergency referral project in Aleppo and Idlib by equipping health facilities with essential medicines, supplies, ambulances and funding their operations. During July, 2370 patients received emergency care and 1200 patients were transported by ambulance.
- The first phase of Accelerated Implementation of Routine Immunization (AIRI) campaign was completed despite serious security conditions. More than 78% of targeted children under the age of 5 in accessible areas of northern Syria were reached during the campaign, bringing the total number of children vaccinated to 1.071 million. AIRI provides children with the opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, haemophilus influenza, hepatitis B, measles and rubella.
- WHO conducted roll-out training on the Mental Health GAP Action Programme (mhGAP). 45 primary care doctors (from Aleppo, Idlib, Hama and some parts of Latakia) successfully completed a four-day training inside northern Syria. The mhGAP training covers courses on diagnosis, management, treatment and referral of mental disorders at primary health care level.

For further information please contact:

Dr Alaa Abou Zeid, Emergency Coordinator; email: abouzeida@who.int, tel. + 90 5300 114948
<http://www.euro.who.int/en/countries/turkey/syrian-refugees-in-turkey>