

Following recent developments and changes in the control over Jarabulus in northern Syria, more than 2,000 Syrians are reported to have return to the city. The Government of Turkey continues to provide essential services such as electricity, and the Ministry of Health has opened a field hospital in the area.

SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

UNFPA

- ** 16 health mediators were trained on 24-28 October in Istanbul
- ** Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) training was held by the Provincial Health Directorate on 27-28 October 2016 in Adana for Turkish service providers. The participants were from 7 different provinces in the southeast region where most of Syrian refugees in Turkey are living; with a total of 47 participants (32 midwives and 15 nurses) trained on EmOC.
- ** UNFPA Turkey shared a MISP Survey with over 100 participants who attended MISP trainings since July 2015 through the Survey Monkey online platform. Survey demographics, results and statistical analysis are available.
 - 62 participant replied (54 women and 8 men) between 5 - 7 October, 2016
 - 13 respondents were Syrian and Iranian
 - Participants attended the training from 15 different Provinces: Adana, Adiyaman, Ankara, Aydin, Batman, Bursa, Diyarbakir, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kilis, Konya, Mardin.
 - 80% of the participants are working in an institution at present; 20% of the participants do not work in any institution; 65% perform SRH functions
 - 84% found the trainings beneficial and 89% indicated they gained knowledge that they actually use in their work
- ** IMC provided 2 training sessions in October, for a total of 49 beneficiaries:
 - 1) "Screening and Identification Training" conducted on 3-5 October 2016 in Ankara
 - 2) "GBV Case Management" conducted on 17-19 October 2016 in Istanbul

NEEDS ANALYSIS:

- Syrian refugees, especially those living in local communities may be exposed to vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles and pertussis, and may be at risk
- Though malnutrition is not highly prevalent at the moment, food security is expected to become increasingly challenging, especially among newly arriving refugees; and malnutrition may increase.
- There are major concerns for the increasing and long-term effects of mental and psychosocial problems of Syrian refugees.
- Surgical interventions and intensive care of a large number of severely injured patients from the conflict areas, and their long term post-operation rehabilitation will 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 for partners participation in providing healthcare to Syrians in order to enable equitable access, and augment targeted primary and chronic disease preventative and curative services is needed.
- A focus on primary healthcare provision is needed so that the patient load on secondary and tertiary healthcare and respective costs can be reduced.
- Inclusion of Syrian health care providers in the Turkish health system through training and mentoring will support PHC services to Syrians and help to increase their own involvement in health decisions
- The role of the family and community healthcare centres as primary care providers 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.



Istanbul SRH Awareness Session, Credit by ASAM Fatih

Sector Response Summary:



436,000 Refugees & Local Community Members targeted for assistance by end of 2016
230,630 assisted in 2016



Syrian Refugees in Turkey:



3,000,000 Syrian Refugees expected by end-2016
2,764,500 currently registered



3RP Overall Funding Status:



USD 34 million required in 2016
USD 11.4 million received in 2016



IOM Support of health clinics

In October, IOM provided 4,396 primary health care consultations to refugees and vulnerable migrants at a primary health clinic in Istanbul in partnership with Doctors Worldwide Turkey (DWWT). Of the total number of beneficiaries, 56 third-country nationals from Afghanistan, Egypt and Iraq also benefited from primary health care services. In terms of gender, female patients consisted over 59% (n=2,612) of the total number of beneficiaries. The clinic provided consultation services in five medical domains: General Practice and Consultation, Paediatrics, Gynaecology, Internal Medicine and General Surgery. DWWT also provided the beneficiaries with medical laboratory and free pharmacy services. Additionally, Syrian Social Group (SSG), one of IOM's implementing partners, signed a protocol with the Hatay Directorate of Public Health to open a Migrant Health Clinic (MHC) that provides primary health care services for refugees and vulnerable migrants. All the preparatory work has been completed, including staff recruitment and procurement of medical appliances and supplies. When SSG receives an approval from the Ministry of Health to operationalize the MHC, it will open and begin to provide services to refugees and vulnerable migrants in Hatay.

Transportation assistance to health facilities

IOM continued to provide transportation assistance for 1,081 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 October, 630 patients with 359 escorts were assisted with transportation to health facilities in the Adiyaman city centre. Also, 52 patients with chronic and/or severe illness were transported to the hospitals in Adana and Gaziantep with 40 escorts. In terms of gender and age breakdown, about 57% (n=612) beneficiaries were females and about 21% (n=224) were minors under 18 years old.

WHO - PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS & RESPONSE

Integration of Syrian health professionals into the Turkish health system to provide health services for Syrian patients can help overcome language and social barriers, while alleviating 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 noncommunicable diseases. Syrian refugees in non-camp settings live in crowded conditions in urban areas; increasing the risk of communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases. Mental health and psychosocial needs of refugees are increasing with the challenge of limited number of facilities offering these services and language barriers. WHO RESPONSE - WHO launched the first training for medical translators and patient guides in October. Organized in cooperation with the Public Health Institute of Turkey and Ankara University, the course aims to reinforce the quality of these services in the Ministry of Health referral level facilities. 300 medical translators are expected to complete the course, which also strengthens guidance for patients through a comprehensive curriculum including communication skills. The trainings are funded by contributions from ECHO

TURKEY RESPONSE INDICATORS: JANUARY - OCTOBER 2016

