



TARGETS



10

Equipped container clinics



12

Equipped mobile clinics for improvement of health services for urban refugees



50,000

Syrian refugees in urban areas benefit from psycho-social support and health services



7

Border areas supported with health monitoring support



357,000

children benefit from improved health status



400,000

Hygiene kits distributed



37.1 million

USD required

NEEDS

- Strengthening national technical capacities to provide preventative and curative health services to Syrians and host communities.
- Provision of maternal and child health centers/mobile clinics to MOH.
- Support to national immunization programme.
- Support nutrition survey for children aged 6-59 months and to provide micro-nutrients to pregnant and lactating women.
- Enhance reproductive health and mother and child health services through training of local health providers and provision of hygiene and reproductive health essential supplies and equipment.
- Strengthening national managerial and technical capacities for the provision of psycho-social and medical support.
- Support coordination of humanitarian health partners at national and local level.
- Advocate to enhance health promotion and disease prevention.
- Provision of essential medicines and medical supplies and kits to support health service providers.
- Support to harmonize health information management and health monitoring with particular emphasis on non-camp urban Syrian refugees.
- Provision of essential supplies for hygiene and reproductive health to 400,000 families.
- While health clinics are available in all camps, for complications, serious conditions, specialized treatment or further investigation, patients are required to travel to state

OBJECTIVES

- Health status of the population improved
- Support provided to Ministry of Health on primary and secondary healthcare services, in order to increase the capacity of the public system to provide access to essential health services to Syrians
- Provision of health and psycho-social support for Syrian refugees

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

The Government of Turkey (GoT) sets and implements health policies for Syrian refugees. There is continued support to the government health response by UN health experts, through regular missions and consultations. WHO has revised a roadmap to scale up its response operations for the Syria crisis in southern Turkey is produced and was presented to the Deputy Prime-Minister of Turkey on August 27, 2013. Technical specifications were prepared by the MoH for the provision of 12 prefabricated clinics by UNHCR.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE (August)



Technical support provided (including various technical guidelines, protocols and tools) to present health sector organizations to strengthen their performance and response (eg. identification of the regional reference laboratory, leishmaniasis protocols, health kits, health promotion and awareness materials, environmental and mental health, health assessment tools, chemical safety and training materials on chemical exposure and trauma care; EWARN; list of WHO publications);

The mapping of health sector organizations providing assistance to Syrians along Turkey-Syria border is available;

Provided technical support and assistance for development of EWARN Regional Framework along Turkey-Syria border;

The draft of ToR of the Health Sector Working Group is



5,000 doses of glucantime for treatment of coetaneous Leishmaniasis have been provided to MoH.

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 over 2 billion USD on the Syrian Refugee Response in Turkey.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

- The number of urban/non camp refugees is expected to grow;
- A large extra burden on host communities is placed;
- Local health facilities and the health system at large are overstretched;
- Health concerns for urban refugees include an increased risk for communicable diseases, potential health service access challenges and drug shortages, and an increased number of patients requiring mental health services and psycho-social support.

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