



20,000 Syrian refugees were referred to hospitals from camp clinics in August 2014.

AUGUST HIGHLIGHTS:

During August 2014, experts from UNHCR and MoH continued to inspect the constructions of the 10 prefabricated health clinics, 2 of which are expected to be delivered in September 2014.

In August 2014, WHO co-chaired the regular health sector coordination meeting in Gaziantep. WHO, UNICEF and AFAD conducted a joint training on preparations of “Nutrition Survey for Syrians inside Turkey” in Ankara. During the month, WHO, the Provincial Health Directorate of Gaziantep, Gaziantep University continued the joint project on development of training materials and the curricula for integration of Syrian health professionals. WHO also continues to conduct technical meetings with all partners involved in preparation, planning and monitoring of polio and measles campaigns.

Within the context of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with MoH, in July 2014, UNFPA team conducted a Minimum Initial Service Package-Echo training (MISP-ET) for Syrian service providers in Sanliurfa between 12-15 August 2014.

In August, UNFPA signed grant agreements with IMPR and Syrian Social Gathering (SSG) for establishing women counseling units with Arabic speaking midwives at their clinics in Sanliurfa and Mersin.



Construction of UNHCR procured field hospital - Adiyaman camp / UNHCR 2014

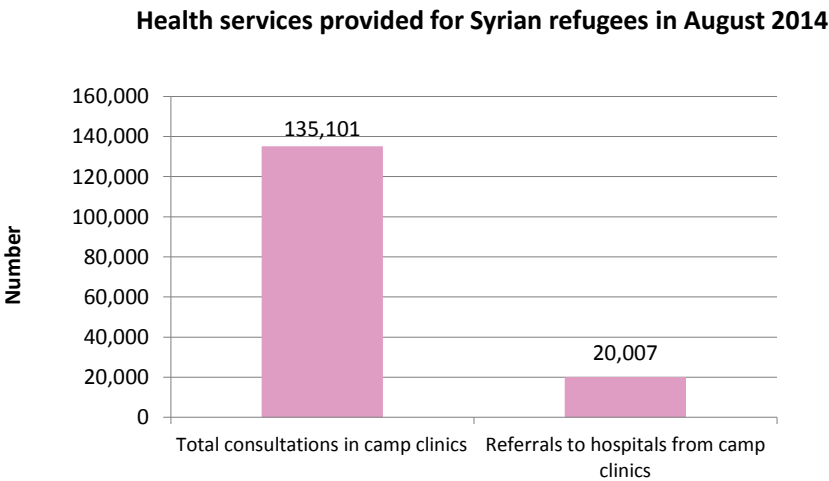
The Government of Turkey takes the lead role for determining and implementing assistance provided to Syrian refugees, through the Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). AFAD reports spending 3,5 billion USD on the Syrian Refugee Response in Turkey.

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.*



Information provided by AFAD



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