



1,000 health manuals in Arabic and Turkish were distributed in May 2015.

MAY HIGHLIGHTS:

UNFPA partner IMPR, has developed a brochure on Gynaecological infections that are soon planned to be published and distributed. The centre is still working on developing new breastfeeding flyer. Moreover, the centre is distributing family planning and antenatal booklets.

Harran University in collaboration with UNFPA has developed and printed 1,000 of health manual in both Arabic and Turkish which were distributed to students in Harran language courses, IMPR and Şanlıurfa Public Health Department to be disseminated to camps.

In May, UNFPA TR Representative and the Humanitarian Officer had visited Sanliurfa Deputy Governor and the newly assigned rector of Harran University and Harran University PH and Counselling Unit in order to discuss the current Syrian situation, challenges and the need of SRH/SGBV services.

Aiming to strengthen the ties and have a better understanding of the current service delivery scope thus set an adequate kit distribution plan, UNFPA team led by the Humanitarian Officer have conducted a visit to Suruc District Governor, Suruc Hospital, Provincial PH Director and Directorate of State Hospital Associations.

During May, UNFPA partners in Sanliurfa and Mersin have conducted reproductive health (RH) awareness sessions for 333 beneficiaries.

In May, WHO held a training program with the participation of 25 national trainers in Urla/Turkey, for capacity building for Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) preparedness. The topics of the training included hospital evacuation, principles of radiation protection, medical effects of radiation exposure, post-event evacuation decision.

Emergency Health Coordinator and a WHO team visited the Deputy Undersecretary/President of Public Health Institute and the General Director for Foreign Affairs and EU of the Ministry of Health in Ankara to explain and exchange information on the technical support of WHO for Syrian refugees. Discussion topics included laboratory capacity strengthening, supplementary immunization activities, disease surveillance, EWARN training, capacity strengthening of Turkish health professionals to respond to public health crises and adaptation training of Syrian refugee doctors and nurses.

IOM continues with the provision of transportation services in Adiyaman camp for Syrians to access health facilities in city center. During the month of May, 1,326 Syrians commuted between Adiyaman camp to health facilities in the city center. On average, around 11% of attendants to medical services are children below 12 years old.

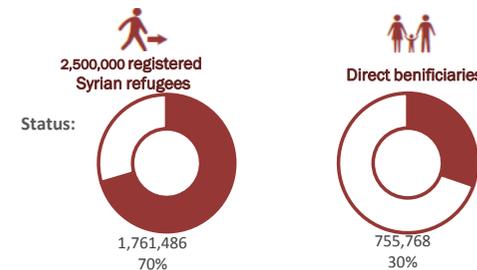
Through STL, IOM provided medical supporting services to 26 cases through translation, administrative support and transportation.



On monthly basis an average of 2,500 Syrians living in Adiyaman, have access to medical services

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 MAY 2015

