



Polio review mission conducted by experts from WHO and MoH in 5 provinces.

DECEMBER HIGHLIGHTS:

In December, the regular Health Sector Coordination Meeting was held in Gaziantep, chaired by WHO and co-chaired by UNHCR. Experts from WHO Europe and Public Health Institute of the Turkish MoH carried out a polio review mission between 30 November and 6 December in the following provinces: Adana, Istanbul, Erzurum, Samsun and Diyarbakir. WHO and Gaziantep University are in preparation for refugee nurses / midwife training which is planned to be conducted in near future.

As per the request from Ministry of Health(MoH), UNFPA procured 8,000 IUDs (intra-uterine devices), 900,000 condoms, 62,700 oral contraceptive pills (Microgynon blisters), in December 2014. The procured items were stored at the MoH warehouse in Ankara to be distributed according to the plan to be prepared with the MoH.

UNFPA also procured 18,250 hygiene kits and stored at Gaziantep Warehouse and is in preparation for further hygiene kits provision through AFAD and NGOs to the provinces in south-east Turkey .

Jointly with AFAD and WHO, UNICEF conducted the first ever Nutritional Survey to better comprehend the nutritional situation of Syrian children and women in Turkey. Twelve teams were formed to conduct the survey in both camps and household communities, with a total of 1,218 households interviewed. The data analysis is being undertaken by AFAD with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO experts and the results are expected to be available in the first quarter of 2015.



Interior of the UNHCR procured field hospital- Nizip / Gaziantep - 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 over 4 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.

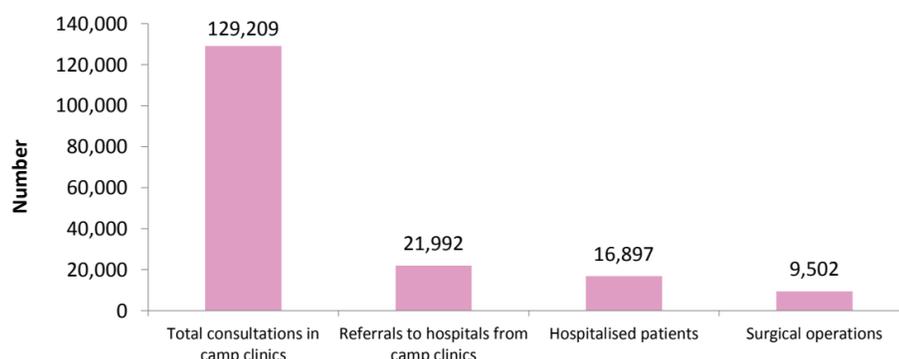
This is aggravated by a number of observations by health workers, notably the increase in the risk of outbreaks of epidemic-prone communicable diseases including tuberculosis cases . Additionally, few NGOs are currently working to support Syrian refugee health services in Turkey.

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.

Health services provided for Syrian refugees in December 2014

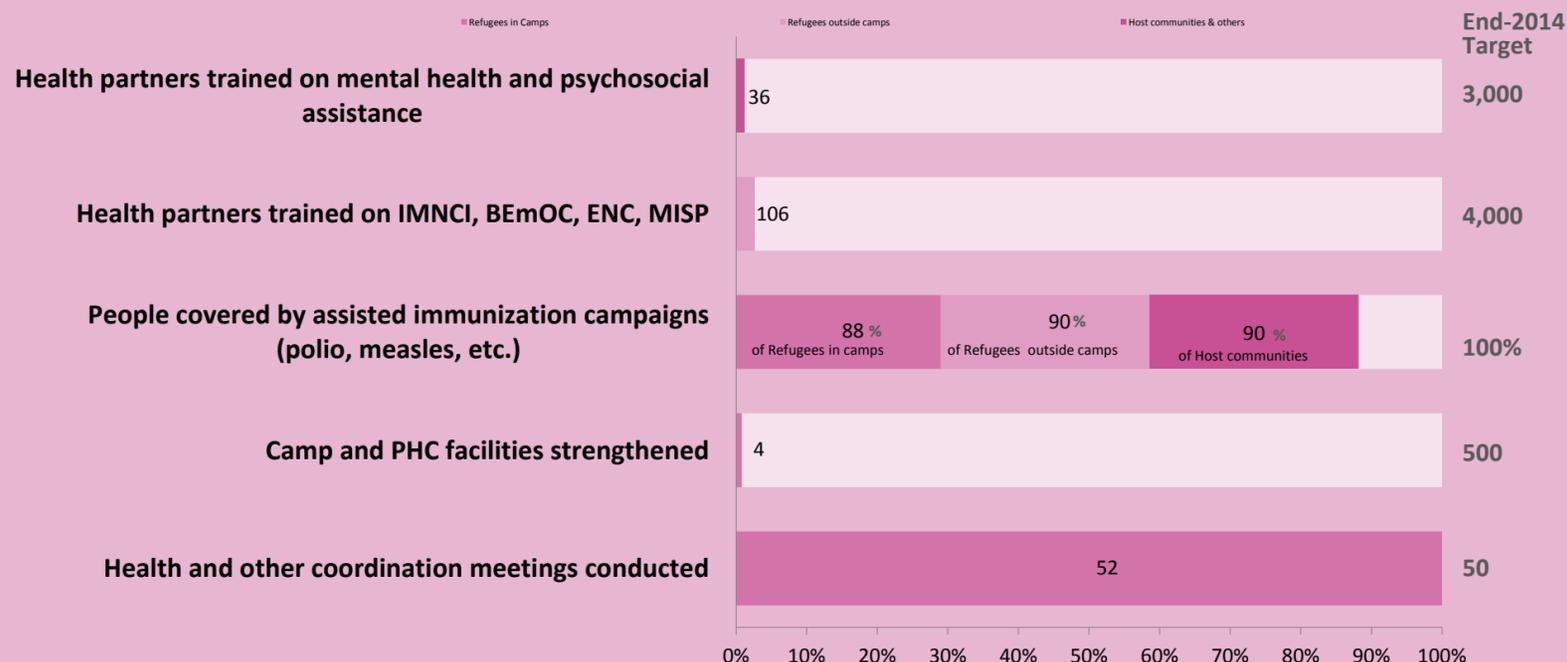


Information provided by AFAD



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PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS:



Targets based on expected population of 1,000,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey by end-2014. Currently (as end of December), there are 1,552,839 registered Syrian refugees in Turkey and the government estimates a total of over 1.6 million Syrian refugees.