

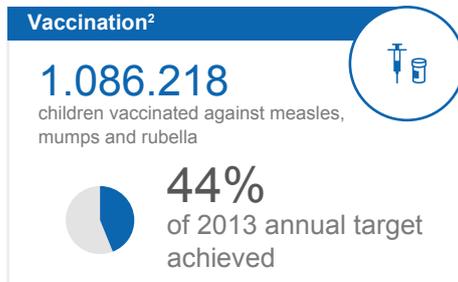
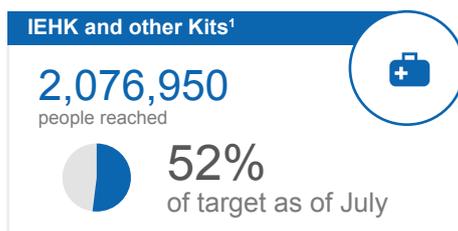
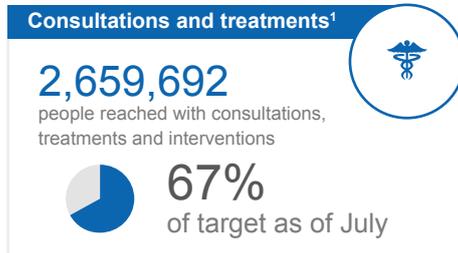
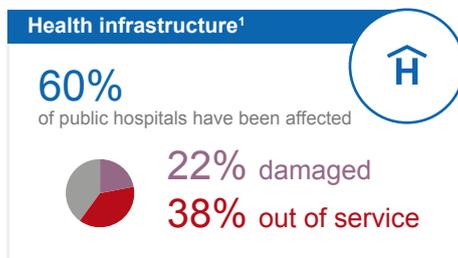
## SITUATION OVERVIEW

As the situation in Syria deteriorates, the adverse impact on the most vulnerable segments of society increases. As of April this year, an estimated 6.8 million people are affected by the crisis and in need of humanitarian assistance. Challenges affecting primary and secondary health care (preventive and curative) are growing.

The crisis in Syria has affected access to essential medical interventions and medical equipment due to insecurity and severe shortages of medicine and medical supplies, as well as the inability of many health workers to report to duty. Conditions are exacerbated by overall disruptions to the health system. Lack of fuel and electricity cuts have forced many hospitals to operate at reduced capacity, despite an ever-growing number of patients.

The crisis is exacerbating the health vulnerability of Syrians, not only through the impact of direct exposure to violence (resulting in trauma, injury and mental health problems), but also as a result of overcrowded living conditions and the breakdown of water and sanitation systems, ultimately raising the risks of communicable disease outbreaks.

## KEY FIGURES



## ACTIVITY UPDATES

### Chemical Hazards and Response

Clinical guidelines for the treatment of patients exposed to chemical warfare agents have been updated, distributed and made available in English and Arabic.

Guidance on personal protective measures to take during chemical incidents and during aerial bombardments with conventional weapons has also been shared with partners. This has also been translated into Arabic.

### Early Warning Alert & Response System

More sentinel sites have been established across the country in government and opposition controlled areas for early detection of communicable diseases that pose a public health risk. This is in order to avoid outbreaks and respond in a timely manner.



A number of communicable diseases such as diarrhoea, viral hepatitis, typhoid, tuberculosis and Leishmaniasis are endemic in the country.

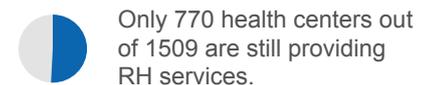
### Vitamin A supplementation<sup>2</sup>

So far this year, **212,765** children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation.

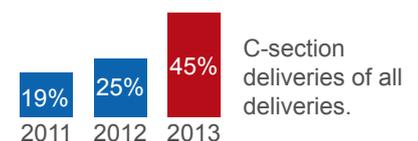


### Reproductive Health<sup>3</sup>

To address reproductive health concerns, especially emergency obstetric care, post-natal care, access to family planning services and reproductive health surgical interventions is challenging given the reduced capacity of public health facilities and the high fees for private health services.



Maternal mortality and morbidity are expected to increase due to delays in providing emergency obstetric care services at the community level and due to the decline in quality of many health facilities. A marked rise in Cesarean section deliveries has been noted.



**450,000** women have been provided with RH services including EmOC for **65,000** through RH vouchers.

**60** health facilities were provided with commodities to enable **1.2 million** women, including **48,000** pregnant women, with access to appropriate services.

Mobile teams were able of reaching out around **45,000** women of reproductive age with reproductive health services including psychosocial support and psychosocial first aid for around **24,000** families.

## FUNDING<sup>4</sup>

**\$ 177.3 million**  
REQUESTED (US\$)

**45.9%**  
FUNDED

**\$ 81.3 million**  
RECEIVED (US\$)