

1. Completeness of Reporting

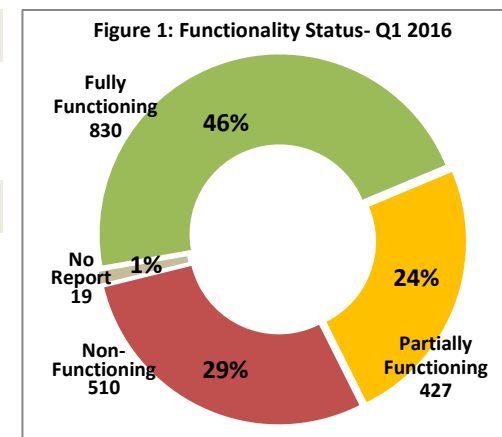
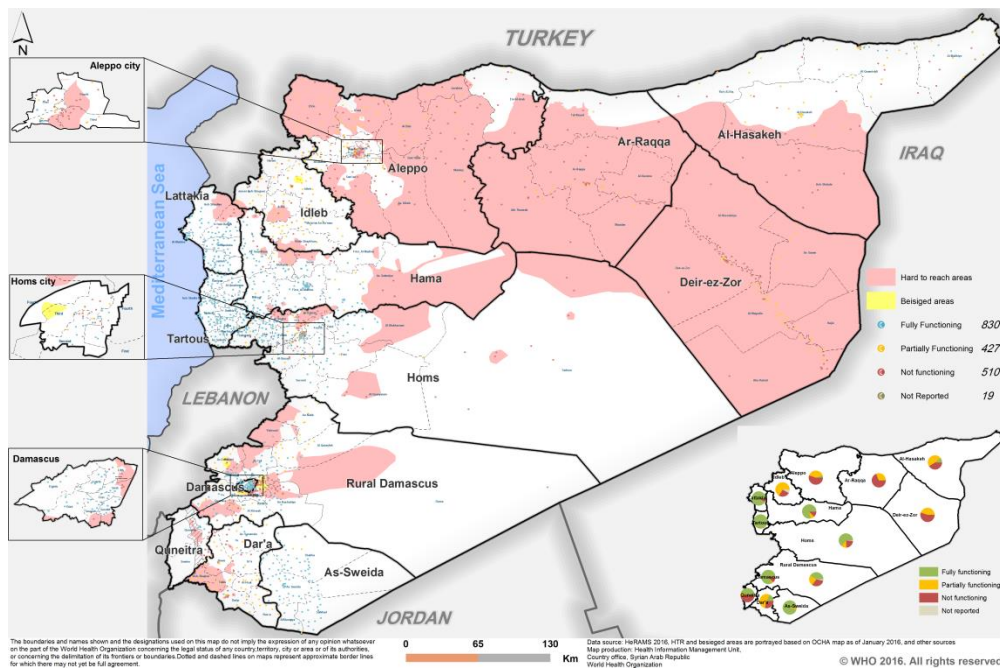
The completeness of reporting of public health centres across Syria has increased in the 1st Quarter 2016 to reach 99%, compared to 98% at the end of 4th Quarter 2015¹.

2. Functionality Status

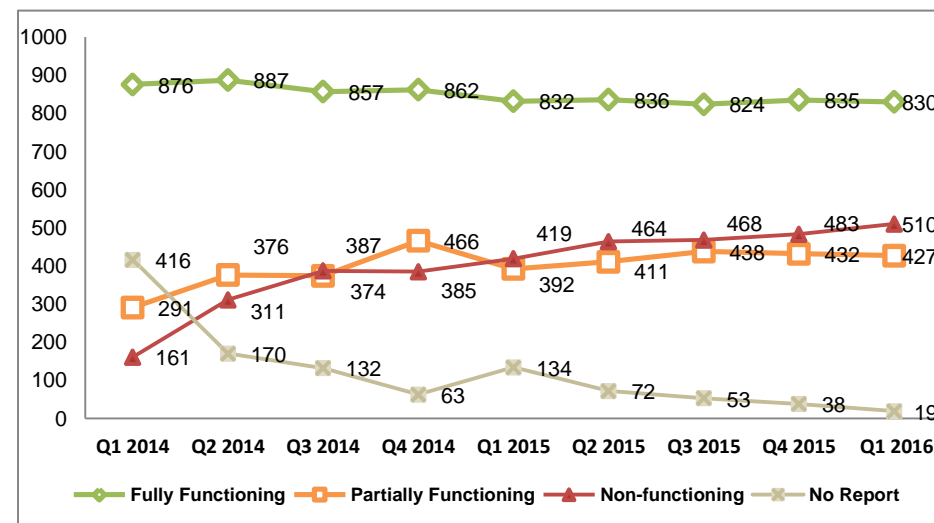
Functionality of the public health centres has been assessed at three levels: fully functioning, partially functioning, or not functioning. By end of the 1st Quarter 2016 and out of **1,786** assessed public health centres, 46% (830) were reported fully functioning, 24% (427) partially functioning, 29% (510) non-functioning (completely out of service), while the functionality status of 1% (19) of health centres were unknown [Figure 1].

Distribution of public health centres by functionality status is presented in Map 1, which also portrays the HTR areas².

Map 1: Distribution and functionality status of the public health centres, 1st Quarter 2016



Trend analysis of functionality status of public health centres from 2014 to 2016 is presented in Figure 2. The total number of non-functional health centres in 1st quarter 2016 still high (510) compared to 1st quarter 2015 (419).



¹ This is to acknowledge that the data provided in this snapshot is a product of joint collaboration between the World Health Organization, and Ministry of Health in the Syrian Arab Republic.

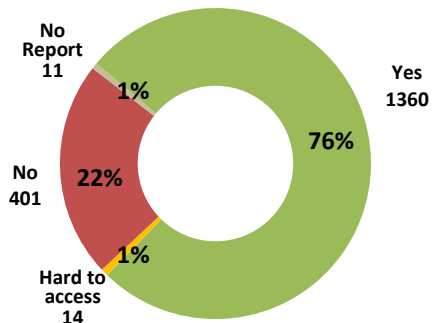
² HTR and besieged areas are portrayed based on OCHA map as of January 2016, and other sources

3. Accessibility Status

Accessibility to public health centres has been assessed at three levels: accessible, hard-to-access, or inaccessible health centre for patients.

By end of the 1st Quarter 2016, 76% (1,360) health centres were reported accessible, 1% (14) hard-to-access, and 22% (401) were inaccessible, while the accessibility status of 1% (11) health centres were unknown [Figure 3].

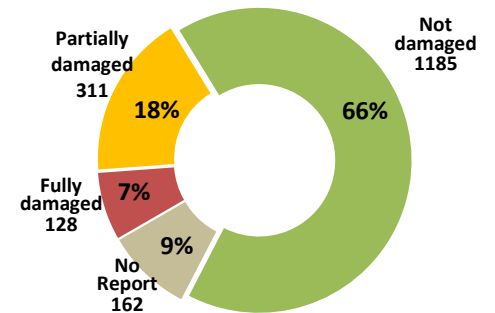
Figure 3: Accessibility status- Q1 2016



4. Level of Damage

The condition of the public health centres' buildings has been assessed at three levels: fully damaged, partially damaged, and not damaged. By end of the 1st Quarter 2016, 25% (439) health centres were reported damaged [7% fully damaged and 18% partially damaged], 66% (1,185) were reported intact, while the building's condition of 9% (162) health centres were unknown [Figure 4].

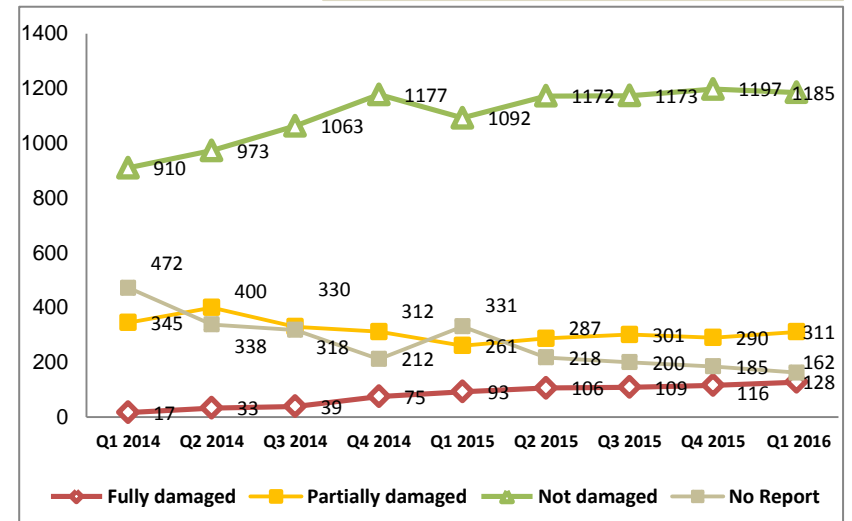
Figure 4: Level of Damage - Q1 2016



It is essential to cross-analyze the infrastructural damage of the public health centres in relation to the functionality status (i.e. provision of services). Some health centres have resiliently continued to provide services regardless of the level of damage of the building and by optimizing intact parts of the building or in a few cases operating from other neighboring facilities. The national figures translate as follows:

- ◆ Out of the **311 partially damaged health centres**, 151 health centres were reported partially functioning and 142 out of service (non-functioning), the functionality status of 3 of health centres were unknown, while 15 health centres were reported to be fully functioning providing all services through salvaging medical equipment from the damaged section of the health centre with full staffing capacity.
- ◆ Out of the **128 fully damaged health centres**, 103 were reported non-functioning, the functionality status of two of health centres were unknown, while 23 health centres have opted for innovative ways to continue providing health services to populations in need through partially functioning from other nearby temporary locations and provide health services with limited staff capacity and resources. *More details of the 23 health centres are available in the HeRAMS database.*
- ◆ Then again, health centres with **intact buildings (1,185 health centres)** does not directly reflect full functionality, only 815 of the 1,185 intact health centres are fully functioning, the functionality status of 3 of health centres were unknown, while 252 are partially functioning and 115 health centres are not functioning all together, due to limited access of patients and health staff to the facilities resulting from the dire security situation as well as critical shortage of supplies.

Trend analysis of the level of damage of the health centres' buildings between 1st quarter 2014 and 1st quarter 2016 is presented in Figure 5. The total number of damaged health centres in 1st quarter 2016 is higher (439) than the same time last year (354).



© World Health Organization 2016. All rights reserved. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters. All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.