



WHO Director General, Regional Director, and Representative to Syria visit the earthquake-affected areas in Aleppo and Latakia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck southern Türkiye and the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) in the early morning of 6 February 2023. The epicenter was identified as Gaziantep near the Türkiye-Syria border. Thousands of aftershocks have followed, including a 6.4 aftershock on 20 February 2023. The earthquake has caused significant damage and loss of life in Aleppo, Latakia, Hama, and Tartous governorates. On the initial days of the earthquake, WHO represented by its Director-General, Regional Director of the Eastern Mediterranean, and WHO Representative to Syria conducted a field visit to the earthquake-affected areas to follow up on the situation on the ground, assess the needs and provide the needed support.
- 7 448 health staff were trained in different intervention areas through 161 capacity-building activities.
- More than 342 tonnes of medical, laboratory supplies, kits, PPEs, and cholera-related response supplies including oral rehydration salts (ORS), IV fluids, haemodialysis sessions, and printed IEC materials were dispatched to 25 public health facilities, 10 public hospitals, 7 non-governmental hospitals, 9 NGOs, SARC and 1 Inter-Agency convoy to Sarmada city in Idlib.

Health Operational Update

Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Response

- 1 172 out of 1 529 sentinel sites are reporting weekly with 77.8% completeness and 87% timeliness.
- 82% of alerts are responded to within 72 hours.

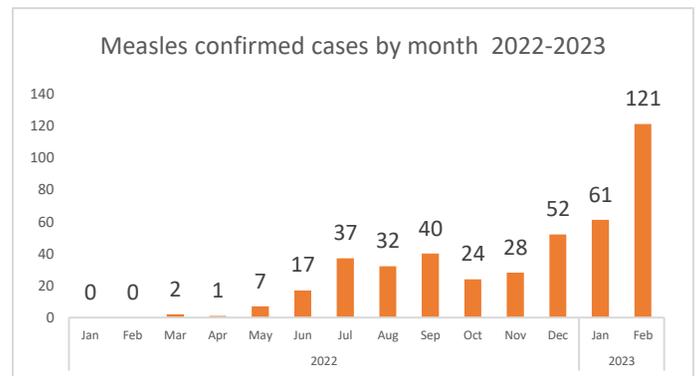
Cholera outbreak at the WoS level

- Between 25 August 2022 and 28 February 2023, 100 495 suspected cases have been reported from all 14 governorates, including 104 associated deaths with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 0.1%. The most affected governorates to date are Idlib (31,793 cases, 31.6%), Aleppo (24,442 cases, 24.3%), Deir ez-Zor (20,640 cases, 20.5%), and Ar-Raqqa (18,915 cases, 18.8%).
- The devastating earthquake had a significant impact on the cholera response operations: access to services was negatively affected, partner capacity was reduced, and already-limited funds were diverted. The mental health of the workforce also suffered as a result while numerous hospitals and primary health care centers have sustained damages with assessments still ongoing.
- 6 training courses were conducted in 6 governorates (Homs, Hama, Idlib, Tartous, Al-Hasakeh, and Deir ez-Zor). 180 health professionals from MoH received training on cholera case management, standard case

definition, and infection prevention and control (IPC) standards.

Measles Cases:

- During February 2023, a total of 1 176 suspected measles cases were reported through the EWARS system in 11 governorates. There was a 3% increase in the number of cases (1 141) compared to cases reported in January.
- The number of confirmed measles cases was 120 in February distributed as follows: Al-Hasakeh (73), Deir ez-Zor (22), Aleppo (13), Hama (4), Damascus (3), Homs (2), Rural Damascus (2), Qunitera (1), and Idlib (1). total number of measles cases in 2023 so far is 182.



Trauma

- 150 health workers from the governorates of Homs, Hama, Latakia, Aleppo, Rural Damascus, and Damascus received training on “Immediate Life Support and Ventilator Management for COVID-19 patients, Treatment of Respiratory Infections, and First Aid and Basic Life Support.”
- 50 health workers from Damascus – including prosthetics & orthotics technicians, physiotherapists, and physiatrists – received training on disability and rehabilitation at the Ministry of Health (MoH) center of prosthetics and rehabilitation in Damascus.

Primary Health Care (PHC) and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs):

- WHO participated in the coordination meeting organized by the Governor of Damascus to discuss the UN’s potential support in assessing the safety of buildings in the areas affected by the earthquake, including health facilities.
- WHO provided lifesaving medicines to 9 NGOs in Latakia, including 9 000 insulin vials sufficient to cover 1 500 patients, and 12 NCD kits sufficient to provide 80 000 treatment courses.
- WHO supported the MoH focal point to attend the Regional Consultative Meeting to review the framework for action on Diabetes Prevention and Control in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. The meeting included reviewing the progress report on the implementation of the Regional Framework for EMRO, the overview of WHO headquarters, and Global Fund opportunities. An overview of the approach in Syria was presented during the meeting.

EPI

- The routine Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) activities continued during February 2023 in all fixed vaccination facilities, with outreach activities targeting children in remote and high-risk areas. Over 420 outreach teams and around 250 mobile vaccination teams were deployed to vaccinate children under 5 years (U5) with different routine immunizations.
- A survey was conducted after the national measles rubella (MR) campaign to assess coverage with the final report showing 81% vaccination coverage among children randomly selected from all governorates. Based on the survey's recommendation and the

increase in measles cases, a mop-up vaccination campaign was implemented in 9 governorates in low-coverage areas, and in districts where confirmed measles cases were reported, in addition to high-risk communities, such as camps and camp-like settings. This campaign targeted children U5 with MR vaccine and vitamin A doses. Around 97 000 children have been vaccinated so far; the campaign will continue into March to ensure coverage of all targeted areas.

Health Systems

- WHO facilitated the three inception meetings with the PHC consultant and the MoH Directorate for Primary Health Care. The consultancy aims to support the Ministry of Health in drafting the National Primary Health Care Strategy for 2023-2027.
- A three-level mission of WHO staff from country, regional and headquarters offices was conducted to Latakia and Aleppo as part of the response to the earthquake. Areas of work largely focused on the integration of essential health services and prevention and response to sexual misconduct.
- WHO contributed to a review of the workforce competency framework to support Electronic Medical Records (EMR) Essential Public Health Functions (EPHFs).

Nutrition and Child Health

- In January 2023, 74 271 under-five children were screened for malnutrition in 941 health centers across the country.
- 1 892 cases of global acute malnutrition were detected and referred for treatment: 470 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 1 422 moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Mental Health (MH)

Earthquake response- MHPSS Services

- WHO continues to respond to the mental health impacts among traumatized communities. So far, WHO trained over 1 000 frontline workers from the MoH, Ministry of Education (MoE), and NGOs on Psychological First Aid (PFA); in addition to deploying over 100 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) outreach teams in Aleppo, Hama, and coastal areas.

- During the reporting period, more than 280 000 MHPSS services were delivered by WHO-supported mobile teams through 850 trained health and community workers providing PFA and supporting the affected communities with coping mechanisms.
- 50 health workers from the HIV program received



WHO staff listening to the grieving of an old man in an IDP shelter in Aleppo governorate

training on providing PFA and basic emotional counseling to the people living with HIV.

- WHO conducted a workshop for media professionals affiliated with MoE on proper MH coverage in a non-stigmatizing and non-re-traumatizing way, and how to cope with stress and reach out for support services when needed.

Communicable Diseases

- WHO attended a high-level meeting organized by the Global Fund in Amman together with regional colleagues and IOM to follow up on the implementation of the ongoing grant and plan for the next funding cycle.
- Tuberculosis (TB) mobile clinics are still functioning in three governorates (Aleppo, Deir ez-Zor, and Rural Damascus). 1 792 beneficiaries benefited from 45 awareness sessions on TB. In addition, 170 suspected cases were tested for TB, of which 26 cases were detected.

Communication

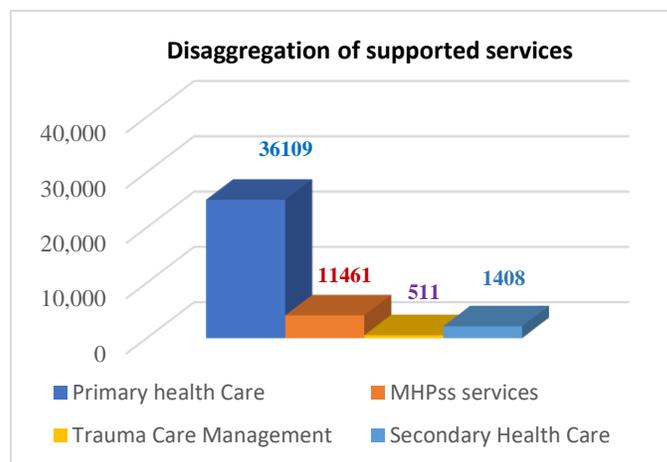
- WHO Director-General and Regional Director of the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) conducted field visits to the earthquake-affected areas in Aleppo and

Latakia governorates, including visiting shelters, and hospitals.

- Visibility products on the situation on the ground after the earthquake have been developed, including videos, social media cards, and a photo essay: [link1](#), [link2](#), [link3](#).
- WHO's Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) team is leading the development of specific awareness activities focused on earthquake 'literacy', including messages and awareness materials focusing on cholera and other infectious diseases. Existing community structure mechanisms combined with social media are used for dissemination.
- RCCE unit supported the development of awareness raising materials regarding WHO's "No excuse" policy, and reporting mechanisms were shared with all community volunteers.

Community Engagement (NGOs)

- Five contracted NGOs are providing primary and secondary healthcare services to people in need in underserved areas. NGOs are supporting 6 fixed health facilities, one hospital, and 2 mobile medical teams in Homs, Rural Damascus, and Al-Hasakeh governorates.
- WHO partners provided 49 579 healthcare services:



Health Sector Coordination and Information Management

Earthquake Response

- WHO Health Information System (HIS) teams revised the HeRAMS tool to assess the level of damage, and current capacity of health facilities (PHCCs & Hospitals) in the affected governorates.
- A Health sector Syria Flash Appeal for earthquake response was developed

- 14 daily and 2 weekly health sector earthquake situation reports were produced; and Health sector tracking of earthquake response was initiated through the HIS sub-sector working group.
- 4 national health sector coordination meetings were conducted, with an average attendance of about 50-60 people each.
- Daily follow-up was conducted with sub-national health sector working groups in Aleppo, Latakia, and Hama, as well as the MHPSS sub-sector working group and the RH sub-sector working group. Advocacy was made for the re-operationalization of the trauma sub-sector working group (first in Aleppo and Lattakia).
- 8 project proposals by health sector partners seeking cost extension under Syria Humanitarian Fund (SHF) for re-programming available funds for earthquake response were reviewed and approved.
- Health sector priorities for the planned SHF 2nd reserve allocation for earthquake response (potential envelope of 5 million USD) were developed.
- Feedback on L3 scale-up operational benchmarks was provided as part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) deliverable.
- Inputs for WHO Public Health Situation Assessment (PHSA) on earthquake were provided.
- The health sector assessment registry for earthquake response was updated.
- ECHO post-earthquake field mission to Aleppo was briefed on present gaps and priorities in the health sector.
- Key health sector observations on inter-sector coordination on earthquake response were developed and shared.

Non-Earthquake Response

- 2023 prioritization for health sector coordination in Syria was developed.
- NES health sector partner(s) were briefed on further scale-up of RCCE activities aligned with COVID-19 vaccination priorities.
- Operational follow-up on key issues in the health sector NES is in place
- Follow-up was conducted on reported cases of scabies in one of the NES camps.
- Information provision of integrated EPI AWD/cholera data to WoS Health and WASH sectors was facilitated.

WHO Syria Sub-Offices

Aleppo

- On February 6th, an earthquake of magnitude 7.8 struck the city of Aleppo, causing significant damage to infrastructure and loss of life. The earthquake resulted in a surge of trauma cases and increased demand for surgical interventions in hospitals across the city.
- In response to the disaster, the WHO Aleppo team has taken immediate action to provide medical assistance and support the affected population by:
 - Approaching emergency rooms to assess the situation and determine the needs of the hospitals; and
 - Providing trauma kits and medical supplies to hospitals to meet the urgent needs of patients.
- Coordination has been enhanced among sub-national level health sector partners to ensure that healthcare services are provided effectively and efficiently to the affected population. WHO has organized several meetings with partners to share information and coordinate activities to ensure that response efforts are well-coordinated.
- WHO's main concern was to ensure that people have access to essential healthcare services and that the risk of outbreaks is minimized. Accordingly:
 - Essential healthcare packages were provided to the affected population through NGOs and Directorate of Health (DoH) teams;
 - Surveillance has been enhanced, and preparedness to respond to outbreaks in the aftermath of the earthquake has been increased. WHO has provided refresher training to healthcare workers on how to identify and respond to outbreaks, and has worked with DoH to expand an early warning system for outbreaks (EWARS); and
 - Water quality monitoring activities were implemented, and hundreds of samples were collected and analyzed during the reporting period.



WHO-supported mobile teams providing MHPSS services to the affected population in an IDP shelter in Latakia

Latakia

- WHO is taking part in the emergency health response committee and the high relief committee which were activated for the coastal area by local and national authorities.
- Health sector coordination was strengthened through intersectoral and interagency meetings in addition to sub-national health working group meetings.
- WHO conducted site assessment visits to the main collective shelters in Latakia, Jaleh, and Qurdaha and assessed the health needs and overall humanitarian situation on the ground.
- The main hospitals in Latakia and Tartous governorates (Latakia National Hospital, Tishreen, Jable, Qurdaha, and Al-Basel) were supported with over 62 tonnes of essential health supplies in coordination with Latakia DOH, DoE, and NGOs.
- To affected areas – including and collective shelters, WHO deployed:
 - 43 MHPSS teams in both Latakia and Tartous;
 - 10 outreach mobile medical teams (MMTs) to provide essential health services, including internal medicine, gynecology, pediatrics, nutrition, vaccination, and health awareness services;
 - Two RRTs teams to strengthen surveillance and timely reporting of communicable diseases in collective shelters; and
 - Increased community surveillance teams to 8 in Latakia and 3 in Tartous.

- WHO also conducted trainings for
 - 245 health and community workers from DoH and NGOs in Latakia and 56 health and community workers from DoH and NGOs in Tartous on PFA;
 - 65 health workers from DoH on the EWARS system, active case finding, timely reporting, and referral mechanisms.

Homs

- On 7 February, a health subsector meeting was held for Homs partners, and the health services map was updated. Similarly, on 20 February, a health subsector meeting was held for Idleb partners, and the health services map was also updated.
- During the reporting period, WHO supported Alafia Fund NGO in Homs to provide 1 125 kidney dialysis sessions and 16 referrals for MRI.

The earthquake response:

- WHO took part in two inter-sector missions to Ain Kroum, Salhab, and Hama city to assess the areas affected by the earthquake and the IDP shelters.
- A Rapid Trauma Referral Pathway Assessment was done for National Hama and Sqelbiya Hospitals.
- Seven MMTs were deployed to provide essential health and MHPSS services to the affected population, and 3 970 primary health services were provided with 2 849 treatment courses.
- Fourteen MHPSS teams (10 in Hama, 2 in Idleb, and 2 in Homs) were deployed to provide MHPSS services to the affected population. During the reporting period, 5 480 PSS services were provided.
- Twenty-three MHPSS teams are deployed in cooperation with the DoE (12 in Hama and 11 in Homs), and 28 671 MHPSS services were provided to the school students and teachers.
- Water quality monitoring was conducted in shelters and affected locations: 54 samples were collected and analyzed. Due to water contamination after the earthquake, DOH Homs distributed 25 000 water purification tablets in Al Qusair while DOH Hama distributed 150 000 tablets in the affected areas.

Deir ez-Zor

- During the reporting period, the following were detected:
- Acute diarrhea (AD): 13 772 cases, increased
 - Suspected Measles (SM): 423 cases, increased

- Influenza-like illness/COVID-like illness: 20 676 cases, increased
- Leishmania (LSH): 706 cases, increased
- Severe acute respiratory infection (SARI): 265 cases, and one associated death.
- In collaboration with MoH, WHO supported the bacterial laboratory by providing lab equipment and consumables to activate lab diagnosis, increase capacities against pandemics, and improve preparedness.
- 1 500 hemodialysis sessions were provided to Al Assad Hospital to ensure the continuity of the health services.
- In collaboration with MOH and MOE, a MHPSS response was launched targeting students, teachers, and the most affected population. The response included house-to-house visits, individual sessions, and focus group sessions.

Qamishli Hub / Northeast Syria (NES)

- WHO participated in the second cross-line mission to Ras Al Ain area, jointly with other UN agencies to assess the needs in the area.
- On 20 February, WHO organized the sub-national health sector meeting with the participation of health partners at Al-Hasakeh DoH.
- A meeting was conducted with Al-Hasakeh Director of Health and the EPI program manager to discuss challenges related to immunization activities and approaches to increase vaccination coverage in light of increasing measles cases.
- WHO conducted daily missions to different locations to facilitate, supervise, and monitor the MR mop-up campaign and conduct RCCE activities in Al Hol and Areesha camps.
- The MHPSS sub-technical workgroup has been established in NES, and the first meeting was held on 28 February.
- More than 4 200 MHPSS services were provided by DoH MHPSS teams. In addition, 7 600 beneficiaries benefited from MHPSS services (including PFA, raising awareness sessions, and MH consultations).
- Water quality monitoring was conducted in 11 IDP camps, 40 collective shelters, and 37 drinking water stations in NES. A total of 500 samples were tested and no contamination was detected.
- The WHO-supported centres for malnutrition treatment received a total of 32 new cases in both Al-Hikmeh and Al-Tabqa hospitals
- Three training courses were conducted under the nutrition program in Al-Hasakeh governorate with the participation of 75 healthcare workers. Different topics were covered including nutrition surveillance, Infant and young child feeding (IYCF), Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), and diarrhea case management associated with cholera based on WHO guidelines and IMCI methodology.
- Statistics on casualties and needs resulting from earthquakes were collected at Ain Al-Arab and Manbij General Hospitals.
- Staff of the Pan Armenian NGO received training on the HeRAMS form and how to enter data on a quarterly basis.
- The functionality of health facilities in Al-Hasakeh governorate was updated.
- A total of 18 tonnes of essential medicine, NCD, CD, medical equipment, trauma, cholera kits, and consumables were distributed in NES.
- Through an agreement with Al-Hikmeh Hospital, WHO is providing the needed support to the most vulnerable groups across NES, covering the gap in secondary healthcare. Within the reporting period, 750 cases were referred to WHO-supported Hikmeh hospital.
- EWARS focal points responded to alerts and conducted field investigations on the reported suspected cases of TB and measles in Al Hol and Areesha camps. Blood samples were collected and sent to the CPHL lab for confirmation.
- Active surveillance was conducted on acute watery diarrhea cases in Al-Hasakah governorate, with field visits to private and public hospitals by EWARS assistants to update the line list. Based on the analysis, the top five morbidities were: 1) ILI\COVID-19 decreased 4142 in Feb vs. 5353 in Jan, 2) Acute diarrhea increased 1629 vs. 1246, 3) Leishmaniasis increased 387 vs. 275, 4) Helminths (worms) increased 220 vs. 171, and 5) Scabies increased 69 vs. 46.
- 147 cases of Leishmaniasis were treated in camps during February.
- In response to the measles outbreak in Al-Hasakeh, the DoH conducted a mop-up campaign with WHO support 19-23 February, targeting areas with low coverage and areas with positive cases. In Al-Areesha camp, 1,200 children were vaccinated representing

38-40% of the target, while in Al-Hol camp 1,400 were vaccinated representing 15% of the target.

- WHO started a measles health awareness campaign in Al-Areesha camp on a household level, using a community-based approach.

Northwest Syria (NWS)

Highlights

Rapid response to the Earthquake and early recovery activities in northwest Syria:

- WHO collaborated with AFAQ Humanitarian Organization to support the expansion of the hemodialysis center of the Qah hospital, located in the Qah community in Dana sub-district. The expansion process included increasing the capacity of the hospitalization department within the hospital by adding 30 extra beds and covering the cost of related medical and technical staff bringing the total number of admission and hospitalization beds to 48 beds, thereby allowing for the admission of new crush syndrome patients with acute dialysis needs, as well as an increased number of routine dialysis patients. The center is now supported by three new dialysis machines, 1 300 additional hemodialysis kits, and other medical equipment and consumables.

Delivery of essential medicines supplies into northwest Syria:

- In February, WHO provided 2 922 526 treatment courses benefiting 245 health facilities (53 hospitals, 154 PHCCs, and 38 NGOs) in northwest Syria, including essential medicines for communicable diseases such as cholera and skin infections, and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and others. Consumables, medical equipment, and dialysis medications were also provided.
- WHO's cross-border delivery continues since the onset of the earthquake emergency. To date, WHO has delivered 16 trucks of humanitarian aid to northwest Syria, valued at 1 862 726 USD and providing a total of 4 129 100 treatment courses.



The hemodialysis center of the Qah hospital, WHO collaborated with AFAQ Humanitarian Organization to support the expansion of it

Disease Surveillance and Outbreak Response:

- In February, the functionality of the surveillance system has largely been restored, with over 70% of the system now operational following the earthquake. The scale-up of cholera treatment services is ongoing to meet the needs of the population in Reception Centers.
- Targeted administration of the oral cholera vaccine began on 19 February, and over 2 000 doses have been delivered to Syrians above 1-year-old in Harem Reception Centers and surrounding areas. The targeted delivery aims to cover Afrin and Salqin Reception Centers.

Cholera surveillance data in northwest Syria

Indicator	Since the onset of the outbreak	Since earthquake 06.02.2023
Cumulative total # of suspected cases	50,370	4,120
Cumulative total cholera-related deaths	21	1
Attack Rate (%)	1.09	0.09
Case Fatality Rate (%)	0.04	0.51
Affected districts	9	9
Affected sub-districts	41	31
Affected communities	579	221

Cholera Case Management and Overall Response Scale Up in northwest Syria

Indicator	Before earthquake	Since earthquake	Scale up of services (ongoing)
Functional CTCs/CTUs	8	6	4
Functional ORPs	17	17	14
Top affected districts (descending order)	Harem, Idleb, Jebel Saman, Azaz, Jarablus, Afrin	Harem, Idleb, Azaz, Jebel Saman, Ariha, Jarablus	Strengthening surveillance, conducting active case finding in Reception Centers, and expanding CTCs/CTUs and ORPs.

- WHO and its partners have trained routine EPI teams and administered over 2,000 doses of OCV in a targeted intervention at Harem Reception Centers to guard against the spread of the outbreak. The targeted interventions covered Afrin and Salqin Reception Centers during the month of February, prior to the official launch of the campaign. The campaign will cover the districts of Sarmada, Maaret Tamsrin, Dana, and Atmeh in Idleb countryside, as well as the A'zaz district in northern Aleppo countryside.
- As part of the rapid response in earthquake-affected areas, WHO Gaziantep completed a light HeRAMS in February, and the findings were reviewed and used to update the WHO-developed Earthquake Response.
- Northwest Syria Dashboard: WHO has begun the process of preparing the full HeRAMS report by requesting comprehensive updates from partners on health facilities. The data hub for WHO response in northwest Syria was established for the earthquake response. For more information on the information hub, please access the relevant resources [here](#).

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities:

- After the earthquake occurred, most routine RCCE activities were temporarily suspended due to injuries and loss of life that directly affected many organizations. Partners quickly recovered and resumed their routine activities by activating field teams and directing them to the affected areas and reception centers. At the onset of the initial earthquake response, Community Health Workers (CHWs) and other mobile

teams worked to disseminate health awareness messages, with a focus on communicable diseases, especially cholera. Awareness sessions were also conducted on providing Psychological First Aid (PFA). Other types of awareness messages disseminated included COVID-19 and other upper respiratory infections, maternal and child health, messages on the prevention of lice and scabies, and other infectious diseases.

- Over 96 000 affected people were reached through group awareness sessions by WHO-funded RCCE partners and other organizations in the RCCE Working Group, covering 43 reception centers in several earthquake-affected districts. This included the areas of Afrin, Jandairis, Sharan, Raju, Bulbul, Harim, Salqin, Qourqeen, Dana, A'zaz, Janudiyeh, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Maaret Tamsrin, Darkosh, Badama, Armanaz, Aghtrin, Al-Bab, Ariha, Ghandorah, Jarablus, and Mhambal.
- A total of 383 suspected cases of cholera were referred to treatment centers by the RCCE partners. Oral Dehydration Salt was also provided through the Community Health Workers (CHWs). The CHWs also identified other medical problems like scabies and lice and referred patients for issues related to malnutrition, reproductive health, child health, and internal medicine services when needed.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS):

- WHO Chairs the MHPSS Technical Working Group in Gaziantep, covering MHPSS operations and partners in northwest Syria, with 36 Member Agencies. The group is engaged in scaling up MHPSS support following the earthquake and the development of a multisectoral MHPSS operational plan led by WHO in coordination with Education, Protection, and Nutrition Clusters.
- During February, in coordination with 12 MHPSS partners, MHPSS services were provided in 145 health, social, shelter, and educational facilities in Aleppo and Idleb, in 9 districts including Afrin, Al-Bab, Ariha, Azaz, Harim, Idleb, Jarablus, Jebel Saman, Jisr Al shogour, to more than 56 000 beneficiaries. MHPSS services provided ranged from direct clinical care to psychotherapy, basic psychosocial support, and structured group MHPSS support for adults and children.

Useful links

[HeRAMS public hospitals](#)
[HeRAMS public health centres](#)
[WHO-Syria Summary of HRP indicators reported through the 4Ws](#)
[WoS key performance indicators](#)
[MHPSS dashboard](#)

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