

IRAQ HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY



WHO

HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL POPULATION REACHED WITH WHO MEDICINES AND KITS **109 949**

ESTIMATED BENEFICIARIES FOR KITS DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS**

72000 INTERAGENCY EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS
1000 SURGICAL KITS
1000 TRAUMA KITS A+B

WHO FUNDING US\$ *****

24 % FUNDED
59 M REQUESTED

HEALTH SECTOR

33 HEALTH SECTOR PARTNERS
6.2 M TARGETED POPULATION

HEALTH FACILITIES DAMAGED/DESTROYED

6 TOTAL NUMBER FULLY DAMAGED ***
23 TOTAL NUMBER PARTIALLY DAMAGED

HEALTH ACTION

151 429 CONSULTATIONS†*****
1862 REFERRALS†

VACCINATION AGAINST

3468 POLIO†****†
1451 MEASLES†

EARLY WARNING ALERT AND RESPONSE NETWORK

192 REPORTING SITES

HEALTH CUSTER FUNDING US\$ (HRP 2017)*****

10% % FUNDED
US\$ 110 M REQUESTED

- The Federal Foreign Office of Germany has generously donated EUR 30 million (USD 34.8 million) to the Iraq Humanitarian Fund (IHF), a pooled fund led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and managed by OCHA. In support for the Mosul humanitarian operation, the IHF has so far provided more than USD 70 million to front-line partners. In October 2017, USD 14 million was allocated for the Hawiga operation only.
- WHO in partnership with AISPO inaugurated on 9 December 2017 the opening of the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) in Duhok Maternity Hospital. The project which was funded by Japan and EU will decrease the caseload and enhance the secondary and tertiary health care services delivered for IDPs and Syrian Refugees in Duhok governorate.
- As of 31 December, more than 515,702 consultations including more than 73,128 children under 5 years were recorded by WHO and its implementing partners in IDPs hosting governorates.
- WHO supported Anbar DOH with 139 wheelchairs purchased with funds from the Government of South Korea grant. The Wheelchairs were distributed to IDPs in IDP camps in Anbar governorate

* Total hospital based injured patients since 19 October coverage for one month
*** Hospitals in Salahadeen (04) and Ninewa (03), 23 partially damaged in Ninewa
+****+Total number of routine vaccination against polio and measles in 8 governorates of Ninewa, Dahuk, and Erbil from June to 30 September 2017
***** Financial Tracking System, Iraq

- In December 8, a Congressional Briefing on the UN in Iraq was conducted in DC, USA. The panel was moderated by the UN Foundation including representatives from a number of UN Agencies including WHO as well as a representative from the State Department. WHO's work in Iraq was featured heavily showcasing how the organization responded to significant challenges in Mosul. The briefing highlighted the fact that normally, medical care is provided at a significant distance from the battlefield. However, in Mosul, U.N. personnel recognized the grave need as patients, including children, were dying due to lack of immediate care and long transfer times. As such, WHO partnered with Iraqi health directorates to establish static/mobile medical clinics and ambulances for patient transfers. Doctors near the front lines performed screening and triage, provided IV fluids and oxygen, and dispensed medications as needed, helping over 20,000 individuals in the process.
- As of 31 December 2017, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has identified a total of 2,615,988 internally displaced persons displaced after January 2014, dispersed across 97 districts and 3,707 locations in Iraq. For the same period, DTM has identified 3,220,362 returnees at their location of return.
- From 15 November to 13 December, the IDP populations in temporary settlements were decreased by 1.18% according to CCCM Settlement Status Report. The report also indicated that out of the 2.616M IDPs in Iraq in December (source DTM IOM December 2017), the population living in temporary settlements stands at 1,467,137 people. Other key figures for 2017 included: 275 formal settlements with 766,457 people; 86 planned open camps with 627,009 people; 172 collective centres with 98,507 people; 17 dispersed transit centres with 40,941 people; and 3,675 informal settlements accommodating 700,680 people.

Epi update

- The common diseases reported all over IRAQ for the month of December was acute upper respiratory tract infection with 32% (164,201 cases) followed by acute diarrhoea at 3% (17692 cases), acute lower respiratory infection 2% (12,551 cases), and suspected scabies at 1% (5677 cases).

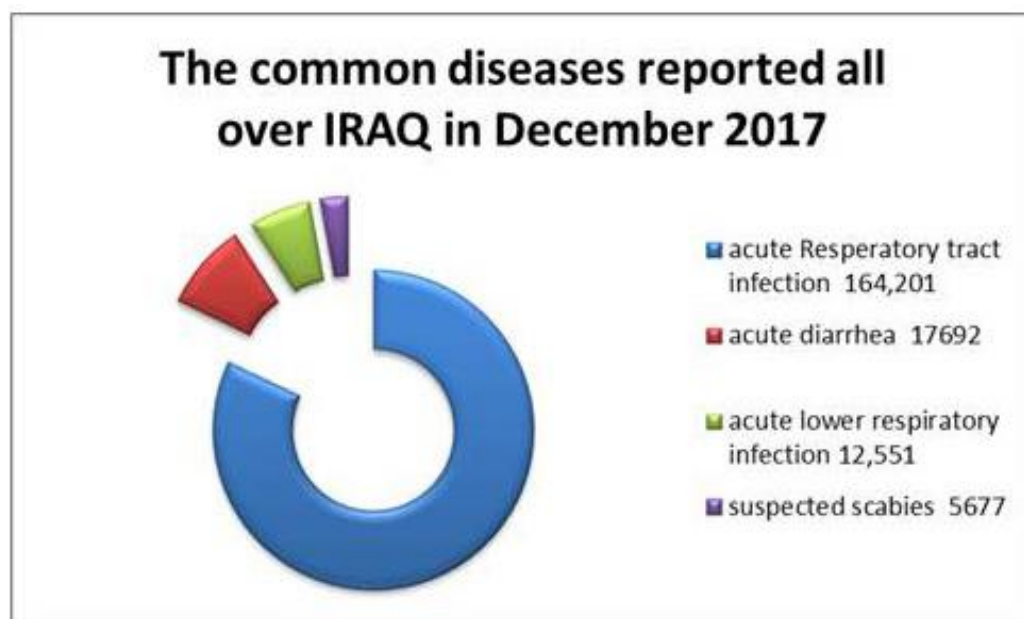


Figure 1: The common diseases reported all over Iraq in December 2017

- From epidemiological (Epi) week 49 (starting 4 December) to Epi week 52 (ending 31 December) 2017, a total of 515,702 consultations were reported from health facilities covered by the EWARN system in Iraq, indicating an average of 128,926 patients per week.
- Forty two percent (42%) of all the reported communicable disease cases were for female children below five years of age while 37% were reported among males of same age.
- Between 168 and 198 sites submitted their weekly EWARN reports in December.
- Fifty-four (54) alerts were generated during this period; the alerts were investigated by directorates of health, WHO, and health partners in the field and responded to within 72 hours. The reported true alerts were: four (4) suspected measles cases in Anbar, four (4) suspected measles in Sulaymaniyah, one (1) in Salah-Al-Din, and two (2) alerts of Suspected Meningitis in Sulaymaniyah also.
- In Suleimaniya, 12 new cases of Cutaneous Leishmaniosis were reported in week 51 as shown below. Prevalence rate of Leishmaniosis as of week 50, 2017 was 683 compared to 695 in week 51.

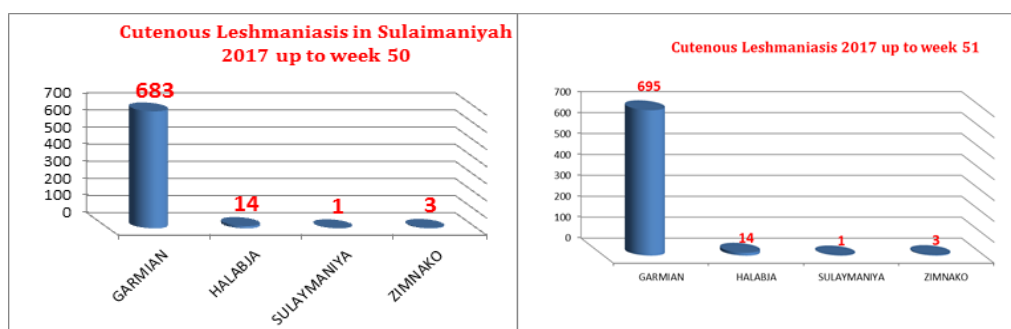


Figure 2: Cases of Cutaneous Leishmaniosis reported in weeks 50 and 51

Public health concerns

- Limited accesses to health services by the population in return areas of west Mosul where most health facilities got damaged and in Salahadeen due to shortage of health personnel and damaged secondary and tertiary health facilities.
- Limited number of ambulances available in Tikrit, capitol of Salah Aldin governorate, to serve the high demand of patients requiring referrals from IDP camps here.
- The limited accessibility of populations in areas of return in west Mosul, Hawija and other inaccessible areas of Kirkuk to routine immunization services, which threatens the gains made in sustaining a polio free country for the past 2 years. The low immunization coverage may also put children at great risk of vaccine preventable diseases.
- Safe water remains a major concern for the populations living in the city of west Mosul.

Health needs, priorities and gaps

- Provision of primary health care services to the affected population and host communities in newly accessible areas and inaccessible areas.
- Limited response to medical emergency cases in the newly re-taken areas of Mosul.

- In December 2017, DOHs supported by WHO in 8 conflict affected governorates namely Ninewa, Erbil, Kirkuk, Dahuk, Sulyaimania, Salahadeen, Baghdad and Anbar have reported more than 232,368 consultations including more than 73128 children less than 5 years. The consultations were reported by partners: DAMA, DARY, Malester, Heevie, Medair, Emergency, UMIS, WAHA, HTN, WVI, and MSF-CH.
- WHO supported the Blood Bank in Mosul with 25 kits of Antigens for blood grouping, 43 kits for Syphilis enough for 4128 tests, and 2500 plane test tube of 10 ml size.
- WHO conducted an assessment mission to Sinoni General Hospital in Sinjar district of Ninewa governorate on 10 December 2017. The hospital currently serves a catchment area of more than 50,000 returnees to Sinoni district and surrounding villages. Before June crisis 2014, the 50-bed hospital was providing a comprehensive package of services which included OP, ER, RH, Lab, Pharmacy and X-Ray investigations. As of December 10, the services delivered by the hospital were limited to OP, ER and RH due to shortage of resources like staffing, sufficient funds to rehabilitate the in-patient wards, ambulatory services, etc. The hospital has two ambulances which are not operational to this point due to need for repair and spare parts like batteries.
- Since January 2017, Anbar governorate has reported a total of 558,086 consultations including 148,075 children under five years of age. The governorate also reported a total of 99,643 laboratory tests in addition to 7,515 Diabetes tests, 9,015 hypertension tests, 6,803 gynaecological consultations, 2,028 antenatal services, 644 postnatal services, 710 referrals for laboratory or radiological investigations, 1181 referrals for medical or surgical interventions, 42,067 routine vaccinations, and 167,043 communicable diseases reported by EWAR.

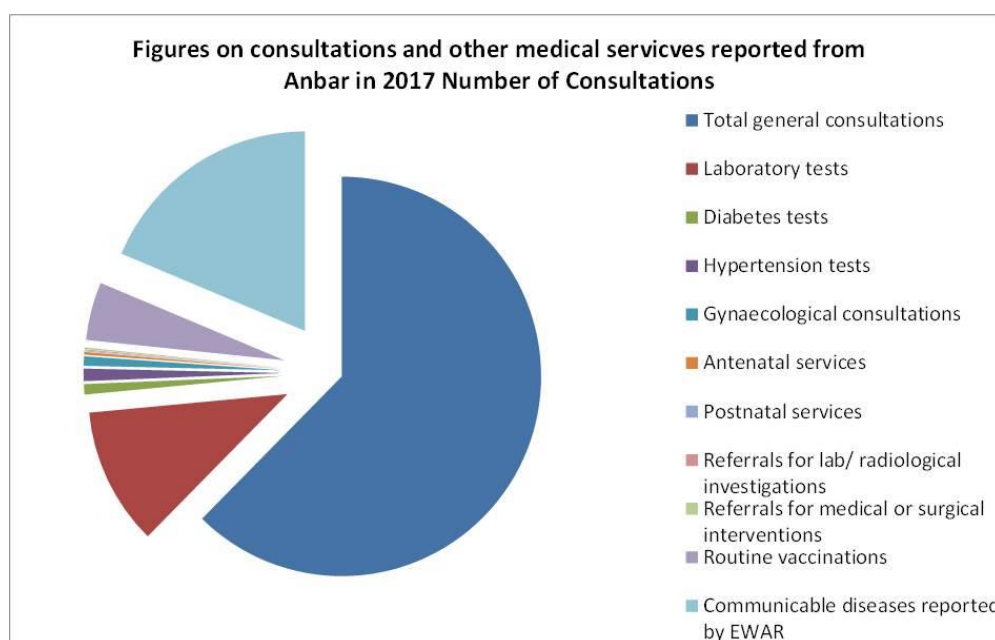


Figure 3: Figures on consultations and other medical services reported from Anbar Governorate for 2017

- WHO implementing partner Heevie local NGO provided more than 7600 consultations including 1012 for children under 5 years in Talafar and Telkeyf districts in Ninawa Governorate. The Community Health Houses project run by the mentioned LNGO has also provided 2620 consultations with 521 children under the age of 5 years in Talafar district.

- WHO supported water quality monitoring teams in Dohuk visited 24 IDP and Refugees camps in addition to host community areas. The teams collected 290 water samples from household water tanks and network supply points for bacteriological tests. One hundred fourteen samples will undergo chemical analysis for at least 13 different chemical elements affecting health.



- In December 2017, WHO provided two field hospitals, three local implementing partners delivering primary health care services in various IDP camps, and Suleimaniya DOH, with consignments of medicines sufficient to treat a population of 300,000. Medicines included Antibiotics, skin diseases treatments, chronic disease drugs, and analgesics.



- WHO conducted a field visit to WHO field hospitals of Athba, Haj Ali, and Bartella in Ninawa governorate. The mission objective was to monitor the rational use of medication including controlled substances.
- WHO supported the Ministry of Health with medical consumables worth of \$ 45,000 to cover the reported shortage for such items in the three mentioned field hospitals.
- Polio Eradication activities performed during the month of December included:
 - As of week 48 this year, a total of 617 AFP cases were reported compared to 548 cases in week 48 in 2016.
 - Overall surveillance indicators meeting the international standards included: i) the non-polio AFP Rate stands at 4.4 per 100,000 under 15 years children and b) percent of AFP cases with adequate specimen stands at 86 % .
 - Percentage of AFP cases (6-59 months) administered (4) doses of OPV was 90%
 - Fourteen AFP cases pending for classification of >90 days of onset
 - Twenty five AFP cases were reported among IDPs in Ninawa, Kirkuk, Anbar and Salahuddin.
- In Suleimaniya, WHO continued supporting the diseases surveillance activities carried out by Suleimaniya DOH. While zero reporting of Cholera cases continued for the last few weeks, diarrhoea diseases decreased considerably as shown in the below chart.

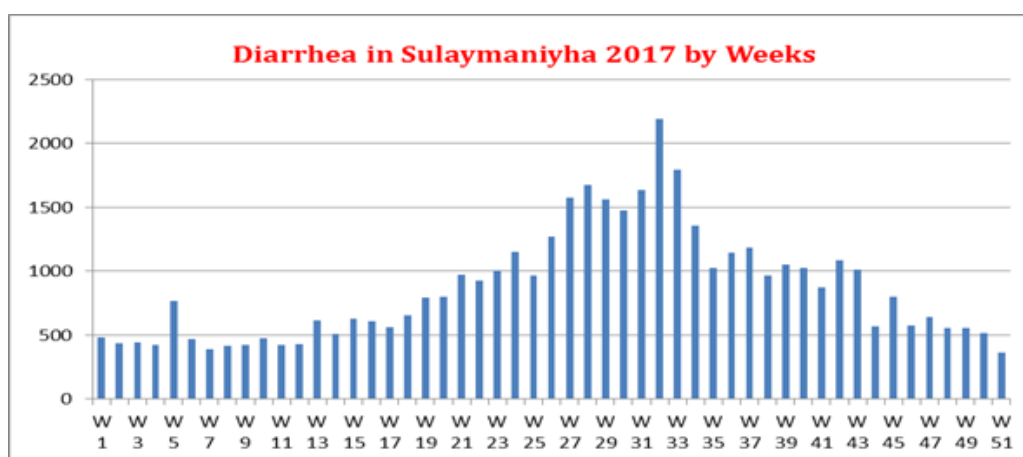


Figure 4: Diarrhea in Suleimaniya in December 2017

Partnership
and
coordination

- The Strategic Review Team met on 2nd and 3rd December to vet the uploaded projects based on criteria including partner participation in the cluster coordination mechanism, capacity of the agency, track record of interventions during 2017, cost per beneficiary, etc.
- From an initial appeal for USD 169.3 million through 59 projects, the 29 projects recommended by the SRT reached a total of USD 67.3 million, targeting almost 3.3 million beneficiaries.
- A percentage of 61.4 of the budget targets activities for Iraq while 38.6% targets activities in the KRI Region. This portfolio was presented to and received the approval of the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Advisory Board during the Cluster Defence held on 12th December. Subsequently, the Cluster reverted to the partners to ensure that their projects were in line with the SRT recommendations, which process was finalized on 20th December.

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