

Ramadi situation report no. 3 **25–28 APRIL 2015**



Health worker shows a patient a health card in Amriat, Al Falwja clinic supported by WHO. Photo: UIMS

Iraq crisis

Situation update

As of 28 April 2015, no new population movement outside of Al Ramadi to Bzebaz Bridge has been recorded. However, movement back to Ramadi has been registered, and 2500 people have already returned to the area.

New internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were on transit to various destinations at the start of the crisis arrived in Amryat Alfalwja, Al Khaldiyah and Al Habaniah in Al Anbar province during this reporting period.

The Ministry of Health, WHO, the United Iraq Medical Society for Relief and Development (UIMS), UNICEF, and other health cluster partners, have continued to respond to the health needs of hundreds of families displaced in Baghdad. The table below provides details of the number of families and locations in which the Ministry and its partners are providing support.

Ramadi General Hospital re-started its operations in Al Rasheed private hospital in Khalidiah. Medical services offered at the hospital include: outpatient and inpatient care, minor and major surgeries, caesarean sections and trauma management. Blood transfusion services have been restored by the Ministry of Health.

Directorate of Health	Location	No. of families
	Burhan mosque/Jamaa	100
	Um Alqwra mosque/Ghazalya	100
Al Abael	Souad Al Nakeeb	35
	Takya compound/Nafaq Shorta	100
	Al Bakrya compound	100
Al Aalam	Hayacal compound/Ghazalya	200
	Takya Kasnazanya/Saydia	100
	Hadaqi mosque/Aalam quarter	20
	Noor mosque	25
Dwraa	Asia compound/Michnik	78
Aamal	Shanshal mosque/Jihad quarter	49
Karkh	Shawaf mosque	11
Taji	Maselahya compound	60
	Abayachi compound	60

Source: Partners and Directorates of Health (Suleymaniah, Muthana, Anbar and Baghdad).

Ramadi General Hospital and Ramadi Maternity and paediatric hospitals remain closed due to security issues and as a result of damage.

Functional areas Initial risk assessment

On 27 April, WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Directorate of Health in Baghdad, conducted a rapid health assessment in Al Shuhadaa quarter, Abua-Ghaiab district to assess the health situation of IDPs there and their needs.

Findings: A total of 17 000 families are displaced in Abu-Ghariab, including those displaced prior to the current Ramadi crisis. Al Shuhadaa quarter alone hosts 450 families. There is no organized camp in the area; most IDPs reside with relatives. The nearest health facility is at a distance of 4 kms. No vaccination services have been offered to the displaced children nor any health outreaches conducted.

Needs: Mobile medical teams in clinics are needed to serve the health needs of the IDPs and vaccinate all IDP children aged 0 to 15 years against polio and 9 month to 15 years against measles regardless of their previous vaccination. Women of childbearing age (15–49 years) will also be vaccinated against tetanus.

The Directorate of Health, Baghdad, Karkh, AlAdael health sector, Centers for Diseases Control, and the Federal Ministry of Health visited Karkh, Baghdad, to assess the availability and status of health services, including prevention of vector control, immunization and health promotion activities.

Findings: Quality water monitoring and testing was carried out by health inspectors in 16 IDP sites. Residual chlorine levels in the water were found to be sufficient, additional samples were collected and sent to Baghdad for bacteriological examinations. Results will be shared once received.

Programmatic update

In Baghdad, the Directorate of Health, in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and other cluster partners vaccinated children aged 0 to 5 years for polio and 9 month to 5 years for measles in five mosques in (Al-Nida'a; Al-Shaheed Sabri; Salih Afandi; Al-Mufti; Al-Anbia'a) located in Rasafa, Al-Al-a'adhamiya district, Baghdad. An estimated 317 children were vaccinated against polio and measles. The routine Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) was also initiated.

A static clinic has been established in Al-Nida'a mosque by the Directorate of Health in Baghdad. This clinic is run by two medical doctors and two paramedical staff. The team provides consultations, medicines and vaccination services. Data on the number of consultations will be shared in subsequent reports.

Three health education sessions were conducted in Al-Nasir, Dar Al-Aytam and Al-Jawadain; locations hosting IDPs. The sessions focused on sexually transmitted infections and sexual violence.

Logistics and procurement

Medical supplies comprising: interagency emergency health kits (two supplementary units, 80 boxes of basic units), one surgical kit, two trauma kits A and two trauma kit B, one interagency diarrhoeal disease kit (one basic module) were delivered to Al-Khaldia, Anbar to respond to the needs of displaced persons. The supplies will treat 81 200 people for a period of three months. The table below shows a summary of the supplies distributed on 27 April to Al-Khaldia, Anbar governorate.

Supplies distributed	Al-Khaldia	Estimated no of beneficiaries
IEHK (basic)	80 boxes	60 000
IEHK (supplementary)	2 kits	20 000
IDDK (diarrhoeal basic module)	1kit	500
Trauma kit A	2kits	200
Trauma kit B	2kits	200
Surgical kit	1kit	300

Human resources

WHO has repurposed its workforce to support the Ministry of Health in coping with the crisis by deploying international and national health professionals to Baghdad to support the ongoing response. Two national staff are monitoring population movement in areas with high numbers of IDPs to assess the health situation and work with directorates of health and the Federal Ministry of Health.

Planned activities

WHO and UNICEF plan to support the Ministry of Health vaccinate internally displaced children against measles and polio in Baghdad from 9 month to 15 years and 0 to 15 years, respectively. The dates for the exercise are yet to be agreed with the Ministry of Health.

WHO, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, is convening a special health cluster meeting of all health sector partners on 30 April 2015 to discuss the evolving situation in Ramadi and how to respond.

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This report is based on figures and information gathered through partners, Directorates of Health and Ministry of Migration and Displacement.