



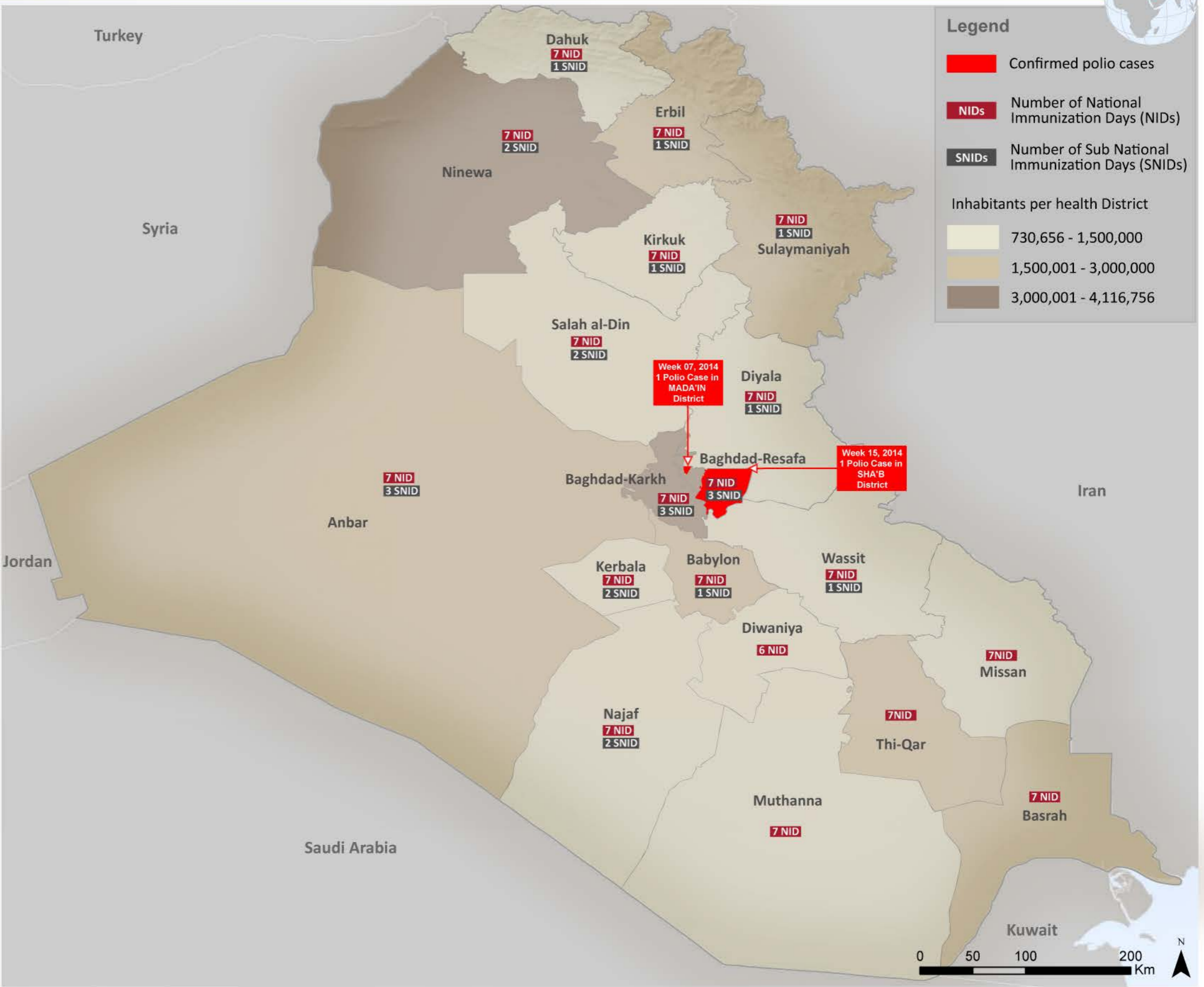
OVERVIEW

Iraq is the highest risk country for polio eradication in the Middle East due to unstable security situation leading to disrupted health services and frequent mass movement (IDPs and Refugees). In 2012, World Health Assembly declared the completion of polio eradication a programmatic emergency for global public health.

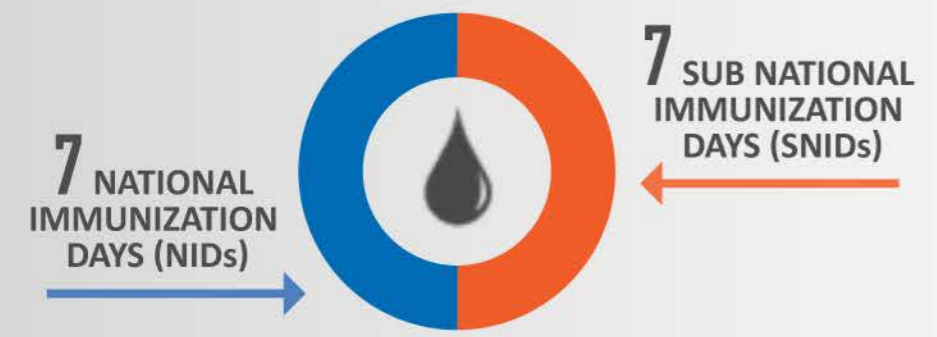
Following outbreak of polio in 2013/14 in Syria, Government of Iraq with support of WHO and UNICEF joined a multi-country outbreak response. Two polio cases were reported in Iraq in early 2014, but no new case is there since 7 April 2014. More than 20 million doses of oral polio vaccine were used in a well-coordinated response.

World Health Organization and International Monitoring Board on Global Polio Eradication have acknowledged these efforts and as a consequence Iraq is out of list of infected countries – a landmark achievement of thousands of polio eradication workers in the country amidst most complex challenges. However, country remains highly vulnerable to polio infection due to significant risks of unstable security situation and increasing number of vulnerable population having sub-optimum access to health services including immunization.

To safeguard the above achievements and ensure completion of polio eradication besides minimizing disabilities in Iraqi population under relentless stress, polio vaccination campaigns are vital in remaining 2015 and 2016, as well. Government of Iraq estimates a total funding gap of 45 M US\$ for the said period.



14 POLIO CAMPAIGNS



5.8 MILLION TARGETED CHILDREN
Under five years of age

45 MILLION USD FUNDING GAP
(for 2015 and 2016 year)

