



1.5 MILLION*
PEOPLE AFFECTED



750 300**
**# DISPLACED FROM
MOSUL**



2.7 MILLION***
**PEOPLE IN NEED
OF HEALTH
SERVICES**

757 300 ****
**PEOPLE
REACHED**



12 505
INJURED

Highlights

- Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health Iraq and in collaboration with Ninawa, Erbil and Duhok Directorates of Health (DOHs), more than 60 700 children aged 0-59 months living in selected districts and internally displaced persons camps in the three governorates were vaccinated against polio.
- WHO donated to Bartalla field hospital emergency medical supplies sufficient for more than 200 trauma patients including trauma kits while medical consumables were donated to Athba Field Hospital.
- Since January 2017 until 27 May, more than 757 300 consultations have been recorded from health facilities serving internally displaced persons fleeing the ongoing crisis in Mosul; of these, more than 28 100 consultations were conducted through WHO supported MMCs and static primary health facilities managed by seven implementing partners. 7324 (26%) of total consultations were for children under the age of 5 years.
- For the week under review, a total of 2800 consultations out of the 28 100 were recorded from 4 primary health care centers (PHCCs) in Erbil supported by WHO including Chamakor, Dibaga 2, Baharka and Harsham. Twenty one percent of these consultations were among children under the age of 5 years and upper tract respiratory infections were the most commonly reported cases among children.



Photo ©: WHO/P.Ajello

Patients from west Mosul are being transferred into an ambulance and for transportation to Erbil for further treatment

- The Iraq security forces continue to push into the old city, west of Mosul intensifying the operations in three neighborhoods. The Government has distributed flyers to people trapped in these locations requesting them to evacuate. The operations are likely to lead to an increase in the numbers of casualty cases in the coming days. On 27 May alone, more than 1600 IDPs were reported to have arrived Alsallameya IDP camp. WHO through its supported trauma stabilization points and field hospitals in Athba, Hamam al' Alil and Bartalla and in collaboration with Ninewa DOH and other health partners have prepositioned emergency trauma supplies to respond to the likely needs.
- According to Iraq Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MODM), 750 300 people have been displaced from Mosul since 17 October 2016, of these an estimated 597 700 persons were reportedly displaced from Mosul as of 25 May 2017. This figure is expected to increase as the push to overtake Mosul city by Government forces intensifies. A total of 58 400 are currently displaced from east Mosul while more than 539 300 are displaced from west Mosul; 55% of all IDPs are currently living in IDP camps in Ninewa and neighboring governorates of Erbil and Dahuk.
- More than 2700 injured patients have been treated in trauma stabilization points (TSPs) managed by three of WHO's implementing partners and other actors near the frontlines of west Mosul. Fifteen percent of the cases were women while 17% were children less than 15 years of age. Since 17 October 2016, a total of 6708 trauma patients have been treated in all TSPs in Mosul including east and west, 24% are women and 23% children less than 15 years of age.

Situation Update

* As of 23 December 2016, 1.2-1.5 million people could be affected in Mosul by the military operations – Data source, UNOCHA

**Cumulative numbers reported by Iraq Ministry of Displacement and Migration since 17 October to 28 May 2017

*** Figures for Humanitarian Response Plans 2017 for Ninewa Governorate

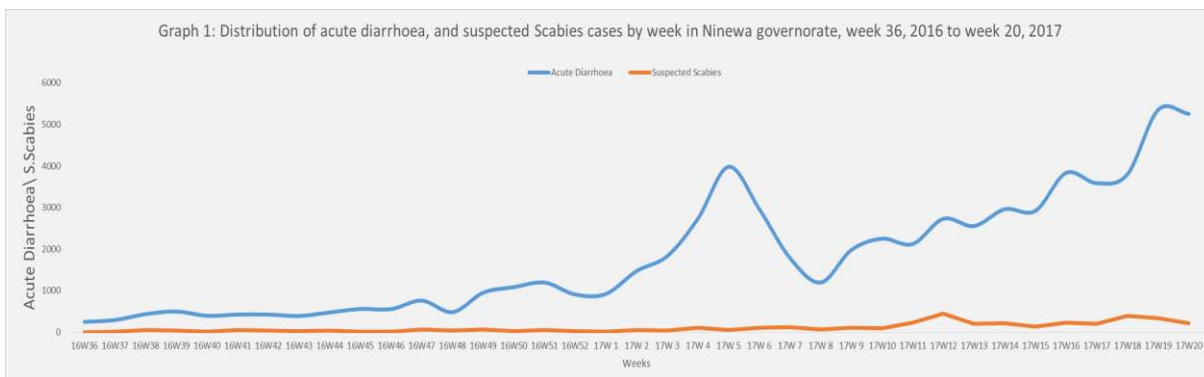
****Number of consultations since 17 October 2016 until 28 May 2017

*****Casualty cases for patients referred to Emergency and West Emergency hospitals in Erbil, Shikhan hospital, Athba, Hamam al' Alil and Bartalla Field Hospitals, this number could be higher

***** Only funding status for the Mosul Operations.

EPI Updates

- In epidemiological (epi) week 20 ending 21 May 2017, a total of 73 health facilities submitted their epi weekly surveillance reports including 30 mobile medical clinics, 40 static clinics and 3 hospitals from 14 health agencies serving internally displaced persons in Ninewa. A total of 50 170 consultations were recorded in all Ninewa IDPs camps through the Early Warning Alert and Response Network (EWARN) and health facilities serving retaken areas. Acute respiratory infections (62%), acute diarrhea (27%) and suspected scabies (5%) were the leading causes of morbidity in the governorates, refer to graph 1 for details.



- During epi week 20, Ninewa Governorate recorded an increase in the number of acute watery diarrhea by 8% from the previous week. The majority cases from were reported from the health sub districts of Aymen (33%), Gayara (27%), Al-Hamdaniya (18%), Al-Shikhan (6%) and Makhmur and Ayser (4%) Other health sub districts that reported cases are Hatra (3%), Telafar (2%), Tilkaif (2%) and Bardarash and Sinjar each recording 1%.
- One alert of suspected meningitis was generated from Debaga 1, through EWARN. The case was investigated by Erbil DOH within 72 hours, and results were positive for the meningitis pathogens.

Public health concerns

- Limited access of populations to health services in newly liberated areas and inside west Mosul city due to the volatile security situation.
- Limited movement of partners to newly accessible areas due to security challenges which makes it hard to conduct timely investigations of suspected cases of communicable diseases in the affected communities.
- Shortage of safe water for populations trapped inside western Mosul remains a concern. This is a potential risk for outbreaks of water borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhea.

Health needs, priorities and gaps

- Provision of primary health care services to the affected population in newly accessible areas.
- Provision of primary health care services in newly established camps.
- Management of trauma cases which are steadily increasing as the operations intensify.
- Provision of sufficient quantities of controlled substances needed for pain management and sedation of patients with severe trauma injuries.
- Strengthening the existing capacity for post-operative care.

WHO Response

- Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health Iraq and in collaboration with Ninawa, Erbil and Duhok Directorates of Health (DOHs), more than 60 700 children aged 0-59 months in the three governorates of Ninewa, Erbil and Dahuk were vaccinated. The 5 days campaign targeted 9 districts in newly accessible areas of Ninewa Governorate in addition to 16 internally displaced persons camps in the three governorates. To ensure a successful campaign, the MOH deployed vaccinators and Oral Polio Vaccines, while WHO provided technical support in the training of vaccinators in addition to covering the cost of

their incentives, transportation and the independent monitoring costs. UNICEF supported the community mobilization and awareness and procurement of Vitamin A supplement. To improve the quality and impact of the campaign, WHO supported the Iraq Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to monitor and assess the coverage of the campaign. Table 1 summarizes the number of IDP children from Mosul vaccinated in the three governorates.

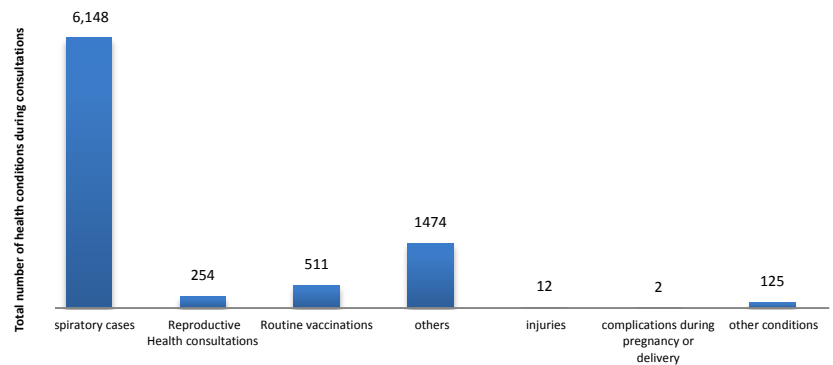
Table 1: Coverage of children vaccinated in Ninewa, Erbil and Dahuk Governorates as of 26 May 2017

DOH	Target 0-59 month	Achieved	Coverage rate (%)
Ninewa	313,523	316,214	100.9
Erbil	15,584	13,483	87 (4 days)
Dahuk	2,403	2,481	103.2
Grand total	331,510	332,178	100.2

- WHO donated emergency medical supplies including trauma kits to Bartalla Field hospital sufficient for the needs of more than 200 trauma patients while medical consumables were donated to Athba Field Hospital.

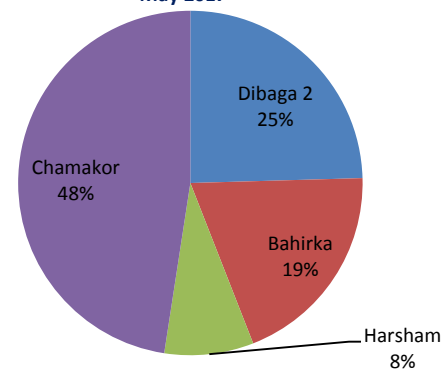
- Since January 2017, more than 757 300 consultations have been recorded in health facilities serving internally displaced persons from Mosul. Of this, more than 28 100 consultations were recorded in WHO supported MMCs and static primary health facilities. The facilities and MMCs are managed by seven implementing partners in Ninewa, Dahuk and Erbil, 7324 (26%) of consultations recorded in WHO supported health facilities were children under the age of 5 years. Twenty two percent of all these consultations were due to upper respiratory tract infections. More than 1800 complicated cases including injuries and pregnancy or delivery related complications were referred to specialized health facilities through ambulances donated by WHO to the Ninewa Directorate of Health (DOH). Partners that submitted reports this week include: Doctors Aid Medical Activities (DAMA), DARY, Heevie, The United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS) and Women and Health Alliance International (WAHA).

Graph 2: Breakdown of health conditions recorded during consultations in 6 primary health facilities and Mobile Medical Clinics supported by WHO in Ninewa Governorate from 15 to 20 May 2017



More than 1800 complicated cases including injuries and pregnancy or delivery related complications were referred to specialized health facilities through ambulances donated by WHO to the Ninewa Directorate of Health (DOH).

Graph 2: Total consultations in 4 PHCCs serving IDPs in Erbil, 18 to 25 May 2017



- More than 2800 of the consultations reported from WHO health facilities were from 4 primary health care centers (PHCCs) in Erbil supported by WHO including Chamakor, Dibaga 2, Bahirka and Harsham. Twenty one percent of all consultations were among children under the age of 5 years and upper tract respiratory infections were the most commonly reported cases among children, refer to graph 2 for details of consultations by PHCC.

- WHO completed the refurbishing of a morgue in Qayara hospital by fitting it with shelves to enable proper storage of dead bodies that are received from west Mosul and other locations. Bodies will be stored there as health authorities finalize arrangements for personal identification and forensic medicine investigations. The fitted shelves are enough for the storage of 30 dead bodies.
- During this reporting period, WHO oriented health staff from Bartalla Field Hospital including 2 pharmaceutical assistants, medical officer, and logistic officer on the management of controlled medicines to enhance their knowledge and skills in dispensing the controlled medicines. Other areas covered during the training include pharmaceutical rules and regulations for controlled medicines and protocols in Iraq, WHO guidelines on safe disposal of unwanted medicines, reporting and documentation of controlled medicines and inventory management and record keeping.
- Through WHO's implementing partner and Dahuk DOH, more than 150 new consultations, including 29 children under 5 years old were this week recorded. Additional 1110 consultations including 182 children under 5 years were recorded by Heevie mobile medical teams (MMTs) in Zumar sub district and Telkyef. Since 1 November 2016 to 27 May, 2017, more than 8124 consultations including 1761 children less than 5 years have been recorded.
- Through WHO support and direct management and supervision from the Directorate of Health for 12 Medical doctors working in Duhok Emergency and Azadi general hospitals, more than 2500 patients were treated this week. As at 27 May 2017, more 39 200 patients have benefited from this support.
- WHO continues to support the Directorate of Environment to conduct water quality monitoring. During this period 56 water samples were collected from 7 IDP camps and tested them for bacteria. Additional 14 samples were tested for chemical analysis. The results showed that all samples were in compliance with Iraqi Drinking Water Standards and WHO guidelines.



Photo ©: WHO/P.Ajello
Medical doctor takes a patient's blood pressure at Chamakor primary health care center

- The Health Cluster submitted a list of indicators to the Returns Working Group as part of its contribution to the integrated 4Ws (who is doing what, when and when) and return-areas-service-mapping pending endorsement from group. The return-areas-service-mapping will serve as a guideline to partners in the health emergency response in a post-conflict scenario.
- In collaboration with the trauma working group, the health cluster has requested health partners to provide information on their in-country availability of medical assets and contingency funds to facilitate response to health needs at the new mustering and screening points, including Ninewa Hotel muster point/Screening point, 5th Bridge muster point/Screening point, and Thawara muster points in anticipation of the expected increase of IDPs outflow.

Partnership
and
coordination

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