WHO EMRO | Situation reports on Al-Hol Camp, Al-Hasakeh

WHO-supported health teams provide health care services to inhabitants of the camp

- North-east Syria experienced an escalation in hostilities during the reporting period which has directly affected the situation in Al-Hol camp. Meanwhile, a number of humanitarian partners in the northeast have temporally suspended movements and activities due to insecurity situation in the region. A new batch including 100 new IDPs has arrived from many other conflict-zone areas seeking shelter and security, thus increasing the camp’s population to 68 630 inhabitants.

- 14 static medical points, four medical mobile clinics, three field hospitals, three normal delivery clinics, two Leishmaniasis teams, and the community centres as well as three vaccination teams are providing various health care services to the camp’s inhabitants.

- The three field hospitals continued providing the required health services to the inhabitants, however there was temporary suspension after 9th October for 7-10 days and the services have gradually resumed. The hospitals faced lack of surgical professionals during the reporting period.

- Although the security situation in the area was deteriorating and the number of referred patients to the WHO-contracted hospitals was increasing, the referral mechanism of the children who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition was implemented smoothly without the least hindrance.

- The gap in health services provision has aggravated in the TCN Annex, as several violent incidents erupted due to the decreased number of security personnel. This has negatively affected the endeavors of full health services provision. However, two mobile clinics are providing health services to the inhabitants at the entrance of the Annex during day-time only.
- The EWARS reporting sites submitted the report with average of 78% of timeliness and 83% of completeness of reporting. The low performance rate attributed to the security incidents which disrupted the reporting during week 41 and 42. The most common morbidity cases are related to acute diarrhea, influenza-like illnesses, leishmaniasis, chickenpox, leprosy, scabies and lice. Three suspected measles cases, six suspected typhoid cases and five suspected TB cases were reported, however all suspected cases were not confirmed by the investigations of rapid response teams.

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 16, 27 September–24 October 2019

Situation reports

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 15, 30 August–26 September 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 14, 16–29 August 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 13, 2–15 August 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 12, 19 July–1 August 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 11, 5–18 July 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 10, 22 June–4 July 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 9, 25 May–7 June 2019
Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 7, 12–24 May 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 6, 26 April–11 May 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 5, 12–25 April 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 4, 29 March–11 April 2019

Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 3, 15–27 March 2019


Al Hol Camp situation report, Issue 1, February 2019

EWARS bulletins

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 48

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 47

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 46

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 45
EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 28

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 27

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 25

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 24

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 23

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 22

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 21

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 20

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 19

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 18

EWARS Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin, Week 17