



# World Health Organization

## Special Situation Report

JUNE 2016

# Fallujah crisis



Medical teams at mobile health clinics providing people with consultations at the new camps



**85 300** IN NEED OF HEALTH



**85 000** INTERNALLY DISPLACED\*



**61 000** TARGETED WITH HEALTH ASSISTANCE



**17 688** VACCINATED AGAINST POLIO AND MEASLES

Dr Ala Alwan, WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean visiting an IDP camp



### MOBILE CLINICS PROVIDED BY WHO



**60 720 PEOPLE** HAVE DIRECT ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PROCURED AND SUPPLIED BY WHO

### FUNDING US\$



**5.5 MILLION**

FUNDS REQUESTED FOR EMERGENCY HEALTH

**4 MILLION**

PLEGGED THROUGH CERF

### VACCINATIONS



**17 688**

CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE NEED TO BE VACCINATED AGAINST MEASLES AND POLIO.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 26 June, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Fallujah has reached 85 302.
- WHO has delivered 29 interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) to Anbar. Each kit caters for the needs of 10 000 people for 3 months.
- WHO provided Anbar Directorate of Health (DoH) with 8 fully equipped mobile medical clinics to assist in the delivery of essential health services, including referrals to displaced populations in hard-to-reach areas in the governorate.
- WHO-implementing partners are providing essential health services through their mobile medical teams to returnees and IDPs in the newly liberated areas of Anbar governorate.
- The number of medical consultations through mobile clinics in Anbar totalled 17 185 in June alone.
- WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean Dr Ala Alwan visited Iraq from 8 to 10 June 2016.

<p><b>Situation update on displacement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The International Organization for Migration/Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM/DTM) reported that as of 26 June, over 85 300 IDPs have been displaced from Fallujah since May 23.</li> <li>• Anbar Provincial Council members requested Baghdad Operations to allow displaced people wanting to move to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq free access through Bzeibiz bridge.</li> <li>• The Anbar Governor established a 15-member committee to rehabilitate Kubaysah subdistrict and facilitate the return of displaced families.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Humanitarian health update</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nongovernmental organization Dary, with support from WHO inaugurated its first primary health care centre on June 5. The centre provides a wide range of primary health care services and is fully operational, furnished and medically equipped and is serviced by 21 medical and operational staff.</li> <li>• Some 250 medical consultations were recorded in the first two days of operations on 5 and 6 June.</li> <li>• The centre provides comprehensive health services, including general consultations for different general health conditions and diseases, such as communicable and vaccine-preventable diseases, dentistry, laboratory, and reproductive health services. Services will expand gradually.</li> <li>• The population to be served by the Dary centre is estimated at about 3250 families or 19 500 people living in five IDPs camps and five informal settlements.</li> <li>• Before the primary health care centre was established, camps and informal settlements were served mainly by medical mobile clinics.</li> <li>• Complicated medical cases will be referred to Amiriyat Al Fallujah hospital, which is just about 10 km away.</li> <li>• The five IDP camps to be served are Al-Abyad camp (about 230 families), Al-Saba Sanabil camp (about 500 families), Al-Asfar camp (about 185 families), Al-Kamseen camp (about 120 families), Seventy-four camp (about 75 families). The five informal settlements to be served are Al-bu ghthaeab (about 300 families), Third sector (about 250 families); Fourth sector (about 750 families); Al-BuSelman (about 500 families), Al-BuJwad (about 350 families).</li> </ul>
<p><b>WHO action</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The United Iraqi Medical Society (UIMS) and WHO-supported primary health care centre in Al Salaam in Amiriyat Al Fallujah had 712 primary health care consultations and two emergency referrals and administered 117 vaccinations (oral polio vaccine, measles, pentavalent, BCG, hepatitis B and rotavirus). Top morbidities included acute respiratory infections, gastrointestinal diseases and genitourinary conditions in June.</li> <li>• In the UIMS/WHO-supported delivery room in Domoah, Habbaniya, Khalidivah in Amiriyat Al Fallujah, a total of 401 reproductive health care consultations and 50 mental health and psychosocial support consultations were recorded during 15–28 June.</li> <li>• A WHO/Dary-operated mobile medical clinic in Amiriyat Al Fallujah is fully functional.</li> <li>• New mobile clinics were deployed by WHO to cover Amiriyat Al Fallujah, Khalidiyah and HTC, they are providing primary health care services to the recently displaced families from Fallujah; a total of 17 185 consultations were provided during this period in June.</li> <li>• WHO initiated a consultative process through which vaccination activities have been strategized. These include targeted vaccination activities, vaccination campaigns for entire populations, restoration of regular immunization services and</li> </ul>

**Public health concerns**

intensified surveillance. In addition to above-mentioned vaccinations, three campaigns are planned (Round 1: measles + polio; Round 2: polio + vitamin A; and Round 3: polio) from 17 July onward. One suspected polio case has been reported and is under investigation. A polio eradication surge team has been dedicated to Anbar.

- WHO and health partners are diverting and redeploying current humanitarian health interventions in Anbar to the Amriyat Al Fallujah area to support the response to people displaced from Fallujah.
- WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean Dr Ala Alwan visited Baghdad to review firsthand WHO’s response to the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Fallujah city. The Regional Director met with high-level Iraqi officials to discuss the health needs of displaced persons and visited camps near Fallujah City.

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- From a public health perspective, there is a significant risk of fatalities and outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases, such as measles and polio, as there are cohorts of children who have not been immunized for the past 14 months.
  - Newborns (in and outside camps) require critical health care to survive. Pregnant women will require medical access and referral care should deliveries become complicated.
  - Temperature levels combined with limited clean water will result in dehydration. Malnutrition status of population fleeing Fallujah is being assessed. While no major malnutrition problems have been noted among the fleeing population so far, the nutritional status of people who are trapped in the centre of Fallujah is still unknown and health partners are ensuring screening and immediate management of any severe malnutrition cases that might be detected.
  - The need for mental health and psychosocial services for fleeing populations is significant.
  - Health services are being provided by the Department of Health, in collaboration with WHO and local and international NGOs. Health interventions require access to primary health care at centres or via mobile clinics. Access to hospitals is equally important. The increased level of trauma and injuries (of people fleeing Fallujah) and the possible high number of severely malnourished people will require hospital-based interventions.
  - There is also a risk for a cholera outbreak in the overcrowded IDP camps if availability of and access to water and sanitation services does not improve significantly.
- WHO delivered lifesaving medicines and supplies –29 medicines kit to Anbar – each kit can meet the needs of 10 000 people over three months.

**Resource mobilization**

<b>Funds requested for emergency response to Fallujah IDP crisis (US\$)</b>	<b>Funds received/allocated (US\$)</b>
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Health Cluster	9 million	3 million (IHPF)
WHO	5.5 million	4 million (CERF)

The funds WHO requires will be used to respond to the health needs of IDPs resulting from the Fallujah crisis.

**Contact information**

Current operations of WHO in Iraq are made possible with support from the donors: OFDA/USAID, ECHO, Japan, Republic of Korea, IHPF, CERF, and Kuwait.

For more information on issues raised in this situation report and the ongoing Fallujah crisis, please contact:

Mr Altaf Musani  
 WHO Deputy Representative and Head of Emergency Operations  
 email: [musania@who.int](mailto:musania@who.int)

Ms Rosane Lopes  
 Communications Officer  
 email: [lopesr@who.int](mailto:lopesr@who.int) | Mobile +964 7809 288 614

Ms Ajyal Al-Sultany  
 Communication Officer  
 Email: [sultanya@who.int](mailto:sultanya@who.int) | Mobile: +964 7510 101 469

