



IMPACT OF CRISIS

As of 14 January 2015, the number of people reported to be displaced in Iraq was up to 2.1 Million (IOM, Displacement Tracking Matrix). Of this number, approximately 576,846 (27.5%) of the internally displaced population are sheltered in Dahok governorate, a significant percentage of them are housed within host families, 17 IDP camps, in unfinished buildings and informal settlements like schools. Five governorates are affected by the ongoing instability in the country, including: Salah Adin, Diyala, Kirkuk, Anbar and Ninewa. However most displaced population in Dahok are from Ninewa and Kirkuk. The number of people who need life-saving assistance such as health care and protection in the governorate is deemed to continue increasing.

The influx of refugees into Dahok also continued during the reporting period; an estimated 15,028 refugees were reported to have arrived Iraq between June and December, 2014; 41.5% of 15,028 were reported to have settled in Dahok. This increased the pressure on the health system and services in the governorate.

2.16M POPULATION

759,260 POPULATION REACHED
WHO AND OTHER HEALTH PARTNERS
SINCE AUGUST 2014

750,372 CONSULTATIONS

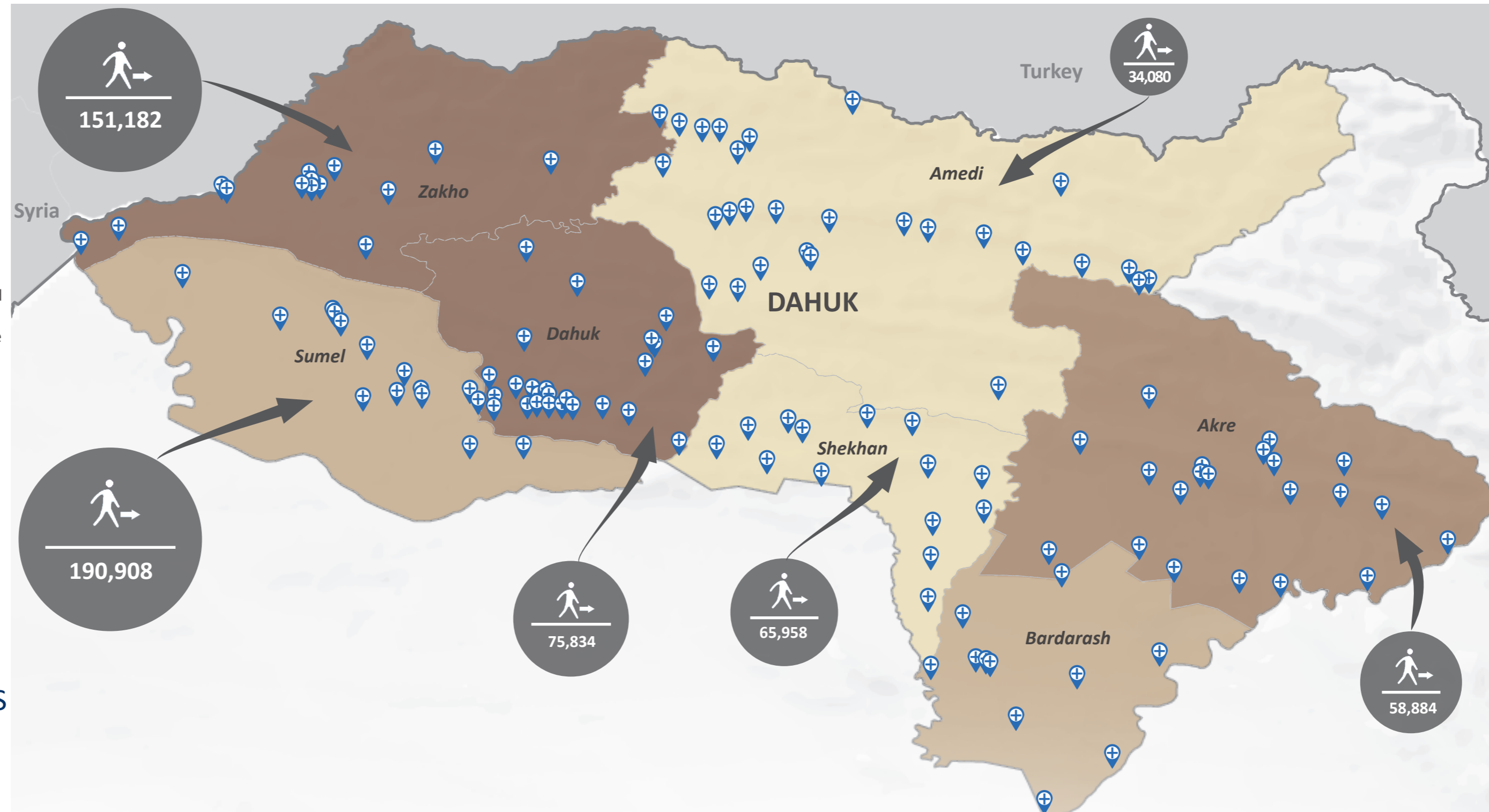
15,142 SURGICAL OPERATIONS

3,229 DELIVERIES

PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS IN DAHOK GOVERNORATE

Given the displacement of 27.5% with half of these living in unstructured settlements, and with health system stretched, the IDPs, refugees and host communities in Dahok face numerous public health concerns among them:

- The population displacement has resulted in overcrowding in resettlement areas, raising the risk of transmission of many communicable diseases, such as; Acute respiratory infection, measles and meningitis that are transmitted from person-to-person, the risks are increased when shelters are overcrowded and inadequately ventilated. The currently available surveillance data from the IDP camps shows that 25% of all reported morbidity in Dahok is respiratory tract infection.
- The risk of measles outbreak is high because of population movement and the overcrowding in IDP settings. Data from IDP camps have reported over 28% cases of measles that were clinically confirmed from Dahok.
- Supplementary immunization activities are periodically conducted in Iraq, however coverage is variable by area, and the ability to independently monitor the activities is compromised due to insecurity and inaccessibility in some areas. In April, 2014, an outbreak of polio was declared in Iraq, although no cases have been recorded in Dahok, the unvaccinated children remain at risk of infection due to population movements.
- The current level of violence, danger, loss, changed social conditions and human right violation are likely to cause an increased and wide range of mental health issues such as grief, non-pathological distress, tobacco and substance abuse, depression and anxiety disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) which need to be urgently addressed so that they do not complicate into longer term or severe mental disorders.
- Cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and heart failure) accounted for 6% of non-communicable diseases. Other chronic conditions include diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer. Non-communicable diseases need to be medically managed to avoid increased mortality or complications which places a substantial burden on health services and an impoverishing drain on families and communities.
- Limited access to health services in hard to reach areas of displacement as most mobile medical services visit.



Legend

Number of IDPs

Health Facility

Population

75,204 - 100,000

100,001 - 150,000

150,001 - 200,000

200,001 - 265,740



WHO RESPONSE ACTIVITIES IN DAHOK

<p>5 POLIO CAMPAIGNS</p> <p>Five Oral Polio Immunization Campaigns for children under 5 years were conducted. A total of 60,000 IDP children received all the five doses of the polio vaccine.</p>	<p>204,328 CHILDREN VACCINATED AGAINST MEASLES</p> <p>204,328 children aged 9 month to 15 years were vaccinated against measles; 34,907 children less than 5 years were vaccinated on arrival while 169,421 children (9 month – 15 years) were vaccinated during the emergency measles vaccination campaign.</p>	<p>EWARN</p> <p>Early Warning and Response Network system (EWARN) initiated, 17 reporting sites have been included and are currently submitting weekly reports including 7 refugee and 10 IDP camps. A total 121,707 consultations were recorded through the reporting sites.</p>	<p>HEALTH CLUSTER</p> <p>As a cluster lead, the agency is supporting government with coordination of health cluster partners in the governorate. Since August 2014, a total of 10 coordination meetings have been conducted.</p>	<p>42 TONS</p> <p>Of health technologies including essential medicines and other medical supplies were delivered to the Directorate of Health (DOH)</p>
<p>4 IEHK</p> <p>Four Inter Agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) were delivered to Sinjar General Hospital (2) and Talafer General Hospital (2) to support the treatment of displaced populations and host communities.</p>	<p>80 WHEELCHAIR</p> <p>Were procured to assist internally displaced persons and host communities live dignified lives by easing their mobility WHO. These were distributed to all the 17 camps in the governorate.</p>	<p>10 MOBILE TEAMS</p> <p>Ten medical mobile teams (1 doctor, 4 paramedics, 2 drivers) hired to support DOH-Duhok. an estimated 51,225 IDPs treated by the Medical teams.</p>	<p>50 NURSES</p> <p>Fifty nurses plus two supervisors were recruited to support DOH-Dahok. The nurses provided health services to 42200 patients including IDPs in the health facilities since 9th August 2014 till now</p>	<p>RAPID ASSESSMENT</p> <p>Rapid health assessment were conducted in 60 sites including Garmawa, Bajed Kandala, Gawilan and Mam Alyan camps, schools and unfinished buildings.</p>
<p>COCHLEAR IMPLANT</p> <p>Twenty children aged between 1 and 6 years received cochlear implant surgery as part of disability reduction among IDPs and Syrian Refugees children.</p>	<p>VECTOR CONTROL</p> <p>Support Vector Control for IDPs locations mainly for schools, unfinished buildings, and Garmawa IDPs camp.</p>	<p>MENTAL HEALTH</p> <p>Psychosocial support targeting 67,000 IDP children school age was provided.</p>	<p>LAB REAGENTS</p> <p>Procurement and delivery of Laboratory reagents for water quality control was done for the DOH. Two million Chlorine aqua /tabs for water purification were delivered to Sinjar and Talafer DOHs.</p>	<p>SAFE WATER</p> <p>To ensure that IDPs have access to safe water, a fully equipped Mobile Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory that conducts chemical and physical tests was provided to the Directorate of Environment (DOE). Using 16 teams, WHO and DOE conducted water quality monitoring visits to IDP camps in Dahok; eight teams also conducted a similar activity in Ninewa. 1,635 water samples were collected and tested.</p>