



A WHO-supported static clinic provides health care services in Al-Hol camp  
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2917

Outpatient consultations provided

2849

Beneficiaries reached with medicines

8

Children with severe acute malnutrition referred for specialized treatment

634

First-aid and emergency treatments provided

788

Mental health and psychosocial support patients treated

## Situation

- 196 inhabitants left the camp to their original homes in Deir-ez-Zor governorate during the reporting period, reducing the total number of the camp inhabitants to 70 285.
- 18 static medical points, eight medical mobile teams, two leishmaniasis teams, two immunization teams, three maternity delivery clinics and three field hospitals are providing health services to the camp inhabitants on a daily basis. The newly established static health point in Phase 5 has opened and is providing health services to the camp's inhabitants.
- The three field hospitals (with a total 72-bed capacity) are partially operating due to lack of health staff to operate 24/7 and shortages of medical equipment. However, the hospitals are providing simple surgical procedures, normal deliveries and primary health care services through their emergency rooms.
- At the Foreigners Annex, the availability of health services has been extended for three additional hours each day until 8.00 p.m. Additionally, four mobile medical teams and one static health point supported by WHO and other health partners are providing health care services to the Annex inhabitants.
- The availability of safe water is still a grave concern, as most water tanks are still without proper covering; the quality of the drinking water is currently not consistent with established standards, resulting in different waterborne diseases amongst the IDPs.
- 11 health facilities are reporting to the Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) at Al-Hol camp. The most common morbidities reported are acute diarrhoea, influenza-like illnesses, tuberculosis, brucellosis and scabies.
- During the reporting period, there was one confirmed case of a 5-year child with acute flaccid paralysis and two suspected tuberculosis (TB) patients. No suspected measles cases were reported.

## Coordination:

- WHO is actively involved in regular health coordination meetings with other health partners to review and respond to emerging health needs, including patients with communicable diseases, emergency cases, and critically-ill patients.
- WHO is continuing to negotiate with the concerned authorities to establish a static health center at the Foreigner Annex to provide full health services.
- The camp's health management has assigned the WHO-trained surgical team to different health sections at one of the field hospitals. The surgical team will provide surgical consultations and triage services to enhance the hospital's capacity in health services provision.
- WHO conducted a review mission to the WHO-contracted Al-Hayat and Al-Hikmah private hospitals to assess and follow up on the ongoing provision of health services.

## Response

- With WHO support, health workers from Al-Hasakeh Directorate of Health (DOH) have started providing health services for the treatment of leishmaniosis, diarrhea, HIV and TB in the newly established static health point in the camp.
- WHO-supported health teams screened 98 children, and diagnosed 7 children with severe acute malnutrition and 7 children with moderate malnutrition. All of the diagnosed children were referred to a WHO-supported outpatient center inside the camp.
- An additional eight children with severe acute malnutrition were referred to the WHO-contracted Al-Hikmah private hospital for treatment. Three children were treated and discharged while the rest are still under treatment.
- Training sessions were conducted targeting Al-Hassakeh DoH-affiliated medical staff and other health teams focusing on health topics such as leishmaniasis, TB, HIV and severe acute malnutrition.
- With WHO support, health teams investigated the case of the acute flaccid paralysis through the collection of stool samples, which were sent to the polio reference laboratory in Damascus.
- Two TB patients were referred to the TB national program in Al-Hassakeh DoH, and WHO-supported health teams are following up on a regular basis. WHO is ensuring water quality improvement by following up on the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector in Al-Hol camp.
- To scale up the provision of mental health services in Al-Hol camp, WHO has distributed three prefabricated caravans to be used as family wellbeing centers. These will enable WHO-supported mental health intervention teams to provide social support services, as well as individual and mass listening sessions.
- WHO-supported surgical teams and health workers from Al-Hasakeh Directorate of Health were enrolled in health training sessions to enhance emergency care and the provision of essential health services in the camp.

## Priorities

- Continue providing the camp with medical supplies and treatments for patients suffering from waterborne diseases, and supply camp management with chlorine tablets to be used in disinfecting contaminated drinking water.
- Provide field hospitals with required medical equipment to ensure the full provision of health services.
- Enhance engagement with health partners to secure the full capacity of health teams in providing health services at the field hospitals.
- Follow up on the safety of the water resources to reduce water contamination.

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