



WHO supported health teams providing health care services to the camp inhabitants.

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10 791

Consultations provided

10 791

Beneficiaries reached with medicines

11

Children with severe acute malnutrition referred for specialized treatment

452

First-aid and emergency services provided

2697

Mental health and psychosocial support services provided

Situation:

- 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 temporarily 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.

Coordination:

- WHO participated in the regular health sector working group meetings inside the camp which was conducted only twice instead of four times due to the unstable security situation in the area to discuss different health topics such as the updates on the general health situations, EWARS system and the mortality rates in the camp.
- WHO coordinated with other health partners to deliver a checklist on the available health services in the field hospitals in addition to developing a plan to discuss and overcome the main gaps and challenges.

Response:

- During the reporting period, eight children with severe acute malnutrition were referred from Al-Hol camp to join the 5 children who were already referred to the WHO-contracted Al-Hikma private hospital in Al-Hasakeh governorate. However, eight children were discharged cured, while the rest are still under treatment. In addition, three children with severe acute malnutrition were referred to Al-Tabaqah stabilization center to join the already referred child who was under treatment. Two children were discharged cured while the other two children are still under treatment.
- WHO teams tested 95 samples from different water tanks, water trucks and jerry cans. All results confirmed the validity of water, while only 10 samples from jerry cans were contaminated. Moreover, to detect the origin of water contamination, WHO teams conducted several visits to five water sources which are providing water to the camp and collected samples for diagnosis. All results were negative.
- The Polio National Immunization Days (NID) campaign was conducted between 13-17 October 2019. One static and five mobile vaccination teams deployed by DoH vaccinated 9,554 under five years children with bivalent Oral Polio Vaccination (bOPV).

Priorities:

- Follow up with health partners to develop a plan to increase the health services provision to the field hospitals to fill the gap during the absence of the health services providers.
- Follow up with the camp administration on the need of establishing a medical point inside the TCN Annex to provide all needed health services.

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