



أطباء بلا حدود

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Médecins Sans Frontières in Iraq

March 2018, Doctors Without Borders /
Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) team during an
assessment in Mosul's Old City in Northern Iraq.



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MSF AT A GLANCE

Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) translates to Doctors without Borders. It is an independent medical humanitarian movement that aims to deliver emergency medical care where it is needed most. MSF works in 72 countries around the world.

MSF offers neutral and impartial medical assistance regardless of race, religion, gender or political affiliation. To ensure its independence, MSF does not accept funding from any government or international agency for its programs in Iraq, relying solely on private donations from the general public around the world to carry out its work.

MSF PRINCIPLES

MSF was founded in 1971 in Paris by a group of journalists and doctors. Today, we are a worldwide movement of more than 42,000 people.

We provide medical assistance to people affected by conflict, epidemics, disasters, or exclusion from healthcare. Our teams are made up of tens of thousands of health professionals, logistic and administrative staff - bound together by our charter. Our actions are guided by medical ethics and the principles of impartiality, independence and neutrality. We are a non-profit, self-governed, member-based organisation.



*OUR ACTIONS ARE GUIDED
BY MEDICAL ETHICS"*

Patients first

MSF's actions are first and foremost medical. The notion of quality care for the individual patient is central to our humanitarian objective. We seek to provide high-quality care and to act always in the best interest of patients; to respect their confidentiality, their right to make their own decisions and above all, to do them no harm. When medical assistance alone is not enough, we may provide shelter, water and sanitation, food or other services.

THE MSF CHARTER

MSF provides assistance to populations in distress, to victims of natural or man-made disasters and to victims of armed conflict. They do so irrespective of race, religion, creed or political convictions.

MSF observes neutrality and impartiality in the name of universal medical ethics and the right to humanitarian assistance and claims full and unhindered freedom in the exercise of its functions.

Members undertake to respect their professional code of ethics and maintain complete independence from all political, economic or religious powers.

Impartiality

We offer assistance to people based on need. It doesn't matter which country they are from, which religion they belong to, or what their political affiliations are. We give priority to those in the most serious and immediate danger.

Independence

Our decision to offer assistance is based on our evaluation of medical needs, independent of political, economic or religious interests. Our independence is rooted in our funding; over 90 per cent comes from individual private donors giving small amounts. We strive to freely evaluate needs, access populations without restriction, and to directly deliver the aid we provide.

Neutrality

We do not take sides in armed conflicts nor support the agendas of warring parties. Sometimes we are not present on all sides to the conflict; this may be because access is denied to us, or due to insecurity, or because the main needs of the population are already covered.

Bearing witness

Neutrality is not synonymous with silence. Our proximity to people in distress implies a duty to raise awareness on their plight to ultimately help improve their situation. We may seek to bring attention to extreme need and suffering, when access to lifesaving medical care is hindered, when our teams witness extreme acts of violence, when crises are neglected, or when the provision of aid is abused.

Transparency

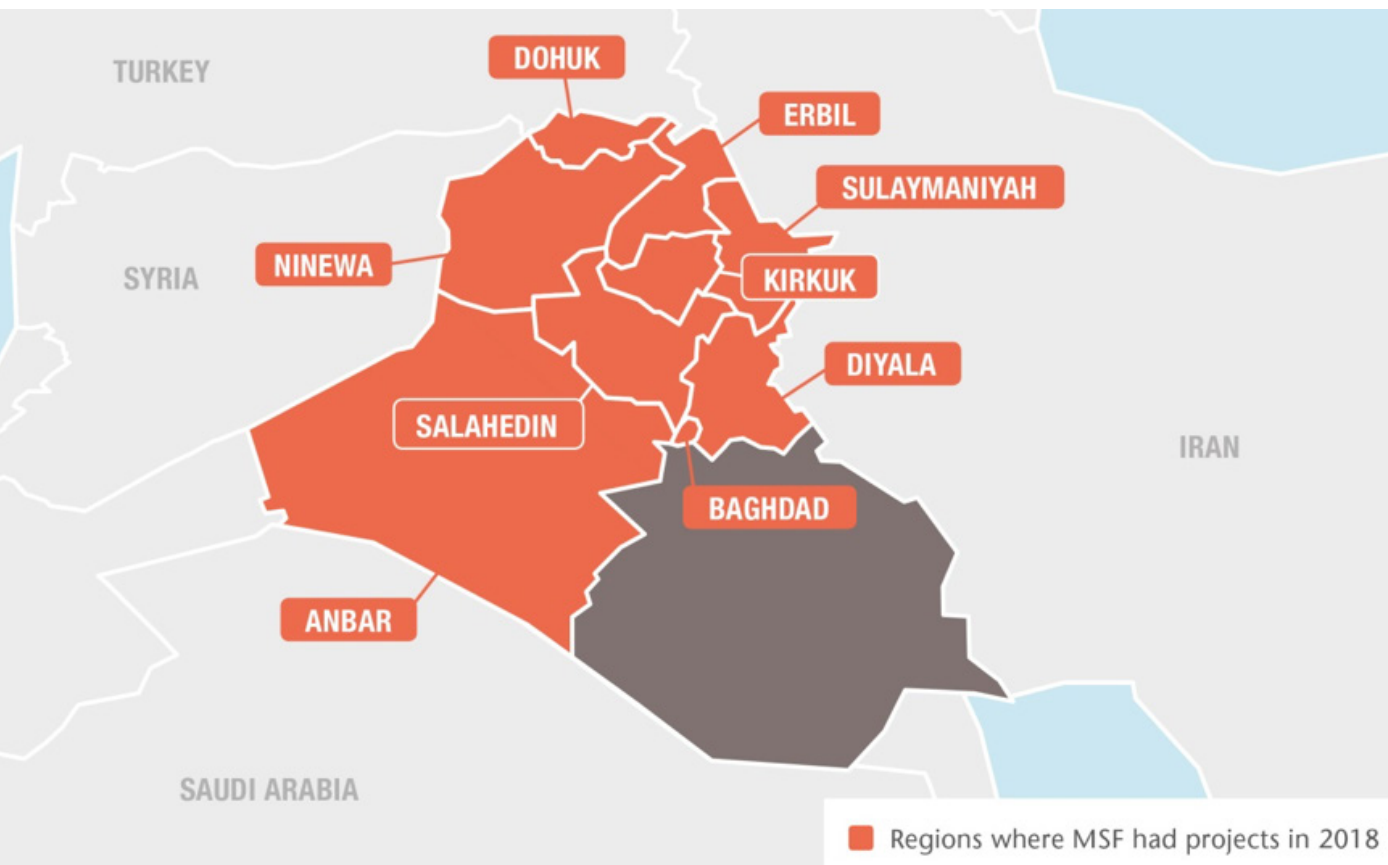
We take responsibility of accounting for our actions to our patients and donors, and being transparent on the choices we make. Evaluations, critical reviews and debate on our field practices, our public positioning and on wider humanitarian issues, are necessary to improve what we do.

MSF staff in Mosul Old City, April 2018.



© Sacha Myers / 2018

MSF PRESENCE IN IRAQ IN 2018



AN OVERALL VIEW OF MSF ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ IN 2018

Almost two million people are still displaced in Iraq and signs of intense destruction persist in the most war-affected regions. In areas where conflict hit most heavily, the humanitarian needs remain high. Many medical facilities have been severely damaged or left in ruins, and when functional, they lack personnel and medical equipment, supplies and drugs to answer the population's needs.

Proximity to the most vulnerable populations

MSF operations in Iraq support the principle of closely engaging with the most vulnerable. This means that all MSF medical services are located where communities have limited or difficult access to healthcare, because of the recent conflict.

MSF intervened for the first time in Iraq in 1974, providing medical aid to the displaced population along the Iraq-Iran border. Since 1991, MSF has been working in the country and with more than 1,500 staff provides free quality healthcare for all people regardless of race, religion, gender or political affiliation.

In 2018, MSF continued to offer services such as basic health care, treatment for chronic diseases, secondary healthcare including maternity with surgical capacity for caesarean sections, paediatric and emergency care, specialised services to treat severely injured patients with post-operative complications and mental health support to displaced people, returning population and communities most affected by violence in the governorates of Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Erbil, Ninewa, and Kirkuk.

2018 MSF IRAQ IN NUMBERS

3,255 surgical procedures

46,587 non-communicable diseases consultations

26,935 individual mental health consultations

11,521 births assisted

61,229 emergency consultations

7,594 physiotherapy sessions

121,132 outpatient department (OPD) consultations

1,389 national staff

156 international staff

51,287,400 dollars budget

14 projects

**From January to December 2018*

2018 HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY

MSF opened a clinic in Abassi, Kirkuk governorate, for the treatment of non-communicable diseases and started to provide clean drinking water through trucks and centralised water points in Abassi town.

APRIL

MSF opened a comprehensive post-operative care facility in East Mosul, Ninewa governorate, to provide services for people injured by violent or accidental trauma.

In Ramadi, Anbar governorate, MSF opened a new mental health unit inside Ramadi Teaching Hospital.

MSF started supporting the main clinic and the hospital in Hawija city, Kirkuk governorate, and completed the rehabilitation of the water station in Abassi. 30,000 people could receive clean drinking water in their house.

AUGUST

MSF started a project in Sinuni, Sinjar district, to rehabilitate the hospital and provide secondary health care to the population.

In Abassi sub-district, MSF repaired Shazera water station: up to 50,000 households started receiving clean drinking water in their houses.

MARCH

In Airstrip camp in Qayyarah, MSF opened a new primary healthcare clinic.

A second operating theatre was opened in the MSF-supported hospital in Qayyarah.

JUNE

In Airstrip camp in Qayyarah, MSF opened a maternity unit in primary healthcare clinic

JULY

In response to a measles epidemic, MSF supported the Department of Health (DoH) to conduct a vaccination campaign targeting children aged from 6 months to 15 years. More than 111,000 children have been vaccinated in different areas in Ninewa governorate, including three sub-districts of Tal Afar, Hammam Al-Alil town and camps, Jeddah and Airstrip camps in Qayyarah, and Daquq camp in Kirkuk governorate.

In the governorates of Diwaniyah, Najaf, Babel and Baghdad, MSF deployed a team of experts and trained 228 Iraqi doctors, nurses and cleaners on preparedness and emergency response to Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

DECEMBER

MSF completed the rehabilitation of the Emergency Room (ER) at Imam Ali Hospital in Sadr City, Baghdad.
In Mosul, MSF completed the construction of a new ER in the Al 'Salam and Al' Shifa Hospital complex.

MSF PROJECTS IN IRAQ

ANBAR GOVERNORATE

Medical services in Amriyat Al-Fallujah and Habbaniya Tourist City IDPs camps

IN 2018

Since 2016, MSF has been providing much-needed medical services for displaced people and host communities impacted by the conflict, in Anbar Governorate. In both Amriyat Al-Fallujah and Habbaniya Tourist City camps, MSF offered mental health services, including psychiatric care. After three years of intervention, MSF handed over its activities in late 2018, considering the increased presence of other actors in the areas and the progressive return of displaced people to their places of origin.

5,492 individual mental health consultations

1,953 psychiatric consultations provided



Hasnawi is a 58-year-old man who fled his home city Falluja three years ago, and has been living in a tent ever since. He says that before he dies, his only wish is to see a happy Iraq one day.

Mental Health Unit - Ramadi Teaching Hospital

In May 2018, MSF established an outpatient mental health clinic inside the Ramadi Teaching Hospital providing specialised mental health services for patients with moderate and severe mental health disorders, including psychiatric care. MSF closed the clinic in January 2019, and patients have been referred to public health facilities.

IN 2018

832 individual mental health consultations

392 psychiatric consultations provided

BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

Support to Imam Ali Hospital in Sadr City

Imam Ali Hospital in Sadr City is a 240 bed hospital that serves an estimated population of 4 million, seeing up to 1,000 patients a day in the emergency room alone. In December 2018, MSF completed the rehabilitation of the Emergency Room, including the implementation of a triage system that allows critically ill patients to be seen timeously and effectively, donations of medications and equipment, and ongoing technical and clinical support to the staff of the ER.

IN 2018

1 Emergency Room fully rehabilitated and a triage system successfully implemented in agreement with the Ministry of Health

Drug-resistance Tuberculosis project

MSF donated a large quantity of first-line Tuberculosis (TB) medication to Iraq's National TB Programme in March 2018. MSF is also working to build the capacity of TB specialists in Iraq through international training and workshops. In August 2018, MSF organized a workshop on drug-resistant tuberculosis (DRTB) hosting two MSF experts and 26 Iraqi medical doctors.

To improve the DRTB case detection, MSF donated a Genexpert Machine to the Chest and Respiratory Clinic of Rusafa, in September 2018. Since then, the DRTB case detection has been increasing by 10%. In Baghdad's Medical City, an MSF medical doctor is supporting and training the medical team to diagnose and follow up on DRTB patients.

IN 2018

1,000 Patients affected by drug-resistant Tuberculosis received full treatment

1 Genexpert Machine donated to the Chest and Respiratory Clinic of Rusafa



Medical staff at Imam Ali Hospital in Sadr City.

Baghdad Medical Rehabilitation Centre

IN 2018

MSF opened the Baghdad Medical Rehabilitation Centre (BMRC) in August 2017. The project provides comprehensive care for post-operative patients including physiotherapy, nursing care, infection prevention and control, pain management, and psychological support. The BMRC includes a 20-bed inpatient department and outpatient departments for the patients' follow up after discharge.

72 Patients assisted in inpatient department

182 Patients assisted in outpatient department



Four years ago, this young boy was a victim of a big blast in Baghdad. He lost his father and was severely wounded. *"I lost part of the bone in one of my legs. I have piece of metal instead because the bone isn't long enough".* Now nine years old, he benefits of physiotherapy sessions as well as psychological support at the BMRC. *"I was afraid when I started the sessions but not anymore. There are good people here, so I feel better. But I hope I'll never need another surgery in my life. I just want to get my old life back, go back to school and be with my friends."*

DIYALA GOVERNORATE

Primary healthcare activities in Jalawla, Sadiya and Alwand 1 & 2 camps

MSF has been working in Diyala governorate since 2015 supporting the displaced populations (IDPs), host communities and people who have returned to the area. In both Jalawla and Sadiya PHCCs, and in Alwand IDP Camps 1 and 2, MSF provides medical consultations and treatment to people affected by non-communicable diseases, mental health care and sexual reproductive services for families who remain in displacement and for those who are returning to the area, in collaboration with the Directorate of Health. In all project locations in Diyala, MSF conducts health education sessions about non-communicable diseases, sexual reproductive health, psychological first aid and endemic diseases.

IN 2018

21,265 Medical consultations provided to patients living with non-communicable diseases

4,433 Individual mental health consultations provided

8,263 Sexual Reproductive health care consultation

5,763 People attended health education sessions



© Sacha Myers/MSF

“A WHOLE FAMILY IN THE TWO CARS BEHIND US GOT KILLED BY AN AIRSTRIKE”.

Jasim Hammed, 32, fled his home in Muqdadiyah (central Iraq) in 2014, and eventually settled in Alwand 1 camp. Jasim now works for Doctors Without Borders/ Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) as counsellor in the camp.

“As part of my role with MSF, I identify people who need mental health support, I try to increase people’s awareness about mental health and the services MSF provides and I run group counselling sessions with my colleagues. If we identify a very severe case, we refer them to the MSF psychologist,” Jasim says.

“In July 2014, there was a lot of shooting and bombing near my home in Muqdadiyah and a lot of people were dying. I left with my family. As we were fleeing, we saw fighting and bombing happening in the area, and we saw families get killed. A whole family in the two cars behind us got killed by an airstrike.”

“My youngest child, Othman, was only 10 days old at the time and I didn’t think he was going to live. But thankfully he is here and still alive – he’s three years old now. My younger brother was kidnapped when he went back to our home town to try and complete his studies. He was taken from my mother’s house. We still don’t know where he is.”

“We went from camp to camp until we reached here, to Alwand 1 Camp. Some of the camps where we stayed didn’t have water or electricity.”

ERBIL GOVERNORATE

Health services for displaced people in Hassan Sham and Dabaga camps

IN 2018

MSF is providing medical services to displaced people in Hassan Sham camps (M1, U2, and U3), Dabaga camps 1 and 2, and to the host communities in Kalak. MSF services include medical consultations for patients living with non-communicable diseases, and mental health care activities (psychological and psychiatric consultations and psychosocial counselling).

4,586 Medical consultations provided to patients living with non-communicable diseases

13,394 Individual mental health consultations provided



© Sacha Myers/MSF

Eleven-year-old Rasha lives in a camp for displaced people in northern Iraq with her family. They are originally from Mosul but fled the city when Rasha's uncle was killed and the fighting between the Islamic State group (IS) and the Iraqi forces became too intense.

After they arrived in the camp, Rasha was constantly scared as a result of the traumatic events she had witnessed in Mosul. Rasha received support from Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders (MSF) psychologists to manage and overcome her fear.

"During IS (Islamic State group)...bullets and shrapnel came into our house and our neighbour's (house). My mother was afraid for us so we went to my uncle's (Ali) house. We stayed the night with them," Rasha says.



MSF HELPED ME AND TREATED ME. AND NOW I'M BETTER. I WAS CURED FROM THE FEAR".

"The next day, we wanted to go to another house. When we went out of the main door, a sniper started shooting at us. We hid in the kitchen. Then my father yelled "Ali Ali Ali". Ali didn't answer. My father went out and saw my uncle dead near the car. Then I was shocked and I got traumatized."

"My life in the camp is good and I visit MSF. MSF helped me and treated me. And now I'm better. I was cured from the fear I felt because of what I saw during IS. I am like my old self. What I was before IS came."

KIRKUK GOVERNORATE

MSF started working in Kirkuk in 2009. In 2017, in response to the emergency medical and humanitarian needs of displaced people from Hawija and other locations, MSF ran mobile clinics at the entry-points of Dibis and Maktab Khalid, supported the emergency departments of Azadi and Kirkuk General Hospitals with donations of medical equipment and supplies and with training, including mass casualty response and preparedness. From December 2017, until the closure of the camp in September 2018, MSF provided medical treatment in Daquq camp.

Daquq camp

MSF provided medical treatment for people in the camp, including treatment for non-communicable diseases, mental health services and conducted health education sessions on topics such as sexual and reproductive health, psychological first aid and endemic diseases.

IN 2018

14,469 Outpatient consultations provided

829 Individual mental health consultations provided

8,172 People attended health education sessions



© Hassan Kamal AL-Deen/MSF

Primary healthcare services and water, sanitation and hygiene services in Abassi district

Since January 2018, MSF provides medical consultations and treatment for people affected by non-communicable diseases (NCD), mental health services and conducts health education sessions on topics such as prevention of NCD, psychological first aid and endemic diseases. Mental health and health promotion workers not only assist the patients in the clinic, but also reach out with home visits.

From January to April 2018, MSF provided clean drinking water through water trucking to central water points in Abassi town, while the town's water station was under repair. The Abassi water station was repaired in April 2018 with MSF support and donations, guaranteeing to 30,000 people clean drinking water in their house. In August 2018, Shazera water station was also rehabilitated: 20,000 people received clean drinking water in Abassi district and this station also provides a back-up provision for 30,000 people.

IN 2018

6,752 Medical consultations provided to patients living with non-communicable diseases

550 Individual mental health consultations provided

3,245 People attended health education sessions

Hawija Primary Healthcare Centre supported by MSF, an MSF health promoter runs an education session about non-communicable diseases in the waiting room.

Primary and secondary healthcare services in Hawija

Since April 2018, MSF supports the Ministry of Health in a primary health care facility (PHCC) and the hospital in Hawija. At the PHCC, MSF guarantees chronic diseases consultations and treatment for families in the area and conducts health education sessions about NCD, sexual reproductive health, psychological first aid and endemic diseases. MSF teams are also working in coordination with the Directorate of Health to provide technical support and training in the ER, laboratory, maternity and infection prevention and control at Hawija Hospital. MSF rehabilitated the Hawija hospital waste zone.

IN 2018

4,251 Medical consultations provided to patients living with non-communicable diseases

734 People attended health education sessions

NINEWA GOVERNORATE

Sinuni Hospital

In August 2018, MSF started its project in Sinuni, in Sinjar district, to provide secondary health care to the population in this violence-torn region, in collaboration with the Ninewa Directorate of Health. This facility now includes a fully equipped Emergency Room (ER), maternity, paediatric inpatient wards, and mental health services.

IN 2018

4,423 Emergency consultations performed

233 Deliveries assisted

45 Paediatric patients hospitalised

This three-day-old baby does not have a name yet, says his father Ibrahim, who brought him to the MSF-supported Sinuni general hospital in Sinjar suffering from a high fever and with low sugar levels. He was stabilised in the emergency room before being transferred to MSF's Nablus hospital in Mosul.



© Ahmed Kaka/MSF

Tal-Marak health facility

Since 2014, MSF has been working in Zummar district to ensure medical aid to the population, where the access to healthcare was hindered by security constraints and military dispute over the region. The hospital has been providing maternity, neonatal and paediatric care, emergency and stabilization care and mental health services. Considering the general improvement in the access to the health facilities in the district, MSF decided to hand over its activities in Tal-Marak by March 2019.

IN 2018

11,328 Emergency consultations performed

4,095 Deliveries assisted

1,607 Individual mental health consultations provided

Ali is seven years old and the eldest child in his family. He was helping his father load vegetables in the pick-up truck to deliver to the grocery store. Ali stood outside in the tray of the pick-up truck, with his cousin, when his father turned at a corner. Before Ali could realize, he had flown over the deck of the car and was lying in the street. *"At first he was a bit dizzy and couldn't really talk, but he didn't vomit"* said his mother.

“ THE BOY WAS DEFINITELY VERY LUCKY”.

Ali's limbs and entire body were examined in the emergency room, and after making sure he had no fractures, the doctors conducted an echography to check that his organs were not affected by the shock. *"Apart from skin abrasions on the head and face, and big bruises, everything looks fine"* says Dr Christoph Höhn. *"The boy was definitely very lucky."*

Ali never went to school. He fled the area with his family before it was taken by the Islamic State (IS) group. They lived three years and six months in Badoush, near Mosul, and then came back when their land was retaken from the IS.





© Elisa Fourt/MSF

Views on West Mosul, from the East bank of the Tigris river.

MOSUL

MSF started working in Mosul in late 2016, when hundreds of thousands of people were displaced by the fighting in the city. MSF began operating in camps receiving people fleeing Mosul and its surroundings, providing services such as psychological support and primary health care. MSF also set up clinics and hospitals to treat war wounded people, in the outskirts of the city as well as in Qayyarah (70 km south of Mosul).

In February 2017, MSF deployed for the first time a mobile unit surgical trailer to operate as a fully functioning trauma facility in Hammam Al Alil. At the beginning of the summer 2017, when over a million people were displaced from Mosul and its surroundings, MSF adapted to the fast-evolving situation by entering in Nablus Hospital, in an area strategically positioned to reach the war-wounded escaping from the final conflict areas of the Old City.

In 2018, MSF increased its medical activities in both East and West Mosul to improve access to medical assistance for the population.

Nablus Hospital in West Mosul

Open since June 2017, the MSF hospital in Nablus increased in 2018 the volume of its medical services after it shifted from trauma care to comprehensive maternity with surgical capacity for C-Sections, paediatric healthcare (including neonatology), while the emergency management and the stabilization of patients continued to be provided in the emergency room. In addition, mental health services were implemented since March 2018.

IN 2018

34,530 Emergency consultations performed

7,545 Deliveries assisted

1,124 Individual mental health consultations provided

2,093 Paediatric admissions



© Louise Annaud/MSF

In the operating theatres surgeons perform obstetric surgeries such as emergency C-sections, elective C-sections (due to previous C-sections or complications identified during pre-natal check-ups) and curettage after incomplete miscarriage. Paediatric doctors are called in the operating theatre to resuscitate a baby delivered by C-section. The baby didn't cry or breathe during the "golden minute" (the first minute after birth, when the whole respiratory system starts working for the first time). After one minute, a lack of oxygen could have neurological consequences.

IN 2018

MSF Post-operative care hospital in East Mosul

In April 2018, MSF opened a comprehensive post-operative care facility in East Mosul to provide services for people injured by violent or accidental trauma. The facility is located at the Al Salam and Al Shifa hospital complex and includes a mobile operating theatre, mental health services, a rehabilitation unit, isolation rooms and inpatient wards where patients can recover from surgery.

273 Surgical interventions performed

197 Patients hospitalized

1,185 Out-patient consultations performed

543 Individual mental health consultations provided



© Sacha Myers/MSF

Twelve-year-old Anas is currently receiving treatment for infected bed sores at the Médecins Sans Frontières / Doctors Without Borders (MSF) post-operative care facility in East Mosul, northern Iraq.

During the conflict between the Islamic State (IS) group and the Iraqi forces, Anas was hit in the spine with shrapnel and can no longer walk.

"We were sitting outside, then out of nowhere, a mortar shell hit the middle of the street" Anas explains. "People died and people were injured. I fell behind something like a table. I crawled on the street until the ambulance came."
"After my injury, I was really frustrated and bored, especially in the beginning when I would watch my friends play. But then I learnt not to feel frustrated."

Mental health and psychosocial support in East and West Mosul

In July 2018, MSF launched a medical program aimed to facilitate the access for the population in Mosul to high-quality mental health care and psychosocial aid. MSF teams are working in 17 Tamuz, Al Karama, and Al Zanjeely primary healthcare centres providing counselling, psychosocial first aid, psychosocial support, and referral service for psychiatric cases.

IN 2018

1,456 individual mental health consultations provided

450 group mental health consultations provided

Al Salam Hospital and Al Rafidain primary healthcare centre

In December 2018, MSF completed the rehabilitation of the Emergency Department at Al Salam Hospital. The Emergency Room includes two emergency wards for a total of eleven beds, a trauma room, a pharmacy, two consultation rooms, a triage area and a facilitated connection with the operational theatre. It is currently receiving patients 24 hours per day.

MSF teams are also supporting the Al Rafidain primary healthcare centre in Mosul to improve the referral system for emergency cases and maternity services.

IN 2018

1 Emergency Room fully rehabilitated with triage system, a pharmacy, and two consultation rooms



Infant suffering from pneumonia in the emergency room, in Qayyarah hospital.

QAYYARAH**Qayyarah Hospital**

MSF initially set up the hospital in Qayyarah at the start of December 2016, providing emergency surgery for war-wounded patients. Since then, the services at the hospital have expanded to increase the surgical capacity and quality of care for the population of Qayyarah sub-district and beyond, including a paediatric ward and an inpatient therapeutic feeding centre, treatment for burns, an emergency response unit, an intensive care unit, and mental health services.

IN 2018

2,367 Surgical interventions performed

1,022 Paediatric patients hospitalized

18,451 Emergency consultations performed

4,497 Individual mental health consultations provided

402 Patients with burn injuries treated

Primary healthcare activities in Qayyarah camps

MSF runs the primary health care centre in the Airstrip camp to provide accessible primary health care to the people still living in the camp. This facility guarantees 24-hours emergency care services, basic emergency obstetric and new-born care, ambulatory therapeutic feeding treatment, primary medical care, sexual and reproductive health services, mental health care and referral services.

IN 2018

25,141 Out-patient consultations provided

257 Deliveries assisted

375 Patients treated with therapeutic feeding

3,390 Emergency consultations performed

440 mental health sessions provided

453 Group mental health consultations provided

Emergency room in Qayyarah Hospital

SALAHEDDINE GOVERNORATE

Tikrit

In August 2016, MSF launched emergency medical activities in Salaheddine region to provide medical assistance to thousands of Iraqi displaced into the Governorate. MSF provided outpatient and mental health consultations through mobile clinics in Tikrit and surrounding areas, and managed a primary healthcare centre in Al-Allam camp. Considering the reduction in the number of displaced people and the upscale of services provided by other actors, MSF decided to handover its activities to the Iraqi Department of Health in June 2018.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

MSF supported the Department of Health to conduct a vaccination campaign targeting children aged from 6 months to 15 years, to respond to the measles epidemic affecting different regions in the country. More than 111,000 children were vaccinated in different areas in Ninewa governorate, including three sub-districts of Tal Afar, Hammam Al-Alil town and camps, Jeddah and Airstrip camps in Qayyarah, and Daquq camp in Kirkuk governorate.

Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) Emergency Team

After several cases of Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) were reported in different regions of Iraq, MSF rapidly deployed a team of experts on emergency response and preparedness to support five Iraqi hospitals. The support to the hospitals included trainings for adequate isolation and management of patients, infection prevention and control, and donation of medical and logistical material. Over the month of July, 228 Iraqi doctors, nurses and cleaners were trained in five public hospitals in the governorates of Diwaniyah, Najaf, Babel and Baghdad.

MEDICAL CONFERENCES

In April 2018, in collaboration with the University of Baghdad, Hawler Medical University and the College of Medicine at Erbil Medical University, MSF organised two seminars in Erbil and Baghdad on mental health and its relevance in Iraq. During the seminars which welcomed more than 600 participants, medical professors and experts analysed the impact of the recent conflict on the mental health of the populations in war-torn regions, considering coping mechanisms and challenges for people facing traumatic events and successive displacements.



© Mohammad Ghannam/MSF

Omar About arrived over two years ago with his wife and four children in Amriyat al-Falluja camp for IDPs. He has since started working as a cleaner for MSF's mission in the camp. "Since MSF opened its clinic in the camp, I proudly got a job as a cleaner in the clinic. I love working for non-governmental organisations, free from politics and materialism. Even at checkpoints, I feel proud to show my MSF ID." About used to work as a butcher in his home city Falluja before the family had to flee. "Things were good before 2004," he says. "Then the US came and I lost many friends and relatives during the bombing and the clashes." "We were only just starting to heal when the Islamic State group came and life became hell (...) so we fled to this camp in 2016". Several months later, he learned that the family home was destroyed. "I dream of a home, anywhere, for my children. I think about it every day," he adds.



© Louise Annaud/MSF

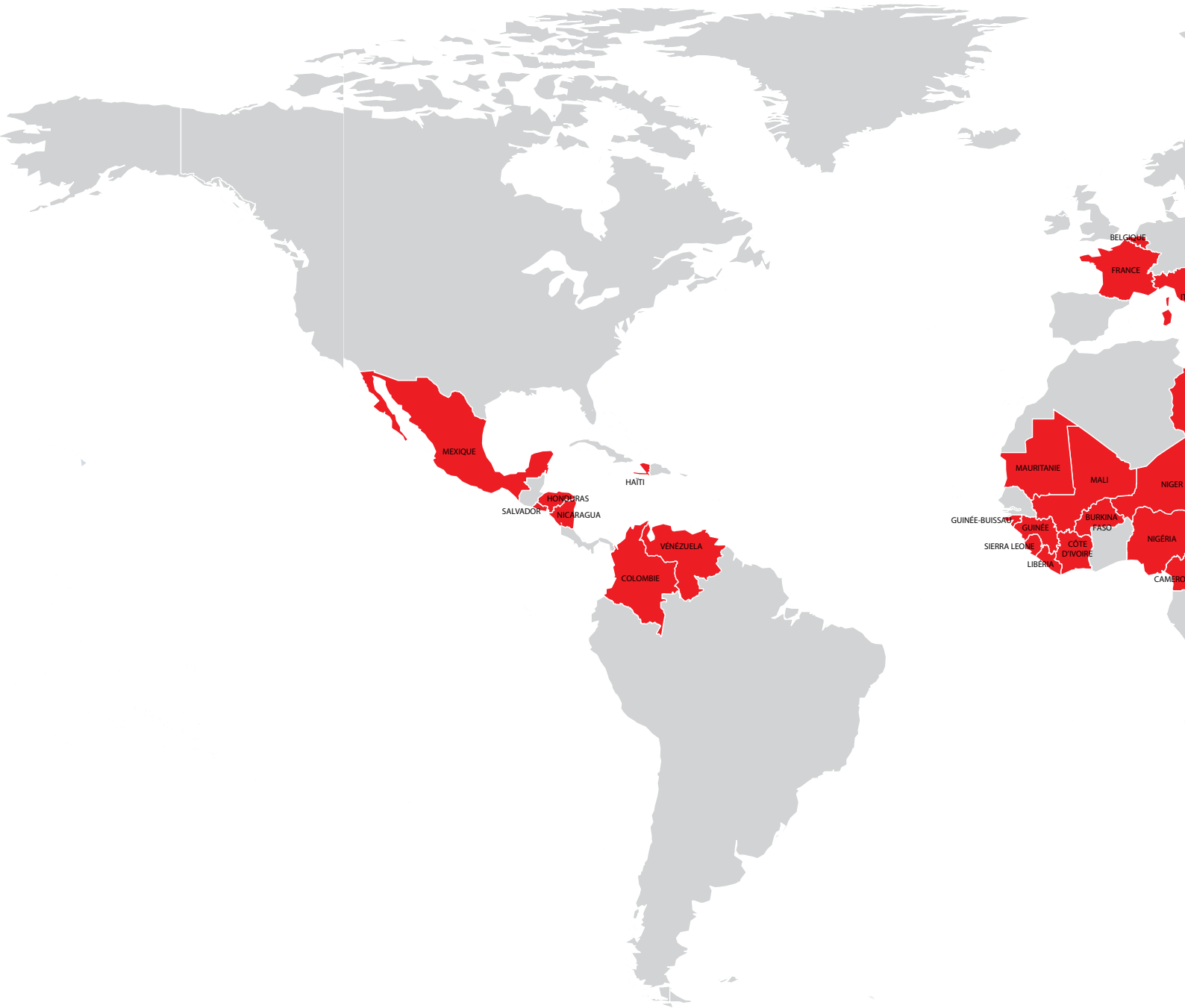
The paediatric inpatient department of Nablus hospital currently has 31 beds. MSF is in the process of adding an extension to the hospital, which will increase the capacity to 40 beds.

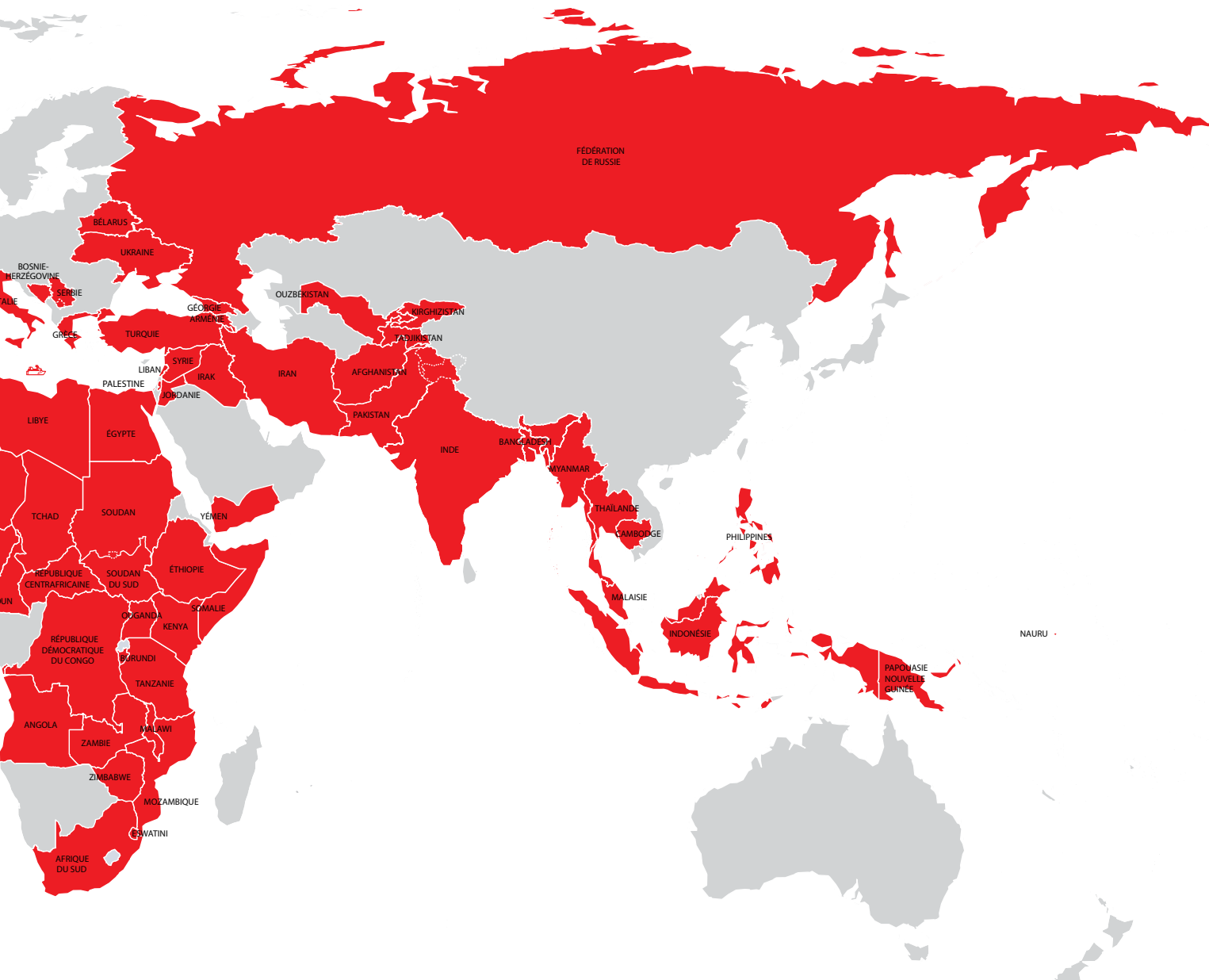


© Louise Annaud/MSF

U2 refugee camp for internally displaced people, fled from the violence in Mosul. In the picture a doctor of MSF is taking care of the refugees who just arrived at the camp.

MAP MSF IN THE WORLD







@MSF Iraq



@MSF_Iraq



msf-iraq-com@msf.org



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