Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation

Kurdistan Region Statistic
Office

Ministry of Health

Central Organization for Statistics & Information

Technology

Environmental Statistics Directorate







ENVIRONMETAL SURVEY OF MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ IN 2008



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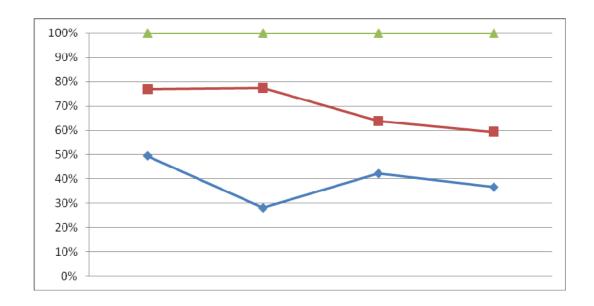
Environmental Statistics Directorate







ENVIRONMETAL SURVEY OF MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ IN 2008



March, 2009

World Health
Organization

Kurdistan Region Statistic
Office

Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology







Allied and Participant Organizations Supportive of Environmental Survey of Medical Services Activities in Iraq in 2008

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1- Preface

1.1 Introduction

Medical services sector provides citizens with health care through the services it offers in fields of examination, treatment and surgery. While this sector endeavors to protect citizen's health and prevent spread of disease, it might be a cause of effecting health and environmental hazards. This could happen if proper and safe methods are not applied in handling waste which is generated in the course of carrying out day-to-day work, and also, if such waste is not disposed of in an appropriate manner whether inside or outside health facilities. In particular, hazardous waste, containing pathological and infectious, agents and chemical and radioactive wastes may pose health hazards to patients and workers inside those facilities, and to the community and environment if such wastes are mixed with the rest of health facility waste and disposed of to the external environment without carrying out the necessary treatment.

Hence, it has become essential to identify the amounts of waste generated and the methods applied in its collection, segregation, transportation and disposal. It is essential, as well, to identify the amounts of water consumed and wastewater generated, including treatment used to dispose of the latter, methods of dealing with gaseous pollutants resulting from waste incineration, workers in this field and the level of environmental awareness they have. All of that can be achieved through conducting an extended survey that includes health facilities. This survey is considered the first of its kind in Iraq.

1.2 Survey objectives

This survey aims to provide a database on all aspects relevant to the actual picture of health facilities environment through the following indicators:

- 1- Number of health facilities by types, number of wards and operating theatres,
- 2- Number of inpatients, outpatients, days of inpatient care and bed occupancy rate,
- 3- Number, amounts and types of commodities requirements used and consumed at health facilities,
- 4- Volume of consumed water and generated wastewater and wastewater disposal methods,
- 5- Amount of waste generated (hazardous or ordinary), disposal methods, waste collection and transportation and regulations implemented in waste management,

- 6- Number of working cadres and the level of their educational qualification and environmental awareness,
- 7- Amounts and costs of fuel and power consumed at health facilities and costs of waste treatment.

1.3 Anticipated results and benefits from the survey

- 1- Assessment of Governorates population needs for either new health facilities, or just expansion and development of existing ones, depending on results and statistics of bed occupancy rate and number of patients,
- 2- Identification of the actual need for the most commonly used material and medical requirements,
- 3- Identification of the need for waste incinerators and sterilization equipment for reusable medical instruments, or any other modern equipment that need be imported for waste treatment, or prevention of environmental pollution,
- 4- Identification of volume and sources of water used in health facilities, and methods of disposal of wastewater. This is required to determine the actual need for safe water, and endeavor to make filtration and treatment units available, should the necessity arise,
- 5- Provision of data on amounts of ordinary and hazardous waste, its collection and transportation requirements and treatment method used. This is meant to help develop waste management systems and provide high tech treatments,
- 6- Identifying number of cadres working in this field and the level of personal protection, environmental awareness and education they have. This is intended to work on promoting worker's efficiency and protecting him from occupational hazards,
- 7- Determination of the actual need of energy required for health facilities in order to provide quality services.

In light of the above, this survey provides an opportunity for decision makers from environmental and health entities to evaluate health facilities, work on upgrading its environmental condition, lay down new regulations pertinent to waste management, prepare programs aimed at raising the awareness of workers involved in those facilities and lay down, or upgrade guidelines and legislations and anything else that aims at the provision of quality services for patients and prevention of hazards to both of human health and environment that could result from these activities.

1.4 Problems and challenges

Execution of survey had been through problems and challenges basically attributed to modernity of survey, unavailability of forms or lack of a past primary comprehensive database on such type of specialized surveys.

The following is a summary of the most important problems and challenges:

- 1- Gross deficit, at health facilities administration, in data documentation and formal records of types of waste and amounts of generated and incinerated waste,
- 2- Because of unavailability of water bills at most health facilities, estimation of water consumption was based on the number of water storage tanks in those facilities and the frequency of filling in tanks per day,
- 3- Difficulty in obtaining the required data because of routine procedures at some health facilities; a factor that delayed receiving survey forms,
- 4- Difficulty in obtaining precise technical information on incinerators specifications due to lack of necessary expertise among the majority of workers in hospitals, especially those in charge of incinerators,
- 5- Deficiency of required experience of employees of Environmental Statistics Directorate. In addition, there was a need for information about survey experience of other countries which have experience in this field. This problem was the major challenge encountered by the directorate in auditing the logicality of data.

2- Research methodology and survey execution

2.1 Level of representation

The survey included all State and private hospitals, central health laboratories, chest disease clinics, specialized dental centers, allergic diseases and asthma centers, specialized health centers, forensic medicine and blood banks. In addition, it included general health centers (main centers only). The survey was conducted at the level of all Governorates of Iraq, including Governorates of Kurdistan Region.

The following table shows the number of health facilities included in the survey in 2008:

The number of health facilities by type and Governorate: 2008

Governorate	State hospital	Private hospital	Central health labs	General Health Center (major)	Chest disease clinic	Special. dental center	Allergic disease /asthma center	Special. Health center	Forensic Medicine	Blood Bank	Total
Ninawa	14	3	1	43	1	2	0	1	1	1	67
Karkook	6	2	1	29	1	1	1	0	1	1	43
Diala	9	3	1	11	1	1	0	0	1	1	28
Anbar	12	1	1	19	1	1	0	0	1	1	37
Baghdad	39	35	2	108	1	13	1	14	1	2	216
Babel	8	3	1	29	1	1	1	0	1	1	46
Karbala	5	2	1	18	1	1	0	0	1	1	30
Waset	9	1	1	17	1	1	0	0	1	1	32
Saladin	9	1	1	14	1	1	0	0	1	1	29
Najaf	6	3	1	17	1	1	0	0	1	1	31
Al Qadeseya	5	2	1	24	1	1	0	0	1	1	36
Al Muthanna	4	1	1	15	1	1	1	0	1	1	26
Thee Qar	8	1	1	25	1	2	0	0	1	1	40
Misan	6	0	1	21	1	1	0	1	1	1	33
Basra	12	5	1	41	1	1	1	0	1	1	64
Sulimaneya	21	7	2	43	1	1	1	8	1	1	86
Erbil	17	6	1	26	1	1	0	4	0	0	56
Dhook	7	4	1	23	0	0	0	9	1	1	46
Total	197	80	20	523	17	31	6	37	17	18	946
New, non functioning & under rehab. centers	6	6	0	20	1	3	0	37	0	0	43
Grand Total	203	86	20	543	18	34	6	44	17	18	989

2.2 Questionnaire form

Due to the modernity of this type of survey in the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, the survey questionnaire attained great importance. It was prepared in light of questionnaires of medical environmental surveys which were executed in some countries. The questionnaire was presented to a number of national and international experts and entities to enrich it with their opinions and knowledge. Of those entities are:

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- 1- Ministry of Environment.
- 2- Ministry of Health (MOH).
- 3- United Nations International Children Fund (UNICEF).
- 4- World Health Organization (WHO).
- 5- Environmental Statistics Directorate / Jordan.
- 6- National Accounts Directorate / Central Organization for Statistics.
- 7- Social Statistics Directorate / Central Organization for Statistics.

Moreover, a local environmental expert was contracted to prepare the final draft of the form, examine data logicality, analyze statistical data and participate in the preparation of the final report.

The survey form included the following sections:

- 1- Definition data.
- 2- General data.
- 3- Commodities requirements in use.
- 4- Hazardous chemicals in use.
- 5- Expired chemicals and medications.
- 6- Expired hazardous chemicals (radioactive and genotoxic).
- 7- Fixed assets used for environmental protection.
- 8- Data on water.
- 9- Data on waste.
- 10- International system of waste classification.
- 11- Information on incineration.
- 12- Waste treatment costs.
- 13- Amount and cost of consumed power.

2.3 Time schedule of Environmental survey of medical services in Iraq in 2008

Activity 1- Stage of preparation and arrangements	Period
Committees formation	15-25 Feb., 2008
Designing the questionnaire and preparation of statistical frames	1-10 March., 2008
Preparation of output tables	11-20 March, 2008
Discussion on the questionnaire with the experts	7 April- 11 May, 2008
Conduction of pre-testing and experimental survey	13 May, 2008
Approval of the final form of the questionnaire	12 June, 2008
Preparation of guidelines for filling in the questionnaire, auditing and Coding	12 June, 2008
Setting computer programs for entries, output tables and reports	15/7/2008-15/7/2008
Identification and preparation of work requirements for courses and	31/8/2008-
work field (printing, requirements, transportation) and handing to Governorates	4/9/2008
Training courses	
First training course: central and local supervisors and field researchers	15-17/9/2008
Second training course: Auditors and coders	18/9/2008
Third training course: Data entry employees	18/9/2008
Frame upgrading in the field	5/10-6/11/2008
Field work	
3- Stage of clerical work	
Auditing and coding	9/11-15/12/2008
4- Stage of automated entry and processing	
Entry of questionnaires into computer	16-23/12/2008
Examination of final results	4-29/1/2009
5- Stage of preparation and issuing of reports	
Stage of preparation of primary report	1-12/2/2009
Modification of primary report	15/2/2009
Preparation of final report	16/2/2009
Issuance of final report	31/3/2009

2.4 Training

Training process of technical cadres attained great importance. It was not limited to technical cadres only, but included, as well, committee members, central supervisors, clerical auditors and data processors. In addition, a team of two field researchers participated in the field work: One researcher is employed at the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology; the other researcher is an employee of the MOH in Baghdad and Governorates.

The following table details the number of trainees:

Trainees	Number
Members of technical committee	12
Central supervisors	9
Local supervisors	18
Field researchers	50
Clerical auditors	12
Program analysts	2
Data entry programmers	9
Auxiliary	9
Total	121

2.5 Steps of work execution

- * Formulation of a primary plan comprising detailed objective, time schedules, work mechanism, statistical forms, guidelines and bases of auditing,
- * Training of cadres,
- * Preparation of requirements,
- * Fieldwork execution,
- * Clerical work,
- * Entry of questionnaires into the computer,
- * Preparation of reports.

2.6 Field work

A detailed plan was accomplished to carry out field work. It is briefed as follows:

- 1- Central supervisors (9 members) were assigned to Governorates: each supervisor was assigned to three Governorates except for Baghdad to which three supervisors were assigned, and Saladin and Waset Governorates where one supervisor was assigned to each,
- 2- Number of local supervisors was 18 represented by the statistics Director at each Governorate,
- 3- Number of field researcher was 50. They were assigned to Governorates,

The following table shows the number of field researchers by Governorate in the year 2008:

The number of field researchers by Governorate

Serial	Governorate	No. of	Serial	Governorate	No. of	Serial	Governorate	No. of
No.		researchers	No		Researchers	No.		researchers
1	Ninawa	2	7	Karbala'	2	13	Thee Qar	2
2	Karkook	2	8	Waset	2	14	Misan	2
3	Diala	2	9	Saladin	2	15	Al Basra	2
4	Al Anbar	4	10	Al Najaf	2	16	Duhok	4
5	Baghdad	6	11	Al Qadesya	2	17	Erbil	4
6	Babel	2	12	Al Muthanna	2	18	Sulimaneya	6
	Total							50

Field work continued for 20-25 days according to work volume in each Governorate. A transportation vehicle was allocated to field work teams and central supervisors to ensure competent and efficient execution of field work.

2.7 Clerical work

After field work was completed, questionnaires were subjected to a series of clerical operations which can be summarized in the following:

- 1- Central supervisor performed checking questionnaires that were completed in the field,
- 2- Checking a sample of completed questionnaires by survey expert,
- 3- Double checking of the questionnaires at the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology by employees of Environmental Statistics Directorate,
- 4- Coding of requirements and medications which were added uncoded to the questionnaire,
- 5- Entry of questionnaire data into the computer using Oracle program,
- 6- Performing input data reading to find out odd values which were recheck in the field, or the in charge person was phone called to perform the necessary correction and filter the data after entry operation.

2.8 Results checking

As a preliminary stage, the logicality of data was checked by survey expert and Environmental Statistics Directorate. After completion of the tables, the report was presented to the following entities:

- 1- The higher committee of the survey,
- 2- MOH,
- 3- Ministry of Environment,
- 4- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research,
- 5- Experts from WHO,
- 6- Social Statistics Directorate.

Many comments were received. Comments were reviewed in the questionnaires and, occasionally, at health facilities to ascertain data preciseness. Results were modified accordingly.

3- Summary of central supervisors' work in the follow up of environmental survey of medical services activities in Iraq in 2008

- * Number of central supervisors in the environmental survey of medical services activities in Iraq, in 2008 totaled to (9),
- * Total number of central supervisors' visits to all Governorates, including Kurdistan Region, summed to (85),

- * Number of health facilities visited by central supervisors and field researchers in a field visit was (211), or (22.3%) of the total number of health facilities,
- * Number of health facilities visited by central supervisors after field researchers totaled to (85), or (9.1%) of the total number of health facilities,
- * Number of questionnaires clerically checked by central supervisors summed to (429), or (45.3%) of the total number of health facilities.

4- Major technical, administrative and organizational issues encountered by central supervisors and endured by field researchers in during filling in field forms of the survey

- * Declination by cadres of health facilities to provide data in (11.1%) of Governorates; an official letter from the MOH, precisely addressed to the hospital or health center was required to provide such data despite the official correspondence of MOH requiring cooperation of its departments with field researchers,
- * Unavailability of information on the cost of waste management requirements in (33.3%) of Governorates. Amounts, without reference to the costs, were obtained. Therefore, market prices were relied upon in the estimation of costs,
- * Poor knowledge of environmental statistical issues at health facility in (33.3%) of Governorates. That was reflected on the logicality of data. Health researchers then had to repeat field visits, or make phone calls to validate logicality of data pertinent, in particular, to the amounts of hazardous and ordinary waste,
- * Difficulty in providing information on the list of fixed assets in health facilities. In (16.7%) of Governorates, field researches endured difficulty in obtaining this as well as other data relevant to the costs of equipment; a factor that resulted in difficult calculation of yearly depreciation,
- * Approximate estimation of incinerated amounts of waste by incineration worker in (16.7%) of Governorates. That was due to unavailability of a scale for weighing waste before incineration,
- * Approximate estimation of amounts and costs of consumed power due to unavailability of water, electricity and fuel bills at health facilities in (83.3%) of Governorates.

5- Minor technical, administrative and organizational issues encountered by central supervisors and endured by field researchers during filling in field forms of the survey

* Difficulty in obtaining all required data in the survey at one time. This was due to variability of data and the many sources of information at the health facility; both factors necessitated frequent visits to health facilities by field researcher,

- * Difficulty in obtaining the data required by the field researcher on time. This was due to irregular working hours of employees in charge of statistics at private hospitals,
- * Difficulty in obtaining information relevant to survey questionnaire in some districts and areas due to security issues. Khanqin and Jalula' districts were examples,
- * Unavailability of data on used chemicals in some Governorates with security instability. Such Governorates refer their patients to Baghdad to get some medications,
- * Poor statistical documentation of environmental data at hospitals and health facilities, or mere unavailability of documentation in some health facilities.

6- Procedures implemented by the central supervisor

- * Continued supervision of field researcher and repeated visits to health facilities aiming at obtaining precise data,
- * Emphasizing that field researchers should seek the assistance of statistics employees at health department to ascertain matching of some of the information included in the questionnaire,
- * Emphasizing that field researcher from MOH should obtain information on water, electricity and fuel from the health department to which the health facilities belonged,
- * Emphasizing that information, at health centers exclusively, should be sought directly from the official in charge, and delay should be avoided,
- * Emphasizing that questionnaire should be checked by field researcher and the in charge of data in the very premises of health facility.

7- Analysis of results

1- Table No. (1) is a summary of indicators of environmental survey of medical services activities in Iraq. It is noted in Table No. (1.3) that the ratio between hazardous medical waste and total waste at health facilities that segregate the waste ranges between (10%-25%). That fits well with the sources of World Health Organization. Reviewing the survey results shows that the ratio was 17%, 23% and 25% at State hospitals, private hospitals and other health facilities respectively, which is within the averages shown above.

Table No. (1.6) shows that the amount of generated total waste / patient / day at State hospitals and private hospitals is (0.6) Kg. and (1.8) Kg. respectively.

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The amount of waste generated by inpatients at State hospitals and private hospitals is (5.2) Kg. and (4.5) Kg / inpatient / day respectively.

The amount of total waste generated per bed at State hospitals and private hospitals was (1.02) Kg. and (1.01) Kg. / bed / day. Comparing these figures with international data shows that the amount of generated waste / bed / day at health facilities of East Mediterranean Countries, according to WHO sources, is (1.3 - 3) Kg. / bed / day.

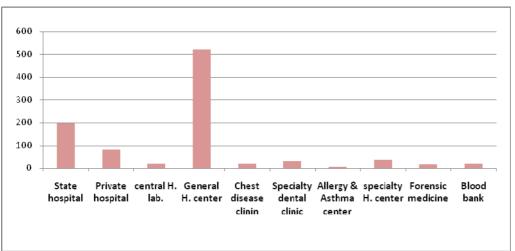
The amount of waste generated / bed / day¹ in Tehran hospitals is (2.7) Kg. and in hospitals of Dhaka, Bangladesh is (1.93) Kg./bed/day and (0.52) Kg./patient/day.

The amount of generated waste per bed or patient per day varies between countries depending on population culture and type and level of health services offered.

2- Table No. (2) shows the number of health facilities by type. The number of health facilities included in the survey totaled to (946) practically functioning facilities. In addition, a small number (43) offacilities were either non functioning, or undergoing rehabilitation.

The survey covered all State hospitals in Iraq Governorates that summed up to (197) hospitals, the majority of which, or (33) hospitals, were centrally located in Baghdad. Sulaimanya came next with (21) State hospitals, while the least number of State hospitals was in Al Muthanna Governorate with (4) hospitals; the reason for this small number is the small population of Al Muthanna compared with the rest of Governorates.

The number of health centers by type



¹ Safe Healthcare Waste Management / Regional Center for Environmental Health Activities – Amman, Jordan 2006 One of the researches published on www.biomedcentral.com, 2008

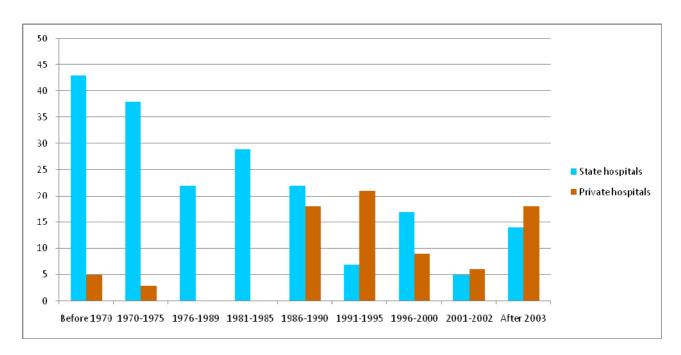
In addition, the survey covered private hospitals with a total number of (80), of which (35) hospitals are in Baghdad. Private hospitals are available in all Governorates except Misan.

The number of main health centers summed to (523), of which (108) were general health center (Main) in Baghdad Governorate, followed by Ninawa and Sulaimaneya with (43) center in each. The least number of those centers was in Diala Governorate with (11) centers (Main). Other health facilities included in the survey were (146) health center comprising central clinical laboratories, forensic medicine, blood banks, specialized health centers etc.

3- It is noted in Table No. (3) that the growth in the construction of State hospitals attained its peak in the seventies. The number of newly constructed State hospitals then totaled to (60) hospitals. Afterward, the number started a decline that continued till the current decade. That was attributed to a decline in health development projects because of the conditions of sanctions and war.

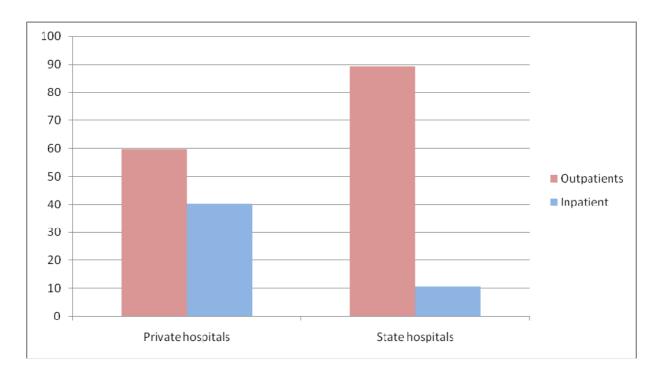
The table shows, as well, that after 2003, only 14 State hospitals were constructed, most of which in were constructed in Sulimaneya and Erbil.

The number of State and private hospitals by the year of construction



- 4- Table No. (4) Shows that most private hospitals were constructed late in the eighties and nineties in all Governorates. It is also noted that no private hospital was constructed in the period (1976-1985), but after 2003, (18) private hospitals were constructed; 8 of which in Kurdistan Region.
- 5- The number of male and female inpatients in State hospitals in the period 1 Jan., 2008 30 June, 2008 totaled to (1190881), while the number of male and female outpatients in State hospitals in the same period was (9972138).

Percentage of inpatients and outpatients at State and private hospitals



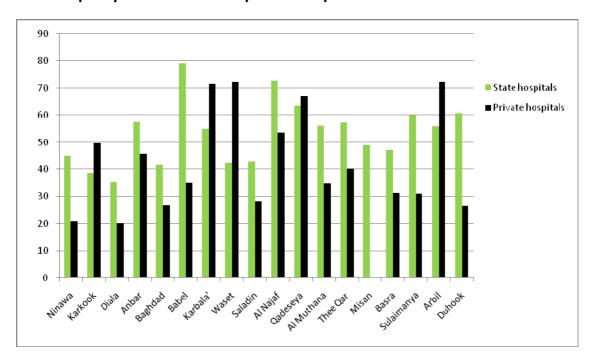
The number of male and female inpatients in private hospitals in the same period was (91348), while outpatients' number was (134954) with a higher percentage of females in inpatients and outpatients in both types of hospitals, as shown in Tables No. (6) and (7).

The percentage of inpatients of the total number of patients (inpatients and outpatients) in State hospitals was (10.7%), while the percentage in private hospitals was (40.4%). It could be

inferred from such data that State hospitals receive large numbers of outpatients seeking examination and treatment, because of limited charges and availability of medications at State hospitals. In private hospitals, outpatients' number decreases and inpatients' number increases because of the nature of health services offered at those hospitals which is in the form of surgical operations and deliveries.

6- The bed occupancy rate in State hospitals, as seen in Table No. (8), is (49.8%), while at private hospitals the rate was (34.8%). The highest bed occupancy rate at State hospitals was in Babel Governorate where it hit (79.1%), and the least (35.5%) was in Diala Governorate.

Bed occupancy rate at State and private hospitals



Bed occupancy rate is calculated according to the following formula¹:

Bed occupancy rate % = Number of in hospital days of all patients in the 6 months period X 100

Number of beds equipped for inpatients X 182 days

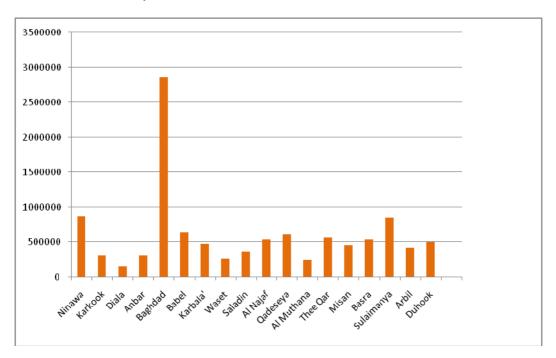
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¹ Annex No. (2)

7- Table No. (9) Shows that outpatients' number at other health facilities (except hospitals) included in the survey was (10944390) in the six months period. The numbers variation among Governorates is noted. Baghdad Governorate had the largest number of outpatients where they totaled to (2857377), while the least number was in Diala Governorate where it was (147785).

The number of outpatients at general health centers (main) was (9352994), and outpatients at forensic medicine was (18415).

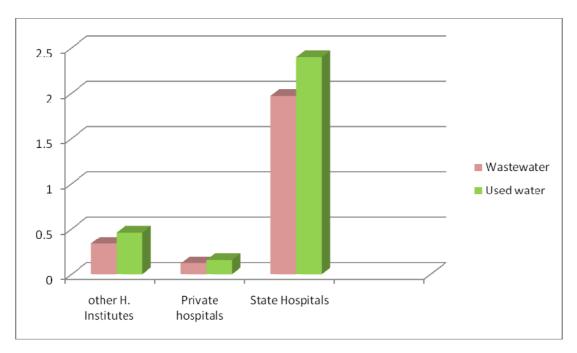
The number of Outpatients at Other Health facilities



8- Looking into Table No. (15) reveals that the volume of used water at State hospitals in the six months period was (2.4) million cubic meters, while at private hospitals it totaled to (0.16) million cubic meters. The volume of water consumed per patient at State and private hospitals was (211) and (698.8) liter / patient respectively. The consumption depends on the nature of work of those hospitals, the type of health services offered and kind of patients. At private hospitals, the majority of patients are inpatients and accompanied by escorts, and health services are mainly surgical operations and deliveries, while at State hospitals, they are mostly outpatients. It is to be noted that the term "used water" comprises all uses of water including drinking water, water for cleaning outside yards and cooling water, if available.

Table No. (16) Shows that the volume of used water at other facilities was (0.46) million cubic meters. This indicates that the patient's consumption of water per day was (40) liters, noting that all patients were outpatients.

Volume of Used Water and Wastewater at State and Private Hospitals and Other Health facilities / Million Cubic Meters



The two tables also indicate that the most common source of water used at all health facilities, including hospitals, is the network of running water. Kurdistan region is famed for utilization of wells water as an additional source.

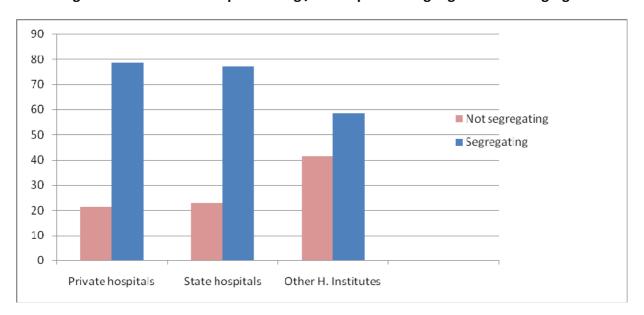
9- Table No. (17) shows that the volume of wastewater generated at State hospitals in the six months period was (1.97) cubic meters, of which (0.2%) was treated at treatment units, (70.6%) was discarded to sewer network and (15.4%) was collected in sealed septic pits.

The amount of wastewater in private hospitals in the six months was (122.7) thousand cubic meters, of which (80.8%) was discarded to sewer network, and (18.4%) were collected in sealed septic pits. Table No. (18) Shows that the wastewater amount at other health facilities totaled to (338) thousand cubic meters, of which (70.2%) was discarded to sewer network and (25.5%) was collected in sealed septic pits.

It is worthy to mention that there is no treatment, at all, of wastewater generated at private hospitals and other health facilities. The percentages shown have serious significance, because most of the generated wastewater drains into sewer network and, subsequently, to rivers without any treatment of its hazardous contents.

10- It is noted in Tables Nos. (20) and (21) that State hospitals committed to segregation of medical hazardous waste ¹ separate from ordinary waste constituted (77.1%), whilst the percentage of commitment to segregation of private hospitals was (78.7%). The rest of other health facilities were committed to segregation in (58.6%) of cases. Percentage of commitment differs amongst Governorates. Segregation by implementation of color coding is dependent on the type of health facilities; whether a State hospital, a private hospital, a health center,...etc. Yellow color, which is the color approved by WHO, was noted to be the most commonly used for bags and hazardous medical waste containers.

Percentage of health facilities implementing / not implementing regulations of segregation



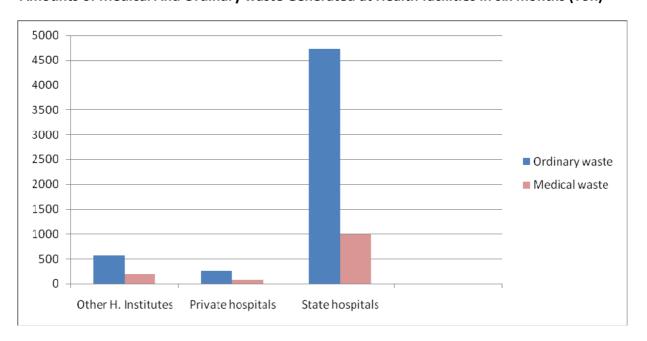
11- In the six months period, the amounts of ordinary waste disposed by State hospitals summed into (990) thousand Kg., or (5.4) thousand Kg. per day. Private hospitals disposed (76.4) thousand Kg., or (0.4) thousand Kg. per day. The rest of health facilities disposed (194) thousand Kg., or (1.3) thousand Kg. per day.

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¹ Annex No. (2)

The most common method of final disposal of hazardous waste¹ in State hospitals and other health facilities is incineration in a private incinerator located onsite. The method used by private hospitals is incineration outside the location in a central incinerator as shown in Tables (22) and (23).

Amounts of Medical And Ordinary waste Generated at Health facilities in six months (Ton)



An amount of radioactive waste totaling (76) Kg/day is generated at hospitals specializing in nuclear medicine and treatment of tumors. Those hospitals are located in Baghdad, Ninawa and Kurdistan region. Though of relatively small amounts compared to the total waste generated by all health facilities, yet radioactive waste is considered very hazardous due to the hazardous nature of its constituents and the long standing effects on human and environment.

12- Tables Nos. (26) and (27) show that in the six months period, the amount of ordinary waste disposed by State hospitals totaled (4.7) million Kg. or (26) thousand Kg. per day, while the amounts of waste disposed by private hospitals summed into (252) thousand Kg., or (1.4) thousand Kg. per day. Other health facilities disposed (559) thousand Kg. of ordinary waste, or (3.7) thousand Kg. per day.

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¹ Annex No. (2)

13- Further to the above mentioned on waste segregation, only (45) State hospitals, or (22.8% of all State hospitals), (17) private hospitals, or (21.3% of all private hospitals) and (227) health facilities, or (41.4% of all health facilities) do not implement the regulation of waste segregation. This is shown in tables No. (30) and (31), noting that the majority of health facilities included in the survey lacked records for data documentation.

In the six months period, the amount of total waste disposed by State hospitals not committed to the regulation of waste segregation was (522) thousand Kg. (unsegregated waste), or (2.9) thousand Kg. per day, private hospitals disposed (82.5) thousand Kg., or (0.4) thousand Kg per day. And other health facilities disposed (424) thousand Kg., or (2.8) thousand Kg. per day. Being unsegregated, such wastes should be handled as hazardous waste.

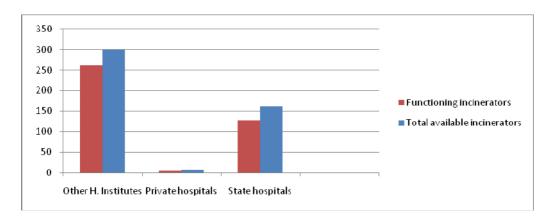
Tables Nos. (32, and 33) show that the most common method used in the disposal of this waste was handing it to the municipality to dump or burn.

14- Table No. (34) Shows that the number of workers in charge of waste collection and transportation services at State hospitals was (3712) with (35.5%) of them trained on the hazards of wastes. At private hospitals, the number was (339) workers, with the percentage of trained workers amounting to (26.2%) and in other health facilities, the number of workers totaled (2280); with trained workers constituting (16.4%).

15- Tables Nos. (42), (43), (44) and (45) show the number of incinerators at State hospitals. The number were (162) incinerators of which (128) incinerators were functioning and (94) incinerators were conforming to environmental standards¹. At private hospitals, there were (7) incinerators; (5) functioning and (3) in conformity with Environmental standards. Finally, there were (261) incinerators in other health facilities; (261) functioning ones, and (79) incinerators in conformity with environmental standards. This data is according to the information provided by the administrations of health facilities.

Total number of incinerators and number of functioning incinerators in health facilities

¹ Annex No. (2)



16- As shown in Tables Nos. (43) And (43), the estimated amounts of incinerated waste in the six months are (2.27) million Kg. in State hospitals, (28.4) thousand Kg. in private hospitals and (546) thousand Kg. in other health facilities.

17- It is noted in Tables Nos. (56) And (57) that in the six months period, the costs in million Iraqi Dinars of requirements used in waste management in the six months were (1526.1) in State hospitals, (103.4) in private hospitals and (487.9) in other health facilities.

In the six months period, the total costs, in million Iraqi Dinars, of waste treatment, including requirements used in waste management, labor wages and the value of yearly depreciation of used equipment, were (5447.3) in State hospitals, (642.4) in private hospitals and (3573.1) in other health facilities.

Annex No. (2)

Terms and concepts

Terms and concepts

Medical waste:

Medical waste is all waste disposed by hospitals, clinics, laboratories and other health facilities. It includes non hazardous (regular) and hazardous medical waste.

Hazardous medical waste

This is the waste generated from examination, diagnoses, treatment, surgery, dissection, laboratory tests and others which could cause serious risks to human and environment if unsafely handled. It constitutes 10 - 25% of total medical waste

Regular medical waste

Waste disposed by hospitals, clinics, laboratories and other health facilities which is generated from administrative activities and services, such as kitchen waste, food residues, storage requirementsetc. it is quite similar to ordinary waste and represents 75 – 90% of the total waste generated from heath services.

The calculation of hazardous medical waste amount generated at health facilities is done by weighing the waste generated from examination, diagnoses, treatment, surgery and laboratory tests and segregated into containers and bags specified for medical waste.

Percentage of	medica	l waste ratio	to ordinary	waste is cal	culated	laccording	to this	formula:

Percentage of hazardous medical waste =	amount of hazardous medical waste	
		X100
	Total amount of waste	

N.B. The word (patient) represents all inpatients and outpatients in hospitals and HEALTH FACILITIES. However, the waste amount per bed represents the amount of waste that is generated from inpatients.

Bed occupancy rate

The actual occupancy of beds in a defined period is calculated by dividing the total number of days which all patients stay in hospital in a defined period by the number of beds and multiplying the outcome by the defined period (i.e. one year or six months), then multiplying by 100.

This is summarized in the following formula:

Bed occupancy rate =	No. of inpatients' days in a hospital for six months	X 100
	No. of beds equipped for inpatients X 182 days	

Environmental Survey of Medical Services Activities in Iraq in 2008

Hazardous medical waste can be classified into:

* Pathological waste

Examples: tissue, organs and human parts such as internal organs, placentas, embryosetc, body fluids, blood and others such as blood bags, contaminated urine, samples drawn for laboratory tests, diapers, dressings, masks, used contaminated gloves, ...etc.

* Infectious waste

This the waste expectedly containing causative agents of infections (bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi) in concentrations and amounts sufficient to cause infection.

Examples: culture media used in laboratory work, tissue, material and equipment in contact with blood and body fluids of infected patients undergoing surgical procedures, body fluids, swabs, dressings and clothes contaminated with blood and body fluids from surgical wards, dissection and isolation wards, instruments and requirements of renal dialysis, such as aprons, gloves, towels,.....etc.

* Sharps and wounding waste

Anything that causes wounds, punctures or cuts.

Examples: disposable syringes, scalpels, blades, knives, saws, pieces of broken glass, nails,etc, Those objects are considered highly hazardous, even if they are not infectious.

* Chemical waste

Chemical waste includes liquid, solid and gaseous chemicals. Such chemicals are either hazardous when characterized with toxicity, oxidizing, inflammability or high reactivity, or non hazardous such as sugars, amino acids and some organic and non organic waste.

Examples: Formaldehyde used in cleaning, sterilization, chemicals used in photography in X-Ray rooms, solvents, dyes, reagents, acids, alkalis, oxidants and others used in pathology, histology and hematology laboratories, detergent and sterilizing fluids used in cleaning floors, chemicals in laundry, coolants, grease and oil used in maintenance sectionetc.

* Pharmaceutical waste

Examples: expired, unused, spilled or contaminated medications, unneeded vaccines and sera that need be discarded, containers of residues of contaminated drugs, masks and gloves

* Waste with high content of heavy metals

Examples: wastes of mercury from spills, broken medical equipment, dental work, cadmium from used batteries and lead used in lining equipment and X-Ray rooms and some other diagnostic sections.

* Pressurized containers

Examples: pressurized gas cylinder no more needed, such as anesthetic gases, sterilization gases of surgical instruments, bottles of oxygen and CO2 gases used in endoscopy and daerosol bottles which need be handed with care because they may explode if punctured or burnt.

Environmental Survey of Medical Services Activities in Iraq in 2008

* Radioactive waste

This waste includes material contaminated with radiation from diagnostic activities, such as internal organ imaging, defining tumors location and treatment of cancer of thyroid gland.

Examples: solutions, disposable syringes, glass requirements used in diagnosis and treatment and secretions of patients treated or examined using radioactive material.

* Genototoxic waste

This is highly hazardous waste that has carcinogenic, mutagenic and tumorigenic characteristics.

Examples: drugs residues and expired medications used in the treatment of malignant tumors and organ transplant, waste and secretions of patients using this kind of medications and medical requirements such as disposable syringes and bottles used in the preparation of this type of medications.

For each type of these medications, there is a defined method of collection separate from others and method of final disposal based on the hazardous characteristics of its constituents.

Segregation

Segregation means separation, or isolation of ordinary waste apart from hazardous medical waste at point of generation in specified containers in order to treat each type in a defined safe method and to avoid collection of both types together.

Segregation by colors

This a color coding system for all types of containers (bags, containers....etc) specified to the collection of types of waste (for example: black color is specified for bags and containers for the collection of ordinary waste, yellow color is specified for the collection of pathological medical waste).

Specifications of incinerators

- 1- Should be electrically operated,
- 2- Incinerator should be equipped with filters to remove solid particulate emitted from burning which could affect the surrounding environment,
- 3- The stack height should be in proportion with the height of neighboring houses and no less than two meters higher than the roof of near by houses,
- 4- The incinerator capacity should be proportional to the hospital capacity and the amount of solid waste which need be incinerated,
- 5- The incinerator should be constructed within the fence of the hospital and in a location that ensures no effect on the close by buildings, provided the distance between incinerator site and close by building is not less than 15 meter.

Disposal and treatment methods of medical waste

Incineration

This is the most common used method for the treatment of hazardous medical waste. It is an oxidation process performed in very high temperatures, where organic and combustible wastes are reduced, their size and weight are substantially minimized and contents of pathological causative agents are killed. Gases, such as carbon and nitrogen oxides and other toxic gases, as well as ash, residue result from the incineration process.

For this operation, specified incinerators with different technologies and capacities are used for the incineration of defined types of hazardous medical waste at different temperatures.

Storage (isolated collection)

This is a method to collect and isolate radioactive waste, or waste mixed with hazardous waste, before treatment or disposal of such waste, possibly in surface lowland, or geological stores. These are caves deeply dug underground.

Special location for dumping hazardous waste

This is a location which is geologically specified and has particular characteristics for dumping hazardous waste, including medical waste, in isolated sites under supervision and control of specialized entities.

Recycling

This means reuse of waste that is supposed to be disposed of. Recycling may include the introduction of waste in other operations to produce another product.

Sealed septic pit

A pit designed on bases of containment of liquid waste in a way that allows no permeability or seepage to the near by soil.

Encapsulation

This is a process in which waste is buried in sealed high density plastic containers, or metallic barrels. The barrels are then filled with plastic foam, cement mix or hard mud. Consequently, it can be dumped in landfill. This method is usually resorted to for pharmaceutical and sharp wastes.

Chemical sterilization

In this method, sterilizing chemicals are added to the waste to kill pathological causative agents contained in it. It is also used in some types of pathological waste, such as blood and urine and secretion of patients. Sharp waste requires destruction prior to chemical sterilization.

Sterilization with wet heat or steam (autoclaving)

Exposing waste to high temperature and pressure is a method used for sharp waste and waste of laboratories, such as the culture media of bacteria.

Environmental Survey of Medical Services Activities in Iraq in 2008

Sterilization by microwave

After crushing and damping, waste is exposed to high frequency short waves sufficient to effect a rapid heating of waste fluids in a way that results in killing pathological agents with the high heat produced. The method is used in the treatment of infectious, pathological and sharp wastes.

Inertization

This is an operation where waste is mixed with cement or lime before final disposal. It aims at reducing hazards of waste toxicity. This method is used in the treatment of pharmaceutical waste and ash that contains heavy metals.

Summary of indicators of Environmental Survey of Medical Services Activities in Iraq in 2008

Table No. (1.1): Number of Health facilities & patients by facility type

Indicator	State hospital	Private hospital	Other Health facility	Total
Total No. of health facilities included in the survey				
	197	80	669	946
Total No. of inpatients in the six months period				
	1190881	91348	-	1282229
Total No. of outpatients in the six months period				
	9972138	134954	10944390	21051482
Total No. of patients in the six months				
(inpatients + outpatients)	11163019	226302	10944390	22333711
Percentage of inpatients to No. of patients				
(inpatients + outpatients) %	10.7	40.4	-	-
No. of beds equipped for inpatients				
	33691.0	2229.0	-	-
Average of bed occupancy				
in the six months period	49.8	34.8	-	-

Other facilities including health centers, central health laboratories, forensic medicine, blood banks and other specialty centers

The overall average of bed occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of patients in hospital days / (number of equipped beds for inpatients X 182 days, equivalent to 6 months)

Table No. (1.2): Volume of consumed water, generated wastewater and daily consumption by facility type

Indicator	State	Private Hospital	Other Health facilities	Total
	hospital			
Volume of consumed water in				
the six months (Cu. meter)	2360239.5	158149.0	455538.3	2973926.8
Volume of wastewater in the				
the six months (Cu. meter)	1969128.5	122672.0	336981.2	2428781.7
Daily consumption of water (Liter / Patient)				
	0.21	0.70	0.04	-

Table No. (1.3): Number of facilities committed to medical waste segregation regulation and amounts of segregated waste by facility type

Indicator	State hospital	Private hospital	Other health facility	Total
No. of health facilities committed to regulation of waste segregation	152	63	392	607
Percentage of health facilities committed to				
Regulation of waste segregation %	77.2	78.8	58.6	64.2
Amount of hazardous medical waste in six months (1000 Kg.)	990.1	76.4	194.1	126.6
Amount of hazardous medical waste (Kg./Day)	5440	420	5440	5540.8
Amount of radioactive waste in six months (1000 Kg.)	13.8	-	-	-
Amount of ordinary waste in six months(1000 Kg.)	4729.3	252.3	559.2	5540.8
Amount of ordinary waste (Kg./Day)	25984.9	1386.1	3727.7	31098.7
Percentage of hazardous medical waste in total generated waste %	17.3	23.3	25.8	18.7
Daily average amount of hazardous waste(Kg./Institute)	35.4	7.3	3.1	-
Daily average amount of ordinary waste(Kg./Institute)	173.8	24.7	9.4	-

Table No. (1.4): Number of health facilities not committed to regulations of medical waste segregation and amount of unsegregated waste by facility type

Indicator	State hospital	Private hospital	Other health facilities	Total
No. of health facilities not committed to regulations of waste segregation	45	17	277	339
Percentage of health facilities not committed to regulation of waste segregation %	22.8	21.3	41.4	35.8
Amount of unsegregated waste in the six months (1000 Kg.)	522.2	82.5	423.8	1028.5
Amount of unsegregated waste (Kg. / Day)	2869.1	453.5	2825.5	6148.1

Table No. (1.5):Number of workers and incinerators and amount of incinerated waste by facility type

Indicator	State	Private hospital	Other health facilities	Total
	hospital			
No. of workers in charge of waste collection				
	3712	339	2280	6331
No. of incinerators in health facilities included in the				
survey	162	7	300	469
Amount of waste incinerated (Kg./Day)				
	15132.9	156.3	3639.9	18929.1

Table No. (1.6): Total amounts of segregated and unsegregated waste in relation to outpatient or inpatient by facility type

Indicator	State hospital	Private hospital	Other Health facilities	Total
Amount of segregated and unsegregated waste In the six months (1000Kg.)	6241.6	411.3	1177.2	8572.7
Amount of segregated & unsegregated waste (Kg./Day)	34294.0	2261.4	7847.5	44402.9
Amounts of total waste per patient (Kg./Patient/Day	0.6	1.8	0.1	-
Amount of total waste per bed (Kg./Bed/Day	1.02	1.01	-	-

Table No. (1.7): Costs of waste treatment and water and electricity consumption by facility type

Indicator	State hospital	Private hospital	Other Health facilities	Total
Requirements of waste management (1000 Dinar)				
	1526067	193448	487968	2207483
Costs of waste treatment (1000 Dinar)				
	5447306	642428	3573149	9662883
Costs of water consumed (1000 Dinar)				
	245945	17906	45732	309583
Costs of energy except electricity (1000 Dinar)				
	5487270	1512281	1963210	8962761

Table No. (2). Number of health facilities by type and Governorate:2008

Governorate	State hospital	Private hospital	Central health labs	General Health Center (major)	Chest disease clinic	Special. dental center	Allergic disease /asthma center	Special. Health center	Forensic Medicine	Blood Bank	Total
Ninawa	14	3	1	43	1	2	0	1	1	1	67
Karkook	6	2	1	29	1	1	1	0	1	1	43
Diala	9	3	1	11	1	1	0	0	1	1	28
Anbar	12	1	1	19	1	1	0	0	1	1	37
Baghdad	39	35	2	108	1	13	1	14	1	2	216
Babel	8	3	1	29	1	1	1	0	1	1	46
Karbala	5	2	1	18	1	1	0	0	1	1	30
Waset	9	1	1	17	1	1	0	0	1	1	32
Saladin	9	1	1	14	1	1	0	0	1	1	29
Najaf	6	3	1	17	1	1	0	0	1	1	31
Al Qadeseya	5	2	1	24	1	1	0	0	1	1	36
Al Muthana	4	1	1	15	1	1	1	0	1	1	26
Thee Qar	8	1	1	25	1	2	0	0	1	1	40
Misan	6	0	1	21	1	1	0	1	1	1	33
Basra	12	5	1	41	1	1	1	0	1	1	64
Kurdistan Region											
Sulimaneya	21	7	2	43	1	1	1	8	1	1	86
Erbil	17	6	1	26	1	1	0	4	0	0	56
Dhook	7	4	1	23	1	0	0	8	1	1	46
Total	197	80	20	523	18	31	6	36	17	18	946

Table No. (3): Number of State hospital by the year of construction and Governorate

Governorate	Before 1970	1970-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2001- 2002	After 2003
Ninawa	5	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
Karkook	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Diala	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Anbar	2	5	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
Baghdad	12	10	1	4	5	1	2	2	2
Babel	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Karbala	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Waset	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0
Saladin	1	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Najaf	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Al Qadeseya	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Al Muthanna	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Thee Qar	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1
Misan	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	3	4	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kurdistan Region		1		ı		ı			
Sulimaneya	2	1	2	3	3	0	5	0	5
Erbil	2	0	4	5	0	1	2	0	3
Dhook	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Total	43	38	22	29	22	7	17	5	14

Table No. (4): Number of private hospitals by the year of construction and Governorate

Governorate	Before 1970	1970 - 1975	1976 -1980	1981- 1985	1986 - 1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001- 2002	After 2003
Ninawa	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Karkook	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Diala	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Anbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baghdad	4	3	0	0	11	9	2	2	4
Babel	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Karbala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Waset	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Saladin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Najaf	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Al Qadeseya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Al Muthana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thee Qar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Misan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Kurdistan Region									
Sulimaneya	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3
Erbil	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Dhook	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Total	5	3	0	0	18	21	9	6	18

Table No. (5): Number of wards, operating theatres and total beds and number and percentage of beds equipped for in patients at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	No. of wards	No. of operating	Total No.	No. of beds equipped	% of beds equipped for inpatients of total No. of beds
			theatres	of beds	for inpatients	impatients of total No. of beus
Ninawa	State	114	58	3326	3006	90.4
	Private	2	9	116	116	100.0
Karkook	State	57	27	1180	1180	100.0
	Private	0	6	56	56	100.0
Diala	State	57	27	1164	977	83.9
	Private	3	7	64	54	84.4
Anbar	State	108	43	1552	1245	80.2
	Private	0	3	24	24	100.0
Baghdad	State	464	281	11148	9367	84.0
	Private	58	106	1203	1108	92.1
Babel	State	79	22	1428	1254	87.8
	Private	20	7	60	60	100.0
Karbala	State	40	17	957	876	89.8
	Private	3	9	68	67	89.5
Waset	State	68	31	1536	1357	88.3
	Private	0	2	20	20	100.0
Saladin	State	54	25	1523	1338	87.9
	Private	0	5	35	25	71.4
Najaf	State	57	13	1454	1009	69.4
	Private	0	9	92	92	100.0
Al Qadeseya	State	174	27	1069	985	92.1
	Private	6	6	43	43	100.0
Al Muthana	State	45	14	887	863	97.3
	Private	1	2	20	20	100.0
Thee Qar	State	157	31	1034	976	94.4
	Private	0	3	48	20	41.7

Governorate	Туре	No. of wards	No. of operating	Total No.	No. of beds equipped	% of beds equipped for
			theatres	of beds	for inpatients	inpatients of total No. of beds
Misan	State	49	17	1038	1036	99.8
	Private	0	0	0	0	0.0
Basra	State	112	48	3468	2938	84.7
	Private	0	21	180	180	100.0
Kurdistan Region						
Sulimaneya	State	120	58	2450	1988	81.1
	Private	62	21	125	138	90.8
Erbil	State	208	60	2427	2201	90.7
	Private	41	24	171	140	81.9
Dhook	State	42	30	1099	1095	99.6
	Private	7	15	87	66	75.9
Total	State	2005	829	38758	33691	86.9
	Private	203	255	2439	2229	91.4

Table No. (6): Number of outpatients and inpatients at State and private hospitals by sex and Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	INPATIE	NTS		OUT	PATIENTS	
							Total
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Ninawa	State	29929	75885	105814	360016	450577	810593
	Private	429	613	1105	0	0	0
Karkook	State	19670	19640	39310	65079	55041	120120
	Private	797	1270	2067	0	0	0
Diala	State	10920	20461	31381	116556	137901	254457
	Private	266	765	1031	550	817	1367
Anbar	State	28267	35965	64272	296447	349285	645732
	Private	200	900	1100	100	300	400
Baghdad	State	92674	93411	186085	939640	888265	1827905
	Private	10468	31131	41599	20437	60680	81117
Babel	State	94574	38878	73452	197284	244636	441920
	Private	696	1677	2373	0	0	0
Karbala	State	23908	37077	60985	247846	198884	446790
	Private	1209	1279	3588	100	180	280
Waset	State	21563	23185	53748	218874	354647	5573521
	Private	825	494	1319	0	0	0
Saladin	State	11716	23038	34754	213472	232589	446331
	Private	61	637	698	30	60	90
Najaf	State	16640	35279	51919	292848	297820	590668
	Private	2217	3857	6074	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	State	18961	22947	41908	158948	180454	339402
	Private	1466	3395	4861	0	0	0
Al Muthana	State	14091	26596	40687	206108	221609	427717
	Private	52	173	225	0	0	0
Thee Qar	State	20118	30228	50346	268074	281130	549204
	Private	133	853	968	0	0	0
Misan	State	15163	20708	35871	143664	171820	315484
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0

Governorate	Туре	INPATIE	NTS		OUT	PATIENTS	
							Total
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Basra	State	32682	56499	89181	479020	523263	1002283
	Private	2299	4614	6913	6657	24375	31032
Kurdistan Region							
Sulimaneya	State	43527	43527	107571	145836	167671	313507
	Private	1802	1802	5449	3108	2816	5924
Erbil	State	22410	64044	66413	213709	297104	510813
	Private	4262	3647	8688	8125	1061	9186
Dhook	State	27034	30190	57224	155075	200676	355751
	Private	1376	1914	3290	2193	3365	5558
Total	State	483847	707034	1190881	4718496	5253642	9972138
	Private	28621	62727	91348	41300	93654	134954

Table No. (7): Percentage of outpatients and inpatients at State and private hospitals by sex and Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Type	INPA	TIENTS		OUTPATIENTS	Males Females	
		Males	Females	Total			Total
Ninawa	State	28.2	71.7	105814	44.4	55.6	810593
	Private	44.5	55.5	1105	0.0	0.0	0
Karkook	State	50.0	50.0	39310	54.2	45.8	120120
	Private	38.6	61.4	2067	0.0	0.0	0
Diala	State	34.8	65.2	31381	45.8	54.2	254457
	Private	25.8	74.2	1013	40.2	59.8	1367
Anbar	State	44.0	56.0	64232	45.9	54.0	645732
	Private	18.2	81.8	1100	25.0	75.0	400
Baghdad	State	49.8	50.2	186085	51.4	48.6	1827905
	Private	25.2	74.8	41599	25.2	74.8	81117
Babel	State	47.1	52.9	73452	44.6	55.4	441920
	Private	29.3	70.7	2373	0.0	0.0	0
Karbala	State	39.2	60.8	60985	55.5	44.5	446730
	Private	33.7	66.3	3588	35.7	64.3	280
Waset	State	40.1	59.9	53748	38.2	61.8	573521
	Private	62.5	37.5	1319	0.0	0.0	0
Saladin	State	33.7	66.3	34754	47.8	52.2	446331
	Private	8.7	91.3	698	33.3	66.7	90
Najaf	State	32.0	68.0	51919	49.6	50.4	590668
	Private	36.5	63.5	6074	0.0	0.0	0
Al Qadeseya	State	45.2	54.8	41908	46.8	52.2	339402
	Private	30.2	69.8	4861	0.0	0.0	0
Al Muthana	State	34.6	65.4	40687	48.2	51.8	427717
	Private	23.1	76.9	225	0.0	0.0	0
Thee Qar	State	40.0	60.0	50346	48.8	51.2	549204
	Private	13.7	86.3	968	0.0	0.0	0
Misan	State	24.3	57.7	35871	45.5	54.5	315484
	Private	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0

Governorate	Туре	INPA	TIENTS		OUTPATIENTS	Males Females	
		Males	Females	Total			Total
Basra	State	36.6	63.4	89181	47.8	52.2	1002283
	Private	33.3	66.7	6913	21.5	78.5	31032
Kurdistan Region							
Sulimaneya	State	40.5	59.5	107571	46.5	53.5	313507
	Private	33.1	66.9	5449	25.5	47.5	5924
Erbil	State	33.7	66.3	66413	41.8	58.2	510813
	Private	49.1	50.9	8688	88.4	11.6	9186
Dhook	State	47.2	52.8	57224	43.6	56.4	355751
	Private	41.8	58.2	3290	39.5	60.5	5558
Total	State	40.6	59.4	1190881	47.3	52.7	9972138
	Private	31.3	68.7	91348	30.6	69.4	134954

Table No. (8): Percentage of bed occupancy by inpatients in State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Type of hospital	No. of in hospital	No. of beds equipped	Bed occupancy rate %
		days of inpatients	for inpatients	
Ninawa	State	247081	3006	45.2
	Private	4439	116	21.0
Karkook	State	83127	1180	38.7
	Private	5076	56	49.8
Diala	State	63035	977	32.5
	Private	1991	54	20.3
Anbar	State	130400	1245	57.5
	Private	2000	24	45.8
Baghdad	State	709068	9367	41.6
	Private	54505	1108	27.0
Babel	State	180472	1254	79.1
	Private	3843	60	35.2
Karbala	State	87768	876	55.1
	Private	8720	67	71.5
Waset	State	105098	1357	42.6
	Private	2628	50	72.2
Saladin	State	104892	1338	43.1
	Private	1283	25	28.2
Najaf	State	133619	1009	72.8
	Private	8994	29	53.7
Al Qadeseya	State	114028	985	63.6
	Private	5237	43	66.9
Al Muthana	State	88204	863	56.2
	Private	1279	20	35.1
Thee Qar	State	101536	976	57.2
	Private	1468	20	40.3
Misan	State	92656	1036	49.1
	Private	0	0	0.0

Governorate	Type of hospital	No. of in hospital	No. of beds equipped	Bed occupancy rate %
		days of inpatients	for inpatients	
Basra	State	252023	2938	47.1
	Private	10287	180	31.4
Kurdistan Region				
Sulimaneya	State	217530	1988	60.1
	Private	7785	138	31.0
Erbil	State	224005	2201	55.9
	Private	18395	140	72.2
Dhook	State	120876	1095	60.7
	Private	3208	66	26.7
Total	State	3055418	33691	49.8
	Private	141138	2229	34.8

	No. of in hospital care days of all patients for 6 months					
Bed occupancy rate =						
	No. of beds equipped for inpatients X 182					

Table No. (9): No. of outpatients at other health facilities (except hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Central H. Labs.	General H. center	Chest D. clinic	Specialty Dental center	Allergic D. & Asthma center	Specialty H. center	Forensic Medicine	Blood Bank	Total
Ninawa	42000	750744	934	28466	0	14709	4200	27000	868053
Karkook	5400	281571	2057	5280	6700	0	874	7200	309082
Diala	8723	126374	1607	3072	0	0	3500	4509	147785
Anbar	12933	273347	4950	10600	0	0	4110	3426	309366
Baghdad	96703	2372821	2400	95053	21161	197705	1478	70056	2857377
Babel	51000	548094	13695	6495	10495	0	626	10406	640751
Karbala	16363	420786	3525	17241	0	0	525	15000	473440
Waset	15006	236680	6265	2549	0	0	684	2738	263922
Saladin	25967	321193	6325	6397	0	0	280	3630	363792
Najaf	79050	425389	2914	13049	0	0	300	12000	532702
Qadeseya	6214	587515	6565	6000	0	0	133	9800	616227
Muthana	41357	183413	4404	8655	6495	0	224	4210	248758
Thee Qar	19350	517689	2769	11249	0	0	525	6555	558137
Misan	48237	390242	861	12421	0	799	316	4221	457097
Basra	17423	502308	3544	8385	1880	0	138	4623	538301
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	71610	631455	3600	21319	15360	89966	163	14000	847473
Erbil	13200	357008	9000	27360	0	9341	0	0	415909
Dhook	16176	426365	0	0	0	44338	339	9000	496218
Total	586712	9532994	75415	283531	62091	356858	18415	208374	10944390

Table No. (10): Amounts of commodities requirements provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate : 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Masks	Gloves	Cotton	Gauze	Dressing items	Towel	Nutrient infusion	Distilled water bottle	Blades	Disposable syringes	Knives
										, 0	
	No.	No.	Kg.	Meter	Kg.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.
Ninawa	46300	502588	32961.5	658527	541	3091	275929	229766	53476	1531375	82
Karkook	16822	76909	5632	132080	30	148	41778	105600	16413	657503	150
Diala	25650	88137	1639	55696	0	1162	27322	26579	13717	292323	590
Anbar	50371	171608	4360	210870	0	826	353617	697466	88490	974614	348
Baghdad	290100	1500953	19083	771047	40409	20555	616516	200653	292476	4523506	3269
Babel	49816	1402706	3206	189793	25	6440	250924	245762	27518	1310147	118
Karbala	87590	171680	9895	130461	0	200	3026449	274750	34401	2600036	5
Waset	10203	1500953	1612	107772	180	19	49848	61078	32199	1032825	27507
Saladin	31074	1402706	1955	95415	0	0	192234	314332	51493	593112	0
Najaf	52621	133780	3393	226566	600	305	174072	402812	68107	1224866	16
Al Qadeseya	37370	220460	20176	255648	0	289	248201	502953	42842	1101330	0
Al Muthana	15755	301058	996	150241	885	124	98828	178984	10657	686645	237
Thee Qar	24795	226810	14703	294556	0	270	85195	415653	319029	1672194.8	0
Misan	14980	178423	1992	177131	50	350	139042	554019	21411	1240590	18
Basra	324455	120320	11419	540283	0	432	563372	477705	146354	2598294	1500
Kurdistan R.									,		
Sulimaneya	112642	831963	8789.7	292678	102	12103	286921	333257	38466	1051649	34255
Erbil	192880	998770	63818	372950	4992	1177	183019	825893	230141	5807237	5000
Dhook	59360	444208	34953.5	403689	16240	1239	201458	357670	46433	1065321	1720
Total	1443144	8185149	209125.7	5065430	64054	48742	6812625	6204932	1569623	29963567.8	74815

Table No. (10): Amounts of commodities requirements provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 1/1/2008 -30/6/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Saw	Nails	Blood bags	Living human organs (transplant)	Prosthetic human organs (transplants)	Prosthetic dental Parts	Dental Fillings	Lab. & medical requirements (Plastic)	Lab. & medical requirements (Glass)	Blood cell Separator
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Gram.	No.	No.	No.
Ninawa	39	301	29459	0	0	912	18872	439848	175816	670
Karkook	0	0	9571	0	0	1000	6617	53095	9775	2
Diala	0	120	5308	0	0	0	16000	271942	26636	2
Anbar	210	8368	18380	0	0	193	27872	320645	56447	14
Baghdad	639	23282	69750	0	0	26310	126553	1074754	477132	1801
Babel	31	15483	16246	0	0	30	5376	545174	62280	965
Karbala	5	5850	16130	0	0	886	39135	159862	48315	21
Waset	417	730	8996	0	0	425	22474	73617	54710	6
Saladin	200	0	6575	0	0	300	5975	692332	60235	23
Najaf	5	0	1200	0	0	1000	1870	403023	76684	102
Al Qadeseya	9146	362	8406	0	0	96	49837	302286	191319	36
Al Muthana	146	0	333	0	0	54	6040	73762	27301	32
Thee Qar	0	0	13010	0	0	90	4174	133317	112305	11
Misan	11	1120	5551	0	0	143	8844	95629	30983	1
Basra	66	3684	25175	0	0	182	17425	269257	40776	0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	4647	9050	22753	0	0	571	315849	95526	24635	294
Erbil	644	8440	18057	17	172	5	492002	221686	68067	21
Dhook	417	1718	13819	0	0	30	17031.4	505132	352060	50
Total	7486	78508	288737	17	172	32227	1181946.4	5730878	1895521	7018

Table No. (10): Amounts of commodities requirements provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

Governorate	Renal dialysis Equipment	X-Ray Equipment	X-Ray Films	Dental X-Ray films	Radiation Protection Leaded aprons	Fabric aprons	Bed and operation Covers	Pillows	Blankets	swabs
Ninawa	0	103	173838	4991	42	4218	4701	2334	3701	7276
Karkook	0	20	36780	760	6	2340	1440	837	1094	2690
Diala	0	31	35847	280	6	2093	3628	1959	3095	1393
Anbar	0	39	107526	4152	21	2424	3618	1578	1954	27077
Baghdad	28809	222	494215	10397	149	23764	35892	9909	11392	51531
Babel	1	36	146648	823	18	6952	10532	1314	1640	6385
Karbala	360	23	22576	170	40	2434	3609	1087	1466	79495
Waset	12	27	27100	1568	13	1059	3662	372	854	1706
Saladin	0	27	81203	50	9	729	1600	865	1193	12847
Najaf	120	33	35450	2507	80	3329	5212	2111	1232	5705
Al Qadeseya	9	39	52523	1900	15	4664	15462	1599	1766	1898
Al Muthana	25		39150	464	0	26	4066	1111	764	1470
Thee Qar	0	35	63579	686	24	1866	152	354	560	16578
Misan	0	29	56617	715	9	381	1746	533	279	6563
Basra	10	67	109222	15703	53	4709	35088	2617	3401	95552
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	2	40	115795	6410	53	3007	13430	3925	4640	889
Erbil	3390	80	121374	1838	62	6839	9592	4208	4120	14371
Dhook	1704	21	97292	756	26	1138	13161	647	1946	60537
Total	34442	872	1831735	54270	626	71972	166591	37360	45079	393963

Table No. (10 Amounts of commodities requirements provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

	Plaster	Gypsum plaster	ELISA	Medical bandage	Bandage	Urine bag	Urinary sound	Infusion set	Lancet	Wooden sticks
Governorate	Meter	meter	No.	Roll	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ninawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karkook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	39	198	511	11765	7004	875	0	38084	200	0
Babel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbala	0	0	0	1070	2313	3975	4270	26800	4800	12000
Waset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saladin	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3630	0
Najaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Muthana	68999	5685	19600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thee Qar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Dhook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69058	5883	20111	12835	9317	4850	4270	64884	8730	12000

Table No. (10 Amounts of commodities requirements provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Surgical set	Laparatomy set	Surgical suture	Plaster	Nylon threads	Cadaver bags	Spatula	Rubber	Metal wire	Cannula
	Dozen	Dozen	No.	No.	roll	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ninawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karkook	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	0	0	11123	2769	0	0	28300	13400	1040	17043
Babel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbala	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saladin	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Najaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Muthana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thee Qar	0	0	0	117	300	16	0	0	0	0
Misan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurdistan R.					•				•	•
Sulimaneya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	3	11323	2914	300	16	28300	13400	1040	17043

Table No. (10): Amounts of commodities requirements provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Tongue Depressor	Thermometer	Electro Cardiogram	Screens	Disposal Boxes	Gypsum Plaster	Angio tube	Baby diapers	Umbilical cord clamp
	Packet	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ninawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karkook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	5	14	1	60	50	7096	3000	1000	0
Babel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saladin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1800
Najaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Muthana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thee Qar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erbil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	14	1	60	50	7096	3000	1000	1800

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/06/2008

Governorate	Mudes	Refrigerants	Refrigerants	Acrylic	Acrylic Powder	Alloy Powder	Amalgam Cap.	Loffler's Methylene blue	Omnipage	Procteron fertility test	Prolation fertility test	Strong Carbol Fusion	Ethyl Acetate
	liter	Kg.	Bottle	liter	Kg.	Kg.	No.	liter	liter	сс	сс	liter	liter
Ninawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1502.5	0.0
Karkook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	390.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0
Baghdad	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	4.0
Babel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Karbala	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Saladin	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Al Qadeseya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	360.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Basra	10.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
Erbil	0.0	390.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	0.0
Dhook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	17.0	960.0	15.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	95.7	3.5	120.0	360.0	1727.1	25.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/6/2008 (Cont'd)

	Acetone	Oxyten	Albumen	Xylol	Xylene	Silver	Formaldehyde	Phenol	Chloroform	Methanol	Hydro Cortison	N fluorine Liter	Nitros Oxide
Governorate	liter	liter	liter	liter	liter	Gm	liter	liter	liter	liter	liter		bottle
Ninawa	9	0.0	0.0	647.6	79.0	0.0	144.0	0.0	1.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	10.5	0.0	0.0	108.6	6.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Diala	2.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	108.2	0.0	231.0	0.0	0.0	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	14.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	82.0	10.0	713.5	2.0	1.0	33.0	0.5	0.0	6070
Baghdad	99.3	0.0	3.0	1332.6	1622.7	0.5	1042.0	3.6	34.0	575.8	0.0	0.0	160
Babel	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	36.0	250.0	180.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	0.0	4320
Karbala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.0	0.0	118.0	0.0	4.6	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Waset	0.0	270.0	0.0	252.6	51.5	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	3.5	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	13.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	4.8	600.0	130.0	0.0	30.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	360.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.0	525.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	10.5	0.0	0.0	181.5	60.0	84.0	115.0	0.1	8.8	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	301.2	0.0	0.0	264.3	10.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Basra	0.0	20.0	0.0	114.0	255.0	0.0	963.0	8.0	5.0	290.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.		I	I	<u>I</u>	<u>I</u>			<u>I</u>			I		
Sulimaneya	2.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	372.0	100.0	711.0	10.0	9.0	22.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	113.0	0.0	0.0	77.2	31.0	3000.0	610.0	6.0	3.0	616.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	393.0	0.0	0.0	569.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	937.1	290.0	3.0	3197.3	2752.0	4144.5	6201.1	29.7	97.1	2482.6	95.5	20.0	10559

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/6/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Ethanol	Ether	lso - propanol	Iso - flurane	Iso - flurane	Iodine	Barium	Sodium Bisulphate	Hexatin	Potassium Permanganate	Primarin	Oxalate Violet crystals	Pentothal
	liter	liter	liter	liter	box	liter	Kg.	Gm	liter	Gm	box	liter	ampoule
Ninawa	313.0	0.0	0.0	240.0	166.0	3549.2	0.0	0.0	6211.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Karkook	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	369.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	110.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Anbar	173.0	0.0	6.0	62.0	0.0	2170.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.1	20.0
Baghdad	980.6	0.0	519.0	86.0	25.0	12957	0.0	0.0	2514.0	2000.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
Babel	26.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7050.0	0.0	0.0	114.0	0.0	13.0	2.0	0.0
Karbala	1540.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2598.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2758.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1109.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	173.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7099.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3299.1	0.0	0.0	1730.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	949.0	0.0	0.0	1345.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	75.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2086.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	950.0	2498.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Basra	209.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	0.0	5232.0	0.0	0.0	720.0	2000.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	328.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	268.0	4782.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	0.0	0.0	0.00.0
Erbil	494.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	4323.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	8900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5553.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	4506.9	2.0	602.0	466.0	1445.0	68395.4	41.0	500.0	13021.8	16410.0	13.0	13.6	20.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/6/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Hibitane	Povilon	Betadin	Perchlor Ethylene	Detergent	Reagent Typhoid Test	Reagent Dibetes Test	Reagent Cholesterol Test	Reagent Urea Test	Reagent Brucellosid Test	Toluene	Potassium Hydroxide	Gypsum
	Liter	Liter	Liter	liter	Вох	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	Liter	Liter	liter
Ninawa	294.0	1.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	2260.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Diala	1085.0	0.0	575.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	2755.0	0.0	900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.5	0.0
Baghdad	5085.0	456.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	560.0	200.0	200.0	0.0	50.5	1.3	25.0
Babel	12.0	1844.0	0.0	0.0	2100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	6069.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	570.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Saladin	1285.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	241.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	282.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3500.5	0.0
Al Qadeseya	65827.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	640.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	378.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	4574.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.5	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0
Erbil	705.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Dhook	615.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	92262.0	2301.0	1485.0	15.5	2700.0	244.0	564.0	202.0	201.0	282.0	56.5	4046.5	25.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/6/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Sonar Gel	Acetic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	Chromic Acid	Glutaric Acid	Nitric Acid	Hydrochloric Acid	Uric Acid	Potassium Dichromate	Drathene	Dryken / Cyanide Solution	Developer	Methyl Orange Indicator
	liter	liter	Liter	Liter	Liter	liter	liter	liter	Gm.	liter	liter	liter	MI
Ninawa	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	1269.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0.0	11.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96	0.0
Anbar	327.0	17.3	202.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	366.0	0.0	1000	0.0	0.0	1840	0.0
Baghdad	1391.0	288.0	78.7	1.0	0.0	3.0	552.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	245	0.0
Babel	0.0	120.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	109.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	109.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0.0	62.3	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	79.8	0.0	250	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0.0	2.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	7.0	1.0	500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	6.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	20.3	0.0	250	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	600	0.0	1517.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200	0.0
Al Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92	0.0
Thee Qar	0.0	4500	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	250
Misan	0.0	2.0	104.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0.0	4.0	212.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	104.4	36.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0.0	256	13.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	24.3	0.0	2000	0.0	0.0	120	0.0
Dhook	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120	0.0
Total	1718.0	5375.5	702.4	1.0	604.0	24.5	41111.1	1.0	4000	8.7	2.0	2713	250

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/6/2008

Governorate	Dittol Liter	Mercury Liter	Liquid detergent Liter	Xylocaine Liter	Safranin Liter	Savlon Liter	Saviton Liter	Sodium hydroxide Liter	Sandex Liter	Septol Liter	Spirit Liter	Cetavlon Liter	Sodium citrate Liter
Ninawa	7317.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	643.2	60.0	0.0
Karkook	4551.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	319.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	775.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	6718.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	730.0	0.0	1984.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	15240.0	1.0	980.0	400.0	723.4	472.0	0.0	45.6	105.0	0.0	5761.0	12.2	1.0
Babel	9380.0	0.0	230.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	333.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	1554.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	234.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	3820.0	0.0	540.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	243.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	1835.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	5440.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	1214.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	1350.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	25.0	447.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	388.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	255.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	1460.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	439.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	103.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	3328.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	40.0	25.0	706.5	180.0	0.0	198.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	5839.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	191.0	0.0	0.0	105.0	0.0	0.0	2001.	0.0	0.0
Erbil	24018.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	451.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	1579.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	7882.0	0.0	294.0	0.0	375.0	0.0	20.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1206.0	0.0	0.0
Total	101334.8	1.0	2044.0	400.0	1908.8	767.0	45.0	1125.9	1015.0	280.0	16329.2	72.2	1.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Scoline Ampoule	Sodium sulfate	Surgical soap	Hematoxin	Malaria stain	Blood group material	Sodium bisulfate	sodium citrate	CO2 gas	CO2 gas	N2 gas	O2 gas	Hepatitis reagent
	ampoule	ml	Liter	Liter	ml	No.	Gm.	ml	Bottle	Kg.	Cylinder	Cylinder	сс
Ninawa	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3349.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	1575.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Baghdad	50.0	0.0	287.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	18250.0	9.0	0.0	138.0	6793.0	0.0
Babel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0.0	0.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	360.0	0.0
Waset	0.0	1500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	188.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0.0	1500.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	0.0	0.0	210.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	720.0	0.0	2500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	380.0
Thee Qar	0.0	0.0	5878.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0.0	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	530.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	4000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	900.0	0.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	20.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	50.0	8000.0	8170.0	3.0	60.0	191.0	100.0	20427.0	3472.0	3208.0	138.0	7173.0	380.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Fertility LH reagents	HIV Reagent	T3 T4 Reagent	TSH Reagent	HCG Reagent	Fixer	Flash	Fluthane	Fluroclisnol	Formalin	VIDRL Syphilis	Phenophthalin	Kaser
	СС	СС	СС	СС	СС	Liter	Liter	Liter	Gm.	Liter	ml	Gm.	Liter
Ninawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	480.0	0.0	0.0	216.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1840.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	505.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	417.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	11084.0
Babel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0
Karbala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1044.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	360.0	1200.0	240.0	120.0	120.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	25.0
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2440.0
Total	360.0	1210.0	240.0	120.0	1260.0	2543.0	150.0	4.0	5.0	2057.2	5.0	250.0	14465.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Carbol Liter	Copper sulfate Liter	Ketlotacin Liter	Glutaraldehyde Liter	Gluamide Liter	Glutoside Liter	Chlore Liter	Chlorhexatine Liter	Sodium chloride Kg.	Glycerine Liter	Coxstar	Ammonia solution Liter	ESR solution liter
Ninawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	480.0	0.0	0.0	216.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1840.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	505.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	417.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	11084.0
Babel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0
Karbala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1044.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	360.0	1200.0	240.0	120.0	120.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	25.0
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	700.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2440.0
Total	360.0	1210.0	240.0	120.0	1260.0	2543.0	150.0	4.0	5.0	2057.2	5.0	250.0	14465.0

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Insecticide	Insecticide	Insecticide	Rodenticide	Rodenticide	Rodenticide	HCL solution	VDP Solution	WBC Solution	WIDAL Solution	Bendict Solution	Drikesen Solution	Drinedriver Solution
	Liter	Liter	Liter	Liter	Liter	Liter	ml	ml	ml	ml	сс	Liter	сс
Ninawa	538.5	429.0	283.4	0.0	76.0	210.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0.0	0.0	177.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	453.0	30.0	0.0	723.0	20.0	260.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	1087.0	428.0	51.0	1087.0	1196.0	1095.0	1519.0	100.0	3799.0	372.0	4000	0.0	1100
Babel	16.0	15.0	188.7	0.0	16.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	102.7	176.0	2099.0	4.0	132.0	287.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	13.0	410.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	95.0	0.0	34.0	6.0	0.0	182.0	0.0	0.0	250.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	467.0	43.5	120.0	0.0	114.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	6.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	268671.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	30.0	0.0	11.0	16.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	154.0	0.0	126.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	45.0	0.0	77.0	9.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Basra	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	502.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	47.0	343.0	0.0	99.0	27.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	190.0	541.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3279.2	3069.0	3135.6	2116.0	1475.0	2466.8	1519.0	100.0	272810.0	376.0	4000	6.0	1100

Table No. (11): Amounts of hazardous chemicals provided at State and private hospitals and other health facilities by Governorate:

1/1/2008 - 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Hexatocine Solution	Detergent	Air fresher	Mekonkiakar	Melstacid	Sodium nitrate	Silver nitrate	lodine	Neostigemine	Halothane	Halothane	Hypochlor	Hypoxide
	Liter	Kg.	Bottle	Kg.	Liter	ml	Kg.	Liter	Ampoule	Liter	Bottle	Liter	Liter
Ninawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1060.5	50.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	130.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1100.0	0.0	114.3	230.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	467.5	1197.0	900.0	0.0
Babel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.0	26.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	681.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0.0	0.0	540.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	215.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3250.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	235.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	415.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	60.0
Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	438.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	368.0	480.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238.5	615.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	771.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	165.0	8677.0	0.0	0.0
Total	60.0	45.0	540.0	8.0	415.0	3250.0	100.0	1188.0	280.0	3336.0	12998.0	900.0	60.0

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Pe	rcenta	ge of disp	osal met	hods		Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Perce	entage	of dispos	sal metho	ods	
	drugs (Liter)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	drugs(Gram)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	134	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14000	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	490	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1408	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.																
Sulimaneya	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	650	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	871	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.8	92.0	0.0	16463	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁵⁻ return to supplier

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals		Percei	ntage o	of disposa	l method:	S		Amount of Expired Chemicals		Pe	rcentage	of dispos	sal metho	ods	
	and drugs (Bottle)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	and drugs (Box)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	3670	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Karkook	400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	1183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	63	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	8480	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	373	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0
Babel	1401	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	3156	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	96.8	0.0	2269	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	11108	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3787	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	72.0	11.1	206	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	299	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	98.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	27643	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.1	0.0	17.9	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	9315	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	450	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	2432	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	51.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.																
Sulimaneya	1010	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	953	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	27.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	74118	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	16.3	37.8	12.9	7633	8.7	0.0	29.7	8.7	49.6	3.2	0.0

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁵⁻ return to supplier

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and drugs (Number)		Perce	ntage o	f dispos	al meth	ods		Amount of Expired Chemicals and drugs (Bag)	F	Percent	tage of	dispo	sal me	thods	
	arage (raminer,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a. ago (2 ag)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	11321	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	900	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	12071	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	1990	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	2524	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	60428	0.1	13.6		0.7		84.1	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	13419	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	87950	5.6	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	139100	70.5	0.0	26.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	105772	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	161725	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	5.7	60.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	18762	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	93.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	99410	4.2	0.0	0.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	18990	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	80.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	118930	23.3	2.6	0.0	47.2	2.1	24.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.																
Sulimaneya	25653	0.0	0.0	32.9	53.9	6.1	7.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	34676	2.0	0.0	94.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	33590	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	65.9	8.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	936221	14.5	1.2	8.4	32.5	13.9	15.5	13.9	1990	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

5- return to supplier

7- others

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Perce	ntage o	f dispo	osal m	etho	ds	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Po	ercent	tage of dis	posal met	thods	
	drugs (packet)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	drugs (ml.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	162	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Babel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1030	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3000	0	0	0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.																•
Sulimaneya	100	0.0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	262	61.8	0	38.2	0	0	0	0	4034	0	0	0	25.5	74.4	0.1	0.0

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁵⁻ return to supplier

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Perce	ntage of	dispos	al meth	ods		Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Pe	ercentag	e of dispo	sal method	ls	
	drugs (dose)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	drugs (ampoule.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Baghdad	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	1881	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Babel	181	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	5405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8361	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1740	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5340	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2451	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	68
Misan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1833	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.																
Sulimaneya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18976	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	16.3	79.5	0.0
Erbil	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	451	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1162	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	18.2	38
Total	231	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	48909	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	11.5	73.9	4.3

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁵⁻ return to supplier

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity 7

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Perce	ntage of	f dispo	osal m	etho	ds	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		P	ercent	tage of dis	posal met	thods	
	drugs (packet)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	drugs (ml.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	162	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Babel	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1030	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3000	0	0	0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.		•		•		•		•						•	•	
Sulimaneya	100	0.0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	262	61.8	0	38.2	0	0	0	0	4034	0	0	0	25.5	74.4	0.1	0.0

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁵⁻ return to supplier

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Perce	ntage of	dispos	al meth	ods		Amount of Expired Chemicals and			Percenta	age of disp	osal met	hods	
	drugs (dose)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	drugs (ampoule)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Baghdad	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	1881	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Babel	181	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	5405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8361	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1740	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	989	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5340	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2451	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	67.8
Misan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1833	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.																•
Sulimaneya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18976	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	16.3	79.5	0.0
Erbil	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	451	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1162	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	18.2	38.
Total	231	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	48909	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	11.5	73.9	4.3

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

⁵⁻ return to supplier

⁶⁻ handing to specialized or official entity

Table No. (12): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals available in State and private hospitals and other health facilities and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Percent	age of disp	osal me	ethods			Amount of Expired Chemicals and		Pe	rcentage	e of dispos	al metho	ds	
	drugs (dozen)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	drugs (thousand)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	450	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.			ı	1	ı	ı		1	<u>'</u>							
Sulimaneya	5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	455	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	274	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

2- incineration offsite using central incinerator

3- haphazard burning without incinerator

5- return to supplier

6- handing to specialized or official entity

7- others

⁴⁻ Storage in facility until handed to specialized entity

Table No. (13): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals (radioactive and genotoxic) in State and private hospitals, and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Amount of hazardous chemicals and drugs (radioactive and genotoxic)		ntage (sal me		Amount of hazardous chemicals and drugs (radioactive and genotoxic)		ntage o		Amount of hazardous chemicals and Drugs (radioactive and genotoxic)	Percei of disp metho	osal	
	Liter	1	2	3	Bottle	1	2	3	Number	1	2	3
Ninawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.												
Sulimaneya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160	100.	0.0	0.0	4280	99.4	0.0	0.6
Erbil	252	0.0	100	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	252	0.0	100	0.0	160	100	0.0	0.0	4280	99.4	0.0	0.6

¹⁻ Storage inside health facilityd until disposed of

²⁻ Drainage into public sewer network

³⁻ Handed to a specialized or official entity

Table No. (13): Amount of expired hazardous chemicals (radioactive and genotoxic) in State and private hospitals, and percentage of disposal methods of those chemicals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (Cont'd)

Governorate	Amount of hazardous chemicals and drugs (radioactive and genotoxic)		ntage (sal me		Amount of hazardous chemicals and drugs (radioactive and genotoxic)				
	Вох	1	2	3	ampoule	1	2	3	
Ninawa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Karkook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Diala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Anbar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Baghdad	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Babel	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Karbala	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Waset	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Saladin	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Najaf	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Qadeseya	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Muthana	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Thee Qar	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Misan	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Basra	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	12	100	0.0	0.0	500	100	0.0	0.0	
Erbil	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Dhook	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	12	100	0.0	0.0	500		0.0	0.0	

¹⁻ Storage inside health facilityd until disposed of

²⁻ Drainage into public sewer network

³⁻ Handed to a specialized or official entity

Table No. (14): Number of fixed assets in State and private hospitals and other health facilities statewide used for environmental protection and their validity, average temperature, operational capacity and average cycle period: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Category	Туре	No.	Function	onality	Average Temp.	Averag	e capacity	Averag	e period
			Functioning	In disrepair	(°C) equipment	Amount	Unit	Minute	Hour
	Double chamber	35	29	6	629	155	Kg\day	33	2
	Single chamber	175	142	33	357	127	Kg\day	41	2
Incinerators	Rotary kiln	12	10	2	835	158	Kg\day	28	2
	Burn cylinder barrel	95	80	15	261	91	Kg\day	1	2
	Cement incinerator	214	184	30	243	44	Kg\day	6	2
Autoclave									
(wet heat)		1223	1084	139	171	20	Kg	56	1
Dry heat									
sterilization		2145	2034	111	185	76	Kg	52	1
Wastewater									
Treatment U.		31	28	3		156	Cubic Meter		
Hazardous									
& Explosive		48				36	Cubic Meter		
material store									
Total		3978	3591	339					

Table No. (15): Volume of water consumed and waste water generated, and percentages of sources consumed water in State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

		Amount of	Amount of	Amoun	t of cons	umed w	zater hv	source %		
Governorate	Туре	consumed water cubic meter	generated wastewater cubic meter	Drinking water	Well	River	Tank truck	RO Water	Other	Total
Ninawa	State	215901	150424	97.6	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	8400	7900	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karkook	State	56476	54196	67.7	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Private	6432	3932	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Diala	State	28659	24779	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	1402	1202	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Anbar	State	133440	120158	93.7	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	540	200	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Baghdad	State	875815	744398	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
	Private	95284	69987	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Babel	State	85150	58679	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
	Private	7620	5080	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karbala	State	2860	2200	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	940	750	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Waset	State	205004	174124	99.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
	Private	1600	1100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Saladin	State	76637	63000	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	4005	3505	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Najaf	State	138680	117670	70.8	20.9	0.0	7.8	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Private	3440	3050	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qadeseya	State	24970.0	20739.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	5500.0	5200.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muthana	State	11386.5	10450.5	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
	Private	185.5	160.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thee Qar	State	58467.0	53248.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	540.0	486.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Governorate	Туре	Amount of consumed	Amount of generated	Amoun Drinking water	t of cons	umed w River	ater by	source %	Other	Total
		water cubic meter	wastewater cubic meter	J			truck			
Misan	State	111800.0	96920.0	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	129686.0	125694.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	8991.0	8840.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	State	141730	95154.0	27.5	66.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	7630.0	6020.0	28.7	48.5	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Erbil	State	38590.0	35165.0	64.0	35.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	1860.0	1795.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dhook	State	24988.0	22130.0	82.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
	Private	3780.0	3465.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	State	2360239.5	1969128.5	90.5	7.3	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0
	Private	158149.0	122672.0	95.7	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	100.0

Table No. (16): Volume of water consumed and wastewater generated, and percentages of sources of consumed water in other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

	Amount of	Amount of	Amoun	t of cons	umed w	ater by	source %		
Governorate	consumed water cubic meter	generated wastewater cubic meter	Drinking water	Well	River	Tank truck	RO Water	Other	Total
Ninawa	53625.0	47755.0	95.7	3.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karkook	11754.0	8544.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Diala	3454.0	2711.0	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Anbar	9461.0	7724.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	159875.0	102402.0	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Babel	20730.0	16165.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karbala	6505.0	4460.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Waset	16660.0	11835.0	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Saladin	5863.0	4853.0	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Najaf	16757.0	16140.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qadeseya	8888.0	7856.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muthana	9816.3	7361.5	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Thee Qar	21269.0	19421.7	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Misan	10556.0	8523.0	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	100.0
Basra	21052.0	19948.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan R.					•				
Sulimaneya	57293.0	31420.0	33.1	65.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Erbil	8460.0	7650.0	77.6	21.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dhook	13520.0	12212.0	95.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Total	455538.3	336981.2	89.8	9.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0

Table No. (17): Volumes of wastewater generated and wastewater treated, percentages of the volume of treated wastewater and methods of final disposal at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	Amount of generated	Amount of wastewater	Percentage of		P	ercentage (of disposal m	ethod				
	,,,,,	wastewater Cubic meter	treated in treatment unit Cubic meter	treated wastewater %	Drainage to sewer network	Discharge To river	Disposal To septic lagoon	Haphazard disposal to nearby land	Soil septic pit	Sealed septic pit	Re- used	Others	Total
Ninawa	State	150424.0	604.0	0.4	64.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.2	24.8	0.0	1.0	100.0
	Private	7900.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karkook	State	54196.0	786.0	1.5	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0
	Private	3932.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Diala	State	24779.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	1202.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Anbar	State	120158.0	157.0	0.1	25.0	1.4	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	4.5	100.0
	Private	200.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	State	744398.0	90.0	0.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
	Private	69987.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	100.0
Babel	State	58679.0	97.2	0.2	75.6	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	5080.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karbala	State	2200.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0
	Private	750.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Waset	State	174124.0	300.0	0.2	21.3	0.8	15.5	40.2	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.7	100.0
	Private	1100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Saladin	State	63000.0	40.0	0.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	3505.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Najaf	State	117670.0	38.0	0.0	68.5	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	3050.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qadeseya	State	20739.0	36.0	0.2	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	5200.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Governorate	Туре	Amount of generated wastewater	Amount of wastewater treated in treatment	Percentage of treated wastewater	Drainage to sewer	P Discharge To	ercentage of Disposal To	of disposal m Haphazard disposal	ethod Soil septic	Sealed septic	Re- used	Others	Total
		Cubic meter	unit Cubic meter	%	network	river	septic lagoon	to nearby land	pit	pit			
Muthana	State	10450.5	89.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	160.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thee Qar	State	53248.0	100.0	0.2	77.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.0	100.0
	Private	486.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Misan	State	96920.0	380.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	125694.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	8840.0	0.0	0.0	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	State	95154.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	6020.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Erbil	State	35165.0	1610.0	4.6	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	1795.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dhook	State	22130.0	60.0	0.3	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	13.9	100.0
	Private	3465.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	State	1969128.5	4387.8	0.2	70.6	0.1	5.4	5.1	0.9	15.4	0.0	1.1	100.0
	Private	122672.0	0.0	0.0	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.8	100.0

Table No. (18): Volumes of wastewater generated and wastewater treated, percentages of the volume of treated wastewater and methods of final disposal at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

	Amount of	Amount of	Percentage of		Pe	ercentage o	f disposal me	thod				
Governorate	generated wastewater Cubic meter	wastewater treated in treatment unit Cubic meter	treated wastewater %	Drainage to sewer network	Discharge To river	Disposal To septic lagoon	Haphazard disposal to nearby land	Soil septic pit	Sealed septic pit	Re-used	Others	Total
Ninawa	47755.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.8	100.0
Karkook	8544.0	0.0	0.0	51.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Diala	3611.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Anbar	7724.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	59.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	102402.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Babel	16165.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	49.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karbala	4460.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	26.9	0.0	6.7	100.0
Waset	11835.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	55.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Saladin	4853.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	45.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Najaf	16140.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Qadeseya	7856.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	47.4	100.0
Muthana	7361.5	0.0	0.0	14.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thee Qar	19446.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Misan	8523.0	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Basra	19948.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan R.										_		_
Sulimaneya	31420.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Erbil	7650.0	0.0	0.0	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.5	6.1	0.0	1.1	100.0
Dhook	12212.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	337905.5	0.0	0.0	70.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.5	25.5	0.0	1.4	100.0

Table No. (19): Percentages of available wastewater treatment units, their operating condition, type of treatment and maintenance procedure in case of units failure at State and private hospitals and other health facilities. By Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

	State	e and private	hospita	ıls		Other h	ealth facilities	s (exce	pt hospita	als)
Governorate	% of availability	% of operating	% of ty	•	% of	% of availability of treatment units	% of operating	% of treat	type of ment	% of maintenance
	of treatment units	condition	Full	Part	maintenance procedures		condition	Full	partial	procedures
Ninawa	17.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	37.5	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	15.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	1.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	9.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	20.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	20.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	11.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	28.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	80.0	75.0	66.7	33.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	11.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	16.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	13.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	9.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	10.5	86.2	52.0	48.0	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table No. (20): Percentage of usage of hazardous medical waste segregation method and segregation by color, the entity regulating segregation method and percentage of colored bags and containers used for hazardous medical waste collection at State and private hospital by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	% of Medical waste	% of segregation	% of entit		g segregation		olors spec collectio					d for
		segregation separate from ordinary waste	by color	Health Institute	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Environment	Black	Yellow	Red	White	Blue	Gray	Other colors
Ninawa	State	100.0	78.6	27.3	63.6	9.1	9.1	54.6	18.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
	Private	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	State	100.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	66.7	83.3	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	41.7	100.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	94.9	94.6	25.7	54.3	20.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	71.4	40.0	48.0	12.0	4.0	60.0	0.8	0.0	20.0	4.0	4.0
Babel	State	100.0	62.5	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	66.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	100.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	100.0	66.7	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	88.9	37.5	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	100.0	100.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Governorate	Туре	% of Medical waste	% of segregation	% of entit	y regulating	g segregation		olors spec collectio					d for
		segregation separate from ordinary waste	by color	Health Institute	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Environment	Black	Yellow	Red	White	Blue	Gray	Other colors
	Private	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Qadeseya	State Private	100.0 100.0	60.0 0.0	33.3 0.0	66.7 0.0	0.0 0.0	33.3 0.0	66.7 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	State Private	100.0 100.0	50.0 0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0 0.0	0.0	50.0 0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State Private	100.0 100.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	25.0 0.0	25.0 100.0	37.5 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5 0.0
Misan	State Private	100.0 0.0	83.3 0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State Private	100.0 100.0	100.0 80.0	75.0 25.0	8.3 0.0	16.7 75.0	8.3 0.0	91.7 100.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	State Private	4.4 0.0	100.0 0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State Private	29.4 0.0	80.0 0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	50.0 0.0	0.0	25.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State Private	100.0 100.0	71.4 0.0	40.0 0.0	60.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	20.0 0.0	20.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	State Private	77.1 78.7	83.5 63.5	33.8 37.5	53.6 47.5	12.6 15.0	5.5 5.0	65.4 70.0	15.7 7.5	2.4 0.0	25.0 0.0	0.0	0.8 2.5

Table No. (21): Percentage of usage of hazardous medical waste segregation method and segregation by color, the entity regulating segregation method and percentage of colored bags and containers used for hazardous medical waste collection at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008–30/6/2008

Governorate	% of Medical Waste segregation	% of segregation	% of entit	ty regulating	g segregation		lors specifi lection of n	_			sed for		
	separate from ordinary waste	by color	Health institute	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Environment	Black	Yellow	Red	Green	white	orange	blue	Other colors
Ninawa	40.0	55.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	85.7	70.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	80.1	60.2	13.2	72.1	14.7	2.9	88.2	0.0	1.5	4.4	1.5	1.5	0.0
Babel	82.9	31.0	0.0	100	0.0	11.1	77.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	91.3	95.2	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	31.8	28.6	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	79.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	95.5	85.7	72.2	22.2	5.6	11.1	77.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Qadeseya	82.8	25.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	58.1	94.4	23.5	76.5	0.0	11.8	70.6	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	14.8	25.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	87.2	56.1	47.8	21.7	30.4	17.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	9.1	33.3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	71.4	20.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	20	0.0	0.0	20	0.0
Total	58.6	51.9	20.2	70.9	8.9	6.4	86.2	3.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5

Table No. (22): Amount of generated hazardous medical waste, daily averages, percentage of medical waste final disposal method and available special containers for the collection of disposable sharp objects and radioactive waste, in State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	Amount of hazardous	Average amount of hazardous waste	% of f	inal dispo	sal meth	od of h	azardou	s waste	% o	f:
	Турс	medical waste Kg\6months	generated per day Kg\day	1	2	3	4	5	6	Available Containers For disposable sharps	Available leaded containers for radioactive waste
Ninawa	State	40003.6	15.7	78.6	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0
	Private	910.0	5.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Karkook	State	28828.8	26.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0
	Private	3640.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Diala	State	14305.2	13.1	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
	Private	182.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	16926.0	18.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	728.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	334734.4	48.4	83.0	14.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.8	4.9
	Private	32041.1	5.0	2.9	34.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	60.0	80.0	0.0
Babel	State	38001.6	26.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
	Private	6552.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
Karbala	State	37128.0	40.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0
	Private	4550.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Waset	State	24406.2	14.9	55.6	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
	Private	728.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Saladin	State	25188.8	17.3	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
	Private	1820.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Najaf	State	61916.4	56.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	6069.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
Qadeseya	State	53690.0	59.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	4550.0	12.5	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	State	38438.4	52.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	546.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	39312.0	27.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	364.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Governorate	Type	Amount of hazardous	Average amount of hazardous waste	% of f	inal dispo	sal meth	od of h	nazardou	s waste	% o	f:
	.,,,,	medical waste Kg\6months	generated per day Kg\day	1	2	3	4	5	6	Available Containers For disposable sharps	Available leaded containers for radioactive waste
Misan	State	49140.0	45.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	84084.0	38.5	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	41.7	0.0
	Private	4914.0	5.4	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	60.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.											
Sulimaneya	State	9100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State	40222.0	44.2	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State	54654.6	42.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	Private	8736.0	12.0	0.0	75.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	100.0	0.0
Total	State	990080.0	35.4	84.0	9.2	5.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	73.6	1.9
	Private	76430.9	7.3	6.8	44.7	0.9	1.6	0.0	46.0	62.5	0.0

1- Incineration onsite using private incinerator

2- incineration offsite using central incinerator

3- haphazard burning without incinerator

4- handing to a contractor

5- transport to a hazardous medical waste site

6- others

Table No. (23): Amount of generated hazardous medical waste, daily averages, percentage of medical waste final disposal method and available special containers for the collection of disposable sharp objects and radioactive waste in other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Amount of hazardous medical	Average amount of hazardous waste generated per day	% of fir	nal dispo	sal meth	od of ha	azardous	waste	9	6 of
	waste Kg\6months	Kg\day	1	2	3	4	5	6	Available Containers For disposable sharps	Available leaded containers for radioactive waste
Ninawa	7650.0	2.6	42.8	9.5	42.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	76.2	0.0
Karkook	12058.0	2.7	86.6	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	0.0
Diala	902.4	2.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	151.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	51354.5	3.0	63.5	9.6	14.8	0.9	8.6	2.6	72.2	0.0
Babel	9836.1	2.3	3.5	10.3	86.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0
Karbala	10111.0	3.2	72.3	14.3	5.2	1.4	2.3	4.5	71.4	0.0
Waset	3452.5	3.3	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0
Saladin	7182.3	3.2	12.4	31.3	43.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	93.8	0.0
Najaf	15915.1	5.1	0.0	42.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0
Qadeseya	16496.2	4.6	35.0	13.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0
Muthana	2991.3	1.3	46.6	0.0	40.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	4646.8	1.7	37.6	6.8	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0
Misan	1426.6	2.4	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
Basra	28401.9	4.6	92.7	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	22.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.										

Governorate	Amount of hazardous medical	Average amount of hazardous waste generated per day	% of fir	al dispo	sal meth	od of ha	zardous	waste	%	of
	waste Kg\6months	Kg\day	1	2	3	4	5	6	Available Containers For disposable sharps	Available leaded containers for radioactive waste
Sulimaneya	626.4	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Erbil	1891.9	4.2	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0
Dhook	19042.4	5.1	42.3	20.6	30.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	96.0	0.0
Total	194136.6	3.1	52.2	12.4	29.3	0.5	3.9	1.7	58.0	0.0

- 1- Incineration onsite using private incinerator
- 3- haphazard burning without incinerator
- 5- dumping waste in the location

- 2- incineration offsite in a central incinerator
- 4- handing to municipal entity to burn or dump
- 6- others

Table No. (24): Percentage of medical waste transportation method, available special room or store for the collection of hazardous medical and radioactive material or waste and available records of such waste at State and private hospitals

by Governorate: 01/01/2008 30/06/2008

					% of:		
Governorate	Туре	Waste tr Manual	ansportat By cart	No. of carts	Room or store for hazardous medical waste collection	Special store for radioactive Material or waste	Available record of amounts of Hazardous medical waste
Ninawa	State	35.7	78.6	42	28.6	14.3	50.0
	Private	100.0	0.0	0	33.3	0.0	33.3
Karkook	State	0.0	100.0	17	33.3	0.0	66.7
	Private	50.0	50.0	4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Diala	State	55.6	77.8	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	100.0	33.3	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	16.7	83.3	27	0.0	0.0	8.3
	Private	0.0	100.0	2	100.0	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	State	20.0	87.5	413	25.0	5.0	80.0
	Private	54.3	48.6	45	28.6	0.0	62.9
Babel	State	37.5	87.5	27	12.5	0.0	37.5
	Private	66.7	33.3	2	0.0	0.0	33.3
Karbala	State	20.0	100.0	56	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Private	50.0	50.0	2	50.0	0.0	50.0
Waset	State	22.2	77.8	114	22.2	0.0	55.6
	Private	0.0	100.0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	0.0	100.0	24	11.1	0.0	22.2
	Private	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	16.7	83.3	17	0.0	0.0	83.3
	Private	33.3	66.7	5	33.3	0.0	100.0

					% of:		
		Waste tr	ansportat	ion method	Room or store for	Special store for	Available record of
Governorate	Туре	Manual	By cart	No. of carts	hazardous medical	radioactive	amounts of Hazardous
					waste collection	Material or waste	medical waste
Qadeseya	State	60.0	80.0	22	0.0	0.0	20.0
	Private	0.0	100.0	5	0.0	0.0	50.0
Muthana	State	0.0	100.0	36	0.0	0.0	25.0
	Private	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Thee Qar	State	12.5	87.5	62	37.5	0.0	50.0
	Private	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	0.0	100.0	42	0.0	0.0	66.7
	Private	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	33.3	75.0	65	8.3	0.0	33.3
	Private	60.0	40.0	8	0.0	0.0	60.0
Kurdistan R.							
Sulimaneya	State	82.6	52.2	43	4.3	0.0	0.0
	Private	85.7	28.6	9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State	58.8	58.8	38	0.0	0.0	5.9
	Private	83.3	100.0	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State	42.9	85.7	19	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	25.0	75.0	5	25.0	25.0	0.0
Total	State	33.1	80.2	1075	12.5	2.0	39.7
	Private	60.0	50.0	107	21.3	1.3	45.0

Table No. (25): Percentage of medical waste transportation method, available special room or store for the collection of hazardous medical and radioactive material or waste and available records of such waste at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate:

01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate				% of		
	Waste tra	ansportat	ion method	Available room	Available store for	Available record for
	by hand	By cart	No. of carts	or store for medical	radioactive material	amounts of hazardous
				waste collection	or waste	medical waste
Ninawa	82.0	22.0	15	0.0	0.0	10.0
Karkook	74.3	28.6	12	5.7	0.0	51.4
Diala	81.3	43.8	11	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	79.2	20.8	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	86.5	17.7	81	5.7	0.0	31.9
Babel	85.7	17.1	11	0.0	0.0	5.7
Karbala	78.3	39.1	22	0.0	0.0	47.8
Waset	81.8	18.2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	73.7	26.3	8	0.0	0.0	5.3
Najaf	77.3	22.7	6	0.0	0.0	50.0
Qadeseya	89.7	10.3	3	0.0	0.0	6.9
Muthana	71.4	28.6	7	0.0	0.0	19.0
Thee Qar	74.2	25.8	12	0.0	0.0	32.3
Misan	74.1	55.6	50	0.0	0.0	7.4
Basra	91.5	10.6	6	2.1	0.0	2.1
Kurdistan R.						
Sulimaneya	92.9	12.5	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	75.8	51.5	30	3.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	88.6	28.6	12	0.0	0.0	2.9
Total	83.2	23.7	313	1.8	0.0	17.0

Table No. (26): Amount and daily average of ordinary waste generated, percentage of final disposal method, color of bags and containers used for collection and available records of such waste at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	Amount	Average				%	of:										
		of regular waste	amount of	Dispo	sal met	thod of r	egular w	eight				of bags/	containe	ers used	for reg	ular		Available record of
		in 6 months (Kg.)	regular waste per day. (Kg.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Black	Red	Green	white	Pink	blue	Other	regular waste
Ninawa	State Private	176729.3 6370.0	69.4 35.0	29.0 0.0	0.0	14.3 0.0	57.1 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1 0.0	9.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	42.9 0.0
Karkook	State Private	143783.6 23660.0	131.7 65.0	17.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	83.3 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	50.0 50.0
Diala	State Private	29123.6 1820.0	26.7 10.0	0.0	17.0 0.0	50.0 100.0	33.3 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0 0.0	0.0	33.3 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 100.0	16.7 0.0	0.0 0.0
Anbar	State Private	402220.0 7280.0	422.0 40.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 100.0
Baghdad	State Private	1548248.9 114851.1	233.9 18.0	15.0 0.0	2.6 2.9	2.6 0.0	74.4 85.7	0.0 8.6	0.0 2.9	5.1 0.0	97.4 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	2.6 0.0	0.0 0.0	48.7 25.7
Babel	State Private	122493.3 9647.8	84.1 17.7	38.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 33.3	62.5 66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	37.5 0.0
Karbala	State Private	70434.0 10010.0	77.4 27.5	20.0 0.0	0.0 50.0	0.0	80.0 50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	80.0 50.0
Waset	State Private	62244.0 2366.0	38.0 13.0	33.0 0.0	0.0	22.2 0.0	44.4 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8 100.0	22.2 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	44.4 0.0
Saladin	State Private	85365.3 4550.0	58.6 25.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	12.5 0.0	62.5 100.0	12.5 0.0	12.5 0.0	0.0 0.0	87.5 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	12.5 0.0
Najaf	State Private	216576.4 19475.8	198.3 35.7	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	12.5 0.0	0.0 0.0	33.3 0.0
Qadeseya	State Private	239848.7 8736.0	263.6 24.0	29.0 0.0	0.0 50.0	0.0 0.0	71.4 50.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	85.7 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	13.4 0.0	0.0 0.0	14.3 0.0
Muthana	State Private	309400.0 1456.0	425.0 8.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Thee Qar	State Private	283556.0 546.0	194.8 3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0 100.0	12.5 0.0	12.5 0.0	0.0	75.0 100.0	12.5 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	12.5 0.0	25.0 0.0

Governorate	Туре	Amount	Average				%	of:										
		of regular waste	amount of	Dispo	sal met	thod of r	egular w	eight				of bags/	containe	ers used	for reg	ular		Available record of
		in 6 months (Kg.)	regular waste per day. (Kg.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Black	Red	Green	white	Pink	blue	Other	regular waste
Misan	State Private	314856.4 0.0	288.3 0.0	33.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	66.7 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	50.0 0.0
Basra	State Private	295757.3 30940.0	153.4 34.0	25.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	58.3 50.0	17.6 0.0	16.7 0.0	0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	3.8 40.0
Kurdistan R.																		
Sulimaneya	State Private	18200.0 0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	100.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Erbil	State Private	156219.7 0.0	171.7 0.0	17.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0 0.0	33.3 0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0 0.0	0.0	50.0 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State Private	254163.0 10556.0	199.5 14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0 100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0
Total	State Private	4729255.4 252264.7	173.8 24.7	16.4 0.0	1.3 4.8	5.9 3.2	70.1 81.7	3.7 4.8	1.3 5.6	1.3 0.0	89.7 98.4	2.0 0.0	1.3 0.0	1.6 0.0	0.8	3.2 1.6	1.3 0.0	31.5 22.2

- 1- incineration onsite using private incinerator
- 3- haphazard burning without incinerator
- 5- handing waste to a contractor
- 7- others

- 2- incineration offsite in a central incinerator
- 4- handing waste to municipal entity to burn or dump
- 6- handing waste to a specialized or official entity

Table No. (27): Amount and daily average of ordinary waste generated, percentage of final disposal method, color of bags and containers used for collection and available records for such waste at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Amount	Average				% c	of:												
	of regular	amount of	Disposa	al meth	od of re	gular we	eight					f bags/co		rs used	for reg	ular			Available record of
	waste in 6 months (Kg.)	regular waste per day. (Kg.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Black	yellow	Red	white	Pink	blue	Gray	Other	regular waste
Ninawa	22140.0	7.4	15.0	0.0	35.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.3	6.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Karkook	23535.0	5.2	46.7	0.0	6.7	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	26.7
Diala	2250.0	5.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	67.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	2250.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	139668.0	8.2	15.8	4.4	8.8	64.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	92.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.3	17.5
Babel	21445.5	4.9	0.0	10.3	13.8	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	20475.0	6.5	19.0	4.8	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9
Waset	4504.5	4.3	42.9	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	16605.0	7.4	6.3	0.0	31.3	31.3	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Najaf	62559.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	4.8	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	90.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
Qadeseya	52056.0	14.5	8.3	4.2	16.7	70.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muthana	6637.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	13500.0	5.0	27.8	5.6	38.9	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	5.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Misan	9450.0	15.8	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Basra	128412.0	20.9	58.5	0.0	2.4	22.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Kurdistan R.				l	l		1			<u>I</u>	1	l			<u> </u>	l	<u>I</u>	l	

Governorate	Amount of regular	Average amount of	Disposa	al meth	od of re	% o egular we						of bags/co		rs used	for reg	ular			Available record of
waste in 6 months (Kg.)	regular waste per day. (Kg.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Black	yellow	Red	white	Pink	blue	Gray	Other	regular waste	
Sulimaneya	1500.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	3748.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	28425.0	7.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	559161.0	9.4	20.9	5.7	10.9	59.4	0.3	1.2	1.8	2.6	91.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.1	2.1	13.0

- 1- incineration onsite using private incinerator
- 3- haphazard burning without incinerator
- 5- dumping waste in the location
- 7- handing waste to a specialized or official entity

- 2- incineration offsite in a central incinerator
- 4- handing waste to municipal entity to burn or dump
- 6- handing waste to a contractor
- 8- others

Table No. (28): Number of State and private hospitals committed to segregation regulations, daily average amount of hazardous medical and ordinary waste, number of large containers specified for final collection of ordinary and hazardous medical waste and the average frequency of emptying containers by Governorate :: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

Governorate	Type of hospital	Total No. of hospitals	No. of State and private hospitals Committed to segregation	Average amount of hazardous medical waste per day Kg\hospital	Average amount of ordinary waste per day Kg./hospital	No. of specified containers of final collection of ordinary and hazardous medical waste	Average frequency of evacuation of large containers (every 2 weeks)
Ninawa	State Private	14	14	15.7	69.4	12	4
		3	1	5.0	35.0	0	0
Karkook	State	6	6	23.3	131.7	6	4
	Private	2	2	10.0	65.0	2	7
Diala	State	9	6	13.1	26.7	4	3
	Private	3	1	1.0	10.0	0	0
Anbar	State	12	5	18.6	442.0	5	4
	Private	1	1	4.0	40.0	1	5
Baghdad	State	39	37	48.3	225.8	27	3
	Private	35	35	5.0	18.0	30	4
Babel	State	8	8	26.1	84.1	8	5
	Private	3	3	12.0	17.7	3	3
Karbala	State	5	5	40.8	77.4	5	4
	Private	2	2	12.5	27.5	2	9
Waset	State	9	9	14.9	38.0	6	3
	Private	1	1	4.0	13.0	0	0
Saladin	State	9	8	17.3	58.6	8	3
	Private	1	1	10.0	25.0	1	5
Najaf	State	6	6	56.7	198.3	4	4
	Private	3	3	11.3	35.7	1	0
Qadeseya	State	5	5	59.0	229.0	5	7
	Private	2	2	12.5	24.0	2	9
Muthana	State	4	4	52.8	425.0	4	12
	Private	1	1	3.0	8.0	1	8

Governorate	Type of hospital	Total No. of hospitals	No. of State and private hospitals Committed to segregation	Average amount of hazardous medical waste per day Kg\hospital	Average amount of ordinary waste per day Kg./hospital	No. of specified containers of final collection of ordinary and hazardous medical waste	Average frequency of evacuation of large containers (every 2 weeks)
Thee Qar	State	8	8	27.0	194.8	7	10
	Private	1	1		3.0	1	3
Misan	State	6	6	45.3	288.3	5	3
	Private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Basra	State	12	12	38.5	135.4	10	7
	Private	5	5	5.4	34.0	4	6
Kurdistan R.							
Sulimaneya	State	21	1	50.0	100.0	0	0
	Private	7	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Erbil	State	17	5	44.2	136.0	5	7
	Private	6	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Dhook	State	7	7	42.9	176.7	6	6
	Private	4	4	12.0	14.5	4	6
Total	State	197	125	35.6	168.7	127	4.9
	Private	80	63	6.0	20.6	52	3.6

N.B. There is no waste segregation in private hospitals in Sulimaneya and Erbil Governorates.

Table No. (29): Number of other health facilities (except hospitals) committed to segregation regulations, daily average amount of hazardous medical and ordinary waste, number of large containers specified for final collection of ordinary and hazardous medical waste and the average frequency of emptying containers by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	NO of health facilities (except hospitals) implementing segregation	Average amount of hazardous medical waste generated per day. Kg./health facility	Average amount of ordinary waste per day Kg./institute	No. of specified containers of final collection of ordinary and hazardous medical waste	Average frequency of evacuation of large containers (every 2 weeks)
Ninawa	20	2.6	7.4	14	3
Karkook	30	2.7	5.2	22	5
Diala	3	2.0	5.0	0	0
Anbar	1	1.0	15.0	1	1
Baghdad	114	2.8	8.2	55	2
Babel	29	2.3	4.9	18	2
Karbala	21	3.2	6.5	17	5
Waset	7	3.3	4.3	2	1
Saladin	15	3.2	7.3	2	0
Najaf	21	5.0	19.9	0	0
Qadeseya	24	4.6	14.5	18	8
Muthana	15	1.3	3.0	8	4
Thee Qar	18	1.7	5.0	5	2
Misan	4	2.4	15.8	0	0
Basra	41	4.6	20.9	30	5
Kurdistan R.					
Sulimaneya	1	4.0	10.0	0	0
Erbil	3	3.4	8.3	3	8
Dhook	25	5.1	7.6	23	5
Total	392	3.1	9.4	218	2.83

Table No.(30): Number of State and private hospitals not committed to segregation regulations, amount and daily average of generated waste, percentage of available records of generated waste amounts, transportation methods and number of transportation vehicles by Governorate:1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

		No. hospitals	Amount of	Average daily	Record of			percentage			No. of
Governorate	Туре	not	generated waste	amount of	the amount	Disp	osal method	transp	ortation met	hod	carts
		committed to segregation	in hospitals not committed to segregation (Kg.*6 months)	generated waste(Kg./day)	of generated waste	Bags	Containers	Others	Manual	In carts	
Ninawa	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	private	2	26572.0	73.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Karkook	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Diala	State	3	8190.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	2
	private	2	1456.0	4.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	1
Anbar	State	7	80644.2	63.3	0.0	57.1	14.3	28.6	28.6	71.4	5
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Baghdad	State	2	3094.0	17.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	1
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Babel	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Karbala	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Waset	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Saladin	State	1	7280.0	40.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Najaf	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Al Qadeseya	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

		No. hospitals	Amount of	Average daily	Record of	percentage					No. of
Governorate	Туре	not	generated waste	amount of	the amount	Dis	oosal method	transp	ortation met	:hod	carts
		committed to segregation	in hospitals not committed to segregation (Kg.*6 months)	generated waste(Kg./day)	of generated waste	Bags	Containers	Others	Manual	In carts	
Al Muthana	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Thee Qar	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Misan	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Basra	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Kurdistan R.											
Sulimaneya	State	20	38.0301	90.7	0.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	62.1	37.9	10
	private	17	19019.0	20.9	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	75.0	25.0	2
Erbil	State	12	92820.0	42.5	0.0	55.0	45.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	6
	private	6	35490.0	32.5	0.0	54.0	45.5	0.0	45.5	54.5	6
Dhook	State	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	private	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total	State	45	522176.2	53.7	2.3	54.8	54.8	4.6	50.7	49.3	25
	private	17	82537.0	32.6	5.9	68.9	68.9	0.0	66.6	33.4	9

Table No. (31): number of other health facilities (except hospitals) not committed to segregation and amount, daily average of generated waste and percentage of availability of records for documentation of amounts of generated waste, methods of collection and transportation of waste and number of transportation vehicle by Governorates: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

	No. of facilities	Amount of generated	Average daily	Record of			percentage			No. of
Governorate	not committed to	waste in hospitals not	amount of	the amount	Disp	posal method	transp	ortation met	hod	carts
	segregation	committed to	generated	of	Bags	Containers	Others	Manual	In carts	
		segregation (Kg.*6 months)	waste(Kg./day)	generated waste						
Ninawa	30	39600	8.8	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	76.7	23.3	7
Karkook	5	5550	7.4	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	2
Diala	13	10335	5.3	0.0	42.1	47.4	10.5	62.5	37.5	6
Anbar	23	38640	11.2	0.0	65.2	26.1	8.7	78.3	21.7	5
Baghdad	28	37800	9.0	3.6	65.6	34.4	0.0	86.2	13.8	4
Babel	6	4500	5.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	16.7	83.3	16.7	1
Karbala	2	1950	6.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Waset	15	12600	5.6	0.0	13.3	53.3	33.3	86.7	13.3	2
Saladin	4	3600	6.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0
Najaf	1	2250	15.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Al Qadeseya	4	7800	10.4	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Al Muthana	6	1800	2.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	83.3	16.7	1
Thee Qar	13	11310	5.8	46.2	75.0	18.8	6.3	76.9	23.1	3
Misan	23	49335	14.3	0.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	61.3	38.7	12
Basra	6	15120	16.8	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	57	117135	13.7	0.0	86.9	11.5	1.6	87.9	12.1	7
Erbil	30	52650	11.7	0.0	48.8	51.2	0.0	59.0	41.0	13
Dhook	10	11850	7.9	0.0	53.8	46.2	0.0	83.3	16.7	2
Total	277	423825	9.0	2.5	59.7	35.9	4.4	78.5	21.5	65

Table No. (32): Number of large containers specified for final collection of generated waste (in State and private hospitals not committed to regulation of segregation) and the average frequency of their evacuation and percentage of final disposal method in State and private hospitals by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

Governorate	Туре	No. of hospitals not committed to segregation	No. of large containers for collection of	Frequency of large containers evacuation (every 2	Percentage of disposal unsegregated v					
			generated waste	weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ninawa	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	2	2	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	3	1	1.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
	private	2	1	1.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	7	3	1.0	42.9	0.0	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	2	0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	1	2	1.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Governorate	Туре	No. of hospitals not committed to segregation	No. of large containers for collection of	Frequency of large containers evacuation (every 2	P	ercentage uns		osal met ed waste		
		to segi egation	generated waste	weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Al Muthana	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	State	20	22	6.0	7.7	0.0	11.5	69.2	0.0	11.5
	private	7	2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	28.6
Erbil	State	12	55	4.0	26.7	0.0	6.7	66.7	0.0	0.0
	private	6	13	80	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
Dhook	State	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	State	45	83	2.6	21.0	0.0	18.4	54.2	0.0	6.4
4.1.	private	17	18	3.0	5.9	17.6	0.0	57.6	7.1	11.8

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ handing waste to municipal entity to burn or dump

⁵⁻ handing to a contractor 6- handing to a specialized or formal entity

Table No. (33): Number of large containers specified for final collection of generated waste in health facilities not committed to regulation of segregation and the average frequency of their evacuation and percentage of final disposal method in health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 1/1/2008 - 30/6/2008

Governorate	No. of facilities not	No. of large containers for	Frequency of large containers		Perce	ntage of	disposa egated		ods of	
Governorate	committed to segregation	collection of generated waste	evacuation (every 2 weeks)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ninawa	30	38	2.0	0.0	8.0	44.7	36.8	0.0	10.5	0.0
Karkook	5	8	3.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	13	2	0.0	7.7	0.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Anbar	23	21	2.0	34.8	0.0	13.0	52.2	0.0	7.1	0.0
Baghdad	28	17	2.0	28.6	3.6	21.4	28.6	3.6	0.0	7.1
Babel	6	6	3.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	2	2	2.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Waset	15	2	1.0	37.5	0.0	31.3	30.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Saladin	4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	5	5	9.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	6	4	7.0	16.7	16.7	50.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	13	20	3.0	17.3	9.7	33.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	23	3	1.0	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	6	5	3.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	57	15	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	67.5	0.0	18.6	0.0
Erbil	30	54	5.0	10.0	0.0	23.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	10	8	3.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	277	211	2.6	23.0	3.4	24.9	39.6	1.6	5.9	1.6

¹⁻ Incineration onsite using private incinerator

²⁻ incineration offsite using central incinerator

³⁻ haphazard burning without incinerator

⁴⁻ handing waste to municipal entity to burn or dump

⁵⁻ handing to a contractor 6- handing to a specialized or formal entity 7- others

Table No. (34): Number of service workers in charge of waste collection, transportation and isolation and No. of training courses and percentage of health facilities whose cadres are trained and workers vaccinated against occupational diseases and No. and percentage of cases of viral hepatitis in State and private hospitals by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

Governorate	Туре	No. of workers in charge of waste collection, transportation and isolation	Percentage of trainees at health facilities	No. of training courses	Percentage of workers vaccinated against occupational diseases	Percentage of diagnosed cases of viral hepatitis in hospitals	No. of cases of infectious hepatitis	Percentage of cases of viral hepatitis
Ninawa	State	134	42.9	9	71.4	14.3	2	1.5
	private	10	0.0	0	33.3	33.3	1	10.0
Karkook	State	66	50.0	14	66.7	0.0	0	0.0
	private	6	50.0	1	100.0	0.0	0	0.0
Diala	State	156	33.3	5	11.1	0.0	0	0.0
	private	10	66.7	8	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Anbar	State	228	16.7	3	50.0	8.3	1	0.4
	private	2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Baghdad	State	448	64.1	53	53.8	0.0	0	0.0
	private	130	28.6	20	68.6	0.0	0	0.0
Babel	State	138	62.5	13	62.5	37.5	5	3.6
	private	9	0.0	0	33.3	0.0	0	0.0
Karbala	State	107	80.0	10	80.0	0.0	0	0.0
	private	23	50.0	3	50.0	50.0	1	4.4
Waset	State	71	33.3	5	44.4	0.0	0	0.0
	private	3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Saladin	State	110	22.2	10	77.8	0.0	0	0.0
	private	4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Najaf	State	22	33.3	5	66.7	0.0	0	0.0
	private	6	100.0	4	33.3	0.0	0	0.0

Governorate	Туре	No. of workers in charge of waste collection, transportation and isolation	Percentage of trainees at health facilities	No. of training courses	Percentage of workers vaccinated against occupational diseases	Percentage of diagnosed cases of viral hepatitis in hospitals	No. of cases of infectious hepatitis	Percentage of cases of viral hepatitis
Al Qadeseya	State	96	0.0	0	60.0	0.0	0	0.0
	private	7	50.0	4	50.0	0.0	0	0.0
Al Muthana	State	374	25.0	1	100.0	0.0	0	0.0
	private	6	100.0	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	558	25.0	3	62.5	12.5	1	0.2
	private	9	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Misan	State	235	66.7	8	66.7	0.0	0	0.0
	private	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Basra	State	68	33.3	10	41.7	0.0	0	0.0
	private	27	20.0	2	20.0	0.0	0	0.0
Kurdistan R.								
Sulimaneya	State	617	8.7	4	13.0	0.0	0	0.0
	private	42	14.3	1	28.6	0.0	0	0.0
Erbil	State	253	6.3	1	35.3	5.9	8	3.2
	private	28	0.0	0	16.7	0.0	6	21.4
Dhook	State	31	14.3	1	71.4	14.3	1	3.2
	private	18	0.0	0	50.0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	State	3712	35.5	155	51.1	4.6	18	0.5
	private	339	26.2	44	46.3	2.5	8	2.4

Table No. (35): Number of workers in charge of waste collection, transportation and storage, number of training courses attended, percentage of health facilities where all cadres and workers are trained and vaccinated against occupational disease and hepatitis B and number and percentage of accidents at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	No. of workers in charge of waste collection, transportation and isolation	Percentage of trainees at health facilities	No. of training courses	Percentage of vaccinated workers against occupational diseases	Percentage of cases of viral hepatitis in health facilities	No. of cases of viral hepatitis	Percentage of cases of viral hepatitis
Ninawa	133	4.0	2	68.0	0.0	0	0.0
Karkook	80	40.0	22	42.9	0.0	0	0.0
Diala	87	6.3	3	37.5	0.0	0	0.0
Anbar	49	4.2	1	75.0	0.0	0	0.0
Baghdad	526	29.8	62	70.2	0.0	0	0.0
Babel	98	0.0	0	77.1	0.0	0	0.0
Karbala	58	47.8	15	78.3	0.0	0	0.0
Waset	73	0.0	0	54.5	0.0	0	0.0
Saladin	88	0.0	0	26.3	5.3	1	1.1
Najaf	36	36.4	9	36.4	0.0	0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	115	10.3	10	48.3	3.5	2	1.7
Al Muthana	93	14.3	3	71.4	0.0	0	0.0
Thee Qar	138	35.5	21	71.0	3.2	1	0.7
Misan	78	25.9	10	18.5	0.0	0	0.0
Basra	132	4.3	3	48.9	0.0	0	0.0
Kurdistan R.							
Sulimaneya	291	1.8	2	28.6	0.0	0	0.0
Erbil	101	3.2	1	12.5	0.0	14	13.9
Dhook	104	5.7	2	68.6	5.7	3	2.9
Total	2280	16.4	166	54.8	0.7	21	0.9

Table No. (36): Percentage of availability and usage of protective personal equipment and clothes, available signage, guidelines or posters indicating medical waste hazards, presence of supervisory entity for waste management and availability of environmental guidelines implemented at medical waste disposal at State and private hospital by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

				Percentage of		
Governorate	Туре	Availability of clothes and personal protective equipment	Usage of clothes and personal protective equipment	Availability of signage, guidelines or posters	Presence of supervisory entity of waste management	Availability of implemented environmental guidelines for medical waste disposal
Ninawa	State	85.7	85.7	78.6	100.0	78.6
	private	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Karkook	State	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0
	private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Diala	State	88.9	77.8	66.7	100.0	22.2
	private	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7
Anbar	State	91.7	83.3	33.3	66.7	50.0
	private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Baghdad	State	90.0	90.0	65.0	100.0	92.5
	private	71.4	62.9	42.9	94.3	85.7
Babel	State	100.0	100.0	50.0	87.5	75.0
	private	100.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3
Karbala	State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Waset	State	77.8	77.8	66.7	100.0	100.0
	private	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	88.9	88.9	66.7	77.8	4.4
	private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	83.3	83.3	33.3	100.0	66.7
	private	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

				Percentage of		
Governorate	Туре	Availability of clothes and personal protective equipment	Usage of clothes and personal protective equipment	Availability of signage, guidelines or posters	Presence of supervisory entity of waste management	Availability of implemented environmental guidelines for medical waste disposal
Al Qadeseya	State	60.0	60.0	60.0	100.0	40.0
	private	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Al Muthana	State	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	25.0
	private	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	87.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	25.0
	private	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	41.7	33.3	16.7	58.3	83.3
	private	60.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Kurdistan R.	·	1				
Sulimaneya	State	87.0	87.0	43.5	56.5	17.4
	private	85.7	85.7	71.4	71.4	28.6
Erbil	State	76.5	58.8	29.4	52.9	35.3
	private	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	0.0
Dhook	State	100.0	100.0	71.4	71.4	85.7
	private	100.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
Total	State	84.5	80.9	58.1	83.2	63.8
	private	77.5	71.3	48.8	75.0	63.7

Table No. (37): Percentage of availability and usage of protective personal equipment and clothes, available signage, guidelines or posters indicating medical waste hazards, presence of supervisory entity for waste management and availability of environmental guidelines implemented in medical waste disposal at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

			Percentage of		
Governorate	Availability of clothes and personal protective equipment	Usage of clothes and personal protective equipment	Availability of signage, guidelines or posters	Presence of supervisory entity of waste	Availability of implemented environmental guidelines
	11.0	10.0		management	for medical waste disposal
Ninawa	14.0	10.0	54.0	44.0	46.0
Karkook	45.7	45.7	71.4	80.0	77.1
Diala	25.0	18.8	56.3	75.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	0.0	50.0	54.2	41.7
Baghdad	31.2	25.5	49.6	90.1	72.3
Babel	85.7	82.9	8.6	54.3	62.9
Karbala	87.0	73.9	69.6	69.6	52.2
Waset	59.1	50.0	27.3	31.8	22.7
Saladin	42.1	21.1	26.3	36.8	31.6
Najaf	9.1	9.1	50.0	90.9	81.8
Al Qadeseya	31.0	31.0	34.5	72.4	41.4
Al Muthana	81.0	81.0	28.6	100.0	19.0
Thee Qar	61.3	58.1	54.8	64.5	16.1
Misan	18.5	14.8	66.7	22.2	40.7
Basra	6.4	6.4	10.6	12.8	19.1
Kurdistan R.					
Sulimaneya	44.6	44.6	44.6	39.3	16.1
Erbil	54.5	33.3	27.3	6.1	6.1
Dhook	71.4	68.6	37.1	42.9	57.1
Total	39.8	35.2	43.2	57.8	44.6

Table No. (38): Number of personal protective equipments and clothes available for workers at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Overall	Ordinary apron	Radiation protection apron	Gloves	Boots	Masks	Protective goggles	Helmet	Head cover/hat
Ninawa	119	34	0	4801	74	4194	0	0	15
Karkook	187	49	0	960	152	683	0	0	300
Diala	149	116	0	9714	136	9254	40	0	410
Anbar	545	248	0	11172	248	7132	0	7	362
Baghdad	1381	1102	34	18862	545	9454	17	6	1852
Babel	228	112	0	696	225	224	0	0	25
Karbala	166	26	0	302	14	10	0	1	2
Waset	70	2	0	59	16	9	0	0	2
Saladin	93	23	0	124	42	117	0	0	16
Najaf	23	1	0	2058	19	2049	0	3	5
Al Qadeseya	53	38	0	53	11	53	0	0	53
Al Muthana	336	44	0	386	248	444	0	0	331
Thee Qar	515	395	13	1416	0	1740	2	0	0
Misan	233	50	0	8340	1735	6999	0	0	17
Basra	30	2	0	51	18	37	0	2	49
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	810	481	17	17252	666	23012	220	220	935
Erbil	564	657	8	15725	449	13386	0	0	3196
Dhook	75	9	0	24740	34	9016	9	9	39
Total	5577	3389	77	116711	4632	87813	248	248	7609

Table No. (39): Percentage of personal protective equipments and clothes available for workers at State and private hospitals by Governorate : 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Overall	Ordinary apron	Radiation protection apron	Gloves	Boots	Masks	Protective goggles	Helmet	Head cover/hat
Ninawa	2.1	1.0	0.0	4.1	1.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Karkook	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.8	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.9
Diala	2.7	3.4	0.0	8.3	2.9	10.5	40.8	0.0	5.4
Anbar	9.8	7.3	0.0	9.6	5.4	8.1	0.0	2.8	4.8
Baghdad	24.8	32.5	44.2	16.2	11.8	10.8	17.3	2.4	24.3
Babel	4.1	3.3	6.5	0.6	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Karbala	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Waset	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Najaf	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.1
Al Qadeseya	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Al Muthana	6.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.4
Thee Qar	9.2	11.7	16.9	1.2	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	4.2	1.5	0.0	7.1	37.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Basra	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	14.5	14.2	22.1	14.8	14.4	26.2	33.7	88.7	12.3
Erbil	10.1	19.4	10.4	13.5	9.7	15.2	0.0	0.0	42.0
Dhook	1.3	0.3	0.0	21.2	0.7	10.3	6.1	3.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table No. (40): Number of personal protective equipments and clothes available for workers at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Overall	Ordinary apron	Radiation protection apron	Gloves	Boots	Masks	Protective goggles	Helmet	Head cover/hat
Ninawa	14	6	0	368	17	0	0	0	6
Karkook	33	11	0	2330	36	603	0	0	5
Diala	22	7	0	2400	17	1800	0	0	0
Anbar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	317	354	19	4882	53	2515	5	20	81
Babel	63	81	0	1254	39	423	0	2	6
Karbala	51	25	0	141	39	240	14	0	2
Waset	20	28	0	4	8	8	0	0	0
Saladin	42	16	0	41	22	46	0	0	13
Najaf	2	2	0	6	0	182	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	23	44	2	37	0	38	0	0	9
Al Muthana	41	35	0	1795	2	70	0	0	6
Thee Qar	20	97	62	1822	0	786	0	0	0
Misan	21	47	0	3412	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	12	15	0	27	0	16	0	0	8
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	111	116	4	8460	85	1993	0	8	2537
Erbil	154	232	0	210	5	50	0	0	0
Dhook	66	5	1	14379	0	3650	0	3	34
Total	1012	1121	88	41568	323	12420	19	33	2707

Table No. (41): Percentage of personal protective equipments and clothes available for workers at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Overall	Ordinary apron	Radiation protection apron	Gloves	Boots	Masks	Protective goggles	Helmet	Head cover/hat
Ninawa	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Karkook	3.3	1.0	0.0	5.6	11.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Diala	2.2	0.6	0.0	5.8	5.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	31.3	31.6	21.6	11.7	16.4	20.2	26.3	60.6	3.0
Babel	6.2	7.2	0.0	3.0	12.1	3.4	0.0	6.1	0.2
Karbala	5.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	12.1	1.9	73.7	0.0	0.1
Waset	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	4.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Najaf	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	2.3	3.9	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Al Muthana	4.1	3.1	0.0	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Thee Qar	2.0	8.7	70.5	4.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	2.1	4.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	11.0	10.3	4.5	20.4	26.3	16.0	0.0	24.2	93.7
Erbil	15.2	20.7	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	6.5	0.4	1.1	34.6	0.0	29.4	0.0	9.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table No. (42): Number of incinerators, their operational condition, amounts and daily average of incinerated waste, percentage of types of incinerator failure, procedures applied in case of failure and kind of fuel used at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

			of erators	Amount of	Average of the	% of ty failu		% of to	***		% of kind	of used f	uel
Governorate	Туре	Functioning	In disrepair	incinerate waste Kg.*6 months	amount of incinerat ed waste Kg./day	Partial	Complete	Maintenance	Replacement	Gas	Diesel/ kerosene	White naphtha	Unavailable
Ninawa	State	11	3	199879.7	99.8 17.5	33.3	66.7 0.0	33.3	66.7	7.0 0.0	78.6 0.0	14.3	0.0 0.0
Varicale	private State	6	0	3185.0 48812.4	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	2	5	4186.0	11.5	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	private	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	7	5	222045.5	174.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	83.3	8.3	8.3
7111201	private	1	0	1274.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	State	30	2	644007.0	118.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	3.0	93.8	3.1	0.0
	private	1	1	7971.6	43.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Babel	State	8	0	143168.5	98.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	87.5	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	5	0	42861.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	5	4	59677.8	65.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	88.9	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	8	1	124822.9	85.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77.8	11.1	11.1
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	4	1	86559.2	118.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	State	5	0	324888.2	357.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
	private	1	0	3276.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	State	2	2	12812.8	35.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

		_	. of erators	Amount of	Average of the		ypes of ure	% of to	ype of dures		% of kind	of used f	fuel
Governorate	Туре	Functioning	In disrepair	incinerate waste Kg.*6 months	amount of incinerat ed waste Kg./day	Partial	Complete	Maintenance	Replacement	Gas	Diesel/ kerosene	White naphtha	Unavailable
Thee Qar	State	3	1	125798.4	230.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	6	0	196046.8	179.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	11	1	186866.7	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.													
Sulimaneya	State	3	1	175555.4	321.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
•	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State	6	7	71427.7	65.4	71.4	28.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	6.7	6.7
	private	1	0	12740.0	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dhook	State	6	1	102986.5	94.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	State	128	34	2772402.4	124.5	41.2	58.8	44.1	55.9	3.3	88.6	6.6	1.5
	private	5	2	28446.6	31.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	30.0

Table No. (43): Number of incinerators, their operational condition, amounts and daily average of incinerated waste, percentage of kinds of incinerator failure, procedures applied in case of failure and kind of fuel used at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

	No. of inci	nerators	Amount of	Average of the		types of ilure	% of ty			%	of kind o	of used fo	ıel	
Governorate	Functioning	In disrepair	incinerate waste Kg.*6 months	amount of incinerated waste Kg./day	Partial	Complete	Maintenance	Replacement	gasoline	Gas	Diesel/ kerosene	White naphtha	Electricity	Unavailable
Ninawa	5	1	11872.5	15.83	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7
Karkook	27	1	24259.5	5.99	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	39.3	0.0	39.3
Diala	2	6	2418.0	8.06	33.3	66.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Anbar	14	1	60165.0	28.65	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	53.3	0.0	13.3
Baghdad	79	3	97881.0	8.26	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.2	42.7	0.0	14.6
Babel	5	0	8250.0	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	15	1	16605.0	7.38	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	25.0	0.0	12.5
Waset	11	4	18925.5	11.47	0.0	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Saladin	2	0	12000.0	40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	0	2	0.0	14	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	9	0	19764.0	14.64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	4	10	4050.0	6.75	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	7	0	16285.5	15.51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	71.4
Misan	24	1	69084.0	19.19	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	60.0	4.0	4.9
Basra	44	0	146124.0	22.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.														
Sulimaneya	1	2	4387.5	29.25	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	1	4	6450.0	43	125.0	0.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	14.3	28.6	0.0
Dhook	11	3	27456.0	16.64	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7	7.1	0.0	21.4	71.4	0.0	0.0
Total	261	39	545977.5	17.7	18.1	60.0	31.1	47.0	1.2	0.3	48.1	34.5	0.8	14.3

Table No. (44): Number of incinerators conforming to environmental standards, percentage of their efficiency and method of waste disposal in case of incinerator failure at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

	_	Total No. of	No. of incinerators conforming to environmental	% of in	cinerator eff	iciency	% disp			f waste isrepair	during
Governorate	Туре	incinerators	specifications	New	Moderate	poor	1	2	3	4	5
Ninawa	State	14	9	66.7	33.3	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0
	private	1	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	State	6	6	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	7	1	25.0	25.0	50.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
	private	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	12	4	28.6	28.6	42.9	40.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
	private	1	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	32	28	65.6	31.3	3.1	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	2	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Babel	State	8	6	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	5	1	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	9	0	40.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	9	7	37.5	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	5	5	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	State	5	2	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	State	4	1	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	_	Total No. of	No. of incinerators conforming to environmental	% of in	cinerator eff	iciency	% disposal method of waste during incinerator disrepair					
Governorate	Туре	incinerators	specifications	New	Moderate	poor	1	2	3	4	5	
Thee Qar	State	4	2	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Misan	State	6	2	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Basra	State	12	6	27.3	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kurdistan R.												
Sulimaneya	State	4	3	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Erbil	State	13	7	42.9	21.4	35.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	8.3	
	private	1	0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Dhook	State	7	4	42.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
	private	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	State	162	94	49.5	40.2	10.3	38.0	12.5	0.0	25.7	28.3	
	private	7	3	60.0	40.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	

¹⁻ Haphazard incineration in health facility 2- haphazard incineration outside health facility

4- Handing waste to municipal entity to dump 5- others

³⁻ discarding waste unburned in nearby land

Table No. (45): Number of incinerators conforming to environmental standards, percentage of their efficiency and method of waste disposal in case of incinerator failure, at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Total No. of incinerators	No. of incinerators conforming to environmental specifications	% of in	cinerator eff	iciency	% (ethod of erator dis	waste dur repair	ing
			New	Moderate	poor	1	2	3	4	5
Ninawa	6	5	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Karkook	28	1	3.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Diala	8	0	33.3		66.7	75.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Anbar	15	2	14.3	7.1	78.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	82	38	43.0	35.4	21.5	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
Babel	5	1	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	16	3	46.7	33.3	20.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	15	0	9.1	54.5	36.4	60.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Saladin	2	1	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	2	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Al Qadeseya	9	0	11.1	77.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	14	0	12.5	62.5	25.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	72.7
Thee Qar	7	0	0.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	25	0	0.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	44	21	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	3	1	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Erbil	5	5	0.0	57.1	42.9	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Dhook	14	1	8.3	58.3	33.3	25.0	25.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Total	300	79	22.7	57.5	19.8	45.0	8.2	1.9	23.6	21.2

¹⁻ Haphazard incineration in health facility 2- haphazard incineration outside health facility

³⁻ discarding waste unburned in nearby land

⁴⁻ Handing waste to municipal entity to dump 5- others

Table No. (46): Average number of incinerator operations per week, time length of operation, average stack height, percentages of incinerator efficiency and availability of built in pollution control equipment and devices for measurement of pollution at State and private hospital by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

		Average	Average of	Average of	% of i	ncinerator effi	ciency	% availability	% availability of
Governorate	Туре	frequency of operating incinerator	period of operations per day (hour)	stack height (meter)	New	Moderate	Poor	of emitted pollutants control equipment	measurement equipment of emitted pollutants
Ninawa	State	5.0	2.1	6.2	58.3	33.3	8.3	16.7	0.0
	Private	2.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	State	5.0	1.2	5.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	66.7	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	6.0	7.0	5.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	2.0	2.0	4.8	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
	Private	4.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	6.0	3.9	6.5	67.7	22.6	9.7	28.5	6.5
	Private	4.0	3.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	State	4.0	3.8	6.9	50.0	50.0	0.0	12.5	12.5
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	7.0	3.8	4.8	80.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	6.0	3.6	10.2	40.0	40.0	20.0	60.0	20.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	4.0	1.9	6.9	62.5	25.0	12.5	37.5	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	6.0	2.3	8.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	State	4.0	1.8	12.2	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	7.0	1.3	6.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

		Average	Average of	Average of	% of i	ncinerator effic	ciency	% availability	% availability of
Governorate	Туре	frequency of operating incinerator	period of operations per day (hour)	stack height (meter)	New	Moderate	Poor	of emitted pollutants control equipment	measurement equipment of emitted pollutants
Al Muthana	State	13.0	3.5	6.5	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	5.0	2.7	7.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	5.0	4.0	6.3	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	4.0	2.8	4.7	45.5	54.6	0.0	9.1	9.1
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	State	7.0	3.5	3.3	75.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State	5.0	2.1	5.2	41.7	25.0	33.3	8.3	0.0
	Private	1.0	2.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State	4.0	3.6	9.7	42.9	42.9	14.3	42.9	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	State	5.4	3.1	6.6	51.5	34.9	13.6	21.5	3.7
	Private	3.6	2.1	4.8	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

N.B. frequency of operations per day is more than one, and this is noted average of operations in State hospitals in Mothanna Governorate (13.0)

Table No. (47): Average number of incinerator operations per week, time length of operation, average stack height, percentages of incinerator efficiency and availability of built in pollution control equipment and devices for measurement of pollution at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Average	Average of period of	Average of	% of i	ncinerator eff	iciency	% availability of	% availability of
	frequency of operating incinerator	operations per day (hour)	stack height (meter)	New	Moderate	Poor	emitted pollutants control equipment	measurement equipment of emitted pollutants
Ninawa	2.0	2.1	3.2	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0
Karkook	5.0	1.1	2.1	14.8	0.0	85.2	0.0	0.0
Diala	4.0	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	2.0	1.4	2.4	16.7	8.3	75.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	4.0	1.7	3.8	50.7	28.0	21.3	3.8	0.0
Babel	3.0	1.3	4.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	4.0	1.4	2.7	46.7	26.7	26.7	20.0	6.7
Waset	4.0	3.0	2.1	14.3	71.4	14.3	0.0	0.0
Saladin	2.0	3.0	5.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	5.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	4.0	1.2	2.9	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	4.0	1.1	2.3	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	4.0	1.4	2.8	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.4	87.0	8.7	4.0	0.0
Basra	4.0	1.6	2.7	13.6	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.								
Sulimaneya	3.0	2.5	3.3	0.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	0.0
Erbil	2.0	1.3	3.7	14.3	57.1	28.6	42.9	14.3
Dhook	3.0	4.7	3.7	9.1	45.5	45.5	8.3	0.0
Total	3.5	2.0	3.2	25.0	43.1	31.9	24.8	3.6

Table No. (48): Percentage of available scale for weighing waste before incineration, average weight of waste before incineration and available records of the amounts of wastes incinerated at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	Туре	% Availability of scale	% Institutes weighing waste before incineration	Average weight of waste before incineration (Kg.)	% available of record of the amounts of incinerated waste	% of sustainable record of the amounts of incinerated waste
Ninawa	State	7.1	7.1	1.8	7.1	7.1
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	State	33.3	33.3	10.3	33.3	33.3
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	28.1	28.1	16.3	25.0	25.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Babel	State	12.5	12.5	39.4	12.5	12.5
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	80.0	80.0	41.0	60.0	60.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Governorate	Туре	% Availability of scale	% Institutes weighing waste before incineration	Average weight of waste before incineration (Kg.)	% available of record of the amounts of incinerated waste	% of sustainable record of the amounts of incinerated waste
Al Muthana	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	8.3	8.3	9.3	8.3	8.3
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.						
Sulimaneya	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	State	12.5	11.8	20.0	10.7	10.1
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table No. (49): Percentage of available scale for weighing waste before incineration, average weight of waste before incineration and available records of the amounts of wastes incinerated at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	No. of health facilities	No. of health facilities having incinerators	% Availability of scale	% Institutes weighing waste before incineration	Average weight of waste before incineration (Kg.)	% available of record of the amounts of incinerated waste	% of sustainable record of the amounts of incinerated waste
Ninawa	50	6	6.7	6.7	1.7	6.7	6.7
Karkook	35	28	33.3	33.3	10.3	33.3	33.3
Diala	16	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	24	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	142	82	26.5	26.5	15.3	23.5	23.5
Babel	35	5	12.5	12.5	39.4	12.5	12.5
Karbala	23	16	80.0	80.0	41.0	60.0	60.0
Waset	22	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	19	2	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	11.1
Najaf	22	2	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.0
Al Qadeseya	29	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Muthana	21	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	31	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	27	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	47	44	8.3	8.3	9.3	8.3	8.3
Kurdistan R.				•			
Sulimaneya	58	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	33	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	35	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	669	305	7.5	7.5	20.4	6.6	6.5

Table No. (50): Average weight of ash generated per week (incineration products), percentage of ash disposal method, percentage of State and private hospitals using incinerators of other health facilities, average amount of waste received daily at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 1/1/2008 – 30/6/2008

		Average weight of ash		% of di	isposal	method	of ash		% of State and private	Average
Governorate	Туре	per week (incineration product) (Kg) for facilities that weigh ash	1	2	3	4	5	6	hospitals using incinerators of other Health facilities	amount of waste receiver per day (Kg.)
Ninawa	State	0.3	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	21.5
	Private	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	State	9.7	0.0	83.30	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	4.5
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diala	State	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	10.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	17.3	0.0	78.1	3.1	0.0	12.5	3.1	50.0	35.1
	Private	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.0
Babel	State	4.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	20.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	State	5.2	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	60.0	50.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Waset	State	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	7.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saladin	State	2.5	0.0	50.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	75.0	9.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	State	11.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	73.3
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	State	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	15.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

		Average weight of ash		% of di	isposal	method o	of ash		% of State and private	Average
Governorate	Туре	per week (incineration product) (Kg) for facilities that weigh ash	1	2	3	4	5	6	hospitals using incinerators of other Health facilities	amount of waste receiver per day (Kg.)
Al Muthana	State	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	7.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thee Qar	State	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	420.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	State	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	50.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	13.6	0.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	State	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	4.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	State	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	23.1	20.5
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	State	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	12.2
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	State	7.5	0.8	82.1	2.3	3.3	8.0	3.5	36.0	44.6
	Private	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	15.0

1- Storage in health facility till disposed

2- handing waste to municipal entity for landfilling

3- recycling (after treatment)

4- handing to contractor

5- handing to a specialized or official entity

6- others

Table No. (51): Average weight of ash generated per week (incineration products), percentage of ash disposal method, percentage of health facilities using incinerators of other health facilities, average amount of waste received daily at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	No. of	Average weight of ash	%	of dispos	al met	hod of	ash	% of State and private	Average amount
	facilities	per week (incineration	1	2	3	4	5	hospitals using incinerators	of waste receiver
	without	product) (Kg) for facilities						of other	per day (Kg.)
	incinerator	that weigh ash						Health facilities	
Ninawa	44	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karkook	7	0.4	0.0	33.3	0.0	3.7	63.0	3.7	50
Diala	8	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Anbar	9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	60	0.4	0.0	83.6	2.5	2.5	11.4	1.3	3.0
Babel	30	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karbala	7	1.3	0.0	93.3	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	2.0
Waset	7	0.0	0.0	58.3	50.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0
Saladin	17	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Najaf	20	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Al Qadeseya	20	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	7.3
Al Muthana	7	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.6
Thee Qar	24	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Misan	2	0.0	4.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	3	0.0	0.0	81.8	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan R.				•					
Sulimaneya	52	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	26	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhook	21	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
Total	364	0.7	0.3	80.2	1.0	5.4	0.0	3.1	3.6

¹⁻ Storage in health facility until handing to specialized entity 2- handing waste to municipal entity for landfilling 3- handing to contractor 4- handing to a specialized or official entity 5- others

Table No. (52): Percentage of trained workers, number of training courses, percentage of wearing protective clothes and equipment, number of cadres working in incineration by educational qualification at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

		% of trained	No. of training	% of usage of	No. of w	orking cadres ir	incinerati	on at State and	private ho	spitals
Governorate	Type	workers	courses for working cadres in incineration	personal protective equipment	Illiterate	Elementary	Middle	Preparatory	Others	Total
Ninawa	State	41.7	8	33.3	10	12	3	4	3	32
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Karkook	State	66.7	7	66.7	1	5	1	1	3	11
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diala	State	0.0	0	75.0	6	0	0	0	1	7
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anbar	State	14.3	1	0.0	0	22	9	4	7	42
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Baghdad	State	58.1	33	87.1	34	28	11	6	6	85
	Private	100.0	1	100.0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Babel	State	50.0	7	100.0	3	4	3	4	4	18
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbala	State	80.0	12	100.0	1	10	2	0	1	14
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waset	State	20.0	2	20.0	1	2	0	3	0	6
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saladin	State	50.0	10	50.0	5	7	2	0	0	14
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Najaf	State	60.0	7	100.0	4	7	2	1	0	14
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	State	0.0	0	60.0	5	6	0	2	1	14
	Private	100.0	4	100.0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Al Muthana	State	50.0	2	75.0	3	5	0	0	0	8
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		% of trained	No. of training	% of usage of	No. of w	orking cadres ir	incinerati	on at State and	private ho	spitals
Governorate	Type	workers	courses for working cadres in incineration	personal protective equipment	Illiterate	Elementary	Middle	Preparatory	Others	Total
Thee Qar	State	33.3	2	33.3	4	1	3	2	2	12
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misan	State	0.0	0	0.0	4	8	1	1	0	14
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	State	18.2	4	50.0	12	20	2	1	1	36
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	State	50.0	2	50.0	22	6	0	1	0	29
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erbil	State	16.7	2	41.7	29	38	3	2	1	73
	Private	0.0	0	100.0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dhook	State	28.6	3	28.6	3	2	2	0	2	9
	Private	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	State	37.7	102	55.3	147	183	44	32	32	438
	Private	48.7	5	56.6	2	6	0	0	0	8

Table No. (53): Percentage of trained workers, number of training courses, percentage of wearing protective clothes and equipment, number of cadres working in incineration by educational qualification at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

Governorate	% of trained	% of usage of	No. of training	No. of w	orking cadres i	n incinerat	ion at State and	private ho	spitals
	workers	personal	courses for	Illiterate	Elementary	Middle	Preparatory	Others	Total
		protective	working cadres						
		equipment	in incineration						
Ninawa	33.3	50.0	2	5	6	0	0	0	11
Karkook	44.4	29.6	15	15	27	6	3	4	55
Diala	0.0	33.3	0	7	1	0	0	0	8
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0	4	19	3	4	2	32
Baghdad	34.2	23.1	40	69	67	13	9	16	174
Babel	0.0	20.0	0	4	1	1	1	0	7
Karbala	40.0	80.0	10	25	15	1	0	1	42
Waset	9.1	18.2	2	18	3	0	0	1	22
Saladin	0.0	0.0	0	4	1	0	0	1	6
Najaf	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Al Qadeseya	11.1	22.2	16	14	15	0	1	4	34
Al Muthana	25.0	50.0	2	9	0	1	0	0	10
Thee Qar	14.3	57.1	3	12	5	0	0	0	17
Misan	8.0	8.0	3	21	22	1	0	0	44
Basra	4.6	2.3	3	67	39	2	0	9	117
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	0.0	0.0	0	7	0	0	1	0	8
Erbil	0.0	28.6	0	13	7	1	1	0	22
Dhook	16.7	16.7	2	10	9	`	1	0	21
Total	20.4	22.9	98	305	237	30	21	38	631

Table No. (54): Percentage of hazardous medical waste disposal method in case of incinerator unavailability, weight of waste, available record of waste amounts and average weekly number of handing waste to a formal entity before disposal at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

		% of disposa	al method of m	edical waste in incinerator	health facilitie	es having no	% of waste weight	% of available	If handed to official
Governorate	Туре	Incinerated within health facility premises	Incinerated haphazardly outside health facility	Disposed onto nearby land	Handed to official entity	Others	before disposal	record of waste amount before disposal	entity: Average frequency of handing per week
Ninawa	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Karkook	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2.5
Diala	State	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baghdad	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.6	50.0	3.4
	Private	2.9	0.0	0.0	97.1	0.0	39.4	100.0	2.0
Babel	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Karbala	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.0
Waset	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Saladin	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Najaf	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	4.0

		% of disposa	al method of m	edical waste in incinerator	health facilitie	es having no	% of waste weight	% of available	If handed to official
Governorate	Type	Incinerated within health facility premises	Incinerated haphazardly outside health facility	Disposed onto nearby land	Handed to official entity	Others	before disposal	record of waste amount before disposal	entity: Average frequency of handing per week
Al Qadeseya	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A1 8 A . I	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Al Muthana	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Thee Qar	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Misan	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Basra	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Kurdistan R.									
Sulimaneya	State	0.0	13.6	0.0	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
	Private	0.0	12.5	0.0	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Erbil	State	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
Dhook	State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Total	State	0.0	14.1	0.0	83.1	2.9	3.6	10.0	3.6
	Private	1.4	1.3	1.5	89.9	5.9	3.2	55.9	3.2

Table No. (55): Percentage of hazardous medical waste disposal method in case of incinerator unavailability, weight of waste, available record of waste amounts and average weekly number of handing waste to a formal entity before disposal at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

	% of disposa	al method of m	edical waste in incinerator	health facilition	es having no	% of waste weight	% of available record of waste amount	If handed to official entity:
Governorate	Incinerated within health facility premises	Incinerated haphazardly outside health facility	Disposed onto nearby land	Handed to official entity	Others	before disposal	before disposal	Average frequency of handing per week
Ninawa	28.2	32.4	0.0	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Karkook	28.6	42.9	0.0	28.6	0.0	14.3	100.0	6.0
Diala	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anbar	22.2	11.1	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Baghdad	26.8	18.3	0.0	53.5	1.4	8.5	60.0	2.4
Babel	58.8	14.7	0.0	23.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Karbala	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	28.6	28.6	100.0	3.4
Waset	12.5	25.0	0.0	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Saladin	31.6	10.5	0.0	52.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	3.0
Najaf	47.6	4.8	0.0	47.6	0.0	25.0	100.0	3.7
Al Qadeseya	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Al Muthana	28.6	28.6	0.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	4.5
Thee Qar	63.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.3	4.2	100.0	2.6
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	2.5
Basra	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Kurdistan R.			_	_		_		
Sulimaneya	6.8	10.2	1.7	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Erbil	23.8	16.7	0.0	57.1	2.4	3.9	0.0	3.4
Dhook	25.0	15.0	0.0	50.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Total	32.4	15.3	0.2	48.8	3.0	4.4	26.3	3.5

Table No. (56): Costs of requirements used in waste management, wages of temporary and permanent laborers working in waste management, value of yearly depreciation of treatment equipment and costs of waste treatment at State and private hospitals by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

					Thousand JD
Governorate	Туре	Cost of requirements used in waste management	Wages of workers in waste handling	Cost of yearly depreciation of treatment equipment	Cost of waste management
Ninawa	State	153987	154838	0	308825
	Private	1775	9000	0	10775
Karkook	State	36030	101000	24015	161045
	Private	1650	10200	0	11850
Diala	State	3745	134838	370	138953
	Private	1060	9000	0	10060
Anbar	State	74053	229138	13568	316759
	Private	2350	1200	180	3730
Baghdad	State	182423	410485	885	593793
	Private	106078	123830	3880	233788
Babel	State	73771	125410	130	199311
	Private	27040	13680	0	40720
Karbala	State	13160	94314	0	107474
	Private	2120	36600	0	38720
Waset	State	67185	80584	16630	164399
	Private	115	1800	0	1915
Saladin	State	42772	81280	745	124797
	Private	1180	3600	20	4800
Najaf	State	18204	29132	1185	48521
	Private	3066	3900	0	6966
Al Qadeseya	State	6157	88374	0	94531
	Private	4238	5100	0	9338

					Thousand JD
Governorate	Туре	Cost of requirements used in waste management	Wages of workers in waste handling	Cost of yearly depreciation of treatment equipment	Cost of waste management
Al Muthana	State	67240	362300	150	429690
	Private	460	4320	0	4780
Thee Qar	State	296292	524640	39200	860132
	Private	5230	10800	3500	19530
Misan	State	132990	185350	0	318340
	Private	0	0	0	0
Basra	State	13378	49860	1092	64330
	Private	4315	38350	270	42935
Kurdistan R.					
Sulimaneya	State	272608	763986	7720	1044314
	Private	13921	80890	1900	96711
Erbil	State	37700	262620	85950	386270
	Private	15030	58860	57500	79640
Dhook	State	34372	51450	0	85822
	Private	3820	22350	0	26170
Total	State	1526067	3729599	191640	5447306
	Private	193448	433480	15500	642428

N.B. data pertinent to yearly depreciation of treatment equipment were not provided at all health facilities in Governorates

Table No. (57): Costs of requirements used in waste management, wages of temporary and permanent laborers working in waste management, value of yearly depreciation of treatment equipment and costs of waste treatment at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorate: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

				Thousand JD
Governorate	Cost of requirements used in waste	Wages of workers in waste handling	Cost of yearly depreciation of treatment equipment	Cost of waste management
	management			
Ninawa	4307	158009	0	162316
Karkook	11995	118662	1120	131777
Diala	1455	73665	120	75240
Anbar	36780	69225	3616	109621
Baghdad	77890	491622	2075	571587
Babel	13052	147270	5	160327
Karbala	15155	101624	0	116779
Waset	8279	73121	0	81400
Saladin	23776	77590	340	101706
Najaf	11502	52734	0	64236
Al Qadeseya	748	172830	0	173578
Al Muthana	8085	114342	0	122427
Thee Qar	77279	161210	61725	300214
Misan	71150	90962	0	162112
Basra	13591	145838	2398	161827
Kurdistan R.				
Sulimaneya	55929	528513	42175	626617
Erbil	46860	183970	47050	277880
Dhook	10135	163370	0	173505
Total	487968	2924557	160624	3573149

Table No. (58): Amount and cost of power consumption at State and private hospitals by Governorates: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

					Thousand JD				
Governorate	Туре	Wate	er	Domestic	gas	Gasolin	ie	Keroser	ne
		M ³	Cost	Amount (No.)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost
Ninawa	State	216075	4919	4545	25664	261558	110711	1564633	383313
	Private	8400	360	24	192	0	0	33500	8532
Karkook	State	56521	11104	1440	7500	8813	3575	225000	100000
	Private	6432	1286	0	0	75	50	66900	36976
Diala	State	28136	7755	965	9595	58000	30080	687200	344100
	Private	1402	270	0	0	0	0	25560	16703
Anbar	State	131640	17106	2146	29862	205140	107314	609570	345998
	Private	540	108	30	450	0	0	10000	5850
Baghdad	State	847898	72525	8623	82134	732820	333459	1726119	680809
	Private	94274	7373	418	4508	26940	18240	1178072	686807
Babel	State	84350	4679	60897	24750	224856	101185	383100	175880
	Private	7620	363	0	0	40	25	63360	25630
Karbala	State	2860	170	782	2354	21974	9713	118440	40632
	Private	940	57	0	0	0	0	45680	15988
Waset	State	205004	17157	2924	14690	76827	33427	226000	92809
	Private	1600	13	0	0	0	0	14400	6480
Saladin	State	74937	3462	1183	10580	73069	33977	343220	148363
	Private	4005	120	18	270	360	180	26400	10560
Najaf	State	138680	16310	1457	7485	90221	40599	272388	99341
	Private	3440	682	6	60	0	0	37571	13150
Al Qadeseya	State	25150	5604	0	0	98316	42892	75614	29985
	Private	5500	441	10	45	0	0	39600	19800
Al Muthana	State	11386.5	5210	7558	32790	0	0	136000	53600
	Private	185	42	0	0	0	0	7200	2520
Thee Qar	State	57380	1861	56	3545	0	0	197000	79150
	Private	540	20	0	0	0	0	7200	2520

								Thousand	DI F			
Governorate	Туре	Wate	er	Domestic	gas	Gasolin	ie	Keroser	ne			
		M ³	Cost	Amount (No.)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost			
Misan	State	111800	46036	2183	25281	55701	25064	244143	85450			
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Basra	State	129686	13291	5486	34648	190952	85189	336518	118200			
	Private	8991	4262	260	1764	9424	4510	373872	137885			
Kurdistan R.												
Sulimaneya	State	139131	692	4824	56490	174590	107981	380200	166087			
	Private	7630	1073	38	254	300	760	69255	29254			
Erbil	State	39410	3053	6493	26371	169450	104088	559520	313771			
	Private	1860	326	111	792	1400	1530	85420	231060			
Dhook	State	501167	15011	708	5076	68400	26664	633350	262448			
	Private	20830	1110	0	0	0	0	87132	108322			
Total	State	2801211.5	245945	112783	398815	2510687	1195918	8718015	3519936			
	Private	174189	17906	915	8335	38539	25295	2171122	1358037			

Table No. (58): Amount and cost of power consumption at State and private hospitals by Governorates: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (CONT'D)

									Thousan	d JD	
		Coa	al	Generato	or grease	Naph	ntha	Liqui	d gas	Lubricating oil	
Governorate	Туре	Amount (ton)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (ton)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost
Ninawa	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karkook	State	0	0	2075	2075	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	310	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diala	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anbar	State	0	0	13649	40811	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	State	0	0	13420	33823	0	0	0	627	0	0
	Private	0	0	69736	89175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Babel	State	0	0	2200	1801	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	1950	3300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbala	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1400	0	0
	Private	0	0	320	960	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waset	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saladin	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Najaf	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	600	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Muthana	State	0	0	2215	2215	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	150	150	0	0	0	0	0	0

										Thousan	d JD
		Coa	al	Generate	or grease	Naph	ntha	Liqui	d gas	Lubricating oil	
Governorate	Туре	Amount (ton)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (ton)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost
Thee Qar	State	0	0	1535	3070	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	180	360	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misan	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1040	0
	Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurdistan R.											
Sulimaneya	State	0	0	90990	19254	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	22460	6525	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erbil	State	600	450	6920	13510	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	400	900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhook	State	0	0	17500	7620	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private	0	0	1070	428	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	State	600	400	150504	124179	0	0	17	2027	1040	0
	Private	0	0	96876	102708	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table No. (59): Amount and cost of power consumption at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorates: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008

					Thous	sand JD		
Governorate	Wa	ter	Ordinary	y gas	Gasoli	ne	Kerd	osene
	M ³	Cost	Amount (No.)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost
Ninawa	53265	2953	238	2069	4500	2193	148300	52643
Karkook	11554	3825	3	18	960	384	230234	91994
Diala	3174	558	26	390	6400	3180	67380	32600
Anbar	9261	1179	268	2478	18812	11645	109805	58420
Baghdad	159411	7780	492	5247	96269	49404	1441907	540078
Babel	20730	1181	41	207	15020	6859	125584	51394
Karbala	6525	470	68	400	0	0	161580	56475
Waset	16160	859	30	185	16821	7065	56674	25652
Saladin	5747	1319	32	336	10980	5160	113060	46343
Najaf	16757	2734	61	460	16816	7458	79920	28298
Al Qadeseya	10994	3675	0	0	0	0	139750	57700
Al Muthana	9036.2	1239	78	390	0	0	170230	59581
Thee Qar	20051	669	51	261	3000	1050	110618	40762
Misan	10556	870	282	3030	35400	15930	248820	87562
Basra	21382	8551	183	1070	11580	4649	166284	58262
Kurdistan R.								
Sulimaneya	53590	1452	620	4400	63630	35936	202431	76929
Erbil	8517	2878	202	1430	49450	59320	288720	144582
Dhook	8100	3540	64	509	14600	6570	238070	96646
Total	444810.2	45732	2739	22880	364238	216803	4099367	1605921

Table No. (59): Amount and cost of power consumption at other health facilities (except hospitals) by Governorates: 01/01/2008 – 30/06/2008 (CONT'D)

									Thous	and JD
Governorate	Co	al	Generate	or grease	Napl	htha	Liqui	d gas	Lubrica	ating oil
	Amount (ton)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost	Amount (ton)	Cost	Amount (liter)	Cost
Ninawa	0	0	0	0	3700	1220	0	0	0	0
Karkook	0	0	5541	5541	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anbar	0	0	3117	9313	1000	845	0	0	0	0
Baghdad	0	0	14452	18415	460	100	0	0	0	0
Babel	0	0	3190	3061	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbala	0	0	0	0	2500	500	0	0	0	0
Waset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saladin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Najaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Qadeseya	0	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al Muthana	0	0	3420	3420	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thee Qar	0	0	1927	3790	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurdistan R.										
Sulimaneya	0	0	66550	16104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erbil	0	0	3150	7825	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhook	0	0	6800	1600	400	80	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	108207	69129	8060	2745	0	0	0	0

Republic of Iraq

Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation

Kurdistan Region Statistic
Office

Ministry of Health

Central Organization for Statistics & Information

Technology

Environmental Statistics Directorate







SUMMARY REPORT OF:

"ENVIRONMETAL SURVEY OF MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ IN 2008"



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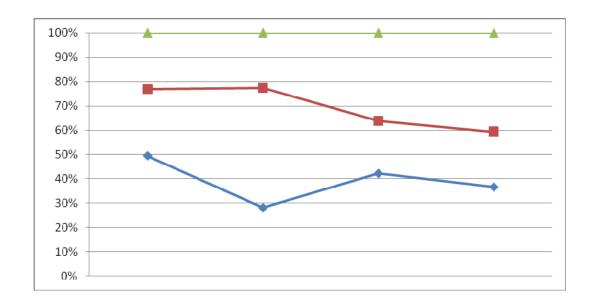






SUMMARY REPORT OF:

"ENVIRONMETAL SURVEY OF MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ IN 2008"



August, 2009

1- Preface

1.1 Introduction

Medical services sector provides citizens with health care through the services it offers in fields of examination, treatment and surgery. While this sector endeavors to protect citizen's health and prevent spread of disease, it might be a cause of effecting health and environmental hazards. This could happen if proper and safe methods are not applied in handling waste which is generated in the course of carrying out day-to-day work, and also, if such waste is not disposed of in an appropriate manner whether inside or outside health facilities. In particular, hazardous waste, containing pathological and infectious agents, and chemical and radioactive wastes may pose health hazards to patients and workers inside those facilities, and to the community and environment if such wastes are mixed with the rest of health facility waste and disposed of to the external environment without carrying out the necessary treatment.

Hence, it has become essential to identify the amounts of waste generated and the methods applied in its collection, segregation, transportation and disposal. It is essential, as well, to identify the amounts of water consumed and wastewater generated, including treatment used to dispose of the latter, methods of dealing with gaseous pollutants resulting from waste incineration, workers in this field and the level of environmental awareness they have. All of that can be achieved through conducting an extended survey that includes health facilities. This survey is considered the first of its kind in Iraq.

1.2 Survey objectives

This survey aims to provide a database on all aspects relevant to the actual picture of health facilities environment through the following indicators:

- 1- Number of health facilities by types, number of wards and operating theatres,
- 2- Number of inpatients, outpatients, days of inpatient care and bed occupancy rate,
- 3- Number, amounts and types of commodities requirements used and consumed at health facilities,
- 4- Volume of consumed water and generated wastewater and wastewater disposal methods,
- 5- Amount of waste generated (hazardous or ordinary), disposal methods, waste collection and transportation and regulations implemented in waste management,

- 6- Number of working cadres and the level of their educational qualification and environmental awareness,
- 7- Amounts and costs of fuel and power consumed at health facilities and costs of waste treatment.

1.3 Anticipated results and benefits from the survey

- 1- Assessment of Governorates population needs for either new health facilities, or just expansion and development of existing ones, depending on results and statistics of bed occupancy rate and number of patients,
- 2- Identification of the actual need for the most commonly used material and medical requirements,
- 3- Identification of the need for waste incinerators and sterilization equipment for reusable medical instruments, or any other modern equipment that need be imported for waste treatment, or prevention of environmental pollution,
- 4- Identification of volume and sources of water used in health facilities, and methods of disposal of wastewater. This is required to determine the actual need for safe water, and endeavor to make filtration and treatment units available, should the necessity arise,
- 5- Provision of data on amounts of ordinary and hazardous waste, its collection and transportation requirements and treatment method used. This is meant to help develop waste management systems and provide high tech treatments,
- 6- Identifying number of cadres working in this field and the level of personal protection, environmental awareness and education they have. This is intended to work on promoting worker's efficiency and protecting him from occupational hazards,
- 7- Determination of the actual need of energy required for health facilities in order to provide quality services.

In light of the above, this survey provides an opportunity for decision makers from environmental and health entities to evaluate health facilities, work on upgrading its environmental condition, lay down new regulations pertinent to waste management, prepare programs aimed at raising the awareness of workers involved in those facilities and lay down, or upgrade guidelines and legislations and anything else that aims at the provision of quality services for patients and prevention of hazards to human health and environment ,that could result from these activities.

1.4 Problems and challenges

Execution of survey had been through problems and challenges basically attributed to modernity of survey, unavailability of forms or a lack of past primary comprehensive database on such type of specialized surveys.

The following is a summary of the most important problems and challenges:

- 1- Gross deficit, at health facilities administration, in data documentation and formal records of types of waste and amounts of generated and incinerated waste,
- 2- Because of unavailability of water bills at most health facilities, estimation of water consumption was based on the number of water storage tanks in those facilities and the frequency of filling in tanks per day,
- 3- Difficulty in obtaining the required data because of routine procedures existing at some health facilities; a factor that delayed receiving survey forms,
- 4- Difficulty in obtaining precise technical information on incinerators specifications due to lack of necessary expertise among the majority of workers in hospitals, especially those in charge of incinerators,
- 5- Deficiency of required experience of employees of Environmental Statistics Directorate. In addition, there was a need for information about the experience in surveys of other countries which have experience in this field. This problem was the major challenge encountered by the directorate in auditing the logicality of data.

2- Research methodology and survey execution

2.1 Level of representation

The survey included all State and private hospitals, central health laboratories, chest disease clinics, specialized dental centers, allergic diseases and asthma centers, specialized health centers, forensic medicine and blood banks. In addition, it included general health centers (main centers only). The survey included (197) State hospitals, (80) private hospitals and (669) other health facilities. In addition, there are (43) health facilities that are either non functioning, or undergoing rehabilitation. The survey was conducted at the level of all Governorates of Iraq, including Governorates of Kurdistan Region.

2.2 Questionnaire form

Due to the modernity of this type of survey in the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, the survey questionnaire attained great importance. It was prepared in light of questionnaires of medical environmental surveys which were executed in some countries. The questionnaire was presented to a number of national and international experts and entities to enrich it with their opinions and knowledge. Of those entities are:

- 1- Ministry of Environment.
- 2- Ministry of Health.
- 3- United Nations International Children Fund (UNICEF).
- 4- World Health Organization (WHO).
- 5- Environmental Statistics Directorate / Jordan.
- 6- National Accounts Directorate / Central Organization for Statistics.
- 7- Social Statistics Directorate / Central Organization for Statistics.

Moreover, a local environmental expert was contracted to prepare the final draft of the form, examine data logicality, analyze statistical data and participate in the preparation of the final report.

2.4 Training

Training process of technical cadres attained great importance. It was not limited to technical cadres only, but included, as well, committee members, central supervisors, clerical auditors and data processors. In addition, a team of two field researchers participated in the field work; One of them was an employee at the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology, the other researcher was employed at the Ministry of Health in Baghdad and Governorates.

2.5 Steps of work execution

Steps of work execution are briefed as follows:

- 1- Preparation of a primary plan encompassing detailed objectives, time schedule and mechanism of work,
- 2- Field work. Depending on the volume of work allover Governorates of Iraq, field work continued for a (20-25) days period. A transportation vehicle was allocated to members of field teams and central supervisors,

- 3- Clerical work: After the completion of field work, questionnaires were subjected to a series of clerical work, the most important of which were checking the logicality of provided data, coding the questionnaires, data entry into the computer using Oracle program and the final data processing,
- 4- Results checking. This step passed through the following stages:
- * As a preliminary stage, data logicality was checked by survey expert and Environmental Statistics Directorate,
- * Results were presented to the higher committee of survey. The committee submitted its suggestions and comments. Corrections were performed in light of what was provided by the said committee,
- * Ministry of Health. A technical committee was formed in the Ministry of Health. The committee reviewed the survey reports and provided its comments,
 - * Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research,
 - * Experts from World Health Organization (WHO),
 - * Social Statistics Directorate at the Central Organization for Statistics.

7- Analysis of results

After extraction of tables of environmental survey of medical services activities in Iraq, the following was shown:

1- Number of health facilities included in the survey totaled to (946) of practically functioning facilities. In addition, a small number (43) of health facilities were either non functioning, or undergoing rehabilitation.

The survey covered all State hospitals in Iraq Governorates that summed up to (197) hospitals, the majority of which, or (39) State hospitals, were centrally located in Baghdad. Sulaimanya came next with (21) State hospitals, and the least number of State hospitals was in Al Muthanna Governorate with (4) hospitals; the reason for this small number is the small population of Al Muthanna compared with the rest of Governorates.

In addition, the survey covered private hospitals that totaled to (80) hospitals. Of this number (35) hospitals are in Baghdad. Private hospitals are available in all Governorates except Misan.

500 400 300 200 100 0 State Brothed Register Brothed Reg

Number of health centers by type

The number of main health centers summed into (523) centers. It comprised (108) general health center (Main) in Baghdad Governorate, followed by Ninawa and Sulaimaneya with (43) center in each. The least number of those centers was in Diala Governorate with (11) centers (Main). Other health facilities included in the survey were (146) health center comprising central clinical laboratories, forensic medicine, blood banks, specialized health centers etc.

2- The growth of the construction of State hospitals attained its peak in the seventies. The number of newly constructed State hospitals then totaled to (60) hospitals. Afterward, the number started a decline that continued till the current decade. That was attributed to a decline in health development projects because of the sanctions and war conditions.

It is noted that after 2003, only 14 State hospitals were constructed, most of which concentrated in Sulimaneya and Erbil.

State hospitals State hospitals Private hospitals Private hospitals

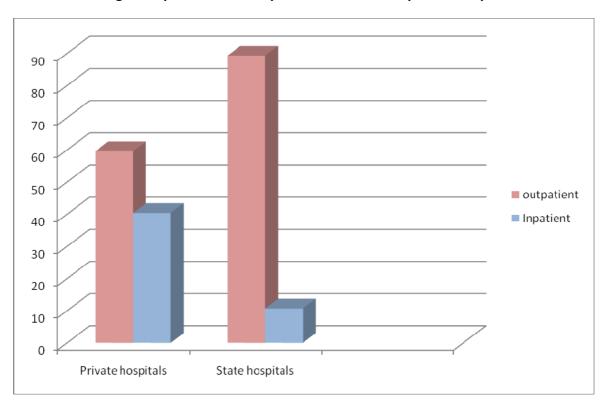
Number of State and private hospitals by year of construction

- 3- Most private hospitals were constructed late in the eighties and nineties in all Governorates. It is also noted that no private hospital was constructed in the period (1976-1985), but after 2003, (18) private hospitals were constructed; 8 of which in Kurdistan Region.
- 4- Number of male and female inpatients in State hospitals in the period 1 Jan., 2008 30 June, 2008 totaled to (1190881), while the number of male and female outpatients in State hospitals in the same period was (9972138).

Number of male and female inpatients in private hospitals in the same period was (91348), while outpatients' number was (134954) with a higher percentage of females in inpatients and outpatients in both types of hospitals.

The percentage of Inpatients of the total number of patients (Inpatients and outpatients) in State hospitals was (10.7%), while the percentage in private hospitals was (40.4%). It could be inferred from such data that State hospitals receive large numbers of outpatients seeking examination and treatment because of limited charges and availability of medications. In private hospitals, outpatients' number decreases and inpatients' number increases because of the nature of health services offered at those hospitals which is in the form of surgical operations and deliveries.

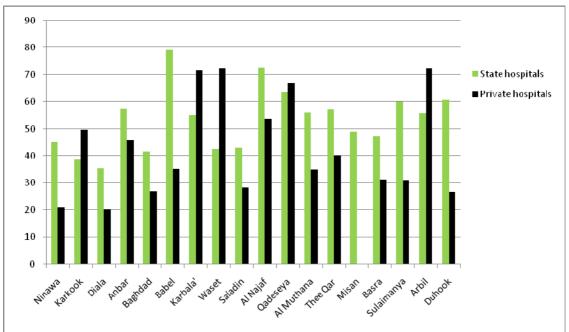
Percentage of inpatients and outpatients in State and private hospitals



5- The bed occupancy rate at State hospitals wais (49.8%), while at private hospitals the rate was (34.8%). The highest bed occupancy rate at State hospitals was in Babel Governorate where it hit (79.1%), and the least (35.5%) was in Diala Governorate.

Bed occupancy rate is calculated according to the following formula:

Bed occupancy rate at State and private hospitals



6- In the six months period, the outpatients' number at other health facilities included in the survey (except hospitals) totaled to (10944390). The variation in numbers among Governorates is obvious. Baghdad Governorate had the largest number of outpatients where they summed into (2857377), while the least number was in Diala Governorate where it was (147785).

The number of outpatients at general health centers (main) was (9352994), and outpatients at forensic medicine was (18415).

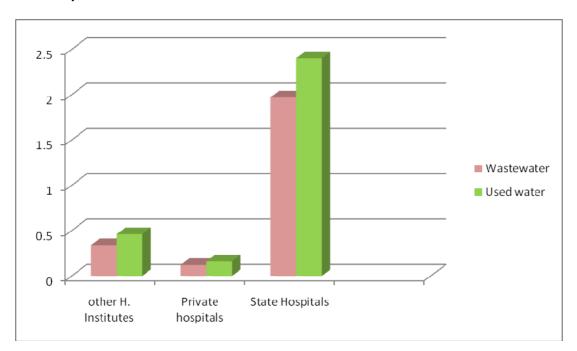
The number of outpatients at other health facilities

7- The volume of used water at State hospitals in the six months period was (2.4) million cubic meters, while at private hospitals it totaled to (0.16) million cubic meters. The volume of water consumed per patient at State and private hospitals was (211) and (698.8) liter / patient respectively. The consumption depends on the nature of work of those hospitals, kind of health services offered and type of patients. At private hospitals, the majority of patients are inpatients accompanied by escorts, and health services are mainly surgical operations and deliveries, whilst at State hospitals, the majority are outpatients. It is to be noted that the term "used water" comprises all uses of water including drinking water, water for cleaning outside yards and cooling water, if available.

The volume of used water at other facilities was (0.46) million cubic meters. This indicates that the patient's consumption of water per day was (40) liters, noting that all patients were outpatients.

The most common source of water used at all health facilities, including hospitals, is the network of running water. Kurdistan region is famed for utilization of wells water as an additional source.

Volume of used water and wastewater at State and private hospitals and other health facilities /Million Cubic Meters



8- The volume of wastewater generated at State hospitals in the six months period was (1.97) cubic meters, of which (0.2%) was treated at treatment units, (70.6%) was discarded to sewer network and (15.4%) was collected in sealed septic pits.

The amount of wastewater in private hospitals in the six months period totaled to (122.7) thousand cubic meters; (80.8%) were discarded to sewer network and (18.4%) were collected in sealed septic pits.

The wastewater amount at other health facilities totaled to (338) thousand cubic meters, of which (70.2%) was discarded to sewer network, and (25.5%) was collected in sealed septic pits.

It is worthy to mention that there is no treatment, at all, of wastewater generated at private hospitals and other health facilities. The percentages shown have serious significance, because most of the generated wastewater drains into sewer network and, subsequently, to rivers without any treatment of its hazardous contents.

80 70 60 50 Not segregating 40 Segregating 30 20 10 Segregating Not segregating Private State hospitals Other H. hospitals Institutes

Percentage of health facilities implementing / not implementing regulations of segregation

9- State hospitals committed to segregation of medical hazardous waste separate from ordinary waste constituted (77.1%), whilst the percentage of commitment to segregation of private hospitals was (78.7%). The rest of health facilities were committed to segregation in (58.6%) of cases. Percentage of Commitment to segregation differs among Governorates. Segregation by implementation of color coding is dependent on type of health facility; whether a State or private hospital, or a health centeretc.

Yellow color, which is the color approved by WHO, was noted to be the most commonly used for bags and hazardous medical waste containers

10- The amounts of ordinary waste disposed by State hospital in the six months period was (990) thousand Kg., or (5.4) thousand Kg. per day. Private hospitals disposed (76.4) thousand Kg. in the six months, or (0.4) thousand Kg. per day. The rest of health facilities disposed (194) thousand Kg. in the six months, or (1.3) thousand Kg. per day.

The most common method of final disposal of hazardous waste used in State hospitals and other health facilities is incineration in private incinerators located onsite. In private hospitals, the most commonly used method is incineration outside the location in a central incinerator.

5000 4500 4000 3500 3000 2500 Ordinary waste 2000 ■ Medical waste 1500 1000 500 Ω Other H. Institutes Private hospitals State hospitals

Amounts of medical and ordinary waste generated at health facilities in six months (Ton)

There is an amount of radioactive waste totaling to (76) Kg/day that is generated at hospitals specializing in the nuclear medicine and treatment of tumors. Those hospitals are located in Baghdad, Ninawa and Kurdistan region. Though of a relatively small amounts compared to the total waste generated by all health facilities, yet such waste is considered very hazardous due to the hazardous nature of its constituents and the long standing effects on human and environment.

11-In the six months period, the amount of ordinary waste disposed by State hospitals summed into (4.7) million Kg. or (26) thousand Kg. per day, while private hospitals disposed (252) thousand Kg., or (1.4) thousand Kg. per day. Other health facilities disposed (559) thousand Kg., or (3.7) thousand Kg. per day.

12- Further to the above mentioned information about waste segregation, only (45) State hospitals, or (22.8% of all state hospitals) , (17) private hospitals, or (21.3% of all private hospitals) and (227) of other health facilities, or (41.4% of all other health facilities included in the survey), do not implement the regulation of waste segregation. Noting that the majority of health facilities included in the survey lacked records of data documentation.

In the six months period, the total waste disposed by State hospitals not committed to the regulation of waste segregation (unsegregated waste) amounted to (522) thousand Kg., or (2.9)

thousand Kg. per day, private hospitals disposed (82.5) thousand Kg., or (0.4) thousand Kg per day and other health facilities disposed (424) thousand Kg., or (2.8) thousand Kg. per day. Being unsegregated, such wastes should be handled as hazardous waste. However, the most common method used in the disposal of this waste is handing it to the municipality for either landfilling or burning.

13-According to WHO sources, the ratio between hazardous medical waste and total waste at health facilities that segregate the waste ranges between (10%-25%). Reviewing the survey results shows that the ratios at State hospitals, private hospitals and other health facilities were 17%, 23% and 25% respectively, which is within the averages shown above.

The amounts of generated total waste / patient / day at State hospitals and private hospitals are (0.6) Kg. and (1.8) Kg. respectively.

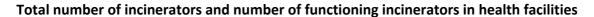
The amount of waste generated by inpatients at State hospitals and private hospitals is (5.2) Kg. and (4.5) Kg / inpatient / day respectively.

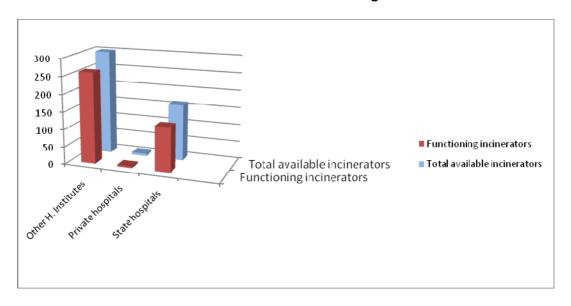
The amount of total waste generated per bed at State hospitals and private hospitals was (1.02) Kg. and (1.01) Kg. / bed / day respectively. Comparing these figures with international data shows that the amount of generated waste / bed / day at health facilities of East Mediterranean Countries, according to WHO sources, is (1.3-3) Kg. / bed / day.

The amount of waste generated / bed / day in Tehran hospitals is (2.7) Kg. and in hospitals of Dhaka, Bangladesh is (1.93) Kg./bed/day and (0.52) Kg./patient/day.

It is noted that the amount of generated waste per bed or patient per day varies among countries, depending on population culture and type and level of health services offered.

- 14- The number of workers in charge of waste collection and transportation services at State hospitals summed into (3712) workers; those trained on the hazards of wastes constituted (35.5%). At private hospitals, the number was (339) workers with the percentage of trained workers amounting to (26.2%), while in other health facilities, the number of workers was (2280); with trained workers constituting (16.4%).
- 15- The number of incinerators at State hospitals totaled to (162), of which (128) incinerators were functioning and (94) incinerators conformed to environmental standards. At private hospitals, incinerators summed into (7); (5) functioning and (3) in conformity with Environmental standards. Finally, there were (261) incinerators in other health facilities; (261) functioning ones, and (79) incinerators conforming to environmental standards. This data is according to the information provided by the administrations of health facilities.





- 16- The estimated amounts of incinerated waste in the six months are (2.27) million Kg. in State hospitals, (28.4) thousand Kg. in private hospitals and (546) thousand Kg. in other health facilities.
- 17- The costs, in million Iraqi Dinars, of requirements used in waste management in the six months were (1526.1) in State hospitals, (103.4) in private hospitals and (487.9) in other health facilities.

The total costs in the six months period, in million Iraqi Dinars, of waste treatment, including requirements used in waste management, labor wages and the value of yearly depreciation of used equipment, were (5447.3) in State hospitals, (642.4) in private hospitals and (3573.1) in other health facilities.