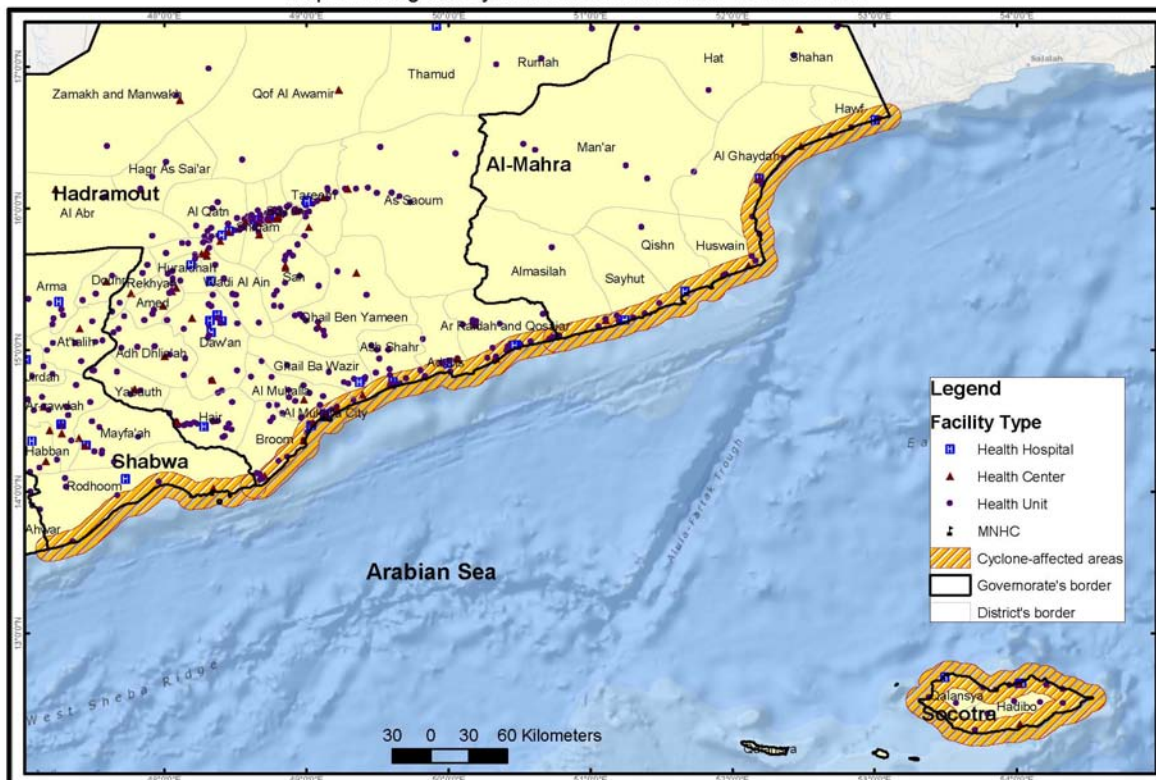


Situation report, Issue 1

**Cyclone Chapala, Yemen
5 November 2015**

03–05 November 2015

Map showing the Cyclone-affected areas in Yemen. 2015



Highlights

- On 3 November 2015, tropical cyclone Chapala made landfall in Yemen resulting in flooding in Mukalla city, which has a population of 300 000. The area has also experienced flash floods and mudslides.
- 8 deaths have been recorded, 34 people injured and several others have been reported missing in Mukalla; 4 are also reported injured in Mahara (Table 1). More than 50 homes have been destroyed in Mukalla. In addition, 237 homes have been destroyed in Socotra, coastal Hadhramaut and Shabwa (Ministry of Fisheries).
- An estimated 150 houses in Jala area have been submerged by water. A total of 450 families in Maifaah district, 550 in Birthday Ali city and 2000 in Socotra have been evacuated to dry highland areas.
- UNOCHA estimate that approximately 1.1 million or more people have been affected, mainly in the 2 governorates of Shabwah and Hadramaut.

Table 1. Number of injured and deaths during cyclone Chapala

Area affected	Date November 2015	Number injured	Number of deaths
Mukalla city	Day 1 (03 Nov)	25	06
	Day 2 (04 Nov)	9	02
	Total	34	08
Al Mahara	Day 1	04	0
Shabwa	Day 1	No information	No information
Socotra	Day 1	1	0
Total		39	08

Table 2. Health facilities affected during cyclone Chapala

Area affected	Date Nov 2015	Facility affected	Extent of damage	Functional facilities/hospitals
Mukalla city	Day 1	Ibn Seena	Partially flooded but functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hadramouth Hospital ▪ Al-Hayat Charity Hospital ▪ Al-Borg private hospital
		Maternal and child health hospital Mukallab (Basharahil)	Was flooded and evacuated, re-opened on 5 November	
Al Mahara	None	None	None	
Shabwa	None	None	None	
Socotra	None	None	None	

Note. The lack of reporting from Shabwa is due to communication challenges with teams on ground. WHO has been unable to establish contact with health authorities or partners in the affected areas in Shabwa.

Public health concerns

- Increase in vector-borne diseases namely: dengue fever, malaria, chikungunya.
- Contamination of water supply points likely to result in increased risk of waterborne and diarrhoeal diseases.
- Injuries, drowning and multiple trauma due to flooding.
- Damage to health infrastructure, including health facilities, ambulances and power supply thus affecting delivery of emergency health services.

Health cluster response

1. Programmatic update

- A SHOC room has been established in the WHO office in Sana'a and the Ministry of Public Health and Population to ensure 24-hour tracking of events in affected areas.

- The disease surveillance system is monitoring the situation and rapid response teams have been established and are on standby in the coastal areas of Mukalla, Al-Mahra, Shabwa, Socotra, Abyan, Hodeida and Aden to investigate and respond to any unusual increase in suspected outbreaks/events. The results of the assessments will be shared when available.
- The Health Cluster continues to follow up with local health partners working in affected areas.

2. Logistics support

- On 4 November, a chartered plane containing 76 metric tonnes of medical supplies comprising of 64 units of interagency emergency health kits (basic unit), 7 interagency emergency health kits, malaria module and 176 units of diarrhoeal disease kits arrived in Sana'a. The supplies will be used to support the response to cyclone Chapala and the ongoing emergency.
- To ensure 24-hour emergency health service delivery, WHO and health partners have supported 8 hospitals in Hadramout and Mukalla. Of these, 4 hospitals are in Mukalla (2 public and 2 private) and 4 in rural areas.
- Plans are under way to preposition 3 trauma kits, 11 boxes of interagency emergency health kits, 8 trauma kits and 13 diarrhoeal disease kits to Hadramout, Shabwa, Socotra and Al-Mahra to respond to any mass casualties needs.
- WHO has provided 20 000 litres of diesel to 8 hospitals in Hadramout to ensure continued delivery of life-saving services.
- An additional 2500 litres of petrol have also been provided to health authorities in Hadramout to support ambulatory services for 16 ambulances.

For more information on the ongoing crisis, contact:

Dr Shadoul Ahmed
WHO Representative
Email: shadoula@who.int

Sadeq Al-Wesabi
Communication officer
Tel: +967 1 252220
Mobile: +967 733096603

Ms Pauline Ajello
Communications Officer
Email: ajellopa@who.int
Mobile: +967738446600

This report is based on figures and information gathered through partners, Directorates of Health and the Ministry of Migration and Displacement.