



World Health Organization

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Situation report number 26
01 – 15 MARCH 2016

Yemen conflict



A boat carrying life-saving medical supplies arrived in Aden port in March. The supplies will be distributed to health facilities in nine affected governorates
Photo: © WHO



21.1 MILLION*
IN NEED



2.5 MILLION**
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



250 000***
REFUGEES



30 032****
INJURED



6 287****
DEAD



WHO delivered 30 solar refrigerators to the Expanded Programme on Immunization in Sana'a to maintain the safety of vaccines
Photo: © WHO

HEALTH SECTOR

82 WHO STAFF IN COUNTRY

37 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

10.6 M TARGETED POPULATION –YHRP 2015

WHO HEALTH SUPPLIES PROVIDED



350 TONS OF MEDICINES & MEDICAL SUPPLIES

951,509 LITRES OF FUEL TO HOSPITALS

DISEASE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



402 E-DEWS SENTINEL SITES

2016 FUNDING STATUS



124 M REQUESTED

25 M FUNDED

80% FUNDING GAP

HIGHLIGHTS

- Cases of dengue fever show a declining trend in 2016. Case management and control measures are continuing, especially in the most affected areas of Al-Hudaydah and Hadramout governorates.
- 3,805 suspected cases of malaria were reported in 16 governorates, mostly in Al-Hudaydah governorate with 2,387 cases and Hajjah governorate with 787 cases.
- More children in Yemen are likely to have severe acute malnutrition if health services to prevent and treat moderate malnutrition are not provided. Around 780,000 pregnant and lactating women are suffering from malnutrition amid inadequate health services in many parts of the country, mainly in Al-Bayda, Hajjah, Al Hodaida, Aden and Lahj.
- A boat carrying 103 tonnes of trauma kits, interagency emergency health kits, diarrheal diseases kits and anti-malaria medicine arrived in Aden port in March. The supplies will be distributed to health facilities in Abyan, Aden, Lahj, Al Dhalea, Shabwa, Hadramout, Marib and Al Jouf governorates, as well as Taiz City.
- WHO has sent 30 solar refrigerators to the Expanded Programme on Immunization office in Sana'a to ensure the safety of vaccines.

* 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revised v
** UNOCHA

*** UNHCR website

**** As of 10 March 2016

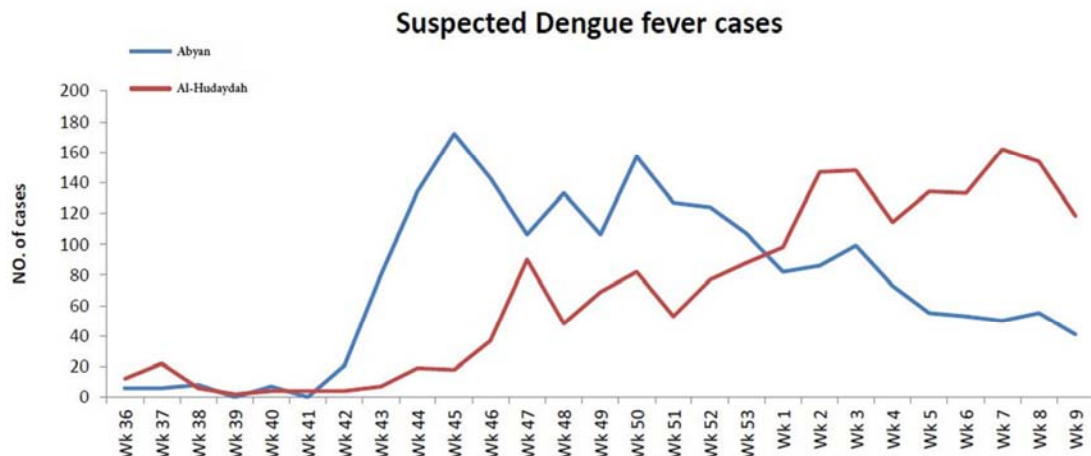
- It has been almost one year since the conflict in Yemen broke out, and humanitarian and health situation continues to deteriorate. Health services in particular have been gradually undermined, and many health facilities are functioning amid serious shortage of health workers, medicines and medical supplies. More than 100 health facilities have been exposed to incidents of violence. Moreover, 11 health workers were killed and 17 injured.
- From 19 March 2015 to 10 March 2016, a total of 6,287 deaths and 30,032 injuries have been reported from health facilities in conflict-affected governorates. The number of deaths is believed to be higher given that this report only captures health facility reported deaths.

19 Mar 2015 – 10 March 2016	Deaths	Injuries	Total
Women	468	862	1,330
Children	477	1,255	1,732
Men	5,342	27,915	33,257
Total	6,287	30,032	36,319

Epidemiological update

- 353 suspected dengue cases were reported in nine governorates in week 9. Of these, 118 cases were reported from Al-Hudaydah, 41 cases from Abyan, and 1 case with hemorrhagic manifestations was reported in Aden governorate through the electronic Diseases Early Warning System (eDEWS) sentinel sites. The epidemiological situation of dengue fever shows a declining trend in 2016. Case management and control measures are continuing, especially in the most affected areas of Al-Hudaydah and Hadramout governorates.

**Suspected dengue fever outbreak trend in Abyan and Al-Hudaydah governorates
Epi weeks 36, 2015 to 9, 2016**



- The total number of consultations reported during week 9 in 16 governorates was 107,138 compared to 105,054 the previous reporting week. Acute respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory infections, upper respiratory infections, other acute diarrhea and malaria were the leading cause of morbidity in week 9.

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Cumulative number of major health events reported in Epi-weeks 1 to 9, 2016 (28th Dec 2015 to 6th March 2016)		
Diseases	No. of cases	Percentage
Upper respiratory infections	159,050	16.8%
Diarrheal diseases	64,138	6.8%
Suspected malaria	33,789	3.6%
Pneumonia	56,457	6.0%
Total (all consultations)	944,393	100%

Public health concerns

- Around 780,000 pregnant and lactating women are suffering from malnutrition amid inadequate health services in many parts of the country, mainly in Al-Bayda, Hajjah, Al Hodaïda, Aden and Lahj.
- More children in Yemen are likely to have severe acute malnutrition if health services to prevent and treat moderate malnutrition are not provided. Currently, around 320,000 children under the age of 5 are exposed to severe acute malnutrition while 1 million others suffer from moderate acute malnutrition.
- There has been growing risk of waterborne and water-related diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and malaria due to lack of safe drinking water in conflict areas, including Taiz, Sa'ada, Hajja, Aden, Marib, Al-Jawf, Al-Baidha'a and Sana'a. Over the last months, WHO has responded to control these diseases through providing IV fluids, oral rehydration solutions (ORS), and supportive treatment.

Health priorities

- Procure and distribute of trauma kits to the conflict-hit areas. Procure and distribute medicines and supplies for primary, secondary health care activities and maintain uninterrupted supply chain management system.
- Immunize children against vaccine preventable disease through increase coverage of routine immunization and campaign-polio/MR campaign.
- Support health services through mobile health units and outreach services for RH/ MNCH, including antenatal, deliveries and postnatal care for mothers; new-born care, routine immunization, screening and treatment.
- Identify of the risk of different types of outbreak-prone diseases that prevalent in affected areas prior to the crisis; Establish/strengthen surveillance systems for early detection and response to diseases outbreaks in all locations including those hosting displaced population.
- Support reproductive health services, including emergency obstetric care and and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) care.

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- More than 10 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies were delivered by WHO to Taiz governorate on March 13 to be distributed to the main hospitals in Taiz City. The supplies included 170 oxygen cylinders, trauma kits, interagency emergency health kits, IV fluids and other life-saving medical supplies. WHO also dispatched 12 trauma kits and 12 interagency emergency health kits as well as 1050 cartons of different types of IV fluids to main hospitals and health facilities in Hajjah, Sana'a, Dhamar and Amran governorates.
- WHO provided 30 solar refrigerators to the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in Sana'a to ensure the safety of vaccines.
- To maintain the functionality of health facilities, during the reporting period WHO distributed 151,900 litres of diesel to 18 main hospitals, dialysis centres, national oncology centre and other health facilities in Sana'a, Dhamar, Al-Baidha'a, Raima, Hajja, Al-Mahweet, Socotra, Amran, Taiz and Ibb governorates.
- WHO has started providing 67,000 litres of water on daily basis for Al-Thawra, Al-Jumhoori, Al-Mudhaffar and Al-Swaidi Hospitals and two dialysis centres in Taiz City. In addition, WHO continues to provide more than 18,000 litres of water every day for Khalifa Hospital and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Al-Turba City of Taiz governorate.
- WHO concluded a five-day workshop from March 10 - 27 for water quality technicians from Hajjah, Al-Hudaydah, Al-Mahweet, Marib, Raima, Al-Jawf, Dhamar and Sana'a governorates on the scientific methods of water chlorination and chemical and bacteriological examination of water during emergencies.
- WHO conducted a training course on rapid response for outbreaks targeting 20 public health officers, epidemiologists, physicians, lab technicians and health educators from 4 governorates.
- With support of WHO, the Health Office of Hadramout governorate concluded a two-day training course on March 10 on new policies to prevent and treat outbreaks such as dengue and haemorrhagic fever. The training targeted 150 paediatrics, nursing staff and lab technicians from the governorate.
- WHO continues to provide expanded and integrated health and nutritional services to improve the situation of all beneficiaries and those at risk of malnutrition-related problems.



Photo: © WHO/ S. Al-Wesabi
27 water quality technicians from 7 governorates were trained on the scientific methods of water chlorination

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- On March 3, WHO concluded a five-day training course targeting 20 community health volunteers from Alrayida wa qusaiair district of Hadramout governorate. The volunteers are going to spread health messages through the community as part of integrated health program supported by WHO.

Resource
mobilization

- As part of the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), WHO requires a total of US\$ 124 million for 2016, of which US\$ 25 million has been received.
 - To date, WHO and health partners' response to the crisis in Yemen has been supported by the governments of Japan, Finland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).
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