



Yemen conflict



Photo: © WHO Yemen
WHO has delivered insecticidal bed-nets to Internally Displaced Persons



21.1 MILLION*
IN NEED



1 019 762**
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



254 413***
REFUGEES



21,288
INJURED



4,255
DEATHS

WHO



72 STAFF IN COUNTRY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since March, 2015 to date, 1 191 838 children have been vaccinated against measles and polio in Yemen.
- A total of 190 health facilities are non-functional and 183 partially functional as a result of the ongoing humanitarian emergency in Yemen.
- There is a declining trend in the number of dengue fever cases in Yemen from 5697 cases reported in March, 2015 to 4918 cases reported in June
- WHO has provided 745 190 litres of fuel since March 2015, to ensure continued functionality and health service provision in health facilities.
- Forty eight (48) mobile health teams have been deployed to 27 districts in Aden, Hudaidaeh, Amran, Sana'a, Dhamar, and Hajjah governorates.

HEALTH SECTOR

22 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

15 M TARGETED POPULATION

MEDICINES DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS 18 MAY - 07 JUNE



181 TONS OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

800 000 LITRES OF FUEL TO HOSPITALS

DISEASE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



200 E-DEWS SENTINEL SITES

FUNDING US\$ FOR 2015 RESPONSE PLAN



70 M REQUESTED

13 M FUNDED

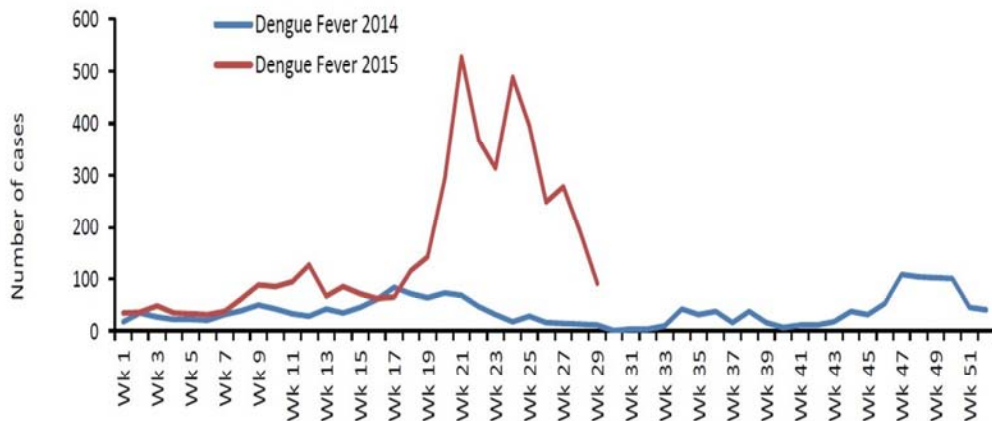
81% FUNDING GAP

* 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revision,
 ** 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revision
 *** UNHCR website

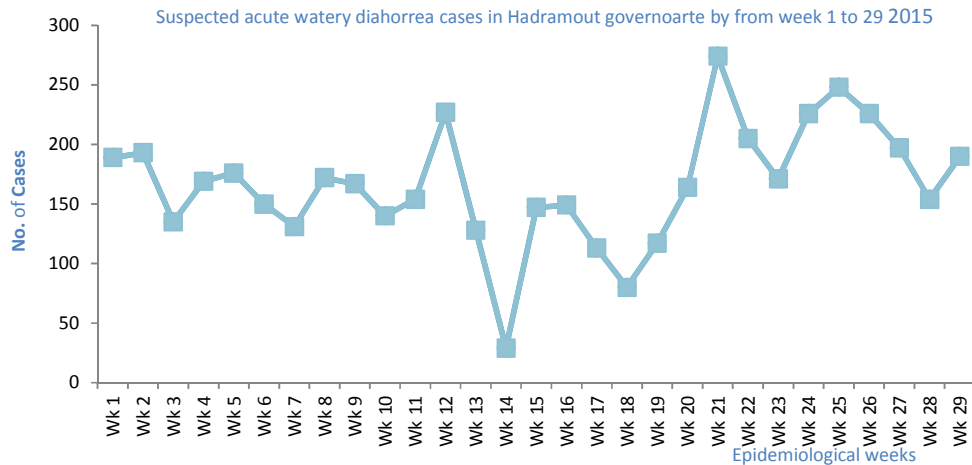
- Since the start of the emergency in Yemen, 1 019 762 people have been internally displaced within Yemen and another 9 256 Yemenis are displaced into Djibouti and other neighboring countries. This number is expected to increase further if the humanitarian situation does not stabilize.
- The security situation remains fluid and continues to negatively affect health service delivery especially in areas of Ibb, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Amran, Lahej, Abyan, Aden, Taiz and Marib Governorates.
- A shortage of fuel and electricity in the country, coupled with the challenging security situation has resulted to deteriorating and jeopardizing further the functionality of the health system.
- One hundred and ninety (190) health facilities remain nonfunctional and another 183 partially functional as a result of the ongoing humanitarian emergency. This has affected health service delivery and access to and for the affected internally displaced persons and host communities.
- From 19 March-31 July there have been 4 255 deaths and 21 288 injuries, according to health facility based reported data.

Epidemiological update

- A decline in the number of Dengue fever cases has been recorded since 15th June to end of July 2015. From March to June 15th 2015, the total number of suspected dengue fever reached 5697 and decline to 4791 by the end of July as shown in the graph below (weekly distribution of dengue fever cases in 2015 compared to 2014).



- Diarrheal diseases remain the second largest cause of death among infants and school going children in Yemen. An estimated 60 to 70% of the diarrheal cases were classified as watery diarrhoea during this reporting period and 30 to 40% as bloody diarrhoea. The graph below shows the weekly distribution of diarrheal diseases cases since the start of 2015 in the governorates most affected.



Public health concerns

- Reduced health services in all public and private hospitals, especially operation rooms and intensive care units.
- Disrupted immunisation activities increasing risk of outbreaks for measles and polio.
- Limited access to health care services and a breakdown in safe water supply and sanitation services facilitating the spread of endemic diseases such as malaria and dengue fever, as well as acute diarrheal diseases.
- The National Tuberculosis Programme’s centre in Taiz Governorate has shut down, leaving more than 1000 patients without treatment. Multi-drug resistant patients are facing challenges in accessing treatment.
- Limited communications possibilities are hampering the functionality of the disease early warning alert and reporting system.
- The upsurge of dengue fever and malaria cases.
- Health care “in danger” due to continuing attacks and violations on the health facilities and health personnel

Health priorities

- Support mass-casualty management in conflict-affected governorates, including provision of trauma kits, vaccines, medical and surgical supplies, deployment of surgical teams and referral services, and ambulance services.
- Provide integrated primary health care services in all the affected governorates, including mental health care, routine immunization, screening and treatment of childhood illnesses through health facilities, outreach and mobile services, all accompanied by social mobilization activities.
- Procure, stockpile, and distribute medical supplies to health facilities in the highly affected governorates, namely, Sada’a, Amran, Taiz, Aden, Lahej, Abyan, Aldhaleh and Hajja.
- Update information systems and field reporting to ensure timely and effective response and avoid duplication of efforts.

Health response and WHO action

- WHO, UNICEF and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI) are in the process to conduct the first phase of immunization outreach mid-August nationwide targeting an estimated 280 000 children under the age of two against all vaccine-preventable childhood diseases, i.e. polio and measles, rubella, pneumococcal and whooping cough.
- WHO supported the Ministry of Public Health to conduct polio, measles and rubella vaccination campaign targeting 24 000 children below the age of 15 years in eight governorates, namely, Sana'a capital (Alamanah), Sana'a governorate, Hajja, Amran, Al Mukala, Dhamar, Ibb and Lahej. The campaign took place from 14 to 16 July; in total 21 563 children were vaccinated (92%).
- WHO in collaboration with local NGO partners, health office in Al-Shehr District of Hadramout Governorate conducted health education sessions and discussions with 140 volunteers and youth activists on dengue fever. The sessions were also intended to prepare the volunteers and youth activities to conduct community awareness campaigns on dengue fever and house to house active search for dengue fever breeding sites.
- WHO funded and supported the Health office in Hadramout to launch a medical clinic targeting 1050 internally displaced persons (IDPs) families in six centres. The clinic will provide primary health care services.
- To ensure access IDPs and host communities have access to safe water, WHO reached remote IDP families sheltered in Al-Dhalea governorate with safe water services. More than 810 families benefited from this support.
- Surgical teams were supported by the WHO to provide life-saving surgical intervention for IDPs, host community and affected population in Al-Masafi Hospital of Al-Buraiqa District.
- A three-day training course on infection control targeting 20 health workers working in the surgical and maternity wards, laboratory and emergency rooms of the main hospitals in Hajja Governorate was also supported.
- WHO in collaboration with the health office, Popular Relief Committee in Aden and Representatives from Al-Dhalea and Lahj are in the process of coordinating transportation and movement of medical supplies and guarantee they are reaching the targeted population.



Photo: © WHO Yemen
WHO medical supplies ready for shipment to emergency areas of need

Resource mobilization

The Revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan requires US \$ 152 million to meet the life-saving and protection needs of 15 million people affected by the escalating conflict in Yemen. WHO's response to the crisis in Yemen has been supported by the Governments of Japan, Russia and the Central Emergency Response Fund. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also pledged to support the humanitarian work of WHO in Yemen.

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