



World Health Organization

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Situation report number 22
1– 14 JANUARY 2016

Yemen conflict



World Health Organization

Photo: © WHO/S Al-Wesabi
More than 5 million children under the age of 5 were targeted in the national campaign against polio, which started on 9 January 2016



21.1 MILLION*
IN NEED



2.5 MILLION**
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



250 000***
REFUGEES



28 753****
INJURED



6 063****
DEATHS

WHO



Photo: © WHO
WHO provided 150 vaccine refrigerators for central immunization warehouses in all governorates for safe storing of vaccines

82 WHO STAFF IN COUNTRY

HIGHLIGHTS

- A national polio, measles and rubella campaign launched on Saturday 9 January 2016 in Yemen, supported by WHO, UNICEF and GAVI. The campaign aims to vaccinate 5 040 964 children under the age of 5 against polio and 2,659,118 million children from 6 months to 15 years of against measles and rubella.
- 20 tons of medicines and supplies were distributed to Taiz City (Al-Mudhaffar, Sala and Al-Qahera districts). This includes emergency trauma, Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) and Diarrheal Disease Kits (DDK) as well as IV fluids, 100 oxygen cylinders and other essential medicines covering a catchment population of 250,000 people.
- WHO has provided 150 vaccine refrigerators for safe storage of vaccines in Yemen. The refrigerators were loaded in Al-Hudaydah harbor to be sent and distributed to central immunization warehouses in all governorates.
- Medicines and supplies were provided by WHO to Al-Olofi Hospital in Al-Hudaydah governorate, sufficient for 250 surgical interventions.
- Seven WHO-supported medical teams continued providing health and nutrition services targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Al-Hudaydah and Hajjah governorates.

HEALTH SECTOR

23 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

15.2 M TARGETED POPULATION –YHRP 2015

MEDICINES DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS 18 MAY - 31 DECEMEBR 15



250 TONS OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1 M LITRES OF FUEL TO HOSPITALS

DISEASE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



400 E-DEWS SENTINEL SITES

FUNDING US\$ FOR 2016 RESPONSE PLAN



84 M REQUESTED

42.5 M FUNDED

50.7% FUNDING GAP

* 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revised version

** UNOCHA

*** UNHCR website

**** As of 25 November 2015

As the Yemen crisis moves into 2016, ground fighting, access limitations and insecurity continue to make the provision of humanitarian aid extremely challenging. The health and humanitarian situation in Taiz city continues to deteriorate. There are shortages of essential medical supplies, oxygen cylinders, solutions and consumables for kidney dialysis and other essential medical supplies especially in Sala, Al-Qahera and Al-Mudaffar districts.

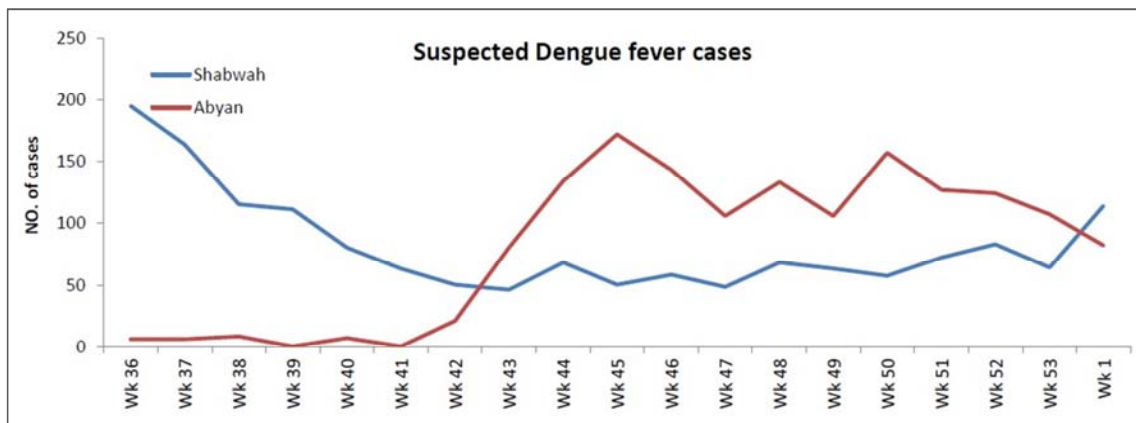
- From 19 March 2015 to 16 January 2016, a total of 6 063 deaths and 28 753 injuries have been reported from health facilities in conflict affected governorates. The number of deaths is believed to be higher given that this report only captures health facility reported deaths.

| 19 Mar 2015-16 Jan 2016 | Deaths | Injuries | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Women | 450 | 830 | 1 280 |
| Children | 456 | 1 072 | 1 528 |
| Unclassified | 5 157 | 26 851 | 32 008 |
| Total | 6 063 | 28 753 | 34 816 |

Epidemiological update

- 713 suspected dengue cases were reported in 10 governorates, out of which 280 cases were reported from Hadramout, 114 cases from Shabwah, 98 cases from Al-Hudaydah and 82 cases from Abyan. A total of 17 cases with hemorrhagic manifestations were reported in Aden, Abyan, Taiz, Hadramout, Amana and Shabwah governorates through the electronic Diseases Early Warning System (eDEWS) reporting sites.

Suspected Dengue outbreak trend in Abyan, Shabwah, Al-Hudaydah and Hadramout Gov., Epi weeks 36, 2015 to 1, 2016



- Surveillance is being intensified to ensure that the ongoing dengue outbreak is effectively monitored and other priority communicable diseases are reported through alternative sources including private health facilities, mobile clinics, NGO partners on the ground, health workers in the community, and the general public.
- Acute respiratory tract infections, acute diarrhoea and suspected malaria were the leading cause of morbidity during 1st epidemiological week (4- 10 January 2016) which reported a total number of 100 248 consultations compared to the 98 024 previous reporting week.

Public
health
concerns

- Around 522,000 pregnant women in Yemen are among 14.1 million people who require support to obtain adequate obstetric health care services.
- There is a significant increase in the number of children and women suffering from acute malnutrition in the country, due to the ongoing conflict, extreme food insecurity, poor public health, environment, and water and sanitation situation.
- Almost 47,000 cancer patients, including around 5000 children, in Yemen are in urgent need of medicines and continuous treatment. Shortages of medicines in the private sector are becoming increasingly critical due to restrictions on importation.
- Most health facilities in the affected areas such as Sa'ada, Taiz, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah and Lahj are in dire need of safe water (quality assured and tested) to remain operational.
- Although suspected cases of Influenza (H1N1) in Yemen has declined by more than 50 percent in the third week of January 2016 compared to the second week. Increased risk of outbreaks, including Influenza (H1N1) is a concern with limited national capacity to effectively respond, especially in conflict-affected areas.



Photo: © WHO/S. Al-Wesabi
Around 47,000 cancer patients in Yemen are in dire need of continuous healthcare and medicines

Health
priorities

- Support mass casualty management in conflict affected governorates, including provision of trauma kits, 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 psychosocial support, 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 lifesaving medicines and supplies including Interagency Emergency Health Kits, Trauma Kits, Interagency Diarrhoea Disease Kits and blood bags to health facilities in the highly affected governorates, namely, Sada'a, Amran, Taiz, Aden, Lahj and Hajjah.
- Improve/upgrade Ministry of Public Health and Population information systems and field reporting to ensure timely and effective response and avoid duplication of efforts.

Health
response
and
WHO action

- A national polio, measles and rubella campaign was launched on 9 January 2016 in Yemen. The 5-day campaign supported by WHO, UNICEF and health partners aims to vaccinate 5 040 964 children under the age of 5 against polio and 2 659 118 million children aged from 6 months to 15 years against measles and rubella.
- Twenty tonnes of medicines and medical supplies were distributed to Taiz City (Al-Mudhaffar, Sala and Al-Qahera districts). This aid includes emergency trauma, IEHK, DDks, IV fluids, 100 oxygen cylinders and other essential medicines covering the catchment population of 250 000 people.

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- WHO provided 150 vaccine refrigerators for safe storage of vaccines. The refrigerators were loaded at Al-Hudaydah harbour to be delivered and distributed to central immunization warehouses in all Yemen's governorates.
 - Medicines and supplies for 250 surgical interventions were provided by WHO to Al-Olofi Hospital in Al-Hudaydah governorate.
 - Seven WHO medical teams continue providing health and nutrition services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Hodeida and Hajjah Governorates.
 - In Hadramout, WHO continues to support fogging spraying campaigns as a preparedness control measure for dengue fever and malaria.



Resource mobilization

- As part of the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), WHO requires a total of US\$ 84 million for 2016 of which US\$ 42.5 million has been received. 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).

Contacts:

Dr Ahmed Shadoul, WHO Representative in Yemen, mobile: +201021064306, e-mail: shadoula@who.int

Mr Sadeq Al-Wesabi, Communications Officer, Yemen, Mobile: +967 733096603, email: hasansa@who.int