Situation report no. 33  
16–30 AUGUST 2016

Yemen conflict

**WHO HIGHLIGHTS**

- During the reporting period from 16 to 30 August, 65 people were killed and 370 injured. Since the beginning of the crisis, from 19 March 2015 to 30 August 2016, a total of 6787 deaths and 33 857 injuries were 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.

- Two planes carrying 50 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies arrived on 16 and 17 August 2016 in Sana’a Airport. The shipment contained 10 trauma kits to treat 1000 patients requiring trauma surgical care, IV fluids (Ringer lactate) and medicines for noncommunicable diseases.

- WHO, with support of the King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, delivered two trucks carrying more than 12 tonnes of emergency medicines and medical supplies to Taiz City on 26 August. The supplies contained inter-agency emergency health kits, blood bags, diarrhoeal disease kits, neonatal resuscitation kits, burn dressing kits and various types of IV fluids.

- WHO conducted a 5-day fogging campaign against dengue vectors in Al-Shehr District, Hadramout governorate on 18 August.

* 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan
** UNOCHA
*** UNHCR website
**** As of 15 August 2016
Situation update

- The escalation of the conflict in Yemen continues to create challenges in the provision of health care, most significantly in Taiz, Marib, Al-Jawf, Sa'ada, Lahj and Al-Baidha’a governorates. As a result of continued hostilities, Medicins Sans Frontiers has evacuated its obstetricians, pediatricians, surgeons and emergency room specialists from Sa’ada and Hajjah hospitals.

- During the reporting period from 16-30 August, 65 people were killed and 370 injured. Since the beginning of the crisis, from 19 March 2015 to 30 August 2016, a total of 6,787 deaths and 33,857 injuries were 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.

Epidemiological update

- 339 suspected cases of dengue fever were reported in 10 governorates during Epidemiological Week 33 (15-21 August 2016), of which 80 cases were reported from Shabwah, 59 cases from Al-Hudaydah, 33 cases from Aden, and 27 cases from Lahj. In addition, two cases with hemorrhagic manifestations were reported from Aden and Taiz governorates through the electronic disease early warning system (eDEWS).

![Suspected dengue fever outbreak trend in Aden, Lahj, Al Hudaydah and Shabwah Gov., Epi week 1 to 33, 2016](image)

- The total number of consultations reported during Week 33 in 22 governorates was 147,149 compared to 143,484 the previous reporting week.
- 4384 suspected cases of malaria were reported in 22 governorates during Week 33, of which 2065 cases were in Al-Hudaydah.
• Support health services through mobile health units and outreach services for reproductive health and maternal, newborn and child health, including antenatal, deliveries and postnatal care for mothers; mental health care, chronic disease management, new-born care, routine immunization, screening and treatment.

• Support reproductive health care services including emergency obstetric, safe delivery in the community, and sexual and gender-based violence care.

• Provide immunization services for children against vaccine preventable disease through increase coverage of routine immunization and campaign against polio/MR campaigns.

• Identify the risk of different types of outbreak-prone diseases that were prevalent in the affected area pre-event; surveillance system (re)established for early detection and response to diseases outbreaks in all locations especially those hosting displaced population.

• Procure and distribute medicines and supplies for primary and secondary health care activities, and maintain uninterrupted supply chain management system.

• Train national surveillance focal points on using the electronic Disease Early Warning System (eDEWS) programme for reporting high alert diseases.

Public health concerns

• The current financial crisis is posing a serious threat to the functionality of health facilities. The non-payment by the government of operational health costs has negatively impacted on service provision in main hospital and health facilities, and the salaries of doctors and health workers are at risk of going unpaid.

• There have been growing concerns over the potential closure of the National Oncology Centre in Sana’a due to limited resources and shortages of medical supplies. Thousands of cancer patients in Yemen are dependent on this centre for life-saving treatment.

• From January to August 2016, more than 331,000 suspected cases of watery diarrhea were reported by electronic disease early warning system, especially among internally displaced people.

Health response and WHO action

• Two planes carrying 50 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies arrived on 16 and 17 August 2016 in Sana’a Airport. The shipment contained 10 trauma kits to treat 1000 patients requiring trauma surgical care, IV fluids (Ringer lactate) and medicines for noncommunicable diseases.

• During the reporting period, WHO provided the following health supplies to health authorities and health facilities throughout Yemen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Response provided / supplies delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sa’ada governorate</td>
<td>1594 bottles of various types of IV fluids (500 ml).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al-Hudaydah governorate</td>
<td>2200 cartons of gloves to four renal dialysis centres and some cleaning materials to Al-Thawra and Al-Olofi hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiz city</td>
<td>With the support of the King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, WHO delivered two trucks carrying 12 tonnes of inter-agency emergency health kits, blood bags, diarrhoeal disease kits, neonatal resuscitation kits, burn dressing kits and various types of IV fluids.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hajjah governorate</td>
<td>Two trauma kits to Al-Jumhoori Hospital to respond to the need for emergency medicines following an attack on Abs Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sana’a governorate</td>
<td>2.5 tonnes of medicines for the treatment of cancer patients in Yemen are dependent on this centre for life-saving treatment.</td>
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During the reporting period, the following events and capacity-building activities were conducted:

- Three-day consultative workshop to develop a national strategy for the prevention of blindness and visual impairment, attended by 35 national physicians and consultants. The workshop was held by the Prevention of Blindness Programme with support from WHO.
- Three-day training course to establish a rapid response team in Socotra governorate, in which an electronic early disease warning system was newly established.
- The fourth workshop on mental health and psychosocial support during emergencies was conducted by WHO and the Ministry of Public Health. The workshop was attended by 30 primary health workers from Sana’a, Sa’ada, Dhamar, Al-Mahweet and Taiz governorates.
- Two-day training for 30 religious and social leaders in Al-Mukalla District of Hadramout governorate on raising awareness for the prevention of dengue fever.
- Three-day training workshop on data management for 16 influenza-like illnesses and severe acute respiratory infections. The workshop was attended by focal points from Aden, Sana’a, Al-Hudaydah and Taiz governorates to better understand the basic concepts of epidemiological data analysis, and the application of data management techniques in analysis of influenza surveillance data.
- Training workshop on bio-risk management for central public health laboratories and blood bank staff, with the aim of establishing and enhancing laboratory biosafety and biosecurity capacity building for national central public health laboratories.

As part of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2016, WHO is appealing for a total of US$ 124 million for 2016; of which US$ 44 million has been received. WHO acknowledges financial support granted by the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Japan, Finland, the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), League of Arab States and DFID for its response to the crisis in Yemen.

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