



Yemen conflict



Photo: © WHO/P Ajello
Dr Ahmed Shadoul, WHO Representative for Yemen and WHO technical team conduct support supervision visit to an orphanage centre in Sana'a



21.1 MILLION*
IN NEED



1.4 MILLION**
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



250 000***
REFUGEES



24 971 ****
INJURED



4855*****
DEATHS

WHO



Photo: © WHO/P Ajello
WHO hired labourers load emergency supplies for transportation to the field offices to support health response

82 WHO STAFF IN COUNTRY

HEALTH SECTOR

20 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

15.2 M TARGETED POPULATION

MEDICINES DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS 18 MAY - 30 AUGUST '15



200 TONS OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

800 000 LITRES OF FUEL TO HOSPITALS

DISEASE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



400 E-DEWS SENTINEL SITES

FUNDING US\$ FOR 2015 RESPONSE PLAN



105 M REQUESTED

19 M FUNDED

82% FUNDING GAP

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 2029 children under 5 years of age, pregnant women and mothers have benefited from the WHO and Field Medical Foundation (FMF) nutrition mobile clinics established in Aden and Hadramout Governorates in August 2015.
- WHO donated 20 metric tons and 60 cubic meters of lifesaving medicines covering the needs of 6000 patients and nine basic kits worth covering the needs of 9000 people for three month.
- On 31 August, four tons of essential medicines and medical supplies were donated to Khalifah Hospital in Al-Turbah and other functional health facilities in Taiz Governorate. These were used to fill acute shortages due to increasing numbers of mass casualty cases.
- From 19 March to 31 August a total of 29 826 casualties, including 4855 deaths and 24 971 injuries, have been recorded from 21 governorates. Eight health workers have also died and 12 injured as a direct result of the crisis.
- Forty seven health facilities in 11 governorates have been damaged or closed from 19 March to 31 August as a result of the ongoing crisis.

* 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revised version
 ** UNOCHA
 *** UNHCR website
 **** Data as of 07 September 2015

- Since 19 March to 31 August 2015, 4855 people have died as a result of the conflict in Yemen, including 270 women and 300 children. Eight health workers have also been killed and 12 injured. Forty seven (47) health facilities in 11 governorates have been damaged or closed as a result of the ongoing violence (see table 1).

Table 1. Health Care facilities affected by the ongoing crisis in YEMEN, since 19 March to 31 August 2015

Health staff & Facilities	No. of health staff and facilities affected by the ongoing crisis in Yemen
Hospitals	32
Health centers and polyclinics	11
Health units	1
Emergency health operations rooms	2
Blood transfusion centers	1
Health workers killed	8
Health workers injured	12

- On 6 September, parts of Al-Sabeen Hospital in Sana’a were damaged. Patients were evacuated and the hospital closed to avoid any deaths and injuries. 207 inpatients (80 children and 127 women) were transferred to four private and government hospitals in Sana’a. The National Blood Transfusion and Research Centre (NBTRC) housed in the same compound with the hospital was partially damaged and remains functional.
- Four blood transfusion centers in Yemen: Hodeida, Hadramout, Abyan and Sana’a have reported shortage of blood bags, reagents and fuel to run generators that support their work. Additional support is required to prevent the facilities from shutting down. Two of the six centers (Aden and Taiz) have already shut down their operations following the escalation of the crisis in the two governorates.

Epidemiological update

- A total of 1243 cases of Dengue fever have been recorded in Taiz since week 3. Over the last five weeks, cases of dengue fever in Taiz have reached 1178 cases. The highest number of cases were recorded in week 33 with 421 cases and week 36 with 484 cases. (see figures 1). Until 31 August 2015, 6320 suspected dengue fevers cases were recorded in Yemen. An outbreak of dengue fever was reported in April 2015 in six governorates. However, since 15 June 2015, a decline has been reported in Aden, Hodiedah and Hadramout governorates (see figure 2).

Figure 1. suspected dengue cases in Taiz

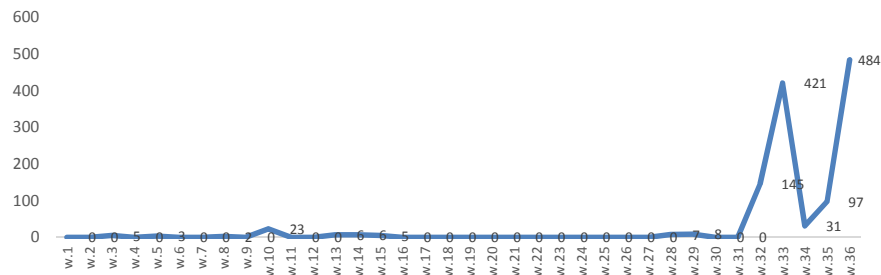
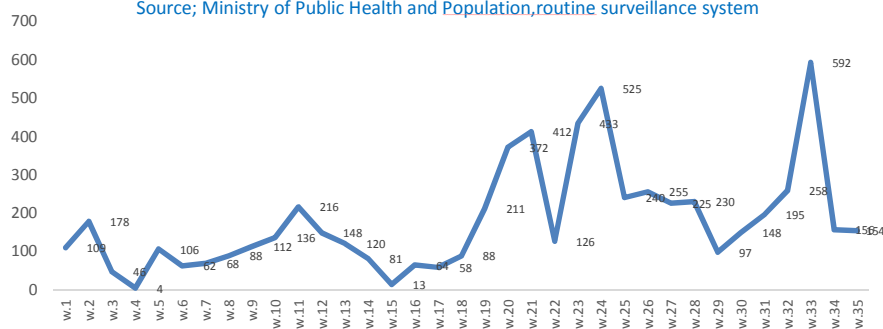


Figure 2. weekly distribution of dengue fever in 2015, Yemen
Source; Ministry of Public Health and Population, routine surveillance system



Public
health
concerns

- Reduced health services in all public and private hospitals, especially operating theatres and intensive care units.
- Disrupted immunisation activities increasing risk of outbreaks for measles and polio.
- Limited life-saving medicines and supplies, including trauma, diarrhoea disease kits and medicines for chronic diseases.
- 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.
- Limited communications possibilities are hampering the functionality of the disease early warning alert and reporting system.
- Cases of dengue fever in Taiz and malaria continues to be a public health concern.
- Grave concern over the safety of health facilities and health personnel.

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 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 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, Lahej and Hajja.
- Update information systems and field reporting to ensure timely and effective response and avoid duplication of efforts.

Health
response
and
WHO action

- A total of 2029 children under 5 years, pregnant women and mothers have benefited from the WHO and Field Medical Foundation (FMF) nutrition mobile clinics that were established in Aden (1630) and Hadramout (399) governorates in August. 77% of the beneficiaries from Aden were children under five years and 85% of them from Hadramout.
 - All children under 5 years were screened for malnutrition; In Aden, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 41% among the screened children (11% severe acute malnutrition and 30% moderate acute malnutrition). While in Hadramout, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was 31% (10% severe acute malnutrition and 21% moderate acute malnutrition).
 - The second round of integrated outreach activities including immunization, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), reproductive health, nutrition and treatment of common diseases started on 12 September. The activity will run for six days covering more than 95% of districts in all the twenty three governorates and targets 358,681 under one year of age in remote and rural areas. An estimated 1982 mobile medical teams and 5964 health workers will participate in this activity. WHO will support 16 independent supervisors and 806 mobile teams to reach the target population across the country at a cost of more than US \$ 0.5 million.
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- WHO donated 20 metric tons and 60 cubic meters of lifesaving medicines to Taiz governorate, including surgical kits worth covering the needs of 6000 wounded patients and other surgeries such as caesarean and nine basic kits worth covering the needs of 9000 people for three months. Supplies to treat dengue fever and prevent its spread, chlorine tablets, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) and supplies to prevent diarrhoeal and other water borne diseases have also been donated. These will support the increasing health needs of the displaced populations and host communities.
- On 31 August, WHO donated four tons of essential primary health care medicines and medical supplies to Khalifah Hospital in Al-Turbah and other functional health facilities in Taiz Governorate. The supplies supported the response to the increasing numbers of mass casualties' cases and acute shortage of drugs. This list of medicines and supplies were enough to serve 5000 people for a period of three months.
- On 6 September, Al-Sabeen Hospital in Sana'a was closed due to damages to its infrastructure as a result of the conflict. WHO responded by coordinating and fuelling three ambulances that were used to evacuate patients from the hospital and facilitated their admission to other government and private hospitals within Sana'a. 207 inpatients (80 children and 127 women) were evacuated.
- To improve water storage for the internally displaced persons in Sana'a, WHO distributed 250 jerry cans of water to internally displaced persons in host communities in Jader area, Bani Al-Hareth district Amant Al-Asimah.



Resource mobilization

As part of the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), WHO requires a total of US\$ 105 million of which US\$ 36.8 million has been received. WHO's response to the crisis in Yemen has been supported by the Governments of Japan and Finland, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Central Emergency Response Fund and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

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