



Situation update:

- **Conflict and port status:** Fighting has decreased in Al-Hudaydah City, Zabid and Bayt Al-Faqiah districts, however there are reports of intermittent shelling and airstrikes. Several city roads remain closed to civilians. Roads surrounding Hudaydah are obstructed by berms or trenches and some are impassible. The port remains operational.
- **Hospital-based casualty data:** Updated figures for Al-Hudaydah are from 13-29 June; these are hospital-based figures only. These are most likely significantly under-reported. WHO is working with the Health Cluster, and health facilities, to develop an improved mechanism for comprehensive reporting.

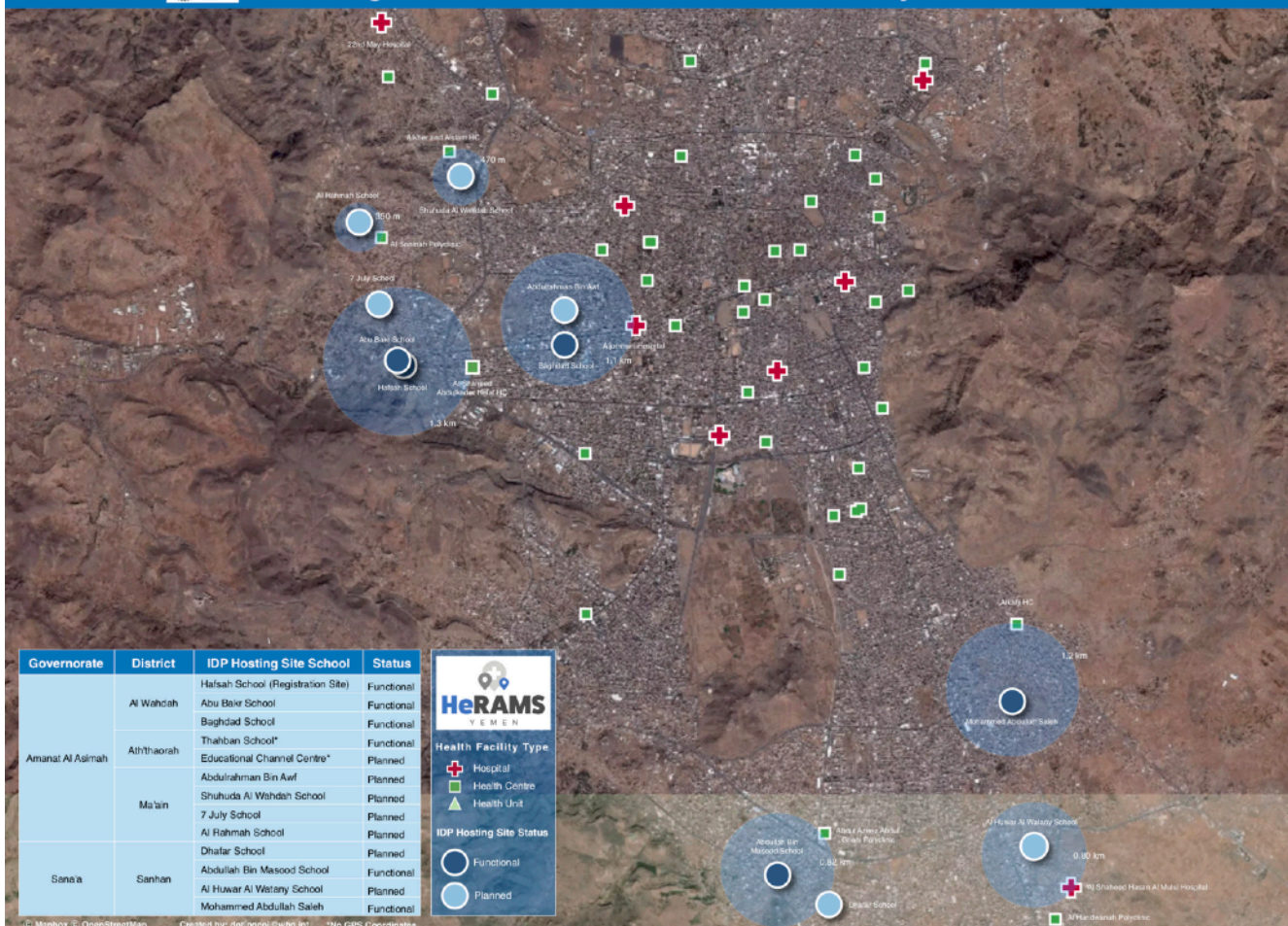
HOSPITAL-BASED CASUALTY DATA

Hospital	No. of Injured					No. of Deaths				
	Adults		Children		Total /Hosp.	Adults		Children		Total /Hosp.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Al-Thawra	69	7	1	0	77	14	1	1	0	16
Al-Olofi	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Bayt Al-Faqiah	43	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
Zabid	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0
Al-Amal (Private)	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Al-Garrahi	19	1	2	0	22	9	0	0	0	9
Total/category	232	8	3	0	243	23	1	1	0	25

- **UN and partners' response:** Humanitarian partners have scaled up coordinated assistance to IDPs including a Rapid Response Mechanism that contains ready-to-eat food rations, transit kits and other essential items.

Impact on public health and WHO operations:

- **Continued movement of IDPs:** IDPs fled from Al-Hudaydah to other locations within the governorate and neighboring governorates including Sana'a, Dhamar, Hajjah, Taizz, Aden and Ibb. The map below shows the location of IDP hosting sites in Amanat Al Asimah and Sana'a and nearby health facilities. UNOCHA are providing the details of IDP movements in Al-Hudaydah.



- **Damage to WASH systems:** Repairs to the water supply pipes and sewage systems in Hudaydah City are ongoing to minimize the risk of waterborne diseases including. The district of Al-Hali, located in Hudaydah city, has the highest number of reported suspected cholera cases. Limitations in sanitary facilities in some IDP sites s are being reported, further increasing the risk of cholera transmission.
- **Threat to hospital buildings/structures:** Two of Hudaydah city's main public hospitals, Al Olofi and Al-Thawra, are at increased risk of damage if the fighting continued to progress towards the city. Electricity is unavailable in most areas of Hudaydah City, endangering operations of health facilities.
- **Limited access to provide and receive health care:** In some districts, the fighting is limiting access to the population to provide health care, as well as preventing health care workers from reporting for duty for safety and security reasons.

Health priorities:

- **WHO continues to support health facilities in Hudaydah to improve trauma care:** See WHO response section for essential non-medical supplies and infrastructure improvement to three main public hospitals in Hudaydah.
- **Remaining vigilant in detecting and responding to infectious diseases:**
 - **Cholera:** Al-Hudaydah governorate reports the highest number of suspected cholera cases since January 2018 (16% of reported cases); 14,527 suspected cases and 72 laboratory confirmed cases. Al-Hali, 1 of 3 districts in Hudaydah city, has reported the largest number of cases since the start of the outbreak - 40% of all suspected cases in Al-Hudaydah reported are from Al-Hali. The most affected districts in Al-Hudaydah during 2018 are Al-Hali (5,770), Al Mighlaf (2,133), Al Dahi (1,400), and Al Qanawis (819).

- **Diphtheria:** A total of 149 probable diphtheria cases were reported since January 2018 (11% of all cases in Yemen). Diphtheria antitoxin (228 vials) procured by WHO were distributed to Al-Hudaydah. A total of 872 diphtheria contacts have been traced and given prophylactic antibiotics.
- **Measles:** 235 suspected measles cases were reported in Al-Hudaydah since January 2018 ;with 3 associated deaths. The most affected districts are Al Zuhrah (47), Al Hawak (42) and Al-Hali (37).
- **Non-functioning health facilities and non-working health staff:** According to recent Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) data, 91% of health facilities in the governorate are functioning, however due to armed clashes some health care workers (HCWs) are reluctant to go to work and have reportedly fled Al-Hudaydah resulting in temporary closures of health facilities.
- **Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications:** According to the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in Al-Hudaydah is 25.2% and the SAM rate is 5%. There are 7 fully functioning therapeutic feeding centers (TFCs) in Al-Hudaydah Governorate, and 7 in neighboring governorates i.e. Al Mahwit (1), and Hajjah (6). The roll-out of the Minimum Service Package (MSP) in Al-Hudaydah will also include the establishment of 5 TFCs.

WHO response:

Trauma care response and support:

- **Enhanced capacity of hospitals and primary care to receive trauma patients:** This week WHO sent essential, non-medical supplies to 3 public hospitals located in Hudaydah city (i.e. Al-Thawra, Al-Olofi, Alsalakhanah) to strengthen and reinforce their capacity to receive patients, such as:
 - **Increasing hospital capacity to receive more patients:** Provision of 40 inpatient beds and furniture and 9 ICU beds for Al-Olofi hospital.
 - **Repair/maintenance of critical emergency sections in Al-Olofi hospital:** Installation of an air conditioning system and maintenance of ICU and operating theatres.
 - **Water provision:** 5.6 million litres of water was provided to Al-Thawra hospital (from May to 30 June); providing 140,000 litres of water per month to Bajil Hospital, and 130,000 litres to Al-Zaidyah hospitals. A water well was constructed with a capacity of 13,000 liters of water/hour and was connected to Al-Thawra's water network.
 - **Improved medical waste management:** A medical waste treatment unit was constructed in Al-Thawra hospital. All 3 hospitals were provided with hygiene and cleaning supplies (580 pieces plus 45 kgs of chlorine powder)
 - **Increasing oxygen supply capacity for hospitals:** An oxygen station was constructed with capacity to supply oxygen to the 3 hospitals (i.e. Al-Thawra, Al-Olofi, Alsalakhanah).
 - **Increased hospital fuel and fuel storage:** Al-Thawra's fuel storage was increased from 53,000 litres to 105,000 litres; providing 118,000 litres of fuel per month to Al-Thawra Hospital, Al-Olofi Hospital, Zabid, Bayt Al-Faqiah, Bajil and Al-Zaidyah Hospitals, and the central public health lab in Hudaydah city.
 - **22 new ambulances are being procured for Al-Hudaydah:** These ambulances will improve early trauma care at trauma stabilization points and timely transport of patients to health facilities. Locally procured ambulances (3) were received in Sana'a on 2 July 2018 and 12 more to be received in one week.

Outbreak response:

- **Oral Cholera Vaccine campaign (Al-Hudaydah):** A request for 822,000 doses was approved by the Global Taskforce on Cholera Control (GTFCC) for 6 districts in Al-Hudaydah (Al Hawak, Bura, Al-Sukhnah, Al-Mina, Al-Hali, Al-Duraymi). UNICEF Supply Division has commenced the shipment of OCV. Then vaccination strategy has been finalized and operational plan is being discussed with the health authorities and central and local levels. . WHO and UNICEF will be working closely together with health authorities to ensure social mobilization and communication activities are carried out well in advance of the campaign.
- **Rapid Response Teams (RRTs):** The RRTs are tasked to conduct public health investigations in Al-Hudaydah but are having challenges to access areas where armed clashes are heaviest.
- **Laboratory:** The Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL) since 1 June 2018, was provided with essential reagents, media and required items for the diagnosis of cholera and diphtheria. Two weeks ago the CPHL was provided with microbiology items, antibiotic discs and cholera anti-sera.
- **Blood Transfusion centre in Al-Hudaydah:** Due to increased demand due to the escalation in violence additional support for the blood transfusion centre in Al-Hudaydah was necessary. The below activities will improve the overall blood transfusion service in Al-Hudaydah for people suffering from various diseases and blood disorders as well as strengthen the diagnostic capacity of the CPHL to test for various infectious diseases. Activities include:
 - **Maintenance of the machines**
 - **Training:** Training conducted for laboratory technologists on blood collection, screening of blood for infectious diseases and blood separation (i.e. of blood components)
 - **Provision to National Blood Transfusion Centre of essential requirements:** WHO provided 3000 triple blood bags and 1000 single blood bags to the center in Hudaydah early June (which can benefit up to 4000 people) 2018 and laboratory kits for screening of blood safety. As a result, the blood transfusion center in Hudaydah is now fully operational.
- **Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI)**

Diphtheria

- A total of 35,458 children aged 6 weeks to 15 years children were vaccinated during the March 2018 campaign in 5 districts of Hudaydah Governorate namely Al-Hali, Al Hawak, Bayt Al-Faqiah, Bajil and Az Zuhra. In May 2018, a second campaign was conducted and 118,437 children 6 weeks to 15 years of age were vaccinated in 5 districts of Hudaydah,

Other vaccine preventable diseases

- Routine EPI vaccination coverage report for the 1st quarter of 2018 shows that in 26 districts of Hudaydah, a total of 117, 628 children less than 1 year were targeted for vaccination: 17,234 BCG, 102,613 children vaccinated with Oral Polio vaccine, 90,422 children with Penta and Pneumococcal vaccine whereas 36,616 with Measles/Rubella vaccine.

Continuity of care provision

- **The Minimum Service Package (MSP):** WHO plans to support the implementation of Minimum Service Package (MSP) in 12 priority districts through NGO partners, with local health authorities, to ensure district level availability and access to critical health services focusing on trauma care, management of cholera and other communicable diseases, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, and continuity of care for chronic and non-communicable diseases. The initiative will work to upgrade key identified hospitals to function as District and Inter-District Hospitals

(IDHs) and provide a wider range of services, including major surgery and comprehensive emergency obstetric care.

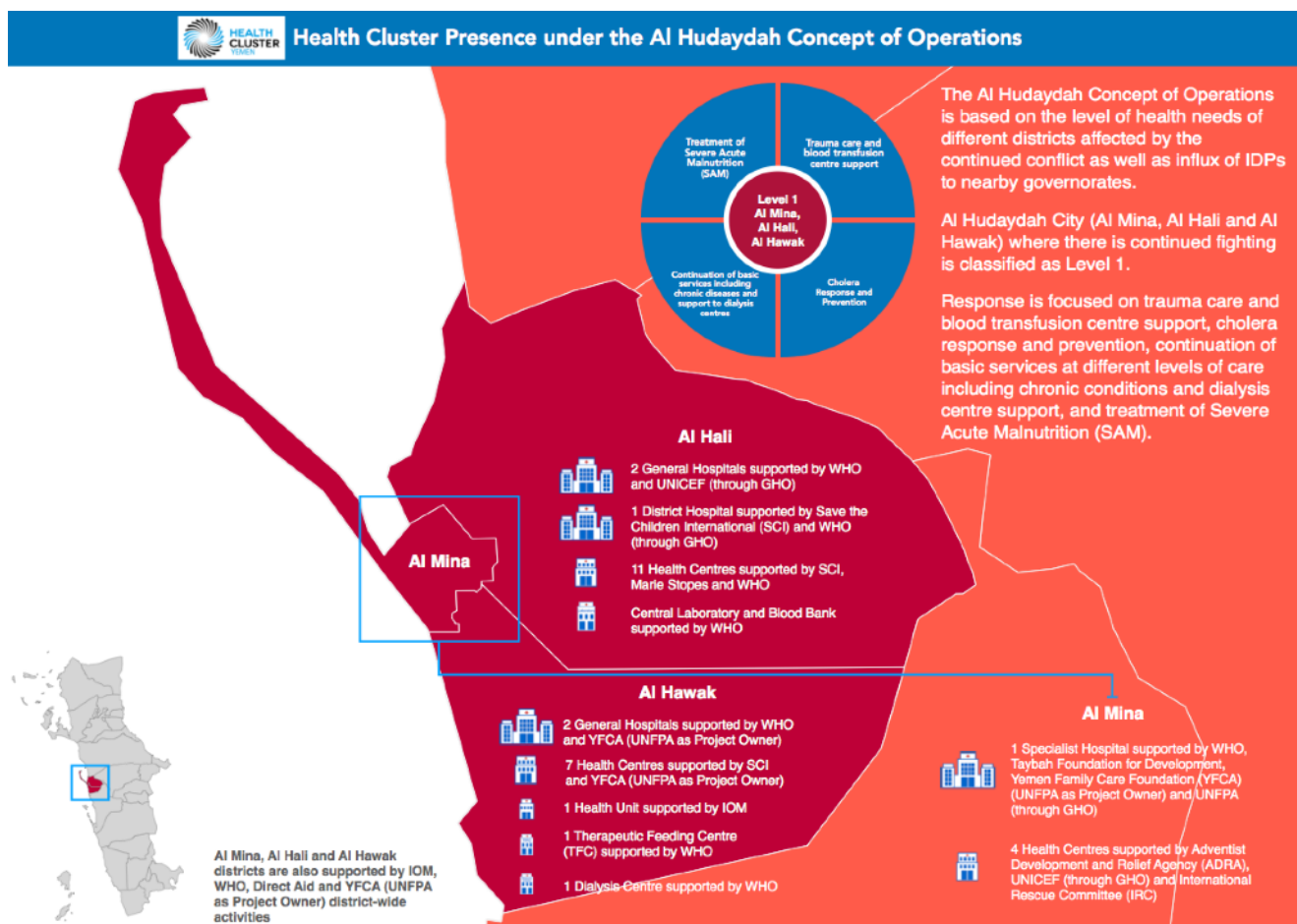
- In Al-Hudaydah:
 - 4 additional district hospitals will be strengthened, 20 health centers and health units will also be supported, including 2 health centres that will be upgraded to be able to function 24 hours a day and become equipped to provide basic emergency obstetric care.
 - MSP in Al-Hudaydah will also include the establishment of 4 Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) and 5 Therapeutic Feeding Centers (TFCs). WHO has also identified 19 critical districts in Ibb and Hajjah for implementation of the MSP, which are adjacent to Al-Hudaydah Governorate.
- **Support provided directly to IDPs:** WHO provided medication and equipment for non-communicable disease and 1 IEHK basic unit kit on the 28 June, to the Abu Bakr transit facility hosting approximately 2800 families and will support all medical staff working in the clinic of this transit center. A surveillance system for outbreak-prone diseases has been implemented and data will be reported through the rapid response team supported by WHO.

Logistics

- **List of items by date distributed to Al-Hudaydah:**
 - IEHK, Trauma kits A and B, SAM Kits and portable x-ray machines were prepositioned from the period of 4-23 June in the following 6 area hospitals (Al-Thawra, Bayt Al-Faqiah, Al-Mansouria, Bajil, Kamaran and Al-Olofi).

Health Cluster

- Below is the infographic reflecting the Health Cluster's presence under the Al-Hudaydah WHO Concept of Operations. The full detail of Cluster activities can be found in the next installment of the HC sitrep for Al-Hudaydah.



Information and Communications

- An Emergency Risk Communication plan has been developed and will be shared this week
- Media monitoring surveillance continues and an Al-Hudaydah press release was issued last week

Contacts:

- Dr Nevio Zagaria, WHO Representative for Yemen, zagarian@who.int
- Dr Khalid Ahmed, Emergency Manager, ahmedk@who.int
- Jennie Musto, WHO Incident Manager, mustoj@who.int
- Christine (Tiff) Cool, WHO Yemen Emergency Comms Lead, coolc@who.int