



A water well has been drilled inside Al-Thawra Hospital with support of WHO to increase the water capacity of the hospital

Situation update:

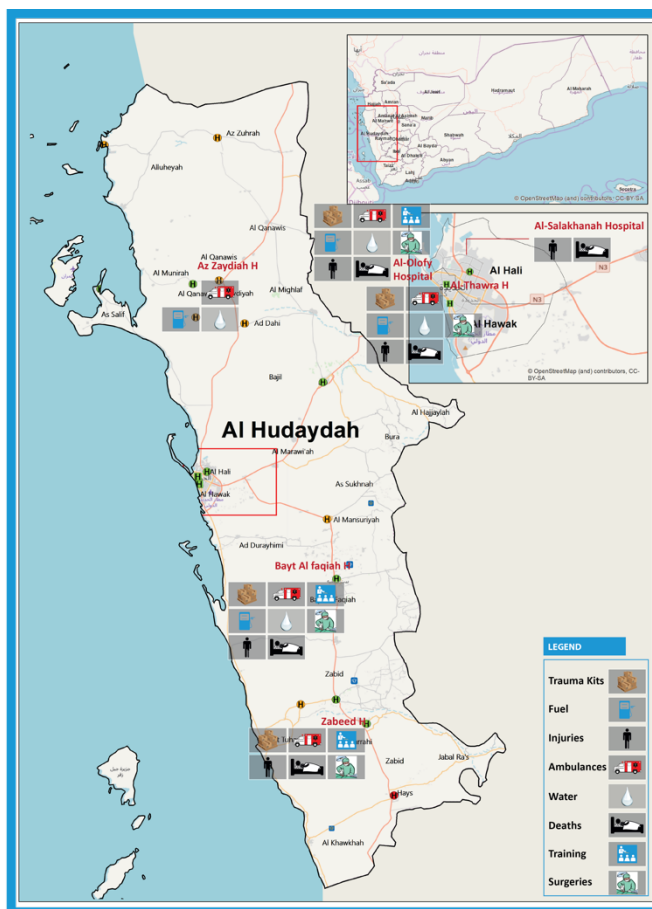
- **Conflict and port status:** Military operations in Al Hudaydah have lessened recently, while sporadic shelling and airstrikes hit some districts, including Zabid and Bait Al Faqih. Clashes are raging in Al-Tohaita District. Several main roads in the city remain blocked, whereas the port is still operational.
- **Hospital-based casualty data:** Based on hospital-based figures of casualties in Al Hudaydah, 46 people were killed and 328 others injured. The actual number of casualties including those fighting is much higher but not reported.

Reporting Sites	Deaths				Injuries			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Al Hudaydah	37	7	2	0	310	12	6	0
Bait Al Faqih H	0	0	0	0	68	4	1	0
Al-Thawra public Hospital	15	1	1	0	76	7	1	0
Al-Olofi Public Hospital	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Zabid Rural Hospital	2	0	1	0	84	0	2	0
Al-Jarrahi Rural Hospital	9	0	0	0	19	1	2	0
SHOC Room	8	6	0	0	17	0	0	0
(blank)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	37	7	2	0	310	12	6	0
Total	46				328			

- **Movement of IDPs:** According to the National Authority for the Management and coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (NAMCHA), over 12,000 displaced families, who fled from Al Hudaydah, have been registered in Sana'a. Other IDPs also fled from Al Hudaydah to Dhamar and Ibb governorates. Humanitarian partners have registered over 17,000 displaced families.
- **Hospital and health facilities situation:** Although the recent Health Resources Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) data shows that 91% of health facilities in Al Hudaydah are functioning, many of those facilities are struggling to cope with the increasing health needs and they are at increased risk of damage if the fighting continues to progress towards the city. Reports continue to be received of limited health services due to a lack of staff. Interrupted electricity constitutes a major challenge to hospitals in Al Hudaydah, especially the main two hospitals (Al-Thawra and Al-Olofi).

Impacts on public health and WHO operations:

- The conflict in Al Hudaydah is impacting WHO's ability to respond to the needs of hospitals and health facilities, affecting the delivery of medical supplies, including complete trauma kits, which are much-needed to meet the needs of patients requiring surgical/trauma care.
- The rainy season, compounded with the ongoing conflict in Al Hudaydah, results in limited access to safe drinking water and damaged sewerage systems increase the risk of cholera transmission.
- Some IDPs fleeing Al Hudaydah are already suffering from chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension and cancer and there have been significant shortages in required medicines for the treatment of these and other chronic diseases.
- Low immunization coverage of IDPs in their areas of origin increases their risk of contracting and spreading vaccine-preventable diseases.
- Due to the security conditions, rapid response teams (RRTs) are still unable to travel to the field in 18 subdistricts in the following districts; Al Tohaita (5 subdistricts), Al Dureihimi (2 subdistricts), Hays (2 subdistricts), Zabid (1 subdistrict), Al Jarrahi (2 subdistricts), Bait Al Faqih (3 subdistricts) and Al Khawakhah (1 subdistrict).



WHO interventions in Hudaydah Governorate

Health priorities:

- WHO is prioritizing the implementation of the Minimum Service Package (MSP) in 12 priority districts in Al Hudaydah 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.
- Enhancing the detection and response to infectious diseases. WHO remains vigilant in detecting, alerting and rapidly responding to infectious diseases:
 - **Cholera:** Since the beginning of 2018, Al Hudaydah governorate reported 16% of the total suspected cholera in the country with total number of 14 910 including 20 confirmed cases and 9 associated deaths. The vast majority of the cases (75%) were reported from five districts; Al Hali (39%), Al Mighlaf (15%), Ad Dahi (10%), Al Qanawis (6%) and Zabid (5%).
 - **Diphtheria:** A total of 160 probable diphtheria cases have been treated by antibiotics since the beginning of January 2018 accounting 8% of all cases in the country. Out of the 228 vials of DATs (diphtheria anti-toxin) which have been distributed to Al Hudaydah, 274 vials of DAT were

used. A total of 872 diphtheria contacts have been traced and given prophylactic antibiotics by rapid response teams.

- **Measles:** A total of 251 suspected cases of measles were reported in Al Hudaydah since the beginning of the 2018 with 3 associated deaths. The most affected districts are Al Zuhrah (53), Al Hawak (46) and Al Hali (37). In week 25, 10 suspected cases were reported from Al Zuhrah (4 cases including 2 associated deaths), As Salif (3) and 1 each from of Alluheyah, Bajil and Bura'a district.
- **Rapid response teams (RRTs):** Rapid response teams are playing significant roles in implementing the initial response against cholera and diphtheria outbreaks including field investigation, contact tracing and community awareness activities. RRTs are also responding to suspected measles cases and reports of disease from IDP centres.
- WHO is urgently procuring and transferring emergency medical supplies and medicines to Sana'a by air and to Hudaydah by ship. This is critical as supplies of medicines and other health supplies in country are extremely limited and desperately needed.
- Enhancing the capacity of hospitals and health facilities to receive and respond to trauma patients.
- Supporting hospitals receiving burn and trauma victims who need specialized care and strengthening referral services for referral of urgent trauma and obstetric cases.
- Improving the blood bank and blood supply as there has been an increased demand on blood products due to the recent increase in number of injuries in Al Hudaydah.

WHO response:

During the first week of July, WHO has:

- Completed the construction of a new medical oxygen filling station in Al-Thawra Hospital in Al Hudaydah to fill the gap in oxygen supplies in 3 hospitals (Al-Thawra, Al-Olofi and Al-Salakhana) with the capacity of filling 100 oxygen cylinders (40L) per day. The station was also equipped with air-conditioning system to ensure the safety of the equipment of the station.
- Provided main hospitals (Al-Thawra, Al-Olofi and Al-Salakhana) in Hudaydah City with 200 oxygen cylinders.
- Deployed 1 emergency medical team in Hayes hospital to provide primary healthcare and trauma care services.
- Completed the installation of electricity cable of oxygen station to ensure the uninterrupted functionality of the station.
- Sent 30 cholera kits to Al Hudaydah and other governorates, including Dhamar, Tiaz, Ibb, Amran Hajjah, Al-Mahweet and Sana'a.
- Provided financial incentive to 1 gynecologist/ obstetrician for Al-Salakhana hospital to ensure the continuation of emergency obstetric and gynecology care for women, including pregnant.
- Supported Al-Salakhana Hospital through maintaining their only ambulance vehicle and providing them with 3 supplementary kits and 1 trauma kit.
- Shipped 6 supplementary kits and 2 trauma kits (B) to Zabid Hospital. WHO has also deployed an additional surgical team in Zabid hospital to scale up surgical care capacity inside the hospital to receive trauma cases from adjacent districts.



- Received 7 new ambulances in Hudaydah to be distributed to hospitals in the affected areas.
- Delivered 4 ambulances to Al-Tohaita, Al Dureihimi, Zabid and Bajil Districts to enhance the referral system in these areas.
- Supported drilling a water well inside Al-Thawra Hospital with a capacity of 13,000 litres per hour. A new water pump was also installed with all electricity accessories and connected to the main hospital water pipe network.
- Installed a fuel tank (with a capacity of 50,000 litres) in Al-Thawra Hospital to increase its fuel storage.
- Installed 4 air conditioners in the warehouse of Al-Salakhana hospital to ensure the safety of medicines and medical supplies.
- Deployed 2 emergency mobile medical teams for the IDPs in the schools in Al-Hawak and Al-Hali districts to provide primary health care services.

Contacts:

—Dr Nevio Zagaria, WHO Representative for Yemen, zagarian@who.int

—Dr Khalid Ahmed, WHO Emergency Manager, ahmedk@who.int

—Jennie Musto, WHO Incident Manager, mustoj@who.int

—Christine (Tiff) Cool, WHO Yemen Emergency Comms Lead, coolc@who.int