



World Health Organization

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Situation report no. 32
01 - 15 AUGUST 2016

Yemen conflict



A WHO-supported mobile medical team provides basic health services in Al-Sarari village, Taiz governorate



21.1 MILLION*
IN NEED



3.1 MILLION**
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



250 000***
REFUGEES



33 399****
INJURED



6647****
DEATHS

WHO



A new WHO sub-office has been established to enhance the presence of WHO in Al-Hudaydah and neighbouring governorates

82 WHO STAFF IN COUNTRY

HIGHLIGHTS

- WHO participated in a two-day joint United Nations mission to Taiz in August 2016 to assess the humanitarian situation of Al-Sarari area following reports that the area has been blocked from receiving humanitarian aid. The mission aimed to resume negotiations on opening a humanitarian corridor.
- A WHO-supported mobile medical team provided health care services for people in Al-Sarari village in Taiz governorate from 6 to 12 August. Heavy ground fighting has taken place in the area in recent months.
- WHO inaugurated a medical oxygen gas plant in Al-Thawra Hospital, Al-Hudaydah Governorate on 1 August to relieve shortages of medical oxygen supplies in the area. The plant provides vital operating support to the hospital, which uses 40-50 oxygen cylinders per day.
- WHO has established a sub-office in Al-Hudaydah Governorate, together with other UN agencies. The new office will allow WHO to better meet the health needs of people in Al-Hudaydah and neighbouring governorates, including Hajjah, Al-Mahweet and Raima.

HEALTH SECTOR

30 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS
10.6 M TARGETED POPULATION –YHRP 2016

MEDICINES DELIVERED BY WHO 18 MAY 2015 - 30 JULY 2016



743.5 TONS OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES

2 M LITRES OF FUEL TO HOSPITALS

DISEASE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM



894 E-DEWS SENTINEL SITES

FUNDING US\$ FOR 2016 RESPONSE PLAN



124 M REQUESTED

44 M FUNDED

65% FUNDING GAP

* 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan
 ** 10th report on of task force on population movement
 *** UNHCR website
 **** As of 9 August 2016

Situation update

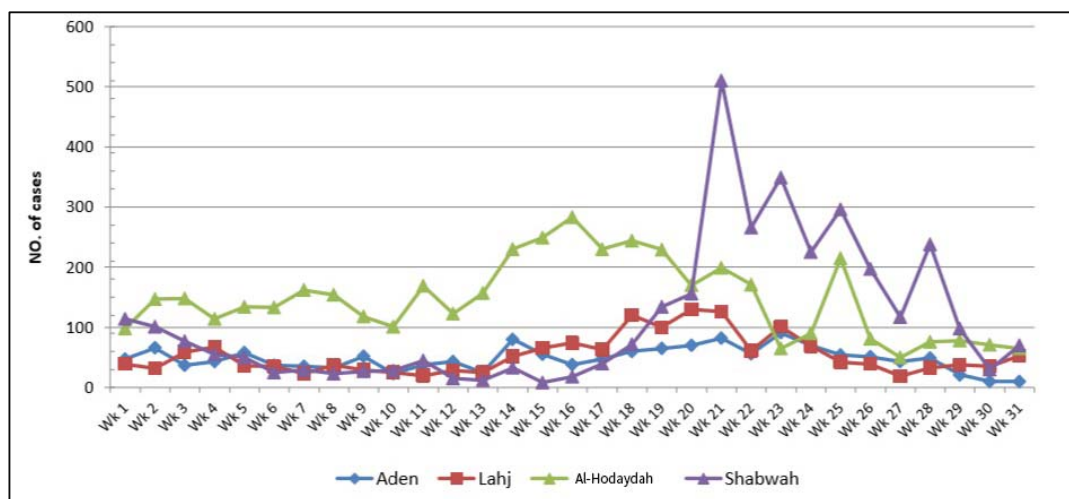
- Heavy violence in Sana'a, Al-Jawf, Marib, Hajjah and Taiz governorates has resulted in a significant increase in the number of casualties, placing an additional burden on weakened health facilities.
- On 15 August 2016, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-supported Abs Hospital in Hajjah Governorate was hit, resulting in the death of 18 people, including an MSF staff member, and injuring more than 20 people. The hospital was partially destroyed and all patients and staff were evacuated. The hospital is among the very few health facilities in the area and its disruption has placed an additional burden on Al-Jumhoori Hospital, the only public hospital in the governorate.
- From 19 March 2015 to 9 August 2016, a total of 6647 deaths and 33 399 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.

19 March 2015 – 9 August 2016	Deaths	Injuries	Total
Female	476	970	1,446
Children	485	2,229	2,714
Male	5,686	30,200	35,886
Total	6,647	33,399	40,046

Epidemiological update

- 287 suspected cases of dengue fever were reported in 12 governorates in Week 31 (1- 7 August), including 70 cases reported from Shabwah, 65 from Al-Hudaydah, 53 from Lahj, and 10 cases from Aden (see Figure1). 17 cases with hemorrhagic manifestations were reported in Hadramout, Shabwah, Marib and Al-Dhale governorates through the electronic Disease Early Warning System (eDEWS).

Figure 1: Suspected dengue fever outbreak trend in Aden, Lahj, Al Hudaydah and Shabwah Governorates, Epi Weeks 1-31, 2016



- Week 31 has seen an increase in number of suspected cases of malaria. 4147 cases were reported in 16 governorates, mostly in Al-Hudaydah governorate with 1976 suspected cases, and Hajjah governorate with 1051 suspected cases.
- The total number of consultations reported in Week 31 in 22 governorates was 157 849 compared to 113 184 the previous reporting week. Respiratory tract infections, acute diarrhea, and malaria continue to be the leading causes of morbidity.

Public health concerns

- There have been serious concerns about the suspension by the government of payments for operational costs of health facilities, which could result in total collapse of health facilities and deprive millions of people from receiving essential health services. Public health facilities are becoming increasingly dependent on support by international organizations.
- Concerns continue to grow about the spread of infectious diseases as a result of heavy rains in Amran, Al-Jawf, Marib and Sana'a governorates. A surge in cases of malaria, diarrhea and other infectious diseases were reported in these governorates during July 2016.

Health priorities (YHRP 2016)

- Support health services through mobile health units and outreach services for reproductive and maternal health care, new-born and child health care, including antenatal, deliveries and postnatal care for mothers and routine immunization, screening and treatment; support mental health care and chronic disease management.
- 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.

Health response

- WHO inaugurated a medical oxygen gas plant in Al-Thawra Hospital, Al-Hudaydah Governorate on 1 August to relieve shortages of medical oxygen supplies in the area. The plant will contribute greatly to filling the gap for the hospital, which uses 40-50 oxygen cylinders per day.
- WHO has established a sub-office in Al-Hudaydah governorate, together with other UN agencies. The new office will allow WHO to better meet the health needs of people in Al-Hudaydah and neighbouring governorates, including Hajjah, Al-Mahweet and Raima.
- A WHO-supported mobile medical team provided health services for residents of Al-Sarari village, Taiz Governorate from 6 to 12 August. The area has seen fierce ground fighting in recent months.
- WHO conducted a training workshop on 15 August for 25 doctors from Abyan Governorate on dengue fever case management protocol and diarrheal diseases.
- WHO concluded a training workshop on 10 August for 126 health workers from Aden and Abyan governorates with the aim of expanding the electronic Disease Early Warning System (eDEWS) to cover all districts in the two governorates and boost rapid detection and response to alerts that could indicate outbreaks.

Donors and funding

- 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 funded.
- WHO's response to the crisis in Yemen has been supported 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.

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