



WHO transportation of medical drugs and supplies at the Egypt-Libya border. Photo: WHO

Highlights

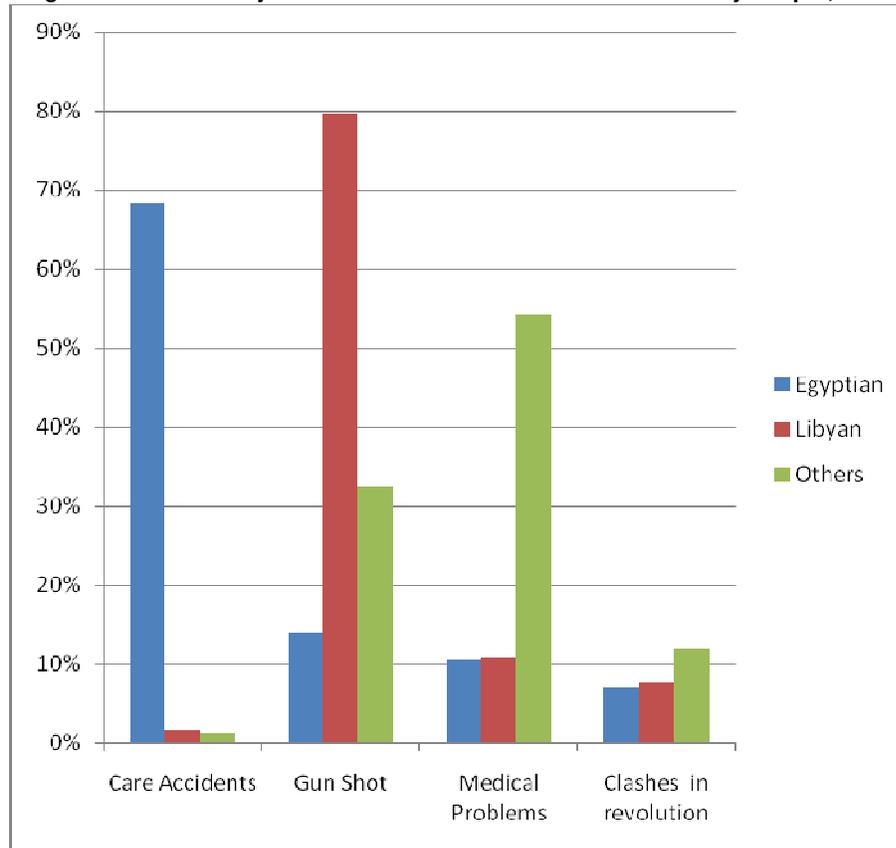
1. On 11 April, the WHO Representative for Yemen visited the advanced medical post in the University area. This medical post is run by volunteers from the protestors' side and is supported by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and WHO. The main purpose of the visit was to see, first-hand, the operation of this medical post, assess the needs and requirements and further enhance coordination and cooperation between the medical post, WHO and the MOPH.
2. A health coordination meeting will take place in Benghazi on Tuesday 12 April.
3. The Health and Nutrition Cluster is being rolled out for Libya.

Health situation

Egyptian border

4. Approximately 195 512 people have crossed the border from Libya into Egypt as of 9 April, including 86 468 Egyptians and 109 044 non-Egyptians. Injured patients continue to present at the border totalling 323 people – 58 Egyptians, 205 Libyans and 60 third country nationals (Figure 1). A total of 2222 people are in transit, however, the number of those in transit continues to decrease with the repatriation of the Chad population. Remaining Chadian nationals are expected to be repatriated during the next 4 days.

Figure 1. Causes of injuries at the Salloum border from 22 February–9 April, 2011



5. A WHO Public Health Officer reported 0 cases of acute watery diarrhoea, fever, rash or suspected meningitis. 31 cases of acute respiratory infections were reported as of 9 April and 1 suspected case of tuberculosis was referred to Matrouh Chest Hospital.
6. A WHO/Ministry of Health (MOH) of Egypt joint mission for public health risk assessment on the border is ongoing to address the critical sanitation and hygienic situation for the stranded population at the border.
7. Fresh reports from the border indicate a severe shortage of water and latrines.
8. 1 death was reported on 9 April, increasing the cumulative number to 23.

Tunisian border

9. Approximately 236 151 people have crossed the border from Libya into Tunisia since 20 February. On 10 April, 3071 people crossed the border, including 836 third country nationals, 2173 Libyan nationals and 62 Tunisian nationals.
10. The population at the camps has decreased slightly totalling 10 021 as of 10 April.

11. The total attendance recorded in health facilities between 23 February and 1 April totalled 38 401, or a daily average of 1011 visits per day: 116 at the border, and 752 in Shusha, 105 on the Emirati side). The average number of daily consultations as of 1 April has not changed significantly since 20 March (1443 consultations).
12. An assessment of Dhibat and Remada camps was conducted jointly by WHO, UNICEF and the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Unofficial records estimate approximately 1800 people arriving in the past 3 days with up to a further 10 000 people anticipated.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

13. Misrata continues to be the frontline of the fighting between government and anti-government forces. Water supplies have been cut off from the main source and the only existing water source available are the wells within the city. A significant number of third country nationals remain in Misrata seeking shelter in makeshift camps which lack the basic necessities.

Yemen

14. On 7 April: 18 injured (16 in Sana'a and 2 in Taiz) with no deaths reported.
15. On 8 April: 86 injured (4 in Sana'a and 82 in Taiz) and 4 deaths (2 in Sana'a, 2 in Taiz) reported.
16. On 9 April: 385 injured (344 in Sana'a and 41 in Taiz) with no deaths reported.
17. Since the beginning of the crisis, the MoPH is maintaining a daily database of the number of injured and deaths from all hospitals. As of 11 April, there have been 101 deaths and 1892 injured.

Bahrain

18. No new updates received since the last situation report.

Health response

Egyptian border

19. There are 9 mobile clinics and one emergency clinic with 3 supporting units providing medical services to the refugees. The total number of patients seen in the clinics at the border as of 9 April is 917.
20. WHO is actively working to improve the clinics, in addition to purchasing equipment and materials, the team is providing partitions and trolleys, painting the walls of the clinics, and most important, implementing sanitation and hygiene measures.
21. The WHO team continues to provide the clinics at the border with medical supplies and equipment including stethoscopes, blood sugar monitors and sphygmomanometers for blood pressure measurement.
22. WHO has distributed a standard case definition for epidemic-prone communicable diseases to all fixed and mobile clinics along with a description of lines of communication for case-reporting. Simple training in the use of surveillance tools and functions will be provided by WHO.

Tunisian border

23. The MoPH, with the support of WHO, has made an urgent order to provide essential emergency medicines to the camps to address the increased consumption of medicines. A regular procurement system will be established to rationalize and optimize the availability of medicines in the camp.
24. WHO donated a basic kit covering 1000 people for 3 months to respond to the urgent needs of newly-arrived refugees in Dhibat.
25. WHO is supporting the implementation of the emergency health information system in newly-affected areas for refugee arrivals.

26. WHO is supporting the contingency planning and implementation of surge health activities south of the Dhibat border.
27. In addition to the provision of drugs and supplies, WHO is supporting coordination activities and conducting surveillance and gap analysis in the border areas.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

28. Immediate delivery of critical medical needs was made via sea using small boats from Tobrok and Benghazi to support the medical team operating at Al Hekma hospital in north-east Misrata, where 32 surgical interventions were undertaken over 4 days to treat mainly gunshot wounds and fractures.
29. A second shipment of medical kits will be sent to Misrata out of Benghazi and Tobrok next Friday, including drugs for the primary health care of a population of 50 000 for 3 months, and for 500 cases of noncommunicable disease, such as diabetics, hypertension, chronic chest diseases and cardiac diseases.

Yemen

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31. On 6 April, the WHO country office in Sana'a received an urgent request for medicines and supplies from advanced medical posts in Taiz and Sana'a. The WHO Emergency and Humanitarian Action programme procured the medicines as per requirement. To ensure timely delivery a WHO staff member went to Taiz and delivered the medicines on 7 April. The Director and management team of the advanced medical post in Taiz expressed their appreciation of WHO support.

Health needs/gaps

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

32. There is a lack of vaccines such as BCG, DPT, MMR and hepatitis available in Misrata. In addition, drugs for communicable disease such as tuberculosis, meningitis and chicken pox due to overcrowding are in high demand.

Coordination

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

33. Implementation of the Cluster Mechanism for Libya has been approved to be based in Cairo. Cluster coordinators will be based in Benghazi and Tripoli and will report to Cairo on cluster activities.
34. WHO will participate and maintain its presence as a UN agency conducting humanitarian activities in Benghazi.
35. WHO participated in a meeting with members of the International Commission of Inquiry for Libya convened by the UN Resident Coordinator for Libya.
36. WHO is mobilizing two armed cars to support operations in Libya.

Donors

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

37. The UN Flash Appeal for the Libyan crisis for US\$ 310 million is currently funded at 39%. The Appeal's requirements of US\$ 11.1 million for the health sector are funded at 38%.

For further information, please contact:

Strategic Health Operations Centre of WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean at:
shoc@emro.who.int