



Yemen conflict



Photo: © WHO
A health worker at the National Blood Transfusion Centre in Sana'a labels blood samples collected from volunteers. WHO supported the centre with blood bags and reagents



21.1 MILLION*
IN NEED



1.4 MILLION**
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



250 000***
REFUGEES



26, 294 ****
INJURED



5 306****
DEATHS

WHO



Photo: © WHO
WHO Country Representative Dr Shadoul and technical team from the Yemen country office conduct support supervision visit to an orphanage, during which the donated first aid kits

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



83 M REQUESTED

36.8 M FUNDED

56% FUNDING GAP

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 70 000 children under the age of 1 year have been vaccinated against childhood diseases and 80 000 children under five years screened for malnutrition in Hodeidah, Hajjah, Taiz, Ibb, Amran, Sana'a, Al Baydha and Marib during the second round of integrated outreach activities supported by WHO, UNICEF and GAVI.
- On 14 September, WHO donated surgical sets to Zaid hospital in Sana'a to support manage the increase in the surge in trauma cases in Sana'a.
- Therapeutic Feeding Centre (TFC) in Al-Sadaqa Hospital, Aden has reopened its operations with the support of WHO.
- From 19 March to 27 September a total of 31 600 casualties including 5 306 deaths and 26 294 injuries have been recorded from 21 governorates. Eight health workers have also died as a direct result of the crisis.

* 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revised version
 ** UNOCHA
 *** UNHCR website
 **** Data as of 27 September 2015

- Since 19 March to 27 September, reports from selected health facilities indicate that 5 306 people have died as a result of the conflict in Yemen, including 290 women and 356 children. The figure of death could be higher (see table 1).

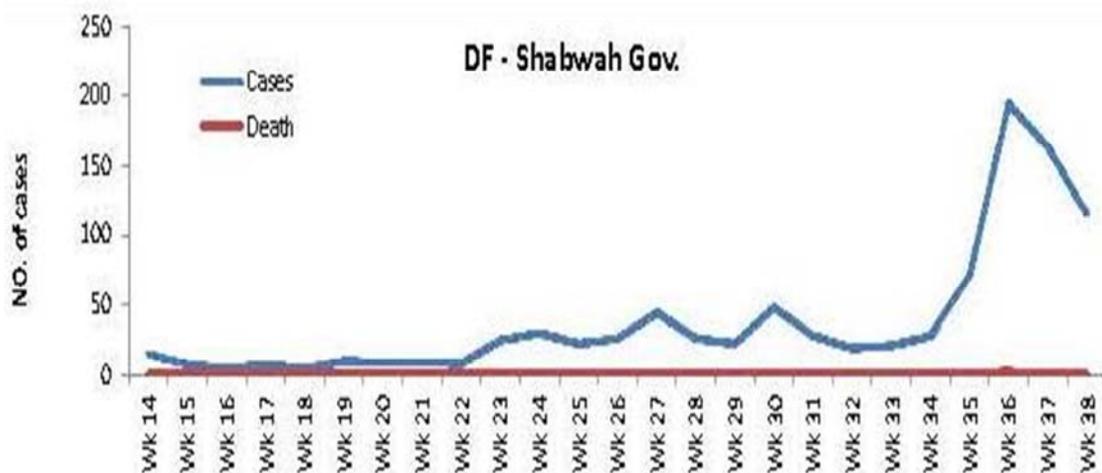
Table 1. summary of health facility-based reported figures as of 27 September

19 March-27 Sept.	deaths	injuries	total
Women	290	660	290
Children	356	876	1 232
unclassified (including men)	4 660	24 758	29 418
Total	5 306	26 294	31 600

- Al-Sabeen Hospital in Sana’a has resumed its operations. The hospital shut down on 6 September after some parts got were damaged as result of the active conflict in the city.
- The blood transfusion centre in Sana’a continues to operate at a minimum due to persistant shortage of blood bags, reagents and fuel to run generators that support their work. Three other blood transfusion centers in Hodeida, Hadramout and Abyan in addition to Sana’a are in need of additional support to ensured continued supply of safe blood. Two of the six centers; Aden and Taiz, remain closed following the escalation of the crisis in the two governorates.

Epidemiological update

- Until 20 September August 2015, 6777 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 due to WHO and Ministry of Public Health and Population. In Taiz alone, a total of 1700 cases of Dengue fever have been recorded in Taiz since week 3. Over the last six weeks cases of dengue fever in Taiz have reached 1635 cases. Low reporting rates have been recorded in Taiz due to loss of communication tools . In Shabwah governorate an increase in the number dengue fever cases



was recorded in this week. (see figure 2).

- Severe reduction of health services in all public and private hospitals, especially operating theatres and intensive care units.
- Disrupted immunisation activities increasing the risk of outbreaks for measles and polio.
- Limited life-saving medicines and supplies, including trauma, diarrhoea disease kits and medicines for chronic diseases.
- The spread of endemic diseases such as malaria and dengue fever as well as acute diarrheal

diseases due to limited access to health care services and a breakdown in safe water supply and sanitation services facilitating,

- Hampered functionality of the disease early warning alert and reporting system due to limited communications possibilities are.
- Increased cases of dengue fever in Taiz and malaria continues to be a public health concern.
- Lack of safety of health facilities and health personnelas most are damaged and health workers killed or injured in their line of duty.

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.
- Procurement, stockpiling, and distribution of 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.
- Improve/upgrade information systems and field reporting to ensure timely and effective response and avoid duplication of efforts.

Health response and WHO action

- On 21 September WHO, UNICEF and GAVI launched the second round of integrated outreach activities including immunization, Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), reproductive health, nutrition and treatment of common diseases. The activity was conducted in all the governorates targeting 1.5 million under five year of ages. Preliminary results shows that an estimated 70 000 children under the age of 1 year have been vaccinated against childhood diseases including Pentavalent, Pneumococcal, Rota, Polio and Measles vaccines. 80 000 children under five years were also screened for malnutrition in Hodeidah, Hajjah, Taiz, Ibb, Amran, Sana'a, Al Baydha and Marib during . WHO contributed US \$ 510 767 towards this activity.
- On 14 September, WHO donated surgical sets to three surgery sections of Zaid Hospital in Sana'a. This follows a surge in the number of surgical cases reported in Sana'a as a result of the ongoing crisis.
- WHO supported the reopening of Al-Sadaqa Hospital Therapeutic Feeding Centre (TFC) in Aden. The Centre has been closed for over five months due to the crisis in the governorate. WHO donated nutrition supplies to facilitate treatment and management of malnourished children.

Resource mobilization

As part of the revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), WHO requires a total of US\$ 83 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).

Contacts:

Dr Ahmed Shadoul, WHO Representative in Yemen, mobile: +201021064306, e-mail: shadoula@who.int

Ms. Alexandra Taha, Acting Emergency Coordinator, WHO Regional Office, Cairo, e-mail tahaa@who.int

Ms Pauline Ajello, Communications Officer, Yemen, Mobile: +967738446600, email: ajellopa@who.int