



World Health Organization

Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Situation report number 18
26 OCTOBER – 9 NOVEMBER 2015

Yemen conflict



Photo: © UNOCHA
Residents of Shabab collect their household items after Cyclone Chapala destroyed their houses

 21.1 MILLION* IN NEED	 2.3 MILLION** INTERNALLY DISPLACED	 250 000*** REFUGEES	 26,969**** INJURED	 5,723**** DEATHS
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WHO

HIGHLIGHTS



Photo: © WHO
WHO staff loads medical supplies for transportation to the field health facilities in the field

- In response to Cyclone Chapala that made a landfall in Yemen, WHO delivered 35 metric tons of medical supplies to Hadramouth, Shabwa and Mahara Hadramout, Shabwa, Socotra and Al-Mahra to respond to any mass casualties needs. The supplies cover the needs of over 120 000 people.
- On 4 November, WHO chartered a plane containing 76 metric tons of medical supplies comprising Interagency Emergency Health Kits basic unit. The Malaria Module and Diarrhoea Disease Kits arrived at Sana'a to support the response to Cyclone Chapala and the ongoing emergency interventions.
- On 9 November, the second round of the National Immunization Campaign was launched in Yemen targeting 5 039 936 children under the age of 5 years for polio. WHO has provided US \$ 3.3 million to cover the operational costs of the campaign.
- From 22 August to 31 October, the WHO and Field Medical Foundation (FMF) assisted 13 879 children under 5 years, pregnant women and mothers . in providing nutrition mobile clinic service in Aden, Lahj and Hadramout Governorates.

HEALTH SECTOR

22 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

15.2 M TARGETED POPULATION

MEDICINES DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS 18 MAY - 30 AUGUST 15

 **300** 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

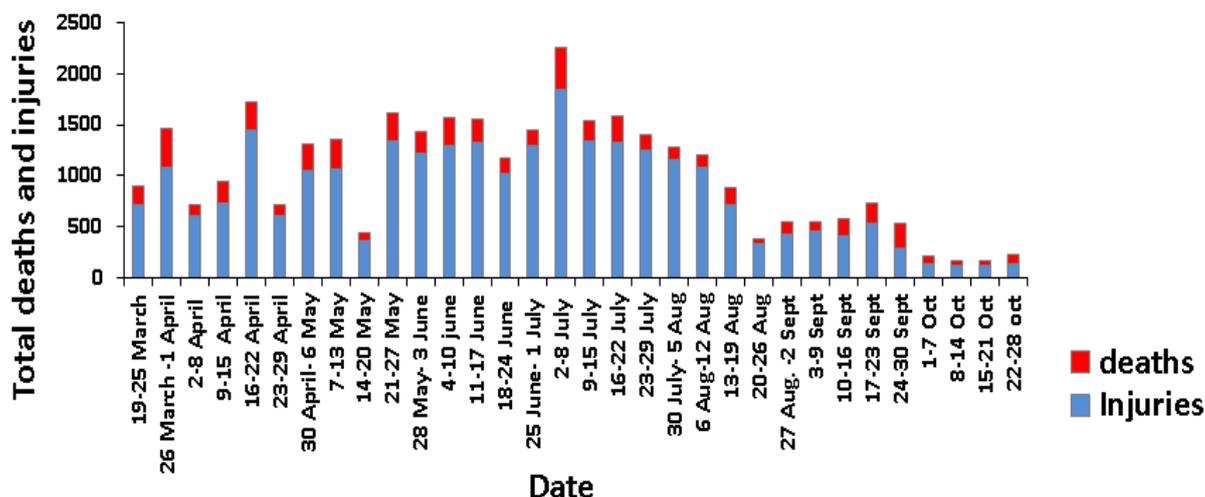
36.8 M FUNDED

56% FUNDING GAP

* 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan- Revised version
 ** UNOCHA
 *** UNHCR website
 **** Data as of 31 October 2015

- On 3 November 2015, Tropical Cyclone Chapala made a landfall in Yemen resulting in flooding and destruction of houses in Mukalla city, Shabwah, Al-Almahara and Socotra. 262 000 people have been affected.
- Nine deaths have been recorded, 74 injured and several others have also been reported missing in Mukalla; four are also reported injured in Mahara (see table 1 for further details).
- More than 50 homes have been destroyed in Mukalla. In addition 237 homes have also been destroyed in Socotra, coastal Hadhramaut and Shabwa, (Ministry of Fisheries).
- Seven health facilities were slightly damaged in two governorates as a result of the Cyclone Chapala, two in Mukalla City (Ibn Seena hospital and Maternal and Child hospital Mukalla (Basharahil) and five in Al Mahara namely: Sayhoot, Qashan, Guitha, Masila and Hasween. Maternal and Child Hospital Mukalla (Basharahil) was temporarily closed for two days before reopening, while Ibn Seena hospital became partially functional after parts of the hospital ward got flooded. In Socotra, three mobile clinics and three health facilities are available to provide services.
- Since 19 March to 31 October, reports from selected health facilities indicated that 32 692 casualties including 5 723 deaths and 26 969 injuries have been recorded from conflict affected governorates in Yemen, including 411 women and 422 children. The number of dead is believed to be higher given that this report only captures health facility reported death (see graph 1 for trends of injuries and deaths since March 19 to October 21).

Graph 1. Distribution trends of injuries and death by date, since March 19 to 21 October 2015 5723 deaths and 26 969 injuries have been recorded

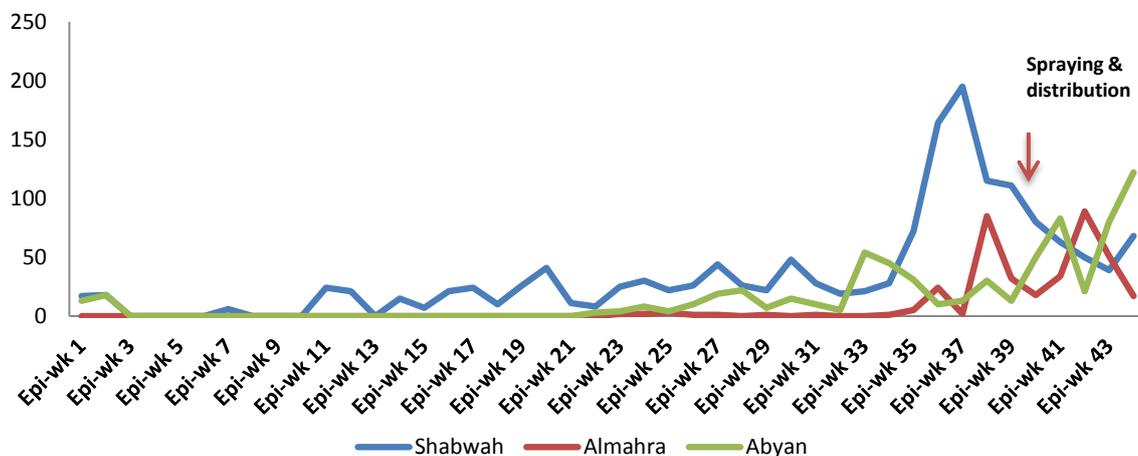


Epidemiological update

- From 26 October to 1 November 2015, a total of 288 suspected dengue cases were reported in 9 governorates, most of the cases were reported from Abyan (134), 68 from Shabwah, and 17 from A-Mahra. The remaining cases were reported from Aden, Taiz, Alhudaidah, Lahj, Ibb, Dhamar. Twenty four (24) cases of hemorrhagic fever were reported in Aden, Shabwah and Dhamar governorates through the eDEWS sentinel sites. Abyan, Shabwah and Al-Mahra governorates continued having increased numbers of dengue fever cases. See graph 1 for details on dengue fever distribution in Abyan, Shabwah and Al-Mahra. In some governorates, there is limited communication with surveillance teams onground caused by poor telecommunication break down, while accessibility to health facilities remained challenging due to the insecurity, making reporting rates low.
- Surveillance has been intensified in all conflict affected governorates to ensure that

communicable diseases are reported through alternative sources including private health facilities, mobile clinics, NGO partners on the ground, health workers in the community, and the general public.

Graph 1: Denge fever trends in Shabwah, Almahra, & Abyan in epidemiological week 1 to 44, 2015



Public health concerns

- Severe reduction of health services in all public and private hospitals, especially operating theatres and intensive care units, mainly due to fuel to run generators at health facilities and hospitals and reduced numbers of health workers, some of whom fled conflict affected areas due to insecurity, death or injuries of other health workers. Since March 19 to 30 October, 22 health workers have been affected by the ongoing crisis, 8 have been killed and 14 injured as a direct result of the conflict.
- The number of people in need of basic healthcare services has gone up while access has remained limited.
- Disrupted immunisation activities increasing the risk of outbreaks for measles and polio.
- In areas affected by the cyclone, there is an increased risk of endemic diseases such as malaria and dengue fever as well as acute diarrheal diseases due to limited access to health care services and the breakdown in safe water supply and sanitation services.
- Hampered functionality of the disease early warning alert and reporting system due to limited communications and in some cases complete break down in communication.
- Dengue fever in Taiz and Abyan continues to be a public health concern.
- WHO is concerned of continued attacks on health facilities and health workers killed or injured in their line of duty. Since March 2015, 8 health workers have been killed.

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 Ministry of Public Health and Population information systems and field reporting to ensure timely and effective response and avoid duplication of efforts.

Health
response and
WHO action

- Cyclone Chapala and Cyclone Megh that made landfall in Yemen caused tremendous damage to households, leaving hundreds of people exposed to unfavorable health conditions, including flooding and injuries which required medical support. More than 2 million people are living in areas affected by the cyclones. In response to urgent mass casualties and health needs,, WHO delivered 35 metric tons of medical supplies to Hadramout, Shabwa, Socotra and Al-Mahra. The supplies included 11 complete Interagency Emergency Health Kits for 110 000 people, eight Trauma Kits A and B for 800 medical interventions, 11 complete Diarrhoeal Disease Kits for 1100 patients and 4000 buckets (see table 1 below for details). The medical supplies cover the needs of 228 000 people for a period of 3 months.

Table 1: Summary of medical supplies prepositioned for response to Cyclone Chapala and Megh

Governorate	Interagency Health Kit (IEHK)	Emergency	Trauma A+B	Kits	Diarrhoeal Disease Kits	Buckets (20 litres)
Hadramouth	5		3		5	1000
Shabwah	3		2		3	1000
Al-Mahara	1		1		1	1000
Socotra	2		2		2	1000
Total beneficiaries	110 000		800		110 00	

- To ensure 24 hour emergency health service delivery, WHO and health partners have supported eight hospitals in Hadramout and Mukalla. Of these, four hospitals are in Mukalla (two public and two private) while four are in rural areas. The provided assistance includes 20 000 litres of diesel and 2500 litres of petrol to support ambulatory services for 16 ambulances in addition to the medical supplies.
- A chartered plane carrying 76 metric tons of medical supplies comprising 64 units of Interagency Emergency Health Kits (basic unit), 7 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (malaria module) and 176 units of Diarrhoeal Disease Kits arrived Sana'a on 4 November to support the health response to Cyclone Chapala and the ongoing conflict.
- On 9 November, WHO, UNICEF and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) supported health authorities to launch the second round of the National Immunization Days (NIDS) Campaign targeting 5 039 936 children under the age of 5 years for polio. To maintain a polio status free Yemen and ensure successful NID campaign, WHO has provided US \$ 3.3 million to cover all the operational costs including incentives for vaccinators, micro planning and support supervision.
- From 22 August to 31 October, 13 879 children under 5 years, pregnant women and mothers benefited from the WHO and Field Medical Foundation (FMF) supported nutrition mobile clinics in Aden, Lahj and Hadramout Governorates. While in Hodeidah 19 877 children, pregnant women and mothers benefited from five mobile teams operated by WHO. Of these 12 926 children under the age of 5 years were screened for malnutrition: 3155 in Aden, 1184 in Lahj , 958 in Hadramouth and 7629 in Hodeidah. From those screened, the Global Acute

Malnutrition Rate in Aden was 18%, Lahj 19% , 48% in Hadromouth and 51% in Hodeidah. A total of 1181 children aged 1 to 18 years also received deworming tablets .

- In Taiz city, WHO continued providing water tracking for the population. In total 720 000 liters of water were provided to Sala, Al-Mudhaffar and Al-Qaherah districts. The connection of emergency water pipeline from the main tank in Hajja city into Al-Jumuri hospital was also completed during the reporting period. Water tracking and quality water monitoring continues in areas of Sana'a city in Sana'a governorate and Khamir city in Amran governorate.

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).

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