



WHO-supported health teams provide services to people from Al-Mokha District, Taizz Governorate.

Highlights:

- 22,000 people are affected by intense fighting in Al-Mokha City in Taizz Governorate. More than 8,000 people have fled to Al-Hudaydah and Taizz Governorate to escape, while thousands more remain trapped and caught in the crossfire.
- WHO has deployed a rapid response team to districts receiving internally displaced persons from Al-Mokha City to identify the most urgent health needs.
- WHO has dispatched a mobile medical team to deliver primary health services in affected districts in Al-Hudaydah Governorate and delivered three trauma kits sufficient for 300 surgical interventions to the main hospitals in Bait Al-Fakeeh, Zebeed and Hays districts.

Situation update:

- Fighting in Al-Mokha City, Taizz Governorate has forced almost 1,231 households (more than 8,000 people) to flee to neighboring districts in Al-Hudaydah governorate and Taizz governorate. The majority of internally displaced persons have settled in Jabal Ra's, Hays, Al-Jarrahi, Al-Khawka and Attuhayta districts (see table below).
- More than 5,000 people remain trapped in Al-Mokha City and are unable to leave due to the insecurity.



WHO-supported rapid response team visits IDPs in Bait Al-Fakeeh district of Al-Hudaydah to identify the urgent health needs

- The influx and movement of internally displaced persons is expected to continue as violence continues and people flee to safer areas.
- According to local health authorities, five civilians have died, and 16 people, including 8 children and 1 woman have been injured and referred to health facilities in Al-Khawka district.
- Newly displaced people are an additional burden for host communities, who are themselves already vulnerable and living in poverty. Many displaced families are hosted in cramped accommodation among host communities, while many of the new IDPs are living in empty buildings and open spaces.

Table: Al-Mokha City Displacement

District in Al-Hudaydah Governorate	Number of households hosted
Al-Khawkha	578
Hays	350
Al-Jarrahi	176
Jabl Ra's	52
Bait Al-Faqih	75
Total	1231

Source: Executive Unit for the Management of IDP Camps

Public health concerns:

- Preliminary assessments have shown that the main health concerns among newly internally displaced persons are upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, eye infections, pneumonia, acute watery diarrhea/ cholera and malaria.
- Internally displaced persons are at increased risk of acute watery diarrhea/ cholera due to lack of safe water and latrines. Cholera cases have already been recorded in Al-Hudaydah Governorate and the new influx of IDPs may aggravate the problem.
- With Al-Hudaydah Governorate reporting ongoing malaria and dengue transmission, internally displaced persons are at increased risk of infectious diseases, especially with the spread of mosquitos in districts where IDPS are being hosted.
- The majority of internally displaced persons are using unprotected wells for drinking water, placing them at risk of water-borne diseases.
- Low immunization coverage in internally displaced persons' areas of origin increases their risk of contracting vaccine-preventable diseases.

Health priorities:

- Support hospitals receiving burn and trauma victims who need specialized care.
- Support health facilities to maintain essential and lifesaving services to IDPs and host communities.
- Provide interagency emergency health kits to health centers and hospitals in areas hosting new internally displaced persons.
- Strengthen referral services for referral of urgent trauma/obstetric cases to Hays and Al-Hudaydah hospitals.
- Provide anti-malarial drugs and rapid diagnostic tests to health facilities.
- Ensure urgent distribution of mosquito nets and conducting of residual spray campaigns to prevent spread of malaria.
- Strengthen disease surveillance in affected areas to effectively respond to a possible increase in communicable diseases.
- Ensure urgent distribution of chlorine tablets to disinfect water. Coordinate with the WASH cluster to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Strengthen nutritional surveillance and response.

WHO response:

- WHO has deployed a surgical team to Hays hospital in Al-Hudaydah Governorate to support trauma care services.
- WHO has delivered medicines and supplies to functioning health facilities and is supporting primary health care services to all internally displaced persons in affected districts in Al-Hudaydah Governorate.
- WHO has provided the following medicines and medical supplies:
 - 22 basic interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) to the main hospitals and health facilities in Hays, Al-Jarrahi, Bait Al-Faqih and Zabeed districts in Al-Hudaydah Governorate, as well as to the main health center in Mozaa, Taizz Governorate.
 - Two supplementary interagency emergency health kits to Al-Jarrahi hospital and Mozaa health center in Taizz district.
 - The above mentioned interagency emergency health kits, (basic and supplementary) are sufficient to cover primary health care needs for 20,000 beneficiaries for 3 months.
 - Three trauma kits sufficient for 300 surgical interventions to the main hospitals in Hays, Zabeed and Bait Al-Faqih districts in Al-Hudaydah Governorate.
 - One trauma kit sufficient for 100 surgical interventions and 5,500 bottles of intravenous fluids to Al-Thawra Hospital in Al-Hudaydah City.



Donors and funding:

- The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 will be launched on 7 February. In 2016, WHO requirements were 37% funded, with US\$45.7 million received out of a required US\$124 million.

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