



Yemen conflict



WHO

65 STAFF IN COUNTRY

HEALTH SECTOR



18 HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

8.2 M TARGETED POPULATION²

MEDICINES PROVIDED BY WHO



24 TRAUMA KITS

48 INTERAGENCY EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS

EWARN



200 E-DEWS SENTINEL SITES

FUNDING US\$ WHO DONOR ALERT



25.2 M REQUESTED

3.5 M FUNDED

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the reporting period, 119 deaths and 715 injuries were reported by health facilities. This brings the total number of health-facility reported deaths since 19 March to 767, and the number of health facility-reported injuries to 2906.
- 18 out of 22 governorates are now affected by the conflict. The humanitarian situation in Aden is deteriorating and residential areas are still witnessing fighting. Damages to the grain mills have resulted in shortages in the availability of flour. Most of the bakeries in the city have shut down, creating a bread shortage crisis.
- Fuel shortages continue to be reported in the capital city of Sana'a and other governorates, making it difficult to transport medicines and health supplies. Fuel prices have increased up to ten fold in some governorates. Food and water pumping prices have also increased sharply.
- The Marib central electricity network has been damaged, causing total disruption of the electricity supply to the city of Sana'a and most of the neighboring governorates.
- WHO has appealed for US\$25.2 million in funding to address increasing health needs in Yemen.
- Health partners are increasingly working with limited resources and supplies in-country. More gaps are emerging and diseases of overcrowding and poor hygiene, such as diarrhoeal and skin diseases, have been reported among the IDPs.
- WHO has delivered critical life-saving medicines, and medical/surgical supplies to Yemen, where fighting has resulted in hundreds killed and thousands injured, and newly displaced up to 100 000 people since March. The shipment, which landed in Sana'a on 16 April, contains more than 17 tonnes of medicines and medical/surgical supplies for a total of 41,100 beneficiaries.

¹ The affected figures and breakdown are currently being revised by OCHA.

² Strategic Response Plan 2015 quoted 5.9 million. This number has increased to over 8.2 million.

During the reporting period, 119 deaths and 715 injuries were reported by health facilities. This brings the total number of health-facility reported deaths from 19 March - April 13 to 767, and the number of health facility-reported injuries to 2906.

Health facility reported deaths and injuries: 7-13 April

Week	deaths	injuries
Total	119	715
Women (included in total)	7	8

Health facility reported deaths and injuries: 19 March-13 April

	deaths	injuries
Total	767	2906
Women (included in total)	24	34
Children (included in total)	43	90

The number of governorates affected by the conflict has now increased from 13 to 18 out of the country’s 22 governorates.

Challenges remain in access to Yemen through all air and sea ports, creating difficulties in bringing medical supplies into the country.

Fuel shortages continue to be reported in the capital city of Sana’a and other governorates, making it difficult to transport medicines and health supplies. Fuel prices have increased up to ten fold in some governorates. Food and water pumping prices have also increased sharply, with some areas witnessing a scarcity of clean water, sanitation services/supplies, food and fuel.

Sana’a had no electricity for over 30 hours continuously. This situation is compounded by acute shortages of fuel supplies for generators. With the continuation of electricity and fuel shortages, medical supplies of US\$ 10 million value, requiring cold chain storage are at serious risk of spoilage.

The humanitarian situation in Aden is deteriorating and residential areas are still witnessing fighting. One school in Al-Buraiqah Districts is being used as housing by more than 70 internally displaced families.

Damages to the grain mills in Aden have resulted in shortages in the availability of flour. Most of the bakeries in the city have now shut down, creating a bread shortage crisis.

The Emergency Health Operations Centre in Aden is still closed after it was attacked on 5 April. As a result, no new data on casualties is being received. The WHO office in Aden was stormed three times, and two vehicles taken – one at a time. Health teams in Sana’a operations room are working in close liaison with the teams in Aden to collect data directly from the hospitals in Aden.

Heavy clashes continue to be reported in Marib Governorate, The Marib central electricity network has been damaged, causing total disruption of the electricity supply to the city of Sana’a and most neighboring governorates. This situation is compounded by acute shortages of fuel supplies for generators.

One ambulance in Shabwah Governorate, and one ambulance in Lahj

Governorate were seized by armed groups and taken to unknown places.

Almost 2090 families have been displaced from Sa'ada city and 6 other districts of Sa'ada Governorate.

Public health concerns

Medical management of casualties and injuries remains the most pressing need in the south. There is a dire need for additional medical and surgical teams and related supplies in the hospitals.

There are reported shortages in medicines in the local market, and prices of available essential medicines have increased by more than 300%, placing patients with noncommunicable diseases at risk of being unable to receive timely, life-saving treatment. These increased prices also challenge the ability of WHO and health partners to locally procure medicines for distribution to health facilities unless adequate funding is made available immediately.

Shortages in clean water are affecting the functionality of health facilities. Hygiene-related illnesses such as watery diarrhea, ARI, and skin diseases have started emerging among the IDP.

Challenges in accessing airports and seaports continue to limit the ability of WHO to import needed medical supplies and deploy additional staff.

Health needs, priorities and gaps

Health priorities identified by the Health Cluster include:

- Provision of integrated primary health care services, including maternal and child health and reproductive health services
- Early detection and control of disease outbreaks including mass immunization activities
- Health assessments to identify gaps and needs
- Strengthened medical referral services, triage and trauma case management
- Procurement and positioning of medicines and medical supplies, including vaccines and medicines for chronic diseases
- Environmental health services
- Coordination of the Health Cluster

Health response and WHO action

WHO has delivered critical life-saving medicines, and medical/surgical supplies to Yemen, where fighting has resulted in hundreds killed and thousands injured, and newly displaced up to 100 000 people since March. The shipment, which landed in Sana'a on 16 April, contains more than 17 tonnes of medicines and medical/surgical supplies for a total of 41,100 beneficiaries.

WHO has procured an additional 10 trauma kits on the local market to replenish dwindling supplies at hospitals. Since the escalation of the conflict, WHO has provided a total of eight interagency health kits throughout the country adequate for 80,000 beneficiaries, as well as trauma kits adequate for 2400 major operations; 11,000 blood bags, IV fluids, analgesics, oxygen supplies and dressing materials to 18 hospitals.

WHO is also positioning medical teams with surgical specialties such as orthopedic surgeons and anesthetists to support the increased load and fill the gaps in affected governorates especially in remote hospitals.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Doctors without Borders (MSF) and UNICEF have delivered emergency medicines and supplies by air to the city of Sana'a, and by ship to the city of Aden. A surgical team from ICRC accompanied the ICRC shipment, composed of surgeon, anesthetist, and nurses. The team has been deployed to Al-Jumhoooria Hospital in Aden. A new medical team from Médecins Sans Frontières-France arrived to replace the previous team in MSF surgical center in Aden. The International Organization for Migration supported Haradh Hospital with one physician and two nurses for a few days and UNICEF supported the same hospital with two medical assistants and two midwives.

Resource mobilization

A Humanitarian Flash Appeal for Yemen is underway. The total funding requirement for health stands at US\$ 37 million. WHO is appealing for funding for US\$ 25.2 million to respond to humanitarian health needs in Yemen for the next 3 months. [Download the donor alert](#).

WHO has received US\$3.5 million from the Government of Japan and the Central Emergency Response Fund. Most of the resources available to WHO Yemen have been used to procure and distribute medical supplies in country, and for international procurement of 17 tonnes of medical kits and supplies that have reached Sana'a on 16 April.

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