



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON  
**CHOLERA CONTROL**

**YEMEN:**

ENG. ABDUL MALIK MOFADAL  
WHO YEMEN



**22.2** MILLION

**PEOPLE  
ARE IN  
NEED FOR  
HELP IN  
YEMEN**

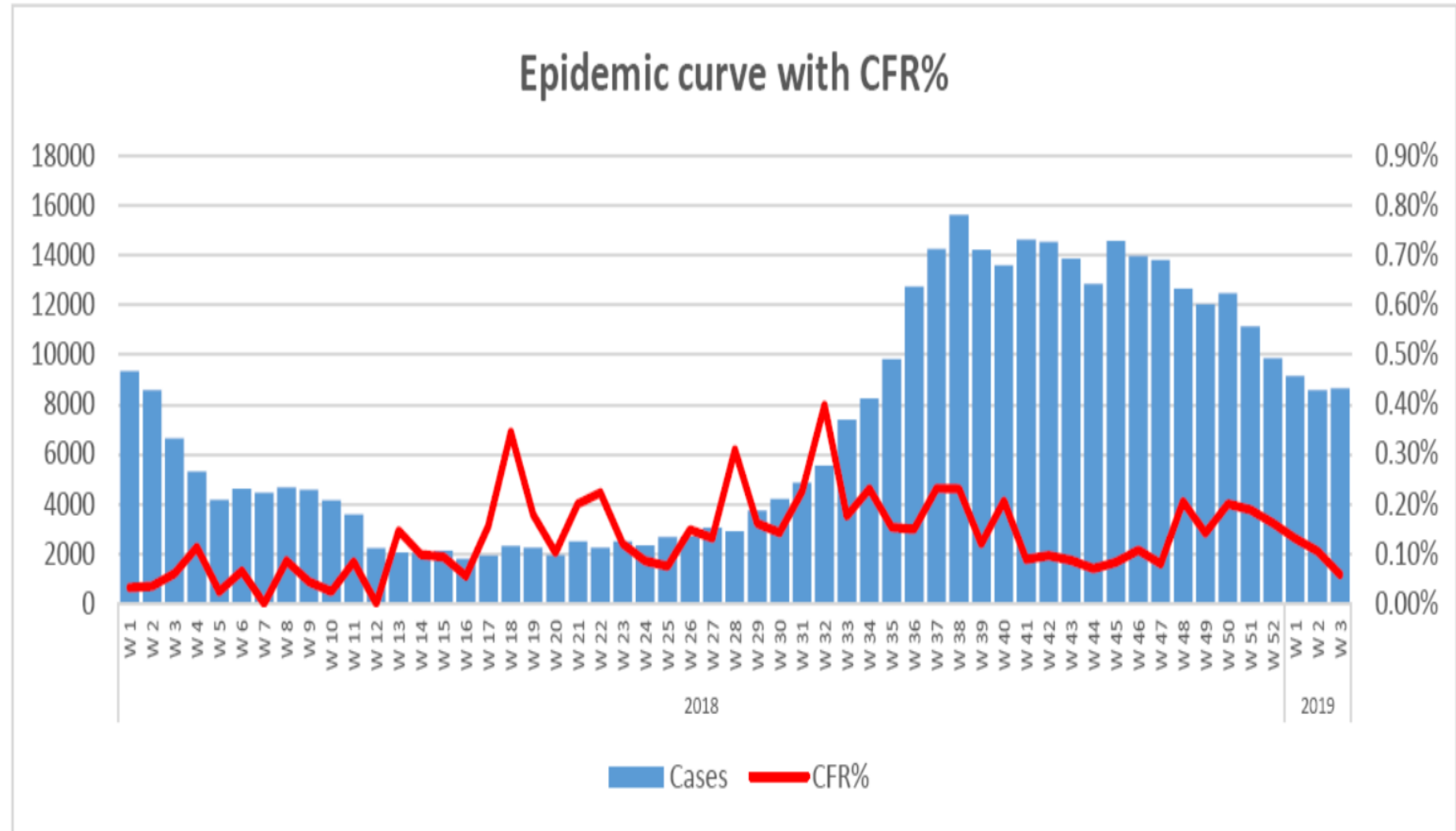


World Health  
Organization

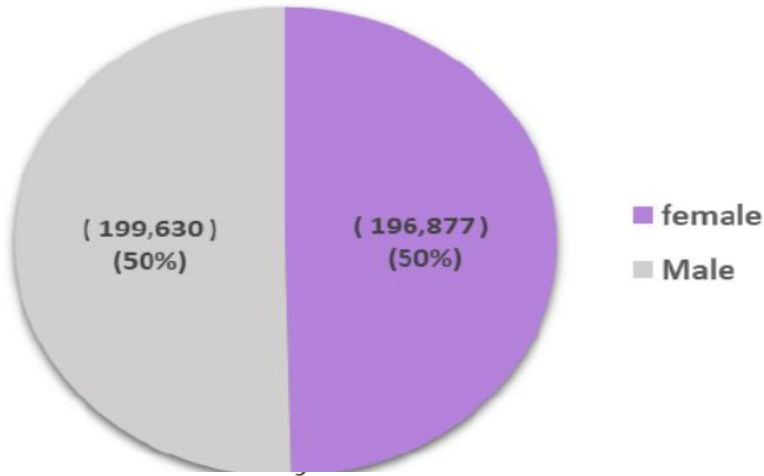
With the protracted conflict being coupled with Cholera Epidemics in Yemen since March of 2015, Yemen remains to portray a limited WASH coverage for its residents. Increased conflict-driven displacement has also put additional strain on partially or non-functional WASH infrastructure in key hotspot governorates health facilities and most water utilities face difficulties in the sustainable operation, maintenance and delivery.

16 million peoples lack the basic access to safe water and sanitation services in terms of quality and quantity.

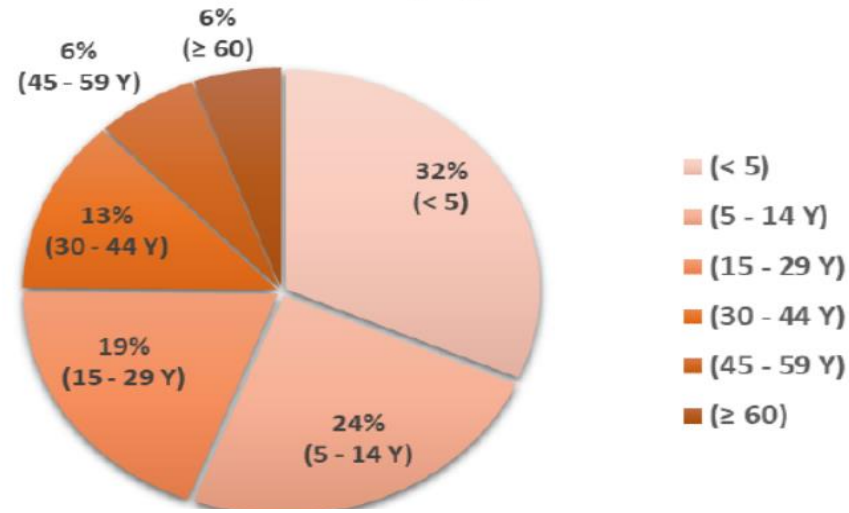
Majority of piped water systems are non-functional; either due to conflict or limited resources of the government line agencies. The focus is especially in northern governorate which majority of population living there.



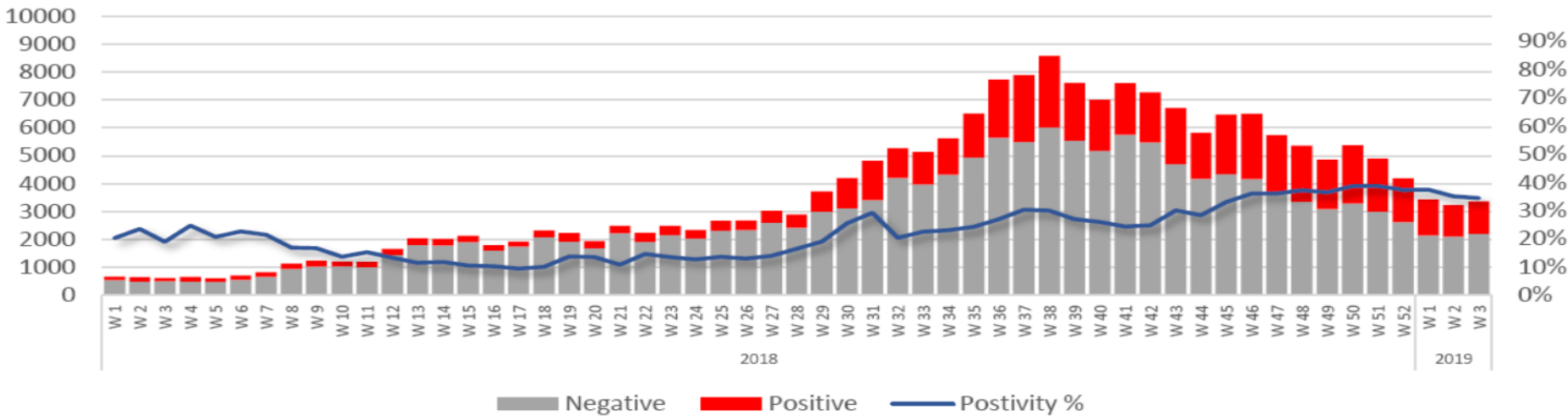
Cases by sex



Cases by age

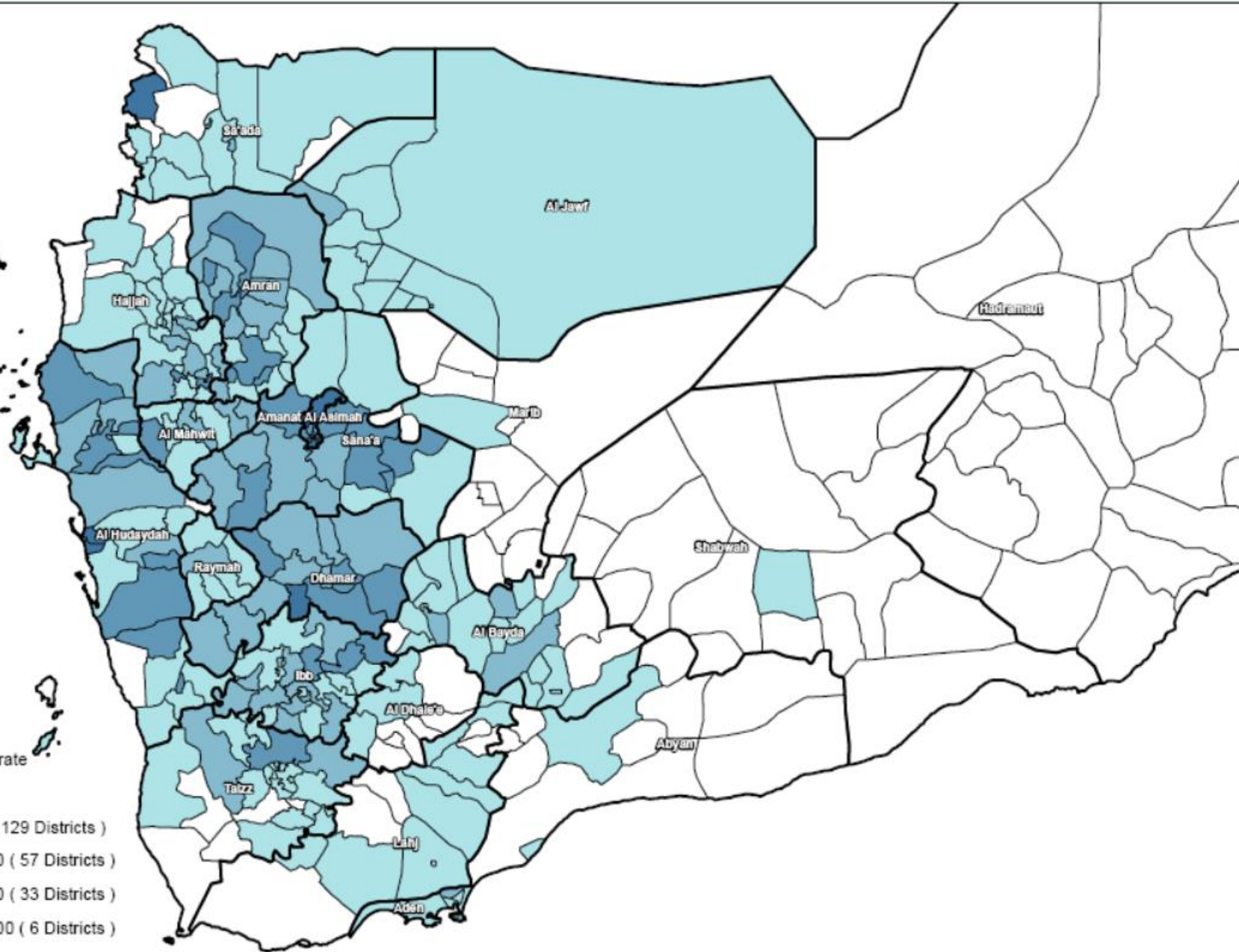


RDT results by week



**Highlight on cholera situation update**  
**Cumulative figures from 27 April 2017**  
 - 4587 confirmed cases.  
 - 311 affected districts of 333 districts.  
**Cumulative figures from 1 Jan 2018 to 20 Jan 2019:-**  
 Suspected cases:- 396,507, (8,639) suspected cases in 3ed week of January 2019.  
 Associated deaths:- 531 associated deaths, (5) in 3ed week of January 2019 .  
 Governorates affected:- 96% - 22 of 23 governorate are affected.  
 Districts affected :- ( 311 / 333 districts).

# Distribution of suspected cholera cases (district level) for weeks (52/1/2) 2018-2019



A Yemen Water Sector Damage Assessment conducted by GIZ in May 2018 revealed collapsed urban water and sanitation systems, lack of means to maintain personal hygiene, and reduced financial ability to meet basic WASH needs has greatly contributed to

**recurring outbreaks of cholera.**

# WHO FOCUS

- WHO responsible of WASH in 150 health facilities (CTC, DTC and ORCs)
- WHO provided the support for repair and rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure in over 170 HFs.
- WHO support water authorities (Ministry of W&E ) in term of water quality testing by support rehabilitation of Laboratories and train the staff in different governorate on water quality testing.
- UNICEF support WLC and water treatment plant in the main cities with fuel and incentive for staff.
- UNICEF conducted chlorination water success and at household.
- After the vaccination campaign conducted in May- August 2018 and additional resources are mobilized in term of WASH activities, hence resulted in reduction in cholera numbers. (Fingers crossed)

## CHALLENGES:-

- **Lack of WASH enabling environment and bigger nonfunctional WASH infrastructure in Yemen.**
- **Budget for operation and maintenance for health facilities falls in the cracks.**
- **Limited ability in terms of resource mobilization by government line agencies to support the operation and maintenance of the WASH infrastructure (LWSC, GARWSP and CF).**
- **Limited access and shrinkage of humanitarian access and space due to the ongoing**

Thank You





# Thank you

Together we can  
**#endcholera**



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