A BRIEFING ON THE HEALTH SITUATION IN LIBYA

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HEAT MAP

Very high	High	Moderate	Low
Public health risks	Heat ma	atrix	
Disruption of health	supplies		
Overload of health s	ervices		
Trauma and injuries			
Maternal mortality			
Mental health disord	ers		
Neonatal mortality			
Complications of NC	Ds		
Acute respiratory inf	ections		
Measles and Polio			
Severe acute malnut	rition		
Chemical hazards			





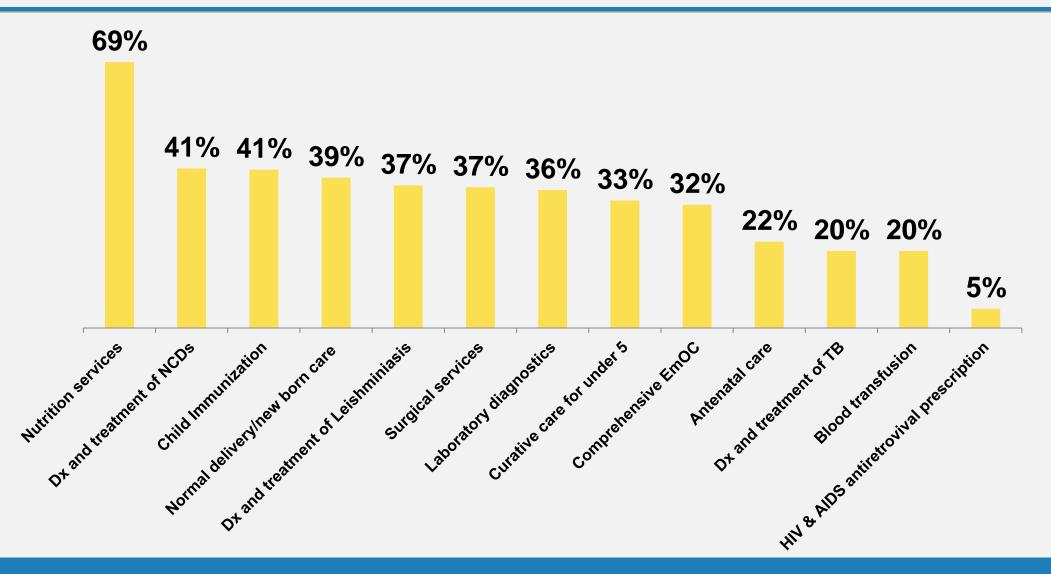
A HEALTH SYSTEM COLLAPSED

- Non-functional hospitals and health facilities
- Acute shortage of medicines, vaccines and supplies
- Increased health risks for internally displaced and refugees
- Lack of financial and human resources
- Attacks on health (since 2014 (through Q1 2016): 37 attacks on health care resulting in 59 deaths and 65 injuries
- Conflict has resulted in fragmented decision-making and response
- Increased health vulnerabilities—health system in development mode



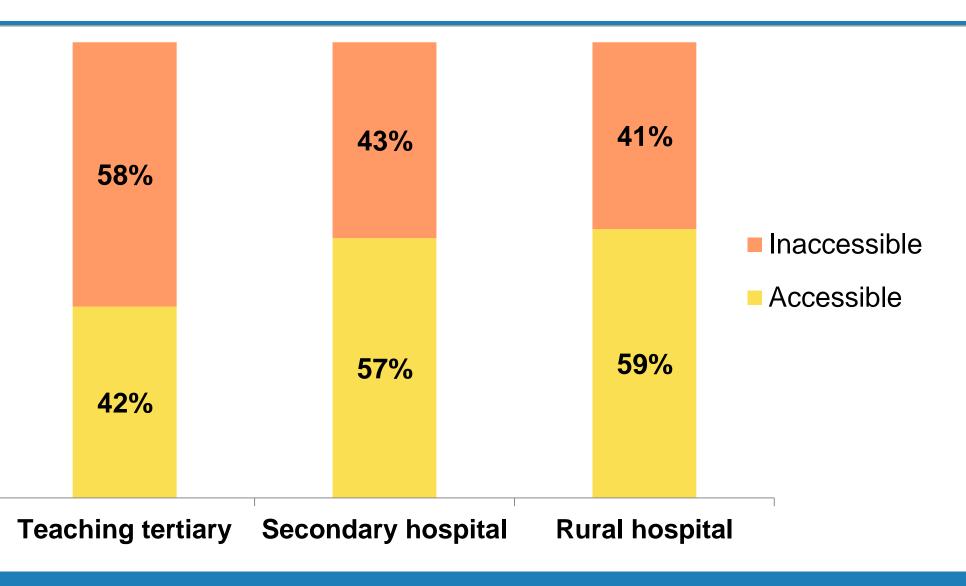


AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES





ACCESS TO HOSPITALS





AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES-MCH

Types of Basic Health Services	% of facilities providing the service	No. Of Facilities		
1.Antenatal care- post conflict	22.4%	233		
2.PMTCT Services- post- conflict	0.6%	6		
3.Normal delivery and/or new- born care services post-conflict	3.9%	41		
4.Comprehensive emergency obstetric care- post-conflict	3.2%	33		
 Child immunization services- post-conflict 	41.1%	428		
 6.Curative care for under 5- post-conflict 	33.1%	345		
PMTCT services post – conflict were available in less than one percent of the facilities.				

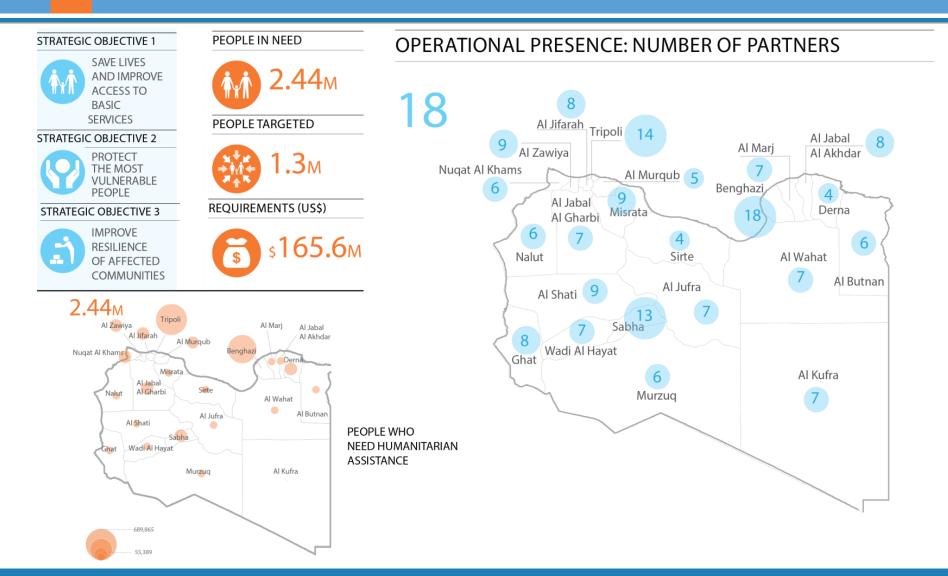
LIFE-SAVING SERVICES/TRAUMA CARE

Types of Basic Health Services	% of facilities providing the service	No. Of Facilities
 Surgical services- post-conflict 	36.5%	380
 Blood transfusion services- post- conflict 	2.0%	21
 Laboratory diagnostics- post- conflict 	35.8%	373
 Pharmaceutical service- post- conflict 	70.5%	734



LIBYA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

Humanitarian Actors





LIBYA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



Health sector objectives

- Improve access to basic life-saving primary and emergency secondary healthcare services.
- Reduce communicable diseases transmission and outbreak.
- Strengthen the existing health structure to avoid the collapse of the health system.

Key health sector priorities

- Provision of life-saving medicines and supplies to meet the acute shortages
- Support to the national health network
- Provide temporary assistance via mobile and medical outreach services.
- Strengthening capacity of local health partners.

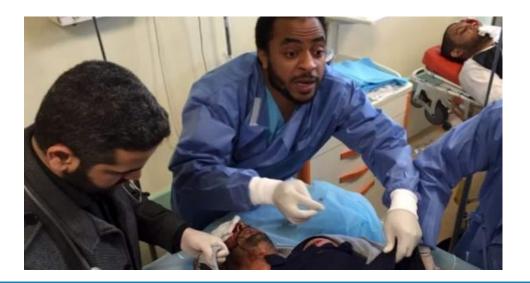


Trauma Care

- Emergency medical referral system
- Capacitate key health facilities



- Provide a reliable supply chain for priority health facilities







EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICE





MAIN PRIORITIES

 Support Emergency Medical Services

MAIN CHALLENGES s

- Restricted movement
- Inadequate communication
- Fast pace of changes
- Limited international support on the ground
- Fewer Health Care Workers in conflict zones
- Limited or no financial support





Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Current Capacity of Misrauta Health System

- Misrauta Hosp under maintenance since 2007
- Only Emergency department shifted-GYN/Med working from other hospitals



S.NO	Department	Beds		
		Number		
1	Medicine	57		
2	Surgery and Emergency	117		
3	Pediatric and Neonates	60		
4	Obstetrics and Gynecology	90		
	Total Bed Capacity	324		



Misurata Hospital Outputs

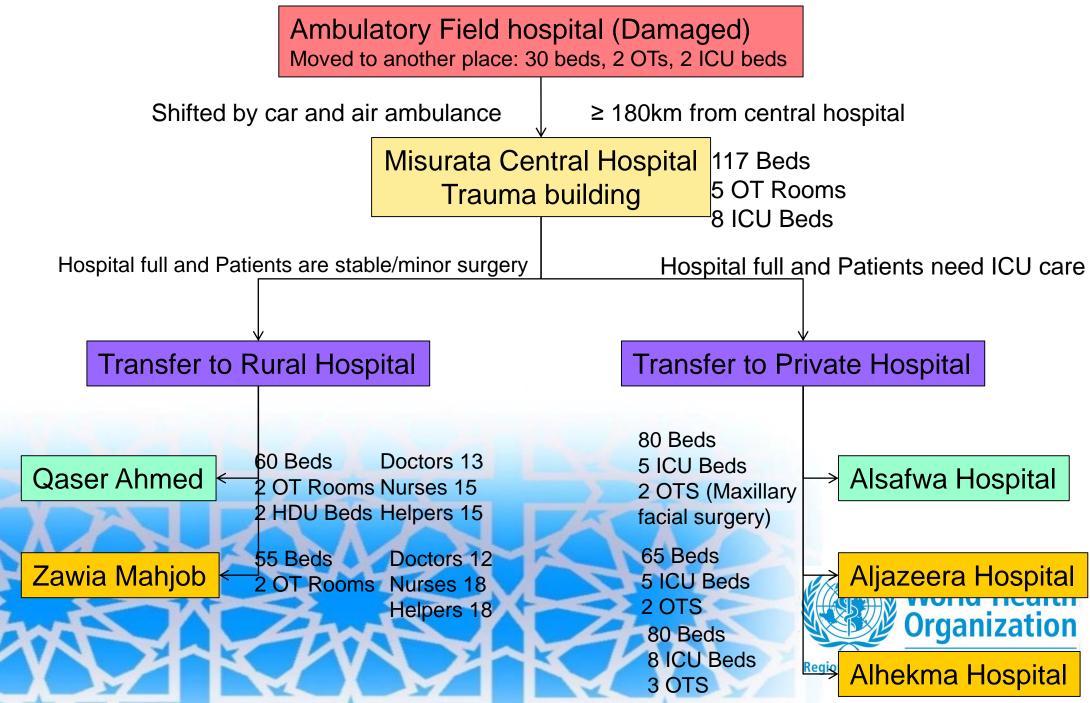
Bed Occupancy rate and Mortality rate in Emergency Unit

Outpatients Consultations Frequency

Month	Beds Occupancy	Mortality rate	Month	Orth	Med	Surgery	Gyne/ Obs	Others	Total
January	106.10 %	3.10 %	January	1922	2128	760	720	4331	9861
February	105.30 %	3.20%	February	2508	2023	823	730	4140	10224
March	117.75 %	2.10 %	March	2685	2248		890	7569	14340
April	78.13 %	3.60 %	April	2119	3123	865	905	4212	11224
			Total	9234	9522	3396	3245	20252	45649



ASSESSMENT OF THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL MISURATA AND ALLIED HOSPITALS



Strategy for strengthening Emergency Medical Services for vulnerable populations

- Strengthening Hospital services especially emergency departments
- Providing required health human workforce
- Urgent provision of life-saving medicines/supplies
- Establishing an effective (but urgent) patient triage system
- Employing a system approach rather than vertical approach
- Minimizing likelihood of outbreaks
- Working with other sectors for primary prevention



MEDICAL SUPPLY CHAIN

INSULIN & OTHERS

Expected A more shortages of medical supplies

 $- \mathbf{\Psi} \mathbf{\Psi}$ funds + poor supply + $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}$ emergencies+ un-controlled resources

AL BAIDA HOSPITAL MEDICAL WAREHOUSE- 7 FEB.2016





MoH MEDICAL WAREHOUSE 7 FEB.2016



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NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Expected **A A** mortality and morbidity of NCDs

- inadequate supply of medicines
- + poor diagnostic capacity +
- ▲▲ IDPs + weak PHC



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Expected + transmission of CDs

- inadequate surveillance +
- poor diagnostic capacity +
- ▲▲ IDPs and illegal immigrants+

H1N1 Infection



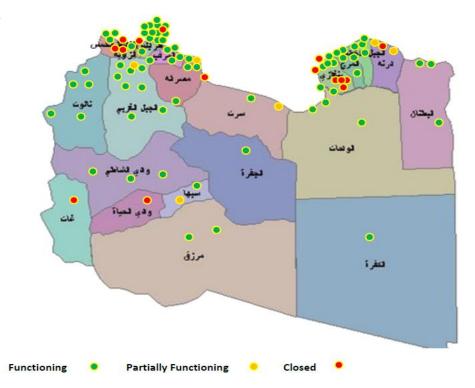


ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Access to health care services

Anon-functioning HF + + HRH UBARI HOSPITAL





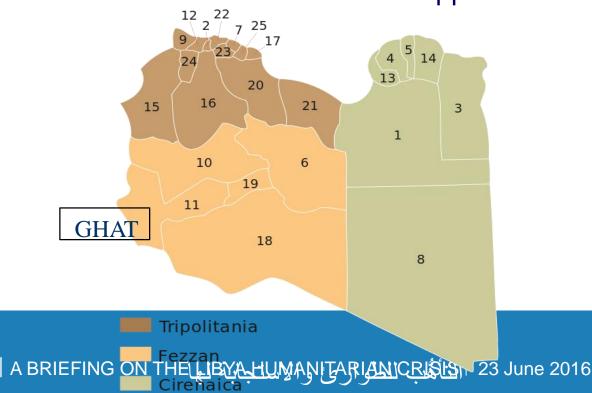


DEFICIENCIES OF HRH

Expected

21

- Inadequate (esp. in the South)
- poor security +
- restriction for international support



GHAT HOSPITALCASE

DEC. 2014: SOURCE DIRECTOR

- 14 NON-LIBYANS DOCTORS
 - 8 FROM S. KOREA
 - 3 FROM SUDAN
 - 3 FROM EGYPT INCLUDING A DENTIST
- NURSES (NON-LIBYANS) 7
 - 5 FROM PHILIPPINES

GHAT JAN 2016:

 ALL THE KOREAN DOCTORS LEFT – NO





MENTAL HEALTH

Expected A Post-2011 conflict-related stress+ Insufficient HR in the field + closure of HF + IDPs





22 A BRIEFING ON THE LIBYA HUMANITARIANICE 23 June 2016

INFANT HEALTH

Expected A in measles and fear of polio

Interrupted PHC including vaccination + access restriction + A IDPs + A possibility of outbreaks + refugees with no access to EPI services + irregular electricity and supply.



CONCLUSION

- Current health system is greatly incapacitated and fragmented (mostly due to conflict but also due to chronic challenges)
- Urgent and incremental reforms are needed health system has to respond to vulnerable populations
- WHO will carry out a health facility assessment and health service availability assessment in July and August
- The dilemma of local expertise has to be solved urgently
- Access is a major issue and outreach services should be put in place
- Looking into an emergency referral system for violence wounded
- Have supported massively with supplies, medicines and support to immunizations
- Funding





THANK YOU





