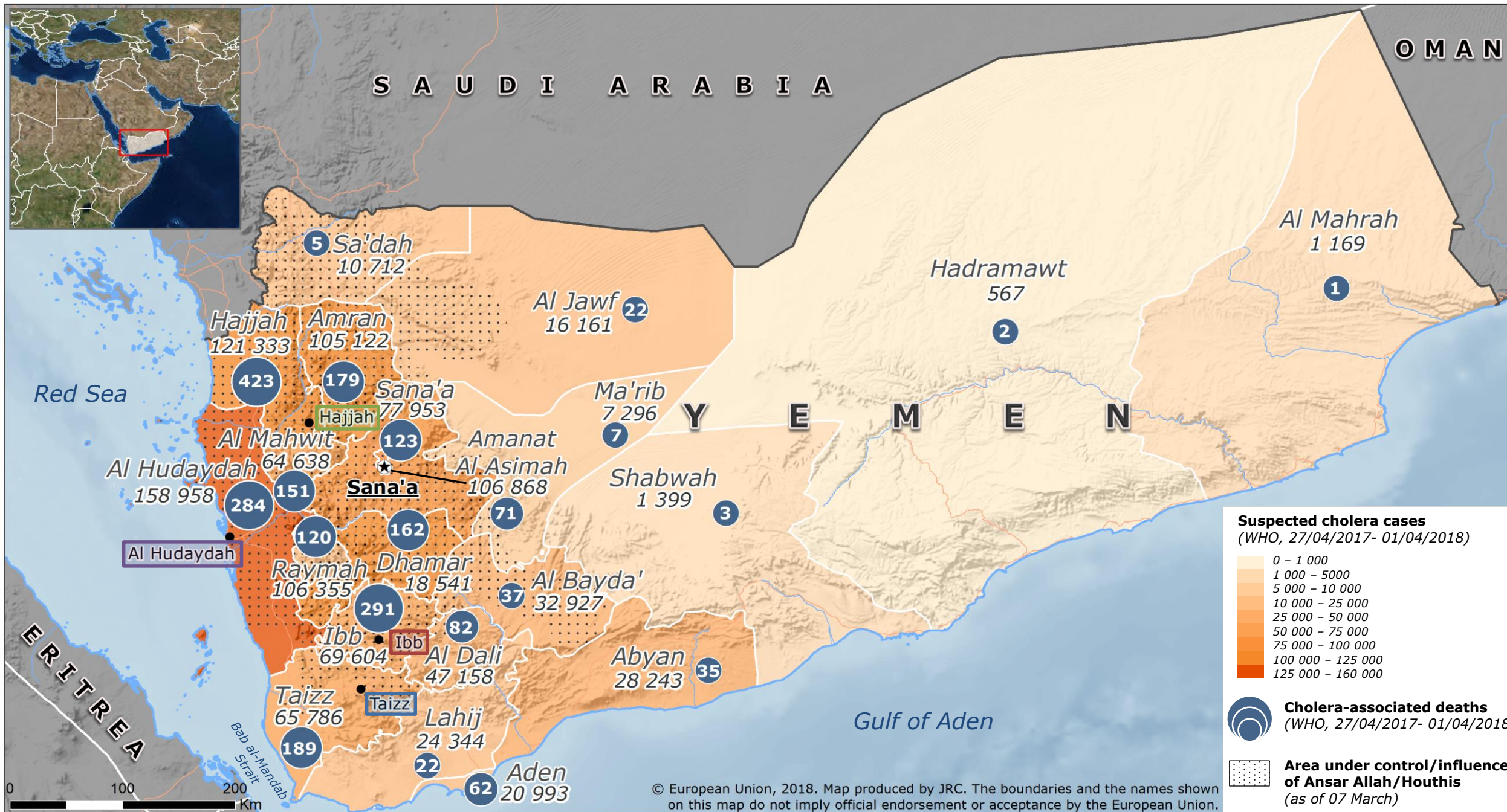


Yemen | Cholera Outbreak



GENERAL INFORMATION

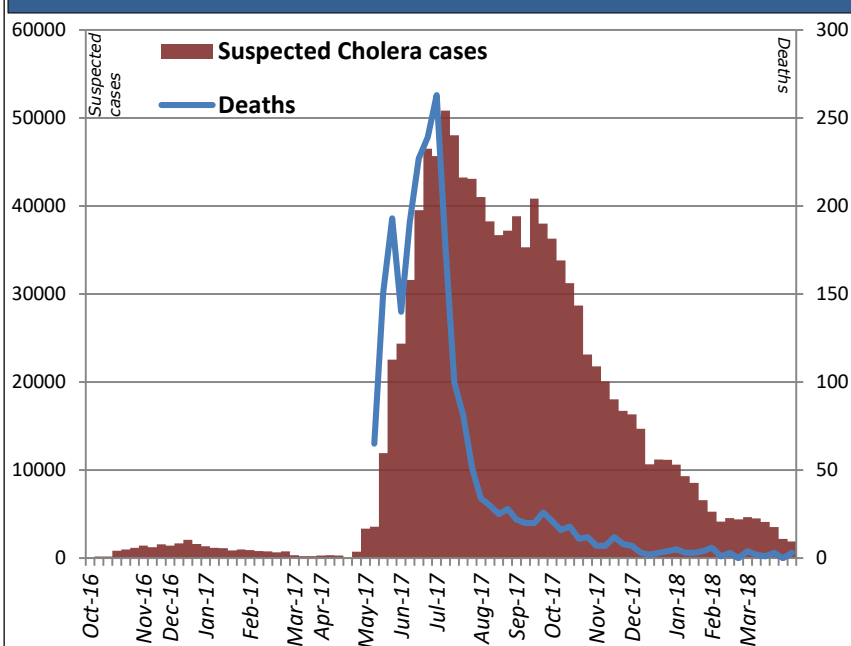
Although literature review indicates that warm temperatures and heavy rainfall could play a role in the insurgence of local epidemics [1], the analysis of prevailing meteorological conditions in Yemen does not provide sufficient elements to justify the current outbreaks.

[1] Jutla et al. 2013 -Environmental Factors Influencing Epidemic Cholera

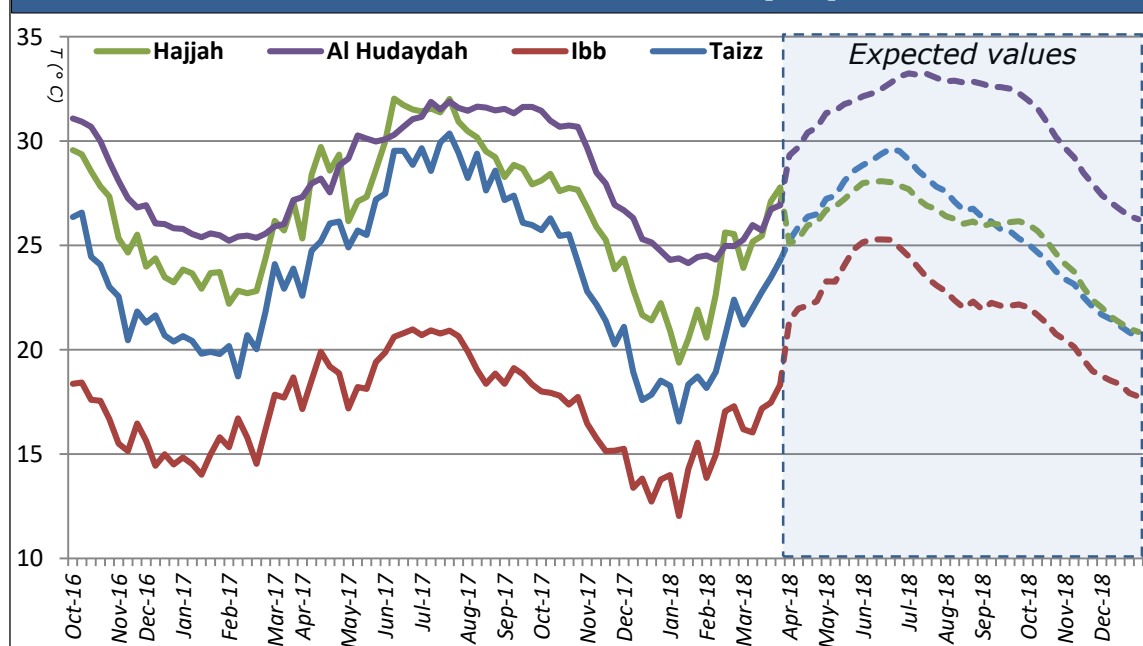
INFORMATION ON GRAPHS

- Temperature graphs are referring to mean weekly values over Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb and Taizz initiating from the 40th week of 2016 and ending the last week (52th) of 2018. Rainfall graph is referring to accumulated weekly values over the same locations and period. In this case, an average over these four set of values is presented, to avoid local effects (complex terrain, possible rain shadow areas and resolution issues).
- Values until the last week of March 2018 (week 13) are analysis values based on the operational model (ECMWF) with a resolution of 8 km. The remaining values (until the end of 2018) are reanalysis weekly values (averaged over 35 years) based on the ERA-Interim (ECMWF) dataset with a resolution of 75 km.
- Temperature increase is evident during the spring and summer 2017 while a similar pattern is to be anticipated during 2018. Two maxima of rainfall are evident during spring and summer 2017 while a relative maximum is to be anticipated during the current spring 2018. Another (anticipated seasonal) maximum is evident for summer 2018.

SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES AND DEATHS



WEEKLY TEMPERATURES (°C)



AVERAGE ACCUMULATED RAINFALL (mm)

