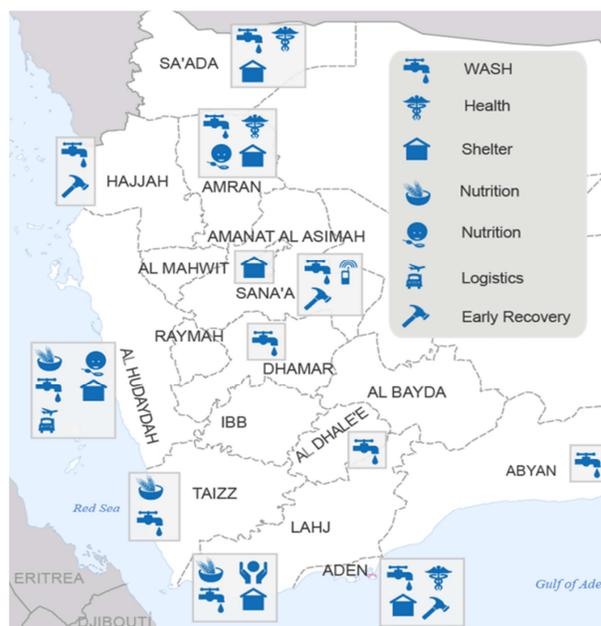




This report is produced by OCHA Yemen in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA. The Humanitarian Response section covers the period from 10 to 16 July 2015.

## Highlights

- Heavy fighting in Aden caused scores of casualties, including more than 40 civilians on Sunday, overwhelming health services that are already at breaking point.
- The staple wheat flour and cooking gas are still in very short supply, and prices are rising beyond the reach of more people. Wheat flour now costs more than double pre-crisis prices in some areas, and cooking gas up to 264 per cent more, in the governorates where it is still sporadically or generally available.
- World Food Programme (WFP) food trucks delivered 1,300 MT of food to warehouses in Aden, which is enough to feed 80,000 people for a month. An additional 5,600 MT was delivered to warehouses in Sa'ada and Taizz. The delivery was delayed due to detention at checkpoints for several days before they could enter Aden.
- For the first time since the conflict escalated, IDPs in Sa'ada Governorate (over 3,300) received NFIs and emergency shelter (plastic sheeting and tents) in As Safra, Sa'adah, Sahar and Majz districts.



Cluster response activities by governorate 6-12 July 2015

Source: OCHA

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**21.1m**

People in need of assistance – 80 per cent of population

**11.7m**

Targeted for assistance in 2015

**1,267,590**

Internally displaced people

**3,748**

Registered deaths resulting from conflict

**18,003**

Registered injuries resulting from conflict

## Situation Overview

Violence increased dramatically during the reporting period. Intense fighting was centred in Aden and is now moving north to neighbouring governorates including Lahj, Taizz, Abyan and Al Dhale'e. There are unconfirmed reports of large numbers of civilian casualties. As of 10 July, 783 deaths had been registered in health facilities in Aden since the conflict escalated in March (compared with 3,640 deaths nationally, or 22 per cent of all deaths). This number is expected to rise significantly as the impact of this fighting is assessed. The humanitarian situation in Aden is of grave concern. The water supply in the Khur Maksar district is badly damaged and already stressed hospitals across the city are receiving large numbers of casualties. Many houses have been badly damaged and residents need emergency shelter. WFP has been able to enter the city with food for over 80,000 people, but it is struggling to move within the city to reach people in need. WFP also reported that its trucks were held at the checkpoint at the entry to Aden for several days before some trucks were given permission to enter the governorate. Health, shelter and WASH supplies for half a million people entered Aden via an inter-agency convoy reported last week. A massive fire broke out at the Aden oil refinery during the week after the facility was hit by rockets, damaging and reducing overall capacity of the Oil Harbour, endangering Aden residents and causing significant environmental impact. Residents have struggled to put out the blaze as there is no petrol for fire engines.

+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

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**Coordination Saves Lives**

Aden residents have faced increasing mortality and morbidity due to dwindling levels of water, food and medical supplies. Poor sanitation and lack of waste collection are posing a serious public-health risk. A dengue fever outbreak has affected nine governorates, with Aden continuing to be the worst affected by suspected dengue and other viral haemorrhagic fevers. The governorate has lost nearly all its emergency disease early warning capacity due to the ongoing conflict.

Fighting has caused continued displacement to areas that humanitarian partners struggle to access due to fuel shortages, road insecurity, and harassment and intimidation by armed groups. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host-community members in several governorates, including Hadramaut, Al Mahwit and Taizz, urgently need food; shelter; health services, including for pregnant and lactating women; mental health support and fuel. Reports of the presence of child soldiers and of escalating tensions between IDPs and host communities are of great concern. Living conditions are desperate for an estimated 14,000 IDPs, mostly from Sa'ada, who arrived recently in Amran City, where families are reportedly living in tents, caves and other informal and unsafe sites for human habitation.

Civilians continue to pay the highest price in this conflict. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights counted more than 5,500 casualties (deaths and injuries combined) nationally, indicating that fighting is taking place in neighbourhoods where civilians live and work.

Food insecurity continues to intensify, despite some commercial imports and humanitarian shipments. Prior to the crisis, Yemen imported 90 per cent of its staple wheat, which requires milling, bagging and distributing locally. This process requires diesel and petrol, which have been in drastically short supply since the conflict escalated. To compound the crisis, imported food still needs to be purchased by people in need, but with the economy severely disrupted and prices continuing to rise it is highly likely that more people will slip into deeper food insecurity. Other forms of food, such as livestock, which were previously imported overland from Saudi Arabia, are no longer entering the country. Malnutrition is expected to be on the rise, as food becomes increasingly scarce and expensive, and many of Yemen's displaced subsistence farmers (of which there were 2.5 million prior to the escalation of the crisis) and their families lose access to food produced at the household level.

A key factor in Yemen's future food security is commercial importers' confidence to place forward orders, which need to be submitted two or three months prior to food arriving in country. If commercial importers stop importing food, the situation will deteriorate quickly, with more governorates possibly slipping into deeper emergency.

Ten of Yemen's 22 governorates are classed as being in a Phase 4 emergency, as designated by the Integrated Phase Classification system. This phase is one phase before famine.

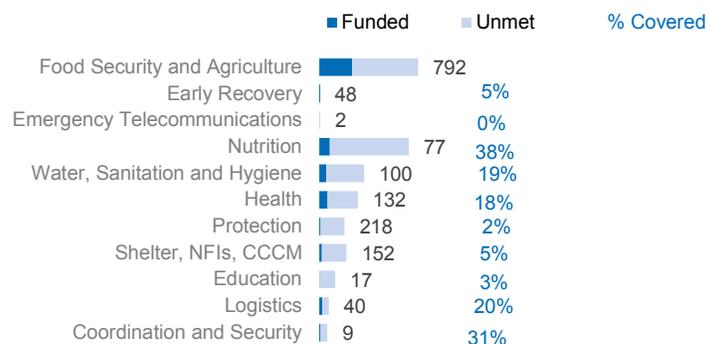
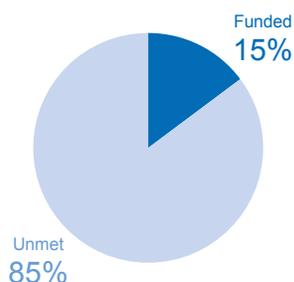
## Funding

The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) is now 15 per cent funded, with US\$236.9 million in contributions made against the \$1.6 billion in requirements (as of 18 July). An additional \$47.6 million has been contributed to humanitarian programmes outside the appeal.

United Nations agencies and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) have advanced \$148 million for regular programming which falls under the YHRP to ensure timely response. This includes \$77 million by WFP, \$33 million by the World Health Organisation, \$10 by IOM, \$250,000 by UN Women, \$2.3 million by the UN Population Fund and \$26 million by UNICEF.

Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2015 Funding by sector (in million US\$)

US\$1.6 billion requested



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Food Security and Agriculture

#### Needs:

- A total of 12.9 million Yemenis are food insecure, with 6 million people considered severely food insecure.
- More emergency food assistance is desperately needed as increasing demands on available food during Ramadan has contributed to soaring food prices.
- Wheat flour prices continue to rise: it now costs more than twice as much as before the conflict escalated. It is most expensive in Aden, Al Dhale'e and Lahj. There are shortages of red beans (a common protein and market-price indicator), wheat flour and vegetable oil in roughly half of governorates. Cooking gas is either totally unavailable or sporadically available in 20 out of 22 governorates (the two where it is generally available are Al Hudaydah and Sana'a), and it has risen by up to 264 per cent, where available.
- Trucks carrying food have faced major challenges in reaching Kharaz refugee camp, where refugees did not receive a full general food ration for one month until 15 July (roughly 140 of the most vulnerable people received food assistance during this time). Some people are selling parts of their shelters in exchange for food. Approximately 20,000 refugees reside in the camp. Refugees are voicing concerns over food scarcity and the inability to cover their basic needs.

**96,414**

People received food and agriculture assistance this week

#### Response:

- WFP has confirmed that 1,300 MT of food has been delivered to warehouses in Aden to feed 80,000 people for a month. However, WFP is yet to receive distribution reports from its partners due to telecommunications challenges and the Eid holiday.
- A further 3,000 MT was delivered to warehouses in Taizz and another 3,000 MT sent to Sa'ada, of which 2,600 MT has arrived at WFP's warehouses.
- This past week, 84,801 people received emergency food assistance in Taizz and Lahj.
- A total of 8,393 people received emergency livelihoods assistance in the form of seeds, agricultural tools and fertilizer in Amran.
- A total of 3,220 people received unconditional cash assistance to support household food consumption in Al Hudaydah.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to southern governorates, especially heavily affected Aden, has been a significant challenge, both by road and sea. No ships have been able to berth at the Port of Aden, which would help enable movement of food around southern governorates. Trucks heading to Aden have had to pass through numerous checkpoints and have been detained there for a protracted period of time.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- A total of 20.4 million people need WASH support in Yemen.
- Diesel fuel is urgently required to support urban WASH services including public water supply, sanitation and solid-waste management, as well as rural water-supply projects. Diesel fuel to help deliver public water and sanitation is unavailable or only sporadically available in 19 out of 22 governorates (general availability exists in Al Maharah, Hadramaut and Socotra). Where it is available to buy, diesel prices have risen by up to 900 per cent compared with before the conflict's escalation. Due to disruptions in shipping and diesel transportation, the national water supply is compromised and 10 million people are expected to experience water supply cuts or more severe supply disruptions in the coming weeks if local water corporations are unable to secure diesel vital to operations.
- Vulnerable IDPs who are not being hosted require comprehensive WASH assistance including water supply, sanitation facilities and hygiene interventions.

**500,000**

People received water due to diesel provided by partners this week

- Medical facilities desperately need a safe water supply in order to provide life-saving medical treatment. Lack of solid-waste collection is creating significant public-health hazards. The national health-care system would be unable to deal with a major disease outbreak in any part of the country.

#### Response:

- More than half a million people continued to receive water supply from local water corporations this week in Hajjah, Dhamar, Amran, and Sa'ada because of diesel made available by humanitarian partners..
- Nearly 20,000 IDPs have been receiving water supply from water trucking in Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Lahj, Sa'ada, Taizz and Hajjah.
- A total of 10,800 IDPs received basic cleaning materials in Abyan, Sana'a City, Sa'ada and Taizz to ensure hygiene at the household level.
- A total of 17,500 IDPs and host-community members benefited from hygiene-promotion activities in Amran, Sana'a City, Hajjah and Al Hudaydah.
- Nearly 5,000 IDPs in Sana'a City and Aden benefited from installation of community water tanks.
- Nearly 6,000 IDPs benefited from installation of latrines in Amran and Al Hudaydah governorates.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding shortfalls, insecurity and lack of fuel still pose the biggest challenges to meeting urgent and life-saving WASH needs. Without securing an ongoing supply of diesel for this use, communicable disease outbreaks such as cholera, and excess mortality are expected.



#### Needs:

- A total of 15.2 million people need basic health-care assistance.
- The Ministry of Public Health and Population announced that public and private hospitals and health facilities in 11 governorates are incapable of providing outpatient health care to people in need (Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e Al Jawf, Hajjah, Lahj, Sa'ada, Shabwah and Taizz) due to a scarcity of medical supplies and a shortage of medical staff. The Ministry also noted an increase in the number of patients with critical injuries and illnesses, which is overwhelming a health system already at breaking point.
- Urgent health support is needed nationally ahead of likely communicable-disease outbreaks. During the latest epidemiological reporting week (29 June to 5 July), there were 20 outbreak alerts for dengue fever, 18 for bloody diarrhoea, 12 for pertussis, 11 for measles, 9 for leishmaniasis and 2 cases of viral hemorrhagic fevers. There were 278 suspected dengue cases reported in nine governorates, and Aden continues to be the worst affected by suspected dengue and other viral hemorrhagic fevers. The governorate has lost nearly all its emergency disease early warning surveillance reporting capacity due to the ongoing conflict.

**1.3m**

People supported  
between 14 June and  
2 July

#### Response:

- During this past week, medical and nutrition supplies were provided to 12 health facilities in Sa'ada.
- 5,000 litres of diesel was provided to the General Health Office in Sa'ada for cold-chain operation in health facilities.
- Two mobile teams provided screening and free medicines or referral to hospitals for IDPs and host-community members in Amran. In the first week of July, the mobile teams assisted 1,753 people (1,080 female, 673 male), including 840 children under age 15.
- A mobile medical team treated 65 Somali refugees living in the central market of Basateen, Aden and unfinished buildings in Dar Sad.
- The Ministry of Health has provided the Mayfa'a reception centre with 2,500 polio vaccines for people arriving by boat from the Horn of Africa.
- There were 45,492 consultations reported in 16 governorates compared with 44,491 the previous reporting week. Acute respiratory tract infections, acute diarrhoea and suspected malaria were the leading cause of morbidity.
- Five MT of medical aid arrived in Sana'a to support hospitals in Sana'a, Amran, Al Dhale'e, Hajjah, Sa'ada and Taizz governorates.
- The Emergency Surgical Hospital in Aden received MSF medical supplies by boat from Djibouti. Since 19 March, MSF has brought more than 105 MT of medical aid into the country.
- A WHO convoy arrived in Aden on 13 July with 46 MT of medical supplies to serve 84,000 people.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Only 67 per cent of health facilities are reporting surveillance data. Those in the governorates most directly affected by conflict have limited reporting ability due to lack of staff and limited electricity.
- It has been challenging for health actors to move to IDP settlement areas to provide health assessments and treatment due to access constraints. Many IDPs have been displaced within the most conflict-affected governorates and remain difficult to reach for many humanitarian agencies.

**Nutrition****Needs:**

- A total of 1.6 million women and children need emergency nutrition services.
- According to nutrition surveys conducted pre-crisis, 11 out of 22 governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Lahj, Shabwah, and Taizz) had a critical nutrition situation (global acute malnutrition rate of 15-29.9 per cent). It is expected that the nutrition situation in Yemen has deteriorated even further due to a deteriorated health, food security, sanitation and hygiene situation, and limited access to safe water and humanitarian access.

**2,900**

Women and children received nutrition support this week.

**Response:**

- A total of 1,350 children aged 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition last week.
- A total of 108 children aged 0-59 months were newly admitted to treatment programmes for severe acute malnutrition.
- A total of 1,310 children under age 5 (565 girls, 588 boys) received vitamin A supplementation, and 1,558 pregnant and lactating women received folic acid supplements.
- During the reporting period, 66.272 MT of commodities (wheat soy blend, Plumpy Sup and Plumpy Doz) was delivered to Al Hudaydah and Amran governorates to support about 5,800 people (pregnant and lactating women and children under age 5). In addition, 225 MT of ready-to-use therapeutic food arrived in Al Hudaydah to provide treatment for 15,250 severely malnourished children.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Hundreds of thousands of children have been exposed to malnutrition due to the impact of the fighting on nutrition interventions, as well as people's inability to access services due to transport challenges or insecurity.
- Severe fuel shortages are affecting delivery and distribution of supplies, as well as the operation of fixed facilities and mobile teams.
- Insecurity remains a major constraint as transporters are reluctant to deliver commodities to insecure areas.

**Protection****Needs:**

- More than 11.4 million people need protection assistance, including 1.3 million IDPs.
- Since late March, 54,874 people have fled Yemen, arriving in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Sudan, mainly by sea or over land.
- During the reporting period, 475 people (40 Somalis, 435 Ethiopians, 420 males, 55 females) arrived by boat in Yemen. Twenty-four were asylum seekers (22 male and 2 female), one was pregnant and two were unaccompanied minors. An information campaign was launched to discourage hazardous boat journeys to Yemen by people moving from the Horn of Africa who are unaware of the scale of the conflict in Yemen. An unknown number of refugees are believed to be residing unregistered in towns and cities, and their welfare and whereabouts are unknown which is a barrier to them accessing assistance and protection services.

**54,874**

People have fled Yemen since the escalation of the conflict

**Response:**

- Three months' supply of medicines to Kharaz refugee camp by sea from Aden is being delivered by UNHCR and partners.
- On 15 July, a distribution of food rations sufficient for seven days was completed in the camp, where about 20,000 refugees reside. It is unclear when the next distribution of food will take place. Partners are concerned about the immediate welfare prospects of these refugees who are completely reliant on international humanitarian assistance.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Access remains a major constraint, particularly to Sa'ada, due to prevailing security conditions. Ongoing conflict is also impeding access in other governorates, such as Aden and Marib.
- Fuel shortages are hampering partners' ability to reach vulnerable people.

**Shelter, NFIs, CCCM****Needs:**

- In June, 1.2 million people were identified as requiring emergency shelter materials or other essential non-food items (NFIs) due to their displacement. This number has grown with 1.3 million people now displaced due to the conflict.
- Following assessments conducted during the reporting period, IDPs in Sana'a (313 people / 52 families) and Hajjah (3,236 people / 464 families) have been identified as being in urgent need of NFIs and/or emergency shelter.

**14,850**

IDPs received NFIs and emergency shelter this week

**Response:**

- NFIs were provided to more than 8,000 IDPs in Ma'ain, Al Wahdah, Shu'aub and Ath'thaorah districts in Amanat Al Asimah and Amran City, Amran, this week.
- About 3,550 IDPs received NFIs and emergency shelter (plastic sheeting) in Alluheyah District, Al Hudaydah; Dar Sad, Al Buraieqeh and Al Mansura districts, Aden; and Tuban District, Lahj Governorate.
- For the first time since the conflict escalated, IDPs in Sa'ada Governorate (over 3,300 individuals) received NFIs and emergency shelter (plastic sheeting and tents) in As Safra, Sa'adah, Sahar and Majz districts.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Lack of secure access, fuel shortages and funding shortfalls have constrained partners' ability to reach IDPs who urgently need emergency shelter and NFIs.

**Early Recovery****Needs:**

- Many areas urgently need waste management, debris removal, mine action and emergency livelihoods support, with particular focus on female-headed households.

**Response:**

- This week, vocational training continued in Hajjah (Khayran Al Muharraaq and Bani Qa'is districts) with 333 participants involved in entrepreneurship activities in WASH.
- Ongoing business coaching in Sana'a took place, benefiting 100 entrepreneurs.
- Enma, which is a cleaning campaign and emergency cash-for-work programme for 50 youths, was concluded in Aden. It included building garbage collection points and community awareness.

**333**

People were able to continue vocational training in Hajjah during the week

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Cash-based programmes, such as cash for work, are affected by a disrupted banking system. Banks are not operating in areas directly affected by the conflict, and money changers and money transfer actors normally relied on have limited liquidity. Cash for work programming continues, but alternative solutions to banks and other financial institutions need to be found. This creates additional costs, but this is preferable to delays in paying people.

**Education****Needs:**

- 2.9 million children need assistance in education, including the 1.84 million children who lost access to schooling during the school year due to the conflict.
- Of the 3,584 schools that have closed due to the insecurity, 586 have been directly affected by the conflict, either by damage or occupation by IDPs or armed groups. The breakdown of this figure is: 248 damaged by shelling or airstrikes (14 more than last week); 270 hosting IDPs (21 more than last week); and 68 occupied by armed groups (no change).

**50**

Social workers and teachers continued training on provision of psychosocial support during the week

- About 212,300 students in grades 9 and 12 will need to take Basic and Secondary Education Certification Exams in August prior to the anticipated commencement of the new school year.

#### Response:

- Support continued to be provided to the Ministry of Education to identify schools directly affected by the conflict.
- Fifty social workers and teachers are being trained in the provision of psychosocial support, including two from Aden and two from Sa'ada. These 50 trainers will be certified as master trainers, eventually benefiting 1,500 children.
- Drafting support was provided to the Ministry of Education for the Compensational Learning Programme, which will be launched on 25 July for grades 9 and 12 and on 5 September for all other grades. This will enable students to sit exams prior to the start of the school year, and it includes psychosocial support.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Provision of alternative shelter solutions for thousands of IDPs needs to be found in order to allow physical improvement activities and the resumption of schooling in the new school year.
- Provision of non-formal and catch-up classes to the 1.84 million children whose learning has been affected by the crisis has not been possible due to insecurity caused by the continuing conflict.
- Affected schools, including those damaged or occupied by IDPs or armed groups, have not been reached with physical improvement activities.



## Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- Telecommunications installations are ongoing in the Diplomatic Transit Facility to expand the coverage of Internet hotspots, currently available in two common spaces.
- A rapid assessment is ongoing in Al Hudaydah to determine the telecommunications and data connectivity needs and hub locations for the provision of emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian hub scheduled to open in Al Hudaydah when security conditions allow.
- The request for a new frequency license is ongoing. The license will permit additional channels for UN agencies and NGOs.

#### Constraints:

- Difficulties clearing telecommunications equipment at the airport remains the biggest challenge, with items not released by authorities.



## Logistics

#### Needs:

- Humanitarian partners require petrol and diesel in order to transport supplies and personnel to affected areas to meet urgent needs. Fuel imported into Yemen by the Logistics Cluster needs to be safely distributed to partners. Fuel is provided by the Logistics Cluster on a no-cost basis according to urgent, life-saving priorities decided by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

**12**  
Humanitarian sea vessels operating this week between Djibouti and Yemen

#### Response:

- A dhow (smaller vessel) carrying 400 MT of humanitarian food supplies was given permission to berth in Aden on 16 July, but it has not been able to berth due to insecurity.
- A shipment of 20,500 MT of humanitarian wheat, which arrived on 4 July, is still being offloaded in Al Hudaydah Port. Two more humanitarian vessels were awaiting permission to berth, including the *MV Mona*, carrying 2,700 MT of wheat flour, which had originally attempted to berth in Aden but was redirected to Al Hudaydah, and a dhow carrying 230 MT of nutrition supplies.
- *MV Drive Mahone* berthed at Djibouti port carrying 308,000 litres of fuel and 87 MT of Logistics Cluster cargo on behalf of partners.
- The Logistics Cluster manages a 1,600m<sup>2</sup> temperature-controlled storage site in the Djibouti free zone for use by humanitarian partners, including the 50 agencies that are cluster members.
- Due to congestion at Yemeni sea ports, the Logistics Cluster will start to facilitate space availability on dhows sailing to Aden, Mokha and Al Hudaydah seaports.

**Constraints:**

- The volatile security situation in Yemen makes the distribution of humanitarian supplies unpredictable, particularly the movement of fuel.
- Due to acute fuel shortages and increased traffic in Al Hudaydah Port, offloading of ships is still delayed by an average of 11 days. Establishing reliable timetables for vessels moving between Djibouti and Yemen is challenging.
- Yemen Red Sea Ports Corporation has no current power supply and Hodeida Shipping Company had one hour of power each day as of 16 July. Manual offloading is contributing to delays and only six berths are operational due to personnel shortages. Of the five dockside cranes, one or two cranes are in operation. Importing humanitarian supplies is therefore slow and challenging.
- The volatile security situation makes humanitarian distributions unpredictable, hampering planning and the pre-positioning of supplies. Humanitarian cargo arriving at Al Mukalla and Al Hudaydah ports requires onward transportation to distribution and delivery points. Road transportation remains a major challenge due to insecurity and the challenges associated with securing permission of local authorities to travel in several parts of the country.

## General Coordination

Following the evacuation of many international humanitarian personnel in March 2015, humanitarian coordination structures and their respective members are returning to Yemen. Increasing numbers of international staff are now present in Sana'a and other parts of the country, working alongside national staff. Coordination structures are being planned and set up in priority hubs across the country.

As per the IASC Level 3 declaration, the HCT, led by Yemen's Humanitarian Coordinator, continues to provide overall strategic direction to the humanitarian response. The HCT is supported by a support cell in Amman, logistics coordination support in Djibouti and a liaison team in Riyadh.

The Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism (ICCM) is focused on scaling up humanitarian response and on the implementation of the 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, launched on 12 June. Response monitoring is a central ICCM priority and will improve in the coming weeks.

**Background on the crisis**

Political instability in Yemen throughout the second half of 2014 led to armed conflict between various actors. Since the conflict escalated in late March, more than 20,000 people have been killed or injured. The violence has directly affected 21 out of 22 governorates and the country's humanitarian needs, which were already among the highest in the world before the conflict, have escalated enormously. More than 21 million people need some form of humanitarian assistance and 1.3 million people are internally displaced.

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