

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with the Humanitarian Country Team and humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Yemen country office. It covers the period from 22 July 2011 to 2 August 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 10 August 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

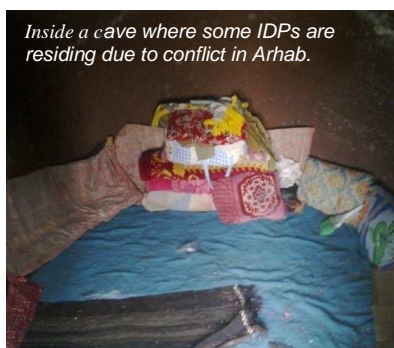
- In Abyan Governorate, conflict is ongoing whereby civilians are being killed and displacement continues, including some 826 newly displaced people to the neighbouring Shabwa Governorate.
- Limited access continues to prevent gathering of sufficient data on the specific needs of the conflict-affected populations.
- In Arhab District, Sana'a Governorate, heavy shelling and air strikes earlier in July resulted in an estimated 9,500 new IDPs as people were fleeing their homes in search of safety.
- In Northern Yemen, the issue of child soldiers continues to cause concern as children are being recruited by Al-Houthis to engage in conflict with opposing tribal groups such as Al-Islah militants.

II. Situation Overview

The situation in Yemen remains unstable. Newly displaced persons from conflict areas are facing an increase in basic needs such as water, NFIs and shelter.

Conflict is ongoing in Zinjibar, Abyan Governorate. Access to the area remains a challenge, and it is therefore uncertain how many have been killed. According to the Government there are approximately **62,079 IDPs** in Aden, **15,859 IDPs** in Lahj and **13,349 IDPs** in Abyan. Government air strikes have reportedly intensified in Abyan in search of alleged Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) targets. It was reported that an air strike accidentally killed at least 11 pro-government supporters. Due to the volatile security situation and lack of access there is serious concern over unreported human rights abuses. There is also grave concern about the needs of the remaining population as many government services have been severely disrupted or have ceased altogether. Several private hospitals are operational, however only two government hospitals are operational in the conflict areas in the south.

Governorate	Number of IDPs	Source
Sa'ada	110,000	UNHCR (31/05/2011)
Hajjah	105,673	UNHCR (31/05/2011)
Amran	41,996	UNHCR (31/05/2011)
Al-Jawf	24,491	UNHCR (31/05/2011)
Aden	62,079	Government (July 2011)
Lahj	15,859	Government (July 2011)
Abyan	13,349	Government (July 2011)
Sana'a	2,020	UNHCR (June 2011)
Total	375,467	
New Displacement Figures since 15 July (Unverified)		
Al-Jawf	*1,500-3,500	July 2011
Arhab/Amran	*9,500	18/07 – 31/07/2011
Shabwa	*826	2/08/2011
Taiz	*1,000	17/07/2011
Total	*12,826 – 14,826	
Other Displaced Populations of Concern		
- 97,000 returnees in Northern Yemen		
- 116,830 war affected persons in Sa'ada		
- 198,163 refugees/asylum seekers		
- Currently 4,300 registered migrants		
*Total number of vulnerable persons: 804,586 – 806,586		
<i>(*) Not confirmed. Further assessments are needed.</i>		



Inside a cave where some IDPs are residing due to conflict in Arhab.

Up to 9,500 IDPs have fled their homes in Arhab District, Sana'a Governorate, due to heavy conflict between tribal militias and government security forces. According to a rapid needs assessment, approximately 1,000 IDPs are displaced to neighbouring towns within short distance from Arhab, while others have fled to Amran Governorate. These IDPs are residing mainly with relatives but are in need of support. As a safety precaution, some IDPs are residing in caves to avoid injury/death due to heavy shelling. Hygiene and living conditions in the caves are very poor and increase the potential for disease outbreak. Assessments of the needs of IDPs have begun.

In Al-Jawf Governorate, ongoing clashes between Al-Houthi and Al-Islah militants have led to increased displacement over the last few weeks. There are approximately 1,500-3,500 new IDPs who require assistance in terms of shelter, protection, WASH and healthcare. There have been reports of other clashes in areas such as Taiz, Ibb and Hoedaidah.

Fuel supply remains a challenge throughout the country. Saudi Arabia reportedly pledged and delivered three million barrels of oil to the Yemeni Government on 24 July. The price of basic commodities remains high. There have been some reports of tension in Al-Jawf between the host community and registered IDPs concerning assistance. Problems could arise in many areas where IDPs are located.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



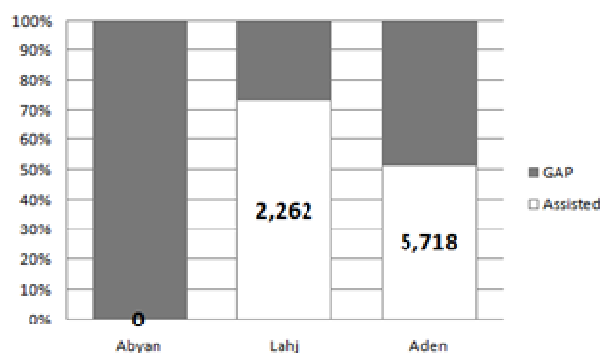
FOOD

Response: Food assistance to vulnerable persons in various Governorates including Sa'ada, Hajjah, Sana'a and Aden is ongoing. In Aden, the distribution beneficiary list has increased to include all registered IDPs (just over 62,000).

Food distribution to Lahj is ongoing and there are plans to start distribution in certain areas in Abyan. Approximately 826 persons, who have been displaced from Abyan to Shabwa Governorate, are in need of food assistance.

Gaps and Constraints: There have been some disruptions in Sa'ada due to disagreements with the de facto authorities. The de facto authorities are starting to challenge the food distribution lists.

Food Distributions per Family in Southern Yemen
Average family consists of seven individuals.



EDUCATION

Response: Approximately 500 children in Al-Hasaba and 500 in Taiz are participating in a summer activities programme. Activities include education life skills, psychosocial support and sports. Summer activities for children and youth were also launched in Sa'ada, Dhale and Hodeidah.

An Early Childhood Development (ECD) initiative is ongoing in Aden, where 300 children are benefiting.

Gaps and Constraints: Approximately 20,000 IDPs are housed in schools in Aden. As the school year is expected to commence in September, the issue of utilizing schools as shelter needs to be addressed.



EMERGENCY SHELTER/NFIs (Non Food items)

Response: 91,287 IDPs in southern Yemen, who continue to be housed in 60 schools and with host families, are targeted for receiving NFIs.

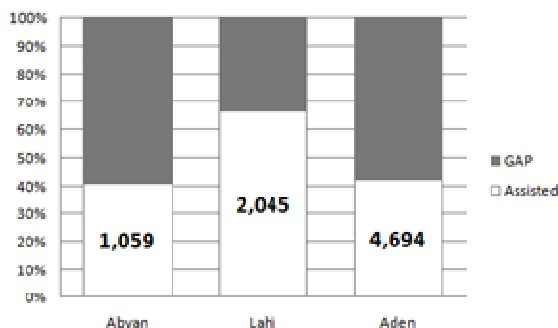
349 IDP families (approximately 2,443 individuals) in Al-Jawf are being assisted with shelter (tents), NFIs, healthcare, and WASH.

118 families (approximately 826 individuals) displaced to Shabwa Governorate from Abyan are receiving NFIs.

Gaps and Constraints: It is likely that the IDP situation in southern Yemen will be protracted. The long term needs of IDPs need to be addressed as schools are set to open in September 2011. Host family support options are being developed for IDPs in schools.

The increased numbers of IDPs, rising cost of living and power outages combine with other factors to increase the pressure on many host families in both northern and southern Yemen.

Non Food Distributions per Family in Southern Yemen



PROTECTION

Response: IDP verification and registration is ongoing in southern Yemen. Both these processes are vital to better target assistance.

Gaps and Constraints: Programming cannot be activated in areas of conflict where it is much needed due to access constraints as a result of insecurity. Obtaining data is a challenge. Mechanisms need to be in place to ensure a more rapid response when there is no - or very limited - access.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

Response: In Aden and Lahj, approximately 5,000 dignity kits are being distributed to females affected by the Abyan conflict. Training is being held for 20 community workers from Aden, Sana'a, Hoedaidah, Taiz and Hajjah on gender concepts and clinical management of GBV cases. Training is also to be held for health providers in the above mentioned Governorates so that they may provide psychosocial support.

GBV monitoring is ongoing in areas of civil unrest i.e. Taiz, Aden, Hoedaidah and Sana'a.

Gaps and Constraints: It is difficult to obtain comprehensive GBV assessments in conflict areas. GBVIMS software which is used for reporting GBV cases needs to be in place.

Child Protection

Response: Summer camps for IDP children have been established in Hajjah. The programme focuses on educational activities, encouraging children to read, as well as activities aimed at promoting their psychosocial well-being by engaging conflict-affected children in positive activities such as drawing, handcrafts, play and sports. Another aim is to provide with an alternative, which might prevent them from attending potentially dangerous demonstrations, participating in neighbourhood watches or becoming child soldiers.

In Sana'a, eight community committees were established to identify vulnerable children, monitor violations of children's rights and ensure appropriate response and referrals.

Child Friendly Spaces have been established in a number of Governorates, including Aden, Lahj, Hoedaidah and Ibb.

Child labour and violence have increased, particularly in Sa'ada where emergency intervention is required. Child protection agencies reported that: 23 boys and 18 girls were subjected to child labour; 18 boys and 29 girls were subjected to violence against children; and two girls were subjected to child marriage. The perpetrators of these violations were mainly family members.

There is a serious problem with the recruitment of child soldiers by Al-Houthis to participate in the fighting between Al-Houthis and tribal militia in Al-Jawf. The children are recruited from Munnibah district due to its remote location and the strong influence of Al-Houthis on children and families. An assessment is planned.

Gaps and Constraints: Psychosocial services and trainings in Sa'ada have been delayed. Gaining access and obtaining data in conflict areas remain challenging.



NUTRITION

Response: In July 2011, a nutrition survey targeting IDPs and host families began in Hajjah Governorate to estimate the prevalence of malnutrition, investigate underlying causes, and identify appropriate and effective interventions for prevention and reduction of cases.

Four mobile clinics in Haydan, Razeh, Munabeh and Ghamar Districts, Sa'ada Governorate, are providing health and nutritional services on a daily basis. Eleven out of fifteen districts in Sa'ada have received therapeutic supplies. Nutritional stock is sufficient to last till the end of August 2011.

Gaps and Constraints: Malnutrition rates remain high in Yemen and could potentially become worse if the current situation is ongoing for a long period of time.



HEALTH

Response: In Sa'ada, the "Medical Support to Northern Conflict-affected population, Yemen" project is in its 10th month out of a total of 11 months. Medical mobile teams are providing Antenatal Care (ANC), Family Planning (FP) counseling, vaccinations and nutrition screenings.

Four mobile health clinics operate primarily in northern Al-Jawf and are able to respond to emergencies in conflicted southern Al-Jawf.

As of 21 July approximately 9,034 medical consultations have been undertaken in Aden, Lahj and Abyan via mobile clinics.

The outbreak of diarrhea continues in Abyan with 2,741 cases being reported in July alone. A further two cases of cholera have been reported amongst host communities. The cholera Case Fatality Rate (CFR) remains under the emergency threshold.

The first phase of the Sa'ada vaccination campaign, which targeted eight districts, was completed. Phase two, targeting a further seven districts, is underway.

Gaps and Constraints: The surveillance system of diarrheal cases in Abyan needs to be strengthened. The delivery of health services within Abyan is challenging due to the volatile security situation. Further resources are needed to respond to gaps and emerging needs.



LOGISTICS

Response: Approximately 58,000 liters of fuel have been procured for humanitarian agencies. The installation of fuel facilities at the warehouses in Aden and Haradh will commence shortly. Plans are underway to have a signed Global Customs Agreement in place in order to facilitate a more timely delivery of goods coming into the country in emergency situations.

Gaps and Constraints: Should the political and economic uncertainties continue over the long term, the fuel crisis will increase prices for transportation of humanitarian supplies. Although a draft of the Global Customs Agreement has been sent through to officials, feedback is slow.



WATER SANITATION HYGIENE

Response: Recent reports highlight that hygiene conditions of IDPs living in caves are alarming. 222 hygiene kits and 250 water filters will be sent to 300 families (approximately 2,100 individuals) displaced by the fighting in Arhab.

In Amran Governorate, water supply trucking, construction and maintenance of water points, hygiene promotion and the distribution of hygiene kits are ongoing to support new IDPs in five established settlements. There are 330 IDP families (approximately 2,310 individuals) from the Sa'ada conflict and 103 families (approximately 721 individuals) from the conflict in Arhab.

In Aden Governorate, the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in three schools has begun. Hygiene promotional activities are ongoing in schools.

In Haradh District, Hajjah Governorate, hygiene promotion activities benefited 1,833 families (approximately 12,831 individuals) in Camps I, II, and III in July 2011. There has been a decrease in diarrhea figures in Camps I, II and III in comparison to last year. A total of 61 latrines, which were damaged by storms in Camp I and III, have now been rehabilitated.

Gaps and Constraints: WASH activities are being disrupted in Sa'ada due to manipulation of beneficiary lists by the de facto authorities. The disruption of government services, such as the provision of water, has increased pressure on WASH humanitarian actors to provide more services. Access to certain areas continues to be challenging.



CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT

Response: Camp activities are ongoing in Al-Mazrak Camps in Haradh. Al-Mazrak Camp II has ceased to exist as of 1 August. The informal settlement will receive basic services such as water, health, protection, and food assistance will continue throughout the Ramadan period.

Gaps and Constraints: Although water will continue to be distributed to IDPs in Camp II, there is a need to maintain septic tanks to prevent outbreak of disease.

MIGRANTS

Response: 4,300 migrants awaiting assistance for their repatriation are assisted with food, WASH, protection, and have access to medical care. There are 15 beds available for sickly, vulnerable persons. As a protection measure, women and children are provided with shelter within the Departure Center in Haradh. A Feeding Center will be operational shortly.

Gaps and Constraints: The feeding capacity is approximately 3,000 meals per day (1,500 meals twice a day) but there are approximately 4,300 registered migrants awaiting repatriation assistance. Furthermore, 1,500-2,000 new migrants are registered monthly. Repatriation flights are anticipated to commence again following Ramadan, mounting the pressure on humanitarian actors to respond to the increasing needs of migrants.

IV. Coordination

On 8 August, OCHA together with cluster leads will organize a workshop in Sana'a to develop a response plan and revise the contingency plan for southern Governorates.

Coordination with de facto authorities in Sa'ada is proving challenging for health, nutrition and food security programmes. Two workshops will take place in Sana'a and Sa'ada on 3 and 10 August respectively, to revise the Sa'ada Response Plan and include activities until the end of 2011.

V. Funding

Four **Emergency Response Fund (ERF)** proposals are 100% approved. Two more are in the finalization stages. The total budget for these six projects is approximately US\$ 1 million. A remaining balance of US\$ 1.5 million is now left in the fund. OCHA is seeking to urgently replenish the fund in light of continued and increasing displacement and humanitarian needs.

A total of **US\$ 148,494,928 million (51%)** has been pledged to the **Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP)**.

290 million
requested (US\$)

51 %
Funded

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.

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