

This report covers the period between 14 July and 31 August. The next report will be issued on or around 1 October.

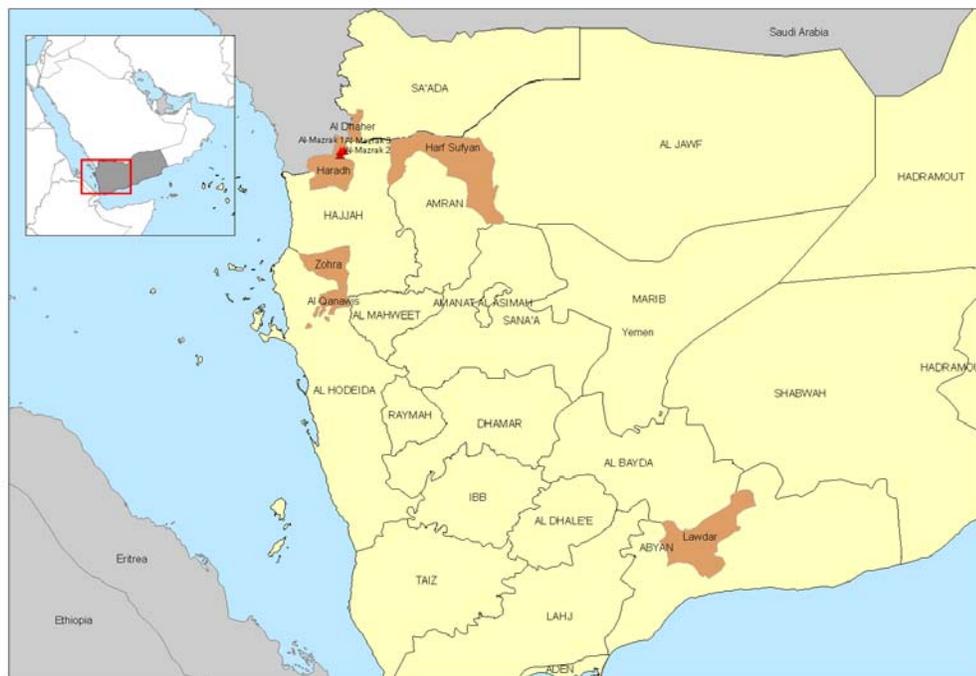
Key Points

- There have been peace talks in Doha, Qatar, between government representatives and the Al-Houthi on the 26th August, which ended in an agreement of a timetable for implementing 22 truce points to end the fighting.
- Yemeni riyal seems to have recovered from its fall against the US dollar.
- Severe rains have caused a major disturbance in Hodeida governorate with two districts severely affected. It is estimated that over 700 families have lost their homes.
- The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2010 is currently funded to 42% - Preparation for the YHRP 2011 is currently ongoing with a deadline for finalisation on 09 November 2010.
- Yemen Emergency Response Fund is established in Yemen. Out of the \$US 5 million requested, approximately \$US2.5 million have been secured and applications can be received.

I. Situation Overview

The situation in the North remains tense and more focused in Al-Jawf and Sa'ada Governorates. Clashes between Al Houthi and pro-government tribes have been reported. There have been peace talks in Doha, Qatar, on the 26th August between government representatives and the Al-Houthi, which ended in an agreement of a timetable for implementing 22 truce points to end the fighting.

Humanitarian flights to and from Sa'ada continue to improve in reliability and accessibility; the logistics cluster has been able to charter a series of regular flights to/from Sa'ada on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team, including most recently on 29 August.



There has been confirmed fighting in the southern governorate of Abyan, in the district of Lawdar, between government forces and what is believed to be Al-Qaeda supporters. The extent of the fighting is still unclear, but it is reported that the Government ordered civilians to leave a limited part of the area before attacking. Currently the fighting has calmed down, but the situation is still tense with government troops stationed outside Lawdar town. The

Government reports that 1,000 families have fled to Aden because of the fighting.

Zohra and Al Qanawis districts in Hodeidah governorate experienced flooding during the end of August. Rapid assessments from UNICEF, OCHA and IFRC report that 9 villages and approximately 500 families are affected in Zohra district and 8 villages and 226 families are affected in Al Qanawis. A fact finding mission from the Food Security Cluster traveled to Hodeidah on 31st August in order to have a clearer idea of the extent of the damage from

flooding and the needs of affected families. It confirmed that one village was completely wiped out. Hygiene kits, water filters tents and blankets have been distributed and the food security and nutrition clusters are providing nutrition supplements and one month's food rations. The affected persons are reported to be without safe drinking water since the water sources, such as wells, have been contaminated by the floods. The displaced people also are without access to latrines.

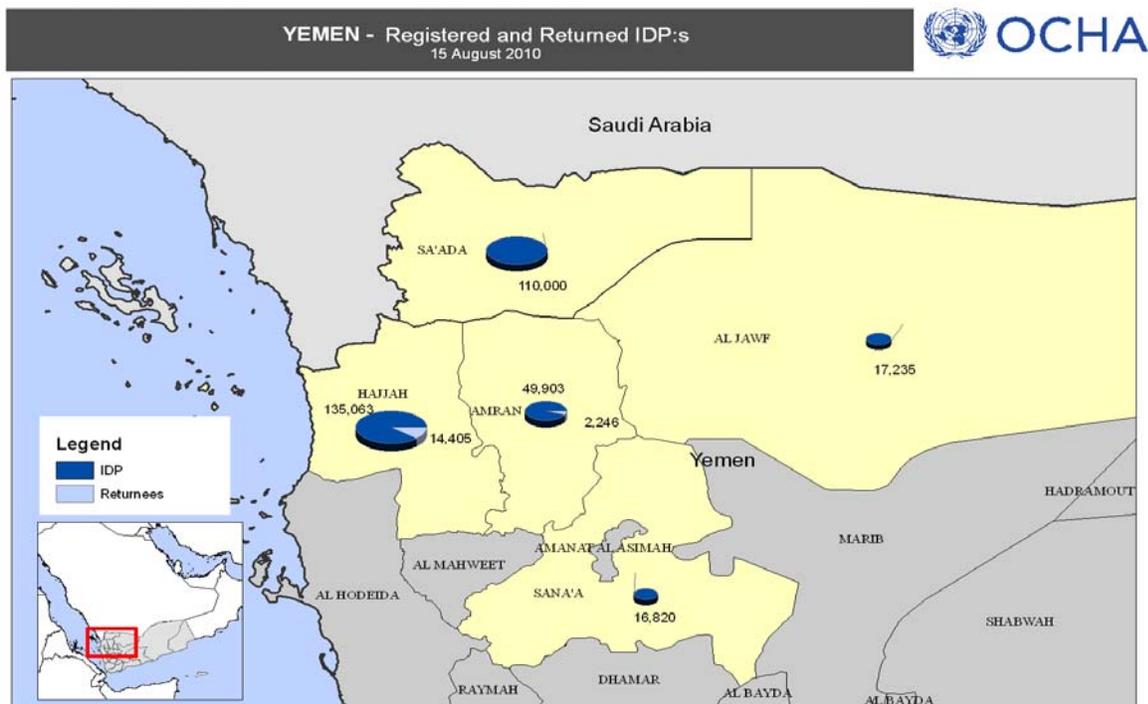
The Health cluster and the Ministry of Public Health and Population have investigated a dengue fever outbreak in several governorates including refugees in Aden and Lahj. 1798 lab confirmed cases have been registered in March through July and 11 deaths have been reported. Control measures have been applied, leading to a decrease in cases.

An Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) strategy task force has been set up, following a visit from the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons to Yemen. The task force is expected to deliver a national strategy on internal displacement in coordination with the government, UN agencies and NGO's. Furthermore, IDP profiling and mapping of the Sa'ada situation are expected to be published around mid-October.

Following three noticeable weeks of stability of the Yemeni Riyal value against the US Dollar (maintained at 235 for the three continuous weeks), the Yemeni Riyal started to regain its strength and has been witnessing gradual increase in its value up to 225 during the past days. The Yemeni Central Bank reports it has injected some \$850 million (around 15 percent of its reserves) into the market during 2010 to help to stabilize the currency.

II. Summary of the Humanitarian Response

The latest numbers (as of August 15th) of registered IDP's and returnees according to IDP Executive Unit/UNHCR are 329,021 registered IDP's and 16,651 registered returnees, although returnee figures are not available for Sa'ada, Sana'a and Al Jawf governorates.. (See map below for distribution on a governorate level.)



Al Jawf Governorate

Northern Al-Jawf has suffered from extensive flooding since mid-August, which has displaced 5,600 persons, disrupted livelihoods and destabilized vulnerable communities. The floods have in particular affected the semi-nomadic population, destroying belongings and makeshift settlements and forcing them to move in search of pastures. In settled villages, there has been extensive damage to dwellings and other fundamental community structures,

livelihoods have been interrupted and populations are at increased risk of illness. A needs assessment is currently being carried out.

The food security cluster is designing an implementation plan for monthly food distributions that will target 2,000 families (14,000 individuals) in six northern districts of Al-Jawf, many of whom have not received regular assistance due to security and access concerns; Since the outbreak of the 6th round of conflict in August 2010, 13,202 IDPs in Al Jawf have benefited from food support, largely concentrated in more southern districts. IDPs in the governorate live in settlements on the borders of host communities; the local population have limited resources and are unable to accommodate the increased needs of the IDP population.

Sa'ada Governorate

The Sa'ada Reconstruction Fund (SRF) has completed an assessment of damaged infrastructures in Sa'ada Town. The assessment revealed that about 2,000 houses were partially or completely damaged. The Old City of Sa'ada is particularly affected by destruction with some 779 houses damaged. SRF is finalizing the commencement of reconstruction including support to families to repair their houses. There is an urgent need to rehabilitate water points, schools and the health center.

All districts of Sa'ada have been covered by a measles vaccinations campaign, which finished in mid-July. The campaign has resulted in the vaccination of around 230,235 children from 6 months to 15 years with a coverage of more than 85%. At the same time 87,952 children below 5 years have been vaccinated against polio.

NFIs and return shelter kits for returnees as well as the affected population in Malaheet are pre-positioned in Haradh and waiting to be transferred for an initial 200 affected families and will be replenished as the distribution continues.

A mobile clinic has been deployed to a newly accessed area in Malaheet to serve the IDP's and the hosting community.

Screenings by the nutrition cluster of children under five show that there is a high prevalence of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition.

Hajjah Governorate

Heavy rains and strong winds seriously affected Haradh during the beginning of August. However, through preemptive measures the damage was kept to a minimum. 35 tents in Al Mazrak camp I and 94 in Al Mazrak camp III have been replaced and minor repairs were needed in one of the Women's Centres. Tarpaulin of over 550 damaged tents have been refurbished by IDPs and used to create privacy walls around each family tent in Al Mazrak camps I and III.

The health services to the IDP's outside the camps in Haradh have been extended through three mobile clinics.

The mobile child protection and psycho-social teams in Haradh district are scaling up their activities to other districts to cover scattered and remote IDP sites within the host communities in Hajjah.

The first part of a new water network has been finished in Haradh. The water network will benefit over 32,000 IDP's and persons in the host communities outside the Al-Mazrak camps by providing filling points for water. The water network will decrease the need for water trucking as a water supply. In part two of the project, villages will be connected to the network.

Since August MSF is in charge of running the medical activities in the field hospital in Al Mazraq camp. The hospital is already operational, providing free health services to all IDP and host communities in Al Mazraq area and surroundings.

MSF also keeps running nutritional program in Al Mazraq, extending its activities to Mustaba district. More than 600 severely malnourished children are in the program.

The camp schools will open again on September 18, after having been closed for the summer. The Education cluster has opened Early Child Developments centers in all 3 Mazraq camps during the summer, as well as conducted a rapid assessment in 5 districts in the governorate, including the district of Haradh.

Amran Governorate

A 10-day Mine Risk Education campaign has been launched in Amran governorate by the Child Protection sub-cluster, which will target 45,000 conflict-affected people, through awareness raising sessions and other activities for 15,000 children and adults.

There is an urgent lack of water supply in the Amran transit camp, where 20 IDP families are currently without water due to interrupted water trucking.

The Ministry of Health with support from the nutrition cluster, is conducting trainings for 360 health practitioners in 20 nutrition clinics as well as training of 300 community volunteers concerning the management of severe acute malnutrition, which will be concluded soon.

Abyan Governorate

A joint mission by UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP met with local authorities in Abyan to evaluate the situation after the recent clashes. In the meantime, the food security cluster has provided more than one metric tonne of emergency ready to eat food commodities for 525 persons displaced in four schools in the Lawdar district in Abyan. NFIs and hygiene kits have also been provided.

Country wide

An emergency food safety net for 1.7 million most severely food insecure persons has been launched in complement to the Government's Social Welfare Fund. The operation aims to help families meet their residual caloric gap during the hunger season (May-Oct). A successful and large scale registration and verification exercise for more than 800,000 persons was fielded in July. Due to limited and late funding, the exercise focused first on the 5 governorates with highest rates of food insecurity: Rayma, Ibb, Hajjah, Addahle, and Amran. Due to funding shortfalls, less than 50% of the planned 1.7 million beneficiaries will benefit from the safety net, and for only 2 of 6 months of the 2010 hunger season.

A nationwide market survey (with the exception of Sa'ada and Al Jawf) has been fielded by the food security cluster. The final report is expected in the coming weeks.

The food security cluster is planning to provide continued monthly food and nutrition support to 300,000 IDPs/returnees/war affected persons across Sa'ada, Amran, Hajjah, Al Jawf, and Sana'a. Agencies within the cluster are looking to expand their activities (such as cash or food for work programmes) and support to areas north and west of Sa'ada Town, though unimpeded and regular access continues to be a challenge for expansion.

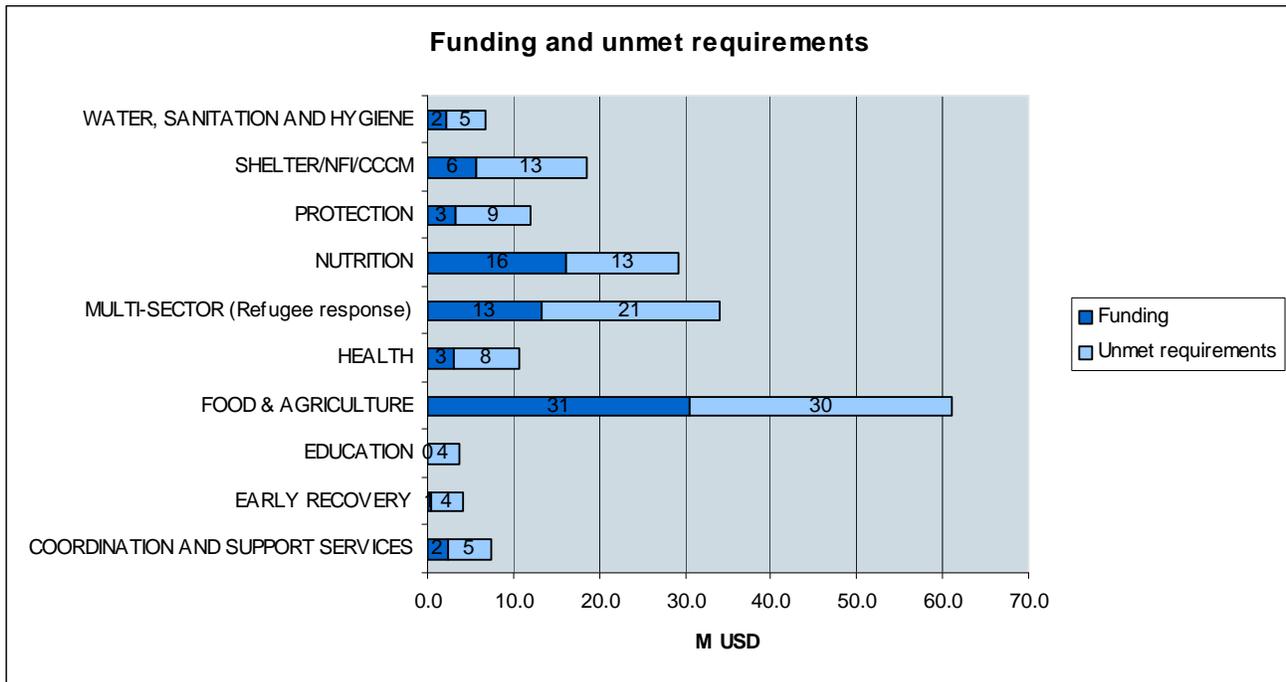
Late and limited funding has resulted in food rations being cut to half from May onwards from IDPs/returnees across all assisted governorates in order to avoid a complete break in assistance. A rapid increase in acute malnutrition rates has been reported, and families have described decreased consumption and a greater reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Demonstrations have been reported since the reduction of ration cuts. A food consumption and nutrition survey is planned for after Eid to have a better understating of the quantitative impact of the ration reductions.

Key donors have recently stepped in pledging funding to food assistance programs for persons displaced and affected by conflict in 2010. However, a return to full rations in the coming weeks is not feasible due to limited current stocks in the country and the long lead time for the arrival of procured commodities. Confirmation of increased future support from donors past 2010 will better enable a return to increased food rations.

II. Funding Update

The funding for humanitarian projects in Yemen has gone up, but is still too low to cover the needed response. On August 30, the Yemen revised YHRP was still only 42% funded, (at 78, 36 million out of the requested 187,5 million) although 7 million US dollars from the CERF under funded allocations are in the pipe. In particular the Education

sector is severely under funded with only 2% of their requested 4.3 million funded, which means that very few education activities are taking place.



Note that this chart does not include the CERF underfunded money, since the final distribution between clusters is not yet finished!

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) for Yemen has been introduced during the first half of 2010. The fund currently is up and running and was established to provide NGOs and the UN in-country with a rapid and flexible funding mechanism to respond to the unforeseen short-term emergency needs of vulnerable communities. OCHA ensures the day-to-day management and financial administration of the ERF on behalf of the Humanitarian Coordinator. This includes selection of projects, disbursement of funds and monitoring of project performance.

The fund was initiated by contributions from Sweden, Denmark and DFID. A benchmark for the ERF was set to reach 5 million dollars and to date the fund has an allocation of approximately 2.5 million US dollars. Therefore, donors are strongly encouraged to help increasing this to the threshold of five millions.

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