I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- The fuel price on the black market has risen 567% over normal prices and the average price of main food commodities has increased by 43% since the start of 2011.
- These price increases are aggravating the humanitarian needs in Yemen, while also significantly increasing supply costs for the delivery of assistance.
- Conflict is ongoing in Abyan, and has resulted in approximately 91,000 IDPs in southern Yemen.
- Access and security challenges in Al-Hasaba, Arhab, Al-Jawf and Abyan continue to hamper provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Unverified reports state that 200-500 families are newly displaced in Al-Jawf and 1-2,000 families are displaced in Arhab and Amran due to renewed conflict.

II. Situation Overview

In the last week a transitional council was formed, yet at this stage it is uncertain what impact this will have on the future governance of the country. Many services have been discontinued or severely interrupted, particularly health services. Several hospitals have closed due to power outages and lack of fuel – there are only two government hospitals operational in Abyan.

The frequent power outages and ongoing fuel crisis has led to an increase in the price of basic commodities and transportation. The fuel price on the black market is 567% more expensive than the official cost. On average the price of main food commodities has increased by 43% (Source: WFP).

Conflict in Abyan Governorate, southern Yemen, continues. As of 18 July the Government reported that there were 19,627 IDPs in schools and 42,452 IDPs residing with host families in Aden, 15,859 IDPs in Lahj and 13,349 IDPs in Abyan (verification processes for IDP figures are ongoing).

There have been further displacements in other areas: According to the Relief Committee of displaced people in Taiz, approximately 157 families from Taiz were displaced. The situation in Taiz remains tenuous as there have been incidences of sporadic clashes between security forces and anti-government demonstrators.

IDP figures in Al-Jawf continue to fluctuate as people flee the area and then return. On average there are between 200-500 families displaced following conflict between Al-Houthis and Al-Islah. The main needs of IDPs are shelter (tents), food, hygiene supplies, cooking utensils and primary healthcare. A further assessment is planned.

Heavy fighting has been reported in Arhab (north of Sana’a City). Assessment results from local partners reported that up to 2,000 families may have been displaced to Amran Governorate. Some IDPs are residing...
in caves, schools, with friends and family and some are homeless. Their priority needs are food and water. Further assessments are planned.

Due to the volatile security environment in Abyan, access to certain areas is a challenge. The instability of the country combined with fuel shortages could have an adverse effect on all operations.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

FOOD

Response: Food assistance to vulnerable populations is ongoing and remains unaffected by the current crises around the country. The July 2011 food distribution cycle for IDPs from Abyan in Aden is targeting 10,000 families, which is an increase from the 2,543 families targeted in June 2011.

July food distributions for Sa’ada Governorate were completed whereby a total of 102,326 beneficiaries were assisted. General food distribution to the refugee population in Kharaz Camp (150km west of Aden, southern Yemen) began on July 17 and is progressing smoothly.

Food was distributed to 14 delivery points (six distributions for Haradh: three camps and three points outside camps in Haradh; four distribution points in west Sa’ada and four other distribution points in districts of Hajjah) in addition to support on nutrition programmes in Hajjah Governorate. Approximately 18,500 IDP families (out of which roughly 15% are in the three camps) are assisted with food, not including the 3,500 IDP households in west Sa’ada. The food cycle for June/July was completed. The next cycle is set to commence early August.

Gaps and Constraints: It was reported that some IDPs were denied access to food assistance in Sa’ada.

EDUCATION

Response: 64 trained volunteers are currently working as Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) facilitators in 40 schools where IDPs from Abyan are residing. Summer activities for children and youth were launched in Sa’ada, Dhale, Hodeidah, and the Al-Hasaba area of Sana’a City. Similar activities are to be launched in Taiz and Haradh. The focus of summer activities is to provide recreational, educational and psycho-social support for children most affected by the conflict.

Preparations for the ‘Back to School’ campaign continue. A training committee has established a team to review and update education training modules. Lists have been compiled of school kits for distribution to the most affected children and schools. The awareness campaign will be nationwide, while supplies and training will target the most affected districts and schools.

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Response: Shelter assistance to IDPs in schools and host families continues in Aden.

Gaps and Constraints: The large number of IDPs in southern Yemen may result in a protracted crisis. Sheltering IDPs for the short and long term needs to be addressed. It is unlikely that return to home for most IDPs in the near future will be possible. Currently, host families face increased pressure and schools are scheduled to open after Ramadan in September 2011.

NUTRITION

Response: A rapid nutrition assessment among IDPs was completed in Lahj and Aden. The evidence gathered from the assessment indicates that the overall malnutrition rate among children between 6-59 months according to MUAC (rapid way of assessing nutritional status) is not alarming. The global acute malnutrition rate amongst children under 24 months however is high, which is an indicator of poor breastfeeding and inadequate introduction of complementary feeding practices. The assessment also stated
that 13.7% of pregnant women have a risk of intrauterine growth retardation. 16% of women will need feeding assistance as they do consume adequate food portions.

**Gaps and Constraints:** The analysis of the data collected in Aden and Lahj however makes note of a potential for further increase in malnutrition rates due to increased food prices, shortages of fuel hence lack of transportation to health facilities, poor sanitation and hygiene conditions. Malnutrition rates have increased in northern Yemen (where IDPs are located in Haradh and Sa’ada) following the fuel shortages. Moderately malnourished children are becoming acutely malnourished quicker. Should the fuel crisis continue, malnutrition rates may drastically increase in these Governorates.

**HEALTH**

**Response:** Hospital equipment was delivered to Taiz to strengthen emergency departments at three hospitals. Supplies included patient monitors, ICU beds, ventilators, operation tables, operation lights resuscitation sets, auto claves, ECG machines and suction machines.

The Sa’ada vaccination campaign has begun in eight districts. The aim is to vaccinate 16,453 children. Vaccinations include polio, measles, Vit A, pentavalent and pneumococcal. A further seven districts will be targeted in phase two.

Six ambulances from Aden were dispatched to evacuate injured people in Zinjibar, Abyan. The Health Cluster continues support to health facilities through delivery of essential medicines and supplies to operational medical facilities in Abyan.

More than 7,445 medical consultations have been conducted by seven operational mobile teams in Aden, Lahj and Abyan (diarrhea, Respiratory Tract Infections and skin infections remained the main causes of consultations).

The diarrheal outbreak in Abyan continued. From 7th to 13th July 1,608 cases of diarrhea were reported. The Health Cluster supported the establishment of a fully equipped rehydration center in Gamohari Hospital, Aden, which is expected to be inaugurated next week. Furthermore, the sewage system in the hospital was rehabilitated including the addition of new latrines for the ward. The measles and vitamin A supplementation campaign for IDPs was completed in Aden with a 62% coverage rate in children under five years of age.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Although the surveillance of diarrheal cases in Abyan gained some momentum, the numbers of reporting sites still remain low mainly due to security and access constraints. The surveillance system needs to be strengthened, and further active resources are needed to fill the gaps and emerging needs.

**LOGISTICS**

**Response:** The monthly fuel requirement for the humanitarian community is approximately 263,612 liters, which is broken down to 85,261 liters of petrol and 178,351 liters of diesel. The Logistics Cluster has already distributed 10,500 liters of petrol and 15,000 liters of diesel to the humanitarian community including UN agencies and I/NGOs. In the second round of distributions, humanitarian actors will receive 87,997 liters of fuel. The Logistic Cluster reported that the construction of the warehouse in Haradh is almost completed. The installation of fuel facilities at the warehouse will commence shortly.

**WATER SANITATION HYGIENE**

**Response:** In Amran, approximately 3,000 IDPs in Amran City, Jabal Yazid, and Khaiwan are being provided with WASH assistance.

As of 16 July, chlorination started at 17 out of 30 targeted water wells in different areas in Abyan. Hygiene committees remain operational in 15 schools hosting IDPs in Aden. These committees are responsible for maintaining WASH services in schools.

The WASH Cluster is providing water to IDPs at camps in Haradh as well as hygiene/sanitation services including the distribution of hygiene kits. Five latrines were rehabilitated in Camp 1 and three latrines in
Camp 3. A total of 51 latrines have been rehabilitated in both camps. A technical team is trying to solve water pipeline problems. A total of 928 families inside and outside the camps participated in hygiene promotion activities such as correct hand washing practices, how to clean water jerry cans, latrines and so forth.

**CAMP COORDINATION/MANAGEMENT**

**Response:** The replacement of tents damaged by the storm is underway in Haradh where the Al Mazrak Camps for IDPs are located. Key protection issues reported include widespread child marriage and a lack of proper documentation for some IDPs, which hinders access to aid supplies.

**Gaps and Constraints:** Although some fuel was procured this week, should there not be a constant supply, health facilities and WASH activities could be disrupted again. IDPs are still residing in Al Mazrak Camp II. Rehabilitating infrastructure such as latrines and drainage systems needs to be addressed. A more sustainable solution is needed for tents, which are continuously damaged by local weather conditions.

**MIGRANTS**

**Response:** Assisted Voluntary Return for the stranded Ethiopian migrants in Haradh has commenced again. A total of 1,140 migrants have been assisted to return home in four organized flights between 20-29 June. Since November 2010, 5,600 migrants have been assisted. Assistance such as food, WASH and healthcare are provided to migrants at the Departure Centre in Haradh.

**IV. Coordination**

OCHA and UNHCR are planning a workshop in Aden scheduled for 30 July. The aim of the workshop is to review response plans and to revise the contingency plan with a focus on the southern Governorates. Plans are also underway to revise the Sa’ada Response Plan in August to plan activities until the end of 2011.

To further streamline reporting and communication within and between clusters, OCHA has agreed upon a Standard Reporting Format (SRF) with all clusters in Aden, which will be used by all partners. There are plans to roll out a similar approach in the rest of the country by the end of the year.

Several NGOs are making preparations to explore options to start programmes in Yemen, including IRC, NRC and ACF.

**V. Funding**

The YHRP Mid-Year Review was launched in Geneva on 20 July 2011. A total of **US$ 147,145,228 million (51%)** has been pledged to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP).

Six Emergency Response Fund (ERF) proposals are currently being processed. The total budget for these six projects is approximately US$ 1 million. A remaining balance of US$ 1.3 million is now left in the fund. OCHA will be seeking to urgently replenish the fund in light of continued and increased needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Funds Requested in US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture; NFI</td>
<td>Aden and Lahj</td>
<td>177,299.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>Sana’a</td>
<td>256,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Sana’a and Aden</td>
<td>235,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Hajjah Governorate, Haradh District, Al Mazrak Camp III</td>
<td>149,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Agriculture; Shelter and NFIs</td>
<td>Aden and Abyan</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFIs</td>
<td>Aden and Lahj</td>
<td>86,590</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds Requested</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,053,959</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

290 million requested (US$) 51 % Funded
The mission of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors.

Celebrating 20 years of coordinated humanitarian action

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has now distributed a second disbursement of US$ 8.5 million from the Rapid Response window to help address new needs in Yemen. Funded projects are focused on southern Yemen, Haradh and Sana’a. This brings the total amount of disbursed funds from CERF to Yemen in 2011 to US$ 14.8 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Approved Amount in US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Provision of life saving WASH assistance to most vulnerable population affected by the escalating civil unrest in Yemen (Abyan and Sana’a)</td>
<td>553,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Management of acute malnutrition among U5 children in the affected population in the Southern Governorates affected by Abyan conflict</td>
<td>447,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Access to reproductive health and family planning services to Zinjibar’s IDPs at Aden and Lahj</td>
<td>199,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Delivery of essential package of life saving health services to IDPs from Abyan mass causality management for injured due to uprising in Yemen</td>
<td>2,200,984</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Emergency food assistance to populations displaced by natural disasters and civil unrest</td>
<td>1,477,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter/NFIs (Non Food Items)</td>
<td>Provision of NFI assistance to IDPs in Southern Yemen</td>
<td>1,393,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector</td>
<td>Emergency assistance to IDPs From Abyan Governorate</td>
<td>884,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Provision of protection and material assistance including NFI to displaced refugees in Sana’a, Aden and other governorates in Yemen</td>
<td>823,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection: GBV</td>
<td>Protect displaced women and girls against GBV in Lahj and Aden Governorates</td>
<td>204,370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food/Multi-sector</td>
<td>Emergency food assistance to stranded East African migrants in Haradh</td>
<td>73,635</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,543,168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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