

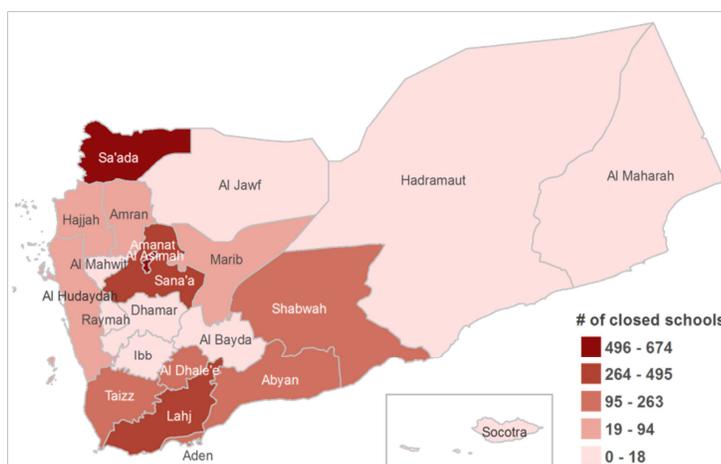


This report is produced by OCHA Yemen in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The humanitarian response section covers the period from 3 to 9 July 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 20 July.

Highlights

- Fighting has intensified throughout Yemen, with more than 1,100 casualties reported since last week.
- The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in Yemen has grown to almost 1.3 million, an increase of 25 per cent since figures were last verified in May.
- Of the 5,148 schools in Yemen, 70 per cent were closed before the end of the school year due to insecurity, affecting the education and wellbeing of 1.84 million children.
- For the first time since the escalation of violence, humanitarian ships berthed in Al Mukalla, Hadramaut carrying food, WASH and medical supplies.
- A UN multi-agency aid convoy of 19 trucks entered Aden with 356.5 MT of medical equipment, vaccines, basic cooking supplies and hygiene items, which will benefit more than half a million people.
- Lack of funding for humanitarian activities is preventing a much needed scale up of humanitarian efforts.

School Closures in Yemen by Governorate



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	4.4m People reached by partners since the escalation of conflict	3,562 Registered deaths resulting from conflict	16,864 Registered injuries resulting from conflict
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Situation Overview

Violence continues to escalate throughout Yemen. This week has seen some of the deadliest days since the escalation of the conflict in March, with mosques, schools and four markets hit by attacks that caused civilian deaths. Over 20,000 casualties – both deaths and injuries - have now been recorded by health facilities in Yemen.

The number of IDPs has risen to nearly 1.3 million, increasing by 25 per cent since figures were last verified in May and by 280 per cent since the escalation of conflict. The governorates of Hajjah (300,000), Al Dhale'e (227,000) and Aden (184,000) are hosting the largest number of IDPs.

Despite continued visa delays, access issues, and increased insecurity in the transportation and distribution of assistance, including an attack on a WFP truck, national and international humanitarian personnel continue to carry out needs-based humanitarian action in many parts of Yemen. Following weeks of extensive negotiations, humanitarians reached Aden with an inter-agency convoy of 19 trucks carrying 356.5 MT of medical equipment and basic supplies, which will benefit more than half a million people. Fourteen trucks went to the districts of Bureiqah, Dar Sad, Mansura and Sheikh Outhman and five trucks went to the districts of At-Tawahi, Craiter, Khormaksar, and Mualla. Medical supplies will alleviate the risk of deadly measles, cholera, and polio outbreaks, and help to stem the tide of the current dengue fever outbreak in Aden.

The lack of humanitarian funding, however, is constraining the required scale up of humanitarian operations in Yemen. Needs continue to grow, and the frustration of communities with the scale and pace of the aid effort is becoming more apparent.

Funding

The Yemen Humanitarian Response plan is now 15 per cent funded, with US\$232.3 million in contributions made against the \$1.6 billion in requirements (as of 14 July). An additional \$52.7 million has been contributed to humanitarian programmes outside the appeal.

The Humanitarian Country Team is preparing a new CERF Rapid Response application to support the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and the safety and security of the humanitarian workers. This will enable the scaling up of the response through expanding humanitarian presence outside Sana'a.

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

Humanitarian Response



Food Security and Agriculture

Needs:

- Emergency food assistance is needed as increasing demands for food during Ramadan have contributed to soaring food prices.
- Staple wheat flour is unavailable in Aden and only sporadically available in 14 other governorates.
- The price of cooking gas continues to rise. It now costs up to 316 per cent more than before the escalation of the conflict. It is unavailable in Aden and Taizz and only sporadically available in 13 other governorates.
- Emergency livelihoods assistance is needed, with subsistence farmers and fisherfolk facing serious food insecurity.

111,622

People supported with food and livelihood assistance this week

Response:

- Since 15 April, nearly 2 million people have received more than 25,651 MT of food in 13 governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Hudaydah, Lahj, Sana'a, Taizz, Sa'ada, and Shabwah), with 47 per cent going to women and girls.
- Emergency cash and vouchers and emergency livelihoods assistance have been provided to 166,095 food insecure people in 12 governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Jawf, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Lahj, Raymah, Marib and Taizz), since the escalation of the conflict.
- Over 111,600 people were supported this week, including 55,425 people who received emergency food assistance, 46,033 people who received some form of cash and voucher assistance, and 10,164 people received emergency livelihoods assistance.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The high price of food in the market has led to a nearly 50 per cent reduction in the quantity of food being provided by organizations purchasing locally.
- Fuel shortages and insecurity are restricting movements and access of humanitarian workers.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Diesel fuel to help deliver public water and sanitation is unavailable or only sporadically available in 20 out of 22 governorates. Diesel prices have risen by up to 1,056 per cent compared to before the escalation of the conflict.
- An additional 10 million people are expected to experience water supply cuts or more severe disruptions in supply in the coming weeks due to lack of diesel.
- Medical facilities are in dire need of safe water for life-saving medical treatment around the country.

368,000

People received water as a result of diesel provided by partners this week

- Lack of solid waste collection is creating potential public health hazards including dengue fever and other vector-borne diseases and cholera.

Response:

- Three hundred and sixty-eight thousand people continued receiving water from local water corporations in Al Hudaydah, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Sa'ada and Taizz as a result of the provision of diesel from partners. A further 28,000 people received water supply from water trucking in Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Lahj, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Taizz. .
- Three thousand litres of diesel were provided to the main water pumps in the town of Sa'ada and 12 other water pumps in the districts of Sahar, Majz and As Safra. Seven water pumps will be able to run in Sahar, three in Majz, and two in As Safra.
- Ten thousand IDPs received basic hygiene kits in Al Hudaydah, Aden, Amran, Sa'ada and Taizz.
- Nearly 6,000 IDPs in Al Hudaydah, Amran and Sa'ada received water filters for household water treatment, and 4,000 IDPs benefited from sanitation (latrines) in Amran and Al Hudaydah governorates.
- Two thousand host community members and IDPs were targeted through hygiene promotion activities in Al Hudaydah, Amran, and Sana'a.

Gaps & Constraints

- The port in Al Hudaydah, the only port in Yemen currently capable of dealing with large fuel importation, is unable to import sufficient quantities of diesel without a significant improvement to port functioning and capacity.
- Insecurity and conflict have severely hampered operations in the cities of Taizz and Aden.



Health

Needs:

- Only 67 per cent of government health facilities are currently reporting data to the central emergency health operations room in Sana'a. Facilities in Abyan, Aden, Ibb, Lahj, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Taizz, are not reporting due to insecurity, lack of electricity and fuel, and lack of access to the internet.
- The health outbreak alert system, which relies heavily on health staff, medical supplies, and reliable communication technology, is not working and not expected to adequately respond to a potential outbreak such as cholera.
- According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) government health facilities information, upper respiratory infections, suspected malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, and pneumonia were the leading causes of morbidity. Twenty alerts were also received for dengue fever, 12 for measles, and 9 each for leishmaniasis and bloody diarrhoea.

356.6 MT

Of health supplies entered Aden this week.

Response:

- Following extensive negotiations, a multi-agency aid convoy of 19 trucks managed to enter Aden carrying 356.5 MT of medical equipment, vaccines, basic cooking supplies and hygiene items for people displaced due to the fighting in that Governorate. Responding to needs and population size, 14 went to the districts of Bureiqah, Dar Sad, Mansura and Sheikh Outhman and 5 went to the districts of At-Tawahi, Craiter, Khurmaksar, and Mualla.
- An outbreak preparedness and response emergency plan by the Ministry of Public Health and Population was disseminated to health facilities with support from WHO.
- Nineteen tons of health kits, IV fluids and other essential medicines and supplies were provided to health facilities in , Al Hudaydah, Amanat Al Asimah, Hadramaut Sana'a, and Shabwah governorates, sufficient to cover the primary health care needs of 438, 300 people for three months.
- Over 340,000 litres of water, 27,200 litres of fuel, 1,000 IV fluid packs and more than 100 oxygen cylinders were supplied to affected health facilities over the reporting period.
- Health partners supported the provision of a complete package of primary health care services in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Sa'ada, and Sana'a governorates through fixed and mobile medical teams, and community mobilization activities.
- Mass casualty management services were supported through deployment of surgical teams in Abyan (Mudiyah District), Aden (Al Buraiqeh District), Hajjah (Haradh District) and Sa'ada (Sa'ada District).

- A package of services for reproductive health in humanitarian emergencies was delivered to health care workers in Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, and Sa'ada governorates.
- During the last two weeks, 28 mobile teams serviced 10 governorates in 26 districts. As a result, 2,250 routine vaccinations were provided for infants under 1 year; 1,200 children under 5 were vaccinated against polio and measles; 5,200 children were screened for childhood illness and provided treatment; and 2,200 women received reproductive health care including 2,000 who received antenatal care and 200 who received postnatal care.
- Skilled birth attendants trained by cluster partners attended to 54 women.
- Medical supplies including 700 cannulas and 5,000 syringes were provided to Al-Thawra Hospital after a car bomb exploded.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Assessing IDP health needs is proving extremely difficult due to increasing insecurity and the number of locations to which people have been displaced.
- Monitoring for acute watery diarrhoea is needed, as well as surveillance for measles, malaria and dengue fever in all governorates, particularly Aden and Lahj.
- Fuel shortages are preventing medical supplies from being delivered to most parts of the country.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 1.6 million girls and boys under 5 years in Yemen are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition and are in need of urgent treatment.
- According to nutrition surveys conducted pre-crisis, 11 of 22 governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hadramaut, Hajjah, Lahj, Shabwah and Taizz) were already in a critical nutrition situation with global acute malnutrition rates of between 15 and 30 per cent. Due to deteriorating health, food security, sanitation and hygiene, as well as reduced access to safe water, it is expected that the nutrition situation in Yemen has deteriorated even further.

5,416

Children screened for acute malnutrition in the last two weeks

Response:

- Over 5,400 children aged 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition in the past two weeks.
- Eight hundred and twenty-seven children aged 0-59 months were admitted to treatment programmes in fixed and mobile facilities for severe acute malnutrition in the past week in Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Mahwit, Marib, and Raymah governorates.
- Over 1,150 children under 5 (565 girls and 588 boys) received vitamin A supplementation last week in Al Bayda, Amran, Hajjah, Marib and Taizz.
- 161 MT of nutrition supplies (Plumpy Nut, Plumpy Doz and fortified wheat soy blend) were dispatched to Aden, Al Hudaydah, Amran, and Sana'a City last week. This will provide treatment for 7,950 children under 5 with acute malnutrition and 2,483 pregnant and lactating women with malnutrition, as well as acute malnutrition prevention support for 5,226 children under 2 for a period of three months.
- In Aden, 160 IDPs in various locations received health and nutrition support. The interagency convoy, which arrived in Aden during the reporting period, also moved 160 MT of health and nutrition supplies for 35,000 children and mothers into warehouses.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The impact of the violence on nutrition programmes, as well as the inability of the population to access services due to transport challenges and insecurity has significantly disrupted the delivery of services.
- Severe fuel shortages are affecting the delivery and distribution of supplies, as well as the operation of fixed facilities and mobile teams.
- Reporting remains a challenge, particularly for remote and mobile teams without reliable access to telecommunications.

**Needs:**

- Conditions for IDPs in Aden are worsening. Elderly people, single mothers and people with disabilities are identified as the most vulnerable. Tensions are rising in the group due to overcrowding, lack of NFIs, and poor sanitation. Repair of sewage systems and healthcare provision were identified as critically needed. Lack of adequate infrastructure, including lack of lighting throughout latrine facilities has been recognized as a risk to women and girls.
- In Al Jawf, more than 12,000 newly identified IDPs have been assessed to be in dire need of health services, food, water, shelter and NFIs. Several women are reported to have suffered miscarriages attributed to a lack of nutrition and food, as well as the psychological impact of the conflict. Many are living in the open with no safety nets after leaving all of their private belongings behind.
- IDPs from the marginalized Muhamasheen community in Amran continue to need basic humanitarian assistance.

1,389

People received protection training since March

Response:

- Psychosocial, legal, protection counseling, and cash and non-cash assistance has been provided since the end of March to 1,350 people.
- Training, including capacitation of Community-Based Protection Network members (CBPNs), sensitization and awareness-raising activities on protection issues, has been conducted for 1,389 individuals since March.
- Nine boats have landed in Yemen in the past week with 882 individuals (842 Ethiopians, 40 Somalis, 788 males and 94 females). After screening all new arrivals, 32 asylum seekers, 17 unaccompanied minors and 2 vulnerable single parents with small children were registered with UNHCR.
- An estimated total of 37,416 persons have arrived in Yemen by sea as of 30 June.
- In Kharaz refugee camp, 151 refugees were provided with financial assistance after being identified as extremely vulnerable (women at risk, single parents, people with specific medical needs, people with disabilities, older people, GBV survivors, and unaccompanied minors).

Gaps & Constraints:

- The fuel crisis is affecting access, reducing the ability of staff on the ground to work, conduct assessments and file reports.
- UNHCR and partners are facing increased difficulties transporting food and supplies to Kharaz camp as a result of road checks points blocking movement. As a result, food has not been distributed since 15 June.

**Shelter, NFIs and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)****Needs:**

- Nearly 8,000 IDPs have been newly identified as in need of non food items (NFIs) in Marib Governorate and Amran City.
- Nearly 23,000 people were newly identified as in need of emergency shelter and NFIs in Al Jawf, Sa'ada and Al Hudaydah governorates.

2,300

People received support with NFIs and emergency shelter this week.

Response:

- Almost 1,000 individuals received NFIs and plastic sheeting in Al Mansura District, Aden Governorate and Tuban District in Lahj Governorate. A further 1,300 IDPs received NFIs in Amran City and Sana'a City. .

Gaps & Constraints:

- A shortage of funding has curtailed partners' ability to meet the increasing needs.
- Increasing conflict in several governorates is blocking access to people in need.
- Shortage of fuel, especially petrol, continues to be the main challenge limiting the ability of partners to deliver humanitarian supplies.



Education

Needs:

- Of the 5,148 schools in Yemen, 70 per cent were closed before the end of the school year due to insecurity, affecting the education and wellbeing of 1.84 million children.
- Around 212,300 students in years 9 and 12 will need to take Basic and Secondary Education Certification Exams in August before the new school year.
- Alternative shelter solutions for IDPs living in schools are needed to allow the resumption of schooling in the new school year.

50

Social workers and teachers trained on provision of psychosocial support during the week.

Response:

- Fifty social workers and teachers are being trained on 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 Program, to 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 before the school year begins.

Gaps & Constraints:

- 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.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Debris removal, mine action, UXO clearance and emergency livelihoods support – especially for female-headed households – are needed in many parts of Yemen.
- Partners have identified Aden, Sa'ada and Taizz as governorates with highest needs and most severe access constraints.

333

People were able to start vocational training in Hajjah during the week.

Response:

- Vocational training in Hajjah (Khayran Al Muharraq and Beni Qa'is districts) took place for 333 people, supporting the establishment of WASH oriented micro-businesses.
- Workshops in Taizz introduced an agri-business creation project and registered close to 300 interested youth.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Fuel shortages and access constraints stand in the way of reaching those in need.
- Waste management activities, in particular, are constrained by lack of access to southern governorates.



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- Communication infrastructure remains unreliable in Yemen, with constant shortage of power and unstable GSM coverage.
- Radio infrastructure and data connectivity are still a critical requirement across Yemen for humanitarian personnel.

Response:

- The internet hotspot in the Diplomatic Transit Facility is available in two common spaces for the humanitarian community. Additional installations are in progress to extend coverage.

- A backup VHF (very high frequency) radio room has been installed and is functioning to facilitate monitoring of the movements of humanitarian personnel in Sana'a.
- Installation of emergency telecommunications (ETC) hubs continues.

Constraints:

- Inability to import telecommunications equipment into the country remains the biggest challenge.
- Delays on entry visas for ETC staff is affecting the operational response.



Logistics

Needs:

- Four ports were partially operational this week. These include Al Hudaydah Port (estimated to be running at 20 per cent capacity) and the private port of Salif, the smaller Mokha port in Taizz, and Al Mukalla port in Hadramaut, which is being increasingly utilised this week despite ongoing insecurity in the area.

15

Ships – commercial and humanitarian – arrived in Yemen during the week.

Response:

- Fuel is being provided to humanitarian agencies on a no-cost basis by the Logistics Cluster. There is approximately 1.8 million litres of fuel in Al Hudaydah and Sana'a earmarked for humanitarian agencies, with another 308,000 litres en route from Djibouti.
- For the first time since the escalation of violence, humanitarian ships have berthed in Al Mukalla, Hadramaut. This port is functional but its location is insecure. Onward land transportation could be compromised. Partners aiming to move large quantities of stock into southern governorates affected by fighting currently have no alternative as the previously preferred Aden port remains inaccessible to all ships.
- During the reporting period, 15 ships berthed in Yemen including 3 humanitarian vessels carrying food, WASH and medical supplies. Two of these ships berthed in Al Mukalla Port in Hadramaut and the other in Al Hudaydah.
- Yemen depends heavily on imported fuel for all domestic needs. Since the escalation of the conflict in late March all domestic oil refining has been halted. The absence of domestic refining combined with the severe drop in imports has contributed to an acute fuel shortage, and lack of fuel is a major constraint on commercial activity and humanitarian action.
- In the past month the amount of fuel entering Yemen has been increasing modestly; however it remains critically below pre-crisis averages. During the reporting period 160,000 MT of fuel were imported through the Yemen Petroleum Company (YPC).

Constraints:

- A shortfall in funding is hampering procurement and transportation of vital goods to the common warehouse in Djibouti for onward transportation to Yemen.
- Due to acute fuel shortages resulting in increased traffic in Al Hudaydah Port, the off-loading of ships is delayed. Yemen's Red Sea Ports Corporation has no power supply and Hudaydah Shipping Company has one hour of power each day. Manual offloading is delaying the process and only six berths are operational due to personnel shortages. Of the five dockside cranes, one to two are currently in operation.
- Humanitarian cargo arriving in Al Mukalla and Al Hudaydah ports requires onward transportation to distribution and delivery points. Road insecurity out of these ports makes the transportation of goods difficult.
- The average waiting time to berth in Al Hudaydah Port is 11 days and offloading can take between several days and several weeks.

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 working alongside national staff. Decentralized and complementary structures, at regional and local levels, are being planned and set up in priority hubs across the country.

As per the IASC Level 3 declaration, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), led by Yemen's Humanitarian Coordinator, continues to provide overall strategic direction to the humanitarian response in Yemen. The HCT is supported by a shrinking 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 (YHRP) launched on 12 June. Response monitoring is a central ICCM priority and will improve in the weeks to come.

For further information, please contact:

Yvette Crafti, Reporting Officer, crafti@un.org, Tel: +962 (0)797 622 447

Jessica Jordan, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, jordanj@un.org, Tel: +962 (0)798 674 617

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org/yemen, reliefweb.int/country/yem or www.twitter.com/OCHAYemen

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