STATEMENT BY THE
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

We are witness to a humanitarian catastrophe in Yemen. Civilians have experienced widespread suffering over the past four months. Vast amounts of civilian infrastructure have been damaged or destroyed. More than 1.4 million people have been forced out of their homes since 26 March, their lives and livelihoods, and that of conflict affected communities tragically disrupted. At least 27,392 people have been injured or killed. These numbers are still rising as the conflict rages. Restrictions on commercial imports have caused severe shortages and sharp price increases in basic commodities, such as fuel, food, and medicines, in a country that is highly dependent on these imported goods.

Humanitarian needs have increased by 33 per cent since March. Over the past four months, national and international aid organizations have worked tirelessly to deliver assistance to 6.9 million people throughout the country. Lack of funding and access constraints have critically hampered response efforts. Humanitarian partners have worked hard amidst insecurity, as well as ongoing conflict. Partners have also faced bureaucratic impediments, lack of local partners in some areas, and convoy delays at check points, while delivering assistance to conflict-affected areas.

This document summarizes what humanitarians have achieved since the escalation of conflict in March until the end of July 2015. While much has been accomplished, humanitarian needs continue to grow. The United Nations (UN) is establishing five operational hubs in Aden, Sa’ada, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Sana’a to improve its capacity to deliver aid across the country. I appeal to our donors to urgently support the UN and partners’ efforts to scale up response in Yemen. The needs are enormous. The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) requires US$1.6 billion to be able to assist 11.7 million people, out of the 21 million people that need some form of humanitarian aid. The YHRP is currently 18 per cent funded - US$282 million. Because the funding is so low, UN agencies have been forced to borrow approximately US$160 million from internal funds in order to respond to the needs in Yemen.

For a stable and viable state, I urge all parties to the conflict to seek a political solution to the current conflict. A political solution is the only means through which suffering in Yemen will stop. Until that time, humanitarians will continue to alleviate suffering by reaching people in need with critical lifesaving assistance wherever they may be.

Johannes Van Der Klaauw
Humanitarian Coordinator
HUMANITARIAN IMPACT OF THE CONFLICT
GENERAL SUMMARY

The escalation of conflict in Yemen is directly affecting 21 out of 22 governorates. More than 1.4 million people have been forced to leave their homes in search of safety and security. Restrictions on commercial imports are further crippling the country, already considered the poorest in the region before conflict escalated in March.

21 million people - a staggering 80 per cent of the population - in Yemen require some form of humanitarian assistance, one third more than in 2014. Food insecurity has increased, with 12.9 million people considered food insecure, an increase of over 20 per cent in six months.

More than 20 million people lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation or hygiene services in the country, up by 52 per cent since March, due to heavy restrictions on fuel imports that are essential for maintaining water supply.

A large number of health facilities across the country have been either destroyed or damaged by the fighting. Many have closed due to lack of medicines, supplies, equipment and fuel to run the generators as electricity has been reduced across Yemen. The economic crisis caused by the conflict means that most of the health professionals that continue to work, in the few facilities that have managed to stay open, have not been paid in months. A dengue fever outbreak, in the south and the west, is challenging health services in nine governorates as cases of measles and malaria threaten to spread.

More than one million children are estimated to be acutely malnourished.

More than 3,500 schools remain closed due to insecurity, depriving close to two million pupils of education opportunities.

Affected people’s coping mechanisms are stretched to the limit. Safety nets are eroding as families adopt negative coping strategies in order to survive. The specific needs of women have become more acute, particularly for those who have been displaced or widowed by the conflict.

The double discrimination against displaced people belonging to minorities, such as the Muhamasheen, a marginalized group representing 10 per cent of the population, makes their position even more tenuous.

To help bolster the humanitarian response to Yemen, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), comprising UN and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), declared a level three emergency (L3) response for Yemen on 1 July.

This exceptional measure aims to mobilize increased resources for an effective and timely response to the urgent needs of affected people in Yemen.
EVOLUTION OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS IN YEMEN

People targeted

- Pre escalation of conflict: 8.2 million
- Post escalation of conflict: 11.7 million

People in need

- Pre escalation of conflict: 15.9 million
- Post escalation of conflict: 21.1 million

Displaced people

- Pre escalation of conflict: 0.6 million
- Post escalation of conflict: 1.4 million

Funding requirements

- Pre escalation of conflict: $0.7 billion
- Post escalation of conflict: $1.6 billion

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND STATUS

The 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) prioritizes the most urgent, life-saving activities and appeals for US $1.6 million to enable UN Agencies and its partners to respond to the needs of 11.7 million people.

Funding requirement and key planning figures

$1.6 billion funding requirement includes Refugee and Migrant Plan

2015 YHRP Financial requirements and funding received by cluster

- Food Security and Agriculture: US$ 792 million (12% funded)
- Shelter/NFI/CRCM: US$ 152 million (7% funded)
- Health: US$ 132 million (18% funded)
- Protection: US$ 104 million (9% funded)
- WASH: US$ 100 million (22% funded)
- Refugee and Migrant Response Plan: US$ 86 million (1% funded)
- Nutrition: US$ 77 million (52% funded)
- Early Recovery: US$ 49 million (6% funded)
- Logistics: US$ 40 million (20% funded)
- Child Protection: US$ 22 million (22% funded)
- Education: US$ 17 million (3% funded)
- Coordination & Security: US$ 9 million (36% funded)
- GBV Sub Cluster: US$ 7 million (0% funded)
- Emergency: US$ 2 million (0% funded)

Humanitarian Funding (as of 1 August 2015)

- $1,319 million required
- $282 million funded

Funding for YHRP provided to:

- UN/IOM: 77%
- INGO: 20%
- NNGO: 1%
- Other: 1%

*Financial requirements for the RMRP will be integrated into financial requirements of the relevant cluster in the Cluster Responses section.

Source: YHRP/HNO 2014/2015

Source: FTS/Yemen

Pre escalation of conflict

Post escalation of conflict
OVERVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

From March to July 2015, **6.9 million** people have been reached with assistance in all 22 governorates in Yemen.

- **2.7 million** people received emergency food and livelihood assistance.
- Over **108,000** individuals received shelter assistance.
- Close to **29,000** people benefited from gender-based-violence services and support.
- More than **1,000** people enrolled in business or vocational trainings.
- Over **80,000** migrants and refugees were assisted in Yemen and the region.
- More than **111,000** malnourished children and lactating mothers were supported with treatment and supplementary feeding programmes.
- More than **138,000** Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and conflict affected community individuals received specialized protection assistance.
- Distribution of medical supplies, health kits, and fuel to medical facilities benefitted up to **2.9 million** people. Overall, **3.8 million** people have been assisted with healthcare.
- **5.2 million** people have received water and sanitation assistance. This includes the distribution of fuel to water corporations which benefitted up to **2.8 million** people.
- Close to **140,000** children received psycho-social and tailored support, while higher than **18,500** conflict-affected and displaced children were supported to finalize their end-of-year exams.
6.9 million people have been reached with assistance in all 22 governorates.
CLUSTER RESPONSES*

‘People reached’ numbers represent the achievements of all on-going humanitarian activities and do not necessarily correspond to YHRP targets. This is due to the fact that the 2015 YHRP was revised during this reporting period.

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

The cluster has prioritized the most urgent needs of 7.6 million people targeted for emergency food and livelihoods assistance in 2015. Since March, the cluster has assisted 2,692,866 people with life-saving food and livelihoods support in 17 governorates (Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale’e, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa’ada, Sana’a, Shabwah, and Taizz).

Emergency food rations have been distributed to 2,579,311 of the most vulnerable people. A further 55,118 people were supported with unconditional cash transfers or vouchers, and some 37,065 people received conditional cash or vouchers to enable their access to food through purchases in local markets.

Emergency livelihoods assistance comprising the distribution of agricultural inputs and assets were provided to 21,372 vulnerable households (farmers and IDPs residing in host communities).

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The cluster has responded to the needs of 5,162,970 people. Fuel shortages have been the most significant impediment to providing safe drinking water. The cluster has therefore provided diesel fuel to local water corporations enabling them to continue providing water to close to three million people.

Assistance also took the form of water trucking for IDPs, provision of water filters and hygiene kits, latrines, and other WASH services.

Water collection was mainly the task of children and women in the past. Due to insecurity and the increased risks to them, it is now mainly men and boys who collect water from the distribution points. There are many anecdotal reports that youth groups and other community volunteers are ensuring that vulnerable individuals and households unable to fetch their own water also benefit.

*S Funding requirements presented for all clusters include RMRP financial requirements
PEOPLE IN NEED
15.2M

PEOPLE REACHED
3.8M

PEOPLE TARGETED
10.3M

FUNDING REQUIREMENT
$151.8M

The Health Cluster has focused on providing support at national and local level to minimize unnecessary deaths, illnesses and suffering. Partners have been able to support 3,827,400 people with a range of services including trauma and reproductive health counseling (22,364 people); provision of integrated primary health care in health facilities, through outreach and mobile teams (1,491,221 people); immunization campaigns (5 campaigns covering 1,270,899 people); disease surveillance and outbreak response (2,920,948 people); and distribution of medical supplies (3,119,813 people).

IDPs have been supported with over 65 mobile health teams providing a package of health services to over 70,000 children and women.

The cluster is working with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Governorate Health Offices to ensure continuity, functionality of major health facilities, re-opening of closed health facilities, and keeping the supply chain and cold chains for vaccines viable.

PEOPLE IN NEED
1.2M

PEOPLE REACHED
0.1M

FUNDING REQUIREMENT
$159.4M

108,885 people have received assistance, including 100,528 people who have received non-food items (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, water buckets and sleeping mats), 62,809 people who received emergency shelter assistance (plastic sheeting), and 2,995 who received tents. A further 1,092 IDPs received cash for rental subsidies, and 10,052 received unconditional cash transfers. Cluster partners were able to respond in 11 governorates (Abyan, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Hadramaut, Sa’ada, Sana’a, Aden, Lahj and Amran).

During assessments, partners have taken care to identify concerns which might prevent women from participating, such as choice of locations, times, or the presence of armed men. Partners have involved female staff in assessments and distributions, and as a result both women and men have been able to receive shelter benefits.
**NUTRITION**

- **People in Need**: 1.6M
- **People Targeted**: 1.6M
- **People Reached**: 0.1M
- **Funding Requirement**: $76.9M

The cluster has been able to respond to the needs of 111,023 women and malnourished children. This includes 13,884 severely malnourished children aged 0-59 months and 55,603 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months. Moreover, 41,536 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition were admitted to treatment programmes, and 155 service providers received training. Services were provided in 15 governorates (Aden, Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Raymah, Sa’ada, Sana’a, Shabwah and Taizz).

Treatment programmes for severely malnourished children have been established in 257 districts, while targeted supplementary feeding programmes for children with moderate acute malnutrition aged 6-59 months are ongoing in 105 districts. 34 mobile clinics are now operational in Yemen providing integrated access to nutrition services where fixed facilities are not operational.

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**EARLY RECOVERY**

- **People Targeted**: 1.1M
- **People Reached**: 1,490
- **Funding Requirement**: $48.5M

Cluster partners have successfully piloted cash for work interventions in Al Mansoura – Aden supporting 350 local residents and internally displaced persons. Business training in support of micro-entrepreneurs is proceeding despite challenges in implementation and gathering of people in one location.

More than 300 entrepreneurs are being supported and another 345 potential young entrepreneurs are being supported to access agro-productive business opportunities.
From the beginning of the conflict until the end of school year in the end of May, the Education Cluster was able to work with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in support of students who were displaced or otherwise affected by the conflict helping them to resume studies, including exams. Displaced students were given flexibility to join schools and sit for year-end exams in areas they moved to even if they didn’t carry their school records or credentials. In unsafe areas, final exams for all grades except 9 and 12 were waived for this school year to increase the likelihood of them returning to schools to join upper grades once the situation improves.

The cluster has been able to reach out to 18,777 vulnerable IDP students in 11 governorates, ensure their continued enrolment until the end of the school year and provided psychosocial support to students. The education cluster and MoE also made arrangements to bring 600,000 grade 9 and 12 children back to schools and provide them with catch-up classes in preparation for the Basic and Secondary Education Certification Exams at the end of August, 2015.

Direct protection services to persons with specific needs, including psychosocial, legal and protection counselling and cash and non-cash assistance for basic needs and essential services, and referrals have been provided since the end of March to 9,063 individuals. Training, including capacity development of Community Based Protection Network (CBPN) members, sensitization and awareness raising activities were conducted benefitting 4,149 individuals. Protection monitoring through community assessments, home-visits and reports of CBPN members covered 70,465 individuals.

A technical working group under the Protection Cluster, the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) was established to gauge the level of displacement in Yemen following the crisis. The TFPM has published three reports and is the authoritative source on displacement statistics in Yemen.
**CHILD PROTECTION (SUB-CLUSTER)**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**
9.9M

**PEOPLE TARGETED**
2M

**PEOPLE REACHED**
130,980

**FUNDING REQUIREMENT**
$26.9M

Child protection partners were engaged in mine risk education, monitoring of grave rights violations, psychosocial support and provision of child friendly spaces. Since 26 March 130,980 people (boys and girls, men and women) were reached with information on child protection and mine risk awareness in 20 governorates.

Approximately 5,000 affected children benefitted from psychosocial support. UNICEF and partners achieved a strong presence in 18 governorates with monitoring and reporting mechanism networks and community-based child protection committees which are the primary mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on grave child rights violations as well as response.

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**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV SUB-CLUSTER)**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**
391,000

**PEOPLE TARGETED**
391,000

**PEOPLE REACHED**
28,149

**FUNDING REQUIREMENT**
$10.6M

Partners of the GBV sub-cluster responded to the needs of 28,149 men, women and children in 19 governorates. Assistance included registering and referring cases and training to community-based service providers. 22,900 dignity kits have been delivered to people in need.

The GBV sub-cluster was able to respond to 555 cases of abuse, including those of 407 women, 67 men, and 81 children under 18.
The cluster continued to support 600 vulnerable migrants in Haradh, Hajjah governorate, with food, water and basic health care until they were evacuated by sea. Further evacuations of stranded third country nationals have taken place from Sana’a airport, including around 120 Somali nationals evacuated to Somalia, and over 1,200 nationals from more than 30 other countries.

Support to refugees and asylum seekers has been provided in Kharaz Refugee camp in Lahj. Also in Aden and Sana’a. This includes assistance to 2,423 persons in health and nutrition, 15,000 persons assisted with education services, and 12,060 in relation to domestic support (fuel, electricity). A further 6,630 people with specific needs were assisted with psychosocial assistance, material assistance and cash assistance, 3,300 persons assisted with livelihoods related training, and 9,642 persons provided with registration and documentation.

Moreover, 2,666 people were provided with legal assistance including in relation to detention, and 1,420 persons were provided with assistance in relation to child protection and GBV. In addition, accommodation, as part of reception services was provided to 26,957 asylum seekers.

12,000 new arrivals of migrants and refugees into Yemen were recorded, although the actual number is likely to be much higher. About 10 per cent of these irregular migrants are women, smaller proportions are of unaccompanied children (mainly boys) and elderly individuals with special protection needs. Partners have also registered 55,216 arrivals in neighbouring countries, 2,253 of whom have been recognized as refugees.

Food, shelter, medical screening and treatment, food and water, onward travel, and other basic services are being provided in neighbouring countries for arrivals from Yemen, highlighting the regional dimension of the crisis.

The efforts of the cluster have resulted in the transport of 1.048 m³ cargo by sea and air into Yemen. In Djibouti, the Logistics Cluster has established a common bonded warehouse with 1,650 m² of storage capacity in the Free Zone at Djibouti Port and 640 m² of storage capacity has been made available at Djibouti airport.

This includes a total of 42 MT/210 m³ of humanitarian cargo shipped to Al Hudaydah port, on behalf of UNICEF, ACF and WHO and 3,400 MT of food and one pallet of medical cargo to Aden. Additionally, 67 MT/290 m³ of humanitarian cargo has been airdropped to Yemen on behalf of UNDP, IMC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP.

In Sana’a, a temporary warehouse with a storage capacity of 320 m² is now available for the humanitarian community. Additionally 40 mobile storage units are currently on their way from Djibouti to Yemen and will be installed in key locations in Yemen.

The cluster has also facilitated the allocation and distribution of much needed fuel for humanitarian organisations. 610,000 litres have been assigned to 60 partners, and a total of 460,000 litres have been distributed. An additional one million litres of fuel to humanitarian organizations are currently being distributed.

The cluster has successfully connected an Internet Hotspot in the Diplomatic Transit Facility (DTF) available in all common spaces to ensure that all humanitarians residing in these premises have a reliable and independent internet connection.

A VHF (very high frequency) radio room in the DTF is now operational 24 hours per day, seven days per week, facilitating the monitoring of the movements of humanitarian personnel in Sana’a.

Equipment has been procured and will soon be installed throughout Sana’a to ensure International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have reliable internet connectivity and charging stations. The hubs will be accessible to all NGOs in Sana’a.

The cluster provided and installed solar charging stations in the radio infrastructure and radio rooms to ensure that the security telecommunications will be reliable despite power outages.

The cluster is programming radios for the humanitarian community, having programmed radios for FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and IOM. The cluster is also leading the coordination to ensure that standard call-sign management is followed for all radios programmed in country.

Following a technical rapid assessment mission in Al Hudaydah, the cluster is working on the installation of the radio infrastructure and radio room.

*Financial requirements for RMRP activities have been included in respective cluster plans.
More than 70 humanitarian organizations, including 38 INGOs, 20 National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs), and nine UN organizations are responding to humanitarian needs across Yemen. With over 830 national and international UN staff and hundreds of INGO and NNGO staff the response is scaling up inasmuch as funding and access allow.

HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE

ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT WITH ONGOING PROJECTS AND EXISTING IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

73 Organizations working in Yemen (as of 25 July 2015)

Source: Clusters Inputs and Verifications Into the Humanitarian 3W (Who, Where, What)
Lack of Funds

Lack of resources is the single most critical impediment to scaling up humanitarian response in Yemen. Only 18 per cent of the US$1.6 billion humanitarian requirement has been received to date. As a result UN and INGOs have not been able to scale up operations as required. The prognosis is that unless new funds are received, pipelines will begin to dry up by the end of August 2015.

Administrative and Logistics Impediments

Restrictions on fuel imports do not only have a humanitarian impact but also an impact on humanitarian delivery. Lack of fuel for transportation is a major obstacle to scale up the response. High transportation costs, due to reduced availability of fuel and security risks to transporters, are also making transportation of goods in country difficult. Increased numbers of road checkpoints and delays hinder the response efforts. Delays in the issuance of visas, particularly to NGO partners, are also preventing the scale-up.

Safety and Security

The continued conflict makes reaching people, while not impossible, slow. It also puts people seeking assistance at risk. To date, five humanitarian aid workers have been killed.
An IASC Gender Alert is automatically triggered by the official announcement of an L3 emergency to ensure that gender equality remains central to response planning and implementation. The Alert highlights the most pressing issues related to gender being faced and addressed by humanitarian actors.

The Gender Alert for Yemen, launched 27 July, underscores the significant legal, social and economic barriers faced by women in Yemen, which ranks lowest in the world on gender equality indicators. The relative invisibility of Yemeni women as humanitarian response actors, especially given the wealth of gender and humanitarian expertise among Yemeni women, is a major challenge for the UN and its partners to address.

The Gender Alert provides detailed recommendations for gender-responsive action on healthcare, shelter, NFIs, participation and leadership, protection, gender-based violence, food security and agriculture, WASH, as well as collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data for all activities.

Priorities identified in the Yemen Gender Alert include:

| Consultation with women: the importance of balanced viewpoints and appropriate staffing |
| Information analysis: ensure that separate data for men, women, boys and girls is not only collected, but compared, analyzed and used to inform and adapt program decisions |
| Meaningful participation of women in all activities, including modality decisions and distribution management, committees and training. In Yemen, this will require non-traditional approaches and special measures to ensure partnerships that represent and can access women. |
| Monitoring equitable access to assistance, and accountability |
This report consists of information collected and verified by the humanitarian clusters operating in Yemen and submitted to UNOCHA for reporting purposes. All questions and required clarifications should be addressed to clusters and cluster lead agencies.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the views of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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