



2 -20 October 2015

Highlights

- UNICEF and partners succeeded in delivering 48,000 litres of water on a daily basis to 200,000 people trapped in the fighting in Taiz.
- 16,045 children were screened for acute malnutrition during the reporting period in five governorates and 2,459 found to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes.
- 1,093,000 people were reached with water through UNICEF's continued provision of support to local water corporations in Sana'a, and Sa'ada Governorates.
- 15,741 children from conflict affected populations, host communities and IDPs in 27 districts in 7 governorates received psychosocial support.

Over six months have passed since the escalation of the conflict in Yemen on 26 March 2015. These months of unremitting violence have left at least 573 children dead and 846 injured. Across the country, nearly 10 million children – 80 per cent of the country's under-18 population – remain in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. More than 2.3 million people have been forced to flee their homes.

The last seven months have also seen a growing number of attacks on civilians and vital infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, bridges and roads. Ministry of Education (MoE) reports indicate that 409 schools have been partially damaged and 161 totally damaged with an additional 446 schools being used by IDPs as temporary shelters as a result of the fighting. The MoE had to once more postpone the start of the new school year yet again from 10 October to 1 November. Child recruitment is also a growing concern with at least 609 verified cases of children recruited by armed groups and armed forces.

The overall security situation in Yemen remains unpredictable while in some areas the situation continues to deteriorate. The humanitarian situation in Taiz for is rapidly worsening with a disruption of water, sanitation and health services and the security situation showing no signs of improvement. Grave child rights violations continued throughout the reporting period. In Taiz, Hodeidah and Dhamar amongst other governorates, verified violations resulted in 17 children killed and 14 maimed, as well as one incident of denial of humanitarian access. There has also been continued restriction

Yemen

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

People in need of urgent humanitarian assistance:

21.1 million people, of which:
9.9 million children and
2.3 million IDPs (UNHCR, includes prior to and since the conflict escalated)

573 children killed
846 children injured

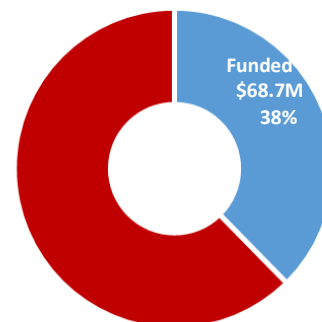
20.4 million people in need of WASH assistance

15.2 million people in need of basic health care

UNICEF 2015 Requirements:
US \$182.6 million

Funds received:
US \$68.7 million (62 per cent gap)

Overall Funding Status



of movement of basic lifesaving commodities (food, medicine and fuel) into and within the country, which has been particularly difficult for Taiz.

The insecurity has further restricted people's access to basic services, including health facilities, water points and schools. This has led to skyrocketing fuel prices and gradual increases in the price for certain food items (e.g. vegetables, sugar and wheat flour) and for water in a number of governorates. According to OCHA, in September, food prices were up 28 per cent from August and 45 per cent higher than before the conflict. The level of child malnutrition is alarming with 537,000 children under the age of 5 now at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). This is a threefold increase from 160,000 in March. In addition, nearly 1.3 million children under the age of 5 are at risk of moderate acute malnutrition in Yemen.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF is working in coordination with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and is leading the WASH, Education and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster. UNICEF has also established Sub-Clusters for WASH and Education in Aden and Nutrition Sub-Clusters in all field office areas, and continues to be an active member of the Health Cluster.

UNICEF with other UN partners undertook two missions during the reporting period aimed at monitoring emergency interventions and strengthening coordination of field operations in Aden and Hodeidah. UNICEF is taking the lead in two of five Humanitarian Hubs¹ (in Taiz and Sa'ada) to ensure programmes can reach vulnerable children and families in these areas. Missions to both Ibb and Sa'ada commenced during this reporting period. UNICEF continues to diversify and expand partnerships with local NGOs with proven capacity to deliver emergency and humanitarian programmes on the ground. UNICEF through clusters and the HCT is supporting the Humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and the Development of the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP)

Humanitarian Strategy

In response to the deepening humanitarian crisis in Yemen, UNICEF's humanitarian strategy is focused on delivering lifesaving services and supplies in line with UNICEF's Core Commitments to Children in Emergencies. This includes providing an integrated package of health, nutrition and vaccination services to mothers, newborns and children, preparing for potential outbreaks of childhood diseases, expanding treatment services for children with malnutrition and supporting displaced families through provision of safe water and hygiene facilities. UNICEF is supporting government partners to re-open schools, provide catch up classes and seek alternative accommodation for displaced persons occupying schools to enable children's return to school. Acknowledging the psychological distress experienced by so many children UNICEF is supporting partners to provide psychosocial support through schools and community facilities including child friendly spaces (CFS). UNICEF and partners are scaling up efforts through all field office areas to reach the most vulnerable children and their families especially internally displaced persons (IDPs). UNICEF continues to gather data about geographic vulnerabilities, effectiveness of early relief efforts and remaining gaps in lifesaving interventions. While relief efforts seek to save children's lives, UN leaders continue to advocate for a rapid and peaceful solution to the conflict and negotiate for the protection humanitarian supplies and sites, regular and sustained humanitarian pauses and days of tranquility as part of a broader strategy.

UNICEF continues to work closely with local government providers to improve their capacity to respond to the ongoing crisis. UNICEF's humanitarian strategy ensures that supplies and services are directed to governorates with high levels of population displacement. On 6 July, UNICEF activated its Level 3 Corporate Emergency Procedure which mobilizes the highest level of organization-wide support to the current crisis in Yemen.

Summary of Programme Response

Health & Nutrition

The health sector in Yemen is in a dire state as a result of the ongoing conflict that has left over 15.2 million people in need of access to basic healthcare. An estimated 1.8 million children are likely to suffer from some form of malnutrition in Yemen in this year alone. This represents a total increase of almost one million children from 2014. A projected

¹ In June 2015, the HCT developed a six-month operational plan that prioritizes the establishment of new permanent Area Offices (AOs) also known as 'hubs' in Aden, Hodeidah, Sa'ada and Taiz to support the rapid scale-up of relief and recovery operations across Yemen. Establishing the hubs is a key benchmark identified in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) L3 activation document.

537,000 of these children will be at risk of SAM in 2015, which is over three times the 160,000 SAM cases reported in 2014.

During the reporting period, the third round of integrated health and nutrition outreach activities were organized, including vaccinations, nutrient and vitamin supplementation, screening and treatment for malnutrition and for common childhood illnesses, and antenatal and postnatal care for pregnant and lactating mothers. Because of the destruction and closure of a significant number of health facilities in the country, and due to difficulties of people accessing health services due to the lack of fuel, electricity, water and transportation, integrated outreach activities are being conducted every month instead of every quarter. Reports for this latest round of outreach are still being analysed.

Health and nutrition services were provided to communities in 13 governorates by 75 mobile health teams during the reporting period. As per the 47 reports (out of 75) so far received, 7,851 children under 2 were given routine vaccinations against 10 killer diseases; 12,532 children (7,296 male, 5,439 female) received integrated management of child health illnesses (IMCI) services (1,302 treated for pneumonia, 1,364 for diarrhoea, 516 for dysentery, 227 for malaria 1,508 for other infections). The mobile teams also provided prenatal and postnatal care to 9,522 women of reproductive age. 52 of the teams screened 16,045 children (8,329 male, 7,590 female, 126 unspecified) for acute malnutrition and 2,459 severely malnourished children (1,140 male, 1,271 female, 48 unspecified) were admitted into the therapeutic feeding programmes across the country. 2,540 children between the age of 6 to 59 months received Vitamin A supplementation and 5,129 children under 5 received deworming tablets. In addition, 1,175 lactating women received infant and young child feeding counselling in six governorates and 11,493 pregnant and lactating women received iron / folate supplementation.

19,300 cartons of plumpy nut arrived during this period with a further 12,000 on the way. All will be distributed throughout the country according to priority needs. To provide continued support to national vaccine cold chains, UNICEF provided 71,900 litres of diesel to the Ministry of Health.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

During the reporting period, UNICEF and partners delivered 48,000 litres of water on a daily basis to 200,000 people trapped by the fighting in Taiz. UNICEF also continued to provide support to local water corporations in Sana'a and Sa'ada governorates, reaching 1,093,000 people. UNICEF continued to support 10 rural water supply systems to pump water in the Governorate of Sa'ada, benefiting over 70,000 people. Water trucking reached 17,768 IDPs and host community members in Abyan, Aden, Amanat, Al Asimah, Amran and Hadramaut Governorates. Fuel support to the wastewater treatment plant in Sana'a also continued, enabling sustained services to over 1 million people. In addition, UNICEF distributed hygiene kits for 12,985 people in Aden, Al Dhale, Amanat Al Asimah, Hadramaut, Ibb and Taiz Governorates. Furthermore, consumable hygiene kits for 7,715 people were distributed in Ibb, Taiz and Hajjah Governorates. UNICEF completed installing 170 new emergency latrines in Hajjah, in addition to distributing basic family water kits and water purification materials for beneficiaries in Hajjah. UNICEF conducted hygiene awareness sessions reaching more than 8,065 people in Al Dhale, Hajjah, Ibb and Taiz and continued to support the collection of solid garbage in Aden and Taiz while providing cleaning materials to Sa'ada. Ceramic water filters and water purifiers were distributed, reaching 8,400 people in Lahj Governorate, in addition to the installation of 14 water tanks in Lahj and Hadramaut.

Education

Across the country, 34 per cent of Yemen's school-aged children have been out of school since the conflict started. 1.8 million children are currently missing out on education. The conflict has left close to 1,000 schools unable to resume lessons. This includes 409 schools being partially damaged and 161 schools being totally damaged with an additional 446 schools being used by IDPs as temporary shelters according to the Ministry of Education (MoE). Continued insecurity due to airstrikes and ground fighting has forced MoE to postpone the reopening of schools once again to November causing 5.4 million children to lose two months of schooling at the start of the new school year. This, besides the two months already lost at the end of the last school year, will require an extensive catch up programme to compensate for the loss of learning. Due to shortages of funds, lack of fuel and logistics constraints caused by the conflict, the MoE has not been able to print textbooks for these children.

UNICEF continues to support MoE's efforts to reopen schools. In Amanat Alasimah, UNICEF supported the Education Office to assess the damages to 93 affected schools. In addition, MoE has started a large scale assessment of infrastructure damages in 275 schools in six governorates with support from UNICEF.

Furthermore, UNICEF has supported a team from the Education Office in Amanat Alasimah to find alternative shelters for IDPs who are taking shelter in schools. During the reporting period, 11 alternative places have been identified and 4 of them were handed over to the Executive Unit for IDPs in preparation for vacating IDP-occupied schools.

Child Protection

Children in Yemen are severely impacted by the ongoing conflict with over 7.3 million children in need of protection services.² During the reporting period, 495 adults (162 women and 333 men) from conflict affected and displaced communities in five districts of Sana'a and Taiz Governorates received awareness raising sessions on key child protection issues. Eleven adults (1 woman, 10 men) from conflict affected communities received training sessions on how to identify vulnerable children in two districts of Sana'a Governorate. In addition, a total of 15,741 conflict affected children (7,114 girls, 8,627 boys), host communities and IDPs in 27 districts of Sana'a, Amran, Marib, Taiz, Ibb, Hajjah, and Hodeidah Governorates, received psychosocial support (PSS) via community and mobile based CFS activities such as sports, arts and recreational activities. Moreover, 112 vulnerable children have been identified and supported with counselling and referral to governmental service providers (CRA, SWF) in four districts of Sana'a Governorate. 1,013 adults (554 men, 459 women) and 3,157 children (1,680 boys, 1,467 girls) participated in "back to school" campaigns which were conducted in CFSs encouraging children to register in the schools by the CFS teams in Hajjah.

During the reporting period, teams in Taiz, Hodeidah and Damar were able to verify the killing of 17 children and maiming of 14 and 1 incident of 'denial of humanitarian access' resulting from at least 11 different incidents of grave child rights violations in these governorates. In addition, the killing of six children and the maiming of 21 have also been reported in these governorates which are currently undergoing verification.

Social Policy

The Muhamasheen Communities Mapping Survey (MCMS) was launched in Al-Amanah (Sana'a City) in partnership with the Social Welfare Fund (SWF), Al-Amal Bank and Prodigy System. It aims to collect data on household characteristics, income, health, nutrition, livelihoods and social protection. The MCMS will be used as the key database to target all poor and vulnerable households residing in Muhamasheen communities with monthly humanitarian cash transfers (which will also be delivered to non-Muhamasheen, poor households). So far, 62 per cent of fieldwork was achieved and 3,085 households were interviewed, reaching 9,672 (4,848 female, 4,824 male) people in the first six days. In order to carry out the survey, 45 outreach workers (SWF staff, 22 female, 23 male) and 11 local coordinators at the district level were trained on survey implementation and data collection skills as well as mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) use and documentation, for identifying possible cases of malnutrition.

Communication for Development (C4D)

The C4D section works with programmes to deliver crucial messages on health and child protection among others, through interpersonal engagement. The messages focus on disease prevention and management, essential nutrition, promotion of routine immunization, hygiene promotion, avoiding child separation and prevention of injuries from unexploded ordnance (UXOs). During the reporting period, interpersonal C4D interventions focused particularly on back to school and global handwashing day messages. During the reporting period, UNICEF reached 49,890 people through counselling sessions, home visits, theatre shows, and the dissemination of information, through focus group discussions (FGDs) and the delivery of education and communication (IEC) materials. This brings the total number of people reached since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015 to a total of 461,014 beneficiaries. In total, care and child protection messages have reached 88,774 people in Al-Jawf and Sa'ada, 160,115 people in seven districts of Ibb and Taiz, 68,491 people in Raymah and Hodeidah, 89,262 in Dhale, Abyan, Shabwa and Aden, and 54,372 people in Sana'a, Dhamar, Marab, Amran and Al-Bayda. A number of challenges were faced while carrying out C4D initiatives, due to the security situation which prompted UNICEF to change the targeted areas to reach large numbers of IDPs (especially in Taiz and Al Mokha).

In response to the status of displaced families in seven districts from Amran and Sana'a Governorates, a "Community Awareness Raising Plan" was agreed upon with HEC and governorate health offices (GHOs) (Amran and Sana'a) to reach displacement areas targeting both IDP families and host community members. The plan includes community engagement activities, 25 community volunteer trainings per district, and a focus group discussion per month.

Supply and Logistics

² Muhamasheen is the term given to the marginalized population of Yemen

Since the escalation of the conflict in late March, a total of 2445.2 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian supplies have been sent to Yemen. UNICEF has established a logistics hub in Djibouti from where all the offshore supplies are dispatched to five different entry points throughout Yemen, either by air or sea. The below table summarizes the number of shipments per destination from Djibouti.

Summary shipment (air and sea) per destination from Djibouti	Number of shipments	Weight in metric tons	Volume in cubic metres
Sana'a	6	117.2	414
Aden	9	388	1407.13
Hodeidah	13	1147	2735.53
Mokha	10	759	1976
Mukalla	2	34	148
TOTAL	40	2445.2	6680.66

Funding

In line with the revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNICEF's updated [Humanitarian Action for Children \(HAC\)](#) appeal is US\$182.6 million. To date, UNICEF has received US\$68.7 million against the appeal, leaving a 62 per cent funding gap.³ Additional funds are urgently needed to help scale up the response to the increased humanitarian needs of crisis-affected children and their families.

Sector	Requirements	Funding Received		Funding Gap	
		\$	%	\$	%
Nutrition	41,500,000	16,578,817	40%	24,921,183	60%
Health	34,000,000	15,222,353	45%	18,777,647	55%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	58,000,000	19,288,375	33%	38,711,625	67%
Child Protection	12,600,000	7,215,887	57%	5,384,113	43%
Education	10,500,000	740,629	7%	9,759,371	93%
Social Protection in Emergency	26,000,000	5,226,953	20%	20,773,047	80%
Being allocated	-	4,446,132			
Total	182,600,000	68,719,146	38%	113,880,854	62%

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³ In addition to the above, approximately USD\$17 million from the development programme for education has been re-programmed to the emergency appeal, out of which an estimated 6 million is expected to be used in 2015. An additional \$2.5 million is being shifted from development to emergency funds.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

2015 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS	Cluster		UNICEF	
	2015 Target	Total 2015 Results	2015 Target	Total 2015 Results
HEALTH				
Number of children under 5 vaccinated for measles and polio (OPV ₃ /MCV) ¹			2,730,000	717,580*
Number of pregnant and lactating women provided antenatal, delivery and postnatal care ²			590,000	71,572
WASH				
Number of affected people provided with access to water as per agreed standards ³	4,364,179	3,728,268	3,971,800	3,080,838
Number of affected people with access to basic hygiene kit ⁴	973,785	406,749	650,000	321,962
NUTRITION				
Number of children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care (OTP/TFC/Mobile) ⁵	214,794	106,974	214,794	106,974
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions ⁶	1,600,000	4,070,113	1,198,059	4,070,113
CHILD PROTECTION				
Cases of grave child rights violations monitored, verified and documented ⁷		671		658
Number of affected children benefiting from psychosocial support ⁸	548,168	276,839	328,900	276,839
Number of people (children and adults) reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mine/UXO/ERW ⁹	500,000	358,449	357,161	358,449
EDUCATION				
Number of affected school-aged children with access to education via Temporary Learning Spaces and school reconstruction ¹⁰	126,748	13,631	77,000	13,631
Number of out-of-school children supported for reintegration into education system (including provision of books and supplies and compensational learning opportunities) ¹¹	904,326	114,398	542,000	114,398
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
Number of affected people assisted with cash transfers (including rental subsidies)	356,917	0	245,000	0
C4D				
Number of affected people reached through integrated C4D efforts			834,000	461,014

*This is the figure for # of children between 6 and 59 months provided at least one Measles dose since January 2015. More than 3.9 million under 5 children have been vaccinated against polio during the same period.

¹ Original UNICEF target following flash appeal was 2.4 million

² Original UNICEF target following flash appeal was 384,000

³ Original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was 2,953,852; includes access to water via water trucking,

⁴ Original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was 55,000 families; includes only hygiene kits that meet agreed standards

⁵ Original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was 128,503; cluster target for this result in revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is 144,000 as time frame was April – December 2015, while the target of 214,794 is for January – December 2015.

⁶Original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was the same (1,198,059); cluster target for this result in the revised YHRP is 913,652 as time frame was April – December 2015, while the target of 1,600,000 is for January –December 2015; original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was the same (1,198,059). Vitamin A was given out alongside the Polio vaccine during the campaign as well as through outreach work, but reports have only just been received.

⁷This indicator describes the number of children verified, who have been affected by grave violations of child rights following the escalation of conflict beginning 26 March 2015.

original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was the same (1,198,059).⁷This indicator describes the number of children verified, who have been affected by grave violations of child rights following the escalation of conflict beginning 26 March 2015.

⁸Original UNICEF 2015 target following flash appeal was 320,000; includes PSS received through mobile and static Child Friendly Spaces.

⁹Cluster target for this result in revised YHRP is 360,000 as time frame was April – December 2015, while the target of 500,000 is for January – December 2015.

¹⁰Revised indicator. Original UNICEF target following flash appeal was 66,465.

¹¹Conflict-affected and other vulnerable out-of-school children.