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Highlights

- UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO and GAVI, is carrying out an integrated health and nutrition campaign through which over 80,000 children were screened for malnutrition in Hodeidah, Hajjah, Taiz, Ibb, Amran, Sana'a, Al Bayda and Marib over the last week.
- A survey completed recently in Hajjah lowlands and mountains showed a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 20.9 per cent and 9.9 per cent with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) levels of 3.8 per cent and 0.8 per cent in lowlands and mountains respectively.
- Due to shortage of funds, lack of fuel and logistics constraints caused by the conflict, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has not been able to print textbooks for over 5.4 million school children, expected to return to school on 10 October.
- A warehouse used by UNICEF for vital humanitarian supplies – including jerry cans, water filters and water tanks – was destroyed in a bombing on 17 September in Dhamar, south of Sana'a. The supplies were due to assist 11,000 people.

The humanitarian crisis has deepened over the past week as a result of a further deterioration in the security situation throughout the country, and related challenges in reaching the most vulnerable populations with relief.

The humanitarian situation continues to be dire in the disputed city of Taiz. Roads from the city to most of the districts are blocked due to the fighting and public services have come to almost a complete halt. The majority of international and local NGOs have temporarily suspended their activities in Taiz in light of the high level of insecurity. Displacement from Taiz City to the rural districts continues; over 73,000 internally displaced families are either hosted by their relatives or are seeking refuge in 87 temporary shelters in the governorate.

Sa'ada City has seen an influx of displaced people and is becoming increasingly crowded, leading to scarcity of basic commodities, particular ahead of the Eid holiday. Thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from districts bordering Saudi Arabia are stranded in a valley in Razah District with the Governorate Health Office (GHO) unable to access and assist them.

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
1.3 million IDPs

466 children killed (MRM)
658 children injured (MRM)

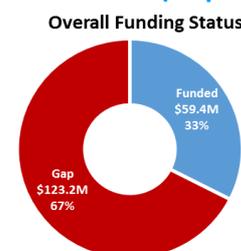
20.4 million people in need of WASH assistance

15.2 million people in need of basic health care

1.8 million children at risk of becoming malnourished

UNICEF 2015 Requirements:
US \$182.6 million

Funds received:
US \$59.4 million (67 per cent gap)



The sustained insecurity has further restricted people's access to basic services, including health facilities, water points and schools. A number of governorates have experienced skyrocketing fuel prices and gradual increases in the price of water and certain food items. Many districts in governorates across Yemen continue to experience electricity blackouts which are negatively affecting people's daily lives. In many governorates, fuel shortages continue to hinder the functioning of mobile health clinics, in-country distribution of supplies and water distribution.

Attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, bridges and roads have become a common feature of the conflict. A warehouse used by UNICEF for vital humanitarian supplies – including jerry cans, water filters and water tanks – was destroyed on 17 September in Dhamar, south of Sana'a. Verified reports show that since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, 41 schools and 61 hospitals have been attacked or damaged as a result of the fighting. Furthermore, at least 466 children have been killed, 658 injured and 464 children recruited by armed groups and armed forces, according to the UNICEF-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM). During the reporting period, one attack on a health facility and two attacks on schools in Sa'ada were reported, but have yet to be verified.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF is working in coordination with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and is leading the national 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 is taking the lead in establishing two of five Humanitarian Hubs in Taiz and Sa'ada to ensure programmes can reach vulnerable children and families in these areas. UNICEF is diversifying partnerships to include local NGOs with proven capacity to deliver emergency and humanitarian programmes on the ground.

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, new-borns 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 and partners are scaling up efforts through all field office areas to reach the most vulnerable children and their families especially IDPs. UNICEF continues to gather evidence-based data about geographic risks, 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 tranquillity 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 collapsing 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 – a total increase of almost one million children from 2014. A projected 537,000 of these children will be at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2015, which is over three times the 160,000 SAM cases reported in 2014.

During the reporting period, over 62,000 out-patient consultations were carried out across 16 governorates – compared to close to 58,000 the previous week. Acute respiratory tract infections, acute diarrhoea and suspected malaria were the leading cause of morbidity last week. In preparation for the October vaccination campaign, 194,800 doses of polio and 845,100 doses of measles/rubella vaccine were received by air on 20 September and safely moved to the central cold room in Sana'a. UNICEF continues to provide fuel to 20 governorates for the operation of cold rooms.

UNICEF, WHO and GAVI launched an integrated health and nutrition campaign across all 22 governorates during the 9 to 15 September reporting period. A total of 2,080 mobile teams aimed to reach over 1.5 million children under the age of 5 with vaccination, nutrition services, deworming, antenatal care services, postnatal care services, vitamin A supplementation and provision of micronutrient supplements. Through the joint outreach campaign, a total of 80,035

children (40,712 boys, 39,323 girls) were screened for malnutrition in Hodeidah, Hajjah, Taiz, Ibb, Amran, Sana'a, Al Bayda and Marib last week. 21,332 pregnant and lactating women received iron/folate supplementation, and 17,131 mothers of children under 5 received infant and young child feeding counselling. In addition, 1,137 children under 5 received vitamin A supplementation and 38,318 received deworming capsules. In Taiz, the start of the campaign was delayed by three days in the majority of districts due to the volatile security situation.

46 out of 62 mobile health clinics (68 per cent) were operational last week including 13 in Aden, 20 in Hodeidah, 8 in Sana'a and 5 in Sa'ada. No mobile clinics were able to function in Taiz during the reporting period. 8,553 children and pregnant women were vaccinated, 10,127 children received integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services and 12,433 women received antenatal and postnatal care services through the mobile clinics last week.

During the same period, 5,316 children (2,591 male, 2,725 female) were screened for SAM in the governorates of Sana'a, Hodeidah, Aden, Taiz and Sada'a. 980 severely malnourished children (449 boys and 531 girls) were admitted in the feeding programmes in Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Taiz, Ibb, Sana'a, Amran, Marib, Al Bayda, Hodeidah, Rayma, Hajjah, Mahweet, Hadramaut, Sa'adah and Al Jawf. 419 mothers of children under 5 received infant and young child feeding counselling in Hodeidah, Al Bayda, Hajjah, Raymah and Hadramaut. 1,315 children under 5 received vitamin A supplementation and 2,642 received deworming capsules. In addition, 5,864 pregnant and lactating women received iron/folate supplementation.

The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition survey completed by 10 September in Hajjah showed a GAM prevalence of 20.9 per cent and 9.9 per cent with SAM levels of 3.8 per cent and 0.8 per cent in Hajjah lowlands and mountains respectively. A three-day training activity on the SMART survey methodology was held at Ibn Khaldun hospital on 15-17 September. The activity included two days of training and one day of field work; the training was attended by 21 surveyors, 6 supervisors and 3 data entry staff and included two days of training and one day of field work.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Over 20.4 million people in Yemen face challenges accessing safe water and sanitation due to fuel shortages and ongoing fighting. UNICEF's response in the WASH sector to date has included the provision of temporary latrines for IDPs, water trucking, hygiene kits, and fuel for water supply and solid waste management. During the past week, UNICEF continued to provide support to local water corporations in Sana'a and Sa'ada Governorates. The total number of people that have been given access to safe water by providing fuel for cities in 10 governorates in the country remains close to 3 million. Fuel support to the wastewater treatment plant in Sana'a also continued during the reporting period as did water trucking for displaced people and host communities in Amran, Sana'a, Aden and Abyan Governorates. UNICEF continued to support 10 rural water supply systems to pump water in the governorates of Sa'ada and Hajjah to reach 70,070 displaced people and host communities.

The water supply network in Taiz City remains closed, leaving over 360,000 people in Taiz without access to safe water for over a month. In light of the further deteriorating security situation in the city, the UNICEF-supported fuel transport to the network – planned for this reporting period – did not take place. Feasibility will be reassessed during the week of 28 September.

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 not fit for the resumption of school on 10 October. This includes 398 schools partially damaged, 146 schools totally damaged with an additional 439 schools being used by IDPs as temporary shelters. Due to shortage of funds, lack of fuel and logistics constraints caused by the conflict, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has not been able to print textbooks for over 5.4 million school children, expected to return to schools on 10 October. Although the National Certification Exams for students of Grades 9 and 12 have been administered in 15 governorates, 7 affected governorates and 13 districts in 3 other governorates have still not been able to administer the exams due to the continued insecurity.

The MoE has conducted a second round of exams in Sana'a City, Taiz, Ibb and Hodeidah in order to give students who missed the exam in one subject or more due to the security situation in those governorates a second chance to take the exam. The number of students who participated in this second round has yet to be confirmed.

Child Protection

Children in Yemen are severely impacted by the ongoing conflict with over 7.3 million children in need of protection services according to the Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (YHNO). During the reporting period, 10,717 children (5,173 girls and 5,544 boys) from conflict affected populations, host communities and IDP families in 25 districts of Sa'ada, Taiz, Ibb, Al-Amanah, Sana'a, Hodeidah and Amran Governorates received psychosocial support through sport, arts and recreational activities which took place in fixed, community-based as well as mobile Child Friendly Spaces. Furthermore, mine risk education sessions were conducted and reached 10,101 children (4,243 girls and 5,858 boys) and 14,516 parents and community members (6,376 women and 8,140 men) in Amran, Al Bayda and Hodeidah Governorates. 229 adults (144 women and 85 men) from conflict affected and displaced communities in 6 districts of Taiz Governorate attended awareness raising sessions on key child protection issues.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF reached 48,850 people through interpersonal communication over the course of the past week bringing the total number of people reached through interpersonal C4D efforts since the escalation of the crisis in March (including counselling sessions, home visits, focus group discussions and participatory community activities) to 350,957 people, including IDPs and host communities. Over the last week, greater focus has been placed on community outreach promoting the Back to School campaign; support to routine and special immunization; safe household water storage and use; management of SAM and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM); prevention of and response to Dengue fever (particularly in Taiz Governorate); as well as on prevention of recruitment and child trafficking, mine risk awareness and avoiding separation of children from their families. In Al Jawf and Sa'ada 69,359 people were reached with life-saving messages; 92,235 people in 7 districts of Ibb and Taiz; 65,726 in Raymah and Hodeidah; 74,551 in Dhale (Hysah and Sannah), Abyan, Shabwa, Aden and 49,086 in Sana'a, Dhamar, Marib, Amran and Al Bayda.

Increased polarization of the country, especially the North–South divide, has brought with it greater sensitivities around the use of images and voices with distinct regional identities in information, education and communication materials and messages requiring careful rescreening of approved messages and materials for dissemination in specific areas. The programme is working with partners to produce more localized materials.

Supply and Logistics

Since the escalation of the crisis in late March, a total of 1,822 metric tons of emergency supplies have been sent to Yemen. During the reporting period, a charter flight carrying 4.2 metric tons of polio and measles and rubella vaccines to cover around 1 million children for the October campaign was offloaded in Sana'a and delivered to the Ministry of Public Health. This is in addition to the flight carrying 4 metric tons of vaccines that arrived during the 8-15 September reporting period. Furthermore, 90 metric tons of emergency supplies were received through the Hodeidah port. UNICEF has established a logistics hub in Djibouti from where all the offshore supplies are dispatched to Yemen, either by air or sea.

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\$59.3 million against the appeal, leaving a 68 per cent funding gap.¹ Additional funds are urgently needed to help scale up the response to the increased humanitarian needs of crisis-affected children and their families.

Sector	Original HAC Requirements (Jan – Dec 2015)	Revised 2015 HAC Requirements	Funds Received ²	Funding Gap	Per cent of funding gap
Nutrition	20,000,000	41,500,000	15,858,400	25,641,600	62%
WASH	7,000,000	58,000,000	18,404,660	39,595,340	68%
Health	10,000,000	34,000,000	14,278,761	19,721,239	58%
Child Protection	12,600,000	12,600,000	4,299,434	8,300,566	66%
Education	10,500,000	10,500,000	685,305	9,814,695	93%
Social Protection	0	26,000,000	1,217,216	24,782,784	95%
Being allocated			4,560,404		
Total (US\$)	60,100,000	182,600,000	59,304,180	123,295,820	68%

¹ 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.

² The funds reflected above do not include pledges.

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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 (OPV3/MCV) ¹			2,730,000	676,467*
Number of pregnant and lactating women provided antenatal, delivery and postnatal care ²			590,000	39,299
WASH				
Number of affected people provided with access to water as per agreed standards ³	4,364,179	4,972,331	3,971,800	2,996,374
Number of affected people with access to basic hygiene kit ⁴	973,785	374,964	650,000	297,856
NUTRITION				
Number of children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care (OTP/TFC/Mobile) ⁵	214,794	93,461	214,794	93,461
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions ⁶	1,600,000	1,175,570	1,198,059	1,175,570
CHILD PROTECTION				
Cases of grave child rights violations monitored, verified and documented ⁷		648		648
Number of affected children benefiting from psychosocial support ⁸	548,168	237,128	328,900	237,128
Number of people (children and adults) reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mine/UXO/ERW ⁹	500,000	358,105	357,161	358,105
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	350,957

*This is the figure for # of children between 6 and 59 months provided at least one Measles dose since January 2015 - for the age group 6 months to 15 years, the total number of children reached is 962,172. More than 4.4 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, piped water systems, and short-term fuel for local water corporations.

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.

⁶ Original 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).

⁷ This indicator describes the number of children verified, who have been affected by grave violations of child rights through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) following the escalation of conflict beginning 26 March 2015.

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

⁹ Cluster 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.

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

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