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Yemen

Humanitarian Situation Report



21 October – 3 Nov 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- After two months of delay, the school year officially began on 1 November. However, UNICEF field offices report that student registration and attendance is still low in most governorates (between 20-50 per cent).
- The new inactivated Polio vaccine (IPV) was introduced in Yemen on 1 November at a launching ceremony with GAVI, WHO, UNICEF and the Government. IPV will be used alongside the oral vaccine (OPV).
- On 3 November Cyclone Chapala made landfall in Mukalla, Yemen. The estimated number of people affected by the storm is 1.1 million. To date 3 people have been confirmed dead and 36 injured with thousands of homes destroyed or damaged and thousands of families across four governorates currently displaced. UNICEF is actively involved in the rapid assessment underway and providing emergency supplies, including WASH kits and health supplies to governorates in the south.

More than seven months have passed since the conflict in Yemen escalated, causing over 80 per cent of the population to need some kind of humanitarian assistance. Against the backdrop of ongoing violence, Cyclone Chapala hit Yemen, first affecting the coastal areas of Socotra Island to the south, then making landfall in mainland Yemen on 3 November with heavy rains, strong winds and substantial flooding. An estimated 1.1million people were affected by the storm according to OCHA. More than 40,000 people were displaced or temporarily evacuated from coastal areas and at least 450 homes were destroyed. In addition, early reports indicate 3 deaths and 34 injuries. UNICEF is providing emergency supplies, including diesel and petrol.

The security situation throughout the country remains unpredictable. The situation in Taiz continues to be tense with armed clashes in the city. Relief agencies are unable to access the city to deliver much-needed humanitarian supplies. The situation in Aden remains unchanged and fragile, with reported incidences of assassinations, small and medium arms fire, explosions, armed robberies, looting and carjacking.

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)

604 children killed
890 children injured

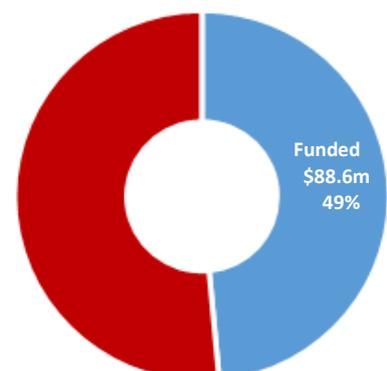
20.4 million people in need of WASH assistance

15.2 million people in need of basic health care

UNICEF 2015 Requirements:
US \$182.6 million

Funds received:
US \$88.6 million (51 per cent gap)

Overall Funding Status



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. During the reporting period UNICEF was a core member of the UN Cyclone Chapala team that prepositioned supplies and is now delivering WASH and Health commodities as part of an early response. At the field level UN coordination meetings have occurred with government partners in Aden (Typhoon Chapala) 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. UNICEF missions to Ibb during the reporting period furthered the establishment of the humanitarian Hub Office that will service the highly vulnerable and currently blockaded Taiz Governorate. Two joint UN missions also occurred to Hodeidah and UNICEF continued to monitor in areas of Sanaa, Aden and Hodeidah where security clearance permitted. UNICEF continues to diversify and expand partnerships with local NGOs with the capacity to deliver emergency and humanitarian programmes on the ground. UNICEF through clusters and the HCT is supporting the Humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and Development of the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP).

Humanitarian Strategy

In response to the deepening humanitarian crisis in Yemen, UNICEF's humanitarian strategy focuses 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 supports 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 children, UNICEF supports 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 and generate new evidence on 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 collapsing as a result of the ongoing conflict that has left over 15.2 million people in need of access to basic healthcare. The number of children under 5 at risk of SAM has tripled in 2015, with 537,000 children now at risk, compared to 160,000 children before the conflict. Almost twice as many children under 5, a total of 1,293,500 children, are projected to suffer from MAM this year, compared to 690,000 before the crisis.³

Estimates show that over 400,000 people have benefitted from UNICEF's support to the continuation of health services through the provision of primary health care and supplies to more than 570 hospitals, clinics and health facilities in 17 governorates. There were 77,583 health consultations recorded during this period, compared to 72,269 in the previous two weeks, with Acute respiratory tract infections (ARI), acute diarrhea (OAD) and suspected malaria (S.Mal) the leading causes of morbidity. Additionally, 246 out of 333 district cold rooms could remain functional (74 per cent) as UNICEF has provided fuel since March 26 to 20 governorates. Vaccines from remaining non-functional cold rooms were moved to the nearest district or governorate cold room.

Supplies of over 240,000 vaccine doses were provided to Taiz during this period, including OPV, Penta, Pneumococcal, Rota, Tetanus Toxoid and 10,000 Vitamin A capsules. In addition, the new injectable Polio vaccine was introduced to the country on 1 November. This vaccine will be used alongside OPV for maximum coverage.

Ninety mobile teams continued to provide health and nutrition services throughout the country. To date, 31,351 internally displaced children have been given OPV and 29,871 have received the measles vaccination. During the reporting period, 64 reports out of 84 have so far been received, indicating that at least 18,627 children were vaccinated through these teams, 23,533 children received integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) services and 26,060 pregnant women were given antenatal and postnatal care.

During the reporting period, 14,566 children were screened for malnutrition (13,257 through 65 mobile teams, 1,299 through fixed facilities) in eleven governorates, 2,413 children were admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes. In addition, 1,485 children under 5 received Vitamin A supplementation and 2,720 received deworming capsules. Moreover, 3,332 mothers of children under 5 received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling in 12 governorates. 4,969 pregnant and lactating women received iron/folate supplementation.

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 two weeks, 1,113,000 people were reached as UNICEF continued to provide support to local water corporations in Sana'a, and Sa'ada Governorates. Another 70,070 people were reached through support to 10 rural water supply systems in the governorates of Sa'ada. In addition, 8,088 displaced people and host communities in Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Sa'ada and Taiz Governorates received water for drinking and domestic use through water trucking. Family hygiene kits were distributed to 2,723 people in Sana'a and Taiz Governorates while consumable hygiene kits were also distributed to benefit 13,784 people in Aden, Al Dhale and Ibb Governorates. During the reporting period, UNICEF completed the installation of 100 emergency latrines in Hajjah, in addition to the distribution of basic family water kits and water chlorination materials for 28,826 people in Al-Dhale, Hajjah and Ibb Governorates. Through its partners, UNICEF conducted hygiene awareness sessions for 7,148 people in Al Dhale, Hadramaut, and Ibb Governorates. Collection and disposal of solid waste continued in Aden, Sa'ada and Taiz with UNICEF support to local cleaning funds.

Education

Across the country, 34 per cent of Yemen's school-aged children were forced out of schools 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). After two months of delay, the school year officially began on 1 November. However, UNICEF field offices report that student registration and attendance is still low in most governorates (between 20-50 per cent). UNICEF continues to work with government and NGO partners on B2S activities and supporting strategies to relocate IDPs from schools. In Sa'ada Governorate and a few districts in Taiz, Marib and Al Dhale, schools are still unable to open due to continued insecurity. UNICEF continues to support the Back to School (B2S) Campaign through radio messages broadcast in most governorates, house to house visits by community volunteers, consultative meetings with school principals and education officials at district and governorate levels. Radio shows hosted by school children interviewing parents and school principals have also been broadcast by local radio stations in Hajjah and Hodeidah Governorates, while further B2S messages were broadcasted in other radio stations. More than 3,500 community volunteers have conducted house to house visits in Hodeidah, Hajjah and Raymah to raise awareness about the reopening of schools and promote the MoE's textbook recovery initiative. Consultative meetings involving governorate, district and school officials have been organized in Al-Jawf, involving more than 300 out of the total 437 schools in the governorate to discuss ways to reopen schools.

In preparation for the beginning of the school year, UNICEF also launched a training programme for teachers and school administrators on the provision of psychosocial support and promoting violence free schools. During the reporting period, 728 teachers, 75 school administrators, 681 members of father and mother councils and 725 members of student councils in Amanat Al Asima were trained. In addition, 175 education supervisors in Hodeidah were trained on providing support to school teachers. During the reporting period, UNICEF also continued to support the administration of exams for those children of Grade 9 and 12 who weren't able to take their exams in September. In addition, UNICEF provided ink to print exams and covered the costs of bringing exam answer books from the governorates to the Exam Control Unit.

Child Protection

Children in Yemen are severely impacted by the ongoing conflict with over 7.3 million children in need of protection services. A total number of 671 grave child violations have been reported. 15,072 children (7,684 girls and 7,388 boys) from conflict affected populations, host communities and IDPs in 36 districts of Mareb, Sana'a, Hajjah, Hodeidha, Mukalla and Aden governorates, received Psycho-Social Support (PSS) via community and mobile based child friendly space (CFS) activities such as sport, arts and recreational activities. Mine risk education (MRE) sessions were conducted for conflict affected populations and displaced communities, reaching 1,734 children (712 girls and 1,022 boys) as well as 3,471 parents and community members (1,254 women and 2,217 men) in 4 districts of Al-Baydah Governorate. Furthermore, 230 adults (78 women and 152 men) from conflict affected and displaced communities in 12 districts of Sana'a, Aden and Hadramout Governorates received awareness raising sessions on key child protection issues. While 304 parents (140 mothers and 164 fathers) as well as 120 children (57 girls and 63 boys) attended a Back-to-School ceremony to encourage children to go back to schools after the low rate of registration at schools due to the fear of parents and children. This activity had been organized by the members of the child protection committees which will also contribute to the prevention of child recruitment and early marriage.

Social Policy

The Muhamasheen Communities Mapping Survey (MCMS) was implemented in Al-Amanah between 10-28 October, covering a total of 5,944 households in 10 districts. The results revealed that just 20 per cent of the households surveyed are registered beneficiaries of the Social Welfare Fund. Currently, UNICEF's partners are working on finalizing the list of eligible beneficiaries from the survey database, and printing and distributing the programme cards to beneficiaries. The disbursement of the first cycle of cash transfers in Sana'a is expected to begin on 14 November.

Communication for Development (C4D)

During the reporting period, UNICEF reached 22,616 individuals, bringing the total number of people reached through interpersonal channels to 501,458, since the escalation of conflict in March 2015. Through counselling sessions, home visits, theatre shows, focus group discussions (FGDs) as well as through education and communication (IEC) materials, UNICEF was able to engage with individuals and families to disseminate critical lifesaving messages on protection and caregiving practices, including health, nutrition, back to school and hygiene promotion. Of these, 90,014 people have been reached in Al-Jawf and Sa'ada, 186,205 people in seven districts of Ibb and Taiz, 76,274 people in Raymah and Hodeidah, 94,603 in Dhale (Hysah and Sannah), Abyan, Shabwa and Aden, and 54,372 people in Sana'a, Dhamar, Marab, Amran and Al-Bayda. Key messages for flood and storm awareness following the anticipated land fall of Tropical Cyclone Chapala were also prepared.

Supply and Logistics

During the reporting period, 6 shipments were offloaded in Aden, Hodeidah and Sana'a, carrying 623 metric tons of supplies including hygiene kits, family water kits, ready to eat therapeutic food (RUTF), school kits, medicines and armoured vehicles. The shipments included 5,048 family hygiene kits to cover approximately 25,000 persons, 30,800 RUTF to cover 30,800 children for 1 month, 26,000 school bag kits to cover 26,000 children and 9,664 jerry cans for 9,664 families. Since the escalation of the crisis in late March, a total of 2,445 metric tons of emergency supplies have been shipped to Yemen. UNICEF has established a logistics hub in Djibouti from where all the offshore supplies are dispatched to Yemen, either by air or sea and directly dispatched to UNICEF implementing partners. With regard to the cyclone response, UNICEF is ready to use the pre-positioned stock (in Hodeidah, Sana'a and Aden) for responding to the needs. UNICEF service providers were mobilized for any potential response.

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\$88.6 million against the appeal, leaving a 51 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	Requirements	Funding Received		Funding Gap	
		\$	%	\$	%
Nutrition	41,500,000	27,347,328	66%	14,152,672	34%
Health	34,000,000	19,353,853	57%	14,646,147	43%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	58,000,000	26,767,106	46%	31,232,894	54%
Child Protection	12,600,000	6,754,224	54%	5,845,776	46%
Education	10,500,000	1,184,422	11%	9,315,578	89%
Social Protection in Emergency	26,000,000	5,207,221	20%	20,792,779	80%
Being allocated	-	2,006,168			
Total	182,600,000	88,620,321	49%	93,979,679	51%

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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.

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	720,838*
Number of pregnant and lactating women provided antenatal, delivery and postnatal care ²			590,000	92,672
WASH				
Number of affected people provided with access to water as per agreed standards ³	4,364,179	3,746,274	3,971,800	3,084,296
Number of affected people with access to basic hygiene kit ⁴	973,785	409,472	650,000	324,685
NUTRITION				
Number of children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care (OTP/TFC/Mobile) ⁵	214,794	109,387	214,794	109,387
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions ⁶	1,600,000	4,072,513	1,198,059	4,072,513
CHILD PROTECTION				
Cases of grave child rights violations monitored, verified and documented ⁷		671		671
Number of affected children benefiting from psychosocial support ⁸	548,168	291,911	328,900	291,911
Number of people (children and adults) reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mine/UXO/ERW ⁹	500,000	361,920	357,161	361,920
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	501,458

*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, 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.

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.

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.

