Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Although aid has started coming into Yemen, UNICEF remains concerned about the ongoing fighting and the shortage of fuel, food, and medicine country-wide. Since the conflict escalated in late March, nearly 4,000 people have been killed and 80 per cent of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance. Country-wide, the conflict is causing irreparable damage to critical infrastructure including schools, hospitals, mosques, ports and residential areas, leaving many families with no access to basic services. Over 21 million people, including nearly 10 million children, continue to suffer the growing consequences of this conflict. Following his recent visit to Aden, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator lamented the scale of the devastation and appealed to all parties to facilitate humanitarian access to meet the immense needs. The UNICEF-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM)

Highlights

- This week, the first shipment of new vaccines reached Yemen since the conflict began in late March, containing 1.65 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine. The supply was delivered to the Ministry of Public Health in Sana’a.
- UNICEF-supported mobile clinics screened 9,572 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among displaced families and host communities in the governorates of Hodeidah, Sana’a, Saada, Taiz and Aden.
- UNICEF supported eight municipalities in Sana’a, Hodeidah, Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Al-Bayda, Dhamar and Sa’ada with fuel to pump clean water, reaching over 1.9 million people in the last week.
- 15,307 children from conflict affected communities received psychosocial support through Child Friendly School activities, such as sport, arts, and recreational activities.
- Funds are urgently required to respond to the needs of the most affected children and women. UNICEF Yemen has an 84 per cent funding gap of its US$182.6 million appeal, making it one of the most under-funded emergencies in the region.

People in need of urgent humanitarian assistance:

- 21.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 9.9 million children
- 1.3 million people internally displaced
- 3,748 people killed, including 398 children; 18,003 people injured, including 605 children
- 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 $29.5 million (84 per cent gap)
Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF is working in coordination with the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and is leading the WASH, Child Protection, Education and Nutrition Clusters based in Sana’a. UNICEF is also an active member of the Health cluster. The UN is seeking to increase the presence of international staff inside Yemen in order to facilitate the scale-up of the humanitarian response throughout the country. Three slots for international staff have been approved for UNICEF Yemen’s Hodeida field office, bringing the total in-country staff to 14 (11 in Sana’a and 3 in Hodeidah). This week, UNICEF is also leading missions to Ibb and Sa’ada in order to review possibilities of re-establishing permanent working space and accommodation for both national and international staff.

Humanitarian Strategy

In response to the deepening humanitarian crisis in Yemen, UNICEF and partners aim to scale-up efforts to reach the most vulnerable children and their families. This includes providing an integrated package of health and nutrition services to mothers, newborns and children through community health workers and mobile teams; putting in place preparedness measures to respond to potential outbreaks of childhood diseases; expanding treatment services for children under 5 with severe and acute malnutrition (SAM); supporting displaced families through water trucking and public water storage tanks and provide fuel, maintenance support to the municipal cleaning funds and local water corporations. UNICEF also aims to provide affected children with psychosocial support, life-saving mine risk education and appropriate referrals to child-friendly victims’ assistance programmes. In education, UNICEF and partners will ensure that the most vulnerable children who were forced out of school re-enrol in the new school year. On 1 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

UNICEF and partners continue to focus on maintaining and improving immunization coverage, and putting in place plans to prevent illness and deaths from any outbreaks. This week, the first shipment of new vaccines reached Yemen since the conflict began in late March, containing 1.65 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). The supply was delivered to the Ministry of Public Health in Sana’a. Immunization outreach continued in the governorates of Marib, Ibb, Amran, Al Mahra and Mukalla, targeting over 85,000 children, and mobile teams continued to provide health and nutrition services to mothers and children in seven affected governorates. A total of 6,130 women received reproductive health services and over 18,544 children were vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) during the reporting period.

Preparations for a national polio campaign and a sub-national measles campaign are underway to take place in the second half of August. The campaign will target all under 5 children with OPV and all children 6 months to 15 years with a measles vaccine. To date, a total of 296,100 children under 5 have been vaccinated for measles and polio. Nutrition needs continue to increase throughout Yemen, with more than 1.8 million children at risk of becoming malnourished. In the last week, UNICEF-supported mobile clinics screened 9,572 children for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the governorates of Hodeidah, Sana’a, Saada, Taiz and Aden among the displaced families and host communities. UNICEF also provided micro-nutrient supplements to 15,257 children and 4,963 pregnant and lactating women. A total of 506 metric tons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) has been distributed across 19 governorates in Yemen.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation due to fuel shortages continues to be one of the most significant challenges for over 20.4 million people in Yemen. During the past week, 4,245 displaced families received family hygiene kits, and 11,000 displaced people were reached by water trucking. UNICEF supported eight cities in the governorates of Sana’a, Hodeidah, Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Al-Bayda, Dhamar and Sa’ada with fuel to pump clean water, reaching over 1.9 million people this week. Critical support for solid waste collection continued in Hodeidah, reaching 550,000 people this week.

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1 The total number of grave child rights violations is 648. Some grave child rights violations may affect more than one child. For example, one case of a mine explosion could injure several children.
Further, an additional 200,000 litres of diesel for pumping water from three main water fields in Aden was secured by UNICEF through the logistics cluster this week. This will benefit 850,000 people.

**Education**

Over 1.8 million children have their access to school interrupted since the escalation of conflict in March and 3,584 schools have shut down. A total of 248 schools have been damaged and 270 schools have been used as shelters by displaced families. Some 600,000 children in grades 9 and 12 have not been able to take their National Certification Exams, which are designed to facilitate transition to higher levels of education, and so their future remains undecided.

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to identify affected schools and to prepare for the launch of exams and the back to school campaign. Safe exam centres in the capital have been identified, and those centres suspected of having unexploded ordinance (UXOs) have been identified so that they can be cleared of dangerous objects. UNICEF continued to provide psychosocial services to children in Ibb, reaching some 1,126 children (534 boys and 592 girls) in the governorate to date. Since the start of the conflict, 19,611 children have been supported to continue their education in 11 governorates. This includes 18,485 displaced children who have been integrated into schools during the conflict, and 1,126 children who have been reached with learning opportunities and psychosocial support. Ongoing insecurity and the MoE’s lack of funding prevented the printing of manuals for catch-up classes. This limited the Education Cluster’s ability to reach over 600,000 children in grades 9 and 12 who planned to take catch-up classes and prepare for the final exams. Out of this group, only 45,000 children are currently attending catch-up classes in the governorates of Amanat Al Asimah and Amran.

**Child Protection**

Children in Yemen continue to experience psychological distress and are exposed to increased risk of abuse, exploitation and recruitment into armed conflict. In the past week, a total of 2,104 adults (896 women and 1,208 men) from conflict-affected communities received awareness raising sessions on key child protection issues in the governorates of Taiz, Al-Jawf and Al-Dhale. In the same period, 1,666 community members (630 women and 1,036 men) including 1,089 children (363 girls and 726 boys) from host communities and displaced families received Mine Risk Education (MRE) awareness sessions in the governorate of Al-Jawf. Additionally, 15,307 children (5,972 girls and 9,335 boys) from conflict affected communities received psycho-social support (PSS) via Child Friendly Schools (CHF) activities, such as sport, arts, and recreational activities.

**Social Protection**

UNICEF is prioritizing the provision of unconditional humanitarian cash transfers for conflict-affected families in Yemen, with the view of integrating this intervention into existing social protection systems in the longer term. Distribution of cash transfers is expected to begin early October, after the completion of a household mapping survey of beneficiaries. In July, UNICEF completed a rapid profiling exercise covering Muhamasheen communities in eleven districts in Sana’a City. The profiling results show that the highest concentrations of Muhamasheen are in Sha’oub, Ma’een, and Al-Sab’een Districts, whereas the most affected areas (with highest cases of deaths, injuries, and displacement) are al-Wehdah, Ma’een, and Bani Al-Hareth Districts.

**Communication for Development (C4D)**

Insecurity continues to hamper well-coordinated C4D outreach. Many radio stations are damaged and some are closed due to fuel shortages. During the reporting period, UNICEF reached 19,757 people through counselling sessions, home visits, community meetings and information, education and information (IEC) materials. Since the conflict began, C4D interventions have reached a total of 214,652 displaced people and community members with lifesaving protection messages in the affected governorates of Al-Jawf, Sa’ada, Taiz, Hodeidah, Al Dhale, Marib, Abyan, Shabwa, Sana’a, Dhamar, Amran and Al-Bayda. C4D messages focus on disease prevention and management, nutrition, routine immunisation, hygiene and injury prevention from unexploded ordnance (UXOs). Six radio stations continue to broadcast health and hygiene promotion messages in the affected governorates of Hodeidah, Aden, Lahj, Ibb and Sana’a reaching approximately 2.8 million listeners.

**Supply and Logistics**

Since the escalation of the crisis in late March, a total of 1,249 metric tons of emergency supplies have been sent to Yemen. This week, the first new shipment of vaccines (OPV) reached Sana’a with a total of 1.65 million doses of OPV. In this past week, 2,500 family hygiene kits were distributed in-country, benefitting 2,500 families. On 5 August, two boats with 26 metric tons of medical and school supplies are scheduled to be dispatched to Aden and Mukalla ports.
Funding

In line with the recently revised Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), UNICEF’s revised Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal is $182.6 million to enable UNICEF to respond to increased humanitarian needs in 2015. To date, UNICEF has received US$29.5 million against the appeal, leaving an 84% funding gap. Additional funds are urgently needed to help scale up the response to the increased humanitarian needs of crisis-affected children and their families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Original HAC Requirements (Jan – Dec 2015)</th>
<th>Revised 2015 HAC Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received 3</th>
<th>Funding Gap</th>
<th>Per cent of funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>41,500,000</td>
<td>9,576,213</td>
<td>31,923,787</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>58,000,000</td>
<td>9,430,761</td>
<td>48,569,239</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>5,036,501</td>
<td>28,963,499</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>12,600,000</td>
<td>12,600,000</td>
<td>4,210,778</td>
<td>8,389,222</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>597,881</td>
<td>9,902,119</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection in Emergency</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
<td>294,869</td>
<td>25,705,131</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being allocated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>367,320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (US$)</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,100,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>182,600,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,514,323</strong></td>
<td><strong>153,085,678</strong></td>
<td><strong>84%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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.

3 The funds reflected above do not include pledges.
### 2015 PROGRAMME TARGETS AND RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 Target</td>
<td>Total 2015 Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 vaccinated for measles and polio (OPV3/ MCV5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pregnant and lactating women provided antenatal, delivery and postnatal care</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of affected people provided with access to water as per agreed standards</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of affected people with access to basic hygiene kit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care (OTP/TFC/Mobile)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases of grave child rights violations monitored, verified and documented</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of affected children benefiting from psychosocial support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people (children and adults) reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mine/UXO/ERW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of affected school-aged children with access to education via Temporary Learning Spaces and school reconstruction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of out-of-school children supported for reintegration into education system (including provision of books and supplies and compensational learning opportunities)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOCIAL PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of affected people assisted with cash transfers (including rental subsidies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C4D</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of affected people reached through integrated C4D efforts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnotes:**

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 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