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Yemen

Humanitarian Situation Report

3 – 17 Nov 2015

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The new inactivated Polio vaccine (IPV) which was introduced in Yemen on 1 November entered its second round, targeting a total number of 5,039,936 children. IPV will be used alongside the oral vaccine (OPV).
- UNICEF launched its first ever humanitarian cash transfers in Sana'a on 14 November 2015. A total of 4,051 vulnerable households were reached with cash transfers of YR 21,500 (roughly \$100) for each family during the first three days.
- Within a few days, two rare cyclones made landfall in Yemen (Chapala which first hit Mukalla on 3 November, and Cyclone Megh which hit between 8—10 November). The storms left 26 dead, dozens injured and 47,000 displaced. UNICEF continues to assist the cyclone response, providing health and WASH supplies.

Nearly eight months have passed since the escalation of conflict in Yemen, causing 21.1 million people (over 80 per cent of the population) to need some kind of humanitarian assistance. In addition to the ongoing violence, two cyclones hit Yemen during this reporting period: first, Cyclone Chapala which made landfall on 3 November and then Cyclone Megh which hit Yemen shortly after, on 8 November, triggering heavy rains, strong winds and substantial flooding. According to OCHA, the cyclones left 26 dead, dozens injured, and 47,000 people displaced. Currently, UNICEF supports the UN cyclone response with much needed medical and WASH supplies and the response is being coordinated through existing clusters.

The shortage of basic goods such as water, electricity, medicine and fuel is causing more and more disruption to people's lives. In addition, the sharp increase in prices of food coupled with loss of jobs and lack of work opportunities continues to increase poverty and malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups of Yemeni society.

The overall security situation in Yemen remains unstable. The situation in Taiz continues to deteriorate which is negatively affecting the humanitarian response, as access to many parts of the city remains a challenge. In addition, reports suggest that a blockade continues. The security situation in Aden remains volatile as well with sporadic incidents of assassinations, armed violence and robbery, indicating an ongoing fragile rule of law. The return of President Hadi and several government ministers to Aden on 15 November is considered significant.

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)

637 children killed
927 children injured

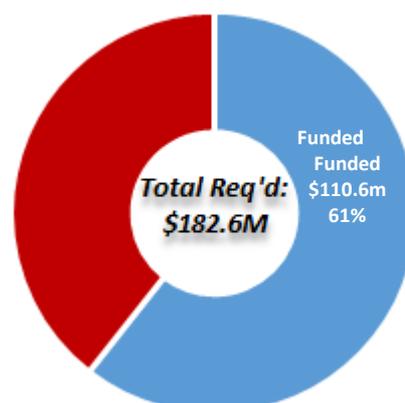
20.4 million people in need of WASH assistance

15.2 million people in need of basic health care

UNICEF 2015 Requirements:
US \$182.6 million

Funds received:
US \$110.6 million (39 per cent gap)

Overall Funding Status



Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

UNICEF continues to work 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, Child Protection 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 continued to support the HCT Cyclone Chapala response assisting victims on the ground through local partners who delivered WASH and health supplies in Shabwa and Al Mukalla. Assessments of damage are ongoing with plans to assist vulnerable families and communities in the short term. A number of strategic meetings occurred between MoPIC and the HCT to share humanitarian programme plans including activities and results achieved to date. UNICEF met bilaterally with key government agencies including MoPIC, Education, Health and Social Affairs, further strengthening partnerships and opportunities for increased collaboration.

In the reporting period, UNICEF completed the work on the Humanitarian Hub and guesthouse in Ibb where UNICEF office is housed. From the 15th November the UNICEF office has been operating to support programmes and services for vulnerable children and families in Taiz Governorate especially focused on districts that continue to face great vulnerability and a crippling blockade. In addition, UNICEF is continuing to take the lead for the humanitarian hub in Sa'ada. UNICEF continues to review and monitor programme implementation through local partners, remote monitoring and some innovative use of electronic technology. Efforts continue 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, recently supported the completion of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). During the reporting period, clusters submitted first drafts of activities and budgets for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 (YHRP).

Humanitarian Strategy

In response to the enduring and deepening humanitarian crisis in Yemen, UNICEF's humanitarian strategy remains 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 supports government partners to re-open schools, provide catch up classes, provide school supplies and children's backpacks and encourage strategies for 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 which have now reached 2.3 million. (IDPs). In acknowledgement of the huge impact of poverty on children, targeted cash grants make up a part of UNICEF's humanitarian strategy recently reaching thousands of the most vulnerable children and families in Yemen. 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 access to isolated areas especially where blockades exist. UN leaders at country, region and HQ level remain committed to a peaceful solution to the conflict and negotiate for the protection of humanitarian supplies and sites.

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

Yemen's health sector continues to deteriorate due to the ongoing conflict which has left over 15.2 million people in need of access to basic healthcare, and caused widespread damage to the health system infrastructure. 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

During the reporting period, UNICEF conducted the second round of its polio campaign which targets a total of 5,039,936 children under the age of 5 throughout different governorates of Yemen. The campaign deployed 2,650 health workers in fixed sites, as well as 38,354 health workers in mobile teams, in addition to 4,762 supervisors for monitoring purposes. The

campaign also conducted targeted communication activities through various media outlets and awareness raising sessions. In addition to the polio campaign, UNICEF provided 2,206 children immunization against tuberculosis (BCG). Moreover, 35,347 children received Pneumococcal and Oral Polio Vaccination (OPV) as well as Penta immunization, which aims to protect children from 5 different potentially deadly diseases. In addition, 14,271 children received Rotavirus immunization and 8,537 children were vaccinated against Measles. UNICEF also treated 31,371 children affected by childhood illnesses and provided pre- and antenatal care services to 26,295 pregnant women in 67 out of 91 mobile clinics.

Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) continued to be delivered across the country through 1,928 Outpatient Treatment Programmes (OTPs) and 70 mobile teams. With these activities, 14,023 children were screened for acute malnutrition of whom 2,652 were identified with severe acute malnutrition and admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes. 5,055 children received Vitamin A, and micro-nutrient supplementation and 3,548 children received deworming capsules. In addition, 20,907 pregnant and lactating women received iron/folate supplementation.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

During the past two weeks, UNICEF continued to provide support to local water corporations in San'a'a (10 urban districts), Hajjah, and Sa'ada Governorates, reaching a total of 1,186,987 people. UNICEF also supported 15 rural water projects in Sa'ada Governorate, reaching 92,973 people. In addition, water trucking provided water for drinking and domestic use to 33,642 displaced people and host communities in Sana'a, Hadramaut, Sa'ada and Taiz Governorates. Family Hygiene kits were distributed to 20,502 people in Abyan, Amran and Hadramaut Governorates. Consumable hygiene kits were also distributed to benefit 10,961 individuals in Al Dhale'e, Ibb and Taiz Governorates.

During the reporting period, UNICEF completed the installation of 95 emergency latrines to benefit 1,862 people in Hajjah in addition to providing basic family water kits and water purifiers to 7,416 people in Al Dhale, Hajjah and Ibb Governorates. Ceramic water filters were also distributed, reaching 6,968 people in Amran governorate. Furthermore, five water tanks were installed in Seyoun and Tariem in Hadramaut.

UNICEF conducted hygiene awareness sessions focusing on personal hygiene, hand washing and safe water storage for 33,686 people in Al Dhale, Hadramaut, Hajjah and Ibb Governorates. Solid waste collection and disposal continued in Aden, Sa'ada and Taiz Governorates, benefiting 12,146 individuals. In addition, the construction of two solid waste collection pits in Hajjah was completed. UNICEF helped provide fuel which supported the operation of a wastewater treatment plant in Sana'a city, enabling them to sustain their services to 1,043,000 beneficiaries.

Education

Across the country, 1.8 million school-aged children were forced out of schools since the conflict started, besides an estimated 1.6 million school-age children who were already out of school prior to the escalation of the conflict. This represents 47 per cent of the total of Yemen's school aged children. The conflict has left over 1,000 schools unable to resume lessons at the beginning of the new school year. This includes 611 schools being partially damaged and 174 schools being totally damaged with an additional 264 schools that are still being used by IDPs as temporary shelters. Despite the official reopening of schools on November 1, after two months of delay, all schools in Sa'ada Governorate and a few districts in Taiz, Marib and Al Dhale are still unable to open due to continued insecurity. In addition, UNICEF field offices report that student registration and attendance is low in most governorates (between 30-70 per cent). In the governorate of Raymah and some districts in Hajjah, a number of schools (more than 10) remain closed due to lack of teachers. In these schools, most of the teachers come from other governorates and haven't been able to report to their schools due to continued clashes in their governorates or insecurity on the road.

UNICEF continues to work with education clusters on Back to School activities and supports strategies and efforts to relocate IDPs from schools. As of the reporting date, 182 schools have been vacated of IDPs (though the number of students still out of school because of this is yet to be confirmed). Radio messages on going back to schools, house to house visits by community volunteers as well as consultative meetings with school principals and education officials at district and governorate levels continued in most affected governorates. To help schools provide compensational learning opportunities for those children who have missed more than four months of schooling, UNICEF printed 260,000 teacher guides on the provision of catch-up classes. These will be used in all 16,000 schools during the first month of school. UNICEF also continued the training programme for teachers and school administrators on the provision of psychosocial support and promoting violence free schools. So far, 1,482 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 and 59 school principals and supervisors from Al-Jawf were trained on providing support to school teachers. In addition, UNICEF has provided 321 tents to be used as temporary learning spaces for students whose classrooms are damaged or used as shelters by IDPs. Whiteboards and school bags filled with student stationery are also being distributed to the most vulnerable affected children.

Child Protection

The consequences for children living with and experiencing conflict and trauma include stress and long term mental health issues. UNICEF promotes Psycho-Social Support (PSS) via community based and mobile child friendly spaces (CFS). Activities include sport, arts, theatre and recreational activities that assist children to cope with the challenges they face. Those reached include 17,489 children from conflict affected populations, host communities and IDPs in 39 districts of Hodeidah, Hajjah, Marib, Sana'a, Dhale, Aden, and Mukalla Governorates. PSS is being organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour and its branches in the governorates as well as other local and international organizations. Within the activities of the child friendly spaces in Marib and Sana'a, 685 vulnerable children have been identified, referred and received psychological, health and other services. 1,309 adults from conflict affected and displaced communities in 6 districts of Sana'a and Hodeidah Governorates received awareness raising sessions on key child protection issues. With the leadership of the Yemen Executive Mine Action Centre, mine risk education (MRE) sessions were conducted for conflict affected populations and displaced communities, reaching 5,913 children as well as 2,922 parents and community members in Al-Bayda Governorate. 51 community volunteers, NGO staff, social workers and teachers received training on how to deliver MRE messages to children and their caregivers to avoid the risks of mines, UXOs and ERWs. These trainees are expected to start the community and school based awareness raising sessions in the coming week after assessing the affected geographic locations of 10 districts of Hajjah Governorate.

Social Policy

UNICEF launched its first cash distribution activity in Amanat al-Asima (Sana'a City) on 14 November 2015. Children from 4,051 households (out of 5,000 targeted households) have been reached with cash transfers (YR 21,500, roughly \$100, for each family) during the first three days of cash distribution. 5,000 families and their children will be benefit by the end of November. UNICEF's distribution partner set up 19 distribution points across 10 districts in order to reach the highest number of beneficiaries. All beneficiaries had been informed of the distribution plan via text messages. For special cases such as the sick or disabled, cash transfers will be delivered to the homes of beneficiaries. To ensure cash reached the vulnerable a team of 14 independent monitors will conduct real-time verification at 7 of the cash distribution points in addition to conducting post-distribution verification by calling 635 beneficiaries over the phone. A Complaints and Appeal process has been established involving partners from social welfare and leaders from the affected communities.

Communication for Development (C4D)

UNICEF supported C4D interventions reaching 30,826 individuals during the reporting period, bringing the total number of people reached to 532,284, 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 regarding critical lifesaving practices. Messages included disease prevention and outbreak of Malaria, Dengue Fever, Diarrhoea, Cholera, vaccination, breastfeeding as well as proper infant and child feeding practices, hygiene promotion, hand washing, safe water use, as well promoting care and protective behaviors, including the Back to School Campaign, prevention of child recruitment, avoiding child separation, and child trafficking, mine risk education and prevention of injuries. A total number of 91,103 people have been reached in Al-Jawf and Sa'ada, in addition to 205,743 people in seven districts of Ibb and Taiz, 82,138 people in Raymah and Hodeidah, 98,928 Dhale (Hysah and Sannah), Abyan, Shabwa and Aden, and 62,187 people in Sana'a, Dhamar, Marab, Amran and Al-Bayda.

Supply and Logistics

Since the escalation of the crisis in March, a total of 2,522 metric tons of emergency supplies have been delivered to Yemen. During the reporting period, 74,628 school bag kits (including school bags and stationery) and 373 schools in a box were distributed for the back to school campaign. In addition, 38,800 cartons of plumpy nut were distributed to implementing partners, as well as 300,000 vials of OPV and 412,500 vials of rotavirus which were airlifted via Djibouti to Sana'a and handed over to the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

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\$110.6 million against the appeal, leaving a 39 per cent funding gap.¹ In particular funding that would allow cash transfers to the poorest families to enable purchase of basic survival supplies for their children is still urgently needed.

Sector	Requirements	Funding Received	Funding Gap
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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.

		\$	%	\$	%
Nutrition	41,500,000	32,843,193	79%	8,656,807	21%
Health	34,000,000	25,094,252	74%	8,905,748	26%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	58,000,000	26,354,770	45%	31,645,230	55%
Child Protection	12,600,000	6,761,862	54%	5,838,138	46%
Education	10,500,000	1,187,103	11%	9,312,897	89%
Social Protection in Emergency	26,000,000	5,761,667	22%	20,238,333	78%
Being allocated	-	12,618,069			
Total	182,600,000	110,620,915	61%	71,979,085	39%

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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 (OPV ₃ /MCV) ¹			2,730,000	735,638
Number of pregnant and lactating women provided antenatal, delivery and postnatal care ²			590,000	118,848
WASH				
Number of affected people provided with access to water as per agreed standards ³	4,364,179	3,801,435	3,971,800	3,139,457
Number of affected people with access to basic hygiene kit ⁴	973,785	429,974	650,000	345,187
NUTRITION				
Number of children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care (OTP/TFC/Mobile) ⁵	214,794	112,039	214,794	112,039
Number of children under 5 given micronutrient interventions ⁶	1,600,000	4,077,568	1,198,059	4,077,568
CHILD PROTECTION				
Cases of grave child rights violations monitored, verified and documented ⁷		1012		1012
Number of affected children benefiting from psychosocial support ⁸	548,168	309,400	328,900	309,400
Number of people (children and adults) reached with information on protecting themselves from physical injury/death due to mine/UXO/ERW ⁹	500,000	370,755	357,161	370,755
EDUCATION				
Number of affected school-aged children with access to education via Temporary Learning Spaces and school reconstruction ¹⁰	126,748	22,590	77,000	15,577
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	368,453	542,000	314,398
SOCIAL PROTECTION				
Number of affected people assisted with cash transfers (including rental subsidies)	356,917	0	245,000	28,357
C4D				
Number of affected people reached through integrated C4D efforts			834,000	532,284

*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.

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). 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.

⁷ This 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.

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.