

YEMEN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE #14

16 July 2015

KEY FIGURES

1,572,464

People affected by the conflict including refugees and persons internally displaced prior to and as a result of the current conflict.

1,267,590

Persons internally displaced prior to and as a result of the current conflict.

54,874

Arrivals to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan mainly by sea or overland.

250,000

Refugees in Yemen to be assisted with protection assistance and life sustaining items.

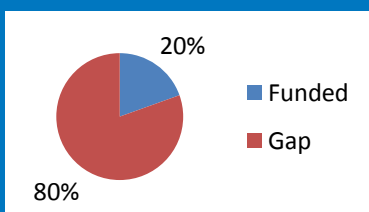
70,144

Individuals in Yemen provided with emergency relief items since the onset of the crisis.

FUNDING

USD 134.1 Million

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal for the Yemen Situation Emergency Response, April – September 2015 (12 June 2015), is available [here](#)

HIGHLIGHTS

Yemen:

The humanitarian pause scheduled to start on 10 July did not take effect; airstrikes and ground fighting continue across the country.

Partial food rations have been distributed in Kharaz refugee camp, WFP still unable to transport additional food to the camp.

For the first time since the beginning of the conflict, UNHCR's partner Al Amal was able to distribute NFIs to 3,377 individuals in Sa'ada governorate.

On 14 July, UNHCR's partner Charitable Society of Social Welfare (CSSW) started the delivery of a three months supply of medicines to Kharaz Camp.

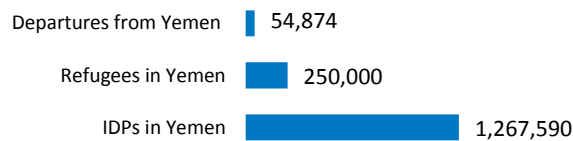
Djibouti:

A Mass Information Campaign is being developed to target key locations in the Horn of Africa with the aim of deterring individuals from undertaking the risky journey to Yemen.

Somalia:

The UNHCR comprehensive registration strategy includes immigration screening by authorities, and registration by UNHCR, authorities and partners at reception centers.

A total of **1,572,464** people are affected by the conflict



Distributions of emergency relief items in Al-Qa'is district, Hajjah Governorate. This distribution provided 88 families with plastic sheeting, kitchen sets, buckets, mattresses, blankets and mats. © Al-Amal/S.Al-Shogurdy 2015

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

On 13 July the Secretary-General’s spokesperson Stephen Dujarric expressed the Secretary-General’s disappointment about the failed second humanitarian pause in Yemen, set to begin on Friday 10 July, until the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan.¹ The following day, the UN Security Council and the EU released similar statements² emphasizing the need to allow for the delivery of humanitarian assistance across Yemen. However, the security situation has continued to deteriorate. Airstrikes persist across the country in particular in Sana’a, Haradh, Hajjah, Sa’ada, Aden and Amran governorates, ground fighting continues in Taiz and at the border. Bombing from warships, airstrikes and heavy confrontations have been targeting several districts and the Aden airport. Increased attacks erupted with the planting of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), massive shelling and ground fighting.

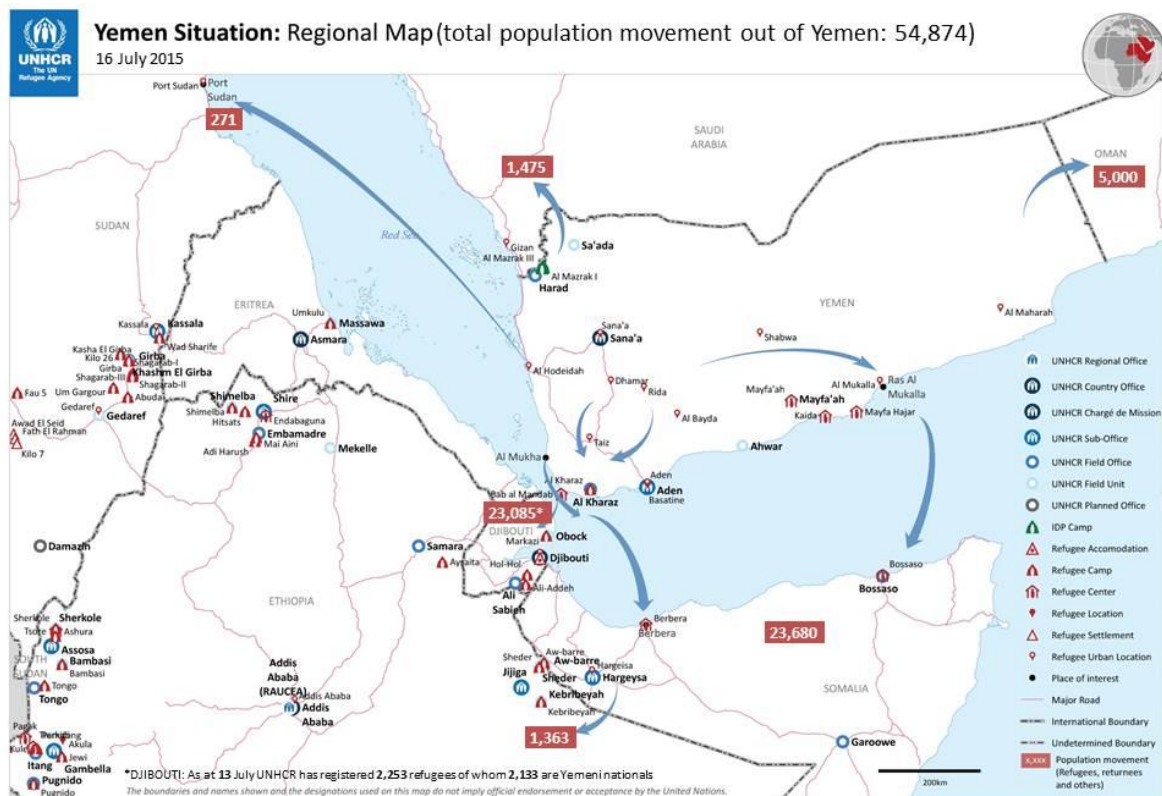
Since the start of 2015, 37,416 refugees and migrants have arrived in the Yemeni coastal area. The majority of them are from Ethiopia, and Somalia; including some 10,500 new arrivals since the beginning of the conflict. Many undertook the risky journey after being misinformed on the situation in Yemen, believing that the conflict has ended. When reaching Yemen, new arrivals are exposed to risks of abduction, attacks, drowning, exploitation and sexual assault.³ A Mass Information campaign was activated to deter from undertaking the hazardous journey, only to face the extreme insecurity and precarious socio-economic conditions of the conflict.

On 13 July, OHCHR in Geneva stated that between 3 and 13 July 2015 at least 142 civilians, including 36 children and 27 women, were killed in Yemen, and 224 others wounded. Since 26 March 1,670 civilians have been killed and 3,829 injured. Civilian infrastructures have also been greatly affected, with an estimate of 187 sites partially or completely destroyed as a result of the armed conflict.⁴

Departures from Yemen

Djibouti: According to the statistics from IOM and the Djibouti Government, 20,832 persons of mixed nationalities have arrived in Djibouti since 26 March. Of those, 9,511 are Yemeni nationals, 9,531 are transiting Third Country Nationals and 1,790 are Djiboutian returnees.

Somalia: Some 278 individuals arrived from Yemen during the reporting period (198 persons to Berbera and 80 to Bossaso): 262 were registered by UNHCR and authorities in both Reception Centers.



¹ For more information: <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sgsm16926.doc.htm>

² For more information: <http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/244792.htm>

³ For more information: <http://www.unhcr.org/55a519f26.html>

⁴ For more information: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16233&LangID=E>

Achievements



Protection

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- The UNHCR protection office in Sana'a registered 147 asylum seekers and processed 119 renewals.
- In Kharaz camp, six vulnerable refugee foster children were provided with financial assistance and clothing.

Saudi Arabia:

- The King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, within its Hope campaign, continues to distribute hot meals.
- As at 12 July, 345,176 Yemenis have regularized their status. The General Department of Passport (GDP) announced that the regularization campaign was extended until 15 August in all 49 correction centers.

Djibouti:

- As at 13 July, UNHCR and ONARS (the Government refugee counterpart) registered 2,253 refugees, including 2,133 Yemeni nationals (since 31 March). Over the week, 475 (40 Somalis, 435 Ethiopians; 420 males, 55 females) arrived to the Mayfa'a reception centre: 24 asylum seekers (22 male and 2 female), one vulnerable pregnancy and two unaccompanied minors were identified. 1,680 refugees have been registered in Obock and reside in Markazi camp. Due to harsh weather conditions 70% of them have left; approximately 400 refugees remain.

Somalia:

- The UNHCR comprehensive registration strategy is being finalized following the Inter-Agency Task Force. The strategy includes two main pillars: 1) immigration screening by authorities for all arrivals at ports of entry; 2) registration by UNHCR, authorities and partners at reception centres in Berbera, Bossaso and Mogadishu and associated protection and assistance, linking to onward travel and reintegration for Somali returnees. It includes use of biometrics and capacity building for authorities/partners. Coordination will be made with other agencies conducting registration such as WFP and IOM to ensure complementarity of information.
- In Bossaso, Puntland, UNHCR started training government officials on refugees' and returnees' rights through its implementing partners DRC and the Puntland Ministry of the Interior (MOI). Training on registration was conducted by UNHCR for National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI), IOM and UNHCR national staff in Mogadishu.
- UNHCR and Somaliland authorities identified an additional reception centre in Berbera that will free up a school used as a temporary center and allow it to be rehabilitated in time for classes in September.
- Two sites are being considered by UNHCR and NCRI for reception and immigration screening at the Mogadishu seaport. IOM continues to manage the Reception Centre in Mogadishu for new arrivals by air.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Puntland and Somaliland authorities, registered a total of 1,317 Yemeni *prima facie* refugees since the beginning of the crisis, out of the 2,302 Yemenis arrived.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Yemen:

- The InterSOS drop-in centre and the Community Development Programme office in Kharaz camp provided consultations to 243 refugees, including minors, single parents, persons with disabilities and women at risk. Refugees voicing concern about food scarcity and the inability to cover their basic needs, asked for financial assistance.



Health

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- UNHCR's partner Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW) met with 40 Somali refugee families currently living in the central market of Basateen, Aden and unfinished buildings in Dar Sa'ad. The mobile medical team treated 65 people, including five



Rapid Assessments in Bani Hushaysh District, Sana'a Governorate (Yemen).
© UNHCR/B.Mousa 2015

pregnant women, one of whom was immediately referred to the hospital due to complications. In Kharaz camp, CSSW receives approximately 50 patients a day; on 12 July three babies were born.

- The Ministry of Health has provided the Mayfa'a reception centre with 2,500 polio vaccines for new arrivals.
- On 14 July, CSSW embarked on its second trip to deliver a three months' supply of medicines to Kharaz refugee camp by sea from Aden. The first such delivery was accomplished in June.

Somalia:

- In both Somaliland and Puntland, all children under five received vaccination against polio and measles upon arrival: 5,384 have so far been vaccinated in Berbera and Bossaso.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- As at July 15, food rations sufficient for seven days were distributed in Kharaz refugee camp, where approximately 20,000 refugees currently reside.

Somalia:

- WFP issued e-cards to 354 Somali returnees at Bossaso reception centre, allowing them to purchase additional commodities from WFP contracted retailers in town. The cards also ensure access to WFP's assistance in return areas.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Yemen:

- WFP is still unable to transport food to the camp to complete a one-month ration, which was scheduled on 15 June. The second month ration is now due on 15 July.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

Djibouti:

- In Markazi refugee camp, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and UNICEF installed three water bladders to improve access to safe water.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Somalia:

- In Berbera, a rapid WASH assessment is critical to determine the level of intervention required for refugees/returnees from Yemen. It will focus on all WASH components including water supply needs, sanitation and hygiene.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- Since 9 July, UNHCR's partners the Yemen Red Crescent (YRC), Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY), Al Amal and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) distributed emergency relief items to 1,693 displaced families/12,656 individuals in Amran, Hodeidah and Sana'a Governorates. Since the start of the conflict, UNHCR and partners have reached 11,220 families/70,144 individuals with lifesaving assistance.
- For the first time since the conflict started, Al Amal was able to distribute NFIs to 249 families (1,808 individuals) in Sa'ada governorate.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Yemen:

- UNHCR partners have notified UNHCR that the security situation in Amran



Severe weather conditions disturb the living conditions in Markazi camp. ©WHO/R. Ouhichir 2015

and Hajjah is no longer safe due to airstrikes. Distributions are halted until security conditions improve.

Djibouti:

- Difficult weather conditions have damaged numerous tents in Markazi.

 **Logistics**

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- NFIs for 1,764 households were transported from the UNHCR Sana’a warehouse to partners in Hajjah and Amran.

Somalia:

- Following vulnerability assessment, UNHCR, via IOM, provided onward transportation assistance from Berbera and Bossaso to 6,182 Somali returnees for return to their places of origin. The majority have returned to South Central regions.

Working in partnership

Yemen:

- The Regional Humanitarian Coordinator is set to travel to Saudi Arabia on 25 July to discuss the current situation in Yemen and to seek solutions to a number of outstanding issues, including the revised procedures.
- The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) continues to plan the re-establishment of UN country-wide presence in five operational hubs (Taizz, Sa’ada, Hodeidah, Aden and Sana’a). A CERF request for USD 3 million to cover the set-up of security systems in the five operational hubs and for the Emergency Telecoms Cluster (ETC) was reviewed for submission to the CERF Secretariat.
- A dengue response action plan and preparedness for outbreak of communicable diseases was developed by the Health and WASH clusters.



UNICEF UK Goodwill Ambassador Eddie Izzard and UNICEF Deputy Representative Moncef Moalla walk through Markazi camp with Yemeni refugee children. © UNICEF/J. Matas 2015

Djibouti:

- On 13 July, the UNICEF UK Goodwill Ambassador, Eddie Izzard, visited Markazi camp and met Yemeni refugee children who fled the war. Eddie Izzard voiced his desire to support the mobilisation of resources to respond to the crisis.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to some

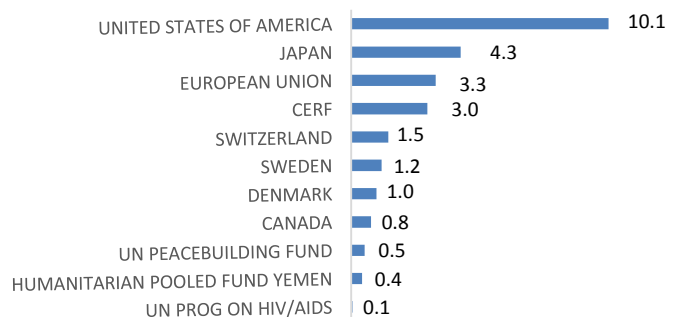
US\$ 26.2 million.

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015:

United States Of America (133 M) | Sweden (80 M) | Netherlands (45 M) | Norway (44 M) | Denmark (28 M) | Australia (24 M) | Japan (18 M) | Switzerland (16 M) | Private Donors Spain (15 M) | France (14 M) | Canada (11 M)

Funding Received (in million USD)



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