

KEY FIGURES

2,653,387

People affected by the conflict (in Yemen and adjacent countries), including refugees and internally displaced persons prior to and as a result of the current conflict.

2,205,102

Internally displaced persons prior to and as a result of the current conflict.

179,661

Arrivals to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan mainly by sea or overland since late March 2015.

268,624

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

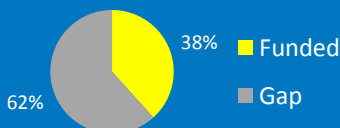
549,796

Internally displaced Yemenis reached in Yemen with emergency relief items since the onset of the crisis by UNHCR and partners.

FUNDING

USD 172.2 Million

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal for the Yemen Situation Emergency Response, January – December 2016, is available [here](#)

YEMEN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE #41

July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

Yemen:

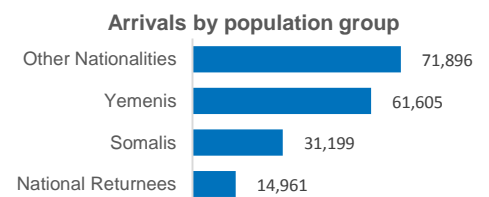
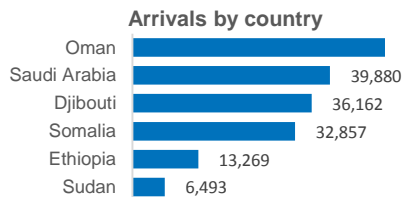
- Two weeks after resuming, the UN-led peace talks in Kuwait were suspended again.
- Co-led by UNHCR and IOM, the [Task Force on Population Movement published its tenth report](#), validating a total figure of 2,205,102 IDPs. This represents an increase of seven per cent since April, with 152,009 additional individuals fleeing from violence within this period.

Countries of Asylum:

- The rate of new arrivals from Yemen into Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan continues to be low. UNHCR registered 253 new arrivals in the Horn of Africa in July.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

Arrivals from Yemen*



Movements of/to	Djibouti	Somalia	Ethiopia	Sudan	Saudi Arabia	Oman	Total
Yemenis	19,636	4,239	1,386	1,344	30,000	5,000	61,605
Somalis	297	28,339	2,515	48	-	-	31,199
Other nationalities	14,265	279	171	1,301	9,880	46,000	71,896
National returnees	1,964	0	9,197	3,800	-	-	14,961
Total	36,162	32,857	13,269	6,493	39,880	51,000	179,661

New Arrivals to Yemen

The dangerous sea journey continues to take its toll on people travelling irregularly to Yemen. On 15 and 29 July, some 13 Ethiopians drowned upon arrival when smugglers forced them to jump into the sea near the shore. On 24 July, armed men opened fire on a smuggler's boat upon arrival, injuring three Ethiopians. Out of fear, other passengers jumped into the water and eight Ethiopians drowned. Since January 2016, 68 persons have gone missing or died at sea in Yemeni waters.

*Statistics provided by IOM, Government and partners; Saudi Arabia and Oman: Figures provided by the Government, pending verification by UNHCR

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

In late July, about two weeks after the resumption of UN-led peace talks in Kuwait (16 July), continued disagreement between the parties to the negotiations led to another suspension of the talks. Meanwhile, an escalation of fighting and airstrikes were noticed on most fronts. Fighting continued in Lahj and Taizz governorates, leading the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, Mr. Jamie McGoldrick, to express his concern, on 27 July, about rising tensions in Taizz Governorate. He called for an immediate humanitarian pause in order to protect civilians and to facilitate humanitarian assistance.

The general security situation remains volatile in most of the southern governorates. Attacks by militant groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), continued in Lahj, Hadramaut and Aden governorates. On 6 July, at least ten soldiers were killed and dozens wounded in a double car bomb attack at a military base in Aden and on 15 July, in an AQAP claimed attack, a car packed with explosives blew up the convoy of the Aden Governor, reportedly wounding a soldier.

On 31 July, the Yemen INGO Coordination Unit in Sana'a, consisting of the INGO Forum and INGO Safety Advisory Office (ISAO), was closed by the authorities on the premise that coordination of humanitarian activities is to be done through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC).

Refugee Response



Protection

Yemen:

- UNHCR and partners continue to face challenges accessing detention centres. UNHCR is negotiating with relevant ministries to end the stalemate and find alternative means to monitor refugees and asylum-seekers in detention. However, UNHCR managed to access over 40 Eritreans and Ethiopians detained in Al Hudaydah and Al Mahwit governorates, most of whom wished to seek asylum. On 3 July, all detained Somalis holding government-issued refugee identification documents (over 50 individuals) were reportedly released from Al Hudaydah central prison. By late July, some 36 Eritrean asylum-seekers and about 200 Somalis (who do not have ID cards) remained in Al Hudaydah central prison. Moreover, on 2 July, UNHCR secured the release of six Somalis from the Al Mansura detention centre in Aden.
- In Sana'a and Aden, UNHCR renewed 200 refugee and asylum-seeker certificates, registered over 30 new-born refugee children and issued more than 50 new refugee and asylum-seekers certificates. Refugee status determination interviews were conducted for over 110 individuals. In Sana'a, UNHCR conducted 39 home visits to ascertain living conditions and specific needs of refugee children and their families/legal custodians and undertook Best Interest Assessments for eight children. In Aden, UNHCR provided resettlement counselling to 10 refugees.
- On 26 July, the government registration centre in Basateen (Aden), which had been closed since last summer due to damage from airstrikes, officially resumed registration activities and issuance of refugee ID cards.

Djibouti:

- In Obock and Djibouti city, UNHCR and the *Office national d'assistance aux réfugiés et sinistrés* (ONARS) registered 41 Yemenis (18 families), three Somalis (one family), four Iraqi individuals (one family) and one Eritrean individual, all arrivals from Yemen. UNHCR continues to carry out regular border monitoring at Obock port, as well as other entry points along villages north of Obock. The rate of new arrivals to Obock continues to be low, possibly due to harsh weather conditions.
- More than a year after the escalation of conflict in Yemen, refugees are still in Djibouti and necessitating renewal of their documents. UNHCR renewed documents for 50 Yemeni refugee families in Obock, after their original attestations had expired. Family attestations are renewed on an annual basis, while individual refugee cards are renewed every five years.

Ethiopia:

- UNHCR registered 15 new Yemeni refugee arrivals in Addis Ababa, bringing the total number of Yemeni refugees in Ethiopia to 1,529, of which 1,386 fled Yemen since the outset of the present conflict in March 2015.
- UNHCR continues to advocate with local authorities for the relocation of 186 registered Somali refugees from Jijiga to Melkadida camps and for the registration of 1,700 additional Somalis who arrived since July 2015 fleeing Yemen.

Somalia:

- Eight boats arrived from Yemen to Somalia, carrying a total of 233 individuals (74 Yemenis, 156 Somalis, two Ethiopians and one Djiboutian). Of the 233 new arrivals, 126 were registered by UNHCR at registration centres, in direct collaboration with local authorities and partners. Six of the new arrivals were returning to Somalia for the second time.

- Some 69 Somali returnees received IOM's Onward Transportation Assistance, enabling them to reach their place of origin.

Sudan:

- UNHCR registered 63 Yemeni refugees in July, bringing the total number of registered Yemeni refugees in Sudan to 1,344.

Education

Yemen:

- UNHCR's partner Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) started the 'Out of School Children' survey, identifying so far 373 children not attending schools. The SDF education team is verifying this data.

Djibouti:

- On 3 July, a delegation of the Australian Lutheran World Service visited UNHCR and Markazi camp, Djibouti, in order to learn more about and to fundraise for the Yemen situation. They met with refugee leaders in the camp.

Health

Yemen:

- In Sana'a, Kharaz camp (Lahj) and Basateen (Aden), UNHCR's partners International Medical Corps (IMC) and Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW) provided medical consultations and essential medicines to over 2,530 refugees and 1,800 Yemenis from the host community, mental health and psychological support to some 310 refugees and 40 Yemenis, HIV treatments and tests to some 160 individuals, life-saving and specialized referral services to 150 refugees and reproductive health services to 165 pregnant refugees and 90 Yemenis as well as vaccines to 240 refugees and 45 Yemeni children. Community outreach counselling and awareness sessions were provided to 1,350 refugees and 710 Yemenis on various issues including HIV, hygiene promotion, nutrition, vaccinations, measles and dengue fever. At Mayfa'a Reception Centre (Shabwah governorate), 3,130 new arrivals received medical consultation and 8,600 new arrivals were vaccinated.

Djibouti:

- Some 546 refugees (280 males and 266 females) were treated at the Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) outpatient clinic in Markazi camp mostly for respiratory tract infections and skin infections. Nine refugees were transferred to Djibouti for tertiary care, six refugees sought the services of the mental health clinic, and seven newly arrived children were vaccinated, including three vaccinated against measles.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, Yemeni refugees continue to receive medical assistance through UNHCR's partner *Gruppo per le Relazioni Transculturali* (GRT). Some 28 individuals (eleven households) received medical assistance.

Food Security and Nutrition

Djibouti:

- A total of 130 children under five years old and 42 pregnant and lactating women were supported through the blanket feeding programme in Markazi camp. Children receive three kilograms of super cereal every two weeks and women receive one and a half kilograms of super cereal every week. The blanket feeding programme is made possible through the collaboration of nutrition partners WFP, UNICEF, AHA and UNHCR.
- AHA screened 117 children as part of a community malnutrition screening open to all children in Markazi camp and the city of Obock. There are currently 14 children (five boys and nine girls) enrolled in the moderate malnutrition programme and ten children (six boys and four girls) in the severe acute malnutrition programme in Markazi camp.
- WFP distributed dry rations to a total of 1,220 refugees (351 families) in Markazi camp and Obock town.
- AHA and WFP held a sensitization meeting with the Mother and Child Community group in Markazi camp to discuss the prevalence rates of malnutrition and raise awareness on preventive measures.
- The malnutrition unit is in need of a kitchen to prepare porridge for malnourished children in the feeding programme and the current conditions for food preparation are not ideal.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, the WFP food support programme ended in June. Religious leaders stepped in to provide dry food, cash for vegetables and meat at the reception centre through the Ministry of Interior. However, the funds raised by the host

community are insufficient for the coming months and further funding is needed to provide meals to new arrivals. There is also inadequate funding to cover incentive for staff members who work in the kitchen.

- In Somaliland, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), in collaboration with WFP, continues to provide meals to the new arrivals.

Water and Sanitation

Djibouti:

- UNHCR's partner, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), continues to provide water to refugees in Markazi camp through water trucking and chlorination, ensuring each individual has access to 20 litres of potable water per day. Sensitization campaigns on water hygiene and usage and general cleaning campaigns take place every week. Moreover, NRC finalized the prototype for a new shower design. Feedback from the refugees has so far been favourable. NRC also finalized the maintenance of Markazi camp latrines damaged by strong winds and the roofing of 40 latrines funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). NRC also begun the pit excavation of 30 new latrines funded by UNHCR.
- Solid waste management is carried out every five days in Markazi camp. Dumpsters were distributed across the camp for garbage collection and a general cleaning campaign was conducted in the camp with the refugee community participation.
- UNHCR met with the *Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement de Djibouti* (ONEAD), the Djibouti water authority, and NRC to discuss plans for the connection of the borehole constructed by FAO to the main boreholes. The borehole still requires a generator and a pipe for connection to the main water source and a physical structure to protect it from environmental factors. Water from the borehole is expected to benefit both the local population and the refugees.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, UNHCR, through the Ministry of Interior, provided two water trucks per week to the reception centre to provide sufficient water for the new arrivals.

Shelter and NFIs

Djibouti:

- On 1 July, Mr. AbdulRahman Taha, a private donor provided clothes for women and children, soft drinks and cash (approximately 12 dollars/household) to 250 families in Markazi camp, as well as refugees living in Obock. The distribution was coordinated by UNHCR, ensuring everyone had a fair share. DRC distributed five water coolers to five elderly persons in Markazi camp. UNHCR and ONARS began the distribution of kerosene provided by ONARS to 1,198 Yemeni refugees (331 households) in Markazi camp. Each person will receive two litres of kerosene per month.
- In early July, very strong winds hit Markazi camp causing limited damage to privacy fences constructed around tents and refugee housing units (RHUs). During the night of 1 July, the RHU used by the Gendarmerie in the camp was blown away by strong winds and dragged for over 40 meters. A tent in the camp also collapsed because of the wind, causing minor injuries to the occupant.

Somalia:

- In Somaliland, 22 new arrivals received Non-Food items (NFIs).

Durable Solutions

Yemen:

- On 28 July, two Somali individuals (sensitive protection cases) from Kharaz camp departed to Sweden.

IDP Response in Yemen

Protection

- Co-led by UNHCR and IOM, the [Task Force on Population Movement published its tenth report](#), identifying 2,205,102 IDPs who remain in a situation of displacement across 21 governorates, mainly in Taizz, Hajjah, and Sana'a and 949,470 returnees in 19 governorates, mainly in Aden, Amanat Al Asimah and Taizz. The needs of IDPs, returnees and by extension members of the non-displaced host community remain high. Among IDPs, the top three needs include food, shelter/housing and drinking water. Since the last report, the percentage of IDPs reporting food as their main need has increased from 49 per cent to 74 per cent. The majority of IDPs are living in hosted situations, while the next largest category lives in rented accommodation. The report also provides data on displaced and returnee populations affected by

natural disasters, namely the two cyclones of November 2015 and the flash flooding in April 2016. 24,744 individuals remain displaced owing to natural events across 13 governorates with 41,730 returnees.

- On 18 July, UNHCR undertook a protection monitoring visit to the IDP community centre in Amanat Al Asimah Governorate. Forced eviction and domestic violence were identified as two main protection issues. UNHCR is mapping available services in the area in order to reactivate the case referral mechanism, which was in place from 2010 to 2013.
- Members of three Community Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) were selected in consultation with IDP leaders and the host community to represent IDPs in districts of Amran Governorate. Each CBPN is composed of 20 members with a gender balance. Selected members will be trained on basic protection principles and IDP related rights and obligations.

Shelter and NFIs

- By 30 June 2016, UNHCR had provided over 41,550 IDP households (some 261,700 Individuals) with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and over 12,600 households (some 88,450 Individuals) with full Emergency Shelter Kits in 16 of Yemen’s 22 governorates.
- On 19 July, UNHCR Aden met with the governor of Abyan governorate to discuss UNHCR’s intention to rehabilitate 250 damaged individual houses. The governor agreed to send an official letter to the Director of Lawdar district to allow UNHCR’s partner Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS) to start rehabilitation work.
- Following an NFI distribution to 750 IDP families in Dhamar city, UNHCR conducted a post distribution monitoring (PDM) via phone calls. A majority of IDPs are displaced from Taizz and shelter was mentioned as their major concern since most of them reside in rented houses and face frequent threats of eviction due to late payment of rent.
- UNHCR Sana’a warehouse received 2,536 kitchen sets, 15,160 blankets, 10,000 jerry cans (10 litres), 18,300 mosquito nets, 13,000 sleeping mats, 4,050 solar lamps and 3,140 plastic tarpaulins for future distributions. UNHCR also finalized the procurement of mattresses which reached warehouses Hudaydah (10,000 pieces), Aden (10,000) and Sana’a (30,000).

Working in partnership

Yemen:

- In Sana’a, three one-day workshops on protection mainstreaming were organized by the UNHCR-led Protection Cluster between 17 and 19 July, with the participation of UN agencies, NGOs and officials. The workshops targeted members of the Protection, Wash, Food Security/Agriculture, Health and Nutrition Clusters. On this basis, each cluster will appoint protection mainstreaming focal points and develop protection mainstreaming action plans.

2016 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RRMRP):

- UNHCR and other agencies are requesting \$94,130,731 through the RRMRP for the Yemen situation (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan). As of 15 July 2016, \$20,710,434 has been funded, representing 22% of total requirements. The Yemen Situation Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan, January – December 2016, is [available here](#).

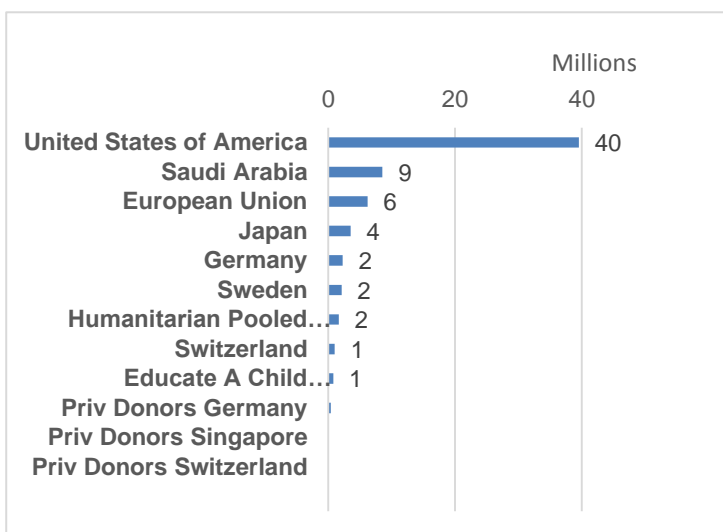
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation as end- *Funding received (in million USD)*

July 2016 amount to some **US \$66 million** representing 38% of requirements (\$172.2M).

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 un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

Major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2016: United States of America (181 M) | Sweden (78 M) | Netherlands (46 M) | Norway (40 M) | Australia (31 M) | Priv Donors Spain (25 M) | Denmark (24 M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (13 M) | Italy (10 M)



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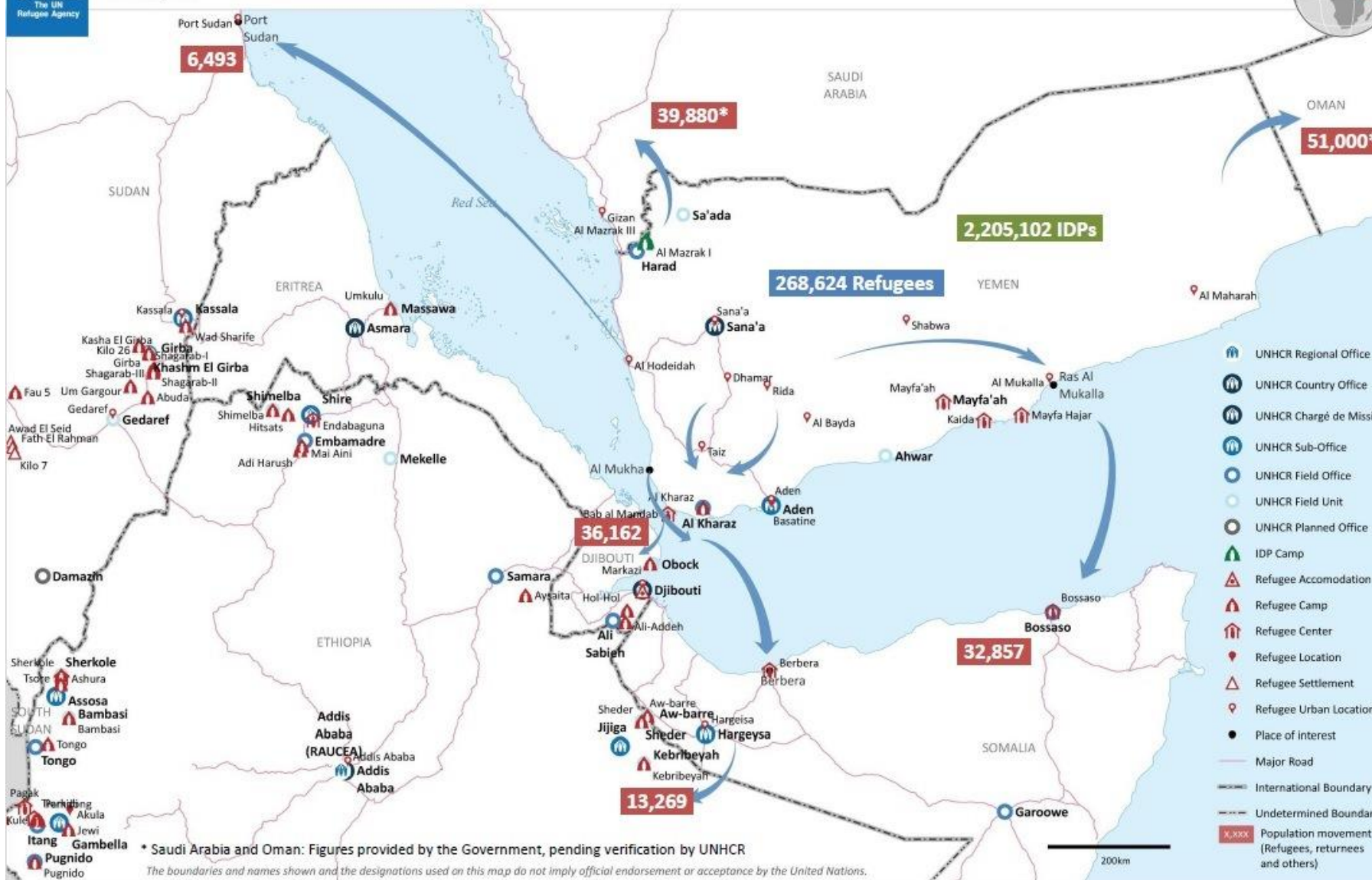
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Yemen Situation: Regional Map (total population movement out of Yemen: 179,661)

31 July 2016



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