# YEMEN: Conflict and Displacement in the North (as of Dec 2009)

SAUDI ARABIA

Al-Jawf

Sporadic clashes between Al-Houthi tribal groups and the Government have led to the sixth round of conflict in the north of Yemen since 2004, creating new displacement and forcing many previously displaced into a second or third displacement.

**Jizan** 

Hajjah

Sa'ada

Amran

Sana'a

Area with IDPs

Source: OCHA

Sana'a

## **Displaced Persons**

At least 175,000 (15-20% of the population of Sa'ada) displaced in Yemen,<sup>1</sup> and media reports of an estimated 15,000 Saudis evacuated in Jizan, Saudi Arabia.<sup>2</sup>

Overcrowding and insecurity in the camps and settlements are serious concerns. In Al-Mazraq, an average 150 families are arriving per day, forcing the opening of a second camp with plans to open a third.3

**17**% in camps or settlements

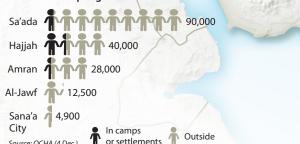
83% outside

Sea

The majority of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are residing with family and friends, in schools, buildings under construction or makeshift shelters and tents.4 Ways to increase aid provision to these IDPs need to be devised and strenathened.3

## IDPs in Yemen per governorate

Source: OCHA (4 Dec)



## **Humanitarian Access**

SAUDI

Al-Mazraq

25km

Critical Needs

humanitarian actors.3

Flash appeal launched

on 2 September, and

revised on 14

December. It is

estimated that

only half of the

IDPs in some

governorates

assisted, while no significant assistance

been received.4

to host communities has

have been

Gulf of Aden

Requirements US\$22 M

Water &

64%

Health

Non-Food

1.Protection /Human Rights/ Rule of Law 2. Education

3. Agriculture 4. Coordination & Support Services

Sanitation covered

ARABIA

Al-Mandaba

Sa'ada

Sana'a

Al-Matammah

Lack of continuous humanitarian access has hampered needs assessments and prevented humanitarian activity.1

- Sa'ada is only reachable by a route starting in Sana'a through Saudi Arabia. Access beyond Al-Mandaba is not possible.
  - 2 IDPs outside of Sa'ada are reachable through various internal routes with several checkpoints causing delays.
- 3 Access to Al-Jawf is limited to Al-Matammah, impeding humanitarian assistance to several hundreds of IDPs stranded in the northern part of the Governorate.
- 4 IDPs are being refused entry to Saudi Arabia, and displaced people are being deported from Saudi Arabia mostly to Hajjah.5



Sources: OCHA, WFP

Area with hampered access due to insecurity,

roadblocks or other restrictions3,5,6

## **Food Insecurity**

SAUDI ARABIA IDPs represent the most Large numbers of residents have progressively lost food-insecure popula-... 39.9% in Sa'ada access to basic services. tions in Yemen, and are food insecure such as food, water Sa'ada and Hajjah and healthcare.1 Due suffer from particuto the insecurity, only larly high food life saving activities insecurity levels. will be carried out by

... **36%** in Hajjah

SOMALIA

Source: OCHA FTS

In Sa'ada, 88% of IDPs outside of camps are dependent on WFP food assistance and 78% of IDPs inside of camps.1

% of population who are food insecure (2003)

Source: FIVIMS (FAO)

## Six waves of conflict

Aug 2009 - present - Sixth round of conflict between Al-Houthi and the Government of Yemen breaks out on 12 August. A ceasefire is announced by the Government on 4 September to allow for the distribution of humanitarian aid. however it only lasted a few hours.6

May - Jul 2008 - The government accuses Al-Houthi of violating the ceasefire agreement signed in Doha in February 2008, and the fifth round of conflict breaks out. On 17 July, the president announces a unilateral ceasefire.7

Feb - Jun 2007 - Fourth round of conflict spreads to districts outside of Sa'ada.

late 2005 - early 2006 - Third round of conflict starts as a confrontation between pro-government tribesmen and tribal fighters supporting Al-Houthis.

Mar - May 2005 - Second round of conflict erupts in north and west of Sa'ada, where the Al-Houthis found support and the mountainous terrain slowed the army.

Jun - Sep 2004 - Conflict starts southwest of Sa'ada city where the first head of Al-Houthi, Husein al-Huthi, sought refuge. Following al-Huthi's death on 10 September. the Government declared a unilateral end to the fighting.

## Disclaimer:

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 14 Dec 2009

Base map sources: FAO, UNCS, USGS, OCHA.WFP.

#### References:

<sup>1</sup>OCHA. Humanitarian Response Plan. 1 Dec 2009. <sup>2</sup>AlertNet. Saudis flee border fighting with Yemen rebels. 2 Dec 2009. 3OCHA. Yemen Humanitarian Update. 19 Nov 2009. 4OCHA, Yemen Flash Appeal Revised, 14 Dec 2009, 5OCHA Humanitarian Operations and Assistance Tracking, unpublished. OCHA. Yemen: Sa'ada Emergency Situation Reports. 24 Aug- 5 Nov 2009. 7ICG. Yemen: Defusing the Saada Time Bomb. 27 May 2009.

