

YEMEN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE #13

10 July 2015

KEY FIGURES

1,569,236

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.

51,646

Arrivals to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan mainly.

250,000

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

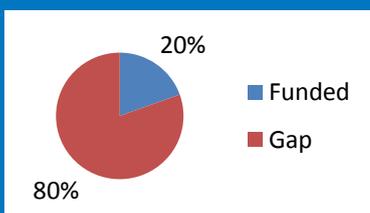
56,369

Individuals provided with emergency relief items in Yemen 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

In Yemen:

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) confirmed that as of July 6 there are 1,267,590 IDPs in Yemen.

On 4 July, 12 refugees were killed and several injured when a rocket hit the UNHCR-supported Al Tadamon Kindergarten in Aden, where they had taken shelter.

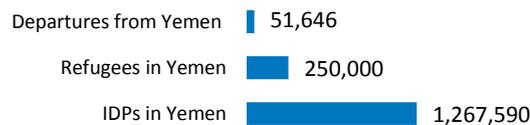
The HCT endorsed the Guidance Note on the Emergency Response to Internal Displacement in Yemen, stipulating the main programming principles and priorities for the humanitarian response.

The second humanitarian pause should come into effect from Friday 10 July, as of 23:59 Yemen time, until the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan, allowing for most needed humanitarian assistance.

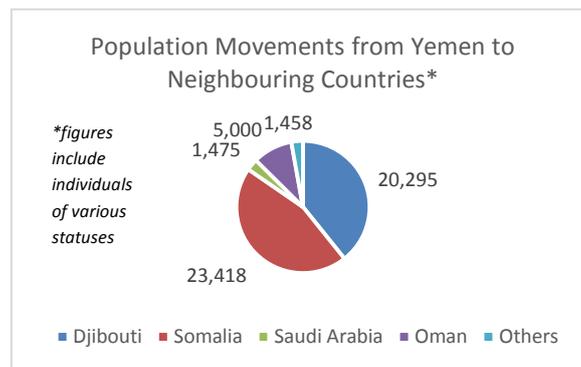
In Djibouti:

A request for transfer of Yemeni refugees to Holl Holl site has not been authorized.

A total of **1,569,236** people are affected by the conflict



Departures from Yemen



Djibouti: From 31 March to 7 July, UNHCR and ONARS (the government refugee entity) registered 2,214 refugees, of whom 2,095 Yemeni nationals. Some 1,641 refugees are registered in Obock, and are mainly hosted in Markazi camp. From 28 June to 4 July 2015, three boats arrived at Obock port carrying 355 individuals, the majority Yemenis: 55 accepted to stay in Obock and requested

asylum. UNHCR and ONARS registered 47 new individuals/36 families originating from Sana'a and Taiz. Some 31 refugee attestations and 48 individual refugee cards were distributed to Yemeni refugees.

Somalia: During the past week, a total of 2,089 individuals from Yemen were registered by UNHCR in collaboration with local authorities and partners, including: 1,151 Somalis, 428 Yemenis, and eight Ethiopians. On 6 July, a smaller boat reached Bossaso with 64 individuals, 33 of whom registered at the Reception Centre: 23 Somalis, and 10 Yemenis.

Arrivals to Yemen

Since 1 July, nine vessels with 882 individuals (842 Ethiopians, 40 Somalis; 788 males and 94 females) have reached the Arabian Sea coast of Yemen. Some 32 asylum seekers, 17 unaccompanied minors and two vulnerable single parents with small children were identified. As at 30 June, a total of 37,416 persons have arrived in Yemen by sea, since the beginning of the year.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

In Yemen, the overall security situation continues to worsen with intensified airstrikes reported in 19 governorates, particularly Sana'a, Aden, Amran, Taiz Hajjah and Lahj. Violent clashes continue between the parties in Aden and the central governorates of Taiz Hajjah, Ibb, Al Dhale and Al Bayda. On 6 July, 176 people were reportedly killed in airstrikes in Aden, Amran, Marib, and Lahj governorates; the highest death toll reported in a single day. Two car bombs detonated on 7 July: one in downtown Sana'a and the second in Al Bayda; the Islamic State claimed responsibility for both incidents. As fighting continues in Aden and Taiz, civilians search for safer areas, many displaced for a second or third time. On 1 July, rockets hit Mansura district of Aden city killing 25 civilians. On the same day, a series of mortar and gun fire seriously damaged IOM's Migrant Response Centre (MRC) in Basateen, Aden. Later that day, IOM's office in Haradh was damaged during air strikes. Neither incident injured migrants or staff.

Late in the night of 4 July, a rocket hit the Al Tadamon Kindergarten in Aden, penetrating several walls and killing 12 refugees: 11 Somalis and one Ethiopian, among them five children. In addition, 12 refugees were injured and remain in hospital. Several families were sleeping on the roof when the rocket hit, but were fortunately not harmed. Thousands of urban refugees in Aden have moved into unfinished buildings, schools, Kharaz refugee camp or other locations across Yemen. Some have spontaneously returned to their home countries, regardless of security risks during the journey.

On 4 July, in Aden, the previously seized UN premises, including UNHCR's office, were returned.

On 7 July, the ERC Stephen O'Brien released a statement declaring that over 3,260 people have been killed and nearly 1.3 million have been internally displaced since March. Millions of Yemenis are at risk of famine due to lack of food as food rations cannot be delivered due to insecurity. Countless wounded are dying because hospitals are closing down due to lack of fuel. The ERC called on all parties to agree on an immediate and unconditional humanitarian pause across the country in order for the humanitarian community to provide the critical help that tens of millions of people need.

Achievements



Protection

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- Since the UNHCR Protection Centre in the Hadda area of Sana'a, reopened on 7 June, 132 asylum seekers were registered and 93 renewed their documents.
- UNHCR's partner Millennium Development Foundation (MDF) conducted 16 home visits in Sana'a, counseled four children, referred one child to InterSOS, arranged foster care for another boy and identified extremely vulnerable male twins for urgent assistance.
- In Sana'a, UNHCR's partner InterSOS received 16 cases in need of protection and counseling. The cases of 50 detainees (30 Ethiopians, 20 Somalis) at Alya prison, all charged with irregular entry into Yemen, were brought to the attention of the immigration Prosecutor's office.
- In Kharaz camp, InterSOS provided 151 vulnerable refugees with financial assistance.

Saudi Arabia:

- King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Aid is preparing to establish a temporary camp at the border between Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The Al-Wadea border point is severely overcrowded. The temporary camp will accommodate around 3,000 persons.
- As at 5 July, some 304,892 Yemeni nationals have regularized their status.

Djibouti:

- From 30 June to 8 July, the Red Crescent received 444 family tracing requests from refugees.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, UNHCR and the Ministry of Interior (MOI) register all new arrivals at the Reception Centre and provide them with assistance.



Consultations at the Intersos office in Kharaz camp @Intersos/M.Yusuf

- In Somaliland, the arrivals of 3 July were received by UNHCR along with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS). New arrivals who opted to proceed to the Reception Centre were registered by DRC in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM, and stayed for three nights. Vulnerability Assessments were conducted by Comprehensive Community-Based Rehabilitation Somaliland (CCBRS). The review was done with UNHCR and partners to ensure that all cases in need of assistance were included.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Djibouti:

- The authorities closed the Migration Transit Centre, which was hosting Yemeni nationals and other Third Country Nationals (TCNs) unwilling to seek asylum. Some people wished to be transferred to Obock, while the majority remained in Djibouti city.

Somalia:

- The majority of new arrivals are Somalis returnees (recognized as refugees in Yemen). Increasing numbers of vulnerable returnees are identified through vulnerability assessments: they are provided with transportation cash assistance to travel to their area of origin/destination, and given core relief items (CRIs). UNHCR and partners are working on the development and implementation of livelihoods projects for the entire refugee population in Somaliland; this will also be extended to newly-arrived Yemeni refugees to avoid heavy dependency on international assistance.

Education

Achievements and Impact

Djibouti:

- Caritas offered their premises for four days a week to host up to 60 children, ages 5 to 11, until the school year starts in mid-September. For part of the day, children will engage in various activities including French language learning. Priority will be given to children residing in Markazi camp; UNHCR will provide transportation.

Health

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- UNHCR's partner the Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW) visited the Handicap Training Centre, Al Fardose Mosque, Al Tadamon Kindergarten and Al Sanafer Secondary School, met with 57 families (37 refugees, 20 Yemeni nationals), and treated over 160 individuals on the spot. The majority of patients suffer from skin infections; a number of children received therapeutic supplementary feeding.

Djibouti:

- From 30 June to 7 July, in Obock camp, the African Humanitarian Action (AHA) conducted 96 consultations to chronic patients and 18 persons were hospitalised. Some 27% of cases were suffering from respiratory infections, followed by 8.6% from dental problems in addition to 3 cases of acute diarrhoea. Some 35 children are being followed up in the nutrition programme: 27 have moderate acute malnutrition while 10 have severe acute malnutrition.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, DRC distributed 320 feminine hygiene items to 160 vulnerable women and girls.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Yemen:

- The Kharaz camp clinic is receiving approximately 25 cases a day and is in urgent need of medicines. CSSW is arranging with the health department to include vaccination activities with the mobile clinic.

Djibouti:

- In Markazi camp, women informed that they have not been receiving milk or diapers for children; cases of diarrhoea have increased.



Arma is an Ethiopian refugee in Yemen who has been living in Sana'a for 7 months. Her children and husband were killed in Ethiopia. She came to the Al Hafy health centre in Sana'a to receive treatment. ©OCHA/C. Cans

Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

Djibouti:

- UNHCR Obock produced a monitoring master list to track all donations received and families benefitting from food and non-food items (NFIs) distributions. The Red Crescent is also updating a new food distribution strategy to facilitate distribution in Obock.
- Al-Rahma Association distributes hot meals to refugee families during the month of Ramadan. UNHCR supports with in-kind donations, and the transport and distribution of meals.

Saudi Arabia:

- King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, as part of its Hope campaign, distributed 8,000 meals. A total of 7,500 Yemeni families have benefited from Ramadan food baskets.

Somalia:

- In Somaliland, three meals per day and water are provided to new arrivals by the DRC at the Reception Centre. The nutritional value of food was improved following an inter-agency food survey in Berbera.



Al-Rahma Association distributes hot meals in Markazi Camp in collaboration with UNHCR. July 2015. © UNHCR/S. Malaguti

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Yemen:

- On 5 July, in Kharaz camp approximately 50 refugees expressed their concerns to InterSOS on the scarcity of water, food and fuel in the camp. UNHCR and partners are facing difficulties in transporting food to the camp: WFP remains unable to send food trucks to Kharaz refugee camp.

Djibouti:

- UNHCR received several food donations, though, due to late delivery, an immediate distribution was not possible. The need for a dedicated storage space is urgent and the possibility of shared storage space was discussed with the Red Crescent.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, during field visits by DRC staff, it was reported that some individuals, especially women, children and those with special needs, miss meals due to overcrowding at meal times. WFP and Puntland Youth and Social Development Association (PSA) will take steps to rectify this issue.



Water and Sanitation

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Djibouti:

- With the rising heat, the consumption of water is increasing in Markazi; UNHCR is considering using water treatment tablets to improve tap water quality, after discussions with the Djibouti National Water and Sanitation Office (ONEAD).
- Johanniter International (JOIN) committed to purchasing two incinerators for Markazi camp, which will be functional by the end of July. As a temporary solution, UNHCR will establish three collection points in the camp.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, hygiene and sanitation remain an issue at the Reception Centre; overcrowding at the Centre contributes to this issue.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- Since the beginning of July, UNHCR's partners the Yemen Red Crescent (YRC) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) distributed emergency relief items in Amran and Amanat-Al, reaching 208 families/1,369 individuals. Since the start of the conflict, UNHCR and partners have distributed relief items to 56,369 individuals.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Djibouti:

- The Government of Djibouti has not authorized UNHCR’s request to relocate Yemeni refugees from Markazi camp to Holl Holl camp.

Somalia:

- In Puntland, a recent assessment by the Bossaso Protection Cluster indicates that returnees have joined some of the IDP settlements in Bossaso, and shelter was identified as a current need. As more and more new arrivals reach Bossaso, this need is expected to grow.

Logistics

Achievements and Impact

Yemen:

- 800 tons of relief supplies arrived in Aden on 7 July. Two of UNHCR’s trucks carrying 5,500 sleeping mats and 500 mattresses, which were a part of the convoy, are expected to arrive at the UNHCR warehouse on 8 July.
- The last 6,000 litres of fuel that UNHCR’s partner Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS) procured for Kharaz refugee camp arrived on 20 June to complete the 20,000 litres of fuel to last the camp for approximately three months.
- In the eventuality of a second humanitarian pause, UNHCR developed a plan to transport and distribute lifesaving aid in Aden, Lahj, Shabwa, Amran, Sa’ada, and Haradh governorates, reaching over 55,000 individuals.



First meeting of the newly formed Women’s Committee at Markazi Camp. July 2015. ©UNHCR/S. Malaguti

Working in partnership

Yemen:

- Preparations for the second humanitarian pause were discussed at the Inter Cluster Coordination Management (ICCM) meeting.

Djibouti:

- UNHCR established a new Women’s Committee to continue providing a forum to discuss the most critical needs in Markazi.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation

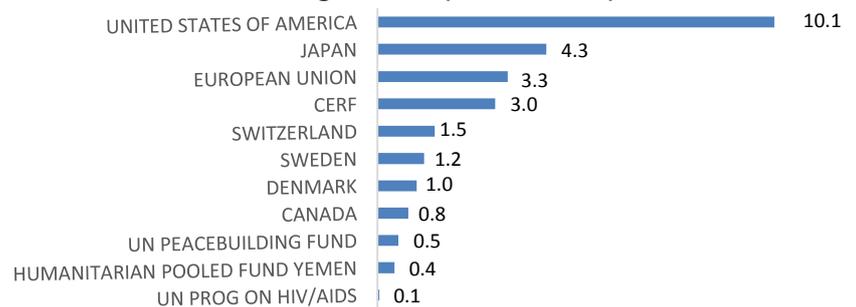
amount to some **US\$ 26.2 million.**

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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