



A 7-year-old displaced child in Al Jufaynah IDP site, Marib Governorate, Yemen. 31 August 2022. ©YPN/OCHA

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HUMANITARIAN UPDATE

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UN-BROKERED TRUCE SEES SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

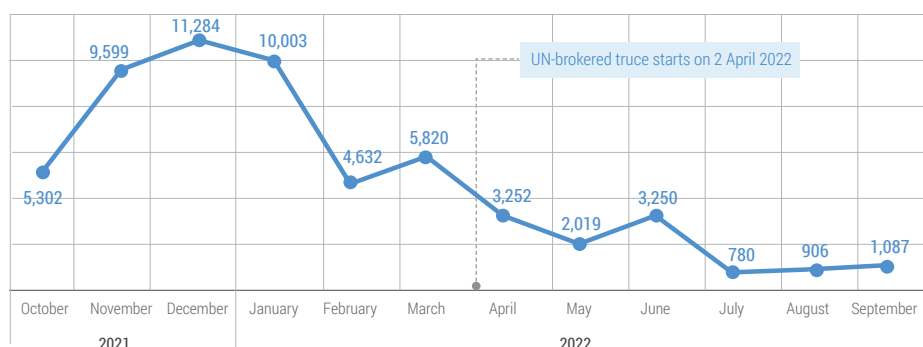
UN-brokered truce sees substantial reductions in civilian casualties and internal displacement

The UN-brokered truce, which commenced on 2 April 2022, provided the people of Yemen with the first sustained reprieve from fighting since the start of the conflict in 2015. It effected a substantial increase in fuel imports through the Hodeidah ports, opened Sana'a airport to commercial flights, enhanced humanitarian access in some areas, and drove significant

reductions in internal displacement and security incidents causing harm to civilians.

Fuel quantities that entered Yemen through the Hodeidah port between 2 April and 30 September 2022 are more than three-fold those seen in 2021. During this period, 52 fuel ships discharged 1,435,250 metric tons of fuel through the Hodeidah port, compared with only 23 fuel ships carrying 468,630 metric tons in 2021.

NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENTS BY CONFLICT (OCT 2021-SEP 2022)



Source: RRM Cluster



YEMEN

The truce enhanced people's access to essential services by re-opening Sana'a airport, which had been closed since 2016, with 50 round-trip commercial flights facilitated between Sana'a and Amman and one between Sana'a and Cairo. Overall, some 26,642 passengers took advantage of these opportunities, which brought much-needed relief, especially for those striving to travel to seek medical treatment abroad.

The truce saw the average monthly rate of people displaced internally decreased by 76 per cent, with some 11,294 families displaced between 2 April and 30 September, compared with 46,640 families recorded in the six months before the truce (1 October 2021 – 31 March 2022). Some 69 per cent of displacement (some 7,491 families) since the announcement of the truce were reported in Al Hodeidah (4,199), Ta'iz (1,789) and Marib (1,530), where most of those displaced fled sporadic clashes in areas along frontlines. Still, the overall number of displaced people significantly decreased in these governorates in comparison with the six months prior to the truce, when 32,775 people were displaced. Further, preliminary

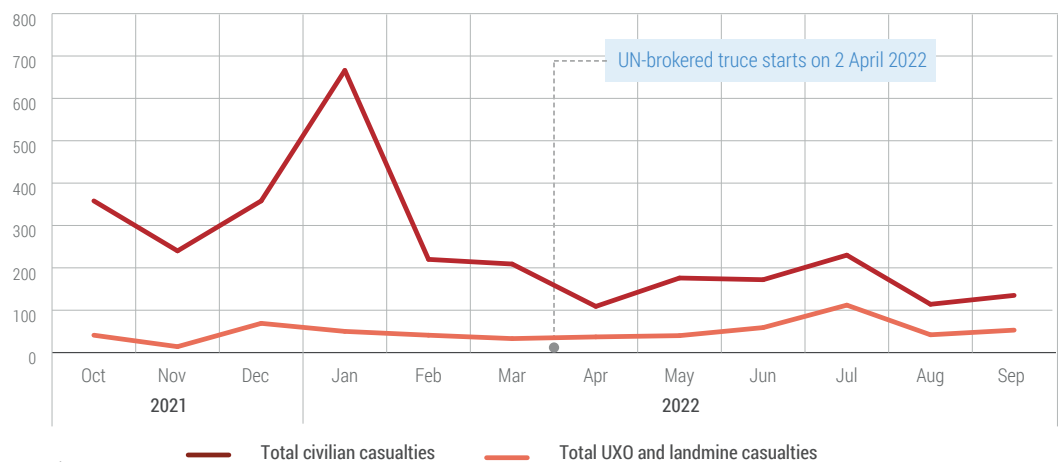
Children and women continued to bear the brunt of violent incidents reported following the truce, with 169 children and 79 women killed or injured. During the six months of the truce, no civilian casualties by airstrikes were reported. However, in the first quarter of 2022, airstrikes were responsible for 467 civilian casualties, primarily driven by a mass casualty incident in Sa'dah.

Landmines and UXO emerge as the major cause of civilian casualties after the truce

Despite an overall reduction in civilian casualties since the truce, the number of people injured or killed by explosive remnants of war (ERW) increased by 38 per cent. Landmines and UXO reportedly caused 343 civilian casualties, including 95 deaths and 248 injuries, from 2 April to 30 September, compared with 248, including 101 deaths and 147 injuries, in the six months before the truce.

Preliminary evidence indicates heavy rains and extensive flooding have exacerbated the threat of landmines and UXO, which were moved by

TOTAL CIVILIAN CASUALTIES (OCT 2021-SEP 2022)



Source: RRM Cluster

data indicates an increase in returns, at 71 per cent.

The period following the truce announcement also saw a marked decrease in conflict-induced civilian casualties. According to the Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP)—an open, unverified source, civilian casualties decreased by 54.3 per cent, from 2,051 casualties (including 630 fatalities) reported between October 2021 and March 2022 to 936 (including 288 deaths) recorded between 2 April and 21 September 2022. Of the 936 casualties reported, 343 were caused by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines.

the deluge to some areas previously considered cleared or free from mines.

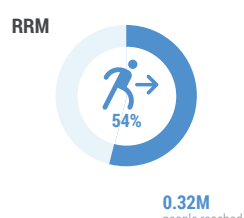
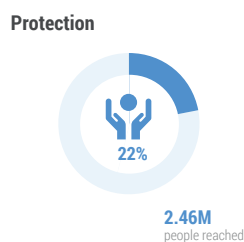
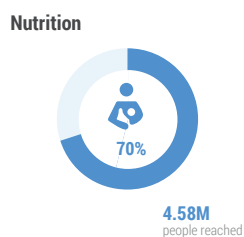
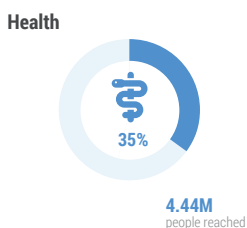
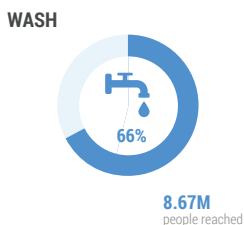
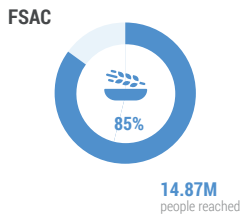
According to CIMP, in 2022, the ERW casualties were concentrated in Al Hodeidah, Ta'iz, Sa'dah, Marib and Al Jawf, with Al Hodeidah seeing exponentially higher numbers. Of the 598 civilian ERW casualties reported in Al Hodeidah since the start of 2018, 185 (or 31 per cent) have been in the nine months since the frontlines in the governorate shifted in November 2021. On 26 September, UN Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) expressed grave concern about continued civilian deaths

and injuries due to explosive ordnance and reiterated the call for urgent, concrete measures to clear contaminated areas in the governorate.

In addition to the insufficient funding (with the Mine Action sub-cluster only 48 per cent funded), access to contaminated sites to conduct assessments and clearance

operations, as well as delays and restrictions on the importation of demining equipment are among the key challenges. Despite these challenges, mine action partners were able to clear 2,653,198 square meters of contaminated lands across Yemen as of June 2022.

CUMULATIVE REACH BY CLUSTER (JAN-AUG 2022)



UNDERFUNDING JEOPARDIZES VIABILITY OF LIFE-SAVING RESPONSE PROGRAMMES

Aid agencies continue to deliver, reaching 10.6 million people on average every month with humanitarian assistance and protection support. In the first eight months of 2022, 184 humanitarian organizations delivered aid, reaching an average of 8.4 million people with food assistance, 3.6 million with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, some 555,000 with health care and 640,000 people with nutritional support.

Still, the number of people reached with assistance remains well below the targets identified in the 2022 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which aimed to provide assistance to 17.9 people in need, because aid agencies continue to face unprecedented funding shortages, undermining the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance, including responding to the urgent needs of more than 500,000 people affected by heavy rains and severe flooding between April and September of this year.

By the end of September, the 2022 Yemen HRP has secured US\$2.03 billion or 47.5 per cent of the required \$4.27 billion to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services to 17.9 million people. This is the sharpest year-on-year decrease in funding to the Yemen HRP, forcing aid agencies to reduce assistance and close programmes.

Assistance programmes for internally displaced people remain severely underfunded. Receiving only 20 per cent of the required funds, Camp Coordination and Camp Management activities, including maintenance of displacement sites, community-based projects and site

monitoring, have been substantially reduced or completely cut. In the meantime, the Shelter and NFI Cluster is only 21 per cent funded. As a result, programmes aimed at providing life-saving emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) support to newly displaced people and those for ensuring that displaced people and other vulnerable social groups are protected from natural hazards, are also facing the prospect of closure or substantial reductions. Some \$230 million are urgently required to sustain these programmes until the end of the year.

Aid agencies had to close or drastically scale-down life-saving health programmes, further exacerbating risks of disease outbreaks amid deteriorating health conditions, especially in areas impacted by floods and those with high food insecurity levels. Health services in Ma'rib Governorate were reduced by 50 per cent, including in Al Jufainah Field Hospital, which provides health services to displaced people in Yemen's largest displacement site. In addition, aid partners had to cut support to health services in Shabwah Governorate. Due to a lack of funding, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) could not resume support essential for sustaining operations in 50 health facilities across Yemen. Moreover, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) had to stop covering the operational costs of reproductive health services – including allowances for health workers – in 130 health facilities, leaving 1.5 million women and girls, including 30,000 facing risks of complications during pregnancy and delivery, with no access to

these essential services. Without urgent funding, additional reproductive health cuts are expected in October, impacting 20 more health facilities and the provision of services to 800,000 women and girls. Further, the lack of funding has hampered communicable disease prevention and response efforts. Surveillance and preparedness (including prepositioning of supplies) for polio, cholera, measles, dengue fever and diphtheria outbreaks have been reduced and could be halted due to lack of funding, significantly increasing the probability of disease outbreaks, and putting the lives of 18 million people at risk. More than \$50 million are required to sustain these critical health programmes in 2022.

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster is only 22.5 per cent funded. As a result, essential services and programmes – including construction and rehabilitation of water networks, distribution of hygiene kits, construction and rehabilitation of emergency latrines, water quality testing and providing vulnerable families with household water treatment equipment, water trucking for people living in displacement sites and hygiene promotion activities – have been substantially reduced.

Due to limited funding, the Refugees and Migrants Multi-Sector (RMMS) had to reduce assistance to extremely vulnerable

migrants, including gender-based violence survivors, unaccompanied and separated children, the elderly and those with disabilities. Services such as registration, refugee status determination, and basic health, shelter and protection assistance have been impacted. In the meantime, cash assistance for the most vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers, which has already been reduced, faces further reductions if no further funding is forthcoming in 2022.

The World Food Programme (WFP) had to cut rations for millions of people due to critical funding gaps and soaring global food prices. It now prioritizes the most vulnerable 13.5 million Yemenis – those facing emergency and above food insecurity hunger levels. WFP announced that starting in September, it will provide beneficiaries with a larger food basket – containing 50 kgs of flour, 3.5 kgs of legumes and 4 litres of cooking oil. Despite this increase, WFP is still providing all beneficiaries with reduced rations, about two-thirds of its standard ration, every two months. It requires more than \$1 billion in additional funding to sustain its programmes in 2022. In addition, to prioritize available resources for malnutrition treatment programmes, WFP had to suspend malnutrition prevention activities, affecting 1.8 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

DISPLACED PEOPLE IN DIRE LIVING CONDITIONS; FUNDING GAPS IMPACT SERVICE PROVISION

Aisha^{*1} fled to Sa'dah when airstrikes hit her neighbourhood in Al Hodeidah two years ago. Concerned for the safety of her three young children, Aisha could not take anything with her. She had to quickly leave the place she once called home, with her husband and children. Reaching Sa'dah Governorate, the family took refuge in Al Muala'a displacement site. "Once we arrived, no shelter was available. We had to stay in a makeshift shelter," said Aisha.

To support his family, Aisha's husband rents a motorbike, working as a motorbike

carrier. Half of his income goes to the bike owner, using what remains to buy food for his family.

Aid agencies provided one-off food assistance upon their arrival at the site, but Aisah said they still need household items and other basic services. "No cooking gas is available. We use plastic, paper and wood as cooking fuel. There is no water provision in the site, so we have to buy water. But it's good that we have access to health services, including maternal and child health services."

¹ Names have been changed.

Since 2015 when the conflict broke out, more than 4.3 million people have been internally displaced in Yemen, with 1.6 million spreading across over 2,400 sites. Sa'dah Governorate is home to over 42,000 internally displaced people who are residing in 42 sites. Al Muala'a site—which was set up as a spontaneous settlement in October 2019—currently hosts more than 2,900 people (497 households). The living conditions of people on the site are poor, with inadequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, as well as the need for shelter and food assistance.

Humanitarian partners are providing food, shelter and non-food item assistance, as well as health, education and protection services to 497 households in Al Muala'a site. However, service provisions to people living in displacement sites across the country have been significantly impacted as a result of unprecedented funding shortfalls in 2022. Shelter and Non-food item, Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sectors are among the least funded sectors. Many of the water trucking and water provision projects for people living in displacement sites have been substantially reduced, while funding gaps also create challenges for the provision of shelter and household items to displaced people.

Fatima* said she desperately needed kitchenware, bedding and blankets. The 45-year-old widow moved to Sa'dah from Al Hodeidah after airstrikes hit her village

in March 2022. "I was at a wedding on that day. I could not take anything with me. My house was totally wrecked," recalled Fatima. Having no identification with her, Fatima faced challenges to register to receive assistance. "I can't even cook a meal as I have no pots and pans. My room has no bathroom, so I have to use the one at my neighbour's and I feel very uncomfortable," muttered Fatima. Having better access to health services in Sa'dah is the silver lining for her, but Fatima expects to go home one



Aisha and her youngest child in their shelter in Al Muala'a displacement site in Sa'dah Governorate. ©OCHA/Htet Htet Oo

day. "If the peace is restored, of course, I want to go home. But my houses and all my property were destroyed. I don't know how to start my life again."

YHF AND CERF CHAMPION LOCALIZATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID

Localization of humanitarian aid is premised on acknowledging the optimal position of local partners already present within the communities we serve to provide immediate emergency response. It recognizes that their continued presence within communities – long after the immediate shocks of crisis had waned – makes them best placed to manage recovery, preparedness and resilience-building efforts.

In January 2022, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF), under the leadership of

the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, David Gressly, launched a localization strategy to strengthen partnerships with national and local humanitarian actors through increasing international investment in the capacity building of local partners and by fostering appreciation for their important role in reducing costs and expanding the reach of the humanitarian response. The strategy commits the Fund to meet the Grand Bargain localization target of providing at least 25 per cent of

funding directly, and through sub-granting, to national responders.

YHF has taken important steps to strengthen localization and broaden partnerships with national NGOs. For one thing, national NGOs are equally represented on the YHF Advisory Board

recipients of CERF grants, to consider pre-determining at least 25 per cent of funding to national partners in line with the Grand Bargain commitment on localization.

To strengthen localization efforts, YHF has organized several orientation sessions for local NGOs to help them strengthen



The Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) organizes orientation session for national NGOs in Sa'dah. © OCHA

and in allocation Review Committees, giving them an active voice in the Fund's governance and decision-making processes. Moreover, the Fund is one of the largest direct funding sources for national NGOs in Yemen, with some \$246.5 million allocated to national organizations since 2015. In 2021, it fulfilled the Grand Bargain target by giving 24 per cent (\$26.7 million) directly to national NGOs, in addition to \$2.3 million as sub-implementing partners. In 2022, these targets have been far exceeded reaching 54% direct funding to NNGOs in the first standard allocation.

For the first time, the Central Emergency Response Fund has explicitly requested that localization is considered in the design and implementation of the recent CERF grant to boost underfunded humanitarian operations in 11 countries, including Yemen, by addressing the most urgent funding gaps.

In the design phase of the allocation strategy for Yemen, the Humanitarian Coordinator held a meeting with national partners to consult on priority locations and activities. Inputs have been collected and incorporated into the strategy, which will be submitted in early October. The Humanitarian Coordinator has also requested UN agencies, as the primary

their capacities and increase their access to YHF-funding and YHF-supported training and learning opportunities. The Fund is offering these sessions in all humanitarian hubs across Yemen to ensure that those partners, which do not have a presence in Sana'a and Aden, can access them. The sessions, which seek to strengthen partnerships with national NGOs and community-based grassroots organizations, including in remote and frontline areas, focused on YHF processes and eligibility criteria, including simplified procedures to increase their access to YHF funding. The sessions also covered the OCHA mandate and the Internal Capacity Assessment (ICA), a prerequisite for YHF funding.

By the end of September, the Fund conducted five orientation sessions in Sana'a, Aden, Marib, Sa'dah and Ibb governorates, with an emphasis on covering neighboring governorates and community-based organizations based in rural and remote areas. Some 120 participants, representing national NGOs selected in consultation with the various response clusters, attended the orientation sessions, which stimulated open discussions and promoted a better understanding of YHF processes and expectations from partners.

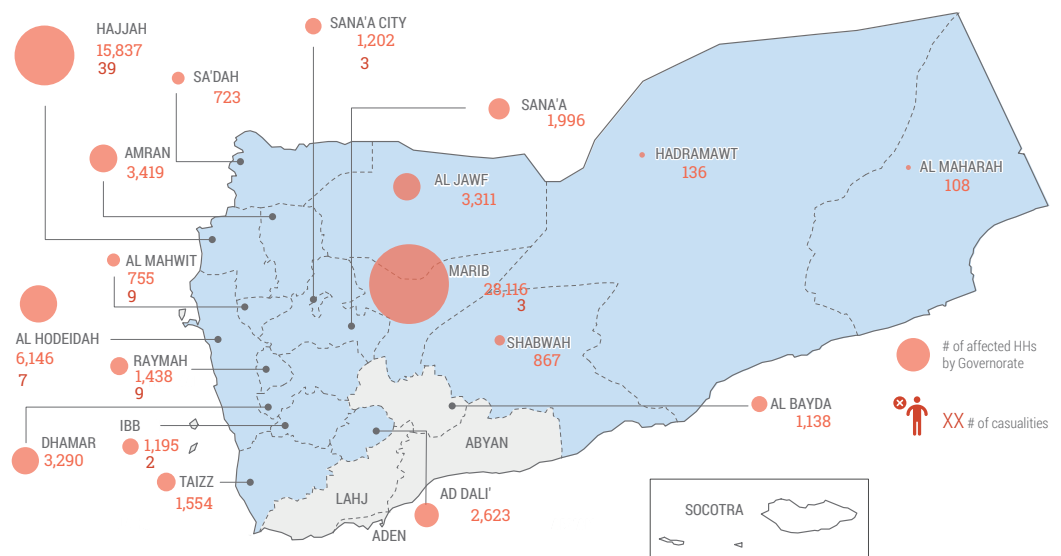
FLOODS DEVASTATE ALREADY FRAGILE YEMEN, LEAVING ALMOST 74,000 HOUSEHOLDS WITH NEEDS

Following a dire rainy season between April and June, torrential rain and flooding swept large areas of Yemen between July and August. According to the [Food and Agriculture Organization \(FAO\) of the United Nations](#), 80 per cent of the country received heavy rainfalls in August,

damaged in Amran, Al Hodiedah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Raymah and Ta'iz governorates.

Ma'rib Governorate was battered by heavy rains, strong wind and floods, with thousands of shelters of displaced families destroyed. Humanitarian assessments

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED PER GOVERNORATE (as of 30 September 2022)



Source: Clusters

with a cumulative amount of about 2500 mm, which was 45 per cent higher than the rainfall experienced in August 2021. Several communities were submerged, infrastructure and livelihoods were damaged, and already limited basic services were cut off or further deteriorated.

Humanitarian partners verified that more than 73,800 households across 175 districts of 18 governorates endured flooding, with their shelters, household items and food supplies damaged between April and September. The majority of those were in displacement sites. At least 72 casualties were reported across affected areas. Ma'rib, Hajjah and Al Hodeidah governorates were hardest hit, where floods left 50,000 households with needs. According to the local authorities, 132 roads, 80 water sources, 52 schools and health centres, and 10 dams and water reservoirs were

identified more than 28,000 households were impacted. Hajjah Governorate was also hit hard by rains and floods between late July and August, where partners verified more than 15,800 households with needs. In Al Hodeidah Governorate, where partners identified over 6,100 households were affected, heavy rains and flooding persisted throughout August, causing injuries and damage to houses and other infrastructure such as roads, causing physical access challenges for aid organizations to reach people in need. Floods also ravaged communities across Amran, Dhamar, Sana'a, Al Jawf, Ad Dali', Ta'iz, Raymah, Ibb, al Bayda, Shabwah, Al Mahwi, Sa'dah, Hadramawt and Al Maharah governorates, and Sana'a City. Humanitarian partners and the local authorities evacuated some households in those areas to safer locations.

Aid organizations, including national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and Red Crescent partners, acted quickly to provide immediate relief to people in need. Due to funding shortages, response gaps were reported, with limited or exhausted resources and relief supplies. Aid partners had to redirect resources from regular programmes and activities to respond to urgent needs.

At the end of September, partners reached more than 49,000 households with food assistance; some 45,000 families with shelter support and over 41,800 households with camp coordination and camp management services. WASH assistance and services were provided to some 37,000 households, while nutrition, protection and health services to over 20,200 families, some 18,800 households and nearly 12,600 households respectively. More than 29,500 households were assisted with NFIs and over 17,500 families received rapid response mechanism services, while education services were provided to some 150 families.

However, more support is needed to address longer-term needs and rehabilitation. With the rains and floods, explosive remnants of war threats to civilians reportedly increased and partners underlined the need for mine action and awareness in areas hit by floods. Preparedness and resilient-building activities need to be strengthened to prepare the community for the next flood season, while mitigating the impacts.

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