

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, JUNE 6, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

344,019

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2013

182,845

IDP Returnees in Yemen

UNHCR – April 2013

242,002

Refugees in Yemen

UNHCR – April 2013

29,469

New Arrivals from the Horn of Africa between January and April

UNHCR – April 2013

10.5 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen

2013 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), UNHCR – March 2013

998,000

Acutely Malnourished Children

YHRP, UNHCR – March 2013

13.1 million

People Without Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

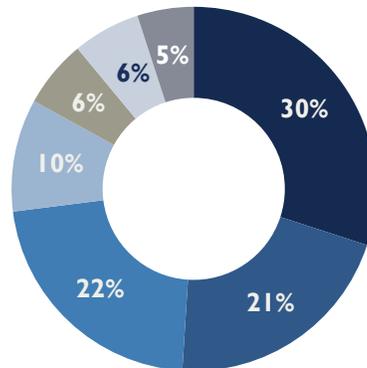
YHRP, UNHCR – March 2013

24.8 million

Total Population of Yemen

The World Bank - 2011

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Health
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Protection
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG assists thousands of IDP returnees in southern Yemen
- USG and other international donors narrow WFP funding shortfall
- USAID/OFDA-supported health and nutrition activities reach 160,000 people since April

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$15,710,771
USAID/FFP ²	\$38,738,894
State/PRM ³	\$8,725,719

\$63,175,384
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 16, U.N. Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed warned that Yemen's long-standing humanitarian crisis threatens to undermine recent moves toward political stability. RC/HC Ahmed called for increased support for humanitarian organizations, which continue to scale up efforts to meet the needs of IDPs, host communities, returnees, and other displaced populations.
- With nearly \$4 million in USAID/OFDA assistance, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) continues to support the health and nutrition needs of affected populations in northern and southern Yemen, particularly those located in Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz governorates. Between April 1 and May 15, SC/US treated more than 12,000 individuals through 20 health facilities and reached nearly 160,000 people with training and community awareness activities, including messaging on malaria, diarrhea, and malnutrition prevention.
- Since the launch of the 2013 YHRP, international donors have provided \$219 million—or 31 percent of requested funding—toward activities outlined in the plan and have committed more than \$270 million in total humanitarian assistance to Yemen as of June 6.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN COORINDATION

- Yemen's total IDP population has decreased by more than 140,000 people since the most recent conflict began in 2011, when approximately 460,000 individuals sought temporary refuge from widespread fighting and insecurity across many parts of Yemen, according to the U.N. However, IDP returns remain uneven. Improved security in Abyan and other neighboring governorates has allowed more than 140,000 individuals—or about 95 percent of all IDPs in southern Yemen—to return to areas of origin since July 2012, while in the north fewer than 40,000 people have returned, mostly to Sa'dah Governorate.
 - As part of a larger U.S. Government (USG) effort to support returning populations in Yemen, USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps has distributed soap and hygiene kits to approximately 120,000 returnees, as well as non-food item and hygiene kits to more than 8,000 households in Lahij Governorate since May 1.
 - On May 5, international donors, Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) officials, members of the U.N. Humanitarian Country Team for Yemen, and local NGO partners—55 attendees in all—met in the Yemeni capital Sana'a to begin a six-week, mid-year review of the 2013 YHRP. Following consultations with various clusters throughout May, international actors convened a workshop to identify priority revisions to the YHRP to meet humanitarian needs in Yemen during the second half of 2013.
 - In April, pro-separatist group al-Hirak attacked at least five schools in Aden Governorate, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). The attacks are part of a larger effort by al-Hirak to disrupt school operations in southern parts of the country to draw attention to its civil disobedience campaign. The group also continues to deny entry to nearly 50,000 school children in Aden two days a week, forcing some schools to close and exposing students and staff to the risk of attack or intimidation. At least two children were recently caught in crossfire between al-Hirak and RoYG armed forces in Aden and Lahij governorates.
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FOOD SECURITY

- The main causes of current food insecurity in Yemen continue to include limited sources of income for the urban poor, fragile livelihood systems in rural areas, volatility of international food prices, and internal conflicts, according to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP). Food security conditions are of particular concern in Aden and Lahij governorates, where 90 percent of households are food insecure and 30 percent are severely food insecure.
- Densely populated areas of western Yemen experienced below average seasonal rains during the first quarter of 2013, but improved growing conditions, including above average rainfall, are predicted from July to September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network. Still, most of Yemen's staple food consumption is imported, which increases risks to the country's poor and conflict-affected populations who are most heavily affected by fluctuations in global food prices.
- In coordination with USAID/FFP, and with support from USAID/OFDA, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) has reached nearly 2,000 households with full monthly food rations, as well as cash transfers to an additional 1,500 highly food insecure households in Al Hudaydah Governorate since the beginning of April.
- Despite receiving \$30 million in additional international donor funding in May, WFP has appealed for more contributions to close its current funding shortfall of \$98 million—or 39 percent of total funding requests for 2013—by July to avoid program disruptions. WFP's 2013 Emergency Operation (EMOP) targets 5 million people in Yemen, including emergency food assistance for 3.5 million food insecure people, food assistance to 600,000 IDPs, and nutritional support for more than 550,000 children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. In support of WFP's year-long EMOP, USAID/FFP recently provided 20,280 metric tons of additional emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$19.8 million, in 16 governorates, bringing total FY 2013 USAID/FFP support to \$38.7 million.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

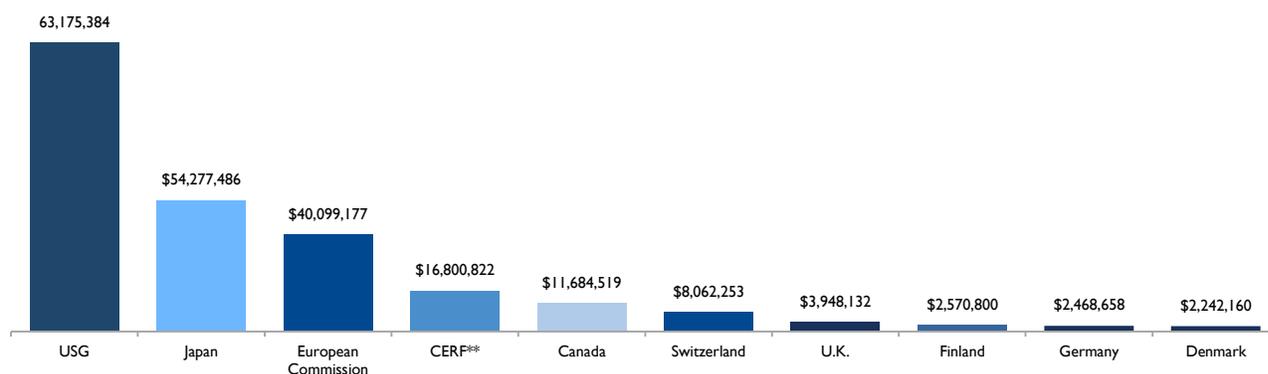
- U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) officials have expressed concern regarding more than 90 suspected and 10 confirmed new cases of measles in Hajjah Governorate since early May. A nationwide measles immunization campaign in 2012 reached 94 percent of an 8.3 million-child target, drastically reducing the number of reported cases and making new measles and rubella reports particularly concerning.
- In May, USAID/OFDA partner International Rescue Committee's (IRC) restoration of the Al Qulaytah pipe distribution network—located in eastern Aden Governorate—reconnected more than 4,000 people living in seven villages to the local water supply. The villages had previously been cut off from the local water resource since 2011. With continuing FY 2012 funding, IRC's health programs provided 600 consultations through its mobile clinic in the town of Mudiyah, Abyan Governorate, and more than 300 consultations at its clinic in the town of Al Bureiqah, Aden Governorate. Other activities included 28 family planning visits, four focus group discussions on breastfeeding and hand washing, and hygiene awareness training to approximately 1,300 households.
- For the first time since 2011, UNICEF has deployed a mobile team to eastern Yemen's Shabwah Governorate to treat severely malnourished children in one of the region's most affected districts. On April 15, UNICEF and the RoYG also launched a major public information campaign to fight malnutrition, refocusing attention on the nearly 60 percent of Yemeni children under five years of age who suffer from chronic malnutrition—the second highest rate in the world.

PROTECTION

- Conditions for thousands of vulnerable migrants from the Horn of Africa continue to worsen, with up to 25,000 migrants stranded in northern Yemen alone, according to the U.N. The RoYG recently raided the camps of smugglers and traffickers, releasing approximately 1,800 migrants and refugees, many of whom were physically, mentally, and sexually abused while held captive. Despite such reports of abuse, Yemen remains an important transit point for individuals—primarily of Ethiopian and Somali origin—traveling from the Horn of Africa in search of economic opportunities in the Arabian Peninsula. Aid organizations estimate that more than 50 people arrive daily in the northern city of Haradh, Hajjah Governorate.
- Since the beginning of 2013, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has recorded the arrival of nearly 30,000 people to the Yemeni coast, 22 percent of whom are women and girls. Reports indicate that many women and girls experience repeated sexual and gender-based violence along the journey from the Yemeni coast to Saudi Arabia, according to UNHCR. Although Yemen provides Somali refugees with *prima facie* refugee status and the protections provided because of that status, similar protections are not afforded to migrants who typically have no legal documents and limited access to livelihood opportunities and basic services. To date in FY 2013, State/PRM has allocated more than half a million dollars to NGO INTERSOS and IOM to assist vulnerable refugee and migrant populations.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR YEMEN*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of June 6, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on the fiscal year. FY 2013 began on October 1, 2012, and will end on September 30, 2013.

**U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- Since 2004, conflict between the RoYG and al-Houthi opposition forces has affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in the need for humanitarian assistance. In addition, increased fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups in the wake of the Arab Spring limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services, exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations, and resulted in displacement in northern, central, and southern Yemen.
- Recent political instability and economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, high levels of unemployment, conflict, and conflict-related displacement have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. According to WFP, child malnutrition levels in the country are among the highest in the world, with 1 million children nationwide suffering from acute malnutrition.
- The overall security situation has improved in southern Yemen since renewed conflict broke out in 2011, facilitating the return of 146,000 IDPs to areas of origin since July 2012. Despite increased security, sporadic outbreaks of violence continue to result in small-scale displacement.
- Yemen hosts an increasing number of migrants and refugees—the majority from the Horn of Africa—who are also in need of humanitarian assistance. Yemen currently hosts more than 242,000 refugees, a significant increase from the 150,000 refugees hosted in 2009.
- On September 29, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Gerald M. Feierstein reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2013 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market System	Ad Dali', Ibb, Al Hudaydah, and Raymah Governorates	\$1,677,735
SC/US	Health, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,999,975
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a Governorate	\$1,943,498
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$89,563
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$15,710,771
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	EMOP 20,280 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	16 Governorates	\$19,811,800
WFP	EMOP 18,390 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	16 Governorates	\$15,495,500
ACTED	Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), Food Voucher Distributions	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Raymah Governorates	\$3,431,594
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$38,738,894
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,540,059
Other Partners	Health, Livelihoods, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
INTERSOS	Protection	Countrywide	\$235,660
IOM	Health, Protection	Hajjah Governorate	\$350,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$8,725,719
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2013			\$63,175,384

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 6, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for response efforts in Yemen can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>