

# YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JUNE 5, 2020

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**30.5 million**

Population of Yemen  
UN – June 2020

**24.3 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance  
UN – June 2020

**3.6 million**

IDPs in Yemen  
UN – December 2018

**17 million**

People in Urgent Need of Food Assistance  
Famine Early Warning Systems Network – June 2020

**20.5 million**

People in Need of WASH Assistance  
UN – June 2020

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Food insecurity levels and severity expected to further deteriorate between June and September
- COVID-19 outbreak overwhelms Yemen's collapsing health care system
- Escalated conflict since January has displaced approximately 66,500 people in northern Yemen
- International donors pledge more than \$1.3 billion at KSA- and UN-hosted pledging event for Yemen

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$112,707,420
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$961,309,671
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$60,810,000
<b>\$1,134,827,091<sup>4</sup></b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The UN has called for increased support for coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response efforts and health care services in Yemen, as the outbreak has overwhelmed the capacity of Yemen's deteriorated health system. The U.S. Government (USG) is supporting international non-governmental organization (INGO) and UN partners to provide urgent health and other emergency assistance to address the impacts of COVID-19 throughout the country.
- An estimated 19 million people in Yemen may be experiencing acute food insecurity by September, representing an increase of 2 million people, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The projected increase is primarily a result of ongoing conflict and worsening economic conditions, compounded by the global economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- During a June 2 high-level pledging conference hosted virtually by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), international donors pledged more than \$1.3 billion to support emergency response efforts in Yemen. During the event, U.S. Department of State Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs David Schenker—who led the USG delegation—reiterated the USG's recent \$225 million contribution to support the UN World Food Program (WFP)'s emergency food assistance operations as a clear example of the USG's continued commitment to the Yemeni people.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> This total includes approximately \$2,510,000 in funding through State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad.

## CURRENT EVENTS

- A recent Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) Yemen Analysis Hub report that highlights key trends affecting the humanitarian situation in Yemen underscored that political and military dynamics often directly impact humanitarian conditions and operations, noting the need for relief actors to closely monitor conflict dynamics to inform humanitarian decision-making. The INGO cited the December 2018 Stockholm Agreement, the November 2019 Riyadh Agreement, and informal peace talks between Al Houthi and KSA officials that began in September 2019 as primary reasons for the reduction of airstrikes, population displacement, and civilian casualties—which decreased by 65, 40, and 34 percent, respectively—in 2019 compared to 2018. However, while the agreements reduced the intensity of conflict during the year, parties to the conflict committed numerous ceasefire violations and did not fully implement the frameworks, with progress on implementation of each agreement stalling by late 2019, ACAPS reports. ACAPS anticipates further deterioration of the peace talks in 2020, which will likely result in renewed conflict across all major front lines, possibly reversing the downward trend of civilian casualties and displacement. Additionally, escalated fighting in the north that began in January 2020 will likely continue in the coming months, further restricting humanitarian access and hindering livelihoods and service provision in affected areas, ACAPS reports.
- In addition to conflict dynamics, ACAPS highlighted the deepening economic crisis as a key concern in 2019 and 2020. As Al Houthi and Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) officials vie for economic control and volatile macroeconomic conditions persist amid ongoing conflict, at least 21 million people—approximately 70 percent of Yemen’s population—fell below the poverty line in 2019, according to the World Bank. ACAPS notes that further Yemeni riyal (YER) depreciation could negatively impact populations living near and below the poverty line, increasing their reliance on humanitarian assistance. Additionally, competing economic policies between Al Houthi officials in northern Yemen and RoYG authorities in southern Yemen create a more costly and complex humanitarian operating environment and increase the risk of aid diversion, fraud, and waste, ACAPS reports.
- Amid a plethora of humanitarian access challenges in 2019, anti-humanitarian messages—primarily allegations that relief agencies do not respect Yemeni cultural or gender norms—endangered relief operations in 2019; ACAPS cited the December attacks against INGOs in Ad Dali’ Governorate as an example. ACAPS recommended that relief actors implement additional gender-sensitive programming and increase the number of female staff, particularly for health and protection programs, to address these concerns. The INGO reports that continued Al Houthi-imposed impediments to relief operations in the north and increasing RoYG-imposed bureaucratic constraints in the south, as well as intermittent clashes, will likely continue to hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance in 2020. ACAPS also noted concerns among relief actors regarding continued funding for the Yemen response given the highly restrictive operating environment, which has resulted in a dearth of reliable information to support decision-making.
- On May 28, the UN released an extension of the existing 2019 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in advance of the June 2 pledging event to raise additional funds for emergency response efforts in Yemen. A lack of evidence base resulting from Al Houthi obstruction to multiple countrywide needs assessments that underpin the HRP precluded the UN from producing a formal 2020 Yemen HRP. Instead, the UN engaged clusters in an attempt to utilize localized assessments and 2019 HRP figures to estimate the current number of people in need and requested \$2.2 billion to support the Yemen humanitarian response and reach 19 million people with life-saving assistance from June to December 2020. The figures represent an estimate of the optimal humanitarian response efforts if Al Houthi officials lift constraints on relief operations; if impediments persist, the UN has estimated a lower funding amount of \$1.6 billion required to reach an estimated 18 million people with scaled-down assistance.
- In addition, the UN is requesting \$180 million through the UN’s Global COVID-19 HRP to support COVID-19 response efforts in Yemen. The funding and the activities it would support—including operationalization of hospital units, risk communication and community engagement, and supply procurement—aim to supplement the funding and activities outlined in the Yemen HRP Extension. The UN notes the funding request will be regularly revised to reflect the changing scale of needs related to COVID-19 in Yemen.
- At the June 2 pledging event, international donors pledged more than \$1.3 billion to support humanitarian response efforts in Yemen. Donors emphasized that authorities must lift all impediments to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and allow unfettered access for aid workers to reach people in need. Several donors noted their pledges were

contingent upon the ability to deliver the assistance in an accountable and principled manner. Donors and relief actors also underscored the importance of expedient disbursement of pledged funds. Additionally, donors urged all parties to the conflict to reach a political solution, noting it was the only way to truly solve the humanitarian crisis. In his remarks, Assistant Secretary Schenker condemned Al Houthi obstruction to humanitarian assistance and noted that Al Houthi officials had still not met the minimum preconditions for assistance required by the humanitarian community. Assistant Secretary Schenker reiterated the USG's dedication to the humanitarian response in Yemen despite continued obstacles, highlighting the USG's recent \$225 million contribution to support WFP's emergency food assistance operations.

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## COVID-19 IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

- Health conditions in southern Yemen's Aden Governorate continued to deteriorate in May amid a rapidly growing COVID-19 outbreak, as well as ongoing vector-borne disease outbreaks. Aden accounted for nearly 40 percent of Yemen's COVID-19 cases—based on confirmed cases reported by authorities—as of May 28, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Relief actors continue to underscore that the number of COVID-19 cases is likely significantly higher than reported due to underreporting and limited testing. In Aden, the rising number of COVID-19 cases is overwhelming the capacity of local health facilities, health officials report. Additionally, international media noted that testing in the governorate remains severely delayed due to testing supply shortages and recent clashes between RoYG and Southern Transitional Council (STC) forces that have disrupted transportation routes.
- Outside of Aden, the health system across Yemen has effectively collapsed due to the added strain of the COVID-19 outbreak, the UN reports. Relief organizations are advocating prioritization of Yemen for COVID-19 supplies and support within the global supply chain due to the country's severe vulnerabilities. The USG and other donors continue to support health actors to respond to COVID-19, including through the operationalization of at least 25 isolation units to date, and maintain primary health care services to mitigate the strain on Yemen's health system. As of June 5, health officials had recorded 457 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 104 associated deaths across Yemen, according to WHO.
- USG partners continue to adapt existing programming to ensure the health and safety of staff and beneficiaries while maintaining operations where possible. One USAID/OFDA partner has integrated COVID-19 awareness-raising and prevention in its protection activities at its women's community center in a RoYG-controlled area of Al Hudaydah Governorate. The partner is displaying COVID-19 informational posters at the center, providing handwashing facilities for beneficiaries, and training women's center staff on COVID-19 prevention messages. The partner reported that the number of women who accessed services at the women's community center decreased by 80 percent in April compared to March, primarily due to growing community concerns regarding COVID-19 transmission and reduced activities during Ramadan. Despite the reduced activity, the organization supported more than 40 vulnerable women who participated in activities at the center during April. The activities included informal education and skills workshops such as hairdressing and sewing, which build community and provide livelihood skills.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, an INGO continued to provide humanitarian coordination and information management (HCIM) assistance to humanitarian clusters across Yemen in late April, including the development of analytical and information products that enabled relief organizations to provide a more effective and targeted COVID-19 response. Partner staff seconded to the Health Cluster created a data collection mechanism to track progress on risk communication and community engagement activities that promote COVID-19 awareness and prevention.<sup>5</sup> The INGO also mapped the locations of ambulances, labs and testing capacity, and operational COVID-19 isolation units countrywide. In addition, the partner is developing countrywide and hub-level snapshots of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster's preparedness capacity for emergency WASH COVID-19 programming. The INGO also produced a tracker to manage COVID-19 supply warehouse stocks in Al Hudaydah Hub, maps of quarantine center locations for the Ibb Governorate Hub, and data analysis on isolation unit readiness for the Aden Hub.

<sup>5</sup> The coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

## DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- Amid a growing COVID-19 outbreak, worsening food insecurity, and severe operational constraints, violent conflict continues to prompt additional population displacement and increase humanitarian needs across Yemen. On May 31, a shelling attack by unknown actors on a residential area in Al Hudaydah city resulted in one death and injury to more than 20 civilians, according to INGO Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). MSF is providing emergency medical assistance, including trauma surgery, to those injured during the attack through the INGO's Al Salakhana Hospital. The organization condemned the attack and urged for protection of civilians in the ongoing conflict.
- In addition, heavy fighting in northern Yemen's Al Jawf, Marib, and Sana'a governorates that escalated in January continues. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates the fighting displaced 66,500 people between January 21 and May 20, with the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing to Marib city and nearby districts. With USAID and other donor funding, IOM had provided emergency food rations, health care services, relief items, shelter and settlements support, and WASH assistance to more than 61,700 newly displaced persons in Marib as of June 3. IOM also scaled up COVID-19 preparedness and response activities in Marib, reaching nearly 57,200 people with hygiene promotion activities and distributing soap to nearly 17,700 people. In addition, IOM established a COVID-19 isolation and treatment facility, which had supported 22 admissions as of June 3, including five laboratory confirmed COVID-19 cases.
- In southern Yemen, recent clashes between RoYG and STC forces has prompted new displacement in some areas. State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided immediate assistance to approximately 800 households affected by the fighting in Abyan and Ad Dali' governorates during May. The UN agency distributed relief items to more than 450 newly displaced households in Abyan's Khanfar and Zanjibar cities and nearly 350 newly displaced households in Ad Dali'.
- Conflict incidents resulted in more than 500 civilian casualties in Yemen from January to March 2020 compared to nearly 470 civilian casualties recorded from October to December 2019, according to the Protection Cluster-led Civilian Impact Monitoring Project (CIMP). The figure represents a slight increase—8 percent—from late 2019 to early 2020; however, overall, it represents a nearly 40 percent decrease compared to the average of more than 800 civilian casualties recorded each quarter in 2019. While escalated conflict in Al Jawf, Marib, and Sana'a resulted in more than 110 civilian casualties from January to March, Al Hudaydah Governorate experienced the highest number of civilian casualties—nearly 140—during the quarter, CIMP reports. Al Hudaydah consistently experienced the highest number of civilian casualties for six consecutive quarters—from April 2018 to September 2019—until late 2019 when civilian casualty figures in Sa'dah Governorate surpassed Al Hudaydah's toll due to several mass casualty shelling incidents. CIMP has also consistently reported the highest number of conflict incidents affecting civilians in Al Hudaydah since 2018, despite the Stockholm Agreement establishing a ceasefire in December 2018.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food security conditions in Yemen are projected to worsen in the coming months, with between 17 and 19 million people expected to require urgent food assistance by September, according to FEWS NET. FEWS NET cites reductions in humanitarian assistance to Al Houthis-controlled areas as a result of continued impediments to principled assistance, rising food prices, and reduced livelihood opportunities as primary drivers of food insecurity. In addition, continued YER depreciation, reduced issuance of commercial letters of credit to traders, and a significant decline of remittance inflows will likely increase food prices, decrease food imports, and further reduce access to income-generating activities, FEWS NET reports. COVID-19 movement restrictions and related high transport costs could also further exacerbate the economic downturn.
- A sharp reduction of remittance inflows is expected to have a devastating impact on a large swath of the Yemeni population who rely on remittances as a primary source of income, relief actors report. The World Bank estimates that remittances to Yemen totaled \$3.8 billion in 2019 and some economists estimate the total amounted to \$8 billion during the year. In 2020, the World Bank anticipates that remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries—such as Yemen—will decline by 20 percent due to the impacts of COVID-19. Between January and April, money transfer

providers in six governorates across Yemen indicated that remittance inflows had already decreased by 80 percent, according to INGO Oxfam.

- Households recently surveyed by WFP identified unemployment, reduced wages, high health expenses, and increasing food prices as key factors constraining their access to food. The number of households experiencing poor food consumption increased from 9 percent in February to 12 percent in April, WFP reports. The UN agency notes that poor food consumption increases household vulnerability to livelihood shocks, and more than half of households with poor food consumption rely on humanitarian food assistance and loans to meet their food needs.
- Highlighting particular areas of concern, FEWS NET projects that Hadramawt Governorate may deteriorate from Stressed—IPC 2—to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity, while Amran, Al Bayda’, and Al Mahwit governorates may deteriorate from Crisis to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity.<sup>6</sup> FEWS NET noted a heightened risk of Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity in some areas if macroeconomic conditions and COVID-19 impacts result in prolonged and severe food access constraints among vulnerable populations.
- USAID continues to support INGO partners and WFP to meet the emergency food and nutrition needs of conflict-affected and other vulnerable populations in Yemen. In April, WFP reached approximately 8.6 million people across Yemen with emergency food assistance. The assistance included in-kind food aid for 6.4 million people, commodity vouchers for 1.6 million people, and cash-based transfers for food for nearly 656,000 people.
- USAID also supported an INGO partner to provide agriculture, food, and livelihoods support in southern Yemen’s Aden, Ad Dali’, and Lahij governorates during April. The INGO distributed food baskets to more than 3,900 IDPs in Ad Dali’ through the USAID-supported Rapid Response Mechanism and distributed more than 500 goats to nearly 200 households in the governorate’s Qa’atabah District. Additionally, the partner employed nearly 200 people through cash-for-work (CFW) projects to rehabilitate and improve irrigation systems for six villages in Lahij, as well as more than 300 people through CFW projects to pave roads and rehabilitate health facilities and schools in Aden and Lahij. CFW projects provide income-generating opportunities for vulnerable individuals, enabling them to support their families and meet basic needs while supporting critical infrastructure in their communities.
- Another USAID partner distributed cash assistance aimed at supporting emergency food needs to more than 200 households in Al Hudaydah during April. The partner also distributed multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to approximately 1,000 households in Ta’izz Governorate’s Al Ma’afer, Al Mawasit, and Ash Shamayatayn districts, aiming to support household needs for April and May to mitigate potential program disruptions due to COVID-19 in May. The INGO shifted to door-to-door distributions rather than utilizing a fixed distribution point to promote physical distancing to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The partner also disseminated critical hygiene messages focused on COVID-19 prevention to more than 3,300 people in Al Ma’afer, Al Mawasit, and Ash Shamayatayn in March and April.

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## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

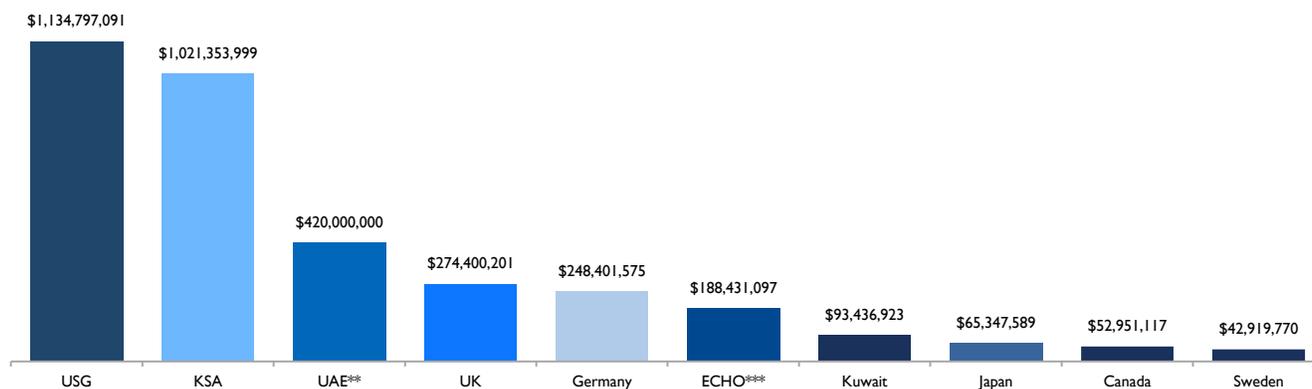
- USAID continues to support INGO partners to deliver emergency health and nutrition assistance across Yemen. During March, a USAID INGO partner conducted nearly 3,300 outpatient consultations and nearly 1,600 communicable disease consultations in health facilities supported by the INGO in Al Hudaydah. The INGO also reached more than 2,100 people with direct hygiene promotion messages through its health facilities during the month. The partner conducted these primary health care activities prior to USAID’s partial suspension of INGO programming in Al Houthi-controlled areas of Yemen on March 27.
- In addition, the USAID partner conducted nutrition activities in Al Hudaydah during March and April, reaching nearly 1,500 people with behavior change interventions aimed at improving infant and young child feeding practices. The INGO’s community outreach workers also screened more than 2,500 people for acute malnutrition during the two months, identifying and referring for additional treatment more than 170 children ages five years and younger experiencing severe acute malnutrition, as well as 320 children ages five years and younger and more than 850 pregnant and lactating women experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The partner conducted these activities as part

<sup>6</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

of approved, critical life-saving activities allowed to continue under the partial suspension of humanitarian assistance in Al Houthi-controlled areas.

- In addition, another USAID partner provided primary health care services at two health facilities in Shabwah Governorate during April, diagnosing and treating nearly 150 people for communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as trauma injuries. The INGO also provided community management of acute malnutrition training to 20 health care workers at partner-supported health facilities in Shabwah. In addition, the INGO’s community health volunteers continued to conduct community screening for acute malnutrition during the month, identifying and referring 10 children experiencing MAM to the INGO’s supported health facilities.

## 2019-2020 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of June 4, 2020. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service; USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019 and FY 2020, which spans October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2020.

\*\*United Arab Emirates (UAE)

\*\*\*European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

## CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between RoYG and Al Houthi opposition forces in the north affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian needs. The southward advancement of Al Houthi forces in 2014 and 2015 resulted in the renewal and escalation of conflict and displacement, further exacerbating already deteriorated humanitarian conditions.
- In March 2015, the Coalition began airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged or destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced commercial imports to a fraction of the levels required to sustain the Yemeni population; the country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- Since March 2015, the escalated conflict—along with protracted instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment—has left approximately 24.3 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 17 million people in urgent need of emergency food assistance. In addition, the conflict has displaced more than 3.6 million people; approximately 1.3 million people have returned to areas of origin, according to data collected by IOM in November 2018. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On December 2, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Christopher P. Henzel reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen in FY 2020 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency and the impact of the country’s political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE PROVIDED IN FY 2019<sup>1,2</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, HCIM, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Marib, Al Mahwit, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$53,272,978
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$837,525
IOM	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,047,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,070,500
WHO	Health, HCIM, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$27,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,230,921
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$102,058,924</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3,4</sup></b>			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition, Complementary Services	Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$54,984,842
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$3,867,800
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$433,212,951
WFP	Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$50,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$41,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$585,065,593</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response and Returns Support, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$39,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$49,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$736,924,517</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> On March 27, 2020, USAID partially suspended approximately \$50 million in humanitarian NGO programming in Al Houthi-controlled areas due to continued Al Houthi-imposed bureaucratic impediments. USAID continues to fund more than \$13 million in humanitarian NGO activities in northern Yemen for programs that can be conducted without Al Houthi interference and that most directly mitigate the risk of famine and deliver imminently life-saving services, including treatment of acute malnutrition and cholera.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

<sup>4</sup> USAID/FFP-supported complementary services—which include sector-specific activities such as agriculture, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH interventions—enhance food assistance programs by strengthening food availability and access.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020<sup>1, 2</sup>**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$520,881
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,500,000
	Program Support		\$127,615
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$10,648,496</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,041,763
IP	Food Vouchers	Al Hudaydah	\$211,921
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$374,990,394
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$376,244,078</b>
<b>State/PRM</b>			
UNHCR	CCCM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$8,500,000
<b>TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$8,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN YEMEN IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$395,392,574</b>

<b>FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS &amp; RESPONSE<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>State/PRM</b>			
IP	Emergency Relief, Health, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,230,000
IOM	Emergency Relief, Health, Migrant Response	Countrywide	\$780,000
UNHCR	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, MPCA, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$2,510,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS &amp; RESPONSE IN YEMEN IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$2,510,000</b>

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$10,648,496</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$376,244,078</b>
<b>TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$11,010,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>	<b>\$397,902,574</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 8, 2020.

<sup>2</sup> On March 27, 2020, USAID partially suspended approximately \$50 million in humanitarian NGO programming in Al Houthi-controlled areas due to continued Al Houthi-imposed bureaucratic impediments. USAID continues to fund more than \$13 million in humanitarian NGO activities in northern Yemen for programs that can be conducted without Al Houthi interference and that most directly mitigate the risk of famine and deliver imminently life-saving services, including treatment of acute malnutrition and cholera.

<sup>3</sup> Figures represent Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for the COVID-19 response under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad as of May 8, 2020.

## 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 disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org).
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>