

# YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JUNE 12, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**334,000**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen  
Before March 2015  
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
February 2015

**21 million**

Persons in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance  
OCHA – June 2015

**1 million**

Total IDPs in Yemen  
OCHA – June 2015

**20 million**

People Requiring Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Support  
OCHA – June 2015

**15 million**

People in Need of Basic Health Care  
OCHA – June 2015

**12.3 million**

Food-Insecure People in Yemen  
OCHA  
June 2015

**24.8 million**

Estimated Population of Yemen  
UN 2011

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon issued a statement on May 26 urging all parties to engage in the UN-sponsored political dialogue to end the conflict
- On June 12, the UN released a revised Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), stating 21 million people needed humanitarian assistance in Yemen
- The 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund has received less than 5 percent of pledged funding as of June 4

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$48,564,944
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$109,900,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$29,800,000

**\$188,264,944**  
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and its coalition allies have resumed airstrikes in Yemen following the May 17 conclusion of a five-day pause in hostilities, which allowed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to many conflict-affected populations. Airstrikes and localized conflict between various armed groups—including the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) forces, al-Houthi forces, and smaller armed groups—have resulted in nearly 2,300 deaths and nearly 9,800 injuries since late March. As of May 28, recent violence has displaced more than 1 million people throughout Yemen as of June 2015, according to OCHA.
- UN-led talks between parties to the conflict are scheduled to begin June 15 in Geneva. On June 11, a group of 13 humanitarian agencies—including four USAID partners—released a statement urging participants of the talks and the international community to consider the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations in Yemen.
- Humanitarian conditions have further deteriorated in Yemen due escalating clashes between parties to the conflict, continuing KSA-led airstrikes, and disruptions to regular commercial activity. KSA-enforced maritime shipping restrictions and overland insecurity continue to deter or delay commercial imports, resulting in food, fuel, and other commodity shortages, as well as significant price increases, according to relief organizations. The international humanitarian community is emphasizing the importance of resuming regular commercial activity to meet urgent needs in Yemen and avert further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.
- On June 12, OCHA released a revised HNO for Yemen, stating that approximately 21 million people in Yemen are in need of humanitarian assistance.

<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)

## INSECURITY

- UN-led talks between parties to the conflict are scheduled to begin June 15 in Geneva. The consultations plan to focus on implementing UN Security Council Resolution 2216, which stipulates that al-Houthi militias and other armed groups withdraw from areas the armed groups seized from the RoYG and cease hostile activities. SYG Ban Ki-moon issued a statement urging all parties to engage in the UN-sponsored political dialogue.
  - On June 11, a group of 13 humanitarian agencies—including four USAID partners—released a statement urging participants in the UN-led talks to consider the increased humanitarian needs of conflict-affected populations in Yemen. The group’s recommendations included implementing a permanent ceasefire and ending the KSA-enforced shipping restrictions. It also urged donors to allocate additional humanitarian aid to the country.
  - Between May 24–25, airstrikes and ground fighting in Ta’izz Governorate damaged residential districts, limited access to health care services, and resulted in at least 10 civilian deaths and 100 injuries, according to OCHA. International media reported on May 27 that airstrikes and clashes in Sana’a Governorate resulted in at least 80 deaths and 100 injuries, noting it was the deadliest day since the KSA began the strikes. Airstrikes in the city of Sana’a resulted in at least 45 deaths—including 20 civilians—on June 7. International media also reported airstrikes in Ad Dali’, Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Marib, Sa’dah, and Ta’izz governorates between June 7 and June 9. In the city of Aden, ground fighting has resulted in at least seven deaths and 67 injuries since June 8. On June 10, clashes killed approximately 43 people in various locations throughout Yemen, and on June 11, the non-governmental organization (NGO) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) provided medical treatment for more than 100 injured in the city of Aden as a result of shelling in the Al Basateen neighborhood.
  - The UN reports that conflict-related deaths now total nearly 2,300 people. The number of recorded patients seeking care for traumatic injuries increased from 7,400 people in late May to nearly 9,800 people as of June 4.
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## LOGISTICS, TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCESS

- Fuel shortages have impeded humanitarian response activities or, in some areas, forced their suspension, according to NGOs. To alleviate fuel-related constraints, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—is facilitating the importation of fuel supplies. The Logistics Cluster transported 420,000 liters of fuel to Al Hudaydah port in May, and during the week of June 1, nearly 500,000 liters were discharged at the port. Additional fuel shipments are planned for arrival in the coming weeks.
  - The UN warns that humanitarian assistance cannot replace regular commercial trade. Prior to the conflict, 90 percent of food was imported into Yemen. In response, the international humanitarian community is working with regional stakeholders to restore commercial activity to pre-crisis levels and prevent a further deterioration in humanitarian conditions.
  - Between May 18–20, relief workers were unable to assist the estimated 70,000 households in need in the city of Sa’dah due to insecurity; while in Aden, travel restrictions imposed by armed combatants and insecurity prevented food distributions during the same period.
  - In late May, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) began conducting regular flights from Djibouti to Sana’a, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. As of June 7, UNHAS operated five flights carrying humanitarian personnel to Yemen.
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## HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- On June 12, OCHA released a revised HNO for Yemen. According to the report, 21.1 million people in Yemen are in need of humanitarian assistance, conflict has directly affected 12.2 million people, 20.4 million people are in need of safe drinking water and sanitation assistance, 15.2 million people require basic health care, and 12.3 million people are food insecure. The HNO also estimates that 52,000 women have suffered from sexual violence and require psychosocial support and medical care.
- On April 17, OCHA issued a nearly \$274 million three-month Flash Appeal for Yemen to address the increase in humanitarian needs resulting from airstrikes and the escalation in conflict that began in late March. OCHA has

received only \$9.5 million as of June 4. Due to the budgetary shortfall, many programs in the flash appeal remain unfunded. Meanwhile, OCHA reports that the Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund has allocated \$10 million to national and international NGOs for the delivery of emergency relief commodities and response activities in the health, protection, shelter, and WASH sectors.

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## POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- OCHA reports that the recent escalation in conflict has generated more than 1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen as of June 3. The figures represent a significant increase over mid-May estimates of 545,000 IDPs. Nearly 60 percent of IDPs originate from Aden, Ad Dali', and Sana'a governorates. Ad' Dali and Hajjah governorates host more than 40 percent of IDPs displaced since violence escalated in late March.
- Due to continuous shelling in the northern city of Haradh, Hajjah Governorate, USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has relocated third-country nationals (TCNs) remaining in Yemen, moving approximately 650 Ethiopians to its Migrant Response Center in Al Hudaydah as of June 10.
- IOM has evacuated from Yemen more than 1,200 TCNs via nine flights from Sana'a since late March; however, IOM temporarily suspended evacuation flights between May 24 and June 9 due to administrative difficulties. State/PRM supports IOM in providing post-arrival support to TCNs in the Horn of Africa.
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that nearly 14,500 individuals, including 13,300 Somali returnees, have fled to Somalia from Yemen since conflict escalated in late March. To support new refugee arrivals, UNCHR developed an information leaflet on asylum procedures and conducted a workshop on June 2 to train Somali officials on registration procedures. Many of the recent arrivals needed additional medical assistance due to dehydration incurred as a result of the length of time at sea. Following the return of Somalis from Yemen, humanitarian organizations and government authorities have assisted approximately 1,400 individuals to return to their areas of origin in south central Somalia.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Humanitarian organizations report that access is the primary challenge to providing food assistance. While deliveries are arriving in Al Hudaydah Port, the organizations are unable to move food assistance into hard-to-reach areas due to fuel shortages and insecurity. On June 3, airstrikes in the proximity of WFP facilities in Al Hudaydah temporarily halted operations.
- On June 2, WFP announced plans to provide emergency food assistance to a total of 2.5 million people in June and July, compared to the 1.7 million individuals assisted since mid-April. Prior to the start of the new phase of the crisis in April, more than 5 million persons were receiving regular food assistance from WFP. The UN agency plans to escalate operations in August to support as much of Yemen's food-insecure population as possible; approximately 12.5 million people are now food-insecure in Yemen, according to the UN. WFP projects the increased programmatic activity will require nearly \$43 million per month between June and August. The June 12 HNO estimates that 1.5 million children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women require treatment for acute malnutrition.
- A WFP-chartered ship carrying 5,700 MT of emergency food supplies—including more than 800 MT of contributions by USAID/FFP via the USAID/FFP pre-positioning facility in Djibouti—docked in Al Hudaydah Port on June 2. The WFP shipment contains food assistance sufficient to meet the needs of 390,000 conflict-affected individuals for one month, many of whom have been unreachable by international food assistance for months. The ship originally planned to dock in Aden Port in late May; however, it diverted to Al Hudaydah Port due to renewed hostilities in Aden Governorate. Humanitarian actors are reviewing alternative options for delivering aid to Yemen's southern governorates, due to security concerns and inconsistent access to Aden Port.

- Through assistance from USAID/FFP, WFP is planning the first regular monthly ration distribution in Djibouti for approximately 1,100 evacuees from Yemen. The distributions will initially consist of primarily USAID/FFP-provided commodities.
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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Approximately 15 million people in Yemen—an increase of 40 percent since March—are in urgent need of medical assistance and 80 percent of the population, or more than 20 million people, require WASH assistance, according to OCHA. Prior to March 26, approximately 8.4 million people lacked access to basic health care; fuel shortages, in conjunction with recent violence and the closure of health facilities, has drastically increased the number of people in need of medical assistance, according to the UN.
  - UNHCR reports that incidence of acute watery diarrhea is increasing due to poor sanitation and limited access to safe drinking water. Insecurity has disrupted vaccination programs, leading to an increase in reported measles cases, and overcrowding in IDP communities exacerbates the risk of transmission, especially in under-vaccinated children. Conflict has also resulted in an increase in emergency admissions to health centers.
  - The UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports that violence—including attacks on a blood transfusion center, hospitals, a medical warehouse, and an oxygen factory—has damaged 39 health facilities and nine ambulances since March 26, and resulted in the deaths of four Yemen Red Crescent aid workers. Many hospitals have also closed due to insecurity and supply shortages, according to humanitarian agencies. The loss of medical capacity risks further eroding health care services in the country, already strained by an increasing number of conflict-related injuries and increased needs among IDPs.
  - Access to safe drinking water, health care, and other basic services continues to decline—particularly in Aden, Ad Dali', Lahij, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. More than 50 health facilities have closed countrywide since late March, and OCHA estimates that 9.4 million people have lost access to water since the renewed violence in late March due to a lack of fuel, required to operate water treatment facilities.
  - The UN and local news sources report a rising incidence of mosquito-borne Dengue fever in southern and eastern coastal governorates in Yemen, including Aden, Hadramawt, and Al Hudaydah, attributing the spread of the disease to a lack of sanitation services and fertile conditions for mosquitos. The lack of accessible health care and prohibitively high treatment costs is exacerbating the spread of Dengue fever in affected areas, according to the UN.
  - On June 9, MSF supplied 5 MT of medical aid to hospitals in Sana'a, Amran, Ad Dali', Hajjah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz governorates. Since March 19, MSF has delivered more than 105 MT of medical aid to Yemen.
  - In response to continued health needs, a USAID/OFDA partner has provided approximately 26,400 liters of water daily to hospitals in Sana'a, and dispatched mobile medical units to treat people in displaced communities. Between May 22 and May 29, a USAID/OFDA partner provided assistance to more than 1,200 people in need of reproductive health support, nutrition assistance, and trauma support.
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## INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- Between May 22 and May 26, the Emirates Red Crescent—through funding from the Government of the United Arab Emirates—delivered approximately 460 MT of food assistance and 4,000 MT of fuel to Aden Port, according to international media.
- On May 27, the Government of Bahrain (GoB) announced plans to send relief commodities, food assistance, and medical supplies to Yemen. The assistance—provided through the GoB's Royal Charity Organization (RCO), follows the establishment of a Bahrain Committee for Supporting Yemeni People, which includes representatives from the Bahrain Red Crescent Society; Ministries of Health, Information, and Social Development; RCO, and other stakeholders.

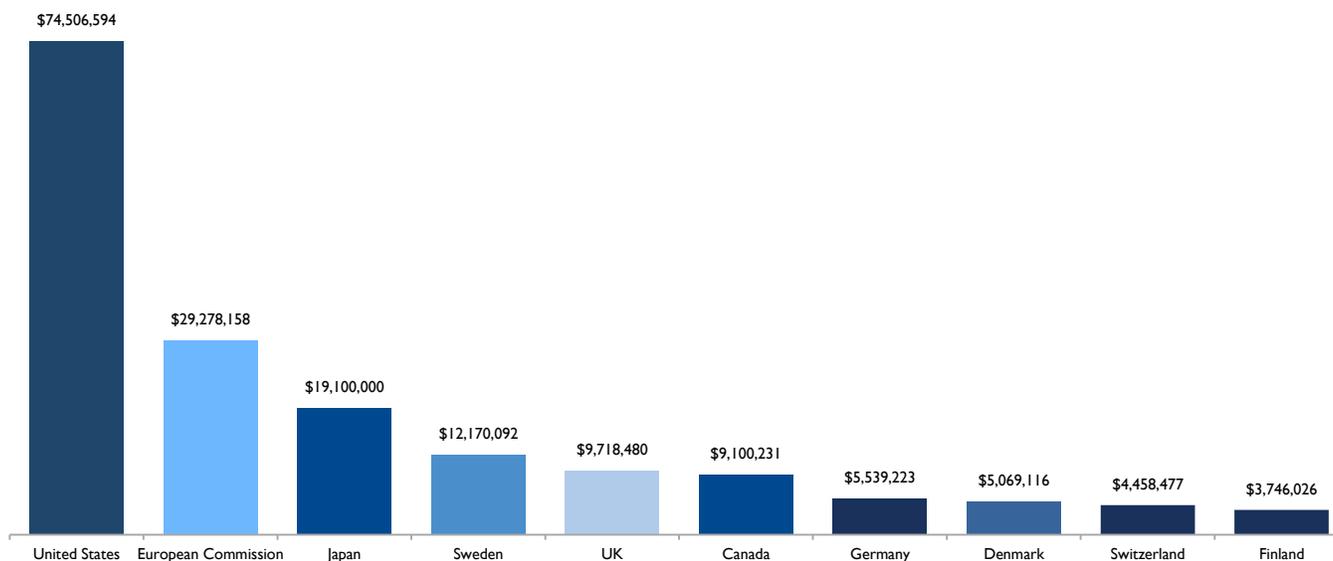
- On May 27, the Government of Turkey (GoT) announced delivery of relief supplies, including 4,000 MT of medicine, to Djibouti. Authorities in Djibouti have distributed some of the aid to evacuees from Yemen in recent days; other supplies will be included in humanitarian cargo shipments to Yemen, according to the GoT.
- On June 10, the Government of Kuwait announced \$100 million in humanitarian assistance to Yemen. OCHA reports that the pledge represents nearly half of all 2015 funding toward response activities in Yemen.

## CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between the RoYG and Al-Houthi opposition forces in the north and between al-Qaeda affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south had affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian need. In addition, fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 had limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations. Although the overall security situation had improved in southern Yemen in recent years, sporadic outbreaks of violence continued to result in smaller-scale displacement.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. The country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- In late March 2015, the KSA launched airstrikes on Al-Houthi forces to halt the latter's southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and generated population displacement, among other consequences. Many UN agencies and NGOs evacuated Yemen due to acute violence. Collectively, these factors have caused humanitarian indicators to dramatically deteriorate.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1 million people and prompted IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On October 13, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2015 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

## 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of June 12, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,200,000
Mercy Corps	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Abyan Governorate	\$3,213,065
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH, Nutrition, and Protection	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
	Program Support		\$43,529
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$13,706,594.00</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	41,040 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$39,900,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$39,900,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$53,606,594</b>

### STATE/PRM

UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$20,900,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$74,506,594</b>

#### USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, Sa'adah Governorates	\$4,136,223
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Lahj Governorate	\$2,000,000
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$828,743
Global Communities (GC/CHF)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$2,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$2,500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$1,000,000
IOM	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Shabwah Governorates	\$1,999,937
IRC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Aden Governorates	\$2,875,946
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Al Hudaydah Governorate	\$1,162,858
Save the Children (SC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Amran, Sa'dah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$4,871,055
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$249,537
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$504,666
WHO	Health	Hajjah, Sa'dah Governorates	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Al Jawf, Al Hudaydah, Amran Governorates	\$700,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$1,029,385
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$34,858,350</b>

<b>USAID/FFP</b>			
WFP	48,870 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$55,000,000
GC/CHF	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Ibb, Raymah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Lahj, Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
SC	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Dhamar, Sana'a Governorates	\$5,000,000

<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$70,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$104,858,350</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$8,900,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$113,758,350</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015</b>			<b>\$188,264,944</b>

<sup>1</sup>Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 10, 2015.

<sup>3</sup>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 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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - 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>