



YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

APRIL 28, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

26 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – February 2016

21.2 million

People in Need of Urgent
Humanitarian Assistance
UN – February 2016

19.4 million

People in Need of WASH Services
UN – February 2016

14.1 million

People Lacking Adequate Access to
Health Care
UN – February 2016

6+ million

People in Need of Emergency Food
Assistance
FEWS NET – November 2015

2.8 million

IDPs in Yemen
IOM, UNHCR – April 2016

4.4 million

People Reached with Humanitarian
Assistance in 2016
OCHA – February 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Yemen peace talks commence in Kuwait on April 21 following a three-day delay
- Parties to the conflict largely maintain a cessation of hostilities, which began on April 10
- Response agencies address humanitarian needs following mid-April floods in seven governorates

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$22,135,071
USAID/FFP ²	\$105,025,450
State/PRM ³	\$11,750,000
\$138,910,521	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- UN-led peace negotiations between Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG), Al Houthi, and other stakeholder delegations began on April 21 following the delayed arrival of Al Houthi and allied representatives to Kuwait, the UN reports. UN representatives are working to address outstanding concerns among the parties and continue to emphasize the need for a peaceful resolution to the current conflict and humanitarian crisis in Yemen.
- Parties to the conflict began a cessation of hostilities on April 10, more than one week ahead of the renewed peace negotiations. The agreement continues to hold in many areas despite reports of intermittent clashes in some governorates, including Al Jawf, Marib, Sana'a, and Ta'izz, among other areas, according to international media.
- Heavy rainfall and floods from April 13–14 resulted in at least 24 deaths, affected an estimated 49,000 people, and damaged agriculture, livelihoods, homes, roads, and water infrastructure across seven Yemeni governorates. Humanitarian agencies are assessing needs among flood-affected populations, and at least 10 response organizations are coordinating with local authorities to address key needs, including safe drinking water and food, health, livelihoods, shelter, sanitation, and other emergency relief assistance.
- There is an increased presence of desert locusts in areas of central and eastern Yemen following higher than average rainfall since November 2015. Food security and agriculture actors are conducting assessments and preparing response interventions as, in the coming months, infestations are projected to increase due to the recent rainfall and to continue moving inland from the southern coast.

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, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- UN-led peace negotiations between Yemeni parties to the conflict did not commence in Kuwait on April 18 as originally scheduled. According to international media, Al Houthi officials and representatives of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's General People's Congress Party delayed their travel to Kuwait for several days, expressing discontent with aspects of the agreed-upon negotiation framework and reports of continued intermittent airstrikes and ground fighting despite the April 10 enactment of an agreed-upon cessation of hostilities. The UN, a RoYG delegation, and other Yemeni parties to the conflict subsequently began the talks on April 21; the previous round of UN-led peace negotiations convened in December 2015 in Switzerland.
- Media sources and humanitarian response organizations, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, have reported the continuation of airstrikes and ground fighting in several areas across Yemen. On April 23, the RoYG, Al Houthi, and other delegations appointed representatives to the UN-led de-escalation and coordination committee, which aims to monitor security violations and support compliance with the cessation agreement at local levels. According to the UN, the cessation of hostilities remained in effect as of late April, despite intermittent violations in some areas of Yemen.
- Though UN and RoYG officials had expressed optimism regarding the potential positive effects of the cessation of hostilities on Yemen's humanitarian situation, bureaucratic impediments, and insecurity continue to hinder the delivery of relief assistance to conflict-affected populations. USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has noted some increased access to areas of northern Yemen, particularly in Sa'dah Governorate, where the UN agency is increasing access to clean water and providing tents and other materials for newly opening schools. However, relief personnel in Yemen have reported recent clashes in areas of Ta'izz Governorate, for example, confirming that the cessation has not yet yielded wide-scale improvements in humanitarian access to hard-to-reach areas.
- UN Special Envoy to Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed and other UN interlocutors in Kuwait have requested the parties to uphold plans to attain and implement a peaceful and enduring resolution, underscoring the substantial humanitarian impacts of the current conflict. On April 25, the UN Security Council (UNSC) urged all parties to develop an implementation plan of interim security measures—including withdrawals, handover of weapons, and transfer of state institutions, particularly at the local level—to bolster the longer-term resolution. The UNSC and other high-level UN officials have also reiterated calls for the parties to comply with international humanitarian law, advocating for the prevention of harm to civilians, civilian infrastructure, and response personnel and for increased, unimpeded humanitarian access to populations in need. Noting the already dire humanitarian situation, the UNSC underscored that conditions could deteriorate further in the absence of a political resolution and increased imports of food, fuel, and other essential supplies.
- Health facilities have recorded approximately 37,000 conflict-related casualties—including 6,400 deaths and 30,600 injuries—throughout Yemen since March 2015; the UN estimates that actual casualty figures are higher. Airstrikes and ground fighting have damaged or destroyed civilian infrastructure—including homes and water systems serving at least 900,000 people—and significantly impeded the ability of health facilities to maintain operations.
- In mid-April, USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) released its inaugural Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Area Report for Yemen. The Task Force for Population Movement, co-led by IOM and State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), reported that conflict had internally displaced nearly 2.8 million people between March 2015 and March 2016. The IOM DTM is currently monitoring the movements and shelter conditions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 12 Yemeni governorates, including Ibb, Lahij, and Ta'izz; UNHCR is assessing populations in the remaining governorates. Of the more than 942,000 IDPs assessed by the IOM DTM, approximately 81 percent fled from conflict-affected areas of Ta'izz to other areas of the governorate and bordering districts of Ibb and Lahij. The vast majority of DTM-monitored IDPs are residing with host households, while others are sheltering in rented accommodations, informal settlements, and private or public structures, such as schools or religious buildings.
- According to IOM and UNHCR, more than 173,000 individuals have fled from Yemen to neighboring countries—primarily Djibouti, Saudi Arabia, and Somalia—between March 2015 and March 2016. During the same period, UNHCR recorded the arrival of more than 92,400 migrants and refugees to Yemen from the Horn of Africa—the

highest number of such arrivals since the UN agency began monitoring efforts in 2006. The vast majority, nearly 82,270 people, traveled from Ethiopia; an estimated 10,000 individuals were from Somalia.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- Heavy rainfall and flooding across seven Yemeni governorates—Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Hajjah, Marib, and Sana’a—from April 13–14 resulted in approximately 24 deaths and affected an estimated 49,000 individuals, including more than 20,700 people in Amran, Marib, and Sana’a as of April 22, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Assessments indicate significant damage to agriculture, communications infrastructure, livestock, bridges, and roads across affected areas; food and shelter assistance also emerged as key needs across several governorates as many flood-affected people, including families already displaced due to conflict, are staying in open areas, schools, or with host families. At least 2,700 IDPs across three districts of Marib and Sana’a are experiencing secondary displacement. In Hajjah, flood-related damage to local water infrastructure, including wells and water harvesting reservoirs, could potentially affect the clean water supply of more than 98,500 people. The UN reports that continued rainfall, blocked roads, and bureaucratic impediments have hindered assessment and response efforts in Marib and other areas.
 - More than 10 national and international relief organizations, including USG partners, continue to assess needs in accessible areas and deliver humanitarian assistance to flood-affected communities. UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have distributed emergency relief items and approximately 780 shelter kits to households in Al Hudaydah, Amran, and Hajjah and have prepared shelter and relief supplies for up to 7,200 additional households in Marib. According to OCHA, Oxfam is supporting 5,820 people with plastic sheeting and latrine construction, and a local NGO is chlorinating water supplies. UNICEF and its partners are facilitating the delivery of hygiene kits, water tanks, and temporary latrines; supporting efforts to chlorinate water supplies and distribute safe drinking water; and deploying mobile health and nutrition teams. Local organizations, including the Yemen Red Crescent Society, have provided food and other basic supplies to flood-affected households, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has distributed sorghum and wheat cereal seeds, animal fodder, farming tools, and fertilizer.
 - In addition, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) has provided emergency food assistance to flood-affected communities in Yemen, reaching approximately 5,000 people in Amran and Hajjah. WFP is also conducting assessments to determine flood-related food needs in Al Hudaydah. According to WFP, the floods have reduced the UN agency’s ability to position food for distribution as several bridges and roads were already damaged due to conflict and airstrikes, rendering some overland routes inaccessible for trucks. Local authorities are working to repair damage to bridges and other key infrastructure, OCHA reports.
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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- The USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that market disruptions and limited household purchasing power continue to constrain access to food items across conflict-affected areas of Yemen. As a result of such food consumption gaps, reduced incomes, and depleted livelihood assets, vulnerable households are expected to continue facing Crisis—IPC 4—and Emergency—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through September.⁴ IDPs are among the most vulnerable populations.
- According to USAID/OFDA partner FAO, growing infestations of desert locusts pose a potential threat to cropland in Yemen. Multiple bands and at least one swarm of desert locusts have formed in southern Yemen and recently moved into areas of Al Jawf, Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, Marib, and Shabwah governorates, where heavy rainfall associated with two November 2015 cyclones had contributed to ideal locust breeding conditions. According to FAO, recent heavy rainfall is also increasing the risk of additional locusts. Food security actors project that beekeepers, livestock herders,

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

and more than 100,000 farmers across the five governorates may be affected by locusts if timely interventions are not implemented. The extent of the infestations remains unclear, however, as surveyors are unable to access many affected areas due to insecurity.

- FAO is urging Yemeni authorities, as well as the governments of neighboring countries, to take all necessary measures to prevent locust bands from reaching critical breeding areas. The UN agency is providing technical assistance, including field surveys and control operations, to support locust management efforts in infested areas of Yemen.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Yemen Jamie McGoldrick recently led a three-day UN interagency assessment mission to Sa'dah Governorate during which he urged parties to the conflict to uphold the cessation of hostilities and allow unimpeded humanitarian access. RC/HC McGoldrick also visited health facilities in Sa'dah—few of which remain operational due to conflict-related damage and resource shortages—and underscored that the closure of additional facilities will further reduce access to health care. For instance, the UN reports that the closure of a local hospital in Haydan city has left approximately 10,000 people without adequate access to health services.
- An estimated 54 percent of Yemen's population—14.1 million individuals, including 8.3 million children—remained in need of health care services as of April 12 as a result of the current conflict and related shortages of electricity, fuel, personnel, and medical equipment and supplies. According to the UN, humanitarian organizations have conducted emergency health interventions, including deliveries of medication and trauma kits, immunization campaigns, and supply chain management, to benefit approximately 2.2 million people throughout Yemen to date in 2016.
- The cessation of hostilities contributed to the completion of a campaign during which UNICEF, with support from the World Bank and USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO), vaccinated approximately 90 percent of Yemeni children—4.5 million—for polio countrywide and provided vitamin E supplements to 3.9 million children.
- As of mid-April, the UN continued to report that 320,000 children were at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Yemen. USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF is providing health and nutrition services to conflict-affected populations in Yemen despite ongoing insecurity, movement restrictions, and other access constraints. In March, more than 130 mobile teams screened approximately 70,500 children for acute malnutrition and treated 25,000 children for SAM.
- UNICEF also established nearly 150 outpatient therapeutic program sites and enhanced the capacity of local health care workers in Ta'izz, Sa'dah, and Sana'a, training more than 750 health care workers in the community management of acute malnutrition, infant and young child feeding practices, and maternal and newborn care.

PROTECTION

- According to UNICEF, the conflict has resulted in the death of more than 900 Yemeni children and injured an additional 1,300 children during the past year. Armed actors have also utilized unexploded ordnance and forcibly recruited children, including many from Sana'a, to join the conflict, carry arms, and staff checkpoints resulting in increased trauma and distress. The UN reports that approximately 3.4 million children in Yemen are out of school, including more than 1.8 million children who were unable to attend as a result of increased fighting since March 2015.
- With USAID/OFDA support, IOM has established 10 child-friendly spaces within schools in Sana'a city, providing more than 2,400 children with counseling and psychosocial support from March 14–31. Nearly 2,000 children benefited from similar services provided at 10 IOM-supported facilities in Aden during the same period. The facilities aim to support the specific needs of vulnerable Yemeni children, who have been significantly affected by the conflict; UNICEF has recorded more than 1,560 incidents of violence against children—including 50 verified attacks on schools—between March 2015 and March 2016. IOM expects to establish 10 additional child-friendly spaces in Abyan Governorate in the coming weeks.

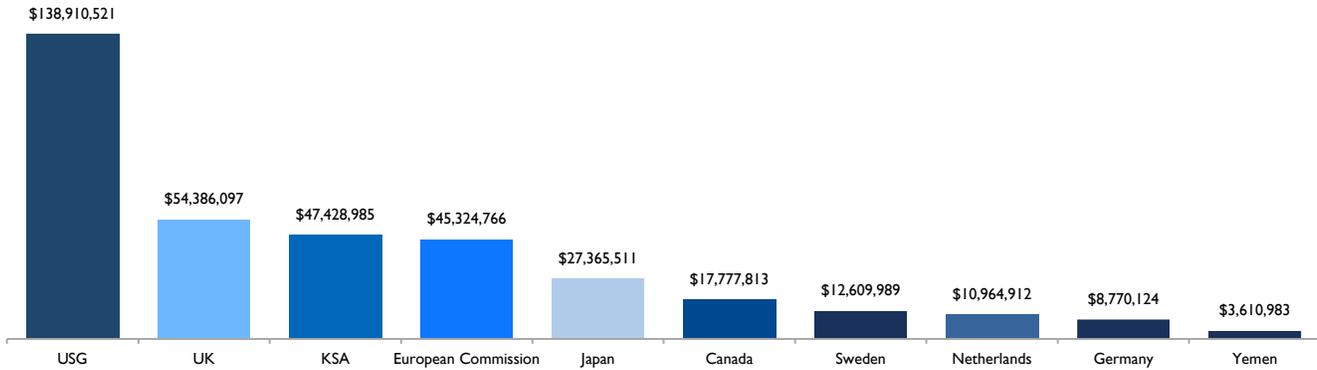
LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- OCHA reports that commercial imports into Yemen, particularly through Al Hudaydah Port, decreased in February and March. In an April 15 statement, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator Kyung-wha Kang underscored that restrictions and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition clearance delays on commercial imports, which include critical food, fuel, and medical supplies, constrict availability for civilian consumption and significantly increase market prices. For instance, only 8 percent of monthly fuel import requirements reached Yemen in March, and food imports decreased by an estimated 32 percent from February, raising average food prices to more than 15 percent above pre-crisis levels. According to logistics actors, vessels reported average delays of 20 days at anchorage outside of Al Hudaydah Port and vessels waited an average of 26 days at anchorage before entering Saleef Port due, in part, to insecurity and reduced operational capacities of ports.
 - The Steering Committee of the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) for Yemen—comprising RoYG, KSA, and other stakeholder representatives—convened on April 11 and 18 to discuss the full operationalization of the mechanism. UNVIM, which will serve as the primary mechanism for clearing commercial vessels destined for Yemeni ports, expects to be fully operational on May 2.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- According to OCHA, the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) had received \$315.1 million, 18 percent of the \$1.8 billion requested, as of April 28. As of early April, at least 106 humanitarian organizations—including 69 national NGOs, 28 international NGOs, and 9 UN agencies—were working to implement HRP activities in Yemen. Aden and Ta'izz governorates hosted the highest number of implementing organizations, in line with the substantial needs among populations in each governorate.
- The UN has announced plans to allocate \$34 million, or nearly 2 percent of the 2016 HRP, through the Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund in the coming weeks to support response operations. Relief organizations are expected to address the critical needs of vulnerable populations across several humanitarian sectors, including emergency relief items, food security, health, logistics, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).
- The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) continues to support the delivery of emergency food supplies, health care services, and other critical assistance to populations in Ta'izz Governorate and other conflict-affected areas of Yemen. Between April 9 and 10, KSRelief distributed an estimated 10,000 food baskets to vulnerable people residing in the districts of Al Qahira and Salah in Ta'izz city; the KSA aid agency aims to deliver a total of 100,000 food baskets to address the urgent food needs of conflict-affected communities in the governorate.
- On April 7, UNHCR announced a contribution of approximately \$3.5 million from the Government of Japan (GoJ) to support the needs of asylum seekers, IDPs, and refugees in Yemen. UNHCR plans to use the GoJ funding to provide humanitarian assistance—including emergency relief commodities, health care services, protection monitoring, and shelter rehabilitation support—to approximately 70,000 individuals and 10,000 IDP households throughout the country. Since 2012, the GoJ has contributed more than \$26 million to support UNHCR operations in Yemen.

2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 28, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 and 2016 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2015 and FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2014, and October 1, 2015, respectively.

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 needs. Fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services, and humanitarian needs increased among impoverished populations. The expansion 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 late March 2015, a KSA-led coalition began airstrikes on Al Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, displaced many people, and reduced the level of 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.
- The escalated conflict, coupled with protracted political instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high unemployment, has left nearly half of Yemen's 26 million people food insecure and 6 million people in need of emergency food assistance.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of third-country nationals (TCNs). The escalation in hostilities, which had internally displaced an estimated 2.7 million people as of late March 2016, 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 12, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2016 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 IN FY 2016 ¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²		
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Lahij, Sana'a, Ta'izz governorates \$7,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Hadramawt, Shabwah governorates \$1,000,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amanat al 'Asimah, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Ta'izz governorates \$10,000,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide \$2,500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a governorates \$1,500,000
	Program Support	\$135,071
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING		\$22,135,071
USAID/FFP³		
WFP	121,810 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	19 governorates \$105,025,450
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING		\$105,025,450
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016		\$127,160,521
STATE/PRM		
Implementing Partners	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide \$6,000,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Refugee Response, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide \$5,750,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING		\$11,750,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016		\$138,910,521

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 6, 2016.

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

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.
- 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:
 - USAID 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>