

# YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

AUGUST 10, 2018

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**29.3 million**

Population of Yemen  
UN – December 2017

**22.2 million**

People in Need of  
Humanitarian Assistance  
UN – December 2017

**2 million**

IDPs in Yemen  
UN – December 2017

**17.8 million**

Food-Insecure People  
UN – December 2017

**16.4 million**

People Lacking Access to Basic  
Health Care  
UN – December 2017

**16 million**

People Lacking Access to Basic  
Water and Sanitation  
UN – December 2017

**9.9 million**

People Reached with  
Humanitarian Assistance in 2017  
UN – December 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Airstrikes and insecurity result in civilian deaths, infrastructure damage, and service disruptions
- Relief agencies provide humanitarian assistance to more than 283,000 Al Hudaydah IDPs
- Health actors commence a cholera vaccination campaign targeting 578,000 people in Al Hudaydah and Ibb governorates

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$105,769,503
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$201,388,857
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$13,900,000
<b>\$321,058,360</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 9, a Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition airstrike hit a school bus near Dahyan market in northern Sa'dah Governorate, resulting in at least 40 deaths and injuring more than 60 people, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Relief actors issued statements condemning the incidents and urging parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian law and the safety of civilians.
- Three explosions occurred at a fish market and near the gate of Al Thawra hospital in Al Hudaydah city on August 2, resulting in at least 55 civilian deaths and injuring at least 130 people, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO).
- On August 4, Yemeni national health authorities launched an oral cholera vaccination (OCV) campaign that aims to reach more than 578,000 people in three priority districts across Al Hudaydah and Ibb governorates, according to WHO. Approximately 375,000 people across the three districts had received the vaccine as of August 7, the UN reports.
- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John J. Sullivan and USAID Administrator Mark Green met with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) on July 31 to discuss humanitarian conditions in Yemen. INGO representatives reinforced the need for all parties to allow relief actors to provide neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance in all areas of Yemen.

<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)

## POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- An August 9 KSA-led Coalition airstrike near Dahyan market in Sa'dah hit a school bus, resulting in at least 40 deaths—including at least 20 children aged 15 years and younger—and injuring more than 60 people, OHCHR reports. Between late March 2015 and early August, the UN human rights body has documented nearly 17,100 civilian casualties—including more than 6,500 deaths and nearly 10,500 injured persons—with KSA-led Coalition airstrikes resulting in nearly 10,500, or 60 percent, of the total casualties. Following the attack, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Yemen Lise Grande, and UN Special Envoy for Yemen Martin Griffiths, as well as several INGOs, released statements condemning the incident and urging parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian law and the safety of civilians. UN Secretary-General Guterres also called for an independent investigation into the incident.
- On August 2, three explosions occurred at a fish market and near the gate of Yemen's largest hospital, Al Thawra, in Al Hudaydah city, resulting in at least 55 civilian deaths—including two hospital staff members—and injuring at least 130 people, according to the UN. The explosions also interrupted a training session for a planned OCV campaign in the governorate. Relief organizations continue to assess damages and verify casualty figures; following the attack, RC/HC Grande called on all parties to the conflict to protect civilians and civilian infrastructure.
- July 21 airstrikes hit a large water facility in the Nushour area of Sa'dah Governorate and disabled the area's water system, restricting access to safe drinking water for more than 10,500 people and causing an estimated \$300,000 in damages, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The UN agency condemned the attack in a July 24 statement.
- Between June 1 and July 29, the military offensive in Al Hudaydah displaced approximately 340,000 people, with the majority remaining within the governorate, according to the UN. Despite access constraints and ongoing conflict in southern Al Hudaydah—particularly in Ad Durayhimi, At Tuhayat, and Hays districts—relief actors had provided emergency assistance to nearly 283,000 people displaced from and within the governorate as of July 29, the UN reports.
- More than 1.4 million people were residing in areas with high access constraints—including bureaucratic impediments, checkpoints, and violence against humanitarian personnel—as of early August, representing an increase of 200,000 people since February, the UN reports. Al Hudaydah Governorate has the highest number of individuals—more than 400,000 people—residing in districts where severe access constraints hinder relief actors from reaching populations in need, according to the UN.

---

---

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) continued to warn in a July update that the worst-affected Yemeni households may begin to experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—conditions as coping capacities are exhausted, even if conflict conditions do not deteriorate further.<sup>4</sup> FEWS NET continues to caution that any significant, prolonged operational disruptions to the Red Sea ports of Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef are likely to result in Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity.
- Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports remain open as of August 10, according to the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM). Overland routes to Al Hudaydah and Sana'a cities are also accessible despite ongoing insecurity, allowing humanitarian actors to transport emergency relief commodities to crisis-affected locations, according to the UN.
- While Red Sea ports remained operational throughout the escalation of conflict in Al Hudaydah Governorate, commercial import levels decreased between May and July. July food imports represented a 42 percent and 18 percent decrease, respectively, from May and June food import levels, while July fuel imports decreased by 18 percent and

<sup>4</sup> 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. A Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term Catastrophe—IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

20 percent, respectively, from May and June fuel import levels. However, the first week of August—when more than 54,000 metric tons of fuel was discharged at the ports—marked one of the highest weekly levels of fuel imports through the Red Sea ports since the November 2017 port closures, UNVIM reports.

- Despite continued insecurity, food prices remained high but stable in Al Hudaydah city as of late July, with preliminary data suggesting that wheat flour prices in Al Hudaydah and Sana'a cities were at similar levels to those observed in May, according to FEWS NET. However, fuel prices increased by up to 6 percent in Al Hudaydah and Sana'a cities in July compared with May.
- With support from USAID/FFP, WFP reached 7.5 million people—more than 96 percent of the 7.8 million people targeted—with emergency cash, in-kind, and voucher food assistance across 20 governorates in June. This marks a more than 10 percent increase from the 6.8 million people receiving WFP emergency food assistance in May, and a nearly 32 percent increase compared to the 5.7 million assisted in June 2017.
- From July 10–24, Nutrition Cluster partners provided integrated nutrition and health services to nearly 10,000 children ages five years and younger in Al Hudaydah.<sup>5</sup> Nutrition actors also screened nearly 4,500 children for acute malnutrition and treated more than 600 others for severe acute malnutrition in the governorate.

---

---

## HEALTH AND WASH

- Yemeni national health authorities initiated an OCV campaign in Al Hudaydah's Al Hali and Al Marawi'ah districts and Ibb Governorate's Hazm Al Udayn District on August 4, according to WHO. With support from UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank, the campaign aims to reach more than 578,000 people in the three priority districts, including approximately 500,000 of the most vulnerable individuals in and around Al Hudaydah city. As of August 7, the campaign had reached more than 375,000 people, according to the UN.
- Health actors remain concerned about the risk of cholera transmission, with the weekly rate of new suspected cholera cases increasing throughout July in Ad Dali', Amanat al Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Mahwit, Raymah, and Sana'a governorates; despite the increases, the countrywide rate of new suspected cholera cases recorded per week in early August remains significantly below the same period in 2017.
- In response to recent reports of increased cholera transmission, health actors are mobilizing rapid response teams, including in Al Hali District, where health actors have confirmed 15 cholera cases since mid-July, according to the UN. WHO reports nearly 110,575 suspected cholera cases and 104 associated deaths in Yemen from early January to early August.
- On August 1, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) announced the opening of a 20-bed surgical field hospital in Ta'izz Governorate's city of Mokha to respond to increased medical needs resulting from military operations along Yemen's western coast. More than 70 MSF staff are working in the newly established facility, which is currently providing medical care to people displaced by conflict in Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz. The hospital has the capacity to expand to receive more patients if needed, MSF reports.
- Conflict-related damage to reproductive health facilities has restricted access to critical health care services for an estimated 90,000 women and girls of childbearing age in Al Hudaydah who are expected to give birth within the next nine months, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) reports. The UN agency estimates that as many as 750,000 women and girls of childbearing age, including nearly 14,000 pregnant women, are at risk of life-threatening complications if they do not receive urgent maternal care and medicines. Yemen has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the Middle East, with 385 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births according to a 2015 UNFPA estimate.
- Relief actors remain concerned about potential outbreaks of cholera or other water-borne and sanitation-related diseases due to damaged water systems in Al Hudaydah. Since early June, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) actors have provided safe drinking water to more than 27,600 internally displaced persons (IDPs) through water trucking and by connecting water tanks to existing water infrastructure in seven Al Hudaydah districts, according to the UN. In addition, WASH actors have installed eight water tanks and water points in Ad Durayhimi District and constructed or

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

rehabilitated approximately 120 latrines in Al Hudaydah’s Ad Durayhimi, Al Khawkhah, and Al Marawi’ah districts. In Yemen’s capital city of Sana’a, WASH actors are providing safe drinking water to nearly 1,500 IDPs through water trucking, and have reached nearly 1,300 IDPs through hygiene awareness sessions, the UN reports.

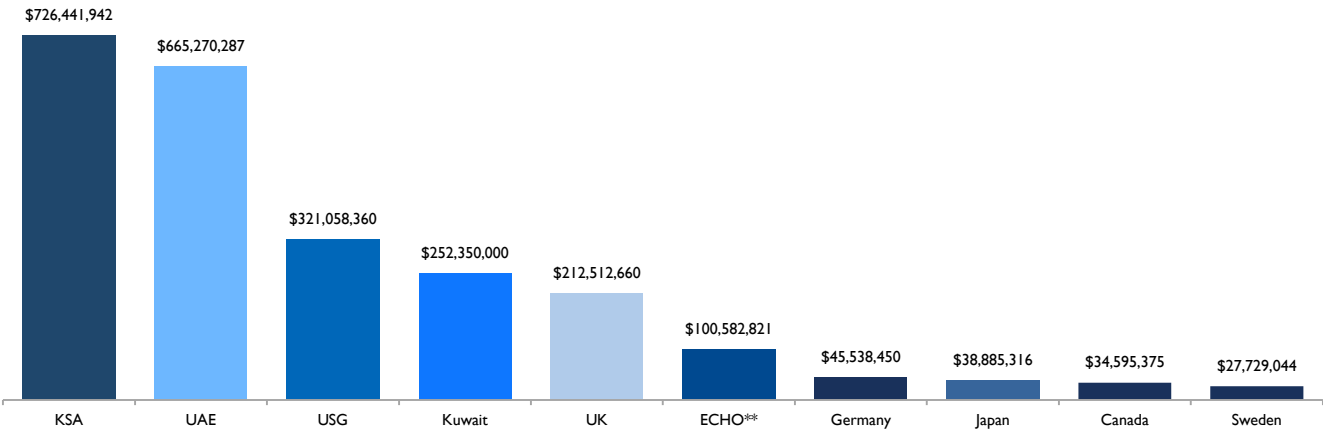
**EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES AND LOGISTICS AND SHELTER SUPPORT**

- In response to increased humanitarian needs caused by displacement from and within Al Hudaydah Governorate since mid-June, Shelter Cluster partners distributed relief commodities and emergency shelter kits to more than 2,500 households in Ad Durayhimi District and distributed relief commodities to 400 households in Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, and Dhamar governorates from July 14–24. WASH Cluster partners recently rehabilitated or constructed 120 latrines in Ad Durayhimi, Al Khawkhah, and Al Marawi’ah districts, while Food Security and Agriculture Cluster partners stocked 60,000 MTs of wheat flour—sufficient to feed 4.3 million people for one month—in Al Hudaydah warehouses, according to the UN.
- A USAID/OFDA partner has reached nearly 1,900 households, or more than 13,000 individuals, in Al Hudaydah Governorate’s Al Mighlaf District with unconditional cash transfers since July 18. More than 40 percent of Al Mighlaf’s population consists of IDPs or IDP-hosting households. Additionally, the partner continues to support nearly 3,000 individuals displaced from Al Hudaydah who are residing in Amran Governorate with emergency assistance facilitated through the Rapid Response Mechanism.
- WHO airlifted nearly 170 MT of medicines and medical supplies—including antibiotics, cholera kits, interagency emergency health kits, and surgical kits—to Sana’a International Airport in late July to support the ongoing scale-up of health activities in Al Hudaydah Governorate.

**OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- On August 6, the State of Kuwait (SoK) announced \$50 million in humanitarian funding for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan to support the provision of emergency food assistance to more than 2.5 million people through both direct in-kind food distributions and WFP food assistance vouchers at retail outlets, the UN reports.
- The U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$321 million in FY 2018 humanitarian funding for the emergency response in Yemen to date, and nearly \$958.6 million since FY 2017.

**2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PER DONOR**



\*Funding figures are as of August 10, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 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 the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2017.  
 \*\*European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

## CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and Al Houthi opposition forces in the north and between Al Qaeda affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian need. Fighting between RoYG 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 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 KSA-led 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, coupled with protracted political instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, has left more than 17.8 million people food-insecure and more than 22.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, the conflict had displaced nearly 3 million people, including more than 900,000 people who had returned to areas of origin, as of December 2017. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- In late April 2017, a cholera outbreak that began in October 2016 resurged, necessitating intensive humanitarian response efforts throughout the country, particularly health and WASH interventions. The USG is supporting partners to scale up cholera prevention, preparedness, and response activities.
- On October 24, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller re-issued a disaster declaration for the ongoing complex emergency in Yemen for FY 2018 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 2018 <sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlement, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$95,498,850
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$488,216
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
UNICEF	Protection	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, Al Bayda', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$150,000
	Program Support		\$1,632,437
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$105,769,503</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Food Security and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$850,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food	20 governorates	\$154,538,857
	U.S. In-Kind Food, Food Vouchers, Local Purchase and Milling	20 governorates	\$46,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$201,388,857</b>

STATE/PRM			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Refugee Response	Countrywide	\$13,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$13,900,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$321,058,360</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 August 10, 2018.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 3, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> 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](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:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - 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>