

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 18, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.4 million

IDPs in Yemen
OCHA – September 2015

21.1 million

People in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance
OCHA – September 2015

11.7 million

People Targeted for Humanitarian Assistance in 2015
OCHA – September 2015

6.9 million

People Reached with Some Assistance Between March and July
OCHA – August 2015

12.9 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen
UN – August 2015

15.2 million

People in Need of Basic Health Care
OCHA – June 2015

24.8 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

- The USG announces more than \$89 million in additional USG funding for the Yemen crisis
- Intensified airstrikes and ground fighting continues to hinder aid access and degrade an already dire humanitarian situation
- USAID/FFP-provided wheat arrives in Yemen despite access constraints

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE YEMEN CRISIS IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$53,085,610
USAID/FFP ²	\$71,486,457
State/PRM ³	\$45,300,000

\$169,872,067

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 16, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$89 million in new funding to meet urgent humanitarian needs in Yemen and neighboring countries. The funding will support emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, improved sanitation, emergency shelter, life-saving medical care, nutrition services, and protection for vulnerable populations. The additional funding brings total USG support for the Yemen crisis to nearly \$170 million in FY 2015.
- Clashes between pro-Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and al-Houthi forces persist, with an intensification of airstrikes and fighting in Sana'a and Marib governorates, according to international media reports. The UN reports that airstrikes and armed clashes have destroyed vital civilian and agricultural infrastructure, while insecurity continues to restrict humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations.
- On September 10, a vessel chartered by the UN World Food Program (WFP) and carrying 4,530 metric tons (MT) of USAID/FFP-provided wheat—sufficient wheat to feed approximately 270,000 people for one month—berthed in Aden Port and has begun discharging its cargo. This shipment is in addition to 35,800 MT of USAID/FFP-provided wheat that was discharged in Saleef Port during the week of September 6.
- More than 21 million people in Yemen require some form of humanitarian assistance, representing a more than 30 percent increase from 2014, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

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 AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

- Fighting between pro-RoYG and al-Houthi forces continues throughout Yemen, hindering humanitarian access, particularly in Al Bayda', Ibb, Marib, Sana'a, Shabwah, and Ta'izz, according to UN and international media reports. The conflict has rendered approximately 80 percent of Yemen's population, or 21 million people, in need of humanitarian assistance and displaced more than 1.5 million people within Yemen and to neighboring countries since the conflict escalated in March.
- The destruction of civilian and agricultural infrastructure, including hospitals and water stations, is further limiting relief agencies' ability to respond to humanitarian needs. The UN Development Program (UNDP) reports that the conflict had either damaged or destroyed nearly 840 buildings in Aden Governorate as of early September, representing a 30 percent increase in the number of damaged buildings since May.
- Lack of fuel imports continues to limit commercial and humanitarian operations, as well as increase the need for humanitarian interventions. According to OCHA, fuel imports in August accounted for only 12 percent of the estimated 544,000 MT required per month to power Yemen's basic social services, including water treatment plants, mills, and hospitals.
- To facilitate and possibly increase imports of commercial goods—including fuel—into Yemen through seaports, the UN announced the potential establishment of the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) on September 3. Under the UNVIM, all commercial ships destined for Yemen would be subject to verification, and in some cases, inspection and monitoring procedures implemented by the UN.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- According to an OCHA report, armed conflict has damaged agricultural infrastructure in Abyan, Hajjah, Lahij, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz governorates, negatively impacting livelihoods and access to food for conflict-affected populations. Limited fuel supply has further exacerbated the situation, limiting farmers' ability to power irrigation systems and transport goods to markets. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that at least 6 million people in Yemen are experiencing severe levels of food insecurity, and projects that the number of people is likely to increase through December as households exhaust coping strategies for dealing with shocks to income sources, price increases for basic goods, and disruption to fuel and food imports.⁴
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) projects that more than 1.8 million children are at risk of malnutrition as a result of the conflict. A recent UNICEF Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief Transitions (SMART) survey reports that approximately 96,000 children in Al Hudaydah Governorate and 7,700 children in Aden Governorate are projected to experience severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the coming 12 months. In Al Hudaydah, approximately 31 percent of children younger than five years of age are experiencing global acute malnutrition (GAM), compared to 18 percent before the crisis escalated in March. In Aden, more than 19 percent of children younger than five years of age are experiencing GAM, compared to approximately 10 percent in 2014, according to the SMART survey.
- USAID/FFP, through newly announced funding to three implementing partners, is supporting food vouchers and nutrition activities, such as infant and young child feeding practices messaging, to conflict-affected populations in Dhamar, Ibb, Lahij, Raymah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. Through WFP, USAID/FFP is also providing more than 59,940 MT of in-kind food assistance to food insecure populations in 19 of Yemen's 21 governorates.
- With new funding from USAID/FFP, UNICEF will provide ready-to-use therapeutic foods for the treatment of SAM in 10 governorates.
- On September 10, a WFP-chartered vessel carrying 4,530 MT of USAID/FFP-provided wheat—sufficient to feed approximately 270,000 people for one month—berthed in Aden Port and began discharging its cargo. This shipment is in addition to 35,800 MT of USAID/FFP-provided wheat that was discharged in Saleef Port during the week of September 6.

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.

- Through multiple implementing partners, USAID/OFDA is providing malnutrition screenings for children and pregnant and lactating women, conducting community-based management of acute malnutrition through community outreach, and providing outpatient and inpatient treatment for SAM in Al Hudaydah, Amran, Ibb, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- UNDP reports that as of September 2, a total of 33 medical facilities in Aden, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates were within a 100 meter radius of damaged or destroyed buildings. Furthermore, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports that 47 health facilities in 11 governorates have closed as a result of damage or insecurity between March and August. Meanwhile, UNICEF reports that more than 20.4 million people experience challenges accessing safe drinking water as a result of fighting and fuel shortages.
 - Through newly announced funding, a USAID/OFDA implementing partner will provide operational support costs for water, fuel, cleaning materials, medical supplies, and maintenance of medical equipment for 36 health facilities, in addition to rehabilitating six health facilities, in Al Hudaydah, Amran, and Sa'dah governorates. In total, USAID/OFDA is working with seven partners to continue building the capacity of existing health facilities throughout Yemen through the provision of essential medicines and supplies, roving staff support, and other operational assistance. This support is increasing access to health services for conflict-affected populations, including access to primary and emergency health care, reproductive and mental health, and disease outbreak control and response.
 - In Abyan, Ad Dali, Aden, Ibb, Lahij, Shabwah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates, USAID/OFDA partners are providing safe drinking water to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members through water trucking, restoration of water networks, and distribution of chlorine tablets to treat water supplies. In addition, implementing partners are conducting hygiene promotion trainings, distributing hygiene kits, and rehabilitating latrines in health facilities and IDP settlements.
 - With support from USAID/FFP, three implementing partners are supporting health activities in Dhamar, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. Activities include hygiene promotion and behavior change through incentivized training, messaging, and media campaigns.
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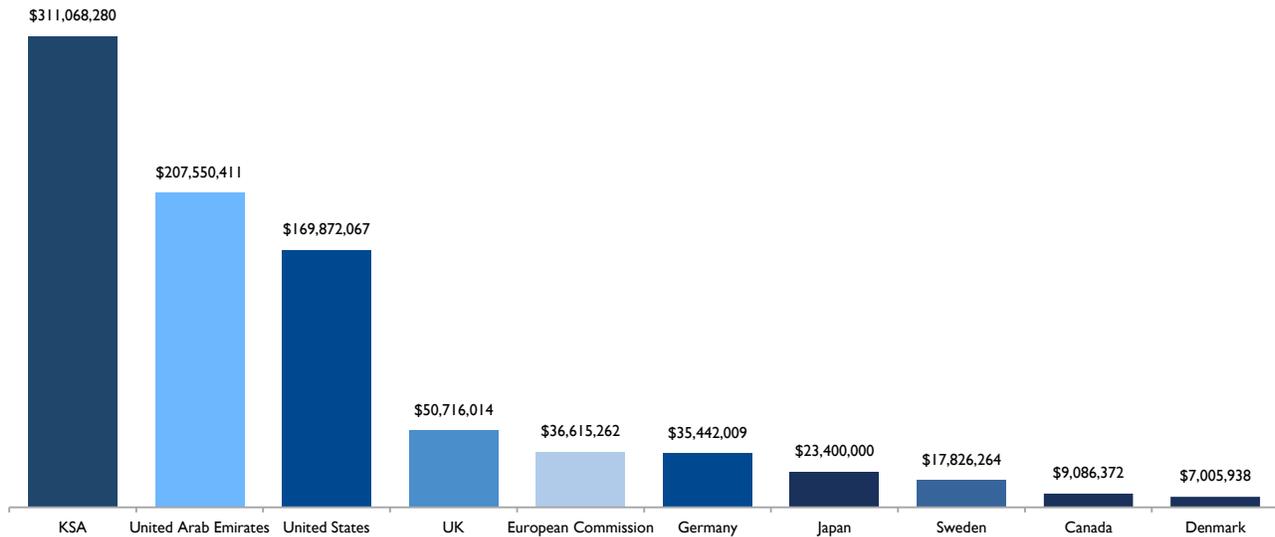
POPULATION MOVEMENT AND SHELTER AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The Yemen crisis has internally displaced more than 1.4 million people, with an additional 100,800 people fleeing to neighboring countries between March and August, the UN reports. The displaced are often left to shelter in precarious conditions, such as unfinished buildings and in open areas, or reside with host communities, which often strains already scarce resources.
- With newly announced funding, USAID/OFDA will continue to support relief commodity vouchers and kits for IDP households and host communities in Ad Dali', Aden, Lahij, and Sa'dah governorates.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM), through new funding from State/PRM, will support the emergency evacuation of third-country nationals (TCNs) from Yemen and reception assistance upon arrival in Djibouti and Somalia. The funding also supports the provision of life-saving health care to TCNs in Yemen.
- State/PRM, through new funding to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), will also support protection activities, such as IDP registration, strengthening foster care and financial support for unaccompanied and separated children, providing psychosocial support, preventing and responding to gender-based violence, and providing relief commodities to IDPs and refugees residing in Yemen.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- As of September 18, the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan is 38 percent funded, having received nearly \$602 million of the \$1.6 billion appeal, according to the UN.
- Between August 28 and September 11, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) King Salman Humanitarian Center had announced approximately \$175 million in funding for WFP, UNDP, and UNHCR to support humanitarian response efforts, including food assistance, shelter rehabilitation, and distribution of relief commodities, for conflict-affected populations in Yemen.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 18, 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.

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.
- In late March 2015, the KSA launched airstrikes on al-Houthi and pro-al-Houthi forces to halt the latter's southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, displaced large populations, 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 have left more than half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1.5 million people in Yemen 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.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NGO partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, and WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, Sana'a, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$26,594,555
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, and WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah Governorates	\$5,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,750,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH, Nutrition, and Protection	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz Governorates	
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
	Program Support		\$241,055
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$53,085,610
USAID/FFP³			

NGO partners	Food Vouchers, Health, Nutrition	Dhamar, Ibb, Lahij, Raymah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$14,814,528
UNICEF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	10 Governorates	\$1,661,579
WFP	59,940 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	19 Governorates	\$55,010,350
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$71,486,457
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$124,572,067

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,400,000
		Djibouti and Somalia	\$6,100,000
IOM	Health and Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen	\$6,000,000
Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$45,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2015			\$169,872,067

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents publically announced amounts as of September 18, 2015.

³Estimated 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.
- 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>