



YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #16, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 23, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

26 million

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

7+ million

People in Need of Emergency Food
Assistance
FEWS NET – August 2016

2.2 million

IDPs in Yemen
IOM, UNHCR – August 2016

4 million

People Reached with Humanitarian
Assistance in 2016
OCHA – June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- ERC O'Brien highlights depth of humanitarian crisis in Yemen at UN General Assembly event
- GoUK, UN, and OIC announce an additional \$100 million to support relief activities in Yemen
- Violence escalates; NGO suspends operations due to increased insecurity

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA ¹ | \$81,528,380 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$196,988,400 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$48,950,000 |
| \$327,466,780 | |

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict—including ground fighting between Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and Al Houthi forces, and airstrikes by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition—continued through mid-September, resulting in additional civilian deaths and further destruction of public infrastructure. Fighting has resulted in approximately 10,000 deaths since conflict began in March 2015, with KSA-led Coalition airstrikes accounting for nearly 60 percent of the reported deaths, according to UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Jamie McGoldrick in media reports.
- The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is among the worst in the world, according to remarks by UN Under-Secretary General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien at an event during the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on September 21. O'Brien highlighted the need for safe humanitarian access and called on all parties to comply with international humanitarian and human rights law.
- In an August 31 UN Security Council (UNSC) briefing, UN Special Envoy for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed expressed concern about the breakdown of the cessation of hostilities agreement reached in April, noting that the escalation in fighting since early August has led to additional civilian casualties and increased humanitarian needs.
- On September 18, RoYG President Abd Rabbu Mansur Hadi ordered the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) to relocate from the Al Houthi-controlled capital city of Sana'a to the RoYG-held city of Aden. Relocation of the CBY could have humanitarian and economic consequences, according to international media.
- On September 6, Médecins du Monde (MDM)—a non-governmental organization (NGO) providing emergency medical assistance to vulnerable populations in Ibb and Sana'a governorates—temporarily suspended operations and withdrew staff from Sana'a due to increased attacks. MDM is the second NGO to suspend activities in acutely

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)

conflict-affected areas in recent weeks; on August 18, Médecins Sans Frontières withdrew from six hospitals in Hajjah and Sa'dah due to insecurity.

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On September 21, a KSA-led Coalition airstrike on a residential neighborhood in the city of Al Hudaydah resulted in more than 30 deaths and injured approximately 75 people, according to international media. In a September 22 press release, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemned the airstrikes and called on all parties to the conflict to recommit to the April 10 cessation of hostilities agreement and support the UN Special Envoy's peace talks.
- Airstrikes continued in Amran, Hajjah, Sana'a, and Sa'dah governorates during the week of September 9, according to international media. On September 10, two airstrikes hit a water-drilling site in northern Sana'a, resulting in approximately 30 deaths and injuring nearly 20 people. In a September 12 press release addressing the attack, RC/HC McGoldrick urged adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL), which prohibits attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure.
- RC/HC McGoldrick met with U.S. Government (USG) representatives in Washington, D.C., from September 13–15 to discuss the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen, challenges to response efforts, and options for facilitating the provision of assistance to people in need.
- On September 22, multiple NGOs—including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch—issued a joint statement urging support for an independent investigation into IHL violations in Yemen. The statement cited more than 70 documented Coalition airstrikes that resulted in approximately 900 civilian deaths, as well as instances of Al Houthi recruitment of children for armed forces.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Although the national average price of basic food items—particularly vegetable oil and red beans—declined in August, prices remain nearly 20 percent above pre-crisis levels, according to USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP). Meanwhile, food availability also declined in August due to low import levels and airstrikes that restricted commercial activity. WFP notes that the decline in prices despite limited imports suggest that informal networks are likely facilitating imports of food into the country.
- In early August, a USAID/FFP partner distributed food vouchers to more than 7,100 people in Sana'a. USAID/FFP partner WFP also distributed in-kind food assistance and vouchers to procure essential items in 18 of Yemen's 21 governorates.
- On September 18, RoYG President Hadi issued a decree to move the CBY from Al Houthi-controlled Sana'a to the RoYG-held city of Aden. Disruptions to regular CBY operations could constrain capacity to extend credit to commercial food importers and maintain official exchange rates—critical to ensuring that adequate volumes of food enter the country.
- Locust swarms that began to form in several areas in mid-June, including parts of Al Jawf, Hadramawt, Marib, Sana'a, and Shabwah governorates, continued to grow as of August, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The locust population has destroyed crops and negatively affected agriculture livelihoods in some of the infested areas. To date, insecurity and heavy rains have inhibited a comprehensive locust response effort.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- In nine of Yemen's 21 governorates, more than 50 percent of health facilities are limited in operations or non-operational, and only four governorates meet the Sphere standard of 22 health workers per 10,000 people, according to a preliminary report by the UN.⁴ From August 22–28, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) recorded more than

⁴ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross, UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies

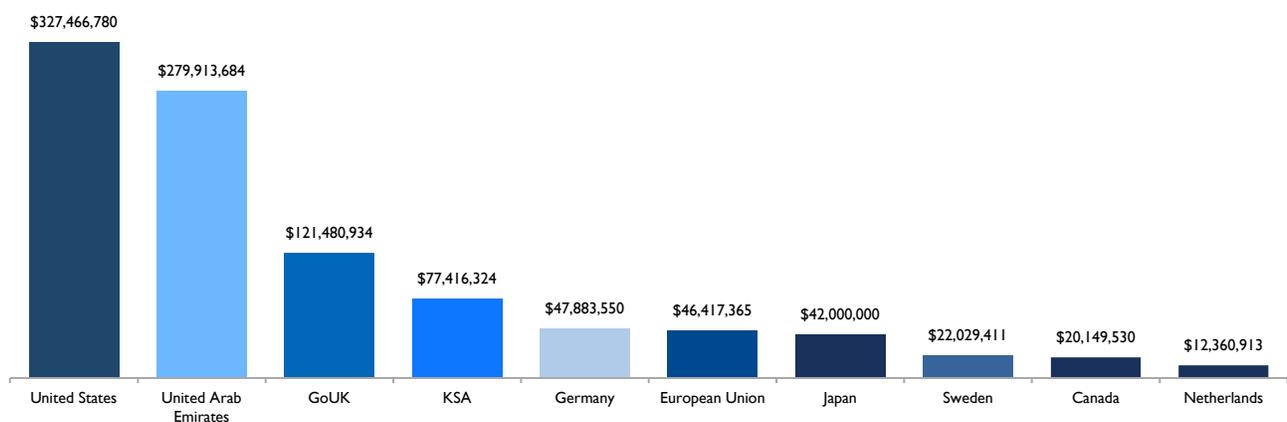
440 suspected dengue cases in 14 governorates and an elevated number of diarrheal disease cases, which accounted for more than 11 percent of total deaths in Yemen during the same period.

- The KSA-led Coalition re-opened Yemeni airspace for humanitarian flights in mid-August, allowing planes to travel to and from Sana’a International Airport. However, the airport remains closed to commercial traffic, which limits the movement of Yemenis, including those who are seeking urgent medical treatment abroad for chronic or life-threatening diseases.
- In August, a USAID/OFDA partner screened nearly 270 children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition across Abyan, Aden, and Shabwah governorates and provided health consultations for more than 4,000 individuals in Abyan and Shabwah. The partner also conducted hygiene promotion training for nearly 20 community health supervisors in Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali’, Lahij, and Shabwah governorates.
- A USAID/OFDA NGO partner delivered nearly 334,000 gallons of safe drinking water to more than 32,000 people in the city of Ta’izz from August 16–31. The partner also conducted assessments for community-based WASH projects in the city of Ta’izz and identified more than 20 sites for potential rehabilitation in the coming weeks.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing health and psychosocial support services to children and adults in Aden and Sana’a governorates. During the month of July, IOM reached more than 4,500 children in both governorates through the Child Friendly Space Project, which provides children with counseling, education, group discussion, and recreational activities. IOM referred nearly 60 children for additional psychosocial support to treat anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder. In July, IOM also conducted sessions to raise awareness about child-protection practices for more than 3,700 people and provided more than 5,000 individuals with psychosocial support services.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On September 21, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), UN, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) convened a meeting at UNGA to highlight the severity of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. A press release following the event reported that participants announced an additional \$100 million in funding to support relief agencies providing life-saving health, nutrition, and WASH assistance in Yemen, including contributions of \$50 million, from the Government of the United Kingdom (GoUK). The European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) also announced an additional €40 million, or approximately \$45 million, in funding for the humanitarian response in Yemen.
- In early September, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) delivered nearly 100 water tanks and 5,000 food packages to people in Abyan as part of the organization’s increase in assistance prior to the Eid Al-Adha holiday. ERC also delivered food packages to nearly 500 deaf or visually impaired students in Hadramawt.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 23, 2016. 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 the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2015.

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 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 more than 7 million people in need of emergency food assistance. In addition, the conflict has displaced a total of 3.1 million people, including 950,000 people who had returned to areas of origin, as of August 2016. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of third-country nationals (TCNs). The escalation in hostilities prompted the IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen.
- On October 12, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller re-issued 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 | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| Implementing Partners | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Jawj, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz | \$36,919,020 |
| IOM | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz | \$7,500,000 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Hadramawt, Shabwah | \$1,000,000 |
| UNHAS | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a | \$1,500,000 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------|
| UNICEF | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Ta'izz | \$15,000,000 |
| UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$1,200,000 |
| UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | Health, Protection | Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz | \$1,000,080 |
| WFP | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$6,730,621 |
| WHO | Health, Nutrition | Countrywide | \$10,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$678,659 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$81,528,380 |

| USAID/FFP³ | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|
| Implementing Partners | Food Vouchers | Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Lahij, Sana'a Ta'izz | \$20,500,000 |
| UNICEF | 420 metric tons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food | Countrywide | \$1,793,900 |
| WFP | U.S. In-Kind Food, Food Vouchers, Local Purchase and Milling | 19 governorates | \$174,694,500 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$196,988,400 |

| STATE/PRM | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Implementing Partners | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Countrywide | \$6,000,000 |
| IOM | Evacuation of vulnerable migrants from Yemen | Regional | \$3,400,000 |
| UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements | Countrywide | \$28,800,000 |
| UNHCR | Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements | Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan | \$10,750,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$48,950,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016 | | | \$327,466,780 |

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of August 25, 2016.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 25, 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>