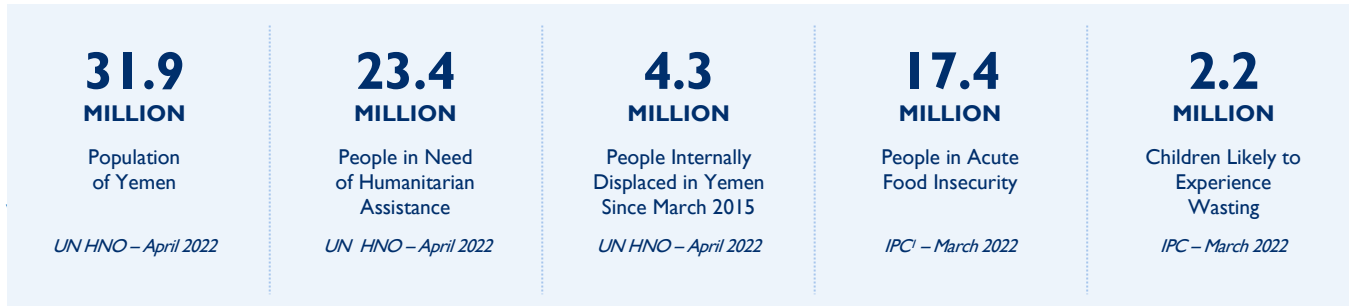


Yemen – Complex Emergency

JUNE 10, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Al Houthi officials and the KSA-led coalition forces have agreed to extend the two-month truce for an additional two months, the UN reports. The truce will continue under the same terms as the original agreement.
- Amidst the start of Yemen’s rainy season, rainfall and strong winds have damaged shelters in Marib and Ibb governorates, increasing humanitarian needs. Relief organizations have provided emergency assistance and pre-positioned supplies to prepare for the season.
- As of early June, donors have pledged \$40 million to mitigate a potential oil spill from the *FSO SAFER*, a vessel currently floating off the coast of Yemen unmaintained carrying 1.1 million barrels of crude oil.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Yemen Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ²	\$561,387,945
	State/PRM ³	\$23,300,000
Total		\$584,687,945

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5

¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

² USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA). USAID/BHA FY 2020 funding includes emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace and non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.

³ U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Truce Extension Allows for Continued Progress and Ease of Access

On June 2, Al Houthi officials and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led coalition agreed to extend an ongoing two-month truce between parties to the conflict in Yemen for an additional two months, according to UN Special Envoy for Yemen Hans Grundberg. The extension came into effect on the evening of June 2—when the original truce was set to expire—and continues under the same terms as the original agreement. The UN-brokered truce has helped facilitate the entry of fuel vessels into Al Hudaydah Port, easing the ongoing fuel crisis in northern Yemen, according to relief actors. Since the beginning of the truce on April 2, the Republic of Yemen Government has issued 19 letters of credit for fuel vessels to discharge fuel at the port, according to the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen. The truce has also enabled the resumption of international commercial flights from Sana'a city to Jordan's capital city of Amman and Egypt's capital city of Cairo, allowing individuals in Al Houthi-held areas to travel internationally for the first time since 2016. Many passengers on flights from Sana'a to Amman and Cairo were seeking urgent medical attention for health ailments that they could not receive treatment for in Yemen, international media report. The truce has also expanded humanitarian access in Yemen, allowing relief actors—including USAID/BHA partners—to deliver urgent assistance to vulnerable populations residing in areas that were previously inaccessible due to the conflict. Despite progress on other key elements of the agreement, Al Houthi officials and the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) had not yet agreed to facilitate the opening of roads in Ta'izz Governorate as of early June. Negotiations between Al Houthi and RoYG representatives remain ongoing in Amman.

Relief Actors Respond to Weather-Driven Needs in Ibb, Marib Governorates

Amid the start of Yemen's rainy season, rainfall and strong winds have damaged shelters and increased humanitarian needs, particularly among already vulnerable displaced populations, according to the UN. Heavy rains damaged shelters and resulted in the loss of assets for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ibb Governorate on April 24. In addition, strong winds damaged shelters in Marib Governorate's Marib city on April 25, adversely affecting an estimated 1,200 displaced individuals, the UN reports. In response, relief workers provided food assistance, shelter supplies, and other emergency relief commodities to affected IDPs in both governorates. Yemen is prone to recurrent seasonal flooding that causes displacement, damages property, disrupts livelihood activities, increases the prevalence of waterborne diseases, and results in crop loss, according to the UN.

Donors Pledge \$40 Million to Mitigate Risks of Potential FSO Safer Oil Spill

At a May 11 conference co-hosted by the Government of the Netherlands and the UN, international donors pledged \$33 million in new funding towards a \$144 million plan to mitigate the risk of a potential oil spill from the floating oil storage and offloading (FSO) unit *SAFER*. The UN subsequently pledged an additional \$7 million to support the plan. Furthermore, on June 8 the United States Department of State announced that they are working with the U.S. Congress to pledge \$10 million towards the mitigation plan. The *FSO SAFER* is an old and decaying fuel vessel floating in the Red Sea approximately six miles off the coast of Yemen near Al Hudaydah Port. A longstanding dispute between controlling parties has prevented needed maintenance on the vessel, which carries more than 1.1 million barrels of crude oil. The UN warns that it could explode, leak, or spill at any time, resulting in an environmental disaster that would destroy livelihoods, disrupt shipping routes in the Gulf region, and exacerbate the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. UN officials estimate that such a spill could cost \$20 billion to clean up.

KEY FIGURES



\$422 Million

In FY2022 USAID/BHA funding for emergency food assistance



\$15.8 Million

In dedicated USG support for life-saving health care programming



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USG partners supporting MPCA programming

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA has provided more than \$422 million in FY 2022 funding to date to support the UN World Food Program (WFP) and 10 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in implementing food assistance activities in Yemen. USAID/BHA partners are providing emergency food assistance through in-kind food aid, including U.S.-sourced commodities, as well as cash and vouchers for individuals to buy food in local markets. By providing food and other basic goods and services, partners are helping to reduce household expenses, thereby strengthening vulnerable households' purchasing power. USAID/BHA partners aim to provide emergency food assistance to nearly 8 million people per month in Yemen.

HEALTH

The USG supports the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and 13 INGOs to conduct life-saving health care interventions. USG partners are providing primary health care services—in coordination with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming—through static health facilities and mobile medical teams serving hard-to-reach areas. USG partners also support community health volunteers to encourage individuals to seek health care services when needed, thereby promoting better health outcomes. In addition, USAID/BHA partners are providing medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to health facilities and incentive payments to health care workers to expand local access to quality medical services. Meanwhile, State/PRM is supporting IOM and UNHCR to address the specific health care needs of IDPs, migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Yemen. In May, UNHCR provided health services to more than 1,200 asylum seekers, refugees, and Yemeni nationals through UNHCR-support clinics. Additionally, UNHCR provided reproductive health services for nearly 200 women and physical therapy services for 90 individuals in May.

MPCA

The USG supports the provision of multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help conflict-affected households in Yemen meet their basic needs while also supporting local markets. With State/PRM support, UNHCR is distributing MPCA to IDPs and refugees across Yemen to increase household purchasing power. UNHCR had assisted nearly 43,000 internally displaced families and more than 8,000 refugee families with MPCA in 2022 as of early April. In addition, USAID/BHA partners are also providing MPCA to vulnerable households to support the procurement of cooking gas, food, hygiene items, and other essential commodities.



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USG partners supporting nutrition programming

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners to identify, prevent, and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across Yemen. Working with UNICEF, WFP, and 12 INGOs, USAID/BHA is assisting community- and evidence-based programs to reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from malnutrition, with a particular focus on children and pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, USAID/BHA provides nutrition support for health clinics and mobile health teams, integrating health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to comprehensively assist vulnerable populations.



9

USG partners supporting critical protection interventions

PROTECTION

The USG is furthering critical protection interventions across Yemen through its support for IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and six INGOs. USAID/BHA partners work to address child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) needs, as well as prevent and respond to gender-based violence and other protection concerns and violations, through specialized case management services, community mobilization activities, and protection risk mitigation efforts. With State/PRM funding, UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, INGOs, and other stakeholders—and provides protection services to meet the needs of IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations countrywide, including through PSS activities and legal assistance to facilitate access to identity documents and public assistance. In addition, UNHCR provided protection and shelter support with core relief items to IDP sites in Al Hudaydah and Marib governorates that experienced cooking-related fire incidents in May. Moreover, USG partner IOM continues to provide a range of services, including cash assistance for protection, essential relief items, food, referrals, and tailored case management services for an estimated 40,000 migrants in Yemen.



3 Million

People supported with USG-funded WASH activities

WASH

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and 15 INGOs to expand local access to safe drinking water and prevent and respond to communicable disease outbreaks. USAID/BHA partners conduct critical WASH interventions—including distributing hygiene kits, promoting hygiene activities, providing water trucking services, and rehabilitating water systems damaged by conflict—for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. Additionally, State/PRM partners provide WASH interventions to meet the needs of conflict-affected individuals, as well as migrants and refugees originating from the Horn of Africa.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

Between mid-2004 and early 2015, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government and Al Houthi opposition forces in northern Yemen generated widespread and repeated displacement, and exacerbated humanitarian needs. The southward advance of Al Houthi forces in 2014 and 2015 expanded the scope of the armed conflict, further aggravating the humanitarian crisis.

In March 2015, a KSA-led coalition began conducting airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt Al Houthi southward expansion. Ongoing conflict since 2015 has damaged and destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced commercial imports to a fraction of the levels required to sustain the Yemeni population, as Yemen typically imports much of its food supply.

Since March 2015, the conflict—along with an economic crisis, high levels of unemployment, protracted instability, and rising food and fuel prices—has left approximately 23.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 12.9 million people in acute need. In addition, the conflict has displaced more than 4 million people, an estimated 1.3 million of whom have since returned to their areas of origin, according to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The volatility of the current situation has impeded relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic data on conflict-affected populations.

On November 3, 2021, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Catherine Westley redeclared a disaster for Yemen for FY 2022 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency and the impact of the country’s economic and political crises on vulnerable populations.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2022^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); MPCA; Nutrition; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra, Ta'izz	\$85,040,847
IOM	HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	1,390 metric tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Nutrition Aid	Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra, Ta'izz	\$5,114,036
	WASH		\$10,077,910
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance—390,880 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$387,995,766
	Food Assistance—Vouchers; Logistics Support; Nutrition		\$65,000,000

Program Support			\$159,386
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$561,387,945
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$8,700,000
UNHCR	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$23,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$584,687,945

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of March 16, 2022.

² 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 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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)