



YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #14, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 11, 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

6+ million

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

2.1 million

IDPs in Yemen
IOM, UNHCR – May 2016

4 million

People Reached with Humanitarian
Assistance in 2016
OCHA – June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN Special Envoy announces month-long pause in peace negotiations
- USAID partner WFP provides food assistance in Al Qahira, previously unreachable due to insecurity
- Relief organizations continue to report security concerns, particularly in Ta'izz

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

- Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) authorities, Al Houthi representatives, and other stakeholder delegations suspended UN-led peace negotiations on August 6 with plans to reconvene in September, according to the UN. Parties to the conflict plan to meet separately with the UN Special Envoy for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed during the one-month suspension. The UN Special Envoy reiterated the importance of achieving a comprehensive economic and political solution and ensuring unhindered humanitarian access throughout the country.
- Violations of the cessation of hostilities (CoH) agreement that went into effect on April 10 continue in Al Jawf, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates, according to the UN. In a press statement on July 26, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Yemen Jamie McGoldrick appealed to all parties to the conflict to prioritize the protection of civilians and civilian needs and to ensure unhindered access to vulnerable populations, particularly in Ta'izz where fighting intensified in July.
- Heavy rainfall and floods since late July have affected an estimated 41,400 people and damaged agriculture, roads, and water infrastructure across eight of Yemen's 21 governorates. Humanitarian agencies are assessing needs among flood-affected populations and coordinating with local authorities to provide multi-sector emergency relief assistance, including health care support, safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation items, and shelter materials.

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 ACCESS

- Although humanitarian access has improved following implementation of the CoH agreement, severe insecurity continues to restrict movement of humanitarian personnel and cargo throughout Yemen and inhibit timely provision of assistance, according to the UN. Weekly violations of the CoH agreement increased by approximately 46 percent between June 6 and July 18, according to the UN-led De-escalation and Coordination Committee, which aims to monitor security violations and support CoH compliance at local levels. Airstrikes and ground fighting in Hajjah and Ta'izz governorates, as well as along the border of Sana'a Governorate continued in recent weeks, according to media reports. On August 9, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition reinitiated airstrikes over Yemen's capital city Sana'a, marking the first time in approximately five months that the Coalition has conducted airstrikes over the city, according to international media.
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that civilians, including humanitarian personnel, faced increased restrictions transiting in and out of Ta'izz city due to heavy fighting in July. In a July 26 press statement, RC/HC McGoldrick called for an immediate pause in fighting in Ta'izz Governorate to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including urgently needed medicine and other life-saving supplies.
- On August 4, the UN released a report documenting violations of international humanitarian law (IHL), which prohibits attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, committed by Al Houthi and allied General People's Congress (GPC) forces, the KSA-led Coalition, and RoYG and affiliated forces between February and August. According to the report, Al Houthi-GPC forces violated IHL by positioning fighters and supplies near civilian locations in Ta'izz to deter attacks, and a KSA-led Coalition airstrike hit a civilian house in Lahij Governorate on May 25, resulting in four civilian deaths.
- Between March 2015 and mid-June 2016, conflict in Yemen resulted in nearly 38,700 casualties, including more than 6,500 deaths and nearly 32,200 additional people injured, according to the UN.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- A reduction in market activities and increased food and commodity prices as a result of the ongoing conflict are contributing to an increase in food insecurity across the country. According to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), more than 370,000 children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Yemen. In addition, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) August Food Assistance Outlook Brief estimates that 7 to 10 million people in Yemen are facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of food insecurity, with approximately 25 percent of that population experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴ FEWS NET notes that in many governorates, including Ad Dali', Amran, Hajjah, and Sana'a, large-scale humanitarian assistance operations are preventing higher levels of food insecurity.
- According to USAID/OFDA partner the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), locust swarms have destroyed crops in Al Jawf, Hadramawt, Marib, Sana'a, Shabwah, and Ta'izz governorates since mid-June, negatively affecting livelihoods in those areas. Moderate-to-heavy seasonal rains in late July resulted in further locust breeding, and locust swarms will likely continue to increase in Yemen through mid-September, according to FAO.
- In June, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) distributed emergency food assistance to more than 3.6 million people in 19 of Yemen's 21 governorates, surpassing the UN agency's monthly target of 3 million people. WFP surpassed its June target partly through the distribution of food commodities carried over from May, which experienced a delayed arrival at Aden Port due to access impediments.
- WFP provided food assistance to an additional 55,700 people in Ta'izz city's hard-to-reach Al Qahira district through the Commodity-Voucher through Traders' Network program, which allows WFP to supply food commodities to families through a contracted local retailer in exchange for vouchers. WFP launched this method of food assistance in

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.

the city of Sana'a in April and has since expanded it to other parts of Yemen, including the cities of Aden and Ta'izz, enabling WFP to reach more than 600,000 people in July as compared to 120,000 people in February.

- A USAID/FFP non-governmental organization (NGO) partner completed three rounds of electronic food voucher distributions in Dhamar Governorate between April and June, reaching more than 42,000 individuals, including more than 6,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). While security conditions remained relatively calm during the reporting period, unstable food commodity prices challenged the operation, according to the partner. A separate USAID/FFP NGO partner working in Ibb, Raymah, and Ta'izz governorates reached more than 5,400 households with monthly food parcels in May and June, while another NGO partner provided food vouchers to more than 48,000 people in Lahij, Sana'a, and Ta'izz between April and June.
 - Yemen's economy continues to deteriorate, increasing the population's dependency on humanitarian aid. Ongoing conflict and decreases in oil exports have caused oil revenues—the main source of the government budget—to decrease from 13 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 to 3 percent of GDP in 2016, according to the World Bank's Quarterly Economic Brief. In response, the government has reduced spending on basic social services, including education, health care, and electricity, resulting in a complete suspension of diesel- and oil-powered stations.
 - FEWS NET reports that the continued depreciation of Yemen's currency led to a significant increase in fuel prices—up to 50 percent in some areas—in June. FEWS NET notes that if high prices persist, increased transportation costs could contribute to further food price increases in the coming months. In June, the national average prices of cooking gas, diesel, and petrol were 119 percent, 78 percent, and 128 percent higher, respectively, than pre-crisis levels.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- An estimated 54 percent of Yemen's population—14.1 million individuals—lack adequate access to health care services as a result of conflict and related shortages of electricity, fuel, personnel, and medical equipment and supplies, according to an NGO report.
 - In late June, RoYG health officials and UN World Health Organization (WHO) representatives adopted a national five-year strategic plan to bolster dengue fever preparedness and response. Despite insecurity and a lack of resources, WHO, in collaboration with RoYG health officials, implemented dengue control measures by conducting spraying activities in Aden, Al Hudaydah, and Hadramawt governorates and providing rapid response training courses for doctors and health workers. Health officials recorded nearly 17,800 suspected dengue cases, including 41 deaths, in Yemen between January and June.
 - With USAID/OFDA funding, an NGO is providing emergency health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance in Sana'a and Ta'izz. From June 16–30, the NGO supported four hospitals, 23 other health facilities, and three mobile health teams in Sana'a, conducting more than 900 health consultations and 60 health and nutrition education sessions. During the same period, the organization also conducted more than 400 health consultations in Ta'izz. In addition, the partner provided nearly 57,000 gallons of safe drinking water per day to four hospitals in the two governorates, benefiting more than 23,300 people.
 - A second USAID/OFDA partner is providing WASH assistance to conflict-affected populations in Abyan and Lahij governorates, delivering more than 294,000 gallons of drinking water to 14 sites in July and identifying 10 water tanks for rehabilitation. The partner also conducted field assessments at 15 sites to prepare for forthcoming rehabilitation projects and water-trucking activities in the visited areas.
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LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

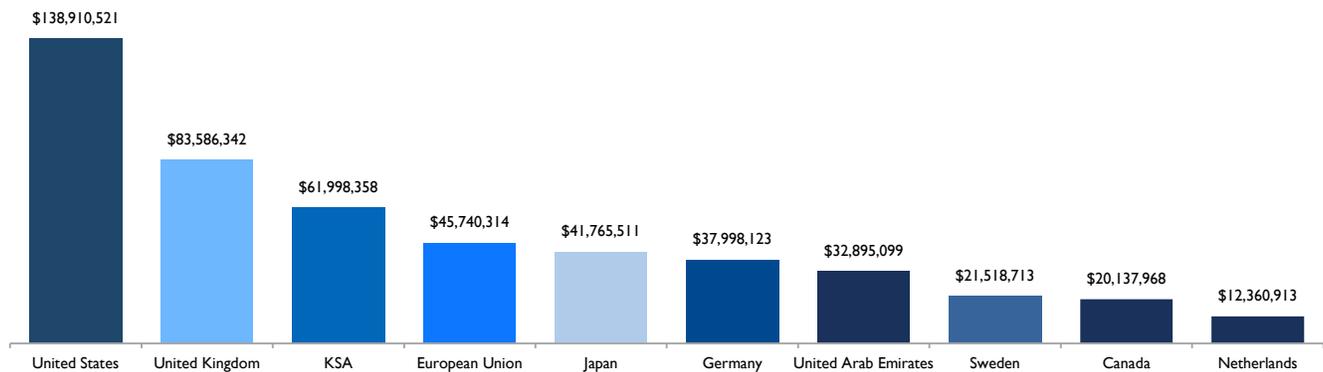
- The UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)—a global network of depots that procures, stores, manages, and transports commodities on behalf of the humanitarian community—dispatched nearly 450 metric tons (MT) of relief commodities, such as medicines and emergency health supplies, to Yemen between March 2015 and mid-July 2016. In August, UNHRD dispatched 35 MT of medicine to Al Hudaydah on behalf of WHO.

- With USAID/OFDA support, WFP continues to operate a ship to facilitate humanitarian movements from Djibouti to Yemen’s Aden Governorate. In July, the WFP ship completed four round trips; on average, 62 percent of the ship’s passengers are associated with the UN, while 38 percent are NGO staff.
- In June, WFP operated 17 UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights, transporting more than 570 passengers to and from Djibouti and Jordan. UNHAS operations in June also included the transportation of humanitarian cargo.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In early August, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) provided nine vehicles to help combat the spread of infectious diseases, including dengue fever and malaria, in Aden. Additionally, ERC opened a new health center in Hadramawt to address outstanding health needs; the health center is expected to serve more than 17,000 people. Both initiatives support ERC’s mission to strengthen health sector services in Yemen, including through the rehabilitation of conflict-damaged health infrastructure.
- In early August, the KSA’s King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) reported that it had contributed more than \$185,000 over the past four years to the RoYG Ministry of Public Health and Population to cover the cost of WHO membership. The contribution allows the RoYG to be an active WHO member and exercise voting rights at the World Health Assembly. In addition, KSRelief has provided more than \$22 million to support WHO response activities in Yemen. Among other activities, the funding has supported polio immunization activities for 4.7 million children throughout the country, and allowed WHO to deliver more than 120 MT of essential medicines and medical supplies to hospitals in 10 governorates.
- According to OCHA, the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan had received \$467.6 million as of August 11, representing 26 percent of the \$1.8 billion requested.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of August 11, 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 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 2.8 million people as of April 2016, prompted the International Organization for Migration (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 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 (IPs)	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
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/FFP ³			
WFP	121,810 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	19 governorates	\$105,025,450
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$105,025,450
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (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. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 6, 2016.

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>