



YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #15, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 2, 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

- USG contributes an additional \$189 million to support relief activities in Yemen
- Sana'a International Airport remains closed to commercial flights
- Food security worsens due to conflict-related disruptions to livelihoods

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

- On August 25, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announced nearly \$189 million in additional humanitarian funding for Yemen, including nearly \$92 million from USAID/FFP, more than \$59 million from USAID/OFDA, and more than \$37 million from State/PRM. Among other activities, the U.S. government (USG) funding supports non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies to implement emergency food assistance; treat moderate and severe malnutrition; provide psychosocial support; and increase access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies. The funds will also improve the capacity of Al Hudaydah Port to receive humanitarian and commercial supplies and will provide critical protection, shelter, and other assistance for Yemeni refugees in the Horn of Africa.
- Conflict, including ground fighting and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition airstrikes, has intensified since the suspension of the UN-led peace negotiations on August 6, resulting in civilian casualties and the destruction of homes, markets, and other public infrastructure, according to media reports. Negotiations are scheduled to resume in early September.
- On August 30, the UN released a revised 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to adjust performance and financial targets for existing humanitarian response programs. The revised 2016 HRP seeks \$1.6 billion to support more than 12.6 million people, representing a 7 percent decrease in the number of people targeted and more than 9 percent decrease in financial requirements reflected in the February HRP. Revisions to the HRP were based on demonstrated progress, more precise information on humanitarian needs, and other factors.

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, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Intensified airstrikes and ground fighting from August 6–12 resulted in nearly 50 civilian deaths and injured more than 77 civilians, primarily in Al Hudaydah, Sa’dah, Sana’a, and Ta’izz governorates. On August 13, an airstrike hit a school in Sa’dah, resulting in the deaths of nearly 10 children, according to international media.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) announced the organization’s withdrawal from six hospitals in Hajjah and Sa’dah governorates on August 18. The announcement follows the August 15 bombing of an MSF-supported hospital in Hajjah—the fourth attack on an MSF facility in Yemen during the last year. Despite withdrawal from Hajjah and Sa’dah governorates, MSF will continue to operate in other areas of Yemen.
- The Coalition closed Sana’a International Airport to all flights starting on August 10. On August 16, the Coalition reopened the airport to UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)—whose flights facilitate the movement of humanitarian personnel and goods—and other humanitarian flights, but it remains closed to commercial flights, limiting the movement of Yemenis, including those who are seeking urgent medical treatment abroad, for chronic or life-threatening diseases. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1.5 million to support UNHAS operations.
- Since conflict began in March 2015, violence in Yemen has displaced approximately 3.1 million people, including nearly 950,000 people who have since returned to areas of origin, according to a report co-produced by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Since April, more than 152,000 people have been displaced and more than 184,000 individuals have returned to areas of origin, all of whom still require urgent humanitarian assistance. During the same time period, more than 19,000 Yemenis traveled to Djibouti as refugees, according to UNHCR.
- USAID/FFP supports refugee populations in Djibouti through the UN World Food Program (WFP), providing in-kind food and nutrition assistance to registered refugees in camps. In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided nearly 3,000 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to support refugees and rural populations in Djibouti. State/PRM is also supporting refugee populations in Djibouti through its support to UNHCR.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Conflict-induced reductions in market activities and increases in food and commodity prices are contributing to increased food insecurity across Yemen. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Yemen Food Security Outlook estimates that 7–10 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 projects that food security will likely continue to deteriorate through January 2017 without improved access for the delivery of commercial goods and humanitarian commodities.
- Large-scale humanitarian assistance is preventing higher levels of food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. In August, WFP reached more than 3 million beneficiaries with in-kind food distributions in 18 governorates. In addition, WFP reached more than 400,000 individuals with commodity-based voucher assistance in four governorates, including in conflict-affected areas of Ta’izz city. A USAID/OFDA-supported NGO distributed livestock to more than 7,100 individuals in August and provided veterinary training to communities in Al Hudaydah and Raymah governorates made more vulnerable by conflict. A second USAID/OFDA partner delivered agriculture and irrigation equipment to more than 580 farmers in Abyan and Lahij governorates.
- Another USAID/OFDA partner is providing economic livelihood assistance in Ad Dali’, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Sa’dah, and Raymah governorates. In July, the partner began cash-for-work activities to support the rehabilitation of roads and schools in Ad Dali’ and Ibb, and provided cash transfers for relief commodities in Ibb and Sa’dah.

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.

- Since conflict began in March 2015, the USG has provided more than \$269 million in emergency food assistance across Yemen, including nearly \$92 million from USAID /FFP to support WFP and NGO partners to provide emergency food assistance and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to treat child malnutrition. Earlier in 2016, USAID/FFP provided \$105 million in commodities—including 122,000 MT of U.S.-sourced peas, vegetable oil, and wheat—to WFP’s emergency food assistance program, bringing the total USAID/FFP emergency food assistance for the Yemen response to nearly \$197 million in FY 2016.

HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- In July, UNICEF installed more than 70 new water tanks and provided safe drinking water to more than 93,000 people in five governorates. In addition, UNICEF and their partners treated more than 14,000 children for severe acute malnutrition and reached more than 62,300 pregnant and lactating women with iron supplements and nutrition counseling.
- In August, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), with support from KSA’s King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center, delivered more than 12 MT of medicine and emergency medical supplies, including health kits and various intravenous therapy fluids, to Ta’izz city.
- On August 29, a plane chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross arrived in Sana’a city with more than 130,000 vials of insulin for patients with diabetes. Yemen faces a severe pharmaceutical shortage due to ongoing conflict, reduced production by local pharmaceutical companies, and inadequate cold chain infrastructure.
- Despite access and security challenges, a USAID/OFDA partner continues to address emergency health and WASH needs in Sana’a and Ta’izz governorates. From July 1–15, the international NGO supported four hospitals, three mobile health teams, and more than 20 other health facilities in Sana’a to conduct more than 780 health consultations and 27 health and nutrition education sessions. During the same period, the organization conducted nearly 300 health consultations in Ta’izz and provided nearly 133,000 gallons of safe drinking water per day to more than 37,000 people in both governorates.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, an NGO partner continues to provide health, nutrition, and WASH assistance in Abyan, Aden, Lahij, and Shabwah governorates. From July 15–31, the partner organization vaccinated more than 260 children and provided health education to more than 1,800 women. During the reporting period, the partner admitted more than 200 children with moderate acute malnutrition to facilities supported by the NGO. In addition, the partner distributed 1,000 hygiene kits in Lahij, supporting approximately 7,600 individuals.
- From August 14–20, another USAID/OFDA partner delivered more than 21,000 gallons of safe drinking water per day to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected populations at 20 sites in Abyan and Lahij.

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 more than 450 MT of relief commodities, including medicines and emergency health supplies, to Yemen between March 2015 and mid-August 2016.
- Fuel imports decreased in July as compared to June, with overall imports remaining well below Yemen’s estimated monthly fuel needs of approximately 544,000 MT. In July, Yemen imported 122,472 MT of fuel, representing only 23 percent of monthly fuel needs, according to the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

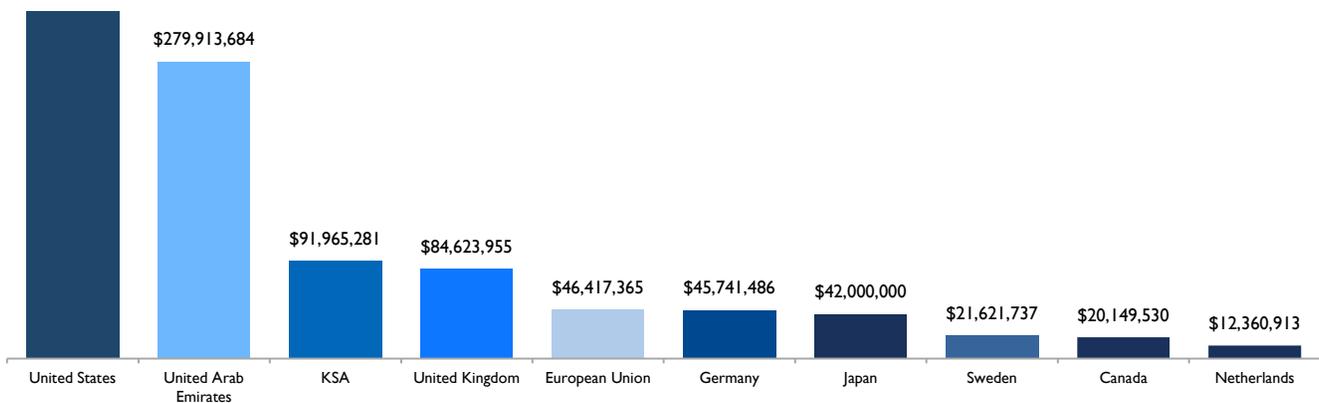
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- According to the UN, the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan had received \$519.2 million as of September 2, representing 32 percent of the \$1.6 billion requested.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR

\$327,466,780



*Funding figures are as of September 2, 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 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 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, Protection, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ad Dali', Abyan, Aden, Al Jawf, 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
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	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, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', 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 MT 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
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Refugee Response, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$28,800,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Refugee Response, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, 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

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 25, 2016.

³Estimated 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>