



Giles Clarke/UNOCHA

2018

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

YEMEN

AT A GLANCE

More than two and a half years since the escalation of the conflict, Yemeni people continue to bear the brunt of ongoing hostilities and severe economic decline. People are increasingly exhausting their coping mechanisms, and as a result the humanitarian crisis remains extremely widespread: an estimated 22.2 million people in Yemen need some kind of humanitarian or protection assistance, including 11.3 million who are in acute need – an increase of one million people in acute need since November 2016. The escalation of the conflict since March 2015 has dramatically aggravated the protection crisis in which millions face risks to their safety and basic rights.

DEC 2017

Full text available on:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-2018-humanitarian-needs-overview>

POPULATION OF YEMEN



29.3
million

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED



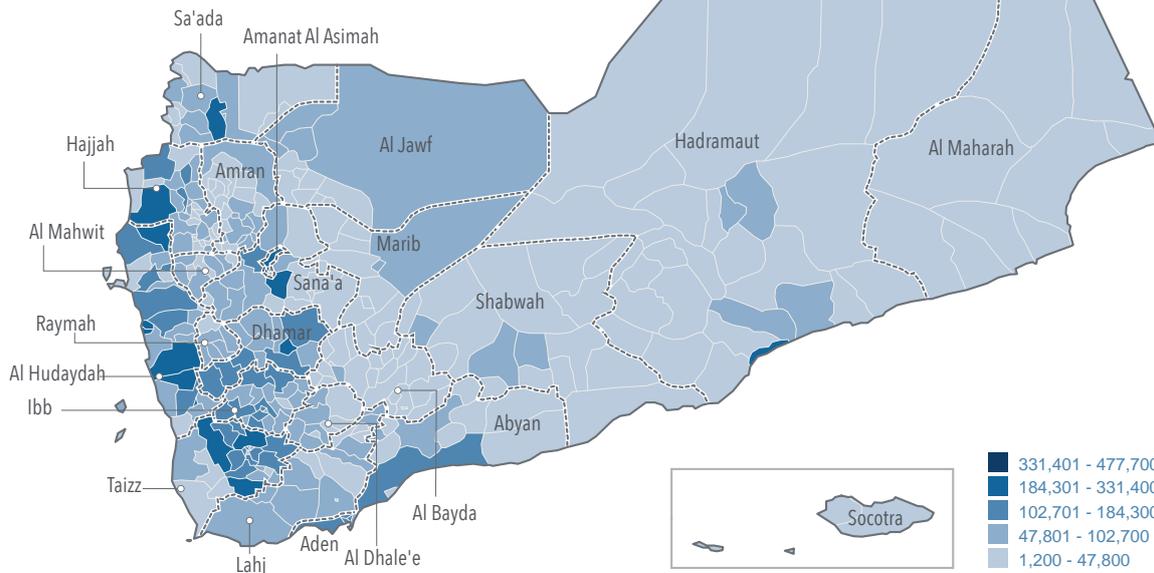
22.2
million

PEOPLE IN ACUTE NEED



11.3
million

PEOPLE IN NEED BY DISTRICT



KEY HUMANITARIAN ISSUES



Protection of civilians

As of 15 October 2017, health facilities reported 8,757 conflict related deaths and over 50,610 injuries, and over three million people have been forced to flee from their homes. All parties to the conflict have repeatedly violated their obligations under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and civilian infrastructure, including schools, health facilities and markets have been subject to attack. Reports of grave violations of child rights and gender-based violence have increased.



Collapse of basic services and institutions

There have been major irregularities and disruptions in provision of operating costs and payment of public sector salaries since August 2016. Conflict, displacement, and economic decline are placing immense pressure on essential basic services and are accelerating the collapse of the institutions that provide them. As a result, humanitarian assistance is now forced to fill some of these gaps and is increasingly stretched beyond its scope and remit.



Basic survival

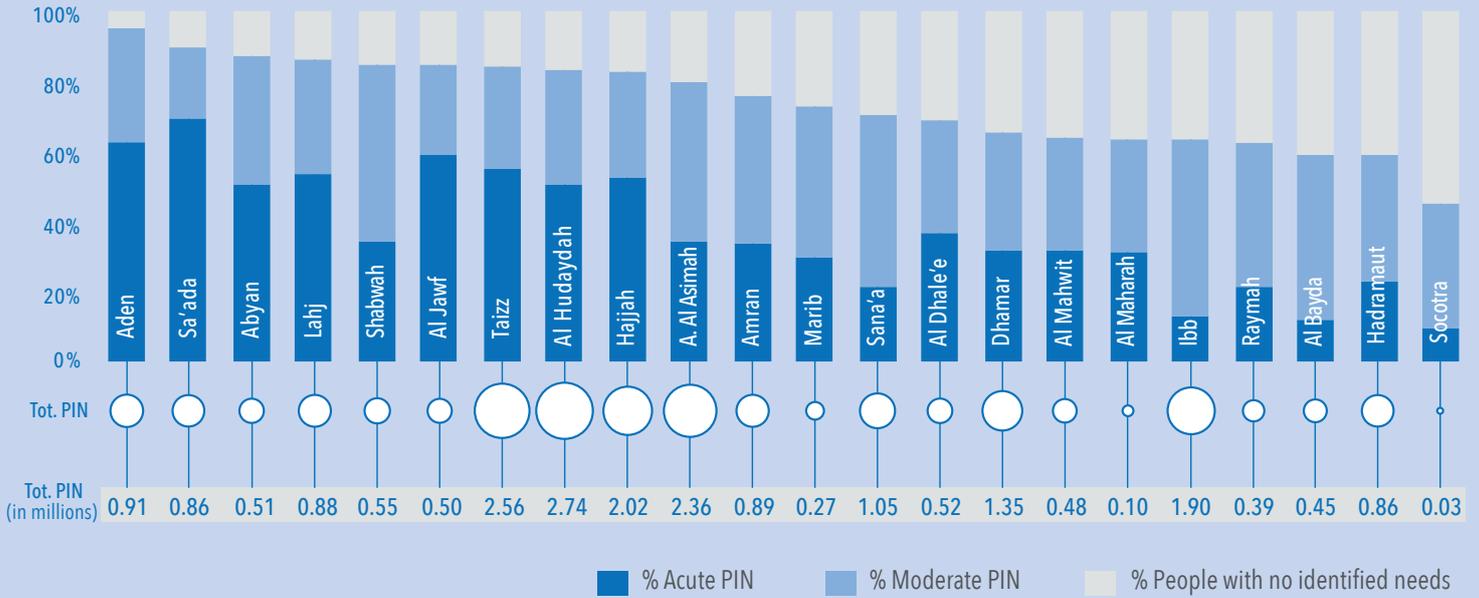
Millions of people in Yemen need humanitarian assistance to ensure their basic survival. An estimated 17.8 million are food insecure, 16 million lack access to safe water and sanitation, and 16.4 million lack access to adequate healthcare. Needs across the country have grown more acute since June 2017, with 11.3 million in acute need of humanitarian assistance.



Loss of livelihoods and impacted private sector

The economy has contracted sharply since the conflict escalated, and imports and internal movement of goods have become more difficult and costlier as a result of restrictions imposed on the economy. In this situation, even Yemenis not directly affected by the conflict may be in need of humanitarian assistance due to a loss of livelihood options and sharp economic decline.

% PEOPLE IN NEED BY GOVERNORATE (ACUTE & MODERATE)



OVERVIEW BY CLUSTER



FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

17.8 million people in Yemen are food insecure. Out of this, approximately 8.4 million people are severely food insecure and at risk of starvation - a worrying increase of 24 per cent. The conflict has destroyed people's livelihoods and reduced their purchasing power, making it difficult for many Yemenis to meet minimal food needs.



HEALTH

With only 50 per cent of health facilities fully functional, and a disruption of salaries paid to health personnel, 16.4 million people in Yemen require assistance to ensure adequate access to healthcare - 9.3 million of whom are in acute need. The overriding humanitarian need is access to minimum healthcare for people whose lives are at risk due to illness or injury. The latest cholera outbreak has underscored the impact of the failing health system.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

An estimated 16 million Yemenis need humanitarian assistance to establish or maintain access to safe water, basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, out of which 11.6 million are in acute need. Collapsing urban water and sanitation systems, deteriorating water and sanitation conditions in rural areas, and lack of means to maintain personal hygiene and purchase safe drinking water all contributed to one of the worst cholera outbreaks.



MALNUTRITION

Some 1.8 million children and 1.1 million pregnant or lactating women are acutely malnourished, including 400,000 children under the age 5 who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition. An estimated 7.5 million people are in need of nutrition assistance, with 2.9 million people who will require treatment for acute malnutrition in 2017.



SHELTER & ESSENTIAL ITEMS

An estimated 5.4 million people need emergency shelter or essential household items, including IDPs, host communities and initial returnees. Ongoing conflict-related displacements, as well as initial returns to some areas, are driving these needs. 2.6 million people are in acute need of assistance.



PROTECTION

With the increasing conflict, Yemen is one of the world's largest protection crises. About 12.9 million people need assistance to protect their safety, dignity or basic rights, from violations of IHL, grave violations of children's rights and gender-based violence. Displacement and conflict has impacted vulnerable households and persons with specific needs, resulting in negative coping mechanisms and mounting psychosocial support needs. 4.9 million people are living in acutely affected areas.



EDUCATION

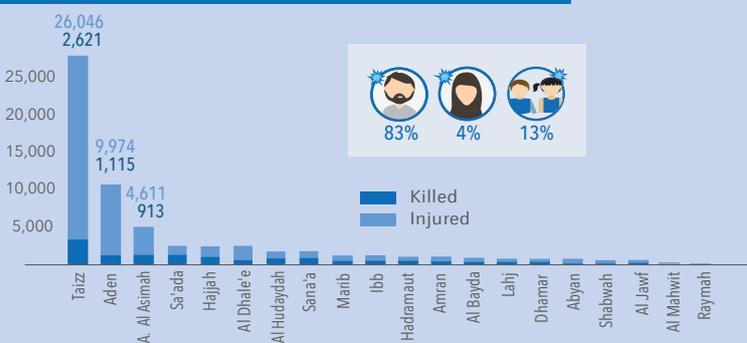
The 2017/2018 school year started with a setback in the education process in 13 out of 22 governorates. This is due to the extended time of non-payment of salaries for teachers. Schools across the country are unfit for use due to conflict-related damage, hosting of IDPs, or occupation by armed groups. An estimated 4.1 million school-age children require assistance to continue their education.



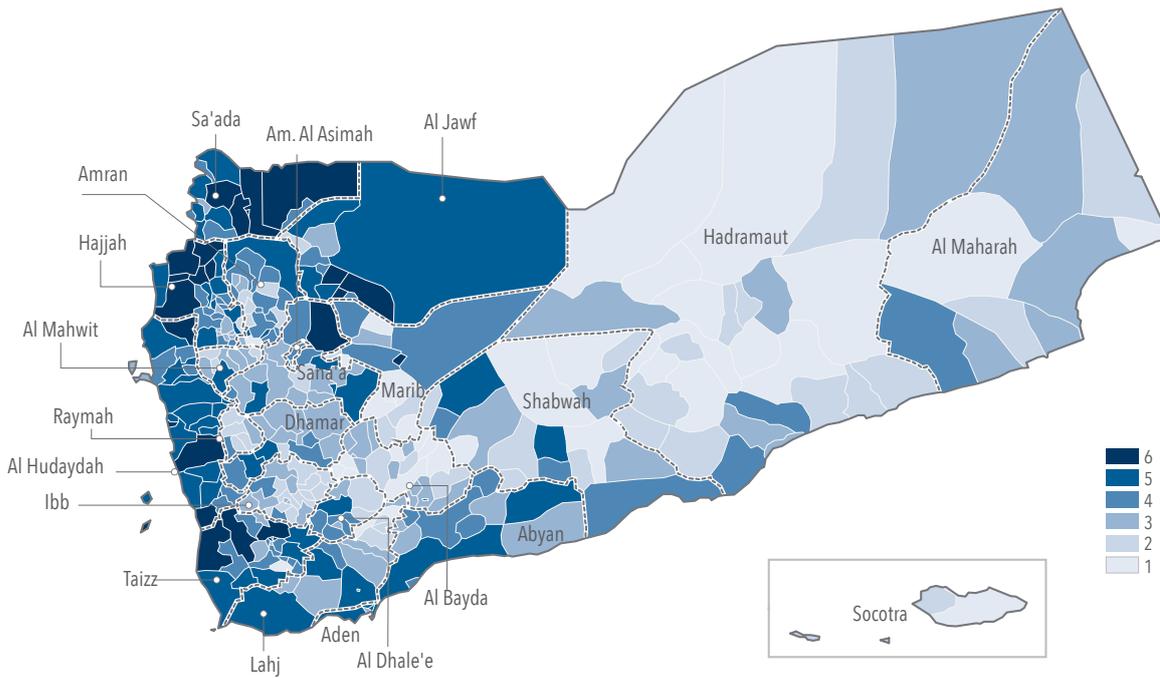
LIVELIHOODS & COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

An estimated 8.4 million conflict-affected individuals require livelihoods assistance to enhance their self-reliance to address basic needs and reduce dependency on relief assistance. Communities require support to promote resilience, including clearance of landmines and other explosives in up to 22 governorates.

CONFLICT INCIDENTS (OCT 2016 - SEPT 2017)

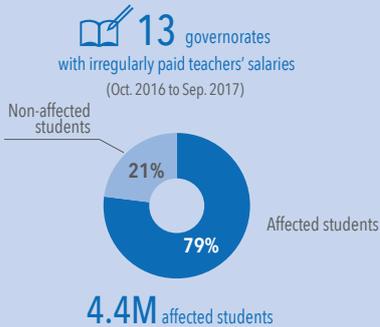


SEVERITY OF NEEDS BY DISTRICT

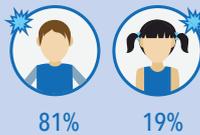


The most severe needs across multiple sectors are concentrated in areas of ongoing conflict or areas with large numbers of IDPs and returnees. Many of these areas were contending with chronic challenges in terms of food security, nutrition, water and healthcare before the current crisis. More than two and a half years of conflict have exacerbated this situation, pushing millions more into humanitarian need. This map brings together assessed severity from each cluster, based on assessments and expert consultations.

EDUCATION

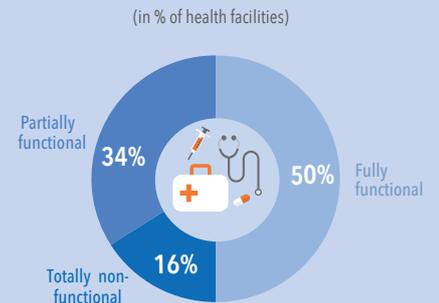


CHILD PROTECTION



1,698 children affected by grave child rights violations since October 2016 across Yemen

HEALTH



PEOPLE IN NEED PER CLUSTER

	Women	Men	Girls	Boys
TOT. PPL IN NEED (In millions)				
Health	4	4	4.1	4.3
Water	3.9	3.95	3.99	4.16
Nutrition	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.65
Education	3.12	3.21	3.19	3.34
Child Protection	2.30	0	2.3	2.4
Shelter	0	0	1.84	2.3
Other	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.02
Displacement	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4

Total acute PIN was calculated based on the convergence of the inter-sector severity of acute needs

MALNUTRITION

2 out of 5 children aged 5-69 months will be acutely malnourished in 2018

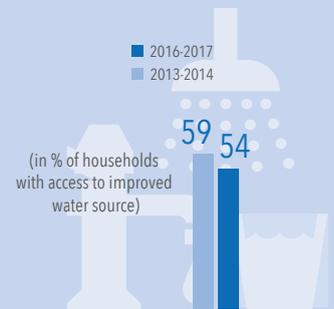


GDP

-41.8%

GDP declined 41.8% per cent between 2015 and 2017- equivalent to a loss of US\$32.5 billion, or US\$1,180 per capita.

ACCESS TO WATER

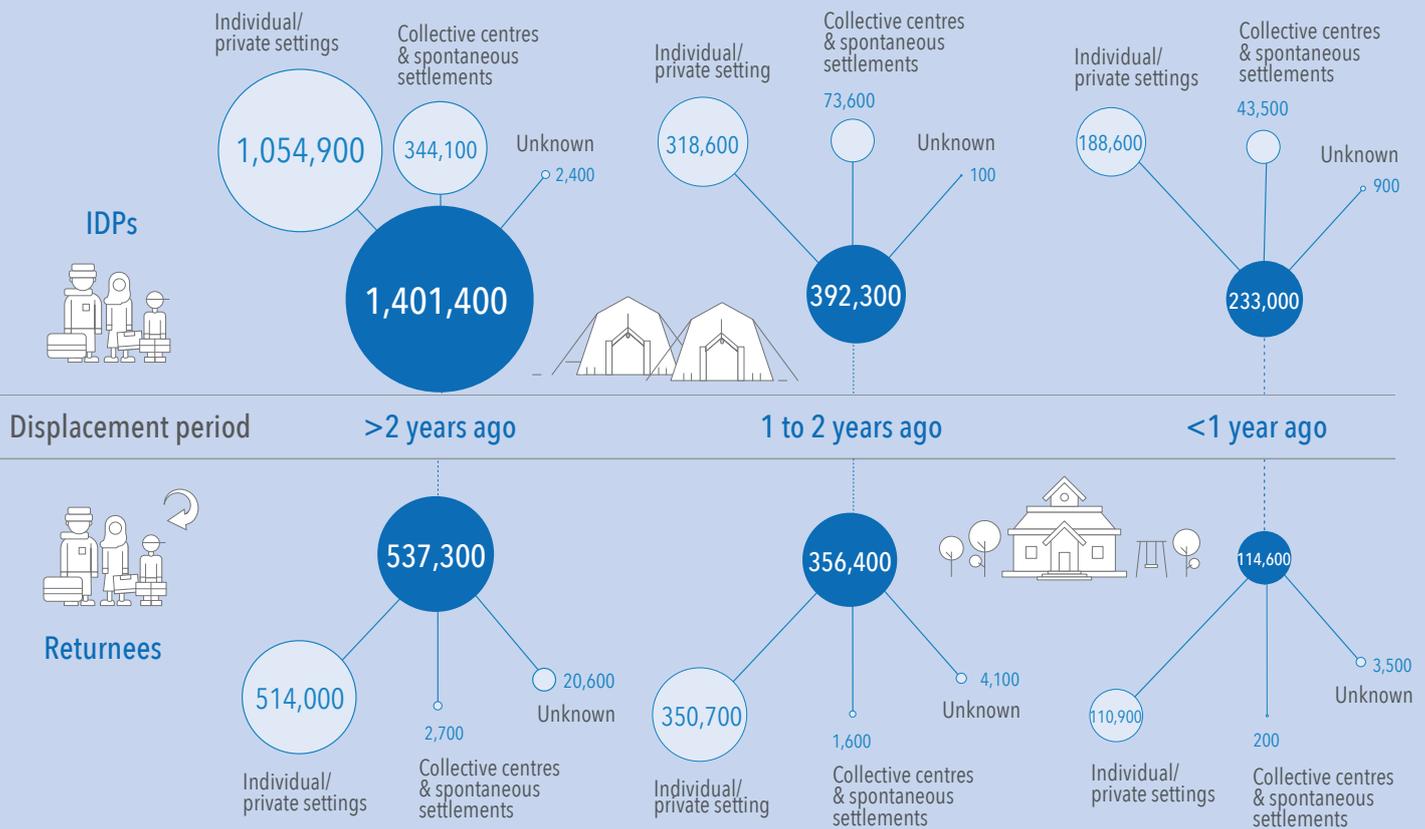


INFLATION

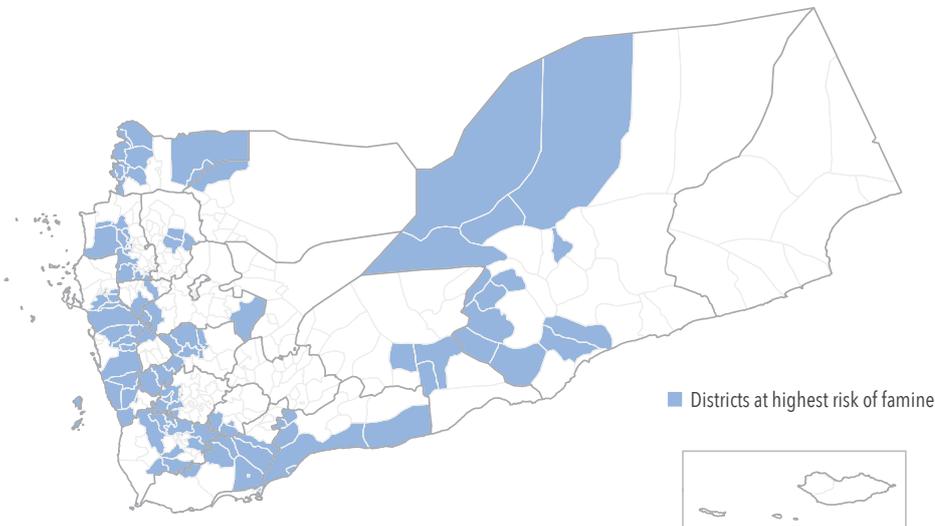
20%

Estimated inflation in 2017

DISPLACEMENT

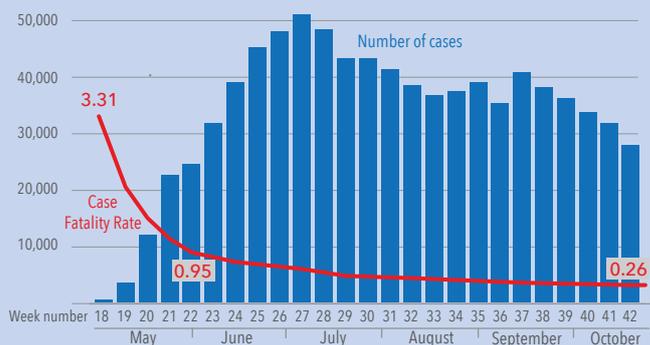


FAMINE PREVENTION



A total of 107 districts (32 per cent of all districts) are estimated to be at heightened risk of famine. Large segments of the population in these districts face extreme and severe deficits of food, have surpassed emergency malnutrition rates, and are at potential risk of death by starvation or due to the interaction of malnutrition and disease. An estimated 7.3 million individuals in these 107 districts need urgent life-saving food and livelihoods assistance; 5.9 million people are in need of WASH support; 7.4 million people are in need of health services; and 2.4 million children under the age of five and PLW need nutrition assistance.

CHOLERA



Yemen is facing a cholera outbreak of an unprecedented scale. As of 5 November, more than 900,000 suspected cholera cases and 2,192 associated deaths were reported since the second wave of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/ suspected cholera hit the country in April 2017. The outbreak has affected 21 of the country's 22 governorates, infecting 305 out of 333 districts. On 14 May, a state of emergency was declared, indicating that the health system is unable to contain this unprecedented health and environmental disaster. The highest cumulative suspected cases are reported from the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Amanat Al Asimah, Hajjah and Amran, which accounts for 41 per cent of all suspected cholera cases. An estimated 11.3 million people in 168 districts require emergency preparedness and preventative measures to avert likely resurgence of the outbreak in 2018.