SITUATION OVERVIEW

Yemen is the world’s worst humanitarian crisis and levels of humanitarian needs are staggering. Eighty per cent of the population – 24.1 million people – need some form of humanitarian assistance. A total of 230 out of Yemen’s 333 districts (69 per cent) are at risk of famine. According to WHO, more than 862,607 suspected cholera cases were reported from 1 January to end of December 2019. An estimated 3.34 million people are internally displaced across the country; another 1 million have returned to their homes.

Despite a difficult operating environment, since the beginning of 2019, 208 international and national humanitarian organisations continue to work across Yemen, responding to the most acute needs. Together, they delivered some form of humanitarian assistance to over 13.7 million people since January 2019, of whom an average of 11.7 million people received emergency food assistance. Over 10 million people, including 4.5 million children, were reached with hygiene kits, household water treatment supplies and awareness by Cholera Rapid Response Teams in cholera priority areas.

KEY FIGURES

**Population Figures**

- 24.1 million people in need in 2019
- 21.4 million people targeted in 2019

**Famine Risk Areas**

- 300 districts out of the 333 districts (90 per cent) in Yemen are at risk of famine.
- 104 districts with the highest needs severity scores
- 45 districts with IPC phase 4 with pockets of IPC phase 5 (catastrophe)

**Cholera Outbreaks**

- 2.3 million suspected cases
- 3.8 thousand related deaths

**Emergency Food Assistance**

- 2.6 million men
- 3 million women
- 2.3 million boys
- 3.4 million girls

**Organisational Presence**

- 208 humanitarian organisations and partners were active in Yemen from January to December 2019

**Requested (US$)**

- 4.19 billion

**Funded (US$)**

- 3.55 billion

**Unmet**

- 13.7 million people

**Food Security & Agriculture**

- 74.1%
- 2,209
- 1,637
- 571

**Health**

- 46.2%
- 627
- 289
- 337

**Nutrition**

- 89%
- 320
- 285
- 35

**WASH**

- 52.1%
- 285
- 148
- 136

**Shelter/NFI/CCCM**

- 21.2%
- 221
- 47
- 174

**Protection**

- 70%
- 153
- 107
- 45

**Refugees & Migrants**

- 36.8%
- 121
- 44
- 76

**Education**

- 40.5%
- 105
- 42
- 62

**Logistics**

- 69.6%
- 68
- 47
- 20

**Rapid Response Mechanism**

- 117.3%
- 48
- 50
- 7

**Not yet specified**

- n/a

**People Reached**

- 13.7 million people

**Food Security & Agriculture**

- 71%
- 13.42
- 18.80

**Health**

- 56%
- 8.76
- 15.78

**WASH**

- 100%
- 12.56
- 12.58

**Nutrition**

- >100%
- 7.31
- 5.97

**Protection**

- 80%
- 4.20
- 4.80

**Education**

- >100%
- 2.85
- 2.76

**Rapid Response Mechanism**

- 64%
- 1.24
- 1.94

**Shelter/NFI/CCCM**

- 69%
- 2.08
- 3.01

**Refugees & Migrants**

- >100%
- 0.24
- 0.17

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1 Helping millions of destitute Yemenis overcome hunger
2 Reducing outbreaks of cholera and infectious diseases
3 Promoting the dignity of displaced families living in emergency and IDP settlements
4 Reducing the risk of displacement and violence against civilians and facilitating the recovery of people traumatized by the conflict
5 Preserving the capacity of public sector institutions to deliver life-saving basic services

Food Security and Agriculture

Increase access to food for highly vulnerable families across the country and increase household incomes and rehabilitate food security assets in areas with high levels of food insecurity.

NEEDS
An estimated 20.1 million people (67 per cent of the population) are food insecure, with 10 million severely food insecure (categorized in emergency IPC phase 4). Of greatest concern out of those 10 million people are the 236,000 people in IPC Phase 5, necessitating urgent humanitarian assistance to save their lives and protect livelihoods. This is due to the escalating of the conflict, which in turn results in the disruption of imports, mass displacement, loss of income & livelihoods, disrupted market systems, high commodity prices, and the collapse of public services.

RESPONSE
From January to December 2019, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster partners provided monthly emergency food assistance (in-kind, cash transfers & voucher transfers) to an average of 11.7 M people, and monthly conditional and season specific cash transfers to a total of 1.6 million people. By the end of December a cumulative total of 3.1 million people benefited from livelihoods assistance (2.9 million people assisted with emergency agricultural, livestock & fishery kits, and around 150,700 people provided with longer-term livelihood support).

YHRP MONITORING INDICATORS

For more information, contact: gordon.dudi@fao.org

For more information, contact: imanyama@unicef.org

Nutrition

Save lives by reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under five, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable population groups.

NEEDS
An estimated 7.4 million people need nutrition assistance, of whom 3.2 million people require treatment for acute malnutrition, including 2.1 million children under 5 and 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women (PLW). A total of 2.4 million PLW and caretakers of children aged 0-23 months require infant and young child feeding counselling. Around 2 million people, including 0.8 million children under two years and 1.2 million PLW, need blanket supplementary feeding. Partners face many challenges, including bureaucratic and administrative impediments, non-payment of salaries to health workers, access constraints and movement restrictions impeding project monitoring in some areas.

RESPONSE
In 2019, 356,181 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 639,794 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 645,608 Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with acute malnutrition were admitted for treatment. 2,904,273 health education for mothers/caregivers of infant children aged 0-23 months. 838,788 children aged 6-23 months and 898,306 pregnant and lactating women were reached with Blanket Supplementary Feeding programmes.

YHRP MONITORING INDICATORS

For more information: www.unocha.org/yemen  www.reliefweb.int/country/yem
www.fts.unocha.org  www.yemen.humanitarianresponse.info
Improve access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care to ensure that health facilities are able to respond to epidemics and outbreaks, restore functionality of closed and damaged hospitals in priority districts.

NEEDS

There is a need to support the surveillance system while ensuring access to all levels of care. Referral systems need to be supported to save lives. Women and children need life-saving health services, including immunization. The health workforce needs capacity building and incentive payments while health facilities require repair and uninterrupted stocks of medical supplies. Challenges in the delivery of health care services arise from disrupted health systems, inadequate number of qualified health workers, restriction of movement, delays in signing sub-agreements and delays facing the importation of medicines and medical supplies.

RESPONSE

Health Cluster partners have supported 3,112 health facilities; provided around 17.5 million medical consultations and around 0.7 M consultations for IDPs; 574,000 children under the age of one year received Penta 3 vaccine while 466,000 deliveries were assisted by skilled birth attendants. Additionally, 105,000 trauma cases were treated, and 13,000 mental health consultations were provided by the health workers. 1.5 million women received antenatal care. More than 15,000 health staff trained.

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NEEDS

Reduce morbidity and mortality rates by providing emergency lifesaving WASH assistance to vulnerable population groups and restore and maintain sustainable water and sanitation systems to improve public health.

RESPONSE

In 2019, 79 WASH partners have reached 12.6 million people across all 22 governorates through some form of WASH assistance. An estimated 11.2 people have been reached through water support and 4 million through sanitation systems support, including rehabilitation, fuel support and solar installations in urban and rural areas. Emergency and life-saving assistance to support new IDPs and vulnerable populations and response to suspected cholera outbreaks have reached 5 million, and 540,000 people were reached through emergency water supply and sanitation provisions. Cholera Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) reached over 10 million individuals (that includes 4.5 million children) with emergency WASH response (hygiene items, household water treatment chemicals and awareness) in high-risk areas of AWD/cholera.
Protection

Provide specialized assistance to people with specific protection needs and support community-based responses to protection needs, including community centres, programmes and protection networks.

NEEDS

Widespread violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law by parties to the conflict pose an ongoing threat to the lives and safety of civilians, resulting in loss of life, displacement and destruction of infrastructure. The protracted conflict particularly affects women, children and people with specific needs, who are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a means for survival. As grave violations of children’s rights continue, support to affected children is critical, so is mine risk education. The significant increase in gender-based violence incidents requires multi-sectoral responses.

RESPONSE

Despite gaps in funding and serious operational constraints, by the end of 2019, Protection Cluster partners reached over 4.2 million people with life-saving protection services such as psychosocial support, legal assistance and protection, as well as multi-sectoral services for 378,644 women, men, girls and boys. Around 77,200 people benefited from cash assistance. Around 2 million children and community members received information on how to protect themselves against mines and explosive remnants of war. Community-based responses continue to be strengthened through community-based protection network volunteers, community protection initiatives and community centres serving the needs of IDPs and conflict-affected populations.

Shelter and Site Management

Provide safe, appropriate shelter and essential household items to displaced and highly vulnerable families and coordinate the delivery of a Minimum Service Package (MSP) in under-served emergency and IDP settlements.

NEEDS

6.7 million people are in need of Shelter and NFI assistance in 2019. The ongoing conflict and natural disasters since January 2019 forced over 383,000 individuals to experience displacement. The highest number of displacements were seen mainly in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Al Dhale’e and Taizz. Shelter remains a major humanitarian priority and most frequent issues cited by affected population are overcrowding, families unable to afford rent payments, high cost of shelter materials and lack of basic household items in the local market, and when available families do not have the means to purchase them and lack of lighting in their shelters.

RESPONSE

Shelter Cluster partners reached more than 2 million IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community members. By end of December, 899,140 persons were assisted with NFIs, 2,577,075 with essential kits, 596,140 with cash assistance for rental subsidies, 31,088 received or supported with the rehabilitation of their transitional shelter kits, 358,826 were provided with winter assistance cash grants, 12,924 individuals were supported with rehabilitation or reconstruction grants to address damage to their homes, 5,659 individuals supported with livelihood grants and 5,142 with shelter upgrades.

Education

Maintain basic education services, particularly in areas where schools are damaged, closed or unable to fully operate due to financial or other conflict-related constraints.

NEEDS

The provision of teacher’s incentives was identified as the most critical need to ensure continuity of the education process. Other main needs are school rehabilitation, temporary learning spaces and alternative learning opportunities to provide access for education to affected children. School supplies, furniture, school meals and hygiene promotion are also needed.

RESPONSE

From January to December 2019, 461,584 children benefited from school repairs, including rehabilitation of WASH facilities in conflict-affected areas, helping children have a conducive school environment. Cluster partners supported 67,455 children through the provision of teacher training, while 504,224 students were provided with learning supplies. Hygiene kits were provided to 215,233 students, and 96,410 children were supported through the provision of alternative learning classrooms. 231,588 children were supported with school desks.
Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector

Provide life-saving, multi-sectoral assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants with acute needs and facilitate durable solutions, including Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR).

**NEEDS**

In northern governorates, registration and renewal activities for refugees and asylum seekers have been functioning only 8 months; consequently, PoCs remain undocumented which puts them at risk and adds additional hardship to access services including education. Lack of access and comprehensive assessment prevent from implementing livelihoods activities, other services such as shelter and adequate durable solutions. IOM continues providing humanitarian assistance to stranded migrants in Yemen in Sana’a and along the southern coast, responding to their immediate and protection needs such as food, water, NFIs.

As of 31 December 2019, 11,220 vulnerable refugee and asylum seekers households received cash grants to meet their basic needs, in a context where employment opportunities and sources of incomes are scarce, and 35,634 refugees and asylum seekers received wash services. In addition, 5,518 PoCs benefited from specialized protection services and 87,169 from primary health care. In 2019, UNHCR trained 737 officials on international laws and Yemeni legislations to address asylum-related issues.

**RESPONSE**

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### YHRP MONITORING INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of students benefitted from schools with partial damage rehabilitated (including WASH)</th>
<th>TARGET TYPE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED/TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>295,409</td>
<td>252,579</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children receiving school bags and essential learning materials</th>
<th>TARGET TYPE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED/TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>1,200,012</td>
<td>501,253</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Rapid Response Mechanism

Provide minimum package of immediate most critical lifesaving assistance for the newly displaced families on the move, in collective sites, hard to reach areas or stranded in the military frontlines due to man made, natural disasters or sudden urgent needs until the first line cluster response kicks in.

**NEEDS**

The mass displacement of populations has increased the need for basic food and non-food items to sustain minimum living standards. Such needs, if not immediately met, will further increase the vulnerability of the population and pose higher risks of exploitation, especially for women and girls. Access to the newly displaced people by armed conflict or natural disasters and the provision of life-saving assistance within 72 hours remain the main objectives of the RRM Cluster to adequately meet the basic needs of the affected populations.

**RESPONSE**

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is fully operational nationwide to meet the basic needs of newly displaced people by providing basic hygiene, female/transit and immediate ready ration kits to families within the first 72 hours of their displacement. This assistance, which covers basic needs for five to seven days, is provided on a no regret basis. It is followed by multi-purpose cash assistance based on a verification of need. The mechanism covers the 22 governorates and is implemented through 23 UN, LNGO and INGO partners on the ground. During the reporting period, the sector reached over 1.2 million beneficiaries with RRM kits and more than 188,000 individuals with cash assistance.

### YHRP MONITORING INDICATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of newly displaced people benefit from RRM</th>
<th>TARGET TYPE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED/TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>1,199,307</td>
<td>1,238,599</td>
<td>&gt;100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of newly registered displaced people benefit from Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)</th>
<th>TARGET TYPE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>REACHED</th>
<th>REACHED/TARGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>479,876</td>
<td>247,336</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support a coordinated logistics response and fill logistics gaps by facilitating access to common logistics services.

**NEEDS**

In Yemen, the humanitarian community faces several critical logistics challenges that hamper the delivery of relief items into and across the country. This includes: damaged road infrastructure; access disruptions to many parts of the country for staff and cargo; congestion at main entry points; unreliable and unpredictable access to fuel; substantial bureaucratic processes; and limited international shipping options by sea and air.

**RESPONSE**

The Logistics Cluster supported an efficient humanitarian logistics response through coordination and information management. The Cluster facilitated access to common logistics services: cargo transport from Djibouti to Sana’a by air, and to Aden and Al Hudaydah by sea; overland transport and storage and fuel distribution in Yemen; sea passenger transport from Djibouti and Aden. In addition, UNHAS ensured continued air transport services for the humanitarian community with ten flights a week to Sana’a and Aden.

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Support the humanitarian response in Yemen by providing humanitarian partners with reliable emergency telecommunications (ETC) services – including internet hubs, user help desk and technical support – and a reliable security telecommunication system.

**NEEDS**

There is a need to continue supporting the critical communications needs of all responders involved in the humanitarian operation in Yemen.

**RESPONSE**

In 2019, the ETC provided critical Internet connectivity to more than 900 humanitarians in 11 hubs and resolved 5,500 calls across its helpdesks. The ETC conducted a technical mission to Al Mukalla and Al Mokha ahead of opening new ETC Internet hubs in the new UN hubs and guesthouses. The ETC conducted a technical assessment as requested by local partner, All Girls Foundation to establish an internet café for the use of women in Sana’a. The team also recruited a local IM associate and achieved an average satisfaction rate of 82% among all users of its services in Yemen. The ETC in Yemen has 41 partners.