

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JULY 13, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

29.3 million

Population of Yemen
UN – December 2017

22.2 million

People in Need of
Humanitarian Assistance
UN – December 2017

2 million

IDPs in Yemen
UN – December 2017

17.8 million

Food-Insecure People
UN – December 2017

16.4 million

People Lacking Access to Basic
Health Care
UN – December 2017

16 million

People Lacking Access to Basic
Water and Sanitation
UN – December 2017

9.9 million

People Reached with
Humanitarian Assistance in 2017
UN – December 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict in Al Hudaydah Governorate displaces more than 121,000 people
- Relief agencies assist more than 80,000 Al Hudaydah IDPs
- Airstrikes result in civilian deaths, damage humanitarian facilities in Hajjah, Sa'dah, and Sana'a
- 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan more than 60 percent funded as of July 13

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA¹ \$231,180,626

USAID/FFP² \$571,018,096

State/PRM³ \$52,025,000

\$854,223,722

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict continues between Yemeni forces backed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition and Al Houthi opposition forces in Al Hudaydah Governorate, although major military operations near Al Hudaydah city diminished in late June. Insecurity displaced more than 121,000 people between June 1 and July 4, according to the UN.
- Although Yemen's Red Sea ports of Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef remained open for commercial and humanitarian imports as of July 11, any significant, prolonged disruptions to port operations would likely result in Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity within three to four months, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.⁴
- Fighting in Al Hudaydah city has disrupted electricity and water supplies, raising concerns regarding safe drinking water availability and a potential cholera resurgence in the city. Conflict has also prompted several health facilities in Al Hudaydah Governorate to suspend operations.
- U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John J. Sullivan and USAID Administrator Mark Green discussed the humanitarian impact of the fighting in and around Al Hudaydah city with non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives on June 22. The representatives emphasized that unhindered commercial and humanitarian imports through Al Hudaydah Port were crucial to preventing the further deterioration of humanitarian conditions in Yemen.

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)

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.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- Conflict between KSA-led Coalition and Al Houthis forces escalated in Al Hudaydah Governorate in early June, culminating in the Coalition launching military operations south of Al Hudaydah city on June 13, according to international media. Although Coalition ground operations have paused, the UN reports that airstrikes are ongoing and tensions remain high throughout the governorate. The insecurity displaced more than 121,000 people within and from Al Hudaydah Governorate between June 1 and July 4, according to the UN.
- Insecurity continues in other areas of Yemen as well. An airstrike in Sa'dah Governorate hit a wedding party, killing 11 civilians in early July, the UN reports. Coalition airstrikes in Sana'a Governorate injured at least seven civilians and damaged several houses, including a Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) guesthouse, on June 5. NRC issued a June 7 statement calling on the Coalition to investigate and provide an accounting of the attack and appealing for the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure.
- A June 11 airstrike damaged a Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)-supported cholera treatment center in Hajjah Governorate's Abs District. The newly constructed facility was unoccupied at the time of the incident; however, the center is no longer functional due to damage resulting from the airstrike. MSF temporarily suspended activities in Abs but has since resumed operations.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- With the majority of Yemen's population dependent on maritime imports to meet basic food needs, any significant, prolonged disruptions to Red Sea port operations are likely to result in Famine within three to four months, according to a June 15 FEWS NET report. Populations living in areas highly dependent on Red Sea imports and areas experiencing conflict or an influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs)—such as parts of Hajjah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz governorates—are most at risk. Areas with access to imports through Aden Port also face a risk of Famine due to already severe levels of acute food insecurity and the increased competition for food commodities that would likely result from diminished imports through Red Sea ports.
- As of July 11, Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports remained operational. Five commercial vessels carrying more than 106,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities and more than 24,000 MT of fuel were at berth at the ports, and two additional vessels carrying more than 46,000 MT of fuel were waiting in the anchorage area at Al Hudaydah Port.
- Although humanitarian and commercial actors imported more than 50 percent of Yemen's annual requirement of 4.3 million MT of food commodities from January–May 2018, elevated prices and cooking fuel scarcity continue to constrain the ability of vulnerable Yemenis to meet basic needs. The UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) also reports that conflict-related import restrictions are disrupting trade flows and worsening food insecurity amongst vulnerable Yemenis.
- Fuel imports from January–May were only sufficient to address 54 percent of countrywide requirements, the UN reports. Improved May fuel imports helped stabilize high prices; however, the shortfall has increased food commodity transportation costs and hindered the delivery of relief commodities.
- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster⁵ organizations, including USAID partners, reached 7.5 million people—nearly 90 percent of the 8.4 million people targeted—with emergency in-kind, cash, and voucher food assistance across 20 governorates in May. In addition, Cluster partners provided emergency livelihoods assistance—such as agricultural, fisheries, and livestock inputs—to approximately 60,800 people across nine governorates during the same period.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Conflict in Al Hudaydah city has disrupted electricity and water supplies in several areas, raising concerns regarding safe drinking water availability and a potential cholera resurgence in the city, according to the UN. Al Hudaydah

⁵ The coordinating body for humanitarian food security and agriculture activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

Governorate accounted for 16 percent of the more than 92,600 suspected cholera cases reported in Yemen from January–June, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports.

- Health actors plan to vaccinate more than 822,000 people against cholera in six districts in Al Hudaydah in the coming weeks. Additionally, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is maintaining standby cholera response teams in Al Hudaydah city and has provided 860,000 liters of contingency fuel supplies, as well as support to repair damaged sewage and water systems, to the city’s local water and sanitation cooperation (LWSC). UNICEF is also providing fuel to LWSCs in four other Al Hudaydah Governorate districts.
- Insecurity in Al Hudaydah prompted at least seven health facilities to close in recent weeks, while other health activities have been hampered by access constraints, restrictions on mobile health team operations, a lack of community health volunteers in the governorate, and insufficient capacity to respond to mass casualties and trauma cases, according to WHO. Moreover, the UN agency reports two of Al Hudaydah city’s primary public hospitals are at increased risk of damage if fighting reaches the city. To increase hospital capacity, WHO delivered 40 inpatient beds, nine intensive care unit beds, and 5.6 million liters of water to three public hospitals in the city from June 24–30.
- U.S. Government (USG) partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was providing health worker incentives, medicines, and technical staff to support three health centers in Al Hudaydah Governorate’s Bayt Al Faqiah District and operating two mobile teams in Al Hudaydah city as of late June. During the same period, USAID/OFDA partner WHO was managing five emergency mobile teams, six primary health teams, and six surgical teams, and providing approximately 576,800 liters of fuel and more than 10 million liters of water to health facilities across the governorate. WHO is also staffing five stabilization centers and providing water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to city hospitals with assistance from USAID/OFDA.
- A USAID/OFDA partner conducted more than 24,400 health consultations through 66 primary health care facilities, 11 mobile health clinics, and two hospitals across Aden, Lahij, Sana’a, and Ta’izz governorates during June.
- Another USAID/OFDA partner supplied nearly 12,700 liters of safe drinking water to communities in Abyan, Ad Dali’, Amanat al-Asimah, Lahij, and Sana’a governorates, equipping beneficiaries with an average of 25 liters per person per day, and rehabilitated more than 40 water sources in the governorates from June 16–30.

EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMODITIES AND LOGISTICS AND SHELTER SUPPORT

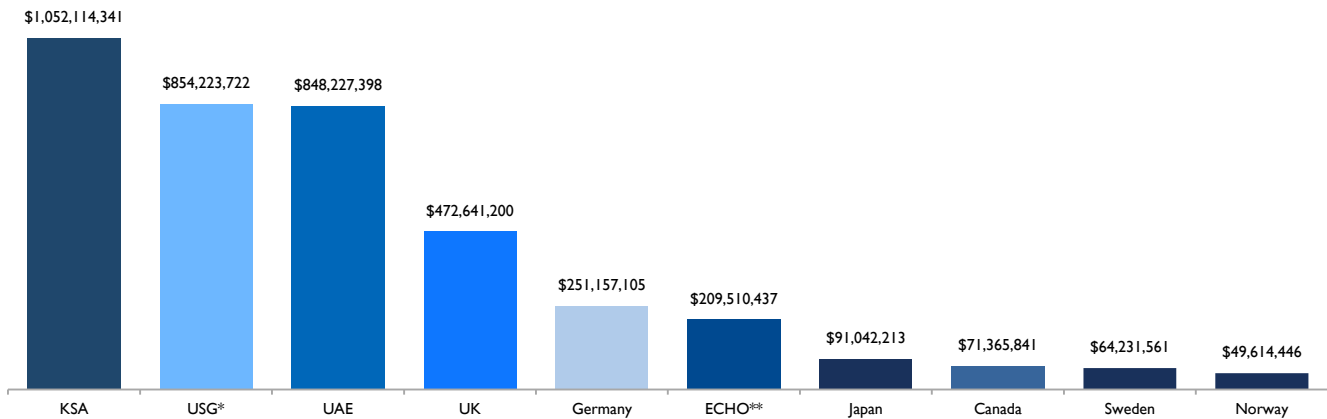
- In response to humanitarian need generated by the Al Hudaydah offensive, relief agencies have reached more than 80,000 IDPs displaced within and from Al Hudaydah with emergency assistance—including cash assistance and rapid response mechanism (RRM) kits—in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Sana’a governorates. RRM kits contain immediate food rations sufficient to feed a six-person household for one week, basic hygiene supplies, and other relief items commodities.
- In response to increased Al Hudaydah IDP arrivals in Aden, relief actors have scaled up operations from the Aden humanitarian hub. Nearly 5,000 of the approximately 8,000 IDP arrivals to areas served by the Aden hub had received RRM kits as of July 4, the UN reports. Relief actors initiated delivery of 3,000 RRM kits to Ibb and Ta’izz on June 30 to assist an additional 3,000 Al Hudaydah IDPs in those governorates.
- Through a local organization, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is providing relief commodities—such as blankets, kitchen sets, and plastic sheeting—to IDPs in Al Hudaydah’s Ad Durayhimi District.
- USG partner IOM is providing shelter support—including cash assistance, relief commodities, and rental subsidy support—to IDPs in three Al Hudaydah districts.

PROTECTION

- As of late June, protection actors had conducted mine risk awareness sessions to benefit nearly 1,500 IDPs in Al Hudaydah, and had established referral desks at humanitarian service points and transit sites to identify individuals with specific needs for additional assistance, according to the UN. Protection actors also provided more than 120 gender-based violence survivors with assistance—including legal aid, medical services, and safe shelter—and supported nearly 200 vulnerable women with psychosocial support across Al Hudaydah, the UN reports.
- At least 552 children were killed and 764 injured due to conflict in Yemen in 2017, according to the UN Report of the Secretary-General on Children in Armed Conflict. Airstrikes were the leading cause of death and injury among children, accounting for more than 50 percent of total casualties, followed by casualties resulting from ground fighting and explosive remnants of war. The governorates with the highest numbers of casualties were Ta'izz, Sa'dah, and Al Hudaydah, respectively.

2017 – 2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 13, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 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, 2016.

**European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

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 affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian need. 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 advancement 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 March 2015, the KSA-led Coalition began airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged or destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced 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.
- Since March 2015, the escalated conflict, coupled with protracted political instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, has left more than 17.8 million people food-insecure and more than 22.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, the conflict had displaced nearly 3 million people, including more than 900,000 people who had returned to areas of origin, as of December 2017. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- In late April 2017, a cholera outbreak that began in October 2016 resurged, necessitating intensive humanitarian response efforts throughout the country, particularly health and WASH interventions. The USG is supporting partners to respond to increased humanitarian needs resulting from the cholera outbreak.
- On October 24, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller re-issued a disaster declaration for the ongoing complex emergency in Yemen for FY 2018 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 2017–2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlement, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$114,085,513
IOM	Health, HCIM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$26,500,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$10,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda', Amran, Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$25,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a	\$2,500,000
UN World Food Program (WFP)	HCIM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WHO	HCIM, Nutrition	Abyan, Aden, Amanat al-Asimah, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Lahij, Marib, Sa'dah, Ta'izz	\$36,000,000
	Health, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Ta'izz	\$2,282,416
	Program Support		\$4,312,700
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$231,180,626
USAID/FFP³			
IPs	Food Vouchers	Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Lahij, Sana'a, Ta'izz	\$28,153,721
FAO	Food Security and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$1,650,000
UNICEF	Transport of 830 MT Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Lahij	\$3,381,730
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food	20 governorates	\$435,832,645
	U.S. In-Kind Food, Food Vouchers, Local Purchase and Milling	20 governorates	\$102,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$571,018,096
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$16,125,000
IOM	Evacuation and humanitarian assistance for vulnerable migrants	Regional, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Yemen	\$6,100,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Refugee Response	Countrywide	\$29,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$52,025,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018			\$854,223,722

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 3, 2018.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 3, 2018.

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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>