

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 13, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

334,000

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2014

215,400

IDP Returnees in Yemen

UNHCR – November 2014

248,300

Refugees in Yemen

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – October 2014

91,600

Migrants to Yemen from the Horn of Africa January–December 2014

International Organization for Migration (IOM) – January 2015

10.6 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen

UN World Food Program (WFP) – December 2014

840,000

Children Younger Than Five Years of Age Experiencing Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in Yemen

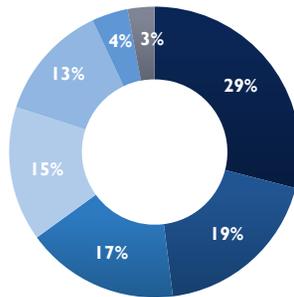
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) – December 2014

13.1 million

People Without Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation in Yemen

OCHA – December 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (29%)
- Health (19%)
- Nutrition (17%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (15%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (13%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (4%)
- Protection (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Food Vouchers

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence by al-Houthi forces escalates in Sana'a during early 2015.
- Humanitarian community continues to provide life-saving assistance in Yemen, despite insecurity.
- HNO for Yemen reports an estimated 15.9 million individuals will require humanitarian assistance in Yemen during 2015.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA \$41,290,932

USAID/FFP \$70,000,000

State/PRM³ \$8,900,000

\$120,190,932
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Violence in the capital city of Sana'a has escalated in early 2015, with renewed clashes between al-Houthi and Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) forces during the week of January 19 leading to the resignation of the RoYG President and Prime Minister, as well as the closure of the U.S. Embassy and other foreign embassies in recent days.
- Fighting among Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), al-Houthi, and RoYG forces in 2014 resulted in more than 1,500 deaths and the short-term displacement of approximately 100,000 individuals nationwide, reports the UN and international media.
- Despite a scaled-down presence and precarious security conditions, aid agencies have maintained operations and provided assistance, such as food, nutrition support, health care services, and emergency relief supplies, in several conflict-affected areas, including Al Bayda and Marib governorates—where clashes continued during the past month.
- OCHA released the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Yemen on December 22, 2014, indicating that approximately 15.9 million people—61 percent of Yemen's total population—will require humanitarian assistance in 2015.

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)

SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- International media report that clashes across northern and southern Yemen resulted in more than 1,500 deaths during 2014, a 150 percent increase from 2013 and the highest annual total since the start of anti-government uprisings in 2011. Throughout the same period, localized conflicts displaced approximately 100,000 Yemenis—most of whom returned home within days, according to the UN. The UN reports that localized conflict is primarily associated with the movement of al-Houthi forces into new areas, including Amran, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Marib, Sana'a, and Ibb governorates.
- Clashes have continued in Al Bayda and Marib over the past month; however, there has not been a substantial increase in humanitarian needs to date. Findings from a January 15 rapid assessment conducted by Yemeni and international relief agencies in Marib indicate that 1,200 families displaced by conflict in Majzar district during 2014 have returned to home areas. The assessment identified the need for shelter rehabilitation and safe drinking water in Al'Atf and Al Humaidha villages but found that the overall impact of the fighting has not resulted in widespread needs. The UN reports that agencies conducted the assessment in previously inaccessible areas, highlighting the need to continually reevaluate the security situation and work with all parties in the conflict to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance.
- Sporadic clashes in areas of Al Bayda between al-Houthi fighters and AQAP and its allied forces continued in December. While nearly all of the 20,000 individuals displaced by the fighting have returned home, the UN reports that tensions remain high. Humanitarian agencies have provided food, emergency shelter, safe drinking water, blankets, and hygiene kits to affected families.
- International media also report that fighting between al-Houthi and RoYG forces in the capital city of Sana'a during late January resulted in 18 deaths and injured numerous others. The UN World Health Organization (WHO) and partners provided medical support, including medicines and medical supplies, to hospitals treating individuals affected by the violence.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- During 2014, nearly 91,600 economic migrants—individuals who travel to another country to seek employment opportunities—arrived in Yemen, a 40 percent increase compared to 2013, according to IOM. Of the total, more than 71,000 individuals arrived from Ethiopia and more than 19,600 people arrived from Somalia. The total also includes more than 8,900 migrants who arrived during December, down from the year's September peak of nearly 12,300 arrivals.
- IOM reports a significant increase in the number of migrant deaths among individuals traveling to Yemen, from six deaths during 2013 to 265 deaths in 2014. The total includes a December incident that resulted in the drowning of 24 Ethiopian migrants. IOM attributes the increase in deaths to the increasing number of actors who have become involved in the transport of migrants utilizing unsafe transport methods.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food insecurity and malnutrition remain priority concerns, as more than 41 percent of Yemenis—including 5 million severely food-insecure people—were unable to meet their basic food needs in 2014, according to the UN-RoYG Comprehensive Food Security Survey. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that ongoing conflict and political instability have negatively impacted livelihoods and displaced populations returning to areas of origin are among the population requiring food assistance in 2015.
- USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.2 million in FY 2015 funding to Mercy Corps for the restoration of livelihoods, rehabilitation of local infrastructure, and promotion of hygiene awareness amongst returning IDPs and communities affected by clashes in Abyan Governorate. Mercy Corps is implementing a cash-for-work program to repair water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and irrigation systems, restore agricultural livelihoods, and

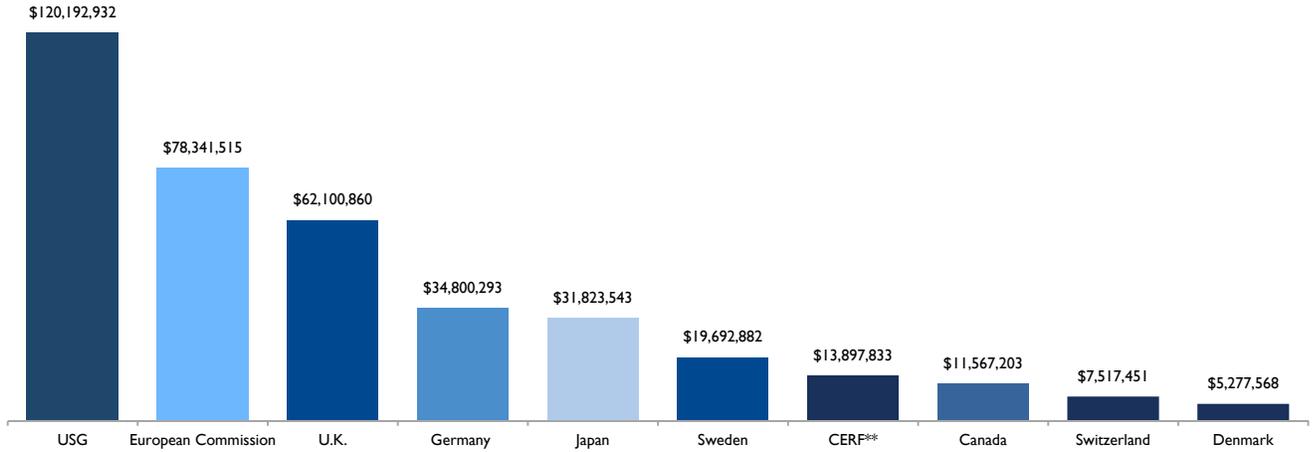
provide income-generating opportunities, among other activities. In total, Mercy Corps aims to reach more than 71,000 returnees and other conflict-affected individuals in Abyan.

- WFP aimed to provide food assistance to approximately 1 million people in Yemen during January. During the last two weeks of December, WFP delivered more than 7,700 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to distribution points for beneficiaries, as well as one-month food baskets to 500 conflict-affected families in Al Bayda. During 2014, WFP and partners provided food assistance to nearly 3.8 million people in Yemen.

NUTRITION

- The Nutrition Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian nutrition activities, comprising U.N. agencies, non-governmental organizations, the RoYG, and other stakeholders—reports that the number of acutely malnourished children younger than five years of age decreased from approximately 1 million children in 2013 to an estimated 840,000 children by December 2014—a 16 percent decrease. The number of children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) had decreased from 279,000 children to approximately 170,000 children—a 40 percent decrease—during the same timeframe. Al Hudaydah and Hujjah governorates continue to experience the highest rates of GAM, while Marib and Al Bayda are experiencing the lowest.
- The Nutrition Cluster highlights expanded access to treatment programs as a factor for improvements in the nutritional status in Yemen. Nutrition Cluster partners are currently supporting more than 1,600 outpatient therapeutic nutrition programs in Yemen, which admitted more than 147,000 children experiencing SAM between January and November 2014. In 2009, only 500 children were admitted to therapeutic feeding programs, according to the UN. In total, nutrition interventions reached nearly 936,000 people during 2014.
- The UN cautions that recent improvements in nutritional status are dependent on continued provision of humanitarian aid, and that GAM and SAM rates remain at the serious—greater than or equal to 10 percent—or critical—greater than or equal to 15 percent—threshold in 12 of Yemen’s 22 governorates. The UN reports the need to pair life-saving nutrition interventions with activities to improve the underlying causes of malnutrition, including lack of safe drinking water, poor sanitation practices, limited access to health care services, and lack of education regarding infant and child feeding practices.
- USAID/OFDA has provided \$3.2 million in FY 2015 to International Medical Corps (IMC) for health, nutrition, and WASH interventions in Sana’a and Ta’izz governorates. IMC aims to improve the quality of maternal and child health care and nutrition services by supporting health facility operations, implementing community mobilization activities, and training health care providers and community health workers to provide critical health and nutrition services.
- With FY 2014 funding from USAID/OFDA, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) admitted 77 children to outpatient therapeutic programs in Aden and Abyan governorates for treatment of SAM during January. IRC also provided awareness messages on topics that included proper feeding of infants and children, as well as treatment for diarrhea, to more than 400 women.

2014 AND 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 13, 2015. 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 years 2014 and 2015, which began on October 1, 2013 and October 1, 2014, respectively.

** Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- Since 2004, conflict between the RoYG and al-Houthi opposition forces has affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in the need for humanitarian assistance. In addition, increased fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 has limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations.
- Following the end of major fighting from the 2011/2012 conflict in Abyan Governorate, the overall security situation has improved in southern Yemen, facilitating the return of the majority of IDPs to areas of origin. Despite increased security, sporadic outbreaks of violence continue to result in smaller-scale displacement.
- Recent political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, high levels of unemployment, conflict, and conflict-related displacement have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. According to WFP, child malnutrition levels in the country are among the highest in the world, with more than 800,000 children nationwide suffering from acute malnutrition.
- Yemen hosts an increasing number of migrants and refugees—the majority from the Horn of Africa—who are also in need of humanitarian assistance. Yemen currently hosts approximately 248,000 refugees, a significant increase from the 150,000 refugees hosted in 2009.
- On October 13, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2015 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
IMC	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,200,000
Mercy Corps	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Abyan Governorate	\$3,213,065
	Program Support		\$19,517
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$6,432,582

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, Sa'dah Governorates	\$4,136,223
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Lahj Governorate	\$2,000,000
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$828,743
Global Communities (GC/CHF)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$2,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$2,500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$1,000,000
IOM	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Shabwah Governorates	\$1,999,937
IRC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Aden Governorates	\$2,875,946
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Al Hudaydah Governorate	\$1,162,858
Save the Children (SC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Amran, Sa'dah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$4,871,055
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$249,537
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$504,666
WHO	Health	Hajjah, Sa'dah Governorates	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Al Jawf, Al Hudaydah, Amran Governorates	\$700,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$1,029,385
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$34,858,350

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP	48,870 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$55,000,000
GC/CHF	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Ibb, Raymah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Lahj, Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
SC	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Dhamar, Sana'a Governorates	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$70,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014			\$104,858,350

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$8,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014			\$113,758,350

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 13, 2015.

³Estimated value of food assistance.

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:
 - The 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>