

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 24, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

21.1 million

Persons in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – July 2015

1.3 million

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen
OCHA – July 2015

11.7 million

Persons Targeted for Humanitarian Assistance in 2015
OCHA – June 2015

4.4 million

People Reached with Relief Support since Mid-March
OCHA – July 2015

15.2 million

People in Need of Basic Health Care
OCHA – July 2015

12.9 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen
OCHA – June 2015

24.8 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

- Anti-al-Houthi militias launch a new offensive against al-Houthi forces and regain control of key locations in Aden Governorate
- In Aden, a UN ship delivers 3,000 metric tons (MT) of food and an interagency convoy delivers more than 350 MT of relief supplies
- The majority of UN and other relief agency staff return to Yemen's capital city of Sana'a to coordinate humanitarian response efforts

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$13,706,594
USAID/FFP ²	\$39,900,000
State/PRM ³	\$20,900,000

\$74,506,594
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Despite a UN-declared pause in hostilities in Yemen scheduled to start on July 10, airstrikes led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and ground fighting between Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and al-Houthi forces continue throughout the country, limiting the ability of humanitarian agencies to scale up response efforts. The international humanitarian community is urging all parties to the conflict to agree to another pause in hostilities to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.
- The escalated violence in July has resulted in additional civilian casualties and damaged key infrastructure, particularly in Aden Governorate. As part of a recent offensive, anti-al-Houthi militias gained control of Aden International Airport, surrounding neighborhoods, and most of the Aden Port facilities on July 14, according to the UN. However, al-Houthi fighters maintain control over the majority of populated areas in Yemen and continue to press attacks in Marib and Ta'izz governorates.
- During a speech on July 16, Yemeni Vice President Khaled Bahah called for the resumption of government services in Yemen, including water and electricity, and the rehabilitation of other public infrastructure, including airports, seaports, and schools.
- On July 21, a UN World Food Program (WFP) chartered ship carrying 3,000 MT of emergency food, including approximately 1,200 MT of USAID-provided food assistance, arrived at Aden Port. The Han Zhi was the first major humanitarian vessel to reach Aden since March.

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 AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

- Between late March and mid-July, the conflict in Yemen resulted in the deaths of more than 3,700 people—including at least 1,700 civilians—and injured approximately 18,000 people, OCHA reports. Between July 3 and 15 alone, the violence caused the death of at least 165 civilians, including more than 50 children, according to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Reported figures include at least 33 civilian deaths that occurred after the UN-declared pause in hostilities was supposed to have taken effect on July 10.
- As part of a new offensive that began in mid-July, anti-al-Houthi militias gained control of Aden International Airport and surrounding neighborhoods and most of the Aden Port facilities, according to the UN. However, al-Houthi fighters maintain control over the majority of populated areas in Yemen and continue to press attacks in Marib and Ta'izz. The conflict is hindering attempts by the UN and other relief organizations to deliver humanitarian commodities to Aden, while simultaneously increasing the need for emergency assistance by damaging houses and critical water supply infrastructure in Aden's Khur Maksar District. Aden residents are in urgent need of emergency shelter, food, and medical care, according to OCHA.
- A rocket attack on the Buraika Oil Refinery at Aden Port, reportedly by al-Houthi forces, caused a large fire at the facility on July 13. The fires compounded the humanitarian crisis with a potential environmental disaster, while further hindering maritime access to Aden Port.
- On July 6, KSA-led airstrikes on two marketplaces resulted in the deaths of more than 100 people, including approximately 60 people in the town of al-Fayyush, Lahij Governorate, and more than 60 people in Amran Governorate, according to international media. Ground fighting, which included the heavy use of artillery, also resulted in the deaths of up to 30 people in the city of Aden. In addition, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) renewed its call for parties to the conflict to respect civilian life following a rocket attack on a school in Aden that killed 12 people, including five children, on July 4.
- Airstrikes and mortars also damaged an International Organization for Migration (IOM) office in Harad District, Hajjah, as well as the IOM-run Migrant Response Point in the town of Al Basateen in Aden on July 1. Neither incident resulted in any casualties, according to IOM.
- Two satellite assessments conducted by the UN Development Program and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Program in recent months have identified approximately 2,600 damaged or destroyed buildings, including more than 30 health facilities, in the cities of Aden, Sa'ada, Sana'a, and Ta'izz. The most recent assessment found that heavy weapons strikes had destroyed more than 50 buildings and damaged nearly 300 others in the city of Ta'izz as of June 26. The total figures do not factor in the further destruction that has occurred in Aden, Sa'ada, and Sana'a since the first satellite analysis of the three cities in May, and the UN plans to assess damage caused by severe fighting in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, and Ibb governorates in the coming weeks.

LOGISTICS, TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCESS

- Access to southern governorates by both land and sea remains challenging due to ongoing insecurity, numerous checkpoints, and other access obstacles—particularly in Aden Governorate. However, humanitarian agencies continue efforts to provide assistance throughout Yemen as security and access allow.
- The amount of commercial fuel entering Yemen increased modestly in June, but fuel availability remains below the more than 450,000 MT needed per month, according to OCHA and international media. Between July 3 and 9, the Yemen Petroleum Company imported approximately 160,000 MT of fuel to Yemen, according to OCHA.
- On June 23, a WFP vessel, the MV Copenhagen, carrying 1.5 million liters of humanitarian fuel discharged approximately 1 million liters at Al Hudaydah Port. The ship docked in Aden Port on July 22 and is awaiting clearances and improvement in the security situation to discharge the remaining 500,000 liters of fuel, which will be used for humanitarian operations in Aden.
- Of the 1 million liters discharged at Al Hudaydah, the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities comprised of UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relief

organizations—transported 500,000 liters to WFP warehouses in Sana’a on July 15; the remaining fuel will remain in Al Hudaydah for distribution to relief organizations.

Aden

- On July 12, a 19-truck UN inter-agency convoy successfully accessed Aden Governorate. Fourteen trucks delivered relief supplies to RoYG-held districts, including Al Buraiqa, Al Mansoura, Dar Sad, and Sheikh Othman, and five trucks traveled to al-Houthi-controlled districts, including Attawahi, Khormaksar, Kraytar, and Mu’alla, OCHA reports. The convoy delivered approximately 350 MT of emergency health supplies, including female dignity kits, vaccines, and other emergency relief items, to meet the needs of an estimated 560,000 people—approximately 70 percent of Aden’s total population. The convoy also included the delivery of trauma and oral rehydration kits, as well as long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, by the UN World Health Organization (WHO) to all eight districts in Aden. In addition, relief items supplied by UNHCR reached approximately 3,000 IDPs in Al Buraiqa and Al Mansoura, where an estimated 80 percent of Aden’s IDPs have sought refuge, according to the UN.
- On July 2, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) began distributing more than 160 MT of food across the front lines in Aden to meet the emergency needs of approximately 17,500 people, including IDPs. ICRC plans to continue distributions in both government- and opposition-controlled neighborhoods. The food was part of a seven-truck ICRC convoy also carrying emergency hygiene kits that reached Aden on June 30. The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) is using small boats to transport humanitarian health and nutrition supplies from Djibouti to Aden through Buraiqa Oil Terminal, as well as transporting WASH supplies through Mokka Port for distribution in Ta’izz.

Hadramawt

- During the week of July 13, two humanitarian ships successfully berthed in Mukalla Port in Hadramawt Governorate for the first time since the escalation of violence, delivering emergency food, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies for onward land transport in southern Yemen, according to the UN.

POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Between mid-June and mid-July, the number of people displaced by the persistent heavy conflict rose from 1 million people to 1.3 million people, representing a 30 percent increase, according to the UN. The governorates of Hajjah, Ad Dali’, and Aden host the largest numbers of IDPs, respectively. In addition, nearly 54,800 individuals have fled Yemen to neighboring countries, including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan, according to UNHCR.
- As of July 15, nearly 24,000 individuals had fled from Yemen to Somalia, including more than 21,200 Somalis, approximately 2,300 Yemenis, and nearly 200 third-country nationals (TCNs). In coordination with authorities in Somalia’s autonomous region of Puntland, State/PRM partners UNHCR and IOM are providing Somali returnees with onward transport assistance to areas of origin in south and central regions of Somalia.
- Smugglers and human traffickers continue to target migrants from the Horn of Africa who are arriving by boat to Yemen despite the ongoing conflict. On July 3, nine boats carrying nearly 800 migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia arrived in Yemen, according to UNHCR, with additional people arriving in recent weeks. New arrivals, including unaccompanied and separated children, have reported being misled by the assurances of smugglers that parties to the conflict in Yemen had reached a peace agreement. Others reported full awareness of the dangers in Yemen, preferring to take the risk rather than stay in the Horn of Africa without economic or educational opportunities.
- Kidnappers have abducted more than 600 migrants who have landed on Yemen’s coast since the onset of the conflict, according to an international NGO.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The conflict, import restrictions, and fuel shortages continue to disrupt agricultural production, markets, and food distribution, resulting in limited food availability and rising prices, particularly for commodities such as wheat, cooking oil, and produce, according to UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Wheat flour costs more than double pre-crisis prices in some areas, and fuel costs nearly 300 percent more in governorates where fuel remains sporadically available.
- Despite the successful arrival of some humanitarian shipments, insecurity and congestion at the main ports in Yemen continue to delay the delivery of humanitarian aid and commercial goods, further hindering relief agencies' ability to meet the food needs of the more than 12.9 food insecure people, including six million who are severely food-insecure, in Yemen. Yemen is one of only three countries in the world with areas classified at Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity and is the only country projected to maintain this level through early 2016, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning System Network.⁴
- Approximately 1.6 million children under five years of age are currently suffering from acute malnutrition and are in need of treatment, according to the UN.
- During the first two weeks of July, nutrition actors screened more than 5,400 children for acute malnutrition and admitted more than 800 children to treatment programs in Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Mahwit, Marib, and Raymah governorates, the UN reports. In addition, relief agencies recently dispatched more than 160 MT of health and nutrition supplies to the city of Sana'a, as well as Aden, Al Hudaydah, and Amran, to treat nearly 8,000 children with acute malnutrition and provide malnutrition prevention support for more than 5,000 children under the age of two for a period of three months.
- On July 21, WFP ship Han Zhi—transporting 3,000 MT of emergency food commodities, sufficient to feed an estimated 180,000 people for one month—docked at Aden's Buraiqa Oil Terminal after nearly a month of waiting for the volatile security situation to permit safe access. During the week of July 10, WFP trucks delivered nearly 1,300 MT of food to warehouses in Aden, sufficient to feed 80,000 people for a month, and delivered an additional 5,800 MT to warehouses in Sa'dah and Ta'izz.
- Since April, WFP has reached more than 2 million conflict-affected and severely food insecure people in 13 of Yemen's 22 governorates, including Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahij, Sana'a, Sa'dah, Shabwa, and Ta'izz, according to WFP.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Shortages of fuel and medicine continue to limit the operational capacity of health facilities in Yemen, resulting in the closure of approximately 160 medical centers as of mid-July, according to USG sources. Approximately 15.2 million people are in need of basic health care services, and health risks are increasing due to limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation services throughout Yemen.
- A dengue fever outbreak has affected nine governorates, with Aden continuing to be the worst-affected by suspected dengue and other viral hemorrhagic fevers. The governorate has lost nearly all its emergency disease early warning capacity due to the ongoing conflict, and Aden residents have faced increasing mortality and morbidity due to diminishing levels of safe drinking water and medical supplies, according to the UN.
- WHO, in coordination with the RoYG Ministry of Health, reached an estimated 50,000 children below the age of 15 with polio, measles, and rubella immunizations in nine governorates, including Sana'a, as of July 21.
- Despite ongoing fighting in Aden, WHO delivered more than 46 MT of medical supplies to address the health needs of approximately 874,000 people in eight districts of Aden as part of a recent interagency convoy to the governorate

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 I—to Famine—IPC 5

in mid-July. WHO has established two medical clinics in Crater District, Aden, to provide urgently needed health care services to conflict-affected populations.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- In late March, international UN and NGO staff evacuated from Yemen due to the escalating conflict. Most UN country representatives had returned to Sana'a as of July 7, and at least 20 international NGO country representatives plan to return to Yemen by the end of July. The majority of USAID/OFDA partners had returned staff and country directors to Sana'a as of July 1.
- On July 7, UN Special Envoy to Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed announced plans to deploy a senior-level Emergency Humanitarian Coordinator immediately to Yemen.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

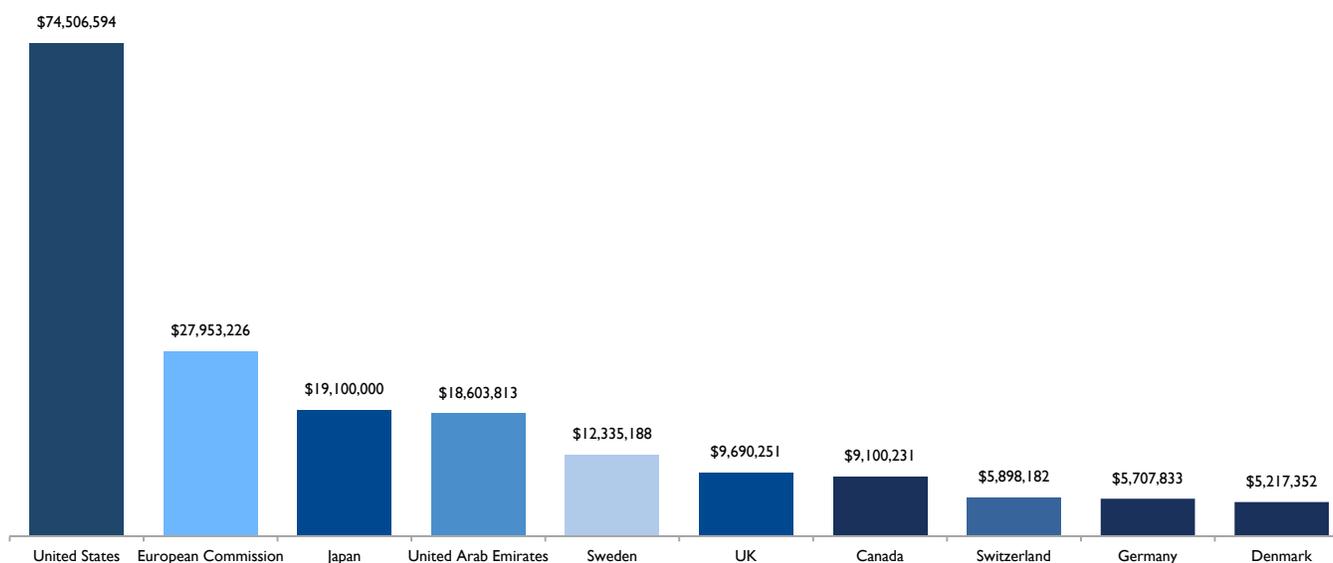
- On July 3, the Government of Germany (GoG) announced an additional \$1.1 million to support the ongoing humanitarian response in Yemen through UNHCR. To date, the GoG has provided nearly \$6.4 million to Yemen in 2015.

CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between the 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 need. In addition, fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 had limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations. Although the overall security situation had improved in southern Yemen in recent years, sporadic outbreaks of violence continued to result in smaller-scale displacement.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. The country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- In late March 2015, the KSA launched airstrikes on Al-Houthi forces to halt the latter's southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and generated population displacement, among other consequences. Collectively, these factors have caused humanitarian indicators to dramatically deteriorate.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1 million people and prompted IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- 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.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 24, 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 FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NGO partners	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Abyan, Sana'a, and Tai'izz Governorates	\$6,413,065
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH, Nutrition, and Protection	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
	Program Support		\$43,529
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$13,706,594
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	41,040 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$53,606,594

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$20,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$74,506,594

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

²USAID/OFDA funding represents publically announced amounts as of July 24, 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>