



YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #8, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

APRIL 6, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

26 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – February 2016

21.2 million

People in Need of Urgent
Humanitarian Assistance
UN – February 2016

19.4 million

People in Need of WASH Services
UN – February 2016

14.1 million

People Lacking Adequate Access to
Health Care
UN – February 2016

6+ million

People in Need of Emergency Food
Assistance
FEWS NET – November 2015

2.7 million

IDPs in Yemen
IOM, UNHCR – April 2016

4.4 million

People Reached with Humanitarian
Assistance in 2016
OCHA – February 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Parties to the conflict in Yemen tentatively agree to recommence peace negotiations on April 18, implement a cessation of hostilities on April 10
- USG contributes an additional \$138.9 million to support relief activities in Yemen
- Humanitarian organizations reach 4.4 million people with assistance in January and February

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA ¹ | \$22,135,071 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$105,025,450 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$11,750,000 |
| \$138,910,521 | |

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 6, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$138.9 million in FY 2016 funding to support humanitarian activities in Yemen. The contribution includes more than \$105 million of in-kind food assistance from USAID/FFP, more than \$22.1 million in USAID/OFDA funding, and nearly \$12 million from State/PRM. Among other activities, the USG funding supports non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies to implement protection, shelter, emergency food assistance, and nutrition interventions, as well as procure and distribute emergency relief items.
- Following meetings held in mid-March, Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG), Al Houthi, and other stakeholder representatives agreed to convene in Kuwait to continue peace negotiations regarding a comprehensive plan—including the release of prisoners, surrender of weapons, and Al Houthi withdrawal from state institutions—to end the conflict in Yemen, according to RoYG officials. On March 23, UN Special Envoy to Yemen Ismail Ould Cheik Ahmed announced that talks are tentatively scheduled to begin on April 18, more than one year after the conflict began. According to the UN, parties to the conflict have tentatively agreed to cease hostilities at midnight on April 10, eight days ahead of the planned negotiations, with the UN planning to support a de-escalation and coordination committee to monitor cessation progress and security incidents.
- Following the announcement, the UN special envoy and the UN Security Council (UNSC) urged all parties to fulfil commitments to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including measures to ensure safe, rapid, and unhindered humanitarian access to all affected governorates, and ease restrictions on commercial imports. The UNSC welcomed the commitment of all parties to resume negotiations and the cessation of hostilities, while advocating for the immediate reduction of violence and calling upon all sides to protect civilians and comply with international humanitarian law.

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, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- March 26, 2016, marked the one-year anniversary of the current conflict in Yemen. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reports that the conflict continues to harm civilians, damage and destroy civilian infrastructure, and constrain humanitarian operations. One year of airstrikes, ground fighting, and shelling has killed more than 6,400 people, including more than 900 children, and injured more than 30,130 individuals, according to the UN. USAID partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that, since March 2015, up to 10,000 children younger than five years of age may have died from preventable diseases due to the conflict-related deterioration of access to health services—including routine immunizations and treatment for diarrhea or pneumonia.
- On March 24, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien issued a statement lamenting the start of a second year of violence and conflict in Yemen. While welcoming the announcement of an agreement to cease hostilities on April 10, ERC O'Brien reiterated that conflict has taken a significant toll on civilians and emphasized the need to reach all people in need. He also highlighted that humanitarian agencies have continued to support conflict-affected populations in Yemen despite insecurity and other challenges, repeating calls for all parties to the conflict and their allies to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access across the country.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) report that conflict in Yemen had internally displaced more than 2.7 million people as of late March, representing a 13 percent increase from the estimate of 2.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of January. The report highlights that 66 percent of the IDP population, nearly 621,000 IDPs, reside in Ta'izz Governorate. Sa'ada and Marib governorates have the highest IDP to host community ratios, at 38 percent and 29 percent, respectively, and the population of Sa'ada has declined approximately 38 percent as compared to pre-crisis figures. The report also estimates that more than 472,000 IDPs returned to home areas across 10 governorates, with 68 percent of the returnee population identified in Aden Governorate and 14 percent in Lahij Governorate.
- Following intensified airstrikes and ground fighting in mid-March, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition forces regained partial access to some areas of Aden and Ta'izz governorates, according to international media. Coalition forces reclaimed several key areas of Ta'izz city that Al Houthi forces had controlled since May 2015, including a strategic access point and a main road to the southern port city of Aden. Following a brief period during which humanitarian actors were able to deliver supplies to some conflict-affected populations in and around the Ta'izz city enclave—comprising Al Qahira, Mudhafa, and Salah districts—clashes re-intensified on March 21 and 22. On March 24, international media reported that Al Houthi forces and allied groups recaptured some areas around the city, including the route that connects the city to Aden.
- UNHCR transported emergency relief commodities, including blankets and mattresses, to two districts of Ta'izz city on March 20, marking the first time a UNHCR convoy was able to reach the city directly from Aden Governorate following several months of limited access and road closures, according to the UN. In coordination with the RoYG High Relief Committee, UNHCR dispatched 13 trucks to deliver relief supplies to conflict-affected people, including more than 500 IDPs, in Mashra'ah wa Hadnan district, with plans for an additional 13 trucks to deliver humanitarian supplies to 500 vulnerable households in Sabir al Mawadim district. The UN attributed the access to the temporary Coalition takeover of the route between Aden and Ta'izz.
- On March 9, an unidentified armed group attacked the IOM Migrant Response Point (MRP) in Al Hudaydah Governorate, resulting in the death of a 16-year-old unaccompanied migrant. More than 70 migrants and 17 IOM staff members were inside the MRP at the time of the incident, heightening security concerns for humanitarian staff operating in conflict-affected areas of Yemen. As of late March, IOM had provided assistance—such as health care services, temporary shelter supplies, and other emergency relief commodities—to more than 5,000 vulnerable migrants across the country, including at the MRP in Al Hudaydah.
- Between March 19 and 29, IOM evacuated 485 vulnerable Ethiopian migrants—including more than 120 women and more than 100 unaccompanied minors. The voluntary repatriations, which IOM carried out in cooperation with its regional missions and the governments of Yemen, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and the KSA, added to IOM's earlier repatriation of more than 4,220 Ethiopians from Yemen in an operation that was suspended in September 2015 due to funding

shortfalls. The new repatriation operation from Yemen's Al Hudaydah Port through Djibouti and onward to Ethiopia aims to evacuate more than 1,210 stranded migrants.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Average food prices in Yemen have fluctuated since late March 2015, with OCHA reporting that food prices over the previous six months have remained 27 percent higher than pre-crisis levels. The UN also estimates that one-quarter of businesses have closed, and deteriorating economic conditions have affected the livelihoods of millions of households. In a recently released UN Development Program (UNDP) assessment that surveyed more than 1,150 households across six governorates, respondents reported decreased access to financial assets, including remittances, savings, social welfare transfers, cash transfers, credit, and pensions. The report noted that losses in savings are particularly acute in urban centers, including the cities of Aden and Sana'a; on average, 7 percent of Yemeni households have access to savings, whereas more than 16 percent of households had access to savings prior to the current crisis.
 - A USAID/OFDA partner is providing assistance to food-insecure households in Lahij and Ta'izz governorates, where populations continue to experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity due to ongoing violence and humanitarian access constraints.⁴ In February, the NGO began implementing food voucher programs to increase access to basic food items—including beans, rice, salt, sugar, vegetable oil, and wheat flour—and reached nearly 1,300 households with voucher distributions across the two governorates. During the same period, mobile medical teams trained by the NGO screened nearly 1,200 children for acute malnutrition and treated more than 300 children for moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Despite blocked roads and insecurity, another USAID partner distributed food vouchers to nearly 1,800 households in Ta'izz Governorate from February 16–29, with additional distributions planned in Ta'izz and Sana'a in the coming weeks.
 - The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that recent surveys have detected locust hatchings along the southern coast of Yemen, spanning an estimated 120 kilometers of coastal plains. In most areas, ecological conditions will remain favorable for breeding, resulting in further growth of the locust population. FAO notes the possibility of a few small locust swarms in April, and the possibility of adult locust swarms moving into interior areas of Hadramawt, Marib, and Shabwah governorates, where further breeding is likely.
 - On April 6, USAID/FFP announced more than \$105 million in FY 2016 in-kind food assistance to support the UN World Food Program (WFP) emergency food operation in Yemen. WFP will use the nearly 122,000 metric tons (MT) of food commodities—including wheat, peas, and oil—to support general food distributions to vulnerable households, blanket supplementary feeding for children between the ages of six months and two years, as well as targeted supplementary feeding for children between six months and five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. The additional contribution brings USAID/FFP support for the Yemen response to more than \$176.5 million in FY 2015 and FY 2016, including more than \$160 million to support WFP operations to improve the food security of vulnerable populations in Yemen.
 - USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$853,000 to support the implementation of agriculture and livelihoods projects in two conflict-affected Yemeni governorates through an NGO partner. The NGO plans to support activities aimed at the resumption of small-scale, irrigated crops, such as fruit and vegetable orchards, for household consumption and as an income-generating opportunity. In total, USAID/OFDA provided \$2 million in FY 2016 to support the partner's multi-sector humanitarian programs.
-
-

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- As the current conflict in Yemen enters its second year, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) is calling for additional access and funding to support the estimated 14.1 million people lacking adequate access to health care,

⁴The 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.

including more than 2 million acutely malnourished children and pregnant or lactating women who require treatment. In January and February, response organizations distributed medicines and medical supplies to health facilities across the country, reaching more than 220,000 people. In addition, OCHA reports that more than 11,000 people benefited from the distribution of trauma kits, more than 1.1 million children received vaccinations, and nearly 87,000 children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women received nutrition interventions in the first two months of 2016.

- The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) reports that an estimated 3.4 million women of reproductive age—ages 15 to 49—require humanitarian assistance, including nearly 500,000 pregnant women. Since March 2015, UNFPA has supported 38 hospitals across Yemen with reproductive health equipment, medicines, and medical supplies, and reached an estimated 453,000 women and girls of reproductive age with reproductive health kits containing medical and surgical supplies. As of late March, UNFPA had also provided more than 100,000 dignity kits—comprising items such as clothing, flashlights, shampoo, soap, and other hygiene items—to women and girls across 19 governorates.
- Findings from a multi-sector initial rapid assessment (MIRA) conducted by a USAID/OFDA partner found that the health situation in conflict-affected Ta'izz Governorate remains poor, with 56 percent of respondents lacking access to basic health care services and only 19 percent of respondents reporting the availability of affordable medications. The MIRA, which assessed At Taiziyah, Dimnat Khadir, Mawyah, and Salah districts, also found that one-third of women lack access to reproductive health care services. In Ibb Governorate, MIRA nutrition screenings found levels of global acute malnutrition between 10 and 12 percent, and many participant households reported difficulties purchasing food of sufficient nutritional value, particularly for children younger than five years of age.
- WHO delivered nearly 115 MT of medical supplies to health facilities in eight Yemeni governorates during the week of March 14. The UN reports that a UN-flagged vessel carrying more than 100 MT of medical supplies, including antimalaria medications and emergency health kits, recently arrived in Aden Port; WHO plans to distribute the emergency medical supplies to health facilities in eight governorates in the coming weeks.
- WHO also distributed 11 MT of health supplies to five hospitals and more than 65,000 liters of safe drinking water to four hospitals and two dialysis centers in Ta'izz city, where conflict-related damages and lack of essential medical supplies have severely impacted the health sector. WHO continues to underscore the need for emergency health assistance in Ta'izz, citing critical shortages of health care staff, pharmaceuticals, and other resources.
- UNICEF reports that as of February 23, more than 4.5 million children younger than five years of age had received polio vaccinations in 2016. Between February 10 and 23, UNICEF also reached more than 25,000 people with health and nutrition services through 70 mobile teams. During the same period, UNICEF continued to provide nutrition support through outpatient treatment programs (OTPs), reporting that nearly 2,400 OTPs were operational across the country, including 220 facilities established during the reporting period; however, in Sa'dah, nine OTPs closed due to security concerns.
- As of late March, IOM had provided health assistance—including emergency, primary, and reproductive care, as well as mental health, psychosocial support, and nutrition services—to more than 169,230 IDPs across nine governorates. In Al Hudaydah, IOM mobile clinics in two districts provided health services to more than 1,250 people between March 10 and 23. IOM also treated 650 people for acute malnutrition and mobile health teams provided primary health services to more than 600 IDPs in two districts in Aden.

WASH

- From February 10–23, UNICEF provided water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support to an estimated 1.8 million conflict-affected people across eight governorates. UNICEF continued to support the local water systems in Al Hudaydah, Amanat al 'Asimah, Amran, Hajjah, Lahij, and Sa'dah; and in Amanat al 'Asimah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz, UNICEF reached more than 278,000 people through activities such as daily water trucking, rehabilitation of water sources, and support to rural water projects. During the same period, UNICEF distributed hygiene kits to approximately 1,000 households in Aden and Lahij and reached an estimated 113,000 people in Hajjah with hygiene promotion campaigns. USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$3.1 million to UNICEF to support WASH

interventions in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Ta'izz governorates. Among other activities, UNICEF plans to use the USAID/OFDA support to reach more than 24,000 IDPs in Ibb with improved water supply; repair damages to the water network and deliver three water-chlorination systems for pumping stations in the city of Aden; and train water management committees in Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz. USAID/OFDA has provided \$10 million in FY 2016 funding to UNICEF to support the UN agency's humanitarian activities in Yemen.

- IOM is also providing WASH assistance to conflict-affected populations in Abyan, Ad Dali', Lahij, Shabwah, and Ta'izz. From February 18–29, IOM provided nearly 128,000 liters of water daily to more than 6,100 conflict-affected people across the five governorates. During the same period, IOM installed two water pumps in Abyan, with plans to install 23 additional pumps across the other four governorates, increasing access to safe drinking water for an estimated 126,000 people. From March 10–23, IOM provided 30,000 liters of water to nine sites in Al Qahira and Mudhafa districts of Ta'izz city, reaching 3,375 people. IOM also commenced support to the emergency department of Al Thawra Hospital in Ta'izz, trucking 24,000 liters of water to the site on a daily basis. IOM WASH activities have reached nearly 595,000 IDPs across nine governorates since March 2015.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

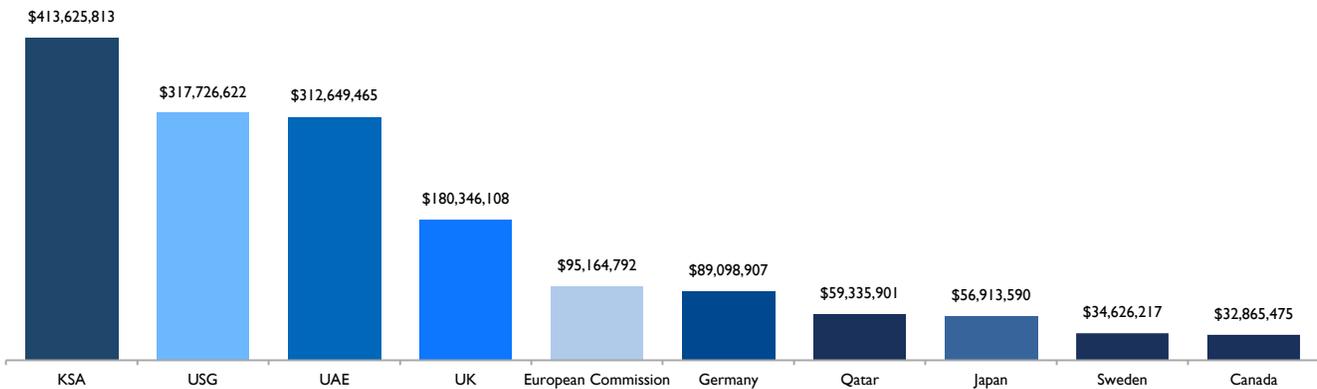
- Despite significant improvements in January, the volume of fuel and food imports and the number of ships berthing in Yemeni ports dropped in February, according to OCHA. Ships berthed and anchored in all Yemeni ports decreased 38 percent, from 77 ships in January to 48 in February, and commercial and humanitarian food imports decreased 24 percent. In addition, fuel imports decreased 83 percent as compared to the previous month, with February imports meeting only 15 percent of Yemen's monthly fuel needs. OCHA reports that the decline is largely attributable to increased bureaucratic challenges, including clearance delays to enter Yemeni ports, rising insurance costs and demurrage charges, and credit line uncertainties. In addition, delays persisted in all major ports despite the decrease in berths—ships at Aden Port experienced the longest delays, with an average of 31 days at anchorage and 17 days at berth. Fuel shortages persisted in most governorates due to movement restrictions and insecurity that slowed distributions to fuel stations in local markets, according to OCHA. In February, fuel availability in local markets declined, with prices remaining 55 percent above pre-crisis levels.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.3 million to an NGO partner to procure and distribute emergency relief commodities, including blankets, hygiene items, kitchen sets, water containers, and other supplies, across five Yemeni governorates. The NGO also plans to distribute vouchers to IDPs and other conflict-affected populations for the local purchase of emergency relief items. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided \$5 million to the NGO for humanitarian activities in Yemen.
- USAID/OFDA also provided \$1.5 million in FY 2016 funding to WFP to support UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations in Aden, Al Hudaydah, and Sana'a, as well as other locations, security permitting. UNHAS facilitates access to project sites for humanitarian staff, provides cargo transportation to support humanitarian operations, and links the Yemen humanitarian response to support operations in Djibouti.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The KSA's King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) distributed 20 MT of dates on March 27 to communities in Shabwah Governorate, targeting vulnerable IDP households. KSRelief plans to distribute nearly 130 MT of dates to populations throughout Shabwah over the coming weeks. In addition, KSRelief delivered 220 MT of food, medicines, and medical supplies to conflict-affected populations in Sa'dah Governorate in mid-March.
- According to OCHA, the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan had received \$234 million as of April 6, 13 percent of the \$1.8 billion requested.

2015–2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 6, 2016. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2015 and 2016 calendar years, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2015 and FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2014, and October 1, 2015, respectively.

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 needs. Fighting between RoYG military 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 expansion 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 late March 2015, a KSA-led coalition began airstrikes on Al Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, displaced many people, and reduced the level of 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.
- The escalated conflict, coupled with protracted political instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high unemployment, has left nearly half of Yemen's 26 million people food insecure and 6 million people in need of emergency food assistance.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of third-country nationals (TCNs). The escalation in hostilities, which had internally displaced an estimated 2.7 million people as of late March 2016, 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 12, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2016 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 2016 ¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | | AMOUNT |
|---|--|--|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| Implementing Partners | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH | Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Lahij, Sana'a, Ta'izz governorates | \$7,000,000 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Hadramawt, Shabwah governorates | \$1,000,000 |
| UNICEF | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amanat al 'Asimah, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Ta'izz governorates | \$10,000,000 |
| WFP | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$2,500,000 |
| UNHAS | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a governorates | \$1,500,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$135,071 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$22,135,071 |
| USAID/FFP³ | | | |
| WFP | 121,810 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | 19 governorates | \$105,025,450 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$105,025,450 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016 | | | \$127,160,521 |
| STATE/PRM | | | |
| Implementing Partners | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Countrywide | \$6,000,000 |
| UNHCR | Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Refugee Response, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements | Countrywide | \$5,750,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$11,750,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016 | | | \$138,910,521 |

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2015

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | | AMOUNT |
|-----------------------|---|--|--------------|
| USAID/OFDA | | | |
| Implementing Partners | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH | Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Ibb, Raymah, Sana'a, Sa'dah, Ta'izz governorates | \$27,895,625 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security | Countrywide | \$500,000 |
| IOM | Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah governorates | \$5,000,000 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$2,750,000 |
| UNICEF | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Countrywide | \$15,006,600 |
| WFP | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$2,000,000 |
| WHO | Health | Countrywide | \$8,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$877,419 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$62,029,644 |

| USAID/FFP | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Implementing Partners | Food Vouchers, Health, Nutrition | Dhamar, Ibb, Lahij, Raymah, Sana'a, Ta'izz governorates | \$14,814,528 |
| UNICEF | Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods | 10 governorates | \$1,661,579 |
| WFP | 59,940 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid | 19 governorates | \$55,010,350 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$71,486,457 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2015 | | | \$133,516,101 |

| STATE/PRM | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| Implementing Partners | Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Countrywide | \$10,800,000 |
| IOM | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Djibouti, Somalia | \$6,000,000 |
| UNHCR | Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH | Countrywide | \$22,400,000 |
| | | Djibouti, Somalia | \$6,100,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$45,300,000 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2015 | | | \$178,816,101 |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016 | | | \$317,726,622 |
|--|--|--|----------------------|

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

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 6, 2016.

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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>