

# YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.4 million**

IDPs in Yemen  
OCHA – August 2015

**21.1 million**

People in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance  
OCHA – August 2015

**11.7 million**

People Targeted for Humanitarian Assistance in 2015  
OCHA – August 2015

**6.9 million**

People Reached with Some Assistance Between March and July  
OCHA – August 2015

**12.9 million**

Food-Insecure People in Yemen  
UN – August 2015

**15.2 million**

People in Need of Basic Health Care  
OCHA – June 2015

**24.8 million**

Estimated Population of Yemen  
UN – 2011

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Armed clashes between al-Houthi and pro-RoYG forces affected all of Yemen's 21 governorates in August
- The Yemen crisis has internally displaced 1.4 million people and caused approximately 100,800 people to flee the country as of August
- State/PRM announces \$6.1 million in additional funding for people seeking refuge in Djibouti and Somalia as a result of the Yemen crisis

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE YEMEN CRISIS IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$13,706,594
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$39,900,000
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$27,000,000

**\$80,606,594**  
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Armed clashes between al-Houthi and pro-Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) forces affected all 21 of Yemen's governorates in August, according to the UN. Insecurity has displaced more than 1.4 million people in Yemen and approximately 100,800 people to neighboring countries.
- Intensified armed clashes, airstrikes by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), numerous civilian casualties, and a deteriorating health care system prompted RoYG officials to declare Ta'izz Governorate a disaster area during the week of August 23, international media report.
- Damage caused by an August 18 strike on Al Hudaydah Port has hindered commercial goods and humanitarian assistance channeled through the port. The UN has raised concerns that damage to the port could decrease much-needed imports and exacerbate an already critical humanitarian situation.
- A July report by the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that the number of people experiencing acute food insecurity, currently 6 million people, is likely to increase through December as households exhaust coping strategies for dealing with shocks to income sources, price increases for basic goods, and disruption to fuel and food imports.
- On August 31, State/PRM announced \$6.1 million in additional funding for the humanitarian response to the Yemen crisis. The funding will support life-saving humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected people fleeing Yemen and seeking refuge in Djibouti and Somalia. In FY 2015, the U.S. Government has provided approximately \$80.6 million to support humanitarian response efforts for the Yemen crisis.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## **INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION**

- KSA-led airstrikes and ground fighting between pro-RoYG and al-Houthi forces persisted throughout Yemen in August, hindering humanitarian access, particularly in Aden, Ad Dali', Lahij, and Ta'izz governorates, and displacing conflict-affected populations, the UN reports.
- As of August, the Yemen crisis had internally displaced 1.4 million people—an increase of approximately 171,500 people compared to July—according to the UN. Hajjah Governorate is hosting the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) at nearly 299,000 people, followed by more than 235,600 IDPs in Ad Dali' Governorate and 195,300 IDPs in Aden Governorate. Aden, Ad Dali', and Sa'dah governorates are the main areas of origin for the displaced.
- On September 2, two Yemeni nationals working for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were shot and killed while traveling between Sa'dah and Sana'a governorates. In response, ICRC has temporarily suspended all staff movement throughout the country. This follows an August 24 incident when unidentified gunmen raided the ICRC office located in Aden Governorate, holding staff at gunpoint and stealing cars, cash, and equipment, according to international media and ICRC. As a precautionary measure, ICRC has since relocated fourteen staff members.
- During the week of August 23, the RoYG declared Ta'izz Governorate a disaster area and requested UN and international community intervention, according to international media reports. Intense fighting and KSA-led airstrikes have hindered humanitarian access and resulted in numerous civilian casualties in the governorate; the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reported 350 civilian casualties in Ta'izz the week of August 23 alone.
- August 18 strikes damaged portions of Al Hudaydah Port, rendering vital port facilities in-operable and halting commercial shipments to the port for two weeks. According to the UN, prior to the conflict escalating in March, Al Hudaydah Port accounted for approximately 60 percent of all commercial imports to the country. The UN added that insecurity in areas near Yemen's Red Sea ports has stalled deliveries of fuel, food, and other commercial and humanitarian commodities.

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## **POPULATION MOVEMENT AND PROTECTION**

- Between late March and late August, more than 100,800 people have fled the conflict in Yemen, arriving in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Of those that have fled, nearly 40,000 have arrived in Saudi Arabia, followed by nearly 28,800 arrivals in Somalia and more than 23,400 arrivals in Djibouti.
- Through \$6.1 million in State/PRM funding, UNHCR will provide Yemeni refugees seeking refuge in Djibouti and Somalia with access to clean water and sanitation facilities, health care and protection services, relief items, and shelter assistance.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported evacuating 250 migrants from Al Hudaydah Governorate to Obock town, Djibouti, between August 20 and 27. Upon arrival in Djibouti, the migrants were taken to an accommodation center and provided with emergency shelter, food and relief items, and health care services. During the same timeframe, IOM provided shelter and post-arrival assistance to nearly 155 Ethiopian returnees from Yemen.
- Findings from a recent assessment conducted by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) found that up to 80 percent of conflict-affected children are fearful of playing in their community and while on their way to school. Since the escalation of fighting in March, approximately 400 children have been killed and at least 600 children have sustained injuries, according to the UN agency.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, UNICEF provided approximately 5,200 children with psychosocial support via child friendly spaces in Abyan, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Ibb, and Ta'izz governorates between August 5 and 11. Activities included sports, art, and recreation activities for children from conflict-affected and displaced communities.

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- A July report by FEWS NET projects that the number of people in Yemen experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—acute food insecurity, currently estimated at 6 million people, is likely to increase through December as households exhaust coping strategies for dealing with shocks to income sources, price increases for basic goods, and disruption to fuel and food imports.<sup>4</sup>
- According to an August report by UNICEF, an estimated 1.8 million children are likely to suffer from some form of malnutrition in 2015, an increase of nearly 1 million children since 2014. Of the 1.8 million children, UNICEF projects that 537,000 children will be at risk of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), compared to the 160,000 reported SAM cases in 2014—approximately a 70 percent increase.
- Between August 1 and 21, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached approximately 712,700 people with emergency food assistance in Aden, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Amran, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. During July, the UN agency reached approximately 1 million people with food assistance in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Lahij, Sa'dah, and Sana'a governorates, including commencing food distribution to approximately 340,000 people in the eight most-affected districts in Aden.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF screened nearly 4,800 children younger than five years of age for SAM via UNICEF-supported mobile health clinics in Al Hudaydah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates between August 5 and 11. Between August 19 and 25, UNICEF provided approximately 382,300 children younger than five years of age with Vitamin A supplements and nearly 490 children with deworming capsules. Additionally, the UN agency provided nearly 9,600 pregnant and lactating women with iron supplements and distributed approximately 220 metric tons (MT) of ready-to-use therapeutic food to Aden, Ibb, and Ta'izz governorates.
- During the week of August 2, a USAID/OFDA partner provided nutrition treatment to more than 70 children with moderate acute malnutrition and more than 65 children with SAM.
- On September 4, vessel *MV Sea Athena* completed discharging the 35,800 MT of USAID/WFP-provided wheat at Saleef Port. The wheat, sufficient to feed 1 million people for two months, will be distributed by WFP to meet emergency food needs in Yemen.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- According to WHO, the health system in Yemen continues to shut down, leaving civilians without access to critical, life-saving health care. Nearly 23 percent of all health facilities in Yemen—approximately 1,300 out of a total of more than 5,600 facilities—area currently non-functional or partially functional as a direct result of ongoing violence, and additional facilities continue to close each week. Diminished fuel imports have also halted power sources for medical facilities and water systems, with the UN reporting that the lack of fuel is impacting the functioning of hospitals and water sanitation networks.
- As of August 20, WHO had trained and deployed more than 50 mobile medical teams and 20 fixed medical teams in 11 governorates to provide integrated primary health care. The UN agency has also supported 18 hospitals in seven of the most-affected governorates with physicians, surgeons, gynecologists, psychiatrists, and nutritionists.
- WHO is also coordinating a rapid response to provide emergency health services to injured IDPs and host community members in Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz, where fighting has intensified in recent weeks. As part of the rapid response, WHO provided medical supplies, including trauma kits, interagency emergency health kits, and other supplies, to hospitals in the two governorates.
- During the week of August 2, a USAID/OFDA partner provided secondary health care services to approximately 725 people at hospitals in Ta'izz Governorate. Through mobile medical staff, the partner also supported approximately 820 children with pediatric care, more than 40 women with antenatal care, and eight women with postnatal care.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

- On August 15, the RoYG Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF, and WHO commenced a polio, measles, and rubella vaccination campaign targeting more than 6.8 million children in 16 of Yemen's 21 governorates. With more than 40,000 health workers and volunteers mobilized, the campaign is aiming to reach approximately 5 million children younger than five years of age with polio vaccinations and more than 1.8 million children younger than 15 years of age with measles and rubella vaccinations, according to international media and the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
- During the one-week period between August 19 and 25, UNICEF continued to support 10 rural water systems in Sa'dah Governorate, benefiting approximately 70,000 people. In addition, UNICEF distributed more than 3,600 hygiene kits to approximately 25,400 people in Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates.

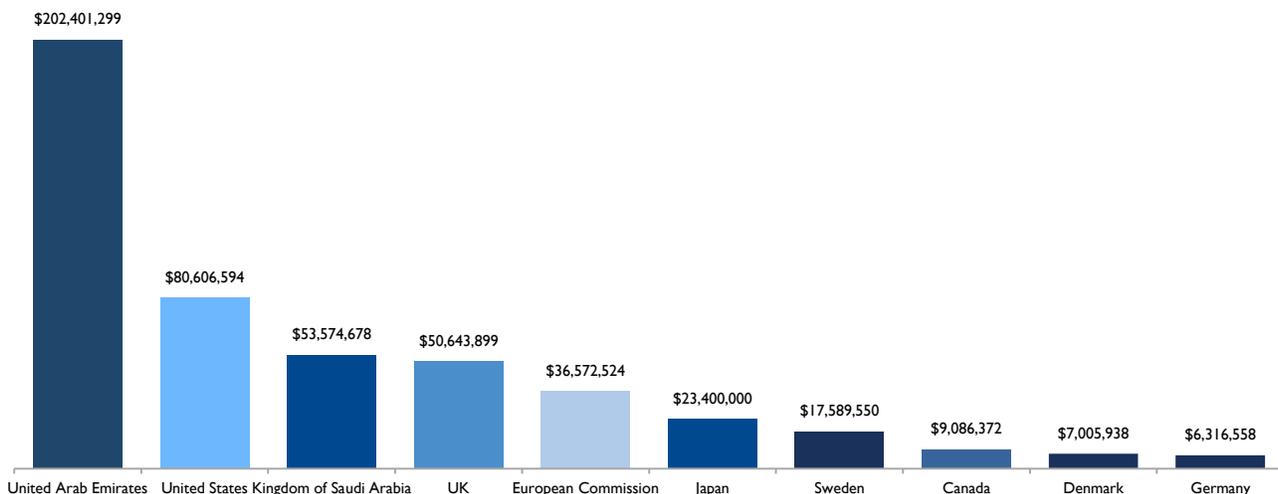
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## **INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

- As of September 3, the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) was only 22 percent funded, having received nearly \$351.7 million of the \$1.6 billion appeal, according to the UN. As a result of underfunding, UN agencies have borrowed approximately \$157 million from internal sources to date, while continuing to advocate for funding from donors.
- As of September 1, the KSA King Salman Humanitarian Center (KSHC) has signed an agreement with the UN Development Program (UNDP) for approximately \$1.7 million to support food security needs, rehabilitate water-related community infrastructure, and other activities. KSHC also supported the delivery of nearly 10 MT of medical supplies to Aden on August 31.
- On August 23, a ship transporting approximately 3,000 MT of food and relief supplies provided by the Government of the United Arab Emirates arrived in Aden, according to international media reports. On the same day, the Emirates Red Crescent announced plans to support more than 150 schools and kindergartens with supplies, including education kits, for the upcoming school year.
- On August 20, the Government of Norway (GoN) announced approximately \$6 million in additional funding for several humanitarian crises, of which approximately \$2.4 million will support humanitarian activities for conflict-affected people in Yemen. The GoN will channel the funds through Norwegian and international NGOs, ICRC, and UN agencies.

## 2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\* Funding figures are as of September 4, 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.

### 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.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left more than 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 third-country nationals (TCNs). The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1.4 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.

### USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	AMOUNT
	USAID/OFDA <sup>2</sup>	

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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$13,706,594</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	41,040 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$39,900,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$39,900,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$53,606,594</b>

<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Djibouti	\$2,600,000
		Somalia	\$3,500,000
Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>\$27,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$80,606,594</b>

<sup>1</sup>Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup>USAID/OFDA funding represents publically announced amounts as of September 4, 2015.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at: [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>