

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #11, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

26.7 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
CIA World Factbook – 2015

21.1 million

People in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance
OCHA – September 2015

15.2 million

People in Need of Basic Health Care
OCHA – June 2015

12.9 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen
UN – August 2015

1.4 million

IDPs in Yemen
OCHA – September 2015

11.7 million

People Targeted for Humanitarian Assistance in 2015
OCHA – September 2015

6.9 million

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA commits nearly \$9 million in additional humanitarian assistance for conflict-affected populations in Yemen
- Ongoing clashes and political instability continue to hamper humanitarian access and timely delivery of much-needed aid
- Fuel supply and commodity shortages, as well as market price increases, exacerbate humanitarian conditions in Yemen

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE YEMEN CRISIS IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$62,029,644
USAID/FFP ²	\$71,486,457
State/PRM ³	\$45,300,000

\$178,816,101
TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 22, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon expressed concern regarding the recent escalation of airstrikes and ground fighting between pro-Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and al-Houthi forces in Yemen, particularly in Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. UN leadership strongly urged all conflict stakeholders to resume UN-brokered negotiations to attain a political solution and refrain from causing additional loss of life and damage to civilian infrastructure.
- RoYG President Abd Rabbu Mansur Hadi returned temporarily to Aden Governorate on September 22 following a six-month, conflict-related absence in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), international media report. Additional officials have returned to Aden in recent weeks to bolster the RoYG presence in southern Yemen.
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN World Health Organization (WHO) recently conducted an integrated health and nutrition campaign, providing malnutrition screenings for more than 80,000 children across eight governorates between September 9 and 15.
- In recent weeks, USAID/OFDA committed nearly \$9 million in additional funding to support emergency relief activities in Yemen, bringing the total U.S. Government (USG) contribution for the Yemen crisis to nearly \$179 million in FY 2015. The new funding will address critical humanitarian needs by improving access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities and implementing economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), nutrition, health care, and protection activities throughout 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)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Airstrikes and ground conflict between pro-RoYG and al-Houthi forces remain ongoing throughout Yemen, impeding humanitarian access and the transportation of much-needed commodities, particularly in Hajjah, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, and Ta'izz governorates, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). As of September 29, increasing security incidents and airstrikes in Sana'a had disrupted electricity—already limited to between one and two hours per day—and further deteriorated humanitarian conditions.
- Fighting continues to damage civilian infrastructure, including homes, hospitals, markets, schools, and water stations, and further limit humanitarian response activities countrywide. On September 17, conflict destroyed a warehouse containing UNICEF safe drinking water supplies intended to benefit 11,000 people in Dhamar Governorate, the UN reports. In addition, recent violence in Sa'dah displaced an estimated 40,000 individuals from their homes to other areas of the governorate. According to the UN, violence had affected approximately 400 schools—237 are hosting displaced families, 96 have experienced damage, and 67 were occupied by armed groups—as of mid-2015.
- As of mid-September, humanitarian actors had identified a total of 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen, of whom approximately 438,000 individuals—73,000 households—were located in the besieged governorate of Ta'izz, the UN reports. Humanitarian conditions continued to deteriorate in Ta'izz, where conflict has resulted in significant damage to agricultural and civilian infrastructure and limited access to medical care, according to international media.
- Third-country nationals (TCNs)—particularly refugees and migrants from Africa—in Yemen are facing additional hardships, including vulnerability to persistent recruitment by armed forces, limited livelihood opportunities, and protection risks, which have limited their movement. Yemen currently hosts an estimated 106,800 TCNs from several African and Arabian Peninsula countries, according to the UN.
- On September 30, OCHA and a UN non-governmental organization (NGO) partner released a joint report on explosive violence in Yemen, including air- and ground-launched explosive weapons and improvised explosive devices. The report states that explosive devices in Yemen killed or injured nearly 4,500 civilians between January 1 and July 31; in populated areas of Yemen, civilian casualties accounted for 95 percent of all deaths and injuries caused by explosive weapons.
- International NGOs (INGOs) continue to express concern regarding their limited ability to import humanitarian supplies into Yemen. In addition, recent airstrikes near Saleef Port, Al Hudaydah Governorate, resulted in an exodus of commercial vessels from the port area. In addition, INGOs report unpredictable travel from Aden northward due to numerous checkpoints; road closures due to damage from airstrikes around Al Hudaydah Port; and prohibitively expensive air freighting into Sana'a. Logistics actors reported that as of September 22, the road between Sana'a and Al Hudaydah had reopened, potentially increasing the ability of agencies to use the route to deliver supplies.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- According to OCHA, fuel imports in September accounted for only 1 percent—approximately 500 metric tons (MT)—of the estimated 544,000 MT required per month to power Yemen's basic social services, including mills. As of late September, the primary mills near Al Hudaydah and Saleef ports were facing severe fuel shortages, and the mill near Aden was operating at 20-40 percent capacity, severely curtailing the country's overall flour milling capacities.
- In addition, the UN reports that food prices in Yemen increased by approximately 28 percent between August and September; prices have increased by an estimated 45 percent since the start of the current crisis in March.
- In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF recently completed a countrywide integrated health and nutrition campaign, providing malnutrition screenings for more than 80,000 children across eight governorates between September 9 and 15. UNICEF projects that, as a result of the conflict, more than 1.8 million children will suffer from malnutrition—an increase of nearly one million from the 2014 total. The UN agency estimates that 537,000 children will likely suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2015, which is more than triple the 160,000 SAM cases identified in 2014.
- Prior to the mid-September campaign, UNICEF—with support from USAID/OFDA—screened more than 21,000 children for SAM in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates, admitting nearly 1,000 severely

malnourished children into feeding programs. USAID/OFDA recently committed more than \$6 million in additional FY 2015 funding to support UNICEF activities addressing health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs throughout Yemen.

- In late September, the UN World Food Program (WFP) released an emergency operation appeal for more than \$320 million to support the delivery of urgently needed food and nutrition assistance to an estimated 4 million vulnerable people between October 2015 and March 2016. In accordance with food assistance activities outlined in the 2014/2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), WFP aims to provide in-kind assistance and conduct voucher programs and nutrition-focused interventions, primarily targeting areas of Yemen classified as having Crisis or Emergency—IPC 3 or IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴ The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that Emergency levels of food security will likely persist for an estimated 6 million people through at least March 2016.
- In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided more than \$71 million to WFP, UNICEF, and NGOs to address the emergency food assistance needs of conflict-affected households throughout Yemen.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Ongoing fighting and insecurity continues to strain WASH resources and health care capacities—causing medical and pharmaceutical supply shortages, compromising the safety of health personnel, and impeding immunization activities and the performance of life-saving procedures—across affected areas of Yemen, particularly in the highly insecure governorates of Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Lahij, Sa’dah, Sana’a, and Ta’izz. The RoYG Ministry of Public Health and Population recently estimated that conflict has destroyed approximately 23 percent of health care facilities countrywide.
- WHO reports that 47 health facilities in 11 governorates ceased operations due to damage or insecurity between March and August, further hindering civilian access to essential health care services. In Ta’izz, only 11 of the governorate’s 22 private health facilities remained functional as of mid-September, according to UNICEF. In addition, OCHA reported that conflict-related damage and the inability to transport fuel supplies to water stations had rendered the Ta’izz city water supply network—which previously served more than 300,000 individuals—non-operational for approximately six weeks as of late September.
- WHO provided more than 20 MT of life-saving medications and surgical supplies to health facilities in Ta’izz Governorate, serving up to 6,000 injured patients. The UN agency also delivered supply kits, which are expected to cover the basic health needs of approximately 9,000 individuals for a three-month period, as well as dengue fever medications and chlorine tablets and other water treatment supplies to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases among IDPs and host communities. While Ta’izz has recorded approximately 1,200 cases of dengue fever in recent months, the outbreak has declined in other areas of Yemen, such as Aden, Al Hudaydah, and Hadramawt governorates.
- As of September 7, more than 4.4 million children younger than five years of age had received polio vaccinations and more than 962,100 children between 6 months and 15 years of age received measles and rubella vaccinations during a recent campaign, UNICEF reports. The UN is planning to commence additional measles and polio immunization campaigns in mid-October.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA allotted nearly \$10.7 million to support WASH activities in Yemen. USAID/OFDA assistance included more than \$1.3 million for an NGO partner to increase access to safe drinking water supplies and operate cash-for-work programs in Amran and Hajjah. In recent weeks, another USAID/OFDA partner promoted hygiene awareness in Hadramawt, training nearly 70 community volunteers on hand washing, environmental hygiene, waste disposal, water treatment, and dengue fever, diarrhea, and malaria prevention.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The importation of only 1 percent of fuel needs in September, limited access to port berths, and delays in off-loading ships while berthed continue to impede commercial and relief operations, exacerbating already dire humanitarian

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.

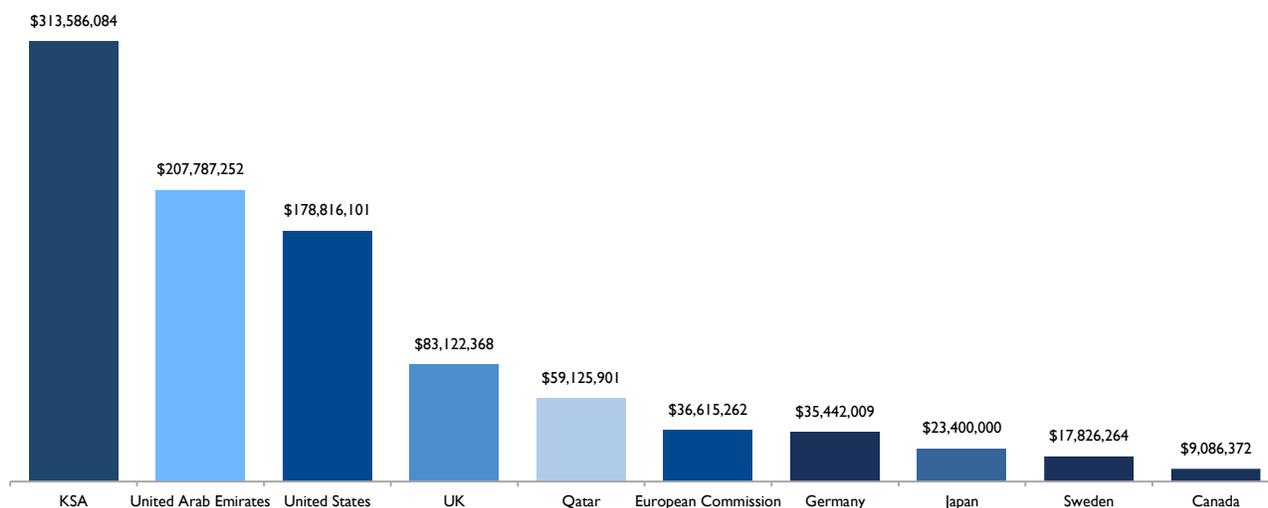
conditions. According to the UN, no commercial fuel imports—which are critical to power water treatment plants and hospitals, as well as food production—entered Yemen at any port between mid-August and mid-September.

- OCHA reports that commercial and humanitarian fuel shipments to Yemen totaled 821,600 MT between April and mid-August and in late September. Humanitarian actors report that the lack of fuel depots, among other logistical challenges, and conflict-related damage have further exacerbated the importation of large, single shipments of fuel.
- In recent weeks, however, WFP has worked to import humanitarian fuel supplies through Al Hudaydah Port to support and sustain humanitarian operations in Yemen; as of late September, a commercial tanker, transporting 1.8 million liters of WFP fuel for humanitarian actors, had discharged approximately 400,000 liters of fuel at Yemen’s off-shore Ras Issa oil terminal before returning to anchorage. The total delivery, when completed, is projected to sustain humanitarian operations until early December.
- With USAID and other donor support, another WFP-chartered ship containing 180,000 liters of fuel and relief commodities for use by WFP, other UN agencies, and NGOs began to offload the supplies at Al Hudaydah Port on September 28, the UN reports.
- The UN is conducting security assessments of Aden to determine whether to establish a hub in the city to support humanitarian activities and coordination in the south. UNICEF recently reported plans to establish two additional humanitarian operation hubs in Sa’dah and Ta’izz.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- In late September, the UK announced \$30.3 million in new funding to address urgent humanitarian needs in Yemen through activities, including improved access to safe drinking water, disease monitoring, maternal health care, malnutrition treatment, and the provision of food assistance and hygiene supplies. The UK plans to allocate the funding to UNICEF, WFP, and partner NGOs through OCHA’s Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund.
- The Yemen HRP was 44 percent funded as of late September, having received approximately \$700 million of the total \$1.6 billion appeal, according to the UN. Of the total, international donors committed \$416.7 million for the Yemen HRP in the month prior to September 24.
- In Aden, the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society (ERC) is rehabilitating civilian infrastructure, including health care facilities, schools, and the city’s main water supply station. According to international media, ERC aims to finalize the construction of more than 150 schools and renovate five hospitals and nine health clinics in the coming months; the completed water station is expected to provide safe drinking water to an estimated 430,000 people in Aden.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of September 30, 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. Fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 had limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and increased humanitarian needs 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, the KSA launched airstrikes on al-Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, displaced large populations, 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 more than half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food-insecure.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1.5 million people in Yemen and prompted International Organization for Migration (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 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NGO 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, and Ta'izz governorates	\$27,895,625
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah governorates	\$5,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,750,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,006,600
	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates	
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$8,000,000

Program Support	\$877,419
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE	\$62,029,644

USAID/FFP ³			
NGO partners	Food Vouchers, Health, Nutrition	Dhamar, Ibb, Lahij, Raymah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates	\$14,814,528
UNICEF	Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	10 governorates	\$1,661,579
WFP	59,940 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	19 governorates	\$55,010,350
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$71,486,457
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$133,516,101

STATE/PRM			
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,400,000
		Djibouti and Somalia	\$6,100,000
IOM	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide; Djibouti and Somalia	\$6,000,000
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$45,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2015			\$178,816,101

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