

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

NOVEMBER 6, 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 – October 2015

15.2 million

People in Need of
Basic Health Care

OCHA – June 2015

12.9 million

Food-Insecure People
in Yemen

UN – October 2015

2.3 million

IDPs in Yemen

UN – October 2015

11.6 million

People Targeted for
Humanitarian Assistance
in 2015

OCHA – October 2015

6.9 million

People Reached with Some
Assistance Between
March and July

OCHA – August 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tropical Cyclone Chapala makes landfall in central Yemen, potentially affecting an estimated 1.1 million people and exacerbating humanitarian needs
- Relief agencies dispatch emergency food, shelter supplies, and WASH assistance for storm-affected people
- Insecurity continues to constrain humanitarian access across conflict-affected areas of 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

- Tropical Cyclone Chapala made landfall over mainland Yemen on November 3, bringing heavy rainfall, strong winds, and storm surges to coastal areas, primarily in Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates, and potentially affecting up to estimated 1.1 million people in Yemen, the UN reports. UN agencies and relief organizations pre-positioned supplies and staff for deployment to storm-affected areas beginning the week of October 26.
- In recent weeks, Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) officials have agreed to participate in peace talks with al-Houthi authorities and Former President Ali Abdullah Saleh's General People's Congress Party, under the auspices of UN Security Council Resolution 2216. UN Special Envoy for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed recently reported that the negotiations are expected to commence by mid-November.
- As of mid-October, conflict and insecurity in Yemen had internally displaced more than 2.3 million people. Relief agencies attribute this increase of more than 865,900 individuals since August to improved data collection methods for tracking previously displaced populations and continued conflict resulting in additional displacements.
- Humanitarian conditions remain dire across Yemen. In besieged Ta'izz Governorate, an estimated 3.3 million people are facing food and fuel supply shortages, deteriorated access to health services and medications, and limited availability of safe drinking water, according to the UN.
- Commercial and humanitarian deliveries of basic commodities, including fuel, to Yemen have gradually increased in recent weeks following improved access to Yemeni ports as of mid-October, according to logistics actors.

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)

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- On November 3, Tropical Cyclone Chapala made landfall on mainland Yemen, west of Al Mukalla city in Hadramawt Governorate, bringing heavy rainfall, hurricane-force winds, storm surges, and flooding to central and eastern Yemen—particularly in coastal areas of Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates, as well as Socotra Island—located approximately 250 miles from mainland Yemen.
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) projects that the storm may have affected up to 1.1 million people in Yemen to some degree, particularly in Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates and Socotra Island. Hadramawt and Shabwah have an estimated combined population of 1.8 million people, including more than 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 27,000 refugees and migrants; of this total, approximately 1.4 million people required humanitarian assistance prior to the storm due to ongoing conflict related to Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, the UN reports.
- Humanitarian assessments of storm-related needs, population displacement, and infrastructure damage in affected areas remain ongoing, particularly in Hadramawt and Shabwah. Initial reports indicate significant damage to public and civilian infrastructure, including the damage or destruction of at least 770 homes in Shabwah, at least 400 homes on Socotra, and more than 40 homes in Hadramawt, according to the UN. Priority needs reportedly include blankets and other emergency relief supplies, food, health care services, shelter support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance for storm-affected populations.
- According to OCHA, the UN is coordinating with authorities to respond to the storm's impacts in Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, and Shabwah governorates and Socotra Island. In addition, the UN Humanitarian Country Team in Yemen finalized an operational plan which outlines pre-positioned stock levels, capacities, local contacts, various delivery routes, and other mechanisms for delivering storm-related humanitarian assistance, with security- and access-related considerations. OCHA reports that UN and other relief agencies plan to transport emergency relief assistance to Al Mukalla and other affected areas from the city of Aden and the nearby countries of Djibouti, Kenya, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The UN also plans to airlift supplies to Socotra. The UN recently deployed UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) staff to Oman's cities of Muscat and Salalah to provide logistical support for transporting emergency relief items from regional countries into storm-affected areas of Yemen via Oman.
- The UN World Food Program (WFP) pre-positioned approximately 30 metric tons (MT) of High Energy Biscuits—sufficient to feed up to 25,000 people for three days—in Al Mukalla and, as of November 4, additional food supplies were en route from the UAE to Al Mukalla via Oman. WFP—through local partners—has readied 20 trucks to facilitate the transport of relief supplies to storm-affected areas.
- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) scaled up storm-related preparedness and response efforts, delivering trauma and other health-related kits for 1,000 patients to Al Mukalla, providing more than 19,900 MT of fuel for eight hospitals and 16 ambulances to maintain emergency services in affected areas. WHO and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) also deployed rapid response teams to assess health conditions. A shipment containing more than 18 MT of medical supplies was en route to Al Mukalla from Djibouti as of November 4, the UN reports.
- In addition, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is distributing approximately 2,000 emergency relief supply kits in Al Mukalla and Shabwah; UNHCR also deployed 5,000 shelter kits from Yemen's capital city of Sana'a to storm-affected areas. As of November 4, WASH actors had dispatched 1,250 hygiene kits from Aden to Al Mukalla; 1,000 kits to Shabwah; and 250 kits to Socotra. Additionally, an estimated 20,000 storm-affected individuals in Shabwah are receiving daily supplies of safe drinking water.
- OCHA reports that, as of November 5, the governments of Oman and the UAE had dispatched a total of nine flights containing 75 MT of food and emergency relief supplies to Socotra Island. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) also plans to deliver relief assistance, including an estimated 12,000 blankets and 1,000 tents, to Hadramawt.

INSECURITY, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Updated displacement figures from U.S. Government (USG) partners the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR indicate that conflict in Yemen had internally displaced 2.3 million people as of October 14—an

increase of more than 865,900 people from the August estimate of 1.4 million people. IOM, UNHCR, and other members of the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—note that the significant increase is a result of expanded areas of coverage and improvements to data collection and tracking methods used in Yemen, as well as additional conflict-related displacement.

- Relief agencies note that continued airstrikes and ground conflict between pro-RoYG and al-Houthi forces countrywide contribute significantly to the ongoing displacement; the five most-affected governorates—Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Hajjah, and Ta'izz—account for 1.3 million people, or 57 percent, of the total IDP population. Fighting also remains an impediment to humanitarian access and the transportation of much-needed commodities, further exacerbating the living conditions of conflict-affected populations in Yemen.
- On October 19, a group of 11 international NGO (INGOs) submitted an open letter to the UN Security Council, highlighting the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen. The INGOs strongly advocated for improved humanitarian access; a permanent ceasefire and enforceable political solution; full access for humanitarian and commercial supply importation; the establishment of a credible and independent monitoring mechanism for human rights violations; and an arms embargo on all armed actors who violate international humanitarian law.
- Fighting continues to damage civilian infrastructure, including bridges, houses, hospitals, roads, schools, and water stations, and further limit humanitarian response activities countrywide. A satellite-based UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) damage assessment conducted in September found that conflict had affected approximately 650 structures in Sana'a, an approximately 75 percent increase from the nearly 370 structures affected as of May. Nearly half of all recently impacted structures were destroyed or severely damaged, with at least seven medical facilities located within 330 feet of sites severely damaged or destroyed since the escalation of conflict in March. The UNITAR report notes that the purported sources of damage—including KSA-led Coalition airstrikes and al-Houthi attacks—remain unverified.
- Access to Ta'izz Governorate's city of Ta'izz is particularly limited as the city is the front line of conflict between al-Houthi and pro-Hadi forces in the governorate. Most INGOs have withdrawn from the city due to the insecurity, and only WHO has reported recently delivering substantial supplies.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Surveys conducted in Aden, Al Hudaydah and Hajjah governorates report that the global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in these governorates exceeds the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent, the UN reports. Additionally, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence has reached nearly 9 percent in Al Hudaydah and approximately 4 percent in Hajjah, surpassing the WHO-designated emergency level of 2 percent. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that 537,000 children younger than five years of age across Yemen are at risk for SAM by late December, which is more than triple the 160,000 SAM cases identified in 2014. Food and fuel supply shortages, overland transportation obstacles, limited livelihood opportunities, and increased fuel and commodity prices continue to exacerbate the prevalence of GAM and SAM.
- In recent months, the Nutrition Cluster has scaled up its response in conflict-affected areas of Yemen, treating an estimated 97,000 children for SAM and 65,000 children for moderate acute malnutrition. An additional 3.8 million children have received micronutrient supplements, and relief organizations have deployed nearly 60 mobile teams to provide health and nutrition services to hard-to-reach and other vulnerable communities.
- UN officials recently warned of deteriorating food security conditions in Ta'izz city, where a lack of humanitarian access had reportedly rendered thousands of people without food assistance for more than one month as of late October. According to the UN, a WFP partner last reached the city in late September, distributing food assistance to nearly 240,000 individuals. As the UN continues to urge for immediate and safe access to Ta'izz city, WFP delivered critical food assistance to approximately 2 million beneficiaries in accessible areas throughout Yemen during October, the UN agency reports.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Approximately 3.3 million people are in critical need of emergency relief assistance in Ta'izz Governorate, where few private health facilities and no public hospitals remained operational as of October 15, the UN reports. Heavy ground fighting, checkpoints, and airstrikes continue to impede the delivery of life-saving food, fuel, medical supplies, and safe drinking water, exacerbating health care needs, food insecurity, and already high commodity prices. According to the UN, limited overland access and other challenges impede intra-governorate population movement and humanitarian deliveries to the governorate.
 - In recent weeks, WHO delivered approximately 15 MT of health supplies to five clinics in Ta'izz city; overall, the UN agency has provided 30 MT of safe drinking water, medications, health kits, and other medical supplies to several health facilities in Ta'izz Governorate to assist up to 600,000 people. In addition, UNICEF and its implementing partners were delivering approximately 48 MT of safe drinking water for up to 200,000 individuals in the governorate as of October 20.
 - As of mid-October, an estimated 20.4 million people—approximately 80 percent of the country's population—required WASH assistance, according to the UN. Between October 2 and 20, UNICEF-supported local water corporations in Sa'dah and Sana'a provided safe drinking water to nearly 1.1 million people in the two governorates. UNICEF is also transporting water supplies to Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, and Hadramawt governorates, benefitting approximately 17,800 IDPs and host community members, and distributing hygiene kits for approximately 20,700 conflict-affected individuals across seven Yemeni governorates. Additional WASH activities, such as hygiene awareness campaigns and the installation of sanitation facilities, remain ongoing in eight governorates, according to UNICEF.
 - International media reported the destruction of a Yemeni hospital managed by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Sa'dah on October 26, resulting in two injuries. The hospital served approximately 200,000 people and was the only facility equipped to provide life-saving medical care in the region, according to MSF.
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LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Humanitarian and commercial deliveries of basic commodities, including fuel, to Yemen have gradually increased in recent days following improved berth access to Yemeni ports as of mid-October, according to logistics stakeholders. Limited access to port berths and delays in offloading cargo severely impeded commercial and relief operations in August and September, exacerbating humanitarian conditions and increasing the prices of food, fuel, and other basic commodities. However, fuel shortages continue throughout most of Yemen as airstrikes, bureaucratic delays, ground fighting, insecurity, and logistical challenges slow import and distribution processes.
 - An estimated 50 vessels berthed at Yemeni ports between October 1 and 29—an eight-vessel increase from September. In addition, logistics actors reported increased commercial shipping activity in late October, with approximately 11 commercial tankers carrying more than 300,000 MT of fuel awaiting entry to Red Sea ports.
 - The ship *M/V Amsterdam* has berthed at Al Hudaydah Port since November 1, discharging containers of emergency relief commodities and food supplies intended for distribution by WFP. According to the Logistics Cluster, the vessel is offloading additional humanitarian cargo on behalf of two INGOs, UNICEF, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As of November 4, six vessels were berthed at Al Hudaydah Port, with an additional 16 ships anchored in the Red Sea awaiting berth access and 10 expected to arrive in the coming days.
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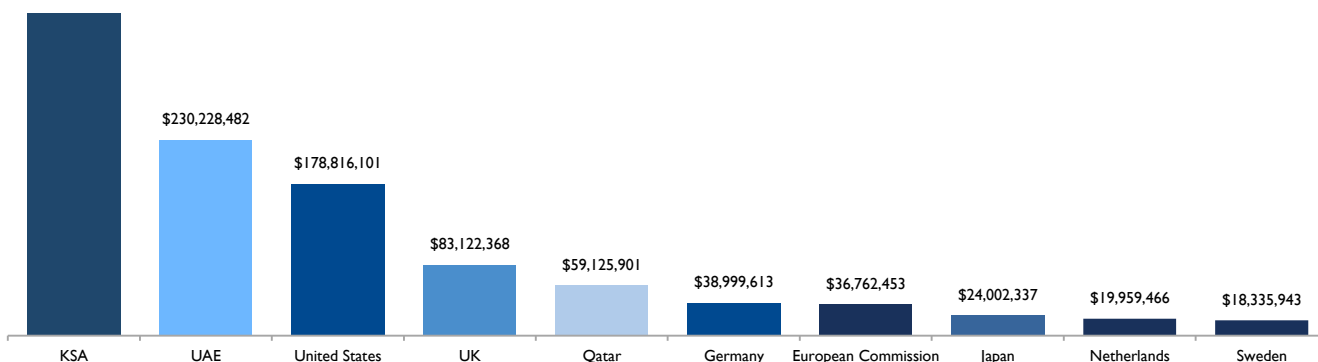
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On October 2, the European Union (EU) announced €2 million—more than \$2.2 million—to support the establishment of the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) for commercial shipping to Yemen. With assistance from the EU and other donors, the UN expects that the UNVIM will mitigate obstructions to the flow of commercial goods and humanitarian aid to Yemen.

- To date in 2015, international donors had committed approximately \$1.2 billion to support emergency relief efforts in Yemen. The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2015 was 48 percent funded as of early November, having received approximately \$772 million of the total \$1.6 billion appeal, according to OCHA.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR
\$379,434,882



*Funding figures areas of November 6, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 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. 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 nearly half of Yemen's 26.7 million people food-insecure.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of third-country nationals (TCNs). The recent escalation in hostilities has internally displaced an estimated 2.3 million people in Yemen 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 12, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2016 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, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, and 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, Shelter and Settlements, and WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah governorates	\$5,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,750,000
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/FFP²			
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			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,400,000
		Djibouti and Somalia	\$6,100,000
IOM	Health and Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Djibouti and Somalia	\$6,000,000
Other 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

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. USG funding totals represent actual committed amounts as of September 30, 2015.

² 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.
- 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>