

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

26 million

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

7+ million

People in Need of Emergency Food
Assistance
FEWS NET – August 2016

2.2 million

IDPs in Yemen
IOM, UNHCR – August 2016

4 million

People Reached with Humanitarian
Assistance in 2016
OCHA – June 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 20 percent of all health facilities in Yemen are non-functional, according to WHO
- International media report more than 330 deaths in Yemen since suspension of UN-led peace talks on August 6
- An estimated 7–10 million people in Yemen experience challenges meeting basic food needs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$81,576,334
USAID/FFP ²	\$196,988,400
State/PRM ³	\$48,950,000
\$327,514,734	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The health system in Yemen continues to deteriorate, leaving civilians without access to essential health care, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). More than 50 percent of all health facilities in 16 governorates—approximately 1,900 out of a total of more than 3,507 facilities—are currently non-functional or partially functional as a direct result of ongoing violence; additional health facilities continue to close.
- Ground fighting and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition airstrikes resulted in nearly 180 civilian deaths and injured more than 260 people in August, representing a 40 percent increase in casualties compared to the month of July, according to the UN. Between early August and late-September, conflict resulted in nearly 330 civilians deaths and injured approximately 420 people, according to international media.
- As of September 2016, an estimated 7–10 million people are facing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity in Yemen, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ FEWS NET reports that internally displaced persons (IDPs) and populations living in Ta'izz Governorate are the most vulnerable to food insecurity.
- Active conflict, further collapse of government services, and a deteriorating economic crisis continued to result in humanitarian needs during FY 2016 that outpaced resources. In response, the U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$328 million in humanitarian assistance for the Yemen emergency response during the fiscal year, including approximately \$81.5 million from USAID/OFDA, nearly \$197 million from USAID/FFP, and nearly \$49 million from State/PRM.

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)

⁴ The 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 Catastrophe—IPC 5.

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Coalition airstrikes continued in Al Bayda, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates, while significant ground fighting remained ongoing in Lahij Governorate during the week of September 26, according to U.S. Government (USG) officials. On September 24, a Coalition airstrike on a civilian residence in Ibb resulted in nine deaths and injured more than 10 people, and airstrikes in Sa'dah Governorate on September 29 resulted in eight deaths, according to media.
- On September 29, the UN Human Rights Council called for increased UN monitoring and a national inquiry to investigate violations by all parties to the conflict. The decision followed a UN and relief agency request, which was voted down, for the UN Human Rights Council to implement an independent, international investigation into violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) in Yemen. IHL prohibits attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure. The call for an investigation followed the increase in civilian casualties since early August and media reports indicating that KSA-led Coalition strikes are responsible for approximately 60 percent of civilian deaths since July 2015.
- Access impediments and insecurity following the breakdown of the cessation of hostilities agreement in early August continued to limit humanitarian operations in Yemen throughout September. According to the Logistic Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders, multiple roads and bridges in Yemen are destroyed, obstructed, or require security clearances to access; in addition, all major ports in Yemen are experiencing anchorage delays between 3 and 31 days, inhibiting the timely delivery of imports. Sana'a International Airport has remained closed to commercial flights since August 10.
- On September 26, Yemeni authorities deported more than 220 Ethiopian and Somali migrants in Aden Governorate to east Africa, according to international media. Migrants often transit through Yemen while traveling onward to Gulf countries. Approximately 180,300 Yemeni and other refugees, including some returning migrants, have fled the conflict in Yemen to Djibouti, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Sudan since conflict began in March 2015, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As of September 19, UNHCR's 2016 Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan had received \$30.2 million to provide life-saving assistance and protection to people fleeing Yemen, representing approximately 32 percent of the \$94.1 million requested.
- With support from State/PRM funding in FY 2016, UNHCR provided Yemeni refugees seeking refuge in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan with access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, health care and protection services, relief items, and shelter assistance.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- According to UNICEF, approximately 1.5 million children in Yemen are malnourished, including 370,000 children ages five years and younger at risk for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$6.3 million to support nutrition screening activities and nutrition centers treating SAM and moderate acute malnutrition cases.
 - In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$197 million in response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Yemen. This funding includes more than \$174 million in Title II in-kind assistance, locally procured wheat, and funding for voucher transfers to the UN World Food Program's (WFP) Emergency Operation in Yemen. WFP reaches 6 million food insecure people with general food distributions every two months and nearly 1 million people with voucher transfers. USAID/FFP supported three NGOs in FY 2016 to provide voucher-based assistances in eight governorates. USAID/FFP also provided 420 metric tons (MT) of ready-to-use therapeutic food to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Yemen to children experience SAM.
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HEALTH, PROTECTION, AND WASH

- The health system in Yemen continues to deteriorate, leaving civilians without access to essential health care, according to WHO. WHO reports that violence has damaged or destroyed nearly 275 health facilities since March 2015, further straining facilities that remain open to treat patients.
 - Despite insecurity in FY 2016, WHO provided approximately 785 MT of essential medicine and medical supplies to an estimated 3 million people, and provided more than 528,300 gallons of fuel to operate nearly 90 health facilities in 22 governorates.
 - Conflict has exacerbated Yemen's water shortage crisis, limiting Yemeni's access to water for agriculture, hygiene, and safe drinking purposes. Local sources report that safe drinking water was unavailable in Sana'a during the week of September 26. A shortage of water, in addition to a lack of health facilities, is also likely to promote the spread of waterborne diseases.
 - From September 24–29, UNICEF reached more than 600,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 180,000 women with health and nutrition services, including screening for malnutrition, treatment for childhood infections, postnatal care for women, vaccinations, and vitamin supplementation. According to UNICEF, 1.3 million children are at risk of acute respiratory tract infections.
 - In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$15.2 million for health initiatives in Yemen. USAID/OFDA assistance supported hospitals, other health facilities, mobile medical teams, and referral services in areas throughout Yemen, including Sana'a and Ta'izz governorates—two of the most conflict-affected governorates. USAID/OFDA also supported the procurement of critical medical commodities to ensure sufficient stocks to treat individuals seeking medical care.
 - In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$12.9 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions in Yemen. With USAID/OFDA support, partners rehabilitated water supply systems in health facilities and other public buildings, as well as community water points; implemented hygiene promotion activities to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases; and provided emergency water trucking to conflict-affected populations.
 - With nearly \$6.6 million for protection activities during FY 2016, USAID/OFDA supported the establishment of child-friendly spaces and psychosocial activities for children, as well as treatment and referral services for gender-based violence survivors.
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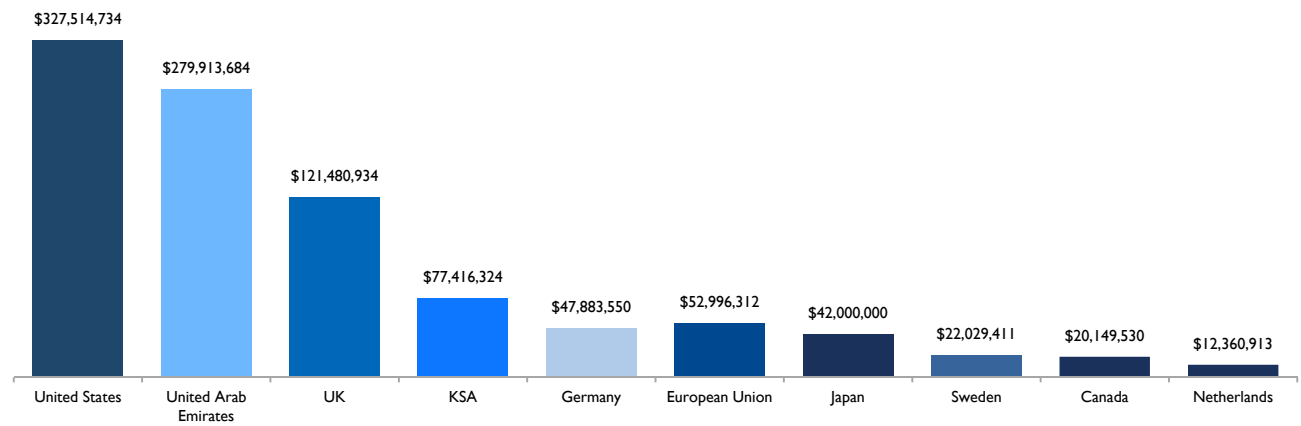
LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- The UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), a global network of depots that procures, stores, manages, and transports commodities on behalf of the humanitarian community, dispatched more than 504 MT of relief commodities, such as emergency health supplies and medicine, to Yemen between March 2015 and September 2016. In September, UNHRD dispatched 35 MT of medicine to Al Hudaydah on behalf of WHO.
- Despite challenges related to ongoing conflict and insecurity, members of the Shelter Cluster and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM), the coordinating bodies for humanitarian shelter and CCCM activities, respectively, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders, continue to address unmet needs in Yemen. From January–August, cluster partners reached more than 77,000 households with assistance, distributing approximately 67,000 non-food emergency relief kits and nearly 23,500 emergency shelter kits and tents. During the reporting period, cluster partners also rehabilitated damaged houses and 27 displacement sites across Yemen.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$12.8 million for logistics support and relief commodities in Yemen, including the procurement, prepositioning, and distribution of emergency relief supplies such as shelter kits and basic household items. USAID/OFDA assistance also supported logistics coordination efforts and UN Humanitarian Air Service operations to transport humanitarian staff and cargo to Yemen.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- According to the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan had received \$736.5 million as of September 30, representing 41 percent of the \$1.8 billion requested.

2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2016. 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 needs. Fighting between RoYG 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 more than 7 million people in need of emergency food assistance. In addition, the conflict has displaced a total of 3.1 million people, including 950,000 people who had returned to areas of origin, as of August 2016. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of third-country nationals (TCNs). The escalation in hostilities prompted the IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen.
- On October 12, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller re-issued 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	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA ²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Jawj, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$36,919,020
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$7,500,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Hadramawt, Shabwah	\$1,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a	\$1,500,000

UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Ta'izz	\$15,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Health, Protection	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$1,000,080
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,730,621
WHO	Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
	Program Support		\$726,613
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$81,576,334

USAID/FFP³			
Implementing Partners	Food Vouchers	Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Lahij, Sana'a Ta'izz	\$20,500,000
UNICEF	420 metric tons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$1,793,900
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food, Food Vouchers, Local Purchase and Milling	19 governorates	\$174,694,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$196,988,400

STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
IOM	Evacuation of vulnerable migrants from Yemen	Regional	\$3,400,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$28,800,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan	\$10,750,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$48,950,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$327,514,734

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2016.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 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>