



# YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #12, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JULY 1, 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

**6+ million**

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

**2.1 million**

IDPs in Yemen  
IOM, UNHCR – May 2016

**3.6 million**

People Reached with Humanitarian  
Assistance in 2016  
OCHA – April 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Food insecurity likely to worsen through December without improved humanitarian access
- Peace negotiation participants agree on guiding principles, commence two-week consultation phase
- Violations of CoH agreement continue to occur in Ta'izz and other governorates

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

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

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 29, UN Special Envoy for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed announced that peace negotiation participants had reached an agreement on guiding principles for the talks and confirmed the beginning of a two-week consultation period in which delegations will meet with their respective leadership and the UN Special Envoy will meet with key Yemeni and regional stakeholders to urge support for a comprehensive solution. The delegations are scheduled to return to Kuwait on July 15 with practical recommendations regarding the implementation of the key principles required to sign a peace accord and end the conflict, according to the UN. On June 26, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon addressed Yemeni delegates participating in the peace talks in Kuwait, underscoring the need for the peace negotiations to progress and the conflict to end.
- In violation of the continuing cessation of hostilities (CoH) agreement implemented in April, intensified clashes in some parts of Yemen, including Al Jawf, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates, have resulted in deaths and displacement in recent weeks. During his June 26 remarks to Yemeni delegations in Kuwait, SYG Ban acknowledged the relative reduction in hostilities since April, while also condemning serious violations of the CoH and calling for all fighting to halt immediately.
- Limited fuel and medicine imports, conflict-related medical facility destruction, medical staff displacement, and the ongoing economic crisis continue to negatively impact Yemen's health system, the UN reports. As of late May, Yemen had imported only 30 percent of the medicine and other medical supplies required countrywide, according to USAID/OFDA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO).

<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 ACCESS**

- Although relief actors report improvements in access to some locations in Yemen in recent months following the CoH agreement, clashes and other CoH violations have reportedly occurred in Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Marib, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates in recent weeks. The violations have resulted in deaths, injuries, displacement, and infrastructure damage, and have hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need, according to the UN.
  - Heightened clashes, including intermittent rocket and mortar attacks, have occurred in residential and market areas of Ta'izz since June 3, relief actors and international media report. From June 3–14, the attacks resulted in at least 18 deaths and injured an additional 68 people. Non-governmental organization (NGO) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reports that MSF-supported medical facilities have treated 1,624 people—including more than 700 civilians—with injuries related to fighting in Ta'izz since the implementation of the CoH agreement on April 10. The continuing attacks in Ta'izz are damaging homes and public infrastructure, limiting livelihood opportunities, and constraining access to health care services, according to relief actors. The humanitarian community, including MSF, strongly condemns attacks on residential and other civilian areas and calls on all parties to the conflict to enable unrestricted access to populations in need of emergency assistance, according to MSF's mid-June statement and other humanitarian organizations.
  - Yemen's ongoing economic crisis continues to exacerbate humanitarian needs in Yemen and relief agencies report that humanitarian operations cannot replace regular economic activity and commercial trade. The international humanitarian community is emphasizing the importance of fostering regular commercial activity to avert further deterioration of the humanitarian situation, particularly amid concerns regarding the possible depletion of foreign reserves from the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) and the sustainability of public expenditures. The CBY, which maintains credit lines to commercial importers for wheat and had previously guaranteed credit lines for sugar and rice, is essential for preventing further decreases in the volume of food imports and further increases in food prices. Prior to the crisis, Yemen imported 90 percent of its staple foods, according to the UN.
  - The humanitarian community continues to express concern regarding the lack of adequate funding for humanitarian activities in Yemen and advocate for additional contributions from international donors. The 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requests \$1.8 billion, to support 13.6 million of the estimated 21.2 million people in Yemen in need of assistance, through December 2016. Donors had contributed \$448.5 million—or 25 percent of the requested amount—to the HRP as of July 1.
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## **AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND LIVELIHOODS**

- Ongoing conflict, disrupted livelihoods, reduced household purchasing power, and limited household-level food access have contributed to high levels of food insecurity in Yemen and conditions will likely continue to worsen through December if humanitarian access does not improve, according to the USAID-supported Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Limited access to farmland and fishing sites and seed and fertilizer shortages have also negatively impacted food production in Yemen, where approximately 50 percent of the labor force relies on agriculture and related activities, the UN reports. FEWS NET estimates that more than 6 million people in Yemen currently require emergency food assistance, and that the total acutely food-insecure population could reach more than 10 million people, representing more than 40 percent of the country's population, by December.
- Food security conditions, including access to staple food commodities, will likely continue to deteriorate in the coming months due to conflict-related livelihood disruptions, unemployment, and the devaluation of the Yemeni rial, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Staple food prices remain high; the average price of wheat flour increased from 12 percent higher than the pre-crisis level in April to 15 percent higher in May, according to the UN. Food prices were highest in Ta'izz in May due to ongoing conflict, the UN reports.

- From June 1–28, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached 3.1 million individuals with in-kind food assistance, exceeding the agency’s monthly target of 3 million people. In addition to in-kind food assistance, WFP has reached 300,000 beneficiaries with commodity-based vouchers to date in June.
- In May, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached 2.6 million people with general food distributions and an additional 429,000 individuals with commodity-based voucher assistance. WFP reported that logistical challenges during the off-loading process at Al Hudaydah Port delayed the onward delivery of assistance to the monthly target of 3.2 million individuals. Also in May, WFP began geotagging its food distribution trucks to improve monitoring and reduce the risk of WFP food commodities failing to reach the intended distribution points.
- WFP reports a potential for pipeline shortfalls in August for both commodity-based voucher assistance and in-kind food distribution supplies if donors do not provide additional funding for emergency operations in Yemen. Recent donor contributions will allow commodity-based voucher assistance and general food distributions to occur as planned in July.
- Members of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security and agriculture activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reached nearly 3.6 million people with emergency food assistance in April, 47 percent of the 7.6 million people targeted during the month. The 2016 Yemen HRP targets nearly 8.8 million people with food security and agriculture assistance.
- Numerous locust swarms began to form in Yemen during the week of June 13, primarily in the breeding areas of Al Jawf, Hadramawt, Marib, and Shabwah governorates, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The increased locust population has resulted in the destruction of crops and negatively affected livelihoods in some locations. In response, FAO is assisting the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) to survey the locust-affected areas and facilitate eradication operations; however, insecurity continues to hinder the joint efforts in some locations and other locust infestations are in hard-to-reach areas. If July rains occur according to Yemen’s typical climatic schedule, the locust swarms will likely mature and lay eggs in approximately mid-July, generating additional hatching.
- With more than \$3.5 million in ongoing FY 2015 USAID/OFDA funding, an NGO partner is addressing agriculture and food security, livelihoods, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs in Ad Dali’, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, and Sa'dah governorates. From May 1–31, the partner monitored five income-generation grants and distributed seeds to 265 participants in Al Hudaydah and Raymah. During the same time period, the partner also rehabilitated five water tanks in Al Jawf to increase access to safe drinking water.

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## HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- The UN reports that Yemen’s health system continues to deteriorate due to limited fuel and medicine imports, conflict-related medical facility destruction and medical staff displacement, as well as Yemen’s ongoing economic crisis. As of late May, Yemen had imported only 30 percent of the medicine and other medical supplies required countrywide and 50 percent of recently assessed health care facilities were not-functional or partially functioning, according to USAID/OFDA partner WHO. In response to the deterioration of Yemen’s health care system, humanitarian organizations—including WHO and NGO partners—are working to address outstanding needs. Despite challenges, members of the Health Cluster have reached approximately 3.5 million people with health care services to date in 2016, representing 33 percent of the 10.6 million people targeted under the 2016 Yemen HRP.
- A USAID/OFDA partner is providing agriculture and food security, logistics, health, nutrition, and WASH support in Aden, Ibb, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. The partner is supporting 23 health facilities and four hospitals, as well as three mobile clinics and community health activities. From May 1–15, the partner conducted post-partum and family planning training for 19 health professionals and coordinated with the RoYG Ministry of Public Health and Planning to conduct 12 health facility monitoring visits; all 12 visits included health worker job training components. In early May, the partner also facilitated mass livestock vaccination and deworming campaigns and provided 43,500 liters of safe drinking water to four hospitals, benefiting nearly 400 individuals.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, an NGO is providing WASH assistance in Aden and Lahij governorates. During the week of June 13, the organization’s WASH team supported water-trucking activities to increase access to safe drinking

water for populations in the two governorates. The organization is also engaging with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Aden to reactivate the governorate's Food Security and Agriculture Cluster.

- From June 1–15, a USAID/OFDA partner continued to address health, nutrition, and WASH needs in Yemen, providing medical consultations to more than 9,950 people in Abyan, Aden, Lahij, and Shabwah governorates and vaccinating an additional 240 children. While implementation challenges related to fuel shortages recently caused a 13-day suspension of the partner's health activities in Lahij, the NGO had resumed operations as of June 20. From June 1–15, the organization also constructed 10 latrines in 10 health facilities and continued to provide access to safe drinking water via water trucking to 24 sites, addressing the needs of approximately 23,000 conflict-affected people in Abyan.

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## PROTECTION AND SHELTER

- From January–April, Protection Cluster members reached 1 million people—13 percent—of the targeted 8.2 million identified in the 2016 Yemen HRP. The assistance provided to date in 2016 has included psychosocial support and legal assistance to survivors of protection incidents, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other conflict-affected communities and the distribution of life-saving information on protection measures related to unexploded ordnance.
- As of April, Shelter Cluster members had reached 14 percent—nearly 266,000 people—of the 2016 HRP target of providing protection assistance to 1.9 million people across 21 Yemeni governorates. Shelter assistance provided from January–April included the provision of emergency shelter kits and the distribution of emergency relief commodities, such as blankets, mattresses, and kitchen supply sets.

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## LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Although fuel imports increased from more than 67,200 metric tons (MT) in April to nearly 164,600 MT in May, imports remained 70 percent short of Yemen's estimated monthly fuel needs of approximately 544,000 MT, according to the Logistics Cluster. Meanwhile, 71 vessels berthed at Yemen's Aden, Al Hudaydah, Nisthun, Mukalla, and Saleef ports in May, representing a 24 percent increase as compared to the 57 vessels that berthed in April. Approximately 7 percent of all May berths at Yemeni ports were related to humanitarian operations. The number of new vessels granted access to anchorage areas at Yemeni ports increased from 54 in April to 110 in May, the Logistics Cluster reports. Despite the improvement in port access, relief organizations continue to face delays due to port congestion and limited operational capacity; anchorage and berth delays ranged from 3 to 24 days in May.
- The United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM), which has been operational since early May and includes RoYG, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition, and other regional stakeholder representatives, reports that it reduced the average processing time for clearance requests to 29 hours as of June 14. Although cleared vessels have gained access to anchorage areas, the majority could not berth or discharge due to port congestion and extensive damage to port infrastructure.
- On May 23, KSA authorities approved the WFP-operated UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to resume Sana'a–Amman flights following a three-month suspension of flights along the route. A weekly WFP-provided Djibouti–Aden sea shuttle for humanitarian personnel began on May 21 and had transported 85 passengers as of June 26. UNHAS transported nearly 640 passengers and 522 kilograms (kg) of light humanitarian cargo in May, an increase from the nearly 470 passengers and 195 kg of light humanitarian cargo transported in April.

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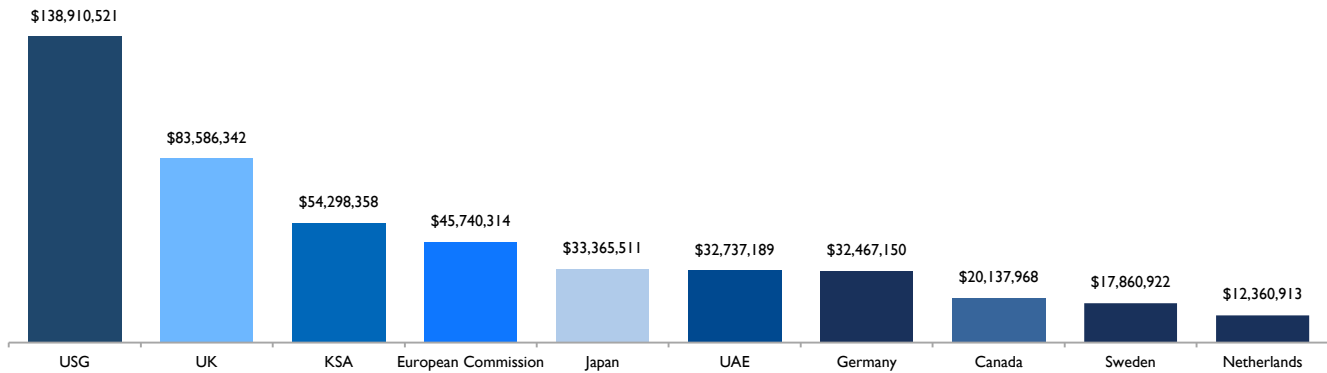
## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In response to ongoing food assistance needs, the KSA's King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (KSRelief) distributed 1,249 food baskets in Salah District, Ta'izz, on June 18, and recently began distributing nearly 12,000 food baskets in Ta'izz's Mudhafa District. The distributions comprise part of the 100,000 food baskets that KSRelief plans

to distribute to six districts in Ta'izz. KSRelief also recently delivered 647 MT of dates for distribution throughout Yemen during Ramadan. The contribution of dates, provided to WFP and the RoYG, will be distributed to displaced and host communities countrywide as access and security allow.

- On June 28, the Government of Germany (GoG) contributed an additional \$16.9 million to WFP to support the treatment and prevention of moderate malnutrition among nearly 292,000 moderately malnourished children younger than five years of age; 204,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women; and an estimated 170,000 children younger than two years of age at risk of malnutrition.
- The Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) continues to address emergency medical needs in Yemen by providing medicine and medical supplies to hospitals and dispatching mobile clinics to hard-to-reach areas in four Yemeni governorates. A recent QRCS contribution provided medicines and medical supplies sufficient to assist more than 7,200 individuals at four hospitals in Ta'izz. QRCS also recently dispatched mobile clinics supported by eight experts in differing medical fields to assist communities affected by insecurity.

## 2016 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of July 1, 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 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 2.8 million people as of April 2016, prompted the 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 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 <sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	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
UN Children's Fund (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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$22,135,071</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
WFP	121,810 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	19 governorates	\$105,025,450
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$105,025,450</b>
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Refugee Response, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$5,750,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$11,750,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$138,910,521</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 anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 6, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> 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](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>