

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 2, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

21.1 million

Persons in Need of Urgent Humanitarian Assistance
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 2015

1 million

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen
OCHA – June 2015

11.7 million

Persons Targeted for Humanitarian Assistance in 2015
OCHA – June 2015

20.4 million

People Requiring Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Support
OCHA – June 2015

15.2 million

People in Need of Basic Health Care
OCHA – June 2015

12.9 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen
OCHA – June 2015

24.8 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

- On July 1, the UN-led Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) declared Yemen an L3 crisis—the highest level emergency classification
- On June 19, the UN released a revised Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), which requests a total of \$1.6 billion to address increased humanitarian needs in Yemen
- Assessments indicate that at least 6 million people are food-insecure and require immediate assistance

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$48,564,944
USAID/FFP ²	\$109,900,000
State/PRM ³	\$29,800,000

\$188,264,944
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The IASC designated Yemen an L3, or system-wide, emergency on July 1, indicating the crisis is exceptional in view of its scale, complexity, urgency, and the required capacity to respond.
- UN-led talks between parties to the conflict in Yemen concluded on July 19 without resolution. Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) officials stressed that Al-Houthi militias and other armed groups must withdraw from areas the armed groups seized from the RoYG and cease hostile activities in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2216 before the RoYG will agree to a pause in hostilities, according to international media reports. Upon completion of the peace talks, UN Special Envoy to Yemen Ould Cheikh Ahmed underscored the UN's commitment to securing a pause in fighting in order to facilitate humanitarian assistance.
- On June 19, the UN released a revised YHRP, requesting a total of \$1.6 billion to address increased humanitarian needs. The revised YHRP focuses on life-saving response activities for more than 21 million people in Yemen through the end of 2015.
- Of 12.9 million food insecure people in Yemen, at least 6 million people are severely food insecure and urgently require emergency food assistance to meet basic food needs according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

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 DISPLACEMENT

- Since late March, the conflict has resulted in more than 3,000 deaths and has injured more than 14,300 people. Conflict also resulted in nearly four times as many violent deaths among children between April and late June as compared to the whole of 2014, according to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). To date, violence has displaced more than 1 million people within Yemen and prompted more than 42,000 people to flee the country, according to OCHA.
 - Between June 12 and 15, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) conducted airstrikes on the capital city of Sana’a, Sana’a Governorate, and in Al Jawf, Hadramawt, Hajjah, and Sa’dah governorates, resulting in approximately 140 deaths and more than 700 injuries, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). On June 28, international media reported an Al-Houthi attack on Aden Port that resulted in the death of at least 20 people and damaged the port and nearby oil refinery. Heavy fighting also continues between armed groups in Aden, Marib, and Ta’izz governorates, according to the UN.
 - On June 17, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for five simultaneous bombings at mosques and offices in Sana’a, which killed more than 30 people and injured dozens of others, according to media reports. ISIL also claimed responsibility for car bombs on June 20 and 29 that exploded in Sana’a, killing two people and wounding more than 40 others near the Qiba al-Mahdi mosque and the Sana’a military hospital, according to international media.
 - The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported that food rations have run out for refugees in Kharaz Refugee Camp near Aden. The monthly UN World Food Program (WFP) distribution, scheduled to take place on June 15, did not occur due to commercial import delays and security-related difficulties transporting commodities from Al Hudaydah Port to Aden. Fuel stocks in Kharaz are also low, prompting the closure of health facilities and the rationing of electricity for essential services, such as water pumping. However, a UNHCR partner recently delivered 7,000 liters of fuel to the camp and planned to deliver 6,000 additional liters of fuel by the end of June to supply the camp for at least two months.
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LOGISTICS, TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCESS

- Due to nation-wide fuel shortages, an estimated 9.4 million people have lost or experienced reduced access to safe drinking water, with the availability of electricity averaging less than one hour per day as of late June. Of the estimated 544,000 metric tons (MT) of fuel needed to sustain Yemen for one month, only 11 percent arrived during the first three weeks of June, less than 20 percent arrived in May, and only 1 percent arrived in April, according to the UN. UNICEF is procuring fuel for water trucking through the Yemen Petroleum Company and, in turn, will reduce procurement pressure on the Logistics Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The Logistics Cluster is evaluating potential infrastructure improvements to Al Hudaydah Port to increase capacity, as well as the potential use of other ports in Yemen for both humanitarian and commercial cargo. Al Hudaydah Port remains congested, in part due to lack of fuel to power port facilities.
- The UN continues to assess smaller ports to determine the capacity of offloading and onward commodity transport—which are the overall primary constraints for use of ports. The UN has conducted an informal assessment of Mukallah Port, determining that the port is secure but has limited options for onward movement of cargo. Mokka Port, which is operating at 20 percent capacity, is capable of receiving only small ships and offers limited options for onward transport of commodities. Al Saleef Port, which is mainly used for grain importation, is functioning at approximately 50 percent capacity, according to the UN.
- A WFP ship delivered approximately 2,700 MT of emergency relief supplies to the Al Hudaydah Port during the week of June 22, with one additional WFP ship carrying 10,000 MT of emergency food commodities awaiting berth at the port as of June 30. A third WFP ship transporting 1.4 million liters of fuel offloaded 1 million liters at Al Hudaydah Port on June 23 and aims to discharge the remaining 400,000 liters of fuel at Aden Port while en route back to Djibouti; however, insecurity and shelling at Aden Port is delaying four large humanitarian cargo shipments

as of June 30, including a WFP shipment. The Logistics Cluster continues to provide fuel to the humanitarian community operating in Yemen, making approximately 190,000 liters of fuel available to more than 50 humanitarian organizations from the most recent shipments.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- On June 19, the UN released a revised YHRP, which requests a total of \$1.6 billion, including \$100 million in requirements from the previous YHRP, to address increased needs in Yemen. The revised YHRP includes all high-priority activities from the original YHRP and the three-month \$274 million flash appeal released April 17. Given the rapidly deteriorating conditions, the revised YHRP focus has shifted toward life-saving activities, including the distribution of food, safe drinking water, shelter, and other emergency relief supplies to the most vulnerable families. Top priorities also include the restoration of commercial shipments, ensuring respect for international humanitarian law, and identifying a political solution to the conflict, according to the UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien.
- OCHA reports that the KSA also agreed to release \$244.7 million—out of an original \$274 million pledged—to nine UN agencies through the King Salman Humanitarian Center (KSHC). The KSHC will determine the allocation of the remaining \$30 million in the coming weeks.
- As of June 30, the UN had returned 70 program staff and 20 security staff, including all UN cluster coordinators, to Yemen. The UN plans to expand to 200 international staff in the coming weeks to support operations in both Sana'a and various offices throughout Yemen. The UN has received approval for an operational hub in Al Hudaydah and is assessing the feasibility of establishing offices in the cities of Aden, Mukallah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz.
- On June 25, ERC O'Brien released \$25 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support life-saving assistance for conflict-affected populations in Yemen. CERF funding will support critical humanitarian activities, including the provision of fuel, medicine, safe drinking water, emergency relief supplies, sanitation services, and nutrition programs throughout Yemen, according to the UN. The allocation will also support increased humanitarian air services and improvement of port facilities.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- To date, nearly 18,000 individuals have fled from Yemen to Somalia, including more than 13,300 Somalis, nearly 1,100 Yemenis, and approximately 100 third-country nationals (TCNs). In coordination with authorities in Somalia's autonomous region of Puntland, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—State/PRM partners—are providing Somali returnees with onward transport assistance to areas of origin in south and central regions of Somalia.
- On June 13, approximately 2,100 people fleeing violence in Yemen—mostly women, children, and the elderly—arrived in Bossaso town in Puntland, according to UNHCR. The new arrivals included nearly 1,900 Somalis, approximately 220 Yemenis, and 10 Ethiopians. Between June 10 and 16, UNHCR distributed 170 emergency relief item kits and cash assistance to more than 40 Yemeni households—approximately 100 individuals—and registered 35 Yemeni households as *prima facie* refugees.
- As of June 20, over 19,700 people had arrived in Djibouti from Yemen, including more than 1,700 Djiboutian returnees, approximately 9,000 Yemenis, and nearly 9,000 TCNs. As of June 12, UNHCR had registered more than 2,000 refugees in Djibouti. During the week of June 8, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided nearly 100 refugees with food rations at Djibouti's Markazi refugee camp; UNHCR also provided emergency relief items, such as blankets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, and solar lamps, to new arrivals.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The UN reports that approximately 12.9 million people in Yemen are food-insecure. On June 17, the Yemen Food Security Information System (FSIS) Development Program released a joint food security analysis, which reported that nearly 6.1 million people in 10 of Yemen's 22 governorates are experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity.⁴ These governorates, which include Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda, Al Dali', Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Lahij, Sa'dah, Shabwa, and Ta'izz, face extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or mortality rates and extreme loss of livelihood assets. The FSIS joint analysis—conducted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP, and RoYG Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation—also classified approximately 6.8 million people in nine additional governorates as facing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity.
- FEWS NET confirms that at least 6 million people are severely food insecure and require immediate emergency assistance, an increase of approximately 17 percent since conflict began in late March. Both FEWS NET and FSIS predict that further deterioration of the food security situation is probable unless all parties to the conflict ensure humanitarian access to affected populations and resumption of regular commercial trade. FEWS NET also reports that various factors suggest that 2015 crop production is likely to be below average, as cropping typically takes place from March to June when the conflict escalated.
- In June, WFP has delivered approximately 1,850 MT of food assistance to nearly 130,000 food-insecure and conflict-affected Yemenis in seven governorates, including to Ad Dali' Governorate, which WFP reached for the first time since the April scale-up of WFP's emergency response. Overall, WFP has reached more than 1.7 million people in 12 governorates since April 15 through the delivery of more than 27,000 MT of food assistance, according to WFP.
- Between July 17 and 23, USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF screened more than 7,600 children under the age of five years for malnutrition, and admitted approximately 1,600 severely malnourished children to outpatient therapeutic programs for treatment. A USAID/OFDA partner working in the region reports that hospital admissions for malnutrition have increased approximately 150 percent since the escalation of violence in late March.

HEALTH AND WASH

- The destruction of health facilities and critical shortages of food, medical supplies, and fuel are contributing to a major health crisis among conflict-affected populations in Yemen. Between March 19 and June 15, violence resulted in the death of at least five health care workers and damaged more than 50 health facilities, including 17 hospitals, according to WHO. The breakdown in Yemen's health and WASH infrastructure is exacerbating the spread of disease; WHO reports that up to 2.5 million children are at risk of contracting diarrheal disease and 1.3 million children are at risk of contracting acute respiratory infections. The UN also reports an increased risk of polio, measles, rubella, and other vaccine-preventable communicable diseases due to the collapse of vaccination programs throughout the country.
- Since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, WHO has identified more than 3,000 suspected cases of dengue fever, which is endemic to Yemen, in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Hadramawt, Lahij, Shabwah, and Ta'izz governorates. As of June 30, OCHA reports that local authorities in Aden cited up to 8,000 suspected cases of dengue in Aden Governorate alone. WHO has not confirmed all of the cases reported by local health authorities. In comparison, Yemen's previous major dengue outbreak occurred in 2011 in Al Hudaydah with 1,500 confirmed cases, WHO reports. While increases in the number of dengue cases follows a seasonal pattern in Yemen, with high numbers of cases occurring between April and August annually, the number of suspected cases of dengue are higher this year than in previous years due to a lack of appropriate shelter, functioning water and sanitation systems, and access to health care stemming from the conflict. While the basic treatment for dengue is hydration, many people are unable to access safe drinking water, leading to higher than normal fatality rates. WHO and UNICEF are providing essential

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.

drugs and dispatching mobile health clinics in response. In addition, WASH actors are planning solid waste collection in eight districts in Aden.

- In response to deteriorating health care throughout Yemen, relief organizations have delivered health kits, intravenous fluids, and essential medicines to medical facilities in four governorates to treat more than 438,000 people as of June 18, OCHA reports. The Logistics Cluster reports that humanitarian organizations have provided approximately 650,000 liters of fuel to health facilities as of June 29. WHO is verifying the operational status of all health facilities in Aden, one of the most severely affected governorates, where relief agencies have reported reduced or limited functionality of hospitals and health centers. To bolster the WHO response, the CERF contributed approximately \$8 million in funding for emergency response activities, primarily for the delivery of medicines to treat non-communicable diseases, including cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure.
- As the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, health facilities are receiving increased numbers of patients; however, medical resources are diminishing. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) recently opened a surgical hospital in Aden to address pervasive, conflict-related health and medical needs in the governorate. An ICRC specialist surgical team and local health workers staff the 36-bed hospital located in Al-Mansoura District. Since the conflict began, ICRC has provided support to more than 60 health facilities throughout Yemen.
- On June 24, ICRC also announced the delivery of 1,000 MT of relief supplies into Al Hudaydah Port—the first maritime delivery from ICRC’s new hub in the port city of Salalah, Oman. The shipment included three generators and enough food to meet the needs of approximately 140,000 people for 30–40 days. ICRC plans to transport the commodities from Sana’a to Aden for distribution within the governorate and to other areas of Yemen.
- The \$1.6 billion revised YHRP calls for \$152 million to support the Health Cluster to meet the needs of more than 15 million people, including more than 1 million IDPs in critical need of health services.
- With UNICEF support, the Mahweet Governorate health office launched the first vaccination outreach activity of 2015. The campaign covered nine districts within the governorate over a five-day period, reaching more than 21,500 children under one year with routine vaccinations and Vitamin A supplements, as well as nearly 23,300 pregnant women and 90,300 women of reproductive age, with the tetanus vaccine.
- UNICEF continues to support affected children and communities with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces, including through sports, arts, and recreational activities. During the past two weeks, UNICEF provided psychosocial support to nearly 2,200 people in the Ad Dali’ Governorate, as well as an estimated 3,900 people in Abyan Governorate.
- In Aden, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is providing medical care to injured people at the organization’s surgical hospital, which received more than 350 injured people in June. Health staff also treated nearly 60 injured people at an MSF-supported hospital in Ta’izz.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- As of June 25, the Government of the United Arab Emirates has provided more than \$25.5 million in humanitarian aid to address the crisis in Yemen, including food, fuel, and medical supplies, according to international media.

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. Although the overall security situation had improved in southern Yemen in recent years, sporadic outbreaks of violence continued to result in smaller-scale displacement.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left nearly 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 TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 1 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.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 2, 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.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,200,000
Mercy Corps	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Abyan Governorate	\$3,213,065
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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$13,706,594.00
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	41,040 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$39,900,000.00
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$53,606,594
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000

Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$20,900,000.00
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$74,506,594

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, Sa'adah Governorates	\$4,136,223
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Lahj Governorate	\$2,000,000
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$828,743
Global Communities (GC/CHF)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$2,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$2,500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$1,000,000
IOM	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Shabwah Governorates	\$1,999,937
IRC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Aden Governorates	\$2,875,946
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Al Hudaydah Governorate	\$1,162,858
Save the Children (SC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Amran, Sa'dah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$4,871,055
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$249,537
U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$504,666
WHO	Health	Hajjah, Sa'dah Governorates	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Al Jawf, Al Hudaydah, Amran Governorates	\$700,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$1,029,385
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$34,858,350

USAID/FFP			
WFP	48,870 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$55,000,000
GC/CHF	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Ibb, Raymah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Lahj, Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
SC	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Dhamar, Sana'a Governorates	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$70,000,000

TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014	\$104,858,350
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STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$8,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014			\$113,758,350
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015			\$188,264,944

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
²USAID/OFDA funding represents publically announced amounts as of July 2, 2015.
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:
 - 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>