

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JANUARY 03, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

30.5 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN – December 2018

24.1 million

Estimated Number of People in Need
of Humanitarian Assistance
UN – December 2018

3.6 million

Estimated IDPs in Yemen
IOM – November 2018

20.1 million

Estimated Number of People in Need
of Food Assistance
UN – December 2018

19.7 million

Estimated Number of People in Need
of Basic Health Care
UN – December 2018

17.8 million

Estimated Number of People in Need
of WASH Assistance
UN – December 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- Late December attacks against relief organizations in southern Yemen result in aid suspensions, affecting 217,000 people
- Attack on northern Yemen market results in 17 deaths and injures 12 others in late December
- Fuel imports through Red Sea ports increase 50 percent after the easing of RoYG fuel import restrictions, which had previously disrupted safe drinking water access for 15 million people

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On December 21 and 22, unidentified actors attacked the compounds of three international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) in southern Yemen's Ad Dali' Governorate using rocket-propelled grenades, according to the UN. The attacks injured one security guard and prompted 12 relief organizations to suspend operations in Ad Dali' due to staff safety concerns, affecting an estimated 217,000 people.
- In an unrelated attack, explosions hit Al Raqw market in Sa'dah Governorate's Monabbih District and resulted in 17 civilian deaths, including 12 Ethiopian nationals, and injured 12 civilians on December 25, the UN reports. The incident is the third attack affecting the market since late November, with the UN reporting nearly 90 cumulative civilian casualties as a result.
- Fuel imports through Yemen's Red Sea ports increased nearly 50 percent from September to November following the easing of Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) fuel import restrictions, with approximately 191,600 metric tons (MT) of fuel discharged in November, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). The increase represents a positive development after fuel shortages in September and October disrupted critical services and restricted access to safe drinking water for an estimated 15 million people, according to relief actors.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$102,058,924
USAID/FFP ²	\$594,548,790
State/PRM ³	\$49,800,000
\$746,407,714	

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

- On December 21 and 22, unknown actors used rocket-propelled grenades to attack the offices of three INGOs in Ad Dali', injuring at least one INGO staff member and damaging property, the UN reports. Twelve humanitarian organizations subsequently suspended operations in the governorate, including the distribution of food, hygiene supplies, and winter relief items, as well as programs supporting mobile health clinics and livelihoods activities. The organizations will resume response activities when security conditions stabilize. The UN estimates the suspensions are affecting approximately 217,000 people.
- In Sa'dah, another attack on Al Raqw market resulted in at least 17 civilian deaths and injury to 12 civilians on December 25, according to the UN. The UN has recorded nearly 90 civilian casualties, including at least 37 civilian deaths, resulting from three separate attacks on Al Raqw market since November 20. Following the December 25 attack, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Lise Grande issued a statement condemning the incident, noting that indiscriminate attacks on civilians violate international humanitarian law and those responsible should be held to account.
- In a separate attack on December 29, a suspected Houthi missile struck a military parade in the capital city of Ad Dali', resulting in the deaths of 10 people, including 4 children, and injury to at least 21 others, international media report.
- In addition to the attacks in Ad Dali' and Sa'dah, relief actors remain concerned by the impact of escalating conflict on civilians in Al Hudaydah Governorate. In a December 12 statement, 15 INGOs operating in Yemen called for the full implementation of the December 2018 Stockholm Agreement, including enforcing an immediate ceasefire in Al Hudaydah. The INGOs noted that conflict in Al Hudaydah had accounted for nearly 800 of the approximately 3,100 civilian casualties—more than 25 percent—recorded in the country since parties to the conflict negotiated the agreement in December 2018. Despite an overall decrease in civilian casualties since the agreement, conflict continues to result in civilian casualties and damage to health facilities, houses, and markets in Al Hudaydah, as well as in Ad Dali', Hajjah, and Ta'izz governorates, according to the statement. Save the Children Federation also reported that armed conflict killed an estimated 239 children across Yemen between January and October 2019, demonstrating the continued risk children face from the conflict in Yemen.

FUEL SHORTAGES

- Fuel imports through Yemen's Red Sea ports increased in October and November following the easing of RoYG fuel import restrictions that delayed fuel discharges into Al Hudaydah Port from mid-September to October, according to FEWS NET. Vessels discharged nearly 50 percent more fuel—approximately 191,600 MT—in November at the Red Sea ports compared to nearly 128,000 MT in September, when fuel imports were at the lowest levels observed since April, FEWS NET reports. FEWS NET anticipates that potential disruptions to imports—including damage to key port infrastructure—could result in severe food, fuel, and other essential relief item shortages, potentially leading to Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity in conflict-affected areas of Yemen as in-country stocks are depleted.⁴
- Despite increased fuel imports of approximately 168,000 MT in October, fuel prices were nearly 8 percent higher during the month compared to September, particularly in areas of Al Bayda', Hajjah, Raymah, Sa'dah, and Sana'a governorates, according to FEWS NET. Increased fuel prices could affect the ability of vulnerable households to purchase fuel and meet basic needs. Additionally, the national average prices of gasoline and cooking gas increased more than 3 and 13 percent, respectively, between September and October, affecting critical health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and exacerbating food insecurity.

⁴The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Protracted conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods, prompt displacement, and restrict household access to income, adversely affecting food security conditions in Yemen. The prices of food and household items remain significantly elevated compared to pre-crisis levels, diminishing household purchasing power. More than 17 million people are expected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity in most areas of the country through May 2020, with populations in Hajjah and Sa'dah expected to continue facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels during the same period, FEWS NET reports.
 - In FY 2019, four USAID/FFP INGO partners provided emergency food assistance to more than 303,000 conflict-affected and food-insecure individuals in 11 governorates across Yemen. The partners provided vulnerable populations with monthly food vouchers, redeemable for food items at local shops and vendors. In addition, the INGOs provided complementary nutrition services, including delivering nutrition awareness messaging and screening children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition.
 - With USAID/FFP support, an INGO partner provided emergency food assistance to more than 5,600 people in October, including 1,500 people in Dhamar and food baskets for more than 4,100 people in Aden, Ad Dali', Dhamar, and Ibb governorates. In addition, a second USAID partner admitted more than 400 children younger than five years of age experiencing acute malnutrition for treatment and distributed food baskets and hygiene kits to households with children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Al Hudaydah in November. The USAID partner also provided nearly 170 caregivers with information to improve infant and young child feeding practices and trained more than 20 community health volunteers to conduct malnutrition screenings in the governorate during the month.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- Relief actors continue to monitor and respond to the cholera outbreak in Yemen, recording nearly 859,000 suspected cholera cases and 1,021 associated deaths in 2019. One USAID/OFDA partner conducted nearly 130 hygiene awareness sessions reaching approximately 1,200 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and constructed more than 50 latrines to support nearly 1,100 IDPs in Al Hudaydah's Al Khawkhah District in November. In addition, another USAID partner reached more than 400 people in Ibb and Ta'izz with hygiene promotion awareness sessions and established 12 community volunteer committees to help implement humanitarian assistance projects in Aden, Ad Dali', and Lahij in October.
 - Throughout October and November, USAID partners continued to provide critical health interventions for conflict-affected and displaced populations throughout Yemen, with one USAID partner conducting nearly 3,200 health consultations in Ta'izz and more than 1,000 consultations in Al Hudaydah in October. In November, a second INGO partner also conducted more than 3,000 medical consultations across three health facilities in Al Hudaydah, leading to the diagnosis and treatment of nearly 760 children younger than five years of age suffering from communicable diseases.
 - With USAID/OFDA support, another INGO partner continued to provide health and WASH programming for vulnerable populations in Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz. In November, the partner performed deliveries for pregnant women at a facility in Ta'izz's Dhubab District for the first time since conflict resulted in the facility's closure in 2014. Additionally, the organization repaired health facilities affected by heavy rains from Tropical Cyclones Kyarr and Maha in early November in Dhubab and Al Khawkhah during the month.
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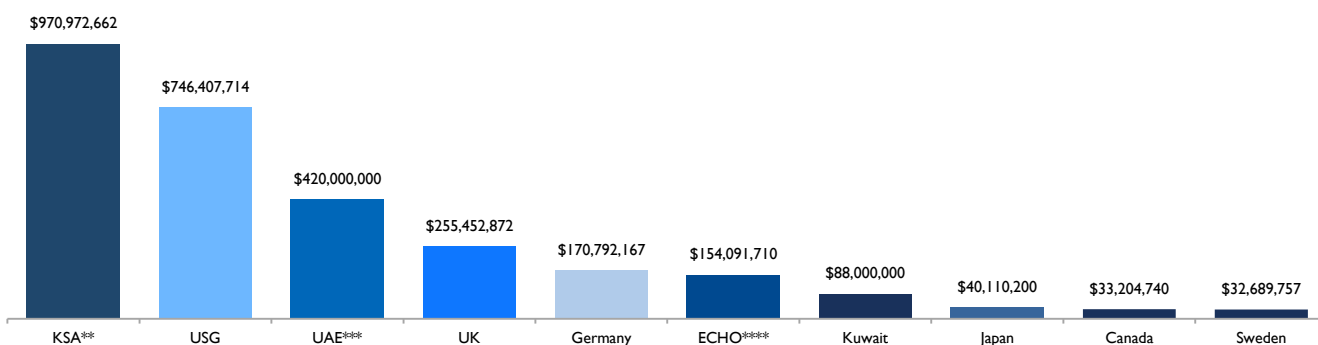
MULTI-SECTOR ASSISTANCE

- USAID partners continued to support conflict-affected and displaced populations with multi-sector assistance across Yemen in October and November. With USAID/OFDA funding, one INGO partner conducted approximately 15,900 medical consultations and screened more than 8,100 children younger than five years of age and nearly 3,800 pregnant and lactating women for acute malnutrition across Ad Dali', Ibb, Sana'a, and Ta'izz in October. The

INGO also supplied safe drinking water to nearly 30 IDP sites through water trucking services and vaccinated more than 17,000 livestock in the governorates. During the month, another USAID/OFDA partner screened more than 2,300 individuals for acute malnutrition, reached nearly 1,400 people with hygiene promotion awareness campaigns, provided more than 1,300 individuals with child protection services, and delivered psychosocial support services to more than 200 people in Ibb and Ta'izz.

- In addition, a USAID/OFDA INGO partner continued to provide health, nutrition, protection, and WASH services to vulnerable populations in Amran, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz governorates in October. With USAID/OFDA support, the partner conducted nearly 45,000 medical consultations and referred nearly 140 cases to secondary hospitals for additional services. The INGO also screened approximately 21,400 children younger than five years of age and nearly 8,000 pregnant and lactating women for malnutrition, as well as monitored more than 7,300 individuals for acute watery diarrhea as part of protocols to respond to potential cholera cases. Furthermore, the organization constructed three child-friendly spaces in Sa'dah and completed the rehabilitation or construction of 21 water sources across the five governorates to date, with ongoing construction at 14 additional sites in Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz.
- In October, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) coordinated with Better Shelter and the IKEA Foundation to install 30 refugee housing units—self-standing, sustainable and durable shelters designed through a pilot project between the three organizations—for IDP returnees in Ad Dali', Ibb, and Ta'izz. Through this collaboration, UNHCR also made recommendations to the Shelter Cluster on weather-resistant housing designs.⁵ In addition, UNHCR supported IDPs and host communities in Amran by providing a water tank serving 5,000 people and an X-ray machine expanding screening access to 7,000 people.

2019 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of January 3, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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 publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which spans October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019.

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)

***United Arab Emirates (UAE)

****European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

⁵The coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Marib, Al Mahwit, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$53,272,978
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$837,525
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,047,000
UN World Food Program (WFP)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,070,500
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health, HCIM, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$27,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,230,921
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$102,058,924
USAID/FFP^{2,3}			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition; Complementary Services	Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$54,984,842
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$3,867,800
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$442,696,148
WFP	Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$50,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$41,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$594,548,790
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response and Returns Support, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$39,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$49,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$746,407,714

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, 2019.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ USAID/FFP-supported complementary services—which include sector-specific activities such as agriculture, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH interventions—enhance food assistance programs by strengthening food availability and access.

CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between RoYG and Al Houthi opposition forces in the north and between Al Qaeda-affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south 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 southward advancement 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 March 2015, the KSA-led Coalition began airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged or destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced 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.
- Since March 2015, the escalated conflict—along with protracted instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment—has left approximately 24.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including more than 20 million people in need of emergency food assistance. In addition, the conflict has displaced more than 3.6 million people; approximately 1.3 million people have returned to areas of origin, according to data collected by IOM in November 2018. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On December 2, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Christopher P. Henzel reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen in FY 2020 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - 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>