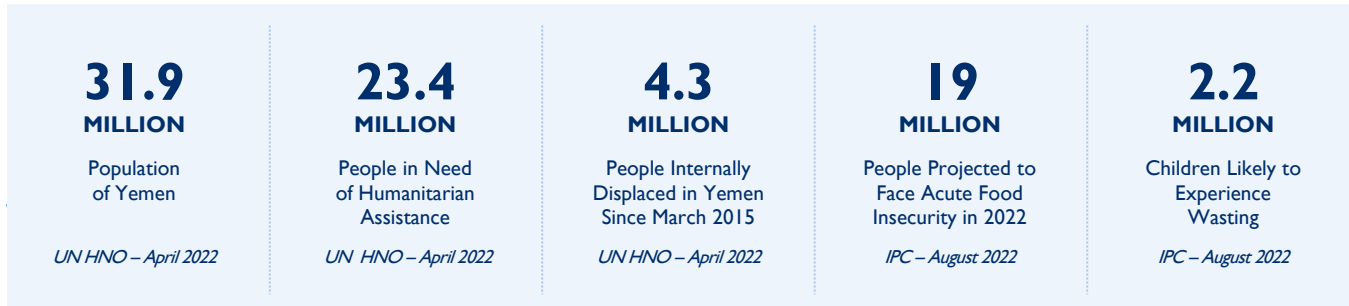


Yemen – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 9, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- A WFP-chartered vessel transporting 37,000 MT of USAID/BHA- and Howard G. Buffett Foundation-funded wheat grain destined for Yemen departed Ukraine on August 30, amid worsening food security conditions across Yemen.
- Acute food insecurity is expected to remain widespread across Yemen through January 2023 due to rising prices, decreased purchasing power, and limited humanitarian food assistance, FEWS NET reports.
- Security incidents against relief actors affected more humanitarian personnel during the first six months of 2022 compared to all of 2021, the UN reports.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Yemen Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$1,009,397,445
	State/PRM ²	\$23,300,000
Total		\$1,032,697,445

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA).

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Insecurity in Yemen Hinders Humanitarian Aid in January–June 2022

Increased insecurity in Yemen—including attacks against relief staff and facilities, carjackings, and incidents of threat and intimidation—affected more humanitarian personnel and facilities during the first six months of 2022 than in all of 2021, the UN reports. From January to June 2022, insecurity contributed to the death of one aid worker and injuries to two others; in addition, seven aid workers were abducted and nine others were detained, according to the UN. Furthermore, during the same six-month period, the UN recorded 27 attacks against aid facilities in Yemen, more than the total number of attacks recorded in the entirety of 2021; 27 incidents of threats and intimidation against aid workers, a nearly 60 percent increase from the 17 such incidents recorded in 2021; and 28 carjackings affecting relief personnel, an increase of more than 150 percent compared with the 11 carjackings that affected relief actors in 2021. The Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen David Gressly released a statement on August 19—World Humanitarian Day—advocating for the safety and security of relief personnel in Yemen, of whom more than 95 percent are Yemeni nationals.

WFP Vessel Departs Ukraine Carrying 37,000 MT of Wheat for Yemen

A UN World Food Program (WFP)-chartered vessel transporting 37,000 metric tons (MT) of USAID/BHA- and Howard G. Buffett Foundation-funded wheat destined for Yemen departed Ukraine on August 30 under the Black Sea Grain Initiative—a UN- and Government of Turkey-brokered deal to facilitate the safe export of Ukrainian agricultural goods from Black Sea ports. This is the first shipment of wheat from Ukraine to Yemen since the Government of the Russian Federation invaded Ukraine in late February. The WFP-chartered ship is scheduled to first stop in Turkey, with plans to mill the grain into flour prior to onward transport to Yemen. With this shipment, WFP plans to provide 110 pounds of wheat flour each to nearly 4 million people in Yemen, where more than 19 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity exacerbated by rising wheat prices.

Food Insecurity Persists Amid Rising Prices and Limited Food Assistance

Rising prices for some food commodities are eroding household purchasing power and contributing to worsening food insecurity in Yemen, where reduced humanitarian assistance since December 2021 has increased households' reliance on food commodities in markets to meet basic needs, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). While the price of basic food commodities largely remained stable in June and July, prices were significantly higher compared with June and July 2021. Meanwhile, Yemen continues to face impending wheat shortages, which is driving grain and bread price increases and is anticipated to ultimately force households to reduce their consumption. Moreover, heavy rainfall in July and August damaged crops and hampered agricultural harvests in Yemen, further reducing the market supply of basic food commodities in the country, FEWS NET reports.

As a result of rising prices, decreased purchasing power, and limited humanitarian food assistance, relief actors expect that Crisis—IPC 3—acute food insecurity outcomes will remain widespread across the country through January 2023, with poor households expected to face Emergency—IPC 4—acute food insecurity conditions in Abyan, Hajjah, Lahij, and Marib governorates from August to November amid the agricultural off season.³ Increased food accessibility due to seasonal harvests will likely improve outcomes in Abyan, Hajjah, and Lahij in November, while poor households in Marib—which hosts a high proportion of displaced households dependent on humanitarian assistance—are expected to face Emergency levels of acute food insecurity through January, according to FEWS NET.

³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity.

Violence and Casualties Fall While ERW-Related Incidents Increase

Armed violence resulting in civilian casualties, damage to infrastructure, and displacement decreased significantly following the implementation of the Al Houthi and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led coalition truce in April, with incidents resulting in civilian casualties decreasing by more than 50 percent and civilian displacement decreasing by approximately 60 percent during the April–June period compared with the January–March period, according to an August Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) report. However, decreased levels of overall violence in Yemen have also prompted greater civilian mobility, including in areas contaminated with explosive remnants of war (ERW) and landmines, resulting in increased detonations of ERW and landmines and related civilian casualties. Additionally, the July–August rainy season has produced heavy rains in localized areas resulting in movement of ERW and landmines, posing additional risks for civilians and internally displaced persons (IDPs). During the April–June period, ERW and landmine detonations resulted in 195 civilian casualties, the highest quarterly number of explosive incidents recorded since 2015 and an increase of more than 50 percent compared with the January–March period, ACAPS reports. The presence of ERW and landmines continues to adversely impact civilians, impeding access to agricultural land, essential services such as health care, and markets. Meanwhile, in Al Houthi-controlled areas, bureaucratic and import restrictions pertaining to dual use items—such as detonators and personal protective equipment—are impeding humanitarian mine clearance removal operations, according to ACAPS.

Clashes in Shabwah Drive Civilian Casualties and Displacement

Clashes in Shabwah Governorate from August 7 to 10 between rival factions within the Presidential Leadership Council resulted in at least five civilian deaths, according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) and international media. The hostilities represent the highest levels of political violence in the governorate since January, ACLED reports. The clashes also displaced more than 420 households in Shabwah and surrounding governorates from August 7 to 13, resulting in the highest levels of weekly displacement in Yemen since February according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

State/PRM Partner IOM Supports the Voluntary Repatriation of More Than 1,000 Migrants in July, August

In July and August, State/PRM-funded partner IOM organized five voluntary humanitarian repatriation (VHR) flights from Marib to Ethiopia’s capital city Addis Ababa, facilitating the safe return of more than 1,000 vulnerable migrants to their places of origin. IOM continues to report an overwhelming demand from migrants for VHR from Yemen, mostly to Ethiopia, due to harsh conditions in Yemen and reported abuse by smugglers, the UN agency reports. The organization works with the Government of Ethiopia to verify migrants’ identities and provide travel identification documents for those returning to Ethiopia. The State/PRM-supported VHR program also provides returning migrants with counseling, documentation, food aid, health services, protection assistance, temporary shelter, and transportation.

KEY FIGURES



\$790 Million

In FY2022 USAID/BHA funding for emergency food assistance

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA has provided more than \$790 million in FY 2022 funding to support WFP and seven non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in implementing food assistance activities in Yemen. USAID/BHA partners are providing emergency food assistance through in-kind food aid, including U.S.-sourced commodities, as well as cash and vouchers for individuals to

buy food in local markets. In June, a USAID/BHA NGO partner distributed food assistance to nearly 61,000 beneficiaries in Ta'izz Governorate and 9,000 individuals in Al Hudaydah Governorate.



\$38.2 Million

In dedicated
USG support for
life-saving health care
programming

HEALTH

The U.S. Government (USG) supports IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and 13 NGOs to conduct life-saving health care interventions. USG partners are providing primary health care services—in coordination with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming—through static health facilities and mobile medical teams serving hard-to-reach areas. USG partners also support community health volunteers to encourage individuals to seek health care services when needed, thereby promoting better health outcomes. In addition, USAID/BHA partners are providing medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to health facilities to expand access to quality medical services. For example, in July a USAID/BHA partner supported 13 health facilities across Ad Dali', Ibb, and Sana'a governorates and one mobile clinic in Ad Dali', reaching nearly 70,000 people with medical consultations and treatments during the month. Meanwhile, State/PRM is supporting IOM and UNHCR to address the specific health care needs of IDPs, migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Yemen. From April to June alone, USAID/BHA and State/PRM partner IOM provided nearly 6,000 clinical consultations for vulnerable individuals.



6

USG partners
supporting MPCA
programming

MPCA

The USG supports the provision of multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help conflict-affected households in Yemen meet their basic needs while also supporting local markets. By providing MPCA, USAID/BHA partners enable vulnerable households to procure cooking gas, food, hygiene items, and other essential commodities. In addition, with State/PRM support, UNHCR is distributing MPCA to IDPs and refugees across Yemen to increase household purchasing power. UNHCR had assisted nearly 121,000 internally displaced families and more than 8,000 refugee families with MPCA in 2022. Additionally, USG partner IOM reached more than 850 households in Ta'izz with single-distribution multipurpose cash assistance between April and June and supported 360 households with cash for shelter rehabilitation support. IOM also distributed cash assistance to more than 1,500 flood-affected households, or approximately 9,000 individuals, in nearly 40 IDP sites in Marib in July and August. A USAID/BHA NGO partner also provided food assistance in the form of cash transfers for work beneficiaries to support rehabilitation of road and water infrastructure completed in Dhamar, Al Hudaydah, Raymah, and Sa'dah governorates during July.

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners to identify, prevent, and treat wasting across Yemen. Through its support for UNICEF, WFP, and eleven NGOs,



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USG partners supporting nutrition programming

USAID/BHA is helping reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women. USAID/BHA also provides nutrition support for health clinics and mobile health teams, integrating health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to comprehensively assist vulnerable populations. For example, during July a USAID/BHA NGO partner screened more than 2,000 children for malnutrition in Ad Dali' and subsequently treated nearly 100 children who were experiencing severe acute malnutrition.



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USG partners supporting critical protection interventions

PROTECTION

The USG is furthering critical protection interventions across Yemen through support for IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and six NGOs. Through specialized case management services, community mobilization activities, and protection risk mitigation efforts, USAID/BHA partners address child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) needs, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and respond to other protection concerns and violations. With State/PRM funding, UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster and provides protection services to meet the needs of IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations countrywide, including through PSS activities and legal assistance to help individuals access identity documents and public assistance. Moreover, USG partner IOM continues to provide comprehensive case management, essential relief items, food, and legal aid for an estimated 40,000 migrants in Yemen. From April to June, IOM established nine community-based protection networks benefitting nearly 250 households and reached nearly 40 IDPs with PSS sessions.



3 Million

People supported with USG-funded WASH activities

WASH

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and 16 NGOs to expand local access to safe drinking water and prevent and respond to communicable disease outbreaks in Yemen. USAID/BHA partners conduct critical WASH interventions—including distributing hygiene kits, promoting hygiene activities, providing water trucking services, and rehabilitating water systems damaged by conflict—for IDPs and other vulnerable populations across the country. State/PRM partners also provide WASH interventions to meet the needs of conflict-affected individuals, migrants, and refugees. In July, a USAID/BHA partner implemented WASH-focused community outreach programs, reaching nearly 23,000 people with activities focused on environmental health, hygiene promotion, and improved sanitation.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Between mid-2004 and early 2015, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government and Al Houthi opposition forces in northern Yemen generated widespread and repeated displacement, and exacerbated humanitarian needs. The southward advance of Al Houthi forces in 2014 and 2015 expanded the scope of the armed conflict, further aggravating the humanitarian crisis.
- In March 2015, a KSA-led coalition began conducting airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt Al Houthi southward expansion. Ongoing conflict since 2015 has damaged and destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced commercial imports to a fraction of the levels required to sustain the Yemeni population, as Yemen typically imports much of its food supply.
- Since March 2015, the conflict—along with an economic crisis, high levels of unemployment, protracted instability, and rising food and fuel prices—has left approximately 23.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 12.9 million people in acute need. In addition, the conflict has displaced more than 4 million people, an estimated 1.3 million of whom have since returned to their areas of origin, according to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The volatility of the current situation has impeded relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic data on conflict-affected populations.
- On November 3, 2021, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Catherine Westley redeclared a disaster for Yemen for FY 2022 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency and the impact of the country’s economic and political crises on vulnerable populations.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2022^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers; Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); MPCA; Logistics; 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, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$173,586,847
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Al Hudaydah, Marib, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$7,000,000
IOM	HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$17,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Al Hudaydah, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Marib, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$10,087,051
	HCIMA, Nutrition, WASH	Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Al Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$11,777,910
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,000,000

WFP	Food Assistance—592,500 MT of U.S. In-Kind	Countrywide	\$601,322,209
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Logistics, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$179,300,000
	Program Support		\$323,428
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$1,009,397,445
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$8,700,000
UNHCR	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, HCIMA, Health, Logistics, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$23,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$1,032,697,445

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of July 19, 2022.

² 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 [interaction.org](https://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: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)