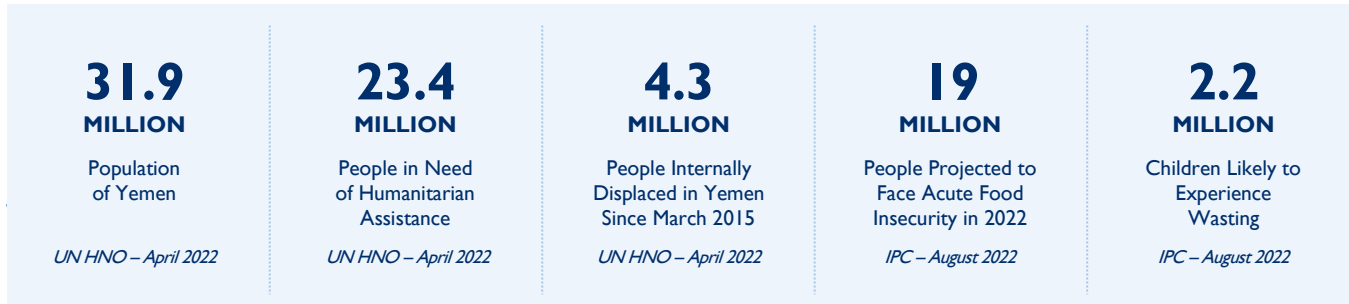


Yemen – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- The UN-brokered truce between Al Houthi forces and the KSA-led Coalition has allowed for a significant rise in fuel imports, mitigating fuel price inflation, as well as increased freedom of movement and reduced civilian casualties.
- Emergency levels of acute food insecurity are expected from August to October in Abyan, Hajjah, Lahij, and Marib governorates, FEWS NET reports.
- Between July and August, 80 percent of Yemen experienced torrential rainfall and flooding. By September, more than 73,800 households across Yemen experienced flood damage to shelters and food supply stocks.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Yemen Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA ¹	\$972,074,422
	State/PRM ²	\$115,600,000
Total		\$1,087,674,422

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

Truce Between Parties to the Yemen Conflict Leads to Increased Freedom of Movement and Fuel Imports, Reduced Civilian Casualties

The UN-brokered truce that began in April between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led coalition and Al Houthi officials led to increased fuel imports into northern Yemen's Al Hudaydah port between April and June, which mitigated the adverse effects of global fuel price inflation in northern Yemen from May to June, according to a report by the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS). Enabled by the truce conditions, 18 fuel ships arrived between April and June at Al Hudaydah port, increasing monthly imports via the port from 3,000 metric tons (MT) of fuel in March to 180,000 MT in April and 196,000 MT in June, a more than sixty-fold increase. While oil prices rose approximately 30 percent internationally between May and June, effects of the truce helped to mitigate the rise of oil prices in Al Houthi-controlled territories, where consumer fuel prices only rose 17 percent over the same period. Without the additional fuel imports, increased fuel costs would have further affected vulnerable populations' ability to access humanitarian assistance, livelihoods, and basic services such as education and health care, ACAPS reports.

Furthermore, civilian casualties and the destruction of critical infrastructure decreased from April to June following the start of the truce, according to ACAPS. The decreased fighting and airstrikes subsequently reduced displacement by 60 percent during the three-month period compared to January to March, and increased freedom of movement, allowing Yemenis to visit family and neighboring governorates more regularly. Moreover, the truce facilitated the resumption of international commercial flights from Sana'a airport, including more than 40 round-trip flights between Sana'a city and Amman, the capital city of Jordan, transporting more than 21,000 passengers—many seeking critical medical treatment—as of September, according to the UN Special Envoy for Yemen Hans Grundberg.

Heavy Summer Rainfall and Resultant Flooding Devastate Shelters and Cause High Needs

Between July and August, rainfall and resultant flooding affected 80 percent of Yemen, with the country receiving an estimated 98 inches of total rainfall—40 percent higher than rainfall experienced in August 2021—according to the UN. Furthermore, more than 73,800 households across Yemen experienced flood damage to shelters and damage to their food supplies between April and September. The most severe flooding occurred in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, and Marib governorates, generating high humanitarian needs for approximately 50,000 households. Local authorities in multiple governorates across Yemen reported damage to more than 130 roads, 80 water sources, more than 50 schools and health centers, and 10 dams and water reservoirs as of September 30. In response to the flooding, UN partners reached nearly 50,000 households with food assistance; approximately 45,000 households with shelter support; and an estimated 37,000 households with water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance by the end of September.

Early Seasonal Dry Conditions and Floods Cause Emergency Levels of Acute Food Insecurity

Following an abnormal dry season from March to May—normally the country's first rainy season of the year—heavy rains from mid-July through August caused widespread flooding across 18 of Yemen's 22 governorates and resulted in critical damage to infrastructure and increased displacement, according to an August report by the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). Due to the flooding and the resultant damage to agricultural land and food stocks, the prices of domestically produced foods

increased across Yemen. Meanwhile, funding constraints have driven the UN World Food Program (WFP) to cut the size of rations and frequency of food assistance distributions for most people receiving assistance in Yemen in 2022. As a result of these factors, FEWS NET anticipated Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in Abyan, Hajjah, Lahij, and Marib governorates from August to October. While FEWS NET projects households in Abyan, Hajjah, and Lahij will experience greater access to food and income with the start of Yemen’s main harvest season in November, improving conditions to Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity, households in Marib are projected to continue experiencing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity through January 2023. Relatedly, food security in Yemen deteriorated for the fourth consecutive month in August due to decreased humanitarian food assistance and high global food and fuel prices, according to WFP. Approximately 58 percent of households surveyed in Republic of Yemen Government-held areas and 51 percent of households surveyed in Al Houthi-held territory could not access sufficient food to meet their minimum dietary needs in August. As a result, inadequate food consumption reached its most severe level since 2018 during the month.

Elevated Humanitarian Needs Persist Amid Ongoing Access Constraints in Northwestern Yemen

Continued access constraints have significantly limited humanitarian activities in the Matwallah sub-district of Hajjah Governorate’s Abs District, generating increased need, according to a UN inter-cluster assessment of three internally displaced person (IDP) sites and two health facilities in Matwallah on August 15. A majority of households in Matwallah are reliant on humanitarian food assistance; however, an estimated 50 percent of those in need of assistance are unable to access food distribution sites which are located up to 12 miles away. Moreover, an inability to access health facilities and nutrition services has exacerbated the prevalence of malnutrition by delaying or impeding identification and treatment of malnourished individuals in Matwallah. A therapeutic feeding center in the area reports treating more than 90 cases of severe acute malnutrition—three times more patients than beds available—with more than 40 percent of those cases being children younger than six months of age. In addition, an estimated 90 percent of the households in Matwallah lack access to latrines, while few households have access to safe drinking water sources. Furthermore, heavy rainfall and associated flooding in August adversely affected nearly 1,300 households in the sub-district, exacerbating existing humanitarian needs.

KEY FIGURES



\$752 Million

In FY 2022 USAID/BHA funding for emergency food assistance



\$38.2 Million

In dedicated USG support for life-saving health care

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA has provided nearly \$752 million in FY 2022 funding to support WFP and seven non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement 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 July, a USAID/BHA NGO partner provided more than 700 households with six rounds of emergency food assistance across Ad Dali’, Ibb, and Sana’a governorates.

HEALTH

The U.S. Government (USG) supports the International Organization for

Migration (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 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, as well as one mobile clinic in Ad Dali’, reaching nearly 70,000 people with medical consultations and treatments during the month. Meanwhile, State/PRM supports 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 conducted nearly 170,000 medical consultations for migrants, IDPs and conflict-impacted communities.



9

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. A USAID/BHA NGO partner provided MPCA to more than 900 households—nearly 6,300 individuals—in Al Hudaydah and Lahij in August. In addition, with State/PRM support, UNHCR is distributing MPCA to IDPs and refugees across Yemen to increase household purchasing power. UNHCR assisted more than 20,000 internally displaced families and more than 8,000 refugee families with MPCA in 2022.



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USG partners supporting nutrition programming

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners to identify, prevent, and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across Yemen. Through its support for UNICEF, WFP, and eleven NGOs, 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.



9

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 community mobilization activities, protection risk mitigation efforts, and

specialized case management services, 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. From January to August, UNHCR conducted more than 143,000 protection assessments that address the protection and psychosocial needs of vulnerable populations.



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, as well as 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. From April to June, IOM provided more than 41.5 million liters of water to 40 IDP sites across Yemen. Moreover, in August, a USAID/BHA partner trained community health volunteers and reached nearly 1,200 individuals with hygiene promotion activities including awareness-raising sessions focused on food preparation and storage, handwashing, and personal hygiene in Al Hudaydah.

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; 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	\$11,014,150
	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—390,880 MT of U.S. In-Kind	Countrywide	\$383,531,511
	Food Assistance—201,620 MT of U.S. In-Kind (Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust)	Countrywide	\$179,043,844
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Logistics, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$179,720,185
Program Support			\$399,975
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$972,074,422
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$36,400,000
IOM ³	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$14,300,000
UNHCR	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, HCIMA, Health, Logistics, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$64,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$115,600,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$1,087,674,422

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, 2022.

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

³ State/PRM IOM funding is prioritized for Yemen, but may also be used in the Gulf or Horn of Africa migration activities as part of a regional migration response.

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.
- 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: cidi.org
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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)