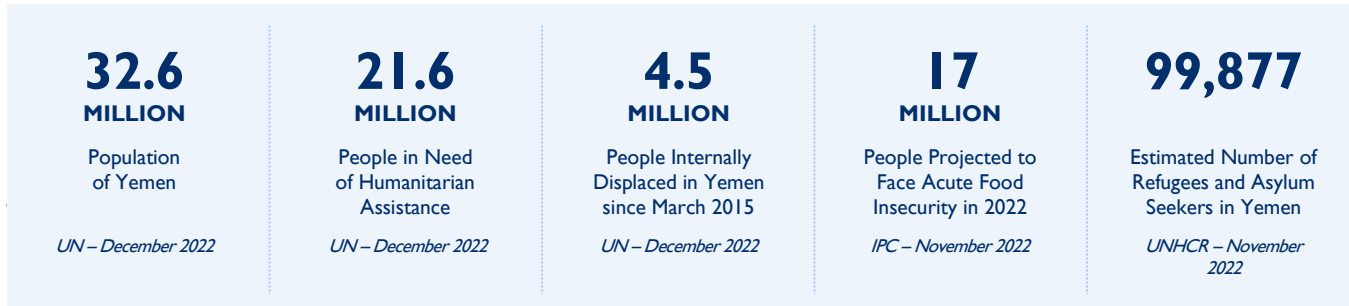


# Yemen – Complex Emergency

JANUARY 13, 2023

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Approximately 21.6 million people—nearly two-thirds of Yemen’s population—will likely require humanitarian assistance in 2023, according to the HNO released in December.
- Yemen is likely to face widespread Crisis—IPC 3— or worse levels of acute food insecurity between February and May due to the expiration of the UN-brokered truce, increasing food prices, and reductions in humanitarian assistance, FEWS NET projects.
- More than 57,000 recently displaced households received rapid food and hygiene assistance through the USAID/BHA-supported Rapid Response Mechanism in 2022.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b>	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$87,844,790
For the Yemen Response in FY 2023		

<i>For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$87,844,790</b>
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<sup>1</sup> USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### Approximately 21.6 Million People Likely to Require Assistance in 2023

Approximately 21.6 million people—an estimated two-thirds of Yemen’s total population—will likely require humanitarian assistance in Yemen during 2023 due to the compounding effects of armed conflict, climatic shocks such as severe drought and flooding, communicable disease outbreaks, and economic decline, according to the UN’s Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) released on December 20. The figure, which includes an estimated 3.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), represents a slight decrease compared with the 23.4 million people projected to need assistance in 2022. This decrease is due to technical changes in needs assessments methodologies and revised food security projections rather than improvements in humanitarian conditions in Yemen, the UN reports.

Health services are projected to be one of the most widespread humanitarian needs in 2023, with an estimated 20.3 million people expected to require health assistance during the year, according to the HNO. Damaged and closed health facilities, high service costs, and shortages of fuel, funding, medical supplies, and staff have restricted Yemeni households’ access to health services. Meanwhile, food insecurity and malnutrition; low immunization coverage; poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions; and protection violations have further exacerbated health vulnerabilities across the country.

### Widespread Acute Food Insecurity Projected Through April

Populations across Yemen will likely continue to face Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity between February and May 2023 due to the expiration of the UN-brokered truce between Al Houthi officials and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led coalition in October 2022, increasing food prices, and access constraints affecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).<sup>2</sup> Emergency—IPC 4—conditions are likely to emerge in Hajjah Governorate and persist in Marib Governorate, both of which host large IDP populations, during the same period.

While reduced levels of conflict during the April-to-October 2022 truce period had enabled improvements in humanitarian access and livelihoods, the non-renewal of the truce will likely result in the re-escalation of conflict in the coming months—especially along front lines—impeding fuel imports and increasing the prices of basic goods and food, according to FEWS NET. Furthermore, FEWS NET projects that renewed conflict will reduce income-generating opportunities, restricting the ability of households to afford essential items. Food prices in Yemen had remained above average during the truce period despite its positive effects on fuel prices. The cost of the minimum survival food basket in Aden Governorate’s Aden city increased by more than 50 percent between September 2021 and September 2022, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Moreover, projected reduced levels of humanitarian assistance are likely to continue exacerbating food insecurity countrywide, FEWS NET reports. As of December, approximately 13 million households targeted for food assistance had been receiving reduced rations—65 percent of the standard food basket caloric requirement—since September due to funding shortfalls, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP).

### Concerns of Insecurity and Limited Livelihoods in Areas of Origin Deter IDP Returns

IDP households remain in displacement sites in Aden Governorate—despite a perceived lack of access

<sup>2</sup> 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.

to basic services in those sites—due to concerns of insecurity and limited livelihood opportunities in their communities of origin, according to an assessment conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in October. Approximately 40 percent of IDPs sheltering in 20 displacement sites across Aden reported their intention to remain in their current location for the next six months. The three main reasons cited by households for their lack of return as of October were concerns of insecurity, a lack of basic services in their areas of origin, and a lack of funds for their return. Nearly three-quarters of households cited security issues at their location of origin as a main reason they had not yet returned, with more than 25 percent citing the presence of landmines, which threaten civilian lives and prevent safe movement, restricting access to basic services and livelihoods. Nevertheless, virtually all households—98 percent—intending to remain at their displacement sites anticipated a continued lack of access to basic services there, naming food, health care, shelter, and water as their priority needs.

Notably, approximately 30 percent of assessed households reported an intention to return to areas of origin, although the majority of these households did not intend to return within six months of the assessment. This figure contrasts with the results of previous IOM surveys conducted in Marib and portions of the West Coast area—including Al Hudaydah and Ta’izz governorates—where 3 percent and 10 percent of households, respectively, reported plans to return to areas of origin.

## **USAID/BHA-Supported Rapid Response Delivers Assistance to Approximately 57,000 Recently Displaced Households in 2022**

More than 57,000 IDP households—approximately 399,000 individuals—received dignity, food, and hygiene kits between January and December 2022, delivered by UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners of the USAID/BHA-supported Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which aims to provide recently displaced households with in-kind assistance within 72 hours of displacement. The RRM assisted households in all 21 of Yemen’s governorates, with the largest number of households reached with assistance—approximately 16,200—in Al Hudaydah, followed by an estimated 7,600 households in Marib and nearly 7,200 households in Hajjah. Of the registered households, approximately 60 percent were newly displaced due to conflict, while nearly 40 percent were experiencing displacement induced by natural disasters, including flooding.

### **KEY FIGURES**



**11.7 Million**

People in Yemen reached with WFP food assistance in November



**9**

USG partners supporting HCIMA programming

## **U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE**

### **FOOD SECURITY**

USAID/BHA supports WFP and seven 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, and cash and vouchers for individuals to buy food in local markets. USAID/BHA partner WFP reached approximately 11.7 million individuals with food assistance across Yemen in November, including an estimated 11 million people with in-kind food assistance, 447,000 people with cash-based transfers, and 279,000 people with commodity vouchers.

### **HCIMA**

The USG supports FAO, IOM, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and five NGO partners in providing humanitarian coordination, information management,

and assessments (HCIMA) services to relief actors operating in Yemen. HCIMA services help humanitarian organizations understand the needs of affected populations and prioritize response activities. In November, a USAID/BHA NGO partner provided information management support—including data collection, analysis, and visualization—to OCHA. The USAID/BHA partner also developed maps displaying the number and geographic distribution of people in need and other supporting analysis for the HNO.



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USG partners supporting health programming

## HEALTH

The USG supports IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and 13 NGOs to conduct life-saving health care interventions. USG partners provide 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 provide health services at the community level, thereby promoting better health outcomes. In addition, USAID/BHA partners provide medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to health facilities to expand access to quality medical services. During November, a USAID/BHA NGO partner supported health facilities to provide more than 16,500 individuals with medical consultations and treatment in Amran, Al Hudaydah, and Sa'dah governorates.



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USG partners supporting nutrition programming

## NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners to identify, prevent, and treat wasting across Yemen. Through its support for UNICEF, WFP, and 11 NGOs, USAID/BHA is helping reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). USAID/BHA also provides nutrition support for health clinics and mobile health teams, integrating health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to comprehensively assist vulnerable populations. During November, a USAID/BHA NGO partner conducted hygiene and nutrition awareness sessions for more than 1,600 people, reached nearly 2,800 households with health and nutrition home visits, and screened approximately 3,000 children ages five years and younger and more than 1,000 PLW for malnutrition in Ad Dali' Governorate.



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USG partners supporting critical protection interventions

## PROTECTION

The USG is responding to critical protection needs 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 needs, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and respond to other protection risks and violations. In November, a USAID/BHA NGO partner reached 140 individuals with protection awareness raising sessions, nearly 440 children and 180 mothers and

caregivers with psychosocial support activities, and more than 80 children with case management in Ta'izz.



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USG partners supporting WASH interventions

## WASH

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and 16 NGOs to expand 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 awareness raising activities, providing water trucking services, and rehabilitating water systems damaged by conflict for IDPs and other vulnerable populations across the country. In November, a USAID/BHA NGO partner reached more than 11,400 people with hygiene promotion activities in Ta'izz and Aden.

## 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 21.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 13.4 million people in acute need. In addition, the conflict has displaced approximately 4.5 million people, an estimated 1.3 million of whom have since returned to their areas of origin, according to the 2023 HNO. The volatility of the current situation has impeded relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic data on conflict-affected populations.
- On September 26, 2022, U.S. Ambassador Steven Fagin redeclared a disaster for Yemen for FY 2023 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 2023<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Lahj, Marib, Al Maharah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$47,791,414

FAO	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$600,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$20,000,000
	Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$16,370,567
	Program Support		\$82,809
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$87,844,790</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$87,844,790</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of January 13, 2023.

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

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