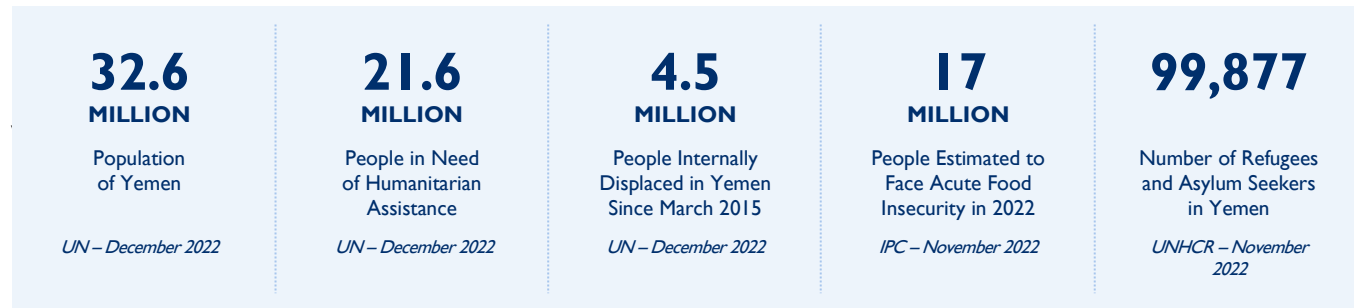


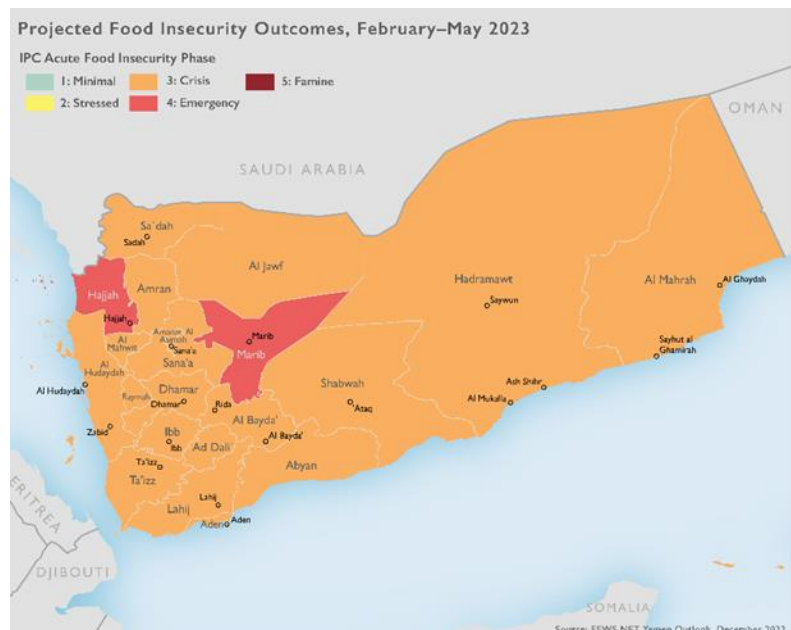
Yemen – Complex Emergency

FEBRUARY 27, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- The USG announced more than \$444 million in humanitarian assistance to continue delivering life-saving aid in Yemen on February 27.
- Women in Yemen will continue to face high acute malnutrition and maternal mortality in 2023 due to food insecurity and limited health facilities, staff, and supplies, UNFPA reports.
- Approximately 2.3 million IDPs reside in southern Yemen, with conflict as the main driver of displacement, according to IOM.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$168,355,342
For the Yemen Response in FY 2023	State/PRM ²	\$3,700,000
Total		\$172,055,342

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5

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

USG Announces Additional \$444 Million in Humanitarian Assistance for Yemen

The U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$444 million in additional humanitarian funding for Yemen during a high-level pledging event on February 27. The additional FY 2023 funding will enable USG partners to support the continued delivery of food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, as well as humanitarian coordination and information management services to bolster response efforts throughout the country. The United States remains one of the largest donors of humanitarian assistance for Yemen, providing more than \$5 billion to support the response since the beginning of the crisis in 2015.

Disruptions to Health System and Food Insecurity Exacerbate Acute Malnutrition, Maternal Mortality Risk in Yemen

More than 1.5 million pregnant and lactating women (PLW) will face acute malnutrition in 2023, increasing the risk of malnutrition for their children, according to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA)'s 2023 Humanitarian Response Overview. The disruption of Yemen's health system, repeated disease outbreaks, and high food insecurity—particularly due to the high cost of food—have driven malnutrition in the country, according to the 2023 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). Moreover, Yemen faces the highest maternal mortality rate in the Middle East and North Africa, with one woman dying in childbirth every two hours. While approximately 1 million women are projected to give birth in Yemen in 2023, only one-half of the country's hospitals remain functional, and only one-fifth of operational facilities provide maternal and child health services, UNFPA reports. Women of childbearing age have limited or no access to reproductive health services, including delivery services and antenatal, emergency obstetric, neonatal, and postnatal care. Less than one-half of births in the country are assisted by skilled medical personnel, and only one-third of births occur in health centers due to a lack of medical supplies, operational health facilities, and specialized staff. Women in Yemen reportedly prefer to seek reproductive health services from female medical staff, who are particularly scarce in the country. In addition, a lack of access to other reproductive health services—including family planning, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, and sexually transmitted infection prevention and treatment—exacerbates reproductive health morbidity and mortality for both men and women in Yemen.

2.3 Million IDPs Remain in Southern Yemen Amid Persistent Humanitarian Needs

Nearly 430,000 households—or approximately 2.3 million people—remain internally displaced in Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG)-controlled southern Yemen as of November 2022, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. According to the IDP households surveyed during IOM's 2022 assessment, conflict was the main driver of displacement. As humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate, the displaced population's priority needs include access to education, health care, nutrition, protection, and WASH services, according to the 2023 HNO. Due to the growing risks of GBV, displaced women and girls in particular require urgent protection assistance. In addition, many IDPs in Yemen live in substandard shelters—including damaged housing and rental accommodations with no formal agreement—or overcrowded displacement sites.

More Than 600,000 People Reside in IDP Sites Facing High Flood Hazard

As of February, more than 600,000 people reside in IDP sites across Yemen that face a high likelihood of flooding, according to an assessment conducted by the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM)—the coordinating body for humanitarian camp coordination and camp management activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—and the international NGO (INGO) REACH. Seasonal flooding in Yemen primarily affects displaced people and exacerbates humanitarian needs by damaging transportation and water infrastructure, destroying property and shelter, and threatening livelihoods, according to the UN. Heavy rain and flooding between June and August 2022 during Yemen’s rainy season resulted in 72 deaths and affected nearly 74,000 households, or an estimated 518,000 people. Of the more than 570 IDP sites at high risk of flooding in the February assessment, nearly 30 percent are located in Al Hudaydah Governorate, followed by Hajjah, Al Jawf, Marib, and Ta’izz governorates. In response, the CCCM Cluster is selecting priority locations based on site access, management, and size for flood prevention and anticipatory activities, with support from the Food Security, Shelter, and WASH clusters, the coordinating bodies for humanitarian activities within those sectors, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

KEY FIGURES



10.6 Million

People in Yemen reached with WFP food assistance in January



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USG partners supporting HCIMA programming



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USG partners supporting health programming

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports the UN World Food Program (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 an estimated 10.6 million individuals with food assistance across Yemen in January, including approximately 9.5 million people with in-kind food assistance and 1.1 million people with cash-based transfers.

HCIMA

The USG supports IOM, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 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 January, a USAID/BHA INGO partner continued to provide information management support—including data collection, analysis, and visualization—to relief actors, with a focus on strengthening response monitoring and assisting in the finalization of the 2023 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan.

HEALTH

The USG supports IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 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. With support from a USAID/BHA INGO partner, health facilities in Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Ad Dali', and Shabwah governorates provided nearly 32,000 primary health care consultations, delivered timely postnatal care to more than 1,400 newborns, and facilitated nearly 1,400 deliveries in December 2022.



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USG partners supporting MPCA programming

MPCA

The USG supports IOM and four NGOs to provide multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to conflict-affected households in Yemen to meet their basic needs and reduce the use of negative coping strategies, 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 2,200 households—an estimated 15,400 individuals—in six governorates in January.



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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 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 December 2022, a USAID/BHA INGO partner counseled nearly 1,900 PLW on infant and young child feeding practices and trained 40 community nutrition volunteers to identify cases of acute malnutrition among children ages five years and younger and PLW in Aden.



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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 GBV, and respond to other protection risks and violations. In December 2022, a USAID/BHA INGO partner provided individual and group counseling for more than 440 women and girls and reached nearly 1,000 people with legal awareness sessions in Abyan, Lahij, and Marib governorates.



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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 January, a USAID/BHA INGO partner delivered 30,000 liters of clean water to five health facilities in Ad Dali’ and distributed health facility cleaning kits to nearly 30 health facilities in Abyan, Ad Dali’, and Lahij.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Between mid-2004 and early 2015, conflict between the RoYG 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 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-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.
- 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, according to the 2023 HNO. Moreover, approximately 4.5 million people remain internally displaced in the country since 2015, while an additional 1.3 million IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. 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 2023¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA²			
FAO	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$600,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNICEF	HCIMA, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$18,162,600

WFP	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$64,666,104
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers for Food, HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Lahij, Marib, Al Mahrah, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$81,791,414
	Program Support		\$135,223
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$168,355,342
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$3,700,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$172,055,342

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of February 27, 2023.

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)