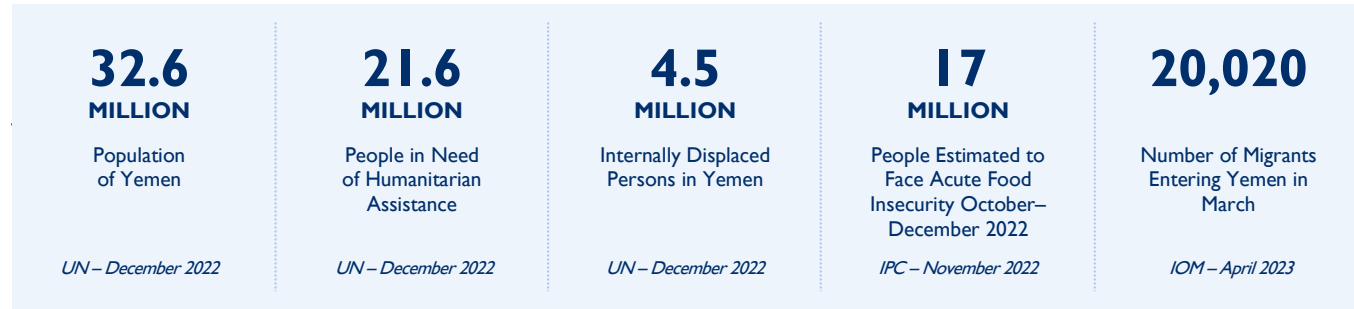


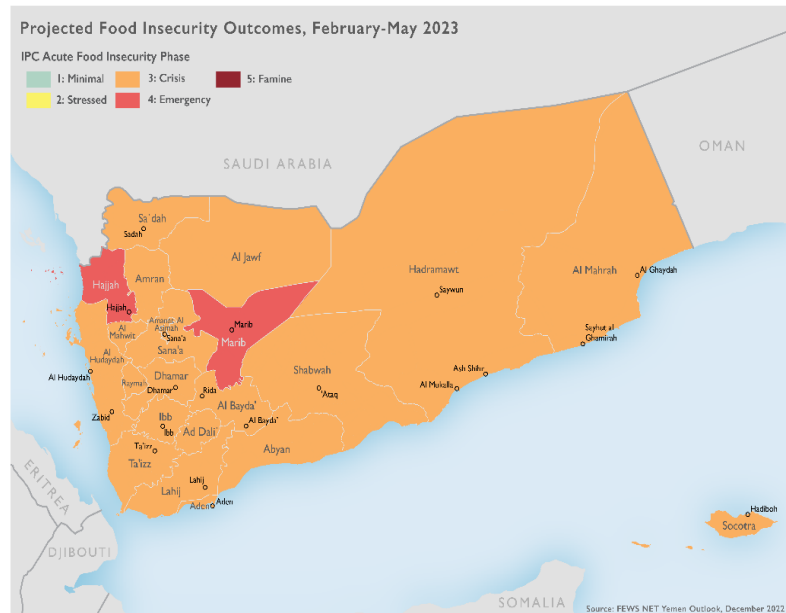
Yemen – Complex Emergency

APRIL 21, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- A stampede at a privately organized cash distribution event led to the death of 78 people and injury to at least 77 others on April 19 in northern Yemen’s Sana’a city.
- WFP transported 30,000 MT of wheat from Ukraine to Yemen on April 17 through the Black Sea Grain Initiative with USAID/BHA support. The shipment will reach approximately 4 million food-insecure people.
- More than 20,000 migrants entered Yemen in March, representing a 90 percent increase in monthly arrivals, according to IOM. Nearly all new arrivals plan to reach KSA through Yemen, a journey presenting significant protection risks.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$627,546,076
For the Yemen Response in FY 2023	State/PRM ²	\$3,700,000
Total		\$631,246,076

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

Stampede at Charity Event Results in At Least 78 Deaths in Sana'a City

A stampede at a privately organized cash distribution resulted in at least 78 deaths and injury to at least 77 others in northern Yemen's Sana'a city on April 19, according to the UN. Local business leaders planned to distribute 5,000 Yemeni riyals per person—approximately \$9—to people in need during the holy month of Ramadan at the event, which hundreds of people attended. Eyewitnesses report that the stampede began after Al Houthi forces attempted to control the crowd by firing into the air, inadvertently striking an electrical wire and causing an explosion. Injured individuals are receiving treatment at Al Thawra Hospital in Sana'a. In response to the incident, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Health Organization (WHO) rapidly assessed health needs at Al Thawra Hospital and provided medical supplies sufficient to support 200 surgeries at the hospital. The U.S. Embassy to Yemen and UN Special Envoy for Yemen issued statements expressing condolences following the incident.

30,000 MT of USAID/BHA-Funded Ukrainian Wheat Arrives in Yemen

On April 17, a shipment of approximately 30,000 metric tons (MT) of Ukrainian wheat, jointly funded by USAID/BHA, France, and Spain, arrived in Al Hudaydah Governorate's Al Salif Port on a vessel chartered by USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP), the UN agency reports. The supply of wheat is sufficient to reach approximately 4 million food-insecure people in Yemen with one distribution of flour. WFP shipped the grain from Ukraine on March 24 following the March 18 extension of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, a Government of Türkiye- and UN-brokered deal between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Ukraine that enabled humanitarian actors to export grain from Ukrainian Black Sea ports to countries experiencing acute food insecurity, including Yemen. The arrival of the wheat represents the third WFP shipment of USAID/BHA-supported Ukrainian grain for Yemen since the signing of the Black Sea Grain Initiative in July 2022.

Migration to Yemen Increases by Nearly 90 Percent in March

More than 20,000 migrants entered Yemen in March, marking a nearly 90 percent increase compared to February and the highest number of migrant arrivals recorded since at least January 2018, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). All arrivals recorded in March originated from the Horn of Africa, with the majority originating from Ethiopia and Somalia, and nearly all migrants reported traveling through Yemen with the intent to reach the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Lahij Governorate, the main point of entry for migrants traveling to Yemen from Djibouti, recorded the largest increase, with the rate of migration more than doubling between February and March. Migration through Shabwah Governorate, one of the principal entry points into Yemen for migrants arriving from Somalia, increased approximately 45 percent. An estimated 80 percent of migrants cited economic reasons for migrating and 20 percent cited conflict as the main driver of their migration to Yemen. Many migrants face significant protection risks in Yemen, including difficulty accessing public services, discrimination, exploitation, and violence, as well as difficulties traveling through the country toward their intended destination due to insecurity, according to the UN. As a result, many migrants in Yemen return to the Horn of Africa each month, with IOM recording more than 500 migrants returning to Djibouti from Yemen in March. In response, State/PRM supports IOM to provide migrants with access to protection services and conduct voluntary humanitarian return flights for migrants who wish to return to the Horn of Africa.

Heavy Rainfall and Floods in March and April Affect Thousands in Yemen

Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding resulted in at least four deaths in central, southern, and western

regions of Yemen during early April, local media and the UN report. The April rainfall threatens to exacerbate humanitarian needs generated during March's early onset of the seasonal rains, which damaged or destroyed more than 900 household shelters across nearly 50 internally displaced person (IDP) sites in Marib Governorate and generated food, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs. Between mid-March and early April, flooding and heavy rainfall across Yemen affected at least 60,000 people, according to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). UNFPA anticipates that heavy rainfall from early to mid-April may place more than 32,000 people at risk of floods across Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, and Sana'a governorates. The heavy rainfall increases the threat of outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera, particularly in IDP sites where flooding has already damaged WASH infrastructure. In response to the seasonal rains, the USAID/BHA-supported and UNFPA-led Rapid Response Mechanism delivered basic hygiene kits, including basic clothing, washing powder, and water containers; emergency food rations, such as canned foods, date bars, and high energy biscuits; and women's hygiene items, including sanitary napkins, to more than 2,000 people around the country displaced by rainfall and flooding in March.

Displaced *Muhamasheen* in Southern Yemen Unable to Meet Basic Needs

Muhamasheen—a minority ethnic group in Yemen experiencing systematic discrimination—living in IDP sites in southern Yemen lack sufficient income, access to services, and shelter, according to survey results that relief actors released in March 2023. An estimated 3.2 million *Muhamasheen* live in Yemen, most of whom reside in conflict-affected areas, heightening their vulnerability to displacement and protection risks, according to the UN. The survey, which covered 14 IDP sites across five governorates, found that approximately 75 percent of surveyed *Muhamasheen* households' income is insufficient to meet their basic needs, with more than 35 percent of households unable to purchase food and safe drinking water. *Muhamasheen* also report precarious living conditions, with more than 45 percent of those surveyed residing in inadequate shelters, and nearly 35 percent feeling at risk of expulsion from their displacement site. To respond to the needs of vulnerable *Muhamasheen* populations, USAID/BHA partners provide shelter and water supply system rehabilitation services to more than 60 *Muhamasheen* communities living in formal and informal IDP sites in southern Yemen.

KEY FIGURES



9.9 Million

People in Yemen reached with WFP food assistance in February



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USG partners supporting health programming

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

USAID/BHA supports 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, and cash and vouchers for individuals to buy food in local markets. A USAID/BHA NGO partner delivered cash-based food assistance to an estimated 7,000 individuals in Marib during February.

HEALTH

The U.S. Government (USG) supports IOM, UNFPA, WHO, 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 throughout Yemen. USG partners also support local 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 USAID/BHA support, an NGO partner delivered health services to more than 10,000 people, including reproductive and maternal care for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and consultations for communicable diseases, in March.



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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.



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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 support for the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, WHO and 11 NGOs, USAID/BHA helps 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 by integrating health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to comprehensively assist vulnerable populations. During February, a USAID/BHA partner supported community health workers and health facilities to screen more than 3,000 children younger than five years of age and nearly 500 PLW in Aden and Ta’izz governorates for acute malnutrition, referring them for treatment and providing nutrition counseling to caregivers as appropriate.



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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, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNFPA, and six NGOs. Through community mobilization activities, 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 February, a USAID/BHA NGO partner conducted protection activities in Marib, reaching nearly 300 women with psychosocial support services and supporting more than 150 women with legal services, including helping them obtain legal identification cards, allowing them to access better services, among other opportunities.



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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 Yemen. In February, a USAID/BHA international NGO partner established three mobile water points to respond to emergency water needs facing nearly 700 individuals in Ta'izz Governorate and provided safe drinking water via water trucking, benefiting more than 4,000 people per day at eight IDP sites across Abyan and Ad Dali' governorates.

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.
- 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 Humanitarian Needs Overview. 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 H. 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			
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,000,000
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$600,000

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$3,000,000
UNFPA	HCIMA, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,621,869
	Health, Protection	Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Al Hudaydah, Marib, Ta'izz	\$17,778,131
UNICEF	HCIMA, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$15,700,000
	Nutrition—U.S. In-Kind Specialized Nutrition Products	Countrywide	\$7,162,600
WFP	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food; Logistics Support; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$75,170,567
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$360,493,299
WHO	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
Implementing Partners	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food; HCIMA; Health; MPCA; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dharmar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$114,826,414
	Program Support		\$193,196
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$627,546,076
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			\$631,246,076

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 21, 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)