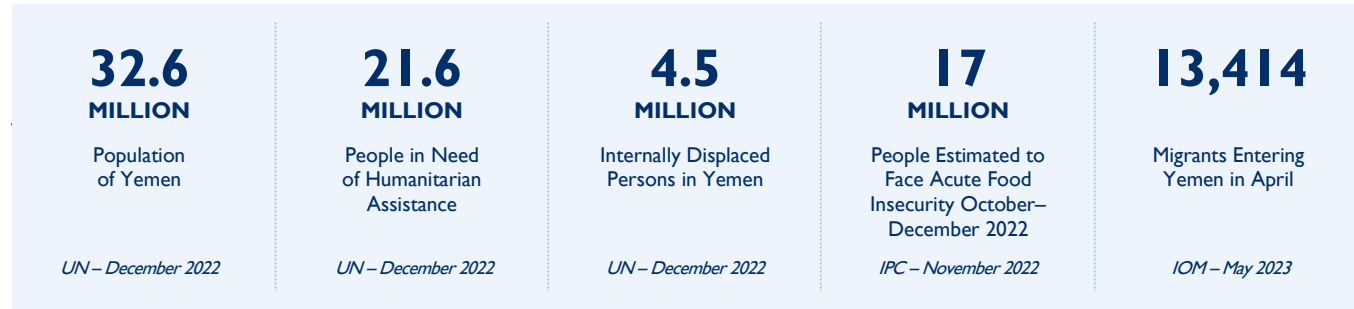


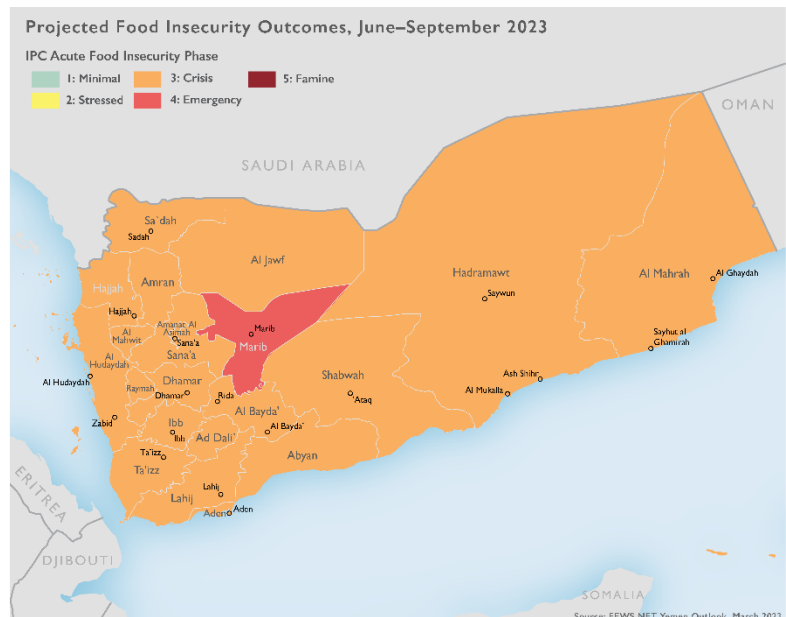
Yemen – Complex Emergency

MAY 19, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Heavy seasonal rainfall and subsequent flooding since April have damaged civilian infrastructure and exacerbated humanitarian needs across Yemen. USAID/BHA-supported partners distributed emergency food assistance and hygiene kits to nearly 12,300 individuals displaced by floods in April alone.
- A UN-led operation to salvage the FSO *Safer*, a decaying fuel vessel off the coast of Yemen, aims to prevent an oil spill that could significantly increase humanitarian needs in Yemen.
- The residents of approximately 80 percent of CCCM-managed IDP sites in southern Yemen faced high levels of multi-sector humanitarian need as of January.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$662,065,098
	State/PRM ²	\$3,700,000
Total		\$665,765,098

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

Heavy Seasonal Rainfall and Floods Exacerbate Shelter Needs and Threaten Agriculture Countrywide

Heavy seasonal rainfall and subsequent flooding across Yemen in April and early May continue to threaten civilian safety and adversely affect land and infrastructure, including shelters at internally displaced person (IDP) sites, relief actors report. Between April 30 and May 9, torrential rainfall and floods resulted in at least 26 deaths, inundated farmland, and damaged houses and roads across Amanat Al Asimah, Al Bayda', Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Raymah, and Shabwah governorates, according to local media. Flooding has also damaged irrigation infrastructure across Yemen's main wadis during the year's first cropping season, threatening agricultural livelihoods and crops in affected areas, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Moreover, flooding damaged or washed away remaining vegetable harvests in the Central and Western Highlands, likely leading to increased vegetable prices due to reduced supply. In Ibb's Yarim District, rains caused a rockfall that led to extensive infrastructure damage, and floodwaters blocked key roads connecting the district to the rest of the country, exacerbating humanitarian needs, FAO reports. In response, USAID/BHA partners distributed emergency food assistance and hygiene kits to nearly 12,300 individuals displaced by floods in April alone.

UN-Led Operation Aims to Avert Humanitarian Threat Posed by Impending Oil Spill Off the Coast of Yemen

The floating oil storage and offloading unit (FSO) *Safer*—a decaying fuel vessel located in the Red Sea approximately six miles off the coast of Yemen near Al Hudaydah Governorate's Al Hudaydah port—is at a high risk of disintegrating, exploding, or leaking, potentially resulting in a large-scale oil spill that would pose a significant humanitarian threat to populations in Yemen and cost an estimated \$20 billion to clean up, according to UN projections. The UN estimates that oil spilled from the FSO *Safer* could eliminate the livelihoods of an estimated 200,000 individuals working in the Red Sea fishing industry, disrupt the operations of desalination plants providing safe drinking water for millions of people, expose communities to high levels of pollution, and close Al Hudaydah and As Salif ports in Al Hudaydah Governorate, hindering the import of food, fuel, and life-saving assistance into northern Yemen, according to the UN. During a pledging conference on May 4, donors pledged approximately \$5.6 million in new funding to support a UN-coordinated operation to transfer oil from the FSO *Safer* to a different vessel. The UN has requested \$148 million to support the salvage operation, which faced a funding gap of \$23.8 million as of May 4.

IDPs in Southern Yemen Urgently Require Multi-Sector Assistance

IDPs sheltering at an estimated 80 percent of displacement sites managed by Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) actors in southern Yemen faced high levels of multi-sector humanitarian need as of January, according to an assessment released on April 25 by the CCCM Cluster, the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. The assessment measured the percentage of households sheltering at nearly 220 IDP sites—75 percent of all CCCM-managed sites in southern Yemen—that require cash; food; health; nutrition; protection; shelter; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and other types of assistance. An estimated 87 percent of the assessed population—approximately 174,000 IDPs—live in sites where at least one-half of households urgently require cash, food, and health assistance. The assessment reported the highest levels of need across IDP sites in Aden, Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates.

USAID/BHA partners continue to respond to the urgent needs of displaced populations in southern Yemen. During March, a USAID/BHA partner provided CCCM support—including IDP site improvements and mapping of priority needs—to nearly 100 displacement sites hosting approximately 61,000 IDPs in Aden, Ad Dali', and Marib governorates. In Ad Dali', the partner also delivered safe drinking water through water trucking to nearly 7,000 people per day across 21 IDP sites and led sessions to promote improved hygiene practices for more than 6,000 individuals sheltering at 19 IDP sites.

Fires in Marib IDP Site Underscore Fire Risk in IDP Sites Across Yemen

Nearly 200 fire incidents occurred at IDP sites across Yemen during 2022, affecting approximately 1,200 people and damaging or destroying more than 360 shelters, according to the CCCM Cluster. In early May, two separate fires at Marib Governorate's Bin Abud IDP site resulted in one death, injured two individuals, and destroyed at least 12 shelters, local media reports. In response, USAID/BHA partners and other relief actors delivered emergency food, hygiene, and shelter assistance to affected households. To mitigate fire risks and bolster fire response capabilities at IDP sites, USAID/BHA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided fire safety training to nearly 1,600 fire wardens across the UN agency's 88 managed sites in Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates from August 2021 to January 2023.

KEY FIGURES



6.4 Million

People in Yemen reached with WFP food assistance in March



16

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. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, WFP reached approximately 5 million people with in-kind food assistance and 1.4 million people with cash transfers for food during March.

HEALTH

The U.S. Government (USG) supports IOM, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN World Health Organization (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 equip health facilities with medical supplies and pharmaceuticals 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 treating communicable diseases such as acute respiratory infections, diarrhea, and malaria—in March.



5

USG partners supporting MPCA programming

MPCA

The USG supports IOM, a four-agency consortium, and three 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 households to procure cooking gas, food, hygiene items, and other essential commodities.



14

USG partners supporting nutrition programming

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA-supported nutrition assistance works 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 March, a USAID/BHA partner supported health facilities in Ad Dali’ to screen more than 1,900 children ages five years and younger and 1,000 PLW for acute malnutrition and admitted 260 children and nearly 130 PLW for either targeted supplementary feeding or outpatient therapeutic feeding programs.



9

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 (PSS) needs, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and respond to other protection risks and violations. In February, a USAID/BHA NGO partner in Marib reached nearly 300 women with PSS and supported more than 150 women with legal services, including assistance in obtaining legal identification cards to improve access to basic services, among other opportunities.



19

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 improved hygiene practices, providing water trucking services, and rehabilitating water systems damaged by conflict, for IDPs and other at-risk populations across Yemen.

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 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 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			
FAO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$600,000
IOM	HCIMA, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$22,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
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', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$144,341,414
	Program Support		\$197,218
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$662,065,098
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			\$665,765,098

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