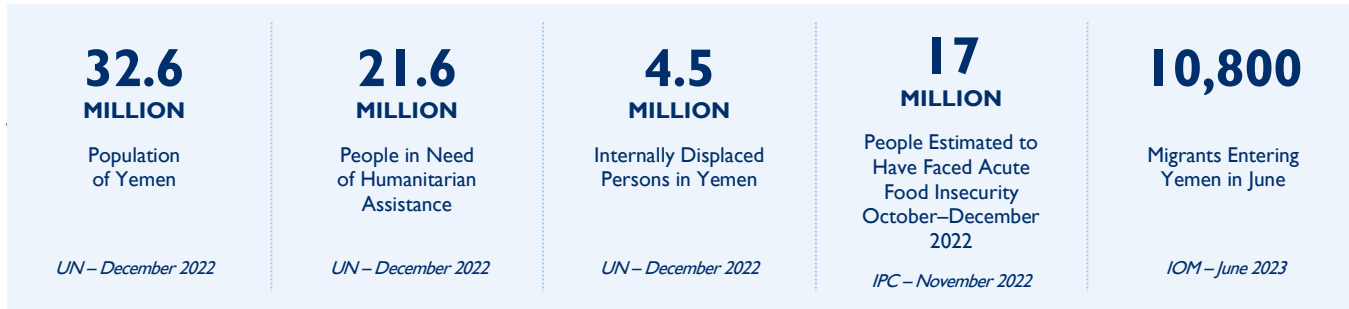


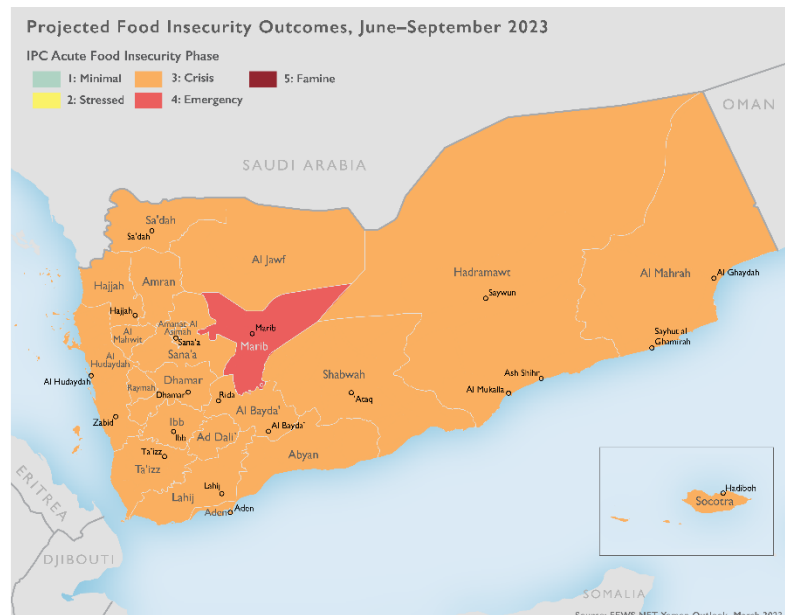
# Yemen – Complex Emergency

JULY 26, 2023

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Despite improvements in food security since April 2022, inadequate food consumption outcomes persisted among households throughout Yemen in May.
- A worsening economic crisis and ongoing power outages in Aden Governorate are aggravating already declining living conditions and exacerbating humanitarian needs.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b>	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$662,065,098
For the Yemen Response in FY 2023	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$3,700,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$665,765,098</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### Despite Improvements, Food Insecurity Persists Across Yemen in May

Households in Yemen continued to exhibit inadequate food consumption patterns in May, despite an overall increase in food security since April 2022. Approximately 48 percent of surveyed households in Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG)-controlled areas and 44 percent in Al Houthi-controlled areas were unable to meet their minimum food needs in May, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. Moreover, approximately 36 percent of households surveyed in late May experienced conditions comparable to Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of food insecurity, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).<sup>3</sup> In response to a lack of food or ability to purchase food, 78 percent of surveyed households used emergency coping strategies, including borrowing money, buying food on credit, and reducing health expenditures. FAO also reported a slight deterioration in food security between early and late May, which may reflect lower availability and accessibility of food as a result of the approach of the June-to-October agricultural lean season, the time of year when food is most scarce. Further compounding acute food insecurity, WFP is currently only providing approximately 35 percent of the full recommended ration of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day.

### Yemeni Riyal Plummets Amidst Ongoing Power Outages in Aden

Residents of southern Yemen are increasingly unable to afford food and other necessities due to a weakening local currency and extended power outages. The value of the Yemeni riyal (YER) decreased by 20 percent against the U.S. dollar as of July 12 in RoYG-controlled areas of southern Yemen, driving up prices for food and other essential goods and weakening household purchasing power, according to international media. Moreover, residents in southern governorates are facing extended power outages, with blackouts lasting up to 18 hours per day during the week of July 9, international media reports. Severe fuel shortages are causing the power outages, as the RoYG has extremely limited revenue sources due in part to Al Houthi authorities' continuing blockage of oil and gas exports. In coastal regions such as Aden—where temperatures can reach up to 104 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer season—electricity is critical for health needs. The power outages and economic deterioration have prompted residents of Aden, Hadramawt, and Lahij governorates to protest in the face of rising needs since July 12.

#### KEY FIGURES



**10.1 Million**

People in Yemen reached with WFP food assistance in May

#### 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. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, WFP reached approximately 10 million people with in-kind food assistance and 103,000 people with cash-based transfers in May.

<sup>3</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.



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USG partners supporting health programming

## HEALTH

The U.S. Government (USG) supports the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and 12 NGOs to conduct life-saving health interventions. USG partners provide primary health care services—in conjunction with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (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 provided health services and distributed essential medicines and medical supplies to 28 health facilities and six mobile clinics in Abyan, Ad Dali', Lahij, and Marib governorates in May. Additionally, the partner supported more than 110 midwives providing reproductive health services across Abyan, Ad Dali', Lahij, and Marib with technical supervision.



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USG partners supporting MPCA programming

## MPCA

The USG supports IOM, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 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, USG partners enable households to procure cooking gas, food, hygiene items, and other essential commodities. A USAID/BHA partner delivered MPCA to more than 6,300 households in Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Marib, and Sana'a governorates between March and May.



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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 pregnant and lactating women (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 June, a USAID/BHA partner supported health facilities in Ta'izz Governorate to screen more than 1,000 children ages five years and younger and nearly 260 PLW for acute malnutrition and admitted them for treatment as needed.



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USG partners supporting protection interventions

## PROTECTION

The USG is responding to critical protection needs across Yemen through support for IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, and six NGOs. Through community mobilization activities, risk mitigation efforts, and specialized case management services, USG partners address child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) needs, prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), and respond to other protection risks and violations. In June, a USAID/BHA NGO partner reached nearly 1,400 children with PSS through structured sessions and group activities in Ta'izz. Additionally, the NGO partner provided case management and specialized services to 52 survivors of GBV.



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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. USG 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 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other at-risk populations across Yemen. In June, a USAID/BHA NGO partner chlorinated 1.6 million gallons of water to provide safe drinking water for more than 63,500 individuals in Ta'izz. The NGO also delivered approximately 149,000 gallons of safe drinking water through water trucking to more than 1,400 individuals.

## 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 (KSA)-led coalition began conducting airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt Al Houthi southward expansion, damaging and destroying public infrastructure, interrupting essential services, and reducing commercial imports to a fraction of the levels required to sustain the Yemeni population.
- A UN-brokered truce between Al Houthi authorities and the KSA-led coalition from April through October 2022 resulted in a significant reduction in conflict that has since persisted; however, the situation on the ground remains fragile and humanitarian needs remain high due to the economic crisis, high levels of unemployment, protracted instability, and rising food and fuel prices. Approximately 21.6 million people require 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' ability to obtain 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 2023<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA<sup>2</sup></b>			
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 (LRIP), 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—Cash Transfers for Food, LRIP; 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
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$662,065,098</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$3,700,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2023</b>			<b>\$665,765,098</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 May 19, 2023.

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](http://reliefweb.int).

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