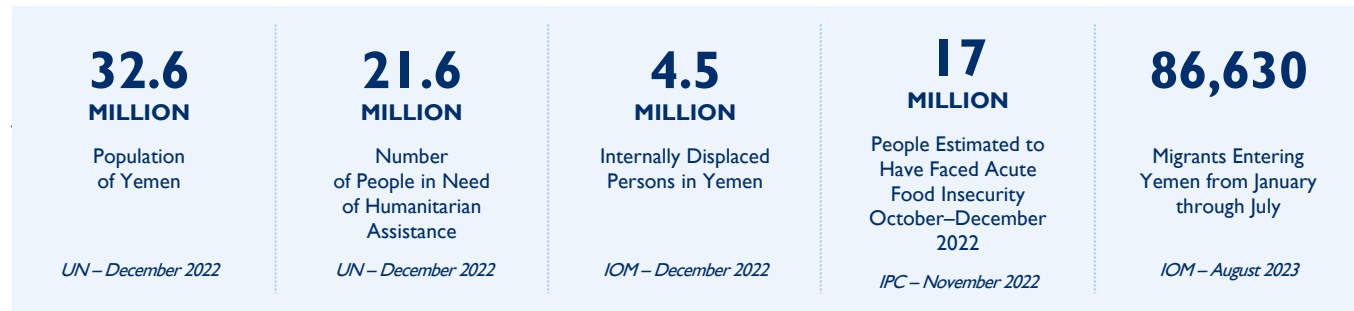


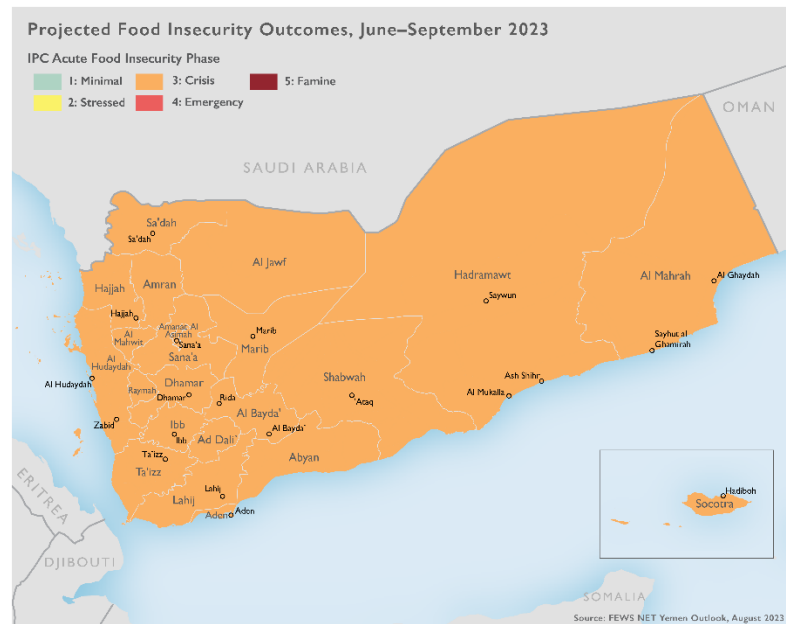
Yemen – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- UNICEF and WHO launched a vaccination campaign in RoYG-controlled areas of Yemen on September 23 in response to the high prevalence of measles cases.
- USG partners are responding to severe protection risks and human rights abuses faced by at-risk migrant populations in Yemen.
- Diminished livelihood opportunities, limited basic services, and ongoing insecurity are preventing IDPs in Ad Dali', Aden, Al Hudaydah, Marib, and Ta'izz governates from returning to their locations of origin.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	USAID/BHA ¹	\$685,072,456
For the Yemen Response in FY 2023	State/PRM ²	\$76,800,000
Total		\$761,872,456

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

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

USAID/BHA Partners Launch Vaccination Campaign Amid Rise in Measles Cases

The UN World Health Organization (WHO) recorded approximately 40,130 suspected cases of measles and 362 suspected deaths across Yemen in 2023 as of September 26, more than double the number of cases recorded during the same period in 2022. More than 80 percent of children with suspected measles cases in 2023 had not received a dose of the measles vaccine, highlighting a countrywide rise in vaccine-preventable diseases, particularly among children, according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). According to WHO, weekly reporting rates are 260 percent above the same levels in 2022 with 60 percent of suspected cases situated in the northern governorates. The rise in cases of vaccine-preventable diseases has occurred against the backdrop of a health care system severely weakened by nine years of conflict, ACAPS reports. In addition, deteriorating economic conditions and humanitarian access restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict continue to limit vulnerable populations' access to humanitarian aid, including health care services, prompting households to adopt negative coping mechanisms and increasing vulnerability to preventable diseases.

In response to the high prevalence of measles cases, USAID/BHA partners UNICEF and WHO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, launched a vaccination campaign in Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG)-controlled areas on September 23. Health partners are administering the measles-rubella and coronavirus disease vaccinations, as well as vitamin A supplements, to reduce child morbidity and mortality. The campaign is deploying more than 3,000 medical teams, including more than 2,000 mobile teams, allowing for greater access to hard-to-reach areas, according to UNICEF.

Migrants Continue to Face Grave Protection Risks, USG Partners Respond

Migrants in Yemen—who are predominantly from Ethiopia—continue to experience elevated protection risks and human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests, exploitation, extortion, indefinite detention with limited access to food or water, indiscriminate attacks, gender-based violence (GBV), kidnapping, torture, and trafficking, perpetrated by various actors within Yemen and along its borders, according to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). For example, Human Rights Watch alleged targeted attacks by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) border guards resulted in the deaths of more than 650 migrants attempting to cross the Yemen–KSA border between March 2022 and June 2023. Additionally, security incidents targeting migrants have increased in Aden Governorate amid growing xenophobic rhetoric throughout Yemen, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Approximately 86,600 migrants arrived in Yemen from the Horn of Africa between January through the end of July, and a total of 43,000 migrants were stranded in Yemen as of July, according to IOM.

State/PRM partner IOM operates multiple migrant response points and mobile response teams, which provide safe, dignified, and free protection and health services to migrants throughout Yemen. IOM has also facilitated voluntary humanitarian returns for nearly 5,300 migrants, including approximately 500 unaccompanied minors, since September 2022. As part of this effort, State/PRM supported IOM to conduct nationality verification exercises with the Government of Ethiopia, resulting in the verification of nearly 2,300 stranded migrants in Marib Governorate. Moreover, between April and September, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with U.S. Government (USG) and other donor support, assisted more than 250 people to return to their countries of origin from Yemen through its assisted spontaneous return program, providing migrants wishing to return to their countries of origin with documentation, financial support, transportation to facilitate that journey.

IDPs Report Absence of Livelihood Opportunities, Ongoing Safety Concerns

Diminished livelihood opportunities, limited basic services, and ongoing insecurity are preventing internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ad Dali', Aden, Al Hudaydah, Marib, and Ta'izz governorates from returning to their locations of origin. A survey of IDPs conducted by IOM in May found nearly 75 percent of those surveyed expressed an intention to remain at their locations of displacement, compared to 12 percent who indicated plans to return. The findings mirror a USAID/BHA partner site-level survey conducted in southern Yemen from March through May in which IDPs reported restricted livelihood opportunities, limited access to basic hygiene items, overcrowding, respiratory illnesses, and safety threats at IDP camps and sites. Respondents at 94 percent of sites reported that they rely on food assistance or negative coping mechanisms—such as taking on debt—to meet at least some of their food needs. Both surveys highlight the continued need for relief and development actors, governments, and other stakeholders to implement durable livelihoods solutions that can ensure equitable access to basic services, health care, identification documents, land use, and livelihood opportunities, according to a USAID/BHA partner and IOM. Approximately 4.5 million people remained internally displaced in Yemen as of December 2022, according to IOM.

KEY FIGURES



3.4 Million

People in Yemen reached with WFP food assistance in August



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USG partners supporting health interventions

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

To address acute food insecurity in Yemen, USAID/BHA supports the UN World Food Program (WFP) and eight 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 nearly 3.4 million people with in-kind food assistance and approximately 47,300 people with cash-based transfers in August.

HEALTH

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO, and 11 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. In July, a USAID/BHA partner conducted approximately 20,000 health consultations at supported health facilities and mobile clinics in Ad Dali', Ibb, and Sana'a governorates. Community health and nutrition volunteers supported by the partner continued to provide outreach services in Ibb and Sana'a, reaching more than 9,900 caregivers with awareness-raising sessions on cholera and malaria management and optimal infant and young child feeding and personal hygiene practices. Another USAID/BHA partner assisted more than 20 individuals who were injured as a result of

the conflict—including from shelling, landmines, small arms, and explosive remnants of war—with victims assistance support in Al Bayda', Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. State/PRM partner UNHCR supported approximately 51,000 health interventions for refugees and asylum seekers between January and June 2023.



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USG partners supporting
MPCA interventions

MPCA

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, 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, USG partners enable households to procure cooking gas, food, hygiene items, and other essential commodities. With support from the USG and other donors, UNHCR provided nearly 6,500 refugees and 193,000 IDPs with cash assistance from January to June.



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USG partners supporting
nutrition interventions

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA-supported nutrition assistance works to identify, prevent, and treat wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—across Yemen. Through support for 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 provides nutrition support through health clinics and mobile health teams by integrating health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to comprehensively assist vulnerable populations. USAID/BHA also supports the nutrition stock pipeline for moderate or severe acute malnutrition cases. During July, a USAID/BHA partner reached approximately 43,500 individuals with medical consultations and malnutrition treatment and administered pentavalent vaccines to more than 1,300 children. The partner also provided antenatal care to more than 3,100 women, supported nearly 500 deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants, and provided postnatal care to more than 700 mothers and babies. Community health volunteers and health facility staff supported by the partner screened nearly 15,500 PLW and children younger than five years of age for malnutrition and admitted more than 2,300 children younger than five years of age and approximately 1,500 PLW for treatment of moderate or severe acute malnutrition.



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USG partners supporting
protection interventions

PROTECTION

The USG is responding to critical protection needs across Yemen through support to IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, 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 GBV, and respond to other protection risks and violations. In July, a USAID/BHA partner provided PSS interventions through a community center to nearly 270 individuals in Lahij Governorate and provided legal awareness sessions for more than 120 individuals in Lahij. Moreover, the partner provided case

management services in Al Hudaydah, Lahij, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates, providing referrals as needed. From January through June, UNHCR, with support from USG and other donors, provided psychological first aid and PSS to approximately 2,600 refugees and 8,000 IDPs and returnees.



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USG partners supporting WASH interventions

WASH

The USG supports IOM, UNFPA, 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 IDPs and other at-risk populations across Yemen. In July, a USAID/BHA partner completed site improvement and maintenance activities, including waste collection campaigns, the installation of an electricity network, and the construction of 220 latrines in Marib Governorate. In addition, the partner completed water supply system rehabilitations at two sites in Ad Dali', one site in Marib, and three sites in Al Houthi-controlled Dhamar and Raymah governorates. The NGO distributed hygiene kits and held sessions promoting optimal hygiene practices in Dhamar, Al Hudaydah, Raymah, and Sa'dah governorates.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Between mid-2004 and early 2005, 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 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 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 2023¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$600,000
IOM	HCIMA, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$23,075,000
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	\$9,443,280
WFP	Food Assistance—Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Cash Transfers for Food; Nutrition	Countrywide	\$64,666,103
	Food Assistance—U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$359,997,761
	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
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	\$163,791,414
	Program Support		\$398,896
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			\$685,072,456
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Multi-sectoral	Countrywide	\$44,800,000
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$27,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			\$71,800,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$757,383,815
REGIONAL FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			
STATE/PRM			
IOM	Multi-sectoral	Regional	\$5,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			\$5,000,000
TOTAL USG REGIONAL FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			\$685,072,456
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE			\$76,800,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2023			\$761,872,456

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 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://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)