



# YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

APRIL 3, 2018

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**29.3 million**

Population of Yemen  
UN – December 2017

**22.2 million**

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance  
UN – December 2017

**2 million**

IDPs in Yemen  
UN – December 2017

**17.8 million**

Food-Insecure People  
UN – December 2017

**16.4 million**

People Lacking Access to Basic Health Care  
UN – December 2017

**16 million**

People Lacking Access to Basic Water and Sanitation  
UN – December 2017

**9.9 million**

People Reached with Humanitarian Assistance in 2017  
UN – December 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USG announces nearly \$87 million in humanitarian funding for Yemen
- Conflict displaces more than 94,400 people from and within Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz governorates
- WFP vessel carrying 30,000 MT of wheat arrives in Aden
- Vaccination campaign against diphtheria targets nearly 2.7 million children

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$231,180,626
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$571,018,096
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$52,025,000
<b>\$854,223,722</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On April 3, the UN and governments of Sweden and Switzerland hosted a high-level pledging conference in Geneva, Switzerland, where donors pledged \$2 billion toward critical response operations in Yemen. The U.S. Government (USG) announced approximately \$87 million in FY 2018 humanitarian funding for Yemen. The funding includes approximately \$71.4 million from USAID/FFP, \$13.9 million from State/PRM, and \$1.4 million from USAID/OFDA, bringing total USG humanitarian assistance for Yemen to more than \$854 million since FY 2017. The funding supports UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide food, shelter, protection, and emergency assistance, as well as health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to prevent and treat infectious disease outbreaks.
- Since December 2017, ground fighting between forces loyal to the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and armed opposition groups displaced more than 94,400 people from and within Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter clusters report.<sup>4</sup> Humanitarian agencies, including USG partners, are providing emergency assistance for affected populations.
- On March 19, a UN World Food Program (WFP)-chartered vessel carrying 30,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S. in-kind wheat grain—sufficient to feed nearly 2.7 million people for one month—arrived at southern Yemen's Aden Port.
- From March 10–16, the Sana'a-based Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) and the UN conducted a vaccination campaign targeting 2.7 million children ages six weeks to 15 years of age for the prevention of five infectious diseases, including diphtheria, across 11 governorates.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>4</sup> The coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM and Shelter activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.

## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, POPULATION DISPLACEMENT, AND INSECURITY

- Clashes between forces loyal to the RoYG and armed opposition groups displaced more than 94,400 people from and within Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz between December and mid-March, according to the CCCM and Shelter clusters.
- From March 4 to 15, USG partners the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided emergency assistance to more than 12,400 people displaced by violence in Abyan, Aden, and Al Mahrah governorates.
- In recent months, humanitarian organizations, including USAID/OFDA partners, report that increased bureaucratic impediments are hampering humanitarian operations in Aden and Sana'a governorates due to conflicting travel policies and procedures, delays in receiving approvals to travel and implement programming, and sudden revocation of such approvals.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Despite the re-opening of Yemen's Red Sea ports of Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef to humanitarian and commercial imports in late December 2017, monthly imports remain below levels from before the November 2017 closure of Yemeni ports and continue to fail in meeting countrywide food and fuel requirements, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Uncertainty regarding future port restrictions is discouraging commercial food shippers from utilizing Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports, disrupting food and fuel availability in northern Yemen, FEWS NET reports.
- From late November 2017 to late March 2018, approximately 80 vessels discharged cargo at Yemen's Red Sea ports, including four WFP-chartered vessels carrying approximately 69,000 MT of wheat grain and 35 commercial vessels carrying approximately 892,000 MT of commercial food items, WFP reports. On March 19, a WFP-chartered ship carrying 30,000 MT of U.S. in-kind wheat grain arrived at Aden Port. The vessel discharged its cargo—sufficient to feed nearly 2.7 million people for one month—on March 24.
- Due to low imports and collapsed market systems, food commodity prices continued to increase in February, according to WFP. In February, the national average prices of red beans, wheat flour, sugar, and vegetable oil were 98 percent, 51 percent, 41 percent, and 32 percent higher, respectively, than pre-crisis levels.
- While large populations across the country continue to face Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity, FEWS NET reports that some populations may begin to experience Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels as they exhaust their coping capacities, even in the absence of additional disruptions.<sup>5</sup>
- Large-scale humanitarian assistance is preventing higher levels of acute food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. In February, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached more than 5.7 million beneficiaries with food assistance, including approximately 4.9 million individuals with in-kind food rations and 843,000 individuals with food vouchers.
- As of March 18, WFP had distributed food assistance to approximately 530 displaced households in Al Hudaydah and Zabid cities in southern Al Hudaydah and is providing food assistance for approximately 714 recently displaced households in Ta'izz. WFP is continuing food voucher distributions in Ta'izz Governorate's Al Mudhaffar and Al Qahirah districts, where the UN agency had provided 26,250 food baskets to conflict-affected beneficiaries in the districts as of March 11.
- On March 31, a fire destroyed several thousand tons of humanitarian supplies and food stored at a WFP-rented warehouse in Al Hudaydah, including food commodities contributed by USAID/FFP. WFP reports that the cause of the fire remains under investigation, and the loss will not lead to a change in the agency's distribution plans in April. The fire did not delay a WFP-chartered vessel from unloading 30,000 MT of USAID/FFP-funded wheat at the port, as USAID staff report that the vessel is continuing its scheduled unloading operations.

<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. A Famine classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term Catastrophe—IPC 5—refers to an extreme lack of food at the household level even with full employment of coping strategies. Famine is determined when more than 20 percent of households in an area are experiencing Catastrophe, when global acute malnutrition levels exceed 30 percent, and when the crude mortality rate exceeds two people per 10,000 persons per day.

## HEALTH AND WASH

- During the week of March 9, the MoPHP, UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and UN World Health Organization (WHO), conducted the first phase of a vaccination campaign to halt the spread of diphtheria—a preventable, highly infectious respiratory disease—and other infectious diseases targeting 2.7 million children ages six weeks to 15 years old in 11 governorates. The campaign focused on locations with suspected cases of diphtheria and areas at high risk of diphtheria transmission and is part of a larger diphtheria response that includes strengthening surveillance and case detection, enhancing laboratory testing capacity, procuring and distributing diphtheria anti-toxins to health facilities, and training and deploying rapid response teams (RRTs) to trace contacts and provide preventative treatment. Between mid-August and March 22, health authorities recorded more than 1,400 suspected cases of diphtheria, including 81 related deaths, the MoPHP reports.
- As part of the diphtheria response, a USAID/OFDA partner is providing detection, referral, and treatment services to affected populations in Ibb Governorate. In March, the partner treated more than 60 suspected diphtheria patients and administered preventative services to nearly 70 people. The partner also supports RRTs providing emergency inpatient services for a diphtheria treatment unit and isolation ward in an Ibb hospital, as well as ambulatory assistance to facilitate referrals of probable diphtheria cases. Partner-supported RRTs delivered health education messages, including diphtheria prevention information, to more than 350 community members in March.
- WHO reported more than 1,086,000 suspected cholera cases, including 2,271 related deaths between late April 2017 and April 2, 2018. Although the weekly number of new cholera cases has been declining since October 2017, the risk of a cholera resurgence remains high with the arrival of the April 2018 rainy season. A USAID/OFDA partner continued to support 28 oral rehydration centers (ORCs) and 11 diarrhea treatment centers (DTCs) in Aden, Ad Dali’, Ibb, Lahij, Sana’a, and Ta’izz governorates with essential medications, health worker incentives, intravenous fluids, medical consumables, and safe drinking water, from mid-February to mid-March. During the reporting period, the partner treated more than 2,800 patients at DTCs and ORCs and reached nearly 37,100 people with cholera prevention and control messages through community health volunteers. In addition, the partner delivered safe drinking water to 48 health facilities, six ORCs, and four DTCs in the six governorates.
- From March 1–15, another USAID/OFDA partner treated nearly 8,100 cholera patients at DTCs and ORCs in Al Mahwit and Sana’a governorates. The partner also continues to support nearly 70 primary health care centers, five nutrition stabilization centers, and two secondary care hospitals in Aden, Lahij, Sana’a, and Ta’izz. The organization is supporting services for integrated management of childhood illnesses, immunization activities, and reproductive health assistance, including antenatal, postnatal, and safe delivery services.

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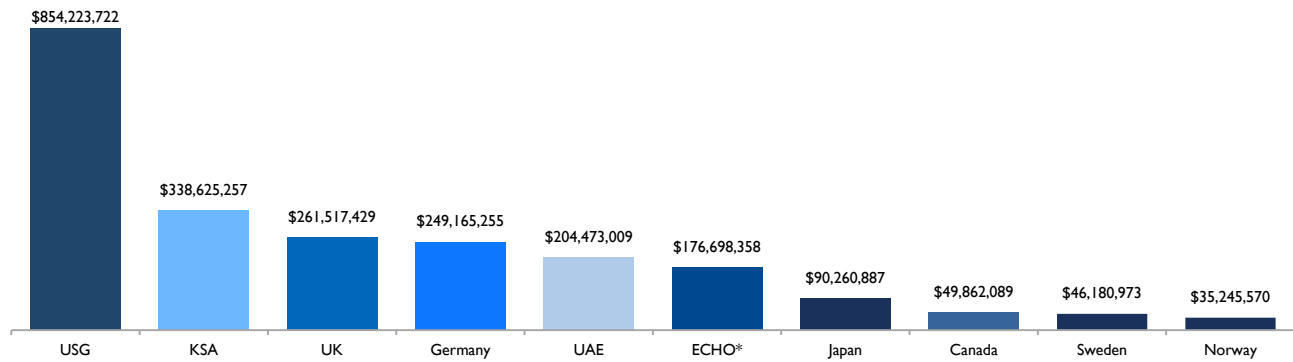
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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The UN and governments of Sweden and Switzerland hosted the High-Level Pledging Event for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen on April 3 to mobilize urgently needed funding to support humanitarian assistance in Yemen. During the pledging event, international donors—including the E.U., Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), and governments of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—reported contributions totaling nearly \$2 billion to support humanitarian response operations in Yemen. The KSA and UAE pledged \$930 million—comprising \$465 million from each—in support of the 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). If actualized, the pledges will account for two-thirds of the \$3 billion requested in the HRP.

## 2017–2018 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



Funding figures are as of April 3, 2018. All international figures are according to UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2017 and FY 2018, which run from October 1 to September 30.

\*European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

### CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between RoYG and Al Houthi opposition forces in the north and between Al Qaeda-affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian needs. Fighting between RoYG forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services, and humanitarian needs increased among impoverished populations. The expansion of Al Houthi forces in 2014 and 2015 resulted in the renewal and escalation of conflict and displacement, further exacerbating already deteriorated humanitarian conditions.
- In March 2015, the KSA-led Coalition began airstrikes against Al Houthi and allied forces to halt their southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged or destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced commercial imports to a fraction of the levels required to sustain the Yemeni population; the country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- Since March 2015, the escalated conflict, coupled with protracted political instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high unemployment, has left more than 17.8 million people food-insecure and more than 22.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. In addition, the conflict had displaced nearly 3 million people, including more than 900,000 people who had returned to areas of origin, as of December 2017. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- In late April 2017, a cholera outbreak that began in October 2016 resurged, necessitating intensive humanitarian response efforts throughout the country, particularly health and WASH interventions. The USG is supporting partners to respond to increased humanitarian needs resulting from the cholera outbreak.
- On October 24, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller re-issued a disaster declaration for the ongoing complex emergency in Yemen for FY 2018 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the complex emergency and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018 <sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlement, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amanat al-Asimah, Amran, Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Marib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$114,085,513
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$26,500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$10,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Al Bayda', Amran, Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Lahij, Al Mahwit, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$25,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Aden, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a	\$2,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
WHO	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Abyan, Aden, Amanat al-Asimah, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Lahij, Marib, Sa'dah, Ta'izz	\$36,000,000
	Health, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Ta'izz	\$2,282,413
	Program Support		\$4,312,700
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$231,180,626</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	Food Security and Livelihoods	Countrywide	\$1,650,000
Implementing Partners	Food Vouchers	Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah, Lahij, Sana'a, Ta'izz	\$28,153,721
UNICEF	Transport of 830 MT Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Lahij	\$3,381,730
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food	20 governorates	\$435,832,645
	U.S. In-Kind Food, Food Vouchers, Local Purchase and Milling	20 governorates	\$102,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$571,018,096</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
IP	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$16,125,000

IOM	Evacuation and humanitarian assistance for vulnerable migrants	Regional, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Yemen	\$6,100,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Refugee Response	Countrywide	\$29,800,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$52,025,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$854,223,722</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 April 3, 2018.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 3, 2018.

<sup>3</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 [www.interaction.org](http://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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.

More information can be found at:

- USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.661.7710.
- Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>