

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

MAY 8, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

30.5 million

Population of Yemen
UN – December 2018

24.1 million

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance
UN – December 2018

3.6 million

IDPs in Yemen
UN – December 2018

17 million

People in Urgent Need of Food Assistance
Famine Early Warning Systems Network – March 2020

17.8 million

People in Need of WASH Assistance
UN – December 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- UN analysis highlights worsening humanitarian operating environment in Yemen in 2019
- Health officials report 35 confirmed COVID-19 cases and seven related deaths
- Relief actors raise concerns regarding the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food security
- Floods affect nearly 148,700 people in 13 governorates since mid-April

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FYS 2019–2020

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$112,707,420
USAID/FFP ²	\$961,309,671
State/PRM ³	\$60,810,000
\$1,134,827,091⁴	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On May 6, U.S. Secretary of State Michael R. Pompeo announced nearly \$225 million in additional funding from USAID/FFP for UN World Food Program (WFP) emergency food operations in southern Yemen, as well as a reduced operation in northern Yemen, where WFP has scaled down assistance due to Al Houthi obstruction. Secretary Pompeo also announced \$780,000 from State/PRM to support coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response activities. The new funding brings total U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian support in Yemen to more than \$1.1 billion since FY 2019.
- A UN analysis highlighted a significant deterioration of humanitarian access in Yemen—particularly in Al Houthi-controlled areas—during 2019, identifying the country as one of the least permissive humanitarian operating environments in the world. Although Al Houthi-imposed impediments forced the USG to partially suspend international non-governmental organization (INGO) humanitarian programming in Al Houthi-controlled areas in late March, the USG continues to support some life-saving activities—including treatment of acute malnutrition and cholera—that can be conducted without Al Houthi interference. The USG, in coordination with other donors, INGOs, and UN agencies, continues to support robust advocacy efforts for the principled delivery of life-saving aid.
- As COVID-19 cases begin to rise in Yemen, USG partners are adapting existing programming to ensure staff and beneficiary health and safety while maintaining operations where possible. The USG is also monitoring the secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, including global economic effects and the resultant negative impact on food security and livelihoods.

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

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

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

⁴ This total includes approximately \$2,510,000 in funding through State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad.

COVID-19 IMPACTS AND RESPONSE

- As of May 8, health officials in Yemen had confirmed 35 COVID-19 cases and seven associated deaths, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). The total includes several new cases reported by Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) health authorities in Aden, Hadramawt, and Ta'izz governorates after the first reported case in Hadramawt on April 10. RoYG health officials are conducting contact tracing for identified cases and implementing additional movement restrictions to curb the spread of the disease. Relief organizations continue to advocate that authorities exempt relief commodities and staff from movement restrictions to ensure continuation of essential services.
- The Sana'a-based Ministry of Public Health and Population announced the first COVID-19 case in northern Yemen on May 5 and Al Houthi officials are reportedly isolating those who came into contact with the individual. Although this is the first case officially reported by Al Houthi officials, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Lise Grande released a statement on April 23 noting that, based on COVID-19 transmission patterns in other countries, the disease is likely spreading undetected and unmitigated much more widely in the north and across the country. Relief actors continue to advocate that all authorities adhere to their responsibilities under international health regulations to report cases in a forthright and timely manner.
- Food security actors report that COVID-19-related movement restrictions and the global economic effects of the pandemic—particularly supply chain disruptions and reduced remittance inflows—are exacerbating vulnerabilities across the country. Checkpoint delays and other access challenges due to COVID-19 restrictions have delayed humanitarian assistance deliveries in recent weeks. In addition, key food commodity prices have increased since January, with the price of red beans rising by nearly 11 percent, rice by nearly 7 percent, sugar by nearly 23 percent, and vegetable oil by more than 17 percent. Amid continued Yemeni riyal (YER) depreciation and rising food prices, the percentage of households experiencing poor food consumption increased from 9 percent in February to 11 percent in March, WFP reports. A recent analysis by the UN agency indicates the economic impact of COVID-19 will be more devastating to humanitarian conditions, particularly levels and severity of acute food insecurity, than the disease itself in Yemen.
- Throughout Yemen, USG partners are adapting and adjusting existing humanitarian programming to support COVID-19 preparedness and response activities. In addition to conducting general health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming across eight governorates, one USAID partner is developing COVID-19 prevention messaging in accordance with common messaging provided by WHO to share with beneficiaries in public areas and at humanitarian distribution points. Another USAID/OFDA partner is reorienting its hygiene awareness sessions to focus on COVID-19 prevention, reaching more than 7,400 people with critical messages on COVID-19 symptoms and proper handwashing techniques through nearly 370 hygiene awareness sessions in Al Hudaydah Governorate during March. In Ad Dal' Governorate, USAID/OFDA is supporting another organization to adjust its primary health care programming to provide cleaning materials to staff at partner-supported health care facilities.
- State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also continues to conduct household assessments and protection activities—such as counseling services and operation of community centers—in many areas, as well as distribute multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), despite COVID-19 movement restrictions. UNHCR increased the number of beneficiaries receiving MPCA in April to enable households to purchase hygiene items and bolster resources should COVID-19 restrictions adversely affect livelihood activities. The UN agency began cash distributions to support 22,500 internally displaced and vulnerable host community households in Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Sana'a governorates in early April. UNHCR and a relief partner also began distributing basic household items to 2,000 displaced households in Al Hudaydah. UNHCR installed handwashing stations at distribution points and disseminated COVID-19 prevention messages during the distributions.
- In addition, clusters are coordinating COVID-19 mitigation measures. The UNHCR-led Shelter Cluster issued new guidance for cluster partner activities, advising partners to implement door-to-door distributions rather than traditional queuing when possible and recommending limiting collections to one household member at distribution points. The guidance also encourages handwashing before and after queuing and maintaining physical distance between beneficiaries. With USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA support, the Food Security and Agriculture, Health, Nutrition, and WASH clusters, as well as the Cash and Markets Working Group, have developed COVID-19 standard operating

procedures and guidance documents highlighting technical specifications, priorities, and program adaptations required to reduce transmission risk and maintain continuity of humanitarian programs despite COVID-19-related movement restrictions.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- The UN reported a worsening humanitarian operating environment in Yemen—particularly in Al Houthis-controlled areas—in 2019. Humanitarian access constraints and approval delays of NGO sub-agreements hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 8.3 million people in 2019, according to the UN. During the year, the UN recorded nearly 2,400 access incidents and more than 500 incidents of violence against humanitarian assets, facilities, and staff. The UN recorded the highest number of access incidents in the Al Houthis-controlled governorates of Amanat Al Asimah and Al Hudaydah with approximately 20 and 15 percent of total incidents, respectively. The analysis identified movement restrictions as the most common type of access incident, representing 40 percent of all incidents, followed by interference in humanitarian activities with more than 30 percent of all incidents. Notably, the UN reported a sharp rise in access constraints in Al Houthis-controlled areas, with a fivefold increase in 2019 compared to 2018.

FLOODING

- Heavy rainfall and resultant flooding has affected more than 21,200 households—nearly 148,700 people—across 13 governorates in northern and southern Yemen since mid-April, according to the UN. In an April 26 statement, RC/HC Grande highlighted the devastating impact of the floods and underscored that the floods are exacerbating vulnerabilities among a population already facing widespread acute food insecurity and the world’s worst cholera outbreak. The floods have damaged or destroyed houses, roads, shelters, and critical WASH infrastructure, such as latrines and water storage tanks. In Marib Governorate, the flooding resulted in at least seven deaths and injured at least 250 people. Relief actors also expressed concern regarding increased risk of waterborne disease transmission due to contaminated water sources.
- Humanitarian assessments have identified food, shelter, relief items, and WASH assistance as urgent needs for flood-affected communities, the UN reports. In response, USAID/FFP partner WFP is distributing emergency food assistance, including 1 metric ton of beans for more than 200 households in Sana’a. Additionally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)—with USAID/OFDA and other donor support—is leading the emergency WASH response in Marib, providing critical support such as rehabilitating damaged water points in internally displaced person (IDP) camps. In Amanat Al Asimah, Marib, and Sana’a, UNHCR—with State/PRM and other donor funding—distributed more than 2,500 blankets, approximately 1,600 mattresses, and 140 tents to 500 displaced households. The UN agency also distributed emergency shelter kits, kitchen sets, mattresses, and solar lamps to 1,800 displaced households in Aden and Lahij governorates.
- USG partners and other relief agencies are coordinating with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Food Security and Agriculture, Shelter, WASH, and other clusters to identify needs and implement additional flood response activities, including conducting desludging campaigns to address sanitation concerns; distributing emergency food assistance, hygiene kits, and shelter materials; rehabilitating water infrastructure; and supporting emergency water trucking services to enable access to safe drinking water.

DISPLACEMENT AND INSECURITY

- The Southern Transitional Council (STC) declared self-administration in southern Yemen on April 25, contravening the November 2019 Riyadh Agreement—a power-sharing deal between the RoYG and the STC. The agreement sought to end escalated tensions between the two parties following violent clashes in Aden city and surrounding areas in August 2019. While security conditions have largely remained calm in Aden since the signing of the Riyadh Agreement, the recent STC announcement raised concerns among relief actors as the August clashes resulted in civilian casualties,

disruptions to basic service provision, temporary suspension of humanitarian programming, and the temporary relocation of some relief staff due to safety and security concerns. As of May 8, relief agencies had not reported any major interruptions to humanitarian operations or significant changes to security conditions in the south. USAID and State/PRM continue to monitor the situation and any potential impacts on the humanitarian response.

- Heavy fighting in northern Yemen—particularly Al Jawf and Marib governorates—continues to result in population displacement and increased humanitarian needs, IOM reports. The escalated violence displaced more than 65,500 people between January 21 and April 22, with the majority of IDPs fleeing to Marib city or the governorate’s Marib Al Wadi, Medghal, and Sirwah districts. IOM and relief partners have provided emergency food, health care services, relief items, safe drinking water, sanitation assistance, and shelter and settlements support to nearly 45,600 newly displaced persons in Marib since January 21.
- In addition, State/PRM partner UNHCR continues to support displaced households in Marib. UNHCR partners recently assessed nearly 7,800 displaced households and host families, identifying household items as a critical need. The assessment also found that female-headed households—many of whom lacked identification documents—represented the majority of recently displaced households in Marib. In response, UNHCR distributed basic household items—including kitchen sets, mattresses, and solar lamps—to 940 displaced households in April. Relief actors are also engaging with local authorities to ensure IDPs lacking identification documentation can access essential public services, such as health and education services.
- UNHCR also continues to provide critical relief items to newly displaced households in Ibb, Sa’dah, and Ta’izz governorates. With State/PRM and other donor funding, the UN agency is distributing mattresses and kitchen sets through relief partners to more than 900 displaced households in Ibb and Ta’izz and more than 1,300 households in Sa’dah. However, UNHCR notes that COVID-19 restrictions and prevention measures, including a transition to door-to-door distributions rather than queuing to enable physical distancing, are resulting in significant distribution delays.
- IOM reported a 75 percent decrease in monthly migrant flows into Yemen from January to March, with the number of monthly migrants entering the country declining from nearly 28,000 migrants in January to 7,200 migrants in March. IOM notes the decrease is primarily due to a reduced number of migrants arriving from Djibouti, likely a result of strict COVID-19-related security measures imposed by the Government of Djibouti, which prevent boats from departing the country. Enhanced Al Houthi and RoYG security measures in coastal areas—where most migrants arrive in Yemen—and internal movement restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 also contributed to decreased migrant flows.
- Anti-migrant sentiment has increased amid local media reports and public messaging falsely linking migrants to the spread of COVID-19, compounding protection risks for migrants in Yemen, IOM reports. IOM is urging Al Houthi and RoYG officials to release migrants in detention, stop harmful rhetoric linking the pandemic to migrants, and provide unconditional humanitarian access to people in need. IOM—with State/PRM support—continues to support newly-arrived migrants in Yemen, including conducting hygiene awareness-raising activities, infection prevention and control measures, and risk communication to prevent and respond to COVID-19 in migrant communities.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- During April, USAID partner WFP was forced to recalibrate emergency food operations in northern Yemen—reducing in-kind food aid and food voucher distributions by 50 percent—as a direct result of rising Al Houthi-imposed constraints and interference in humanitarian operations.
- On May 6, Secretary Pompeo announced nearly \$225 million in additional humanitarian assistance from USAID/FFP to support WFP’s emergency food operations in the south and reduced operations in the north. The new funding enables WFP to continue providing life-saving food assistance to more than 8 million people countrywide each month through cash-based transfers for food, food vouchers, in-kind food aid, and nutrition assistance.
- Relief actors remain concerned regarding continued YER depreciation and the imminent depletion of the \$2 billion Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) foreign currency reserve deposit, which the KSA provided to the RoYG Central Bank of Yemen in 2018 to stabilize economic conditions. Depletion of the deposit will likely deepen Yemen’s economic

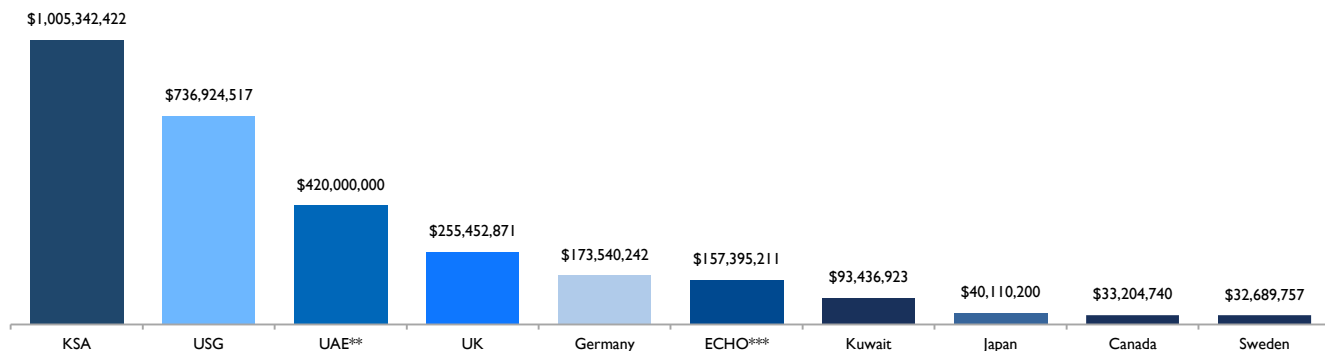
crisis and further exacerbate humanitarian conditions, particularly food security. The USG is closely monitoring the situation and supporting relief partners to plan for any impact on humanitarian conditions in Yemen.

- USAID supports several INGOs to provide emergency food and nutrition support in Yemen. In March, a USAID/FFP INGO partner distributed food vouchers—redeemable for food items at local shops and vendors—to more than 126,000 people in Hajjah and Al Hudaydah and another USAID partner distributed food vouchers to approximately 4,100 people in Abyan Governorate, nearly 1,500 people in Ad Dali', and nearly 4,600 people in Lahij. The USAID partner also continued critical nutrition programming across Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Ad Dali', Al Jawf, Lahij, Marib, and Sana'a during the month. The INGO screened nearly 6,400 children younger than five years of age for acute malnutrition, identifying and referring for treatment nearly 1,000 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition and nearly 250 children facing severe acute malnutrition. In addition, the partner disseminated messages on healthy nutrition practices to more than 13,900 people through door-to-door visits during the month.
- A USAID/OFDA partner continued providing MPCA and nutrition support in Al Mahwit Governorate in March. The INGO supported 1,600 people during the month through the distribution of MPCA to households with children experiencing severe acute malnutrition. The partner also admitted nearly 200 people into its community-based management of acute malnutrition program and reached nearly 600 mothers with infant and young child feeding messages through nearly 130 mother-to-mother support group meetings.

HEALTH AND WASH

- USAID partners continue providing life-saving health and WASH services in Yemen. During March, a USAID/OFDA partner completed rehabilitation of a water supply connection at a health facility in Ta'izz and installed a refrigeration unit for cold storage of medicines at a health facility in Al Hudaydah. The INGO also provided health supplies—disinfectant, fever-reducing medicines, gloves, and hand sanitizer—to a health facility in another Ta'izz district to help prevent and respond to COVID-19. In addition, the partner trained 28 community health workers in Ta'izz and 22 community health workers in Al Hudaydah to support the organization's health facilities in the region.
- In April, a USAID/OFDA partner began outpatient health consultations and therapeutic nutrition services at a health facility in Al Hudaydah. The partner conducted more than 230 consultations at the facility between April 1 and 15. In addition, the organization conducted COVID-19 awareness sessions and distributed disinfectant and hand sanitizer for more than 50 health care staff in four facilities across Al Hudaydah and Ta'izz during the month.
- USAID/OFDA supported an INGO to complete rehabilitation of water systems and construction of latrines in northern Yemen's Amran, Hajjah, and Al Mahwit governorates in April as part of approved, life-saving activities allowed to continue in Al Houthis-controlled areas of Yemen under the ongoing partial suspension of USAID-supported activities in the north. In Hajjah, the INGO completed rehabilitation of six wells in one district to support access to safe drinking water for nearly 10,800 people and three wells in another district to support nearly 5,900 people. In Al Mahwit, the INGO completed rehabilitation of seven wells and one fountain in one district, supporting more than 10,200 people, and three wells in another district, supporting nearly 1,900 people. Additionally, the INGO completed construction of latrines for approximately 400 households across three districts in Amran during the month.

2019 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 8, 2020. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service; USG figures are according to the USG and reflect publicly announced USG funding for FY 2019, which spans October 1, 2018, to September 30, 2019.

**United Arab Emirates (UAE)

***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 affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian needs. The southward advancement 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 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—along with protracted instability, the resulting economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment—has left approximately 24.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 17 million people in urgent need of emergency food assistance. In addition, the conflict has displaced more than 3.6 million people; approximately 1.3 million people have returned to areas of origin, according to data collected by IOM in November 2018. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On December 2, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Christopher P. Henzel reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen in FY 2020 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 PROVIDED IN FY 2019^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, 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, Marib, Al Mahwit, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$53,272,978
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$837,525
IOM	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$8,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,047,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,070,500
WHO	Health, HCIM, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$27,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,230,921
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$102,058,924
USAID/FFP^{3,4}			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers; Local, Regional, and International Procurement; Nutrition, Complementary Services	Abyan, Ad Dali', Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahij, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$54,984,842
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$3,867,800
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$433,212,951
	Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Countrywide	\$50,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$41,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$585,065,593
STATE/PRM			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
UNHCR	CCCM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response and Returns Support, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$39,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$49,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$736,924,517

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, 2019.

² On March 27, 2020, USAID partially suspended approximately \$50 million in humanitarian NGO programming in Al Houthi-controlled areas due to continued Al Houthi-imposed bureaucratic impediments. USAID continues to fund more than \$13 million in humanitarian NGO activities in northern Yemen for programs that can be conducted without Al Houthi interference and that most directly mitigate the risk of famine and deliver imminently life-saving services, including treatment of acute malnutrition and cholera.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁴ USAID/FFP-supported complementary services—which include sector-specific activities such as agriculture, livelihoods, nutrition, and WASH interventions—enhance food assistance programs by strengthening food availability and access.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020^{1, 2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/OFDA			
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$520,881
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$4,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,500,000
	Program Support		\$127,615
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$10,648,496
USAID/FFP			
IP	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,041,763
IP	Food Vouchers	Al Hudaydah	\$211,921
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$374,990,394
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$376,244,078
State/PRM			
UNHCR	CCCM, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$8,500,000
TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING			\$8,500,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN YEMEN IN FY 2020			\$395,392,574

FUNDING IN YEMEN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE³			
State/PRM			
IP	Emergency Relief, Health, WASH	Countrywide	\$1,230,000
IOM	Emergency Relief, Health, Migrant Response	Countrywide	\$780,000
UNHCR	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, MPCA, Protection, Refugee Response, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING			\$2,510,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN YEMEN IN FY 2020			\$2,510,000

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$10,648,496
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$376,244,078
TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$11,010,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2020	\$397,902,574

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 8, 2020.

² On March 27, 2020, USAID partially suspended approximately \$50 million in humanitarian NGO programming in Al Houthi-controlled areas due to continued Al Houthi-imposed bureaucratic impediments. USAID continues to fund more than \$13 million in humanitarian NGO activities in northern Yemen for programs that can be conducted without Al Houthi interference and that most directly mitigate the risk of famine and deliver imminently life-saving services, including treatment of acute malnutrition and cholera.

³ Figures represent Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for the COVID-19 response under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad as of May 8, 2020.

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.
- 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: www.cidi.org.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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>