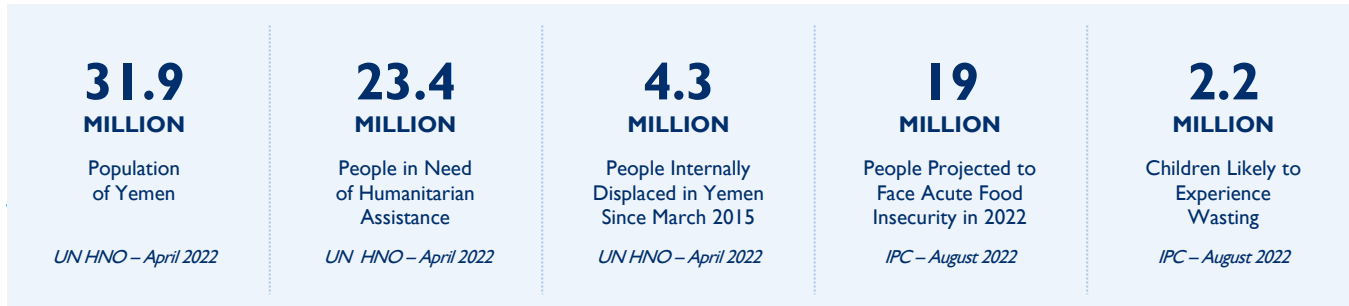




# Yemen – Complex Emergency

AUGUST 12, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- On August 2, UNSEY Hans Grundberg announced a two-month extension of the Al Houthi–KSA-led coalition truce in Yemen. The extended truce included commitments from all parties to the conflict to negotiate expanded terms to the agreement.
- Protracted conflict, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, and declining humanitarian food assistance are projected to contribute to worsening food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen through December, according to a recently released IPC analysis.
- Heavy seasonal rains and related flooding in July resulted in the deaths of at least 29 people and damaged buildings and infrastructure across 11 governorates.



<b>TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING</b> For the Yemen Response in FY 2022	USAID/BHA <sup>1</sup>	\$1,009,397,445
	State/PRM <sup>2</sup>	\$23,300,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,032,697,445</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

### Al Houthi–KSA-led Coalition Truce Extended Beyond August 2

On August 2, UN Special Envoy to Yemen (UNSEY) Hans Grundberg announced a two-month extension of the Al Houthi and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led coalition truce in Yemen. The truce initially began on April 2 and had previously been extended for two months on June 2. UNSEY Grundberg confirmed that the extended truce included commitments from all parties to the conflict to negotiate an expanded truce agreement, which could include the opening of roads in Ta'izz and other governorates previously inaccessible due to conflict, the expansion of destinations served by Sana's International Airport, and the regular flow of fuel to the ports of Al Hudaydah, among other commitments. This announcement follows weeks of advocacy efforts by both UNSEY Grundberg and U.S. officials, including U.S. Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken and U.S. Special Envoy to Yemen Tim Lenderking.

The truce has positively affected security and humanitarian conditions throughout Yemen, resulting in a 60 percent decrease in civilian casualties and a 47 percent decrease in displacements from April to June compared to the two-month period prior to the truce, according to UNSEY Grundberg. Moreover, the UN reports 26 fuel ships transporting more than 720,000 metric tons of fuel entered Al Hudaydah Port between April 2 and July 21, a more than 50 percent increase compared with the nearly 470,000 MT of fuel transported to Al Hudaydah in all of 2021. Furthermore, between April and mid-July, 20 roundtrip commercial flights occurred between Yemen's Sana'a City and Amman, Jordan. Previously, fuel ships faced significant delays entering the port and commercial flights were blocked as a result of bureaucratic impediments imposed by the KSA-led coalition.

### IPC Report Highlights Drivers of Food Insecurity Across Yemen

Protracted conflict, deteriorating macroeconomic conditions, and declining humanitarian food assistance are projected to contribute to deteriorating food security and malnutrition in Yemen through December, according to the recently released IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis for January–December 2022, an in-depth analysis supporting the previously released March 2022 snapshot.<sup>3</sup> The analysis for the June-to-December projection period was conducted in early 2022 and does not reflect the macroeconomic impacts of the invasion of Ukraine by the Government of the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, an estimated 19 million individuals—60 percent of Yemen's population—are expected to face acute food insecurity from June through December, an increase compared with the 17.4 million individuals that faced acute food insecurity in the January-to-May 2022 period. Additionally, a significant number of districts in Yemen are estimated to experience worsening food insecurity conditions due to rising food prices and insufficient humanitarian food assistance, with the number of individuals projected to face Catastrophe—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity, growing from 31,000 individuals in the January-to-May period to more 161,000 individuals between June and December. The report notes that food insecurity and malnutrition are most significant in western Yemen's Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, and Ta'izz governorates, where the prevalence of wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—is between 17 and 27 percent, exceeding the UN World Health Organization's (WHO) 15 percent emergency threshold. Furthermore, more than 70 percent of the populations of Hajjah and Al Hudaydah are projected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through December.

<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. —the deadliest form of malnutrition. A Famine—IPC 5—classification applies to a wider geographical location, while the term classification of Catastrophe—also IPC 5—refers to a household. A household in Catastrophe has 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.

In response, USAID/BHA supports implementing partners, including the UN World Food Program (WFP) to provide vulnerable populations with critical food assistance. With USAID/BHA and other donor support, WFP reached more than 8.5 million people across Yemen in June with in-kind food assistance, food vouchers, and cash-based transfers.

### **Flooding Across Yemen Affects More Than 86,000 People in July**

Heavy seasonal rains between July 13 and 25 and related flooding—including flash floods—resulted in the deaths of at least 29 people and affected more than 86,000 people across 11 governorates as of July 27, the UN reports. Residential buildings and public infrastructure, including roads and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems were also damaged or destroyed. Notably, more than 10,000 displaced households across 54 displacement sites in Marib Governorate were affected from July 13 to 15. Displaced households in Amanat Al Asimah, Amran, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Sa'dah, and Sana'a governorates were also adversely affected in July, the UN reports. In response to humanitarian needs associated with the effects of heavy rainfall and resultant flooding, relief actors reached more than 7,800 people with assistance—including food, shelter, and WASH support—between July 1 and 26, the UN reports. USAID/BHA implementing partners also provided emergency relief commodities, food, hygiene kits, and shelter assistance to affected individuals throughout Yemen in July.

### **Attack in Ta'izz Governorate Results in Child Casualties**

On July 23, shelling of a residential neighborhood in Ta'izz resulted in at least 11 child casualties, including the death of one child, according to international media. UNSEY Grundberg condemned the attack on July 24, emphasizing that all parties within the conflict have obligations under international humanitarian law to protect civilians. Overall levels of violence inside Yemen have decreased since the truce took effect on April 2, with civilian casualties decreasing more than 50 percent from April to July compared with the four-month period prior to the enactment of the truce. However, insecurity during the last week of July resulted in the deaths of or injuries to 38 children, the highest number of child casualties recorded in a one-week period since 2020, according to the Save the Children Federation.

## **KEY FIGURES**



**\$790 Million**

In FY2022 USAID/BHA funding for emergency food



**\$38.2 Million**

In dedicated USG support for life-saving health care programming

## **U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE**

### **FOOD SECURITY**

USAID/BHA has provided more than \$790 million in FY 2022 funding to date to support WFP and eight international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in implementing food assistance activities in Yemen. USAID/BHA partners are providing emergency food assistance through in-kind food aid, including U.S.-sourced commodities, as well as cash and vouchers for individuals to buy food in local markets. By providing food and other basic goods and services, partners are helping to reduce household expenses, thereby strengthening vulnerable households' purchasing power.

### **HEALTH**

The USG supports the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and 13 NGOs to conduct life-saving health care interventions. USG partners are providing primary health care services—in coordination with nutrition and WASH programming—through static health facilities and mobile medical teams serving hard-to-reach areas. USG partners also support community health volunteers to encourage individuals to seek

health care services when needed, thereby promoting better health outcomes. In addition, USAID/BHA partners are providing medical supplies and pharmaceuticals to health facilities to expand access to quality medical services. For example, in June, a USAID/BHA NGO partner supported 10 health facilities and provided consultations for communicable and non-communicable diseases across Mahwit, Hajjah, and Shabwah governorates. Additionally, during June another USAID/BHA-supported NGO provided more than 50 health and warehouse workers with trainings on topics ranging from emergency obstetric and neonatal care to drug and stock management in Aden, Al Hudaydah, and Ta'izz governorates. Meanwhile, State/PRM is supporting IOM and UNHCR to address the specific health care needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable populations in Yemen. From April to June alone, USAID/BHA and State/PRM partner IOM provided nearly 6,000 clinical consultations for vulnerable individuals.



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USG partners supporting MPCA programming

### MPCA

The USG supports the provision of multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) to help conflict-affected households in Yemen meet their basic needs while also supporting local markets. Through MPCA, USAID/BHA partners support vulnerable households to enable the procurement of cooking gas, food, hygiene items, and other essential commodities. In addition, with State/PRM support, UNHCR is distributing MPCA to IDPs and refugees across Yemen to increase household purchasing power. UNHCR had assisted nearly 43,000 internally displaced families and more than 8,000 refugee families with MPCA in 2022 as of early April. Additionally, USG partner IOM reached more than 850 households in Ta'izz with single-distribution multipurpose cash assistance between April and June, and supported 360 households with cash-for-shelter rehabilitation support. Meanwhile, a USAID/BHA NGO partner also provided MPCA to more than 5,800 households across Abyan, Ad Dali', Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Lahij, Raymah, and Ta'izz governorates in April.



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USG partners supporting nutrition programming

### NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners to identify, prevent, and treat wasting across Yemen. Through UNICEF, WFP, and 11 NGOs, USAID/BHA is helping community-based programs reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from malnutrition, with a particular focus on children and pregnant and lactating girls and women. USAID/BHA also provides nutrition support for health clinics and mobile health teams, integrating health, nutrition, and WASH interventions to comprehensively assist vulnerable populations. In June, a USAID/BHA partner screened approximately 7,500 children ages five years and younger for wasting across Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Shabwah, and Sana'a governorates, referring nearly 300 children to therapeutic and supplemental feeding programs.



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USG partners supporting critical protection interventions

## PROTECTION

The USG is furthering critical protection interventions across Yemen through support for IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, and six NGOs. Through specialized case management services, community mobilization activities, and protection risk mitigation efforts, USAID/BHA partners address child protection and psychosocial support (PSS) needs, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, and respond to other protection concerns and violations. With State/PRM funding, UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster and provides protection services to meet the needs of IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable populations countrywide, including through PSS activities and legal assistance to help individuals access identity documents and public assistance. Moreover, USG partner IOM continues to provide comprehensive case management, essential relief items, food, and legal aid for an estimated 40,000 migrants in Yemen. Additionally, from April to June, IOM established nine community-based protection networks, benefitting nearly 250 households.



**3 Million**

People supported with USG-funded WASH activities

## WASH

The USG supports IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, and 16 NGOs to expand local access to safe drinking water and prevent and respond to communicable disease outbreaks. USAID/BHA partners conduct critical WASH interventions—including distributing hygiene kits, promoting hygiene activities, providing water trucking services, and rehabilitating water systems damaged by conflict—for IDPs and other vulnerable populations. State/PRM partners also provide WASH interventions to meet the needs of conflict-affected individuals, migrants, and refugees. In June, a USAID/BHA NGO partner provided hygiene promotion training to community health volunteers as part of efforts to promote WASH best practices at the community level. Separately, a USAID/BHA partner delivered safe drinking water to more than 3,600 individuals in Abyan and Al Hudaydah governorates and conducted hygiene promotion activities in Ad Dali' and Shabwah.

## 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 KSA-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.
- Since March 2015, the conflict—along with an economic crisis, high levels of unemployment, protracted instability, and rising food and fuel prices—has left approximately 23.4 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including approximately 12.9 million people in acute need. In addition, the conflict has displaced more than 4 million people, an estimated 1.3 million of whom have since returned to their areas of origin, according to the 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The volatility of the current situation has impeded relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic data on conflict-affected populations.
- On November 3, 2021, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Catherine Westley redeclared a disaster for Yemen for FY 2022 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 2022<sup>1,2</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture; Food Assistance—Cash Transfers; Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); MPCA; Logistics; 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	\$173,586,847
UNFAO	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNFPA	Health, Protection	Abyan, Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Al Hudaydah, Marib, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$7,000,000
IOM	HCIMA, Health, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$17,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Abyan, Aden, Ad Dali', Hadramawt, Al Hudaydah, Lahij, Al Mahrah, Marib, Shabwah, Socotra Island, Ta'izz	\$10,087,051
	HCIMA, Nutrition, WASH	Aden, Amran, Al Bayda', Ad Dali', Dhamar, Hadramawt, Al Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Marib, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, Ta'izz	\$11,777,910
OCHA	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$8,000,000

WFP	Food Assistance—592,500 MT of U.S. In-Kind	Countrywide	\$601,322,209
	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, LRIP, Logistics, Nutrition	Countrywide	\$179,300,000
Program Support			\$323,428
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$1,009,397,445</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
Implementing Partner	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$8,700,000
UNHCR	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, HCIMA, Health, Logistics Support, MPCA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$23,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE YEMEN RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$1,032,697,445</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 July 19, 2022.

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