

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

MAY 9, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

344,019

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2013

182,845

IDP Returnees in Yemen

UNHCR – April 2013

242,002

Refugees in Yemen

UNHCR – April 2013

29,469

New Arrivals from the Horn of Africa between January and April

UNHCR – April 2013

10.5 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen

2013 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), UNHCR – March 2013

998,000

Acutely Malnourished Children

YHRP, UNHCR – March 2013

13.1 million

People Without Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

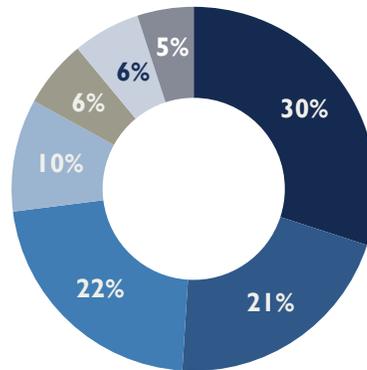
YHRP, UNHCR – March 2013

24.8 million

Total Population of Yemen

The World Bank - 2011

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Health
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Protection
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems

HIGHLIGHTS

- IDPs in southern Yemen continue to return to home areas
- Abuse of refugees and migrants is rising
- USAID and State/PRM commit an additional \$21.8 million in humanitarian assistance for Yemen.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$15,710,771
USAID/FFP ²	\$38,738,894
State/PRM ³	\$8,725,719

\$63,175,384
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- More than 87 percent of IDPs in southern Yemen have returned to areas of origin since July 2012 as a result of improved security conditions, according to the U.N. However, less than 11 percent of IDPs in northern Yemen have returned home due to protracted insecurity. A lack of basic services is an issue in both northern and southern areas.
- Incidents of exploitation, as well as physical and sexual abuse, against refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants in Yemen are on the rise despite government efforts to curb trafficking, according to UNHCR.
- To address the health and acute humanitarian needs of Ethiopian migrants in Yemen, State/PRM recently provided \$350,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to assist migrants in the town of Haradh, Hajjah Governorate.
- In early May, USAID/FFP provided a second contribution to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) Emergency Operation (EMOP) of 20,280 metric tons (MT) in emergency food assistance, valued at approximately \$19.8 million. In April, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.6 million to the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to help restore the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable people in Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Raymah governorates.

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)

MIGRATION AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Between January and April, UNHCR recorded the arrival of more than 30,000 refugees and migrants to Yemen. Most of the migrants are Ethiopian nationals, with the majority of the refugees from Somalia. In total, approximately 477,000 people have arrived in Yemen since 2006 by boat from the Horn of Africa. Recorded arrivals of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants to Yemen have steadily increased over the past six years.
 - Relief agencies have received reports of mistreatment, abuse, or torture of refugees and migrants by traffickers, according to UNHCR. Conflict and instability in the country have limited the ability of local authorities to address increasing cases of human trafficking, particularly along the coast of the Red Sea. However, the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) has become more active in recent months detecting trafficking activities. In April, RoYG authorities released 1,620 migrants from traffickers, including women and children, near the town of Haradh, Hajjah Governorate, according to the U.N. Many of the released migrants showed signs of physical abuse and emotional distress.
 - In northern Yemen, approximately 322,000 people remain displaced, predominantly in Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, and Sa'dah governorates. Many IDPs are unable to return to areas of origin due to the threat of landmines, widespread destruction to homes and infrastructure, and a lack of basic services, according to the U.N. While relief agencies continue to provide emergency services to IDPs and host communities, armed groups frequently obstruct aid delivery to areas of need.
 - With FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding, the U.S. Government (USG) continues to provide humanitarian assistance to northern Yemen, with ongoing activities in logistics and relief commodities, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH.
-
-

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

- Yemen's annual lean season—which is currently underway and typically lasts through mid-June—has led to increased staple food prices, putting pressure on poorer households that rely on casual labor income to purchase food, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). However, increased labor demand during the June/July harvest season combined with increased food availability will likely improve overall food security.
- Despite initial favorable rainfall in early March, rains between mid-March and mid-April were below average in western agricultural areas of the country, according to FEWS NET, leading to low vegetation in areas of Dhamar and Hajjah governorates and potentially contributing to future food insecurity in the area. However, rainfall in March and April was above average in pastoral areas of central and eastern Yemen.
- FEWS NET reports that locust outbreaks in Egypt and Saudi Arabia have contributed to unusual locust breeding patterns in western Yemen, potentially leading to above-average prevalence of the insect in 2013. While unlikely at this time, a major locust outbreak in Yemen would damage agricultural production and further exacerbate food insecurity. Relief agencies and USAID/OFDA technical specialists will continue to monitor the situation closely for signs of elevated locust activity.
- On April 8, WFP signed two agreements with Yemen's Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to provide food and nutritional assistance to more than 5 million people. The agreements will support emergency food assistance for IDPs, returnees, and refugees, as well as nutrition services for children and pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$1.6 million to ACTED for interventions bolstering agricultural production and household food security and strengthening the purchasing power and livelihood development of vulnerable communities. ACTED interventions include distribution of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, and provision of home gardening and livestock kits, as well as cash-for-work programs to strengthen household purchasing power.
- USAID/FFP's new support for the WFP EMOP will provide bulk white wheat grain, vegetable oil, and dark red kidney beans sufficient for 731,602 beneficiaries over six months across 16 governorates. To date in FY 2013, USAID/FFP has contributed more than \$38.7 million for emergency food assistance.

- In addition, Mercy Corps continues to provide food vouchers and training in nutrition and hygiene awareness in Ta'izz Governorate with USAID/FFP FY 2012 funding. The program aims to reach 8,965 households—or approximately 62,755 individuals—by the end of May.
-
-

NUTRITION AND WASH

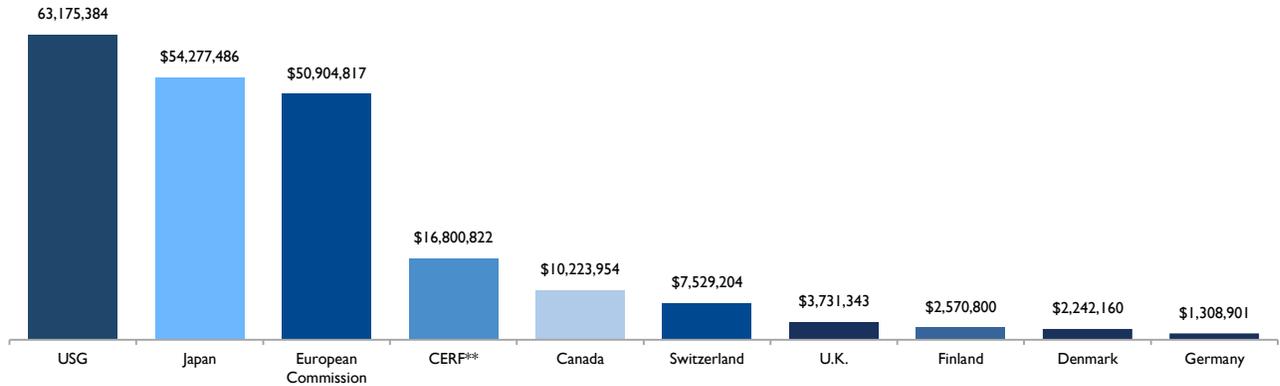
- Malnutrition levels in Yemen continue to be among the highest in the world. However, Yemen's malnutrition crisis is not a result of hunger alone but also a symptom of poverty and limited access to quality health care, safe water, and proper sanitation, as well as poor hygiene and nutrition practices, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). Certain feeding practices—such as prematurely discontinued breastfeeding—and the lack of appropriate and diversified foods are principal contributing factors to the crisis.
 - On April 15, with the support of UNICEF and WFP, the RoYG launched a major public information and communication campaign focused on nutrition, coinciding with the global launch of UNICEF's 2013 report on improving child nutrition. By strengthening understanding and support for healthy nutrition, the RoYG is improving children's health and wellbeing and contributing to the overall development of the country.
 - With continued support from USAID/OFDA, UNICEF conducts a wide range of emergency nutrition, protection, and WASH programming in Yemen. Since January, UNICEF has opened and equipped 228 outpatient therapeutic care programs for the treatment of acute malnutrition and trained more than 1,300 volunteers and health workers in managing cases of severe acute malnutrition.
-
-

PROTECTION

- To address the emotional and psychological effects of living in a highly insecure environment, USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF and other relief agencies provided psychosocial support to more than 74,000 conflict-affected children in recent months and identified highly vulnerable individuals for medical and/or legal assistance. UNICEF and its partners also conducted child rights and protection awareness raising courses among teachers and social workers across the country.
- In April, State/PRM provided \$235,660 to the non-governmental organization INTERSOS to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of gender-based violence survivors among urban refugees in Sana'a Governorate through livelihoods opportunities. State/PRM also continues to fund UNHCR to provide protection services to refugees and IDPs throughout Yemen.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR YEMEN*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 9, 2013. All international figures are according to the U.N. 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 USG commitments based on the fiscal year. FY 2013 began on October 1, 2012, and will end on September 30, 2013.

**U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

CONTEXT

- Since 2004, conflict between the RoYG and al-Houthi opposition forces has affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in the need for humanitarian assistance. In addition, increased fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups in the wake of the Arab Spring limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services, exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations, and resulted in displacement in northern, central, and southern Yemen.
- Recent political instability and economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, high levels of unemployment, conflict, and conflict-related displacement have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. According to WFP, child malnutrition levels in the country are among the highest in the world, with 1 million children nationwide suffering from acute malnutrition.
- The overall security situation has improved in southern Yemen since renewed conflict broke out in 2011, facilitating the return of 146,000 IDPs to areas of origin since July 2012. Despite increased security, sporadic outbreaks of violence continue to result in small-scale displacement.
- Yemen hosts an increasing number of migrants and refugees—the majority from the Horn of Africa—who are also in need of humanitarian assistance. Yemen currently hosts more than 242,000 refugees, a significant increase from the 150,000 refugees hosted in 2009.
- On September 29, 2012, U.S. Ambassador Gerald M. Feierstein reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2013 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market System	Ad Dali', Ibb, Al Hudaydah, and Raymah Governorates	\$1,677,735
Save the Children/U.S.	Health, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,999,975
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
International Medical Corps	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a Governorate	\$1,943,498
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
U.N. World Health Organization	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$89,563
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$15,710,771
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	EMOP 20,280 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	16 Governorates	\$19,811,800
WFP	EMOP 18,390 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	16 Governorates	\$15,495,500
ACTED	Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), Food Voucher Distributions	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Raymah Governorates	\$3,431,594
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$38,738,894
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,540,059
Other Partners	Health, Livelihoods, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
INTERSOS	Protection	Countrywide	\$235,660
IOM	Health, Protection	Hajjah Governorate	\$350,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$8,725,719
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2013			\$63,175,384

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 9, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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 response efforts in Yemen 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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - 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>