

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

MAY 22, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

334,000

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen
Before March 2015
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
February 2015

545,000

Estimated Internal Displacement due to Conflict since Late March
UN – May 2015

1,850

Deaths due to Conflict since Late March
OCHA – May 2015

7,400

Estimated Injured Persons due to Conflict since Late March
OCHA – May 2015

19

of 22 Governorates Currently Affected by Conflict since Late March
OCHA – April 2015

12 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen
UN World Food Program (WFP)
April 2015

24.8 million

Estimated Population of Yemen
UN 2011

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian community augments response during five-day pause in hostilities; conflict and resource constraints limit operations
- Figures of fatalities, injuries, and IDPs since March 26 significantly increase
- Re-animating commercial shipping to Yemen remains essential to averting a comprehensive humanitarian catastrophe

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$48,540,932
USAID/FFP ²	\$109,900,000
State/PRM ³	\$29,800,000

\$188,240,932
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- A five-day pause in hostilities to facilitate humanitarian assistance began late in the evening of May 12 and continued until May 17. Despite reported violations, parties to the conflict largely upheld the negotiated pause in hostilities. The pause allowed agencies to re-deploy international staff to Yemen, receive fuel deliveries, deliver critical assistance, and resupply warehouses. For the first time in nearly two months, relief agencies reached difficult-to-access areas; conversely, many besieged populations had an opportunity to escape acute conflict and seek aid.
- While the pause marked an important humanitarian effort, the ability of the five-day response to meet widespread humanitarian needs was limited by significant challenges, particularly lack of fuel and ongoing insecurity. In addition, the supplies transported and services rendered during the pause reached only a small fraction of the estimated 12 million food-insecure people. Meeting Yemenis' basic needs will require both the resumption of normal commercial trade and unfettered, well-resourced humanitarian assistance.
- UN Special Envoy for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed and 14 international UN staff, including UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen Johannes Van Der Klaauw, arrived in the capital city, Sana'a, on May 12. UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen Amer Daoudi is meetings with stakeholders in the region, including USAID staff in Amman.
- Severe fuel shortages increasingly disrupt key services—including health care, telecommunications, and water treatment—and impede both commercial traffic within Yemen, port operations, and humanitarian response efforts. Immediately prior to the pause, the Logistics Cluster helped transport 420,000 liters (L) of fuel to Al Hodaydah port for onward distribution to humanitarian agencies.

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)

INSECURITY

- In the days leading up to the May 12–17 pause in hostilities, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)-led Coalition conducted at least 130 airstrikes on multiple areas of Sa'dah Governorate while al-Houthi forces and allied groups shelled residential areas, the UN reports. The parties to the conflict largely upheld the five-day negotiated pause in hostilities, despite continued armed clashes and fighting in multiple locations, including Aden, Abyan, Al-Dhale'e, Ta'izz, Lahj, and Marib governorates. Immediately following the end of the five-day pause on May 17, the Saudi-led coalition resumed airstrikes in Aden Governorate, citing ceasefire violations by al-Houthi forces, according to international media.
- Humanitarian conditions in Aden Governorate deteriorated amid ongoing clashes in early May. Fighting displaced households from Al Mualla and Al Tawahi districts to Al Buraiqeh District, where IDPs sheltering in schools were in need of relief supplies and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support, according to the UN. Additionally, Al Mualla and Craiter districts lacked electricity, telecommunications, and water services; humanitarian actors were unable to reach populations in these districts due to logistical constraints and insecurity. It is unknown whether relief actors were able to access these IDPs during the pause.
- Since May 17, Coalition-led airstrikes have occurred in multiple areas of Aden and Sana'a governorates, and al-Houthi forces have shelled areas in northeastern Yemen, the port city of Aden, and Al Hudaydah Governorate, damaging Al Hudaydah airport. The UN Special Envoy for Yemen called on all conflict parties to extend the ceasefire by five additional days to allow for continued humanitarian operations; however, violence and insecurity persists.
- The UN reports that reported deaths now total 1,850 people, or 69 percent higher than the early May estimate of 1,280 people killed by recent conflict. The number of recorded patients seeking care for traumatic injuries increased from 5,200 to nearly 7,400 people. These figures are likely lower than actual casualties due to humanitarian access constraints and immediate resumption of airstrikes following the pause.
- Human Rights Watch reported on May 12 that elements within al-Houthi forces have recruited children into the escalating conflict since September 2014, coercing them to serve as scouts, guards, and fighters, among other roles. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports that armed groups recruited at least 140 children between March 26 and April 24; children constitute up to one-third of all fighters in Yemen.

LOGISTICS, TRANSPORTATION, AND ACCESS

- During the five-day pause, six of USAID's nine non-governmental organization (NGO) partners were active and conducted relief activities, albeit at a reduced level, when and where security allowed. The NGOs conducting limited operations distributed food, medical, nutrition, shelter, and relief commodities and provided medical and nutrition consultations. In addition, USG partners, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP, and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) distributed food, re-stocked medical supplies, trucked water, rehabilitated water points, and evacuated third-country nationals (TCNs), among other activities.
- The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) conducted flights between Jordan and Sana'a and Djibouti and Sana'a during the pause, the UN reports. In the near-term, while UNHAS flights from Jordan will continue as scheduled, UNHAS plans to conduct Djibouti–Al Hudaydah flights instead of landing in Sana'a. During the pause, UNHAS conducted three flights, two of which carried humanitarian personnel while a third transported 15.6 metric tons (MT) of food.
- UNHCR conducted six humanitarian flights, collectively carrying at least 150 MT of relief commodities and shelter supplies, between Djibouti and Sana'a on May 15, 16 and 17, and conducted approximately 40 protection and needs assessments in 11 Yemeni governorates, in collaboration with partners.
- While the humanitarian community writ large has reported that the pause enabled relief agencies to provide much-needed assistance to highly vulnerable groups, multiple challenges created difficulties in implementing planned response activities. Many relief actors cited ongoing insecurity and active street fighting, limited time for pre-pause planning, and the short five-day pause timeframe as constraints to adequate procurement, transport, and distribution of supplies during the pause. OCHA also reported that some transport contractors could not acquire drivers to move aid, as they were fearful of insecurity.

FUEL AVAILABILITY

- The pause in hostilities was particularly critical for supplying fuel to facilities that provide essential services, particularly medical facilities. In the days leading up to the pause, the Logistics Cluster helped transport 420,000 L of fuel to Al Hudaydah port for onward distribution to relief agencies. The Cluster has also planned additional fuel shipments to Yemen in the coming days.
- During the pause, the humanitarian community transported 138,700 L of fuel to 10 health facilities in Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Al Mahwit, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates.
- Water corporations cannot produce safe drinking water without fuel-operated equipment. During the pause, the humanitarian community supplied water companies in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, and Sana'a governorates with enough fuel to ensure continued supply of safe drinking water for 1.2 million Yemenis for one month; however, this represents a small fraction of Yemen's population of 24.8 million.
- Despite recent fuel deliveries to Yemen, UN agencies and NGOs agree that the country still requires significant quantities of additional fuel to maintain basic life-saving services for populations inside Yemen. As such, the humanitarian community is working with regional stakeholders to improve the flow of commercial fuel imports to Yemen, which would help supplement gaps in the near term and fill minimum fuel needs in the medium- and long-term. Absent resumption of commercial shipping to Yemen at the normal levels predating the KSA blockade of Yemeni ports, basic services will likely further degrade in coming weeks, resulting in increasingly acute humanitarian needs nationwide.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- Despite advance warning of KSA airstrikes on Sa'dah prior to the pause, many civilians were unable to evacuate due to lack of transport, damage to roads, and other factors. UNICEF estimates that airstrikes displaced the entirety of the city of Sa'dah, or approximately 58,000 people. Nearly 21,000 people reportedly fled from Sa'dah to Amran, where relief organizations provided assistance; additional IDPs either remain in Sa'dah or are relocating to Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, and Sana'a.
- According to the UN, acute insecurity since late March has displaced at least 545,000 people—nearly double the previous estimate of 300,000 new IDPs, including both new and secondary displacement.
- IOM conducted four air evacuations of TCNs out of Sana'a to Sudan's capital, Khartoum, and Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, between May 13 and 17. The flights carried approximately 400 TCNs; additional evacuations occurred by sea. In total, IOM evacuated 641 TCNs of 21 nationalities from Yemen during the pause. Inside Yemen, IOM assisted 671 migrants in Haradh and Aden with registration, food, relief commodities, health, and WASH assistance.
- UNHCR and IOM continue to receive TCNs fleeing Yemen in Djibouti. A temporary reception site in Djibouti's Obock town currently has approximately 1,000 evacuees—a fraction of the estimated 11,200 people who have fled Yemen for Djibouti—whose needs are compounded by significantly high temperatures, media report. IOM provides arrivals with visa support, transit accommodation, and onward transportation assistance. The UN projects that more than 15,000 additional people may exit Yemen for Djibouti during the coming six months.
- To date, approximately 7,000 evacuees—the majority of whom are Somali—have fled Yemen for northern Somalia, according to IOM. During the five-day pause, IOM evacuated 95 Somalis to Somalia. Humanitarian actors have established reception centers in Bossaso town, Bari Region, and Berbera town, Woqooyi Galbeed Region. IOM teams are working with humanitarian partners to provide returned Somalia migrants with medical care, food, accommodation, water and sanitation services, and onward transportation assistance to areas of origin. Humanitarian agencies are also distributing relief commodities—including blankets, kitchen utensils, and mosquito nets—to new arrivals after registration by UNHCR.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Between mid-April and mid-May, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided emergency food assistance to nearly 1.2 million people in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Lahih, and Sana'a governorates. WFP plans to scale up operations to reach an additional 2.5 million conflict-affected individuals by July; however, fuel shortages and ongoing insecurity could limit response efforts.
- During the recent pause, the humanitarian community prioritized the delivery of food and nutritional commodities given Yemen's vulnerability to food insecurity and acute malnutrition, particularly among children. Prior to the airstrike campaign, Yemen relied on imports for 90 percent of its food, and the UN considered 10.6 million Yemenis food-insecure. Absent resumption of commercial food deliveries to Yemen at normal levels, food insecurity will likely continue to worsen despite concerted humanitarian efforts.
- WFP transported 6.7 MT of food to Yemen, sufficient to feed more than 416,500 people for one month, during the pause. The UN agency delivered the plurality of food aid on the fifth day of the pause, moving nearly 2.7 MT of food—enough to support 131,000 people—to Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Hajjah, Lahj, and Shabwah governorates. By May 17, partners had distributed food to nearly 137,100 people; distributions continue. In total, humanitarian partners reached the following governorates with food assistance: Aden, Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, Hudaydah, Lahj, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Shabwah, and Ta'izz.
- Nutrition and health partners used the five-day respite in hostilities to pre-position 277.2 MT of nutrition commodities and supplementary pharmaceuticals in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Mahwit, Sa'ada, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. In total, the commodities are enough to treat approximately 34,600 pregnant and lactating women and children younger than five years of age experiencing acute malnutrition. The cargo includes 109 MT of therapeutic foods for 7,400 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), 57.5 MT of supplies to treat moderate acute malnutrition, and a commodity surplus to assist an additional 20,900 pregnant and lactating women and children. In addition, 18 mobile medical units treated 430 SAM cases in Hajjah, Amran, Al Jawf and Al Bayda governorates.
- A USAID/FFP NGO partner completed food distributions for 1,830 households in Raymah and Ibb governorates, and began distributions for an additional 670 households in Ibb, during the pause. The NGO also assessed humanitarian needs among 200 households in Aden, but was unable to assess needs in Lahj due to insecurity. Another USAID/OFDA partner re-stocked health facilities throughout Aden, Lahj, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates with sufficient nutrition commodities for 19,990 children and pregnant and lactating women, as well as enough pharmaceuticals to assist 41,000 people with medical needs.

HEALTH AND WASH

- During the pause, USAID/OFDA partner WHO delivered more than 20 MT of medical supplies—enough to treat 120,000 people—to Al Hudaydah port and provided medical supplies to conflict-affected individuals in Abyan, Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates. Health partners also dispatched nearly 48 MT of medical supplies—enough drugs, trauma kits, IV bags, and other items to treat 10,350 people—to hospitals and health facilities in Sa'ada, Ta'izz, Hajjah, Al Bayda, and Aden governorates.
- State/PRM-supported relief actors provided medical supplies, including trauma kits, pharmaceuticals, safe drinking water, and other materials, to hospitals and clinics throughout Yemen during the pause.
- During the pause, the humanitarian community trucked water to 20,380 people in Abyan, Aden, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Lahj, Sa'ada, and Sana'a governorates. Relief actors also distributed sufficient hygiene kits to support 25,300 people in Aden, Amran, Hajjah, Marib, Sa'ada, Sana'a, and Ta'izz governorates.
- IOM conducted water trucking and installed water points in Abyan, Aden, and Al Dhale'e governorates. IOM also rehabilitated portions of Aden Governorate's central water infrastructure. In total, IOM's WASH activities improved access to water for more than 9,000 people.
- A USAID/OFDA partner provided much-needed health, nutrition, and hygiene support to health facilities during the pause. In Aden, Al Dhale'e, and Lahj governorates, the partner distributed enough surgical and/or trauma kits to treat

a collective 610 patients with conflict injuries. The NGO also distributed hygiene kits for 1,500 IDPs and is providing medical services for 150 children.

- With support from USAID/OFDA, one partner continued to implement its water access, hygiene promotion, and sand dams program in Al Hudaydah and Al Maharah governorates, albeit at substantially reduced rate due to fuel shortages.

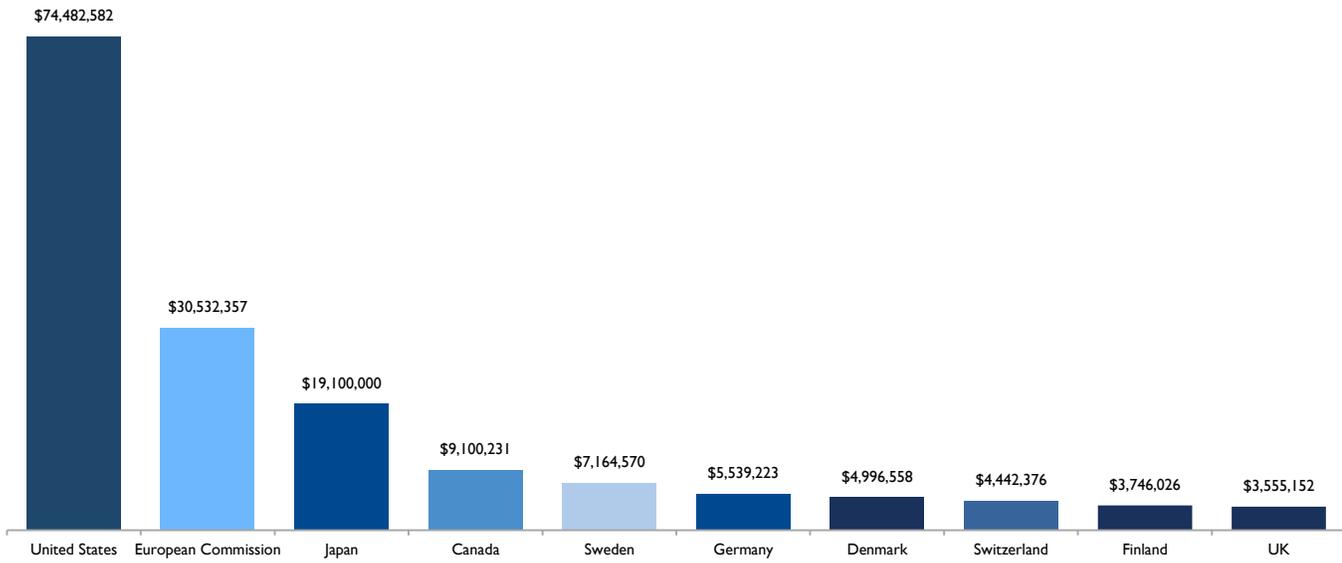
SHELTER ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Conflict-related damages to residential areas and personal property have created significant need for shelter materials and relief commodities. During the pause, UNHCR, IOM, and other actors coordinated to transport and distribute enough shelter and relief commodities to support 43,300 people; by the end of the pause, 11,900 people had already received supplies. UNHCR reports that in-country stocks of relief commodities are three times higher than they were prior to May 13; however, moving supplies across the country is proving difficult—transporting commodities via truck from Sana’a to Aden took three days, instead of the typical one, due to checkpoints and localized fighting.
- Although insecurity prevented planned relief commodity distributions in the city of Aden, IOM locally purchased and distributed shelter and relief supplies for 425 people.

CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between the Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and al-Houthi opposition forces in the north and between al-Qaeda affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south had affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian need. In addition, fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 had limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations. Although the overall security situation had improved in southern Yemen in recent years, sporadic outbreaks of violence continued to result in smaller-scale displacement.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left nearly half of Yemen’s 24.8 million people food insecure. The country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- In late March 2015, the KSA launched airstrikes on al-Houthi forces to halt the latter’s southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and generated population displacement, among other consequences. Many UN agencies and NGOs evacuated Yemen due to acute violence. Collectively, these factors have caused humanitarian indicators to dramatically deteriorate.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 545,000 people and prompted IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On October 13, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2015 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country’s political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 22, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2015, which began on October 1, 2014.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY		AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,200,000
Mercy Corps	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	Abyan Governorate	\$3,213,065
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Countrywide	\$750,000
UNICEF	Health, WASH, Nutrition, and Protection	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
	Program Support		\$19,517
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$13,682,582
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	41,040 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$39,900,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$53,582,582

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,100,000
Other Partners	Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$20,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015			\$74,482,582

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, Sa'adah Governorates	\$4,136,223
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security	Lahj Governorate	\$2,000,000
CARE	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$828,743
Global Communities (GC/CHF)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Hajjah Governorate	\$2,000,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$2,500,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$1,000,000
IOM	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Ad Dali', Shabwah Governorates	\$1,999,937

International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan, Aden Governorates	\$2,875,946
International Relief and Development (IRD)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Al Hudaydah Governorate	\$1,162,858
Save the Children (SC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Amran, Sa'dah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$4,871,055
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$249,537
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$504,666
WHO	Health	Hajjah, Sa'dah Governorates	\$500,000
WHO	Health	Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amran Governorates	\$700,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$1,029,385
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$34,858,350
USAID/FFP			
WFP	48,870 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	18 Governorates	\$55,000,000
Global Communities	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Ibb, Raymah, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Lahj, Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Save the Children	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Dhamar, Sana'a Governorates	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$70,000,000
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014			\$104,858,350
STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$8,900,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014			\$113,758,350

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015 **\$188,240,932**

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 22, 2015.

³Estimated 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 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, 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>