



YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 23, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

306,964

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen

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

227,954

IDP Returnees in Yemen

UNHCR – November 2013

243,220

Refugees in Yemen

UNHCR – November 2013

64,869

New Arrivals from the Horn of Africa between January and November

UNHCR – November 2013

10.5 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – November 2013

1 million

Global Acute Malnutrition Cases

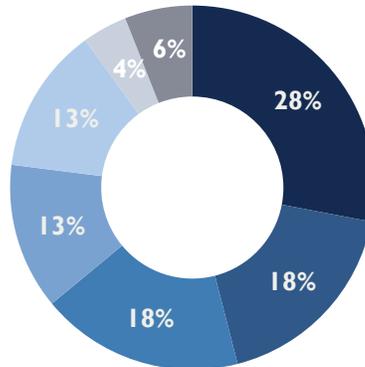
OCHA – November 2013

13.1 million

People Without Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

OCHA – November 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013 & 2014



- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (28%)
- Nutrition (18%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (18%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (13%)
- Health (13%)
- Protection (4%)
- Other (6%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- 14.7 million people require humanitarian assistance in Yemen
- USAID/OFDA provides \$2.5 million for activities in Sana'a and Ta'izz, continues resilience-building programs in the South
- 400,000 migrant workers predicted to return to Yemen in the coming months

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2013 & 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$39,570,378
USAID/FFP ²	\$95,408,294
State/PRM ³	\$18,885,660

\$153,864,332
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- An estimated 58 percent of Yemen's population—14.7 million people—are currently affected by the country's crisis and require some form of assistance, according to the U.N.'s 2014 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The HNO reports that Yemen's most pressing needs concern food insecurity; child malnutrition; access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health services; human rights violations and other forms of abuse or exploitation; displacement; and insufficient livelihood opportunities in areas of return.
- Approximately 400,000 migrant workers have returned to Yemen from Saudi Arabia since April, with 400,000 more returns predicted in the coming months following implementation of a new Saudi labor law on November 5, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) and U.N. officials have expressed concern that returning, unemployed workers could place further strain on already-vulnerable communities.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$2.5 million to support International Medical Corps' (IMC) integrated health, nutrition, and WASH interventions, which aim to reach nearly 200,000 people in Sana'a and Ta'izz governorates in the coming months.

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 AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Limited humanitarian access in many of Yemen's governorates—due largely to armed conflict, terrorism, crime, civil unrest, natural hazards, and impediments created by non-state actors—remains a significant obstacle to the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance. According to the U.N., humanitarian partners continue to advocate for safe corridors to reach affected populations with assistance, while also partnering with national non-governmental organizations to deliver aid to hard-to-reach areas of Yemen.
- On December 5, an Al Qaeda-linked terrorist attack on the RoYG Defense Ministry headquarters in the capital city, Sana'a, resulted in the deaths of at least 52 people, including soldiers, doctors, patients, and several foreign nationals, international media report. The attack contributes to escalating security incidents countrywide, which have impeded humanitarian access and increased affected-population needs in recent months.
- Ongoing clashes between the al-Houthi opposition and Salafist elements in northern Yemen's Sa'dah Governorate have spread east into Al Jawf Governorate, according to the U.N. Since August, violence between the two groups has killed more than 100 people and caused the displacement of at least 300 families—predominantly women and children—in immediate need of humanitarian assistance. Reports also indicate that three villages in Sa'dah face a limited supply of food, water, and health commodities, while a local medical clinic sheltering approximately 1,000 women and children recently sustained significant damage. Following no fewer than 12 failed ceasefire attempts since August, humanitarian agencies have noted that further escalation could trigger a larger-scale crisis and further restrict humanitarian access to, and information from, parts of northern Yemen.
- Access constraints and insecurity are creating significant knowledge gaps regarding the scale and nature of humanitarian needs in Al Bayda', Abyan, Al Jawf, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz governorates, the U.N. reports. Although relief agencies are negotiating for improved access, few needs assessments have been conducted in these areas, particularly in conflict-affected Al Jawf and Sa'dah governorates. In addition, conflict in northern Yemen continues to block main roads that connect the cities of Haradh and Sana'a—cutting off the supply of food, medicine, and fuel to many localities and sharply increasing local food prices.
- On November 25, U.N. Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed and the OCHA head of office visited the city of Sa'dah to meet local authorities and facilitate improved humanitarian access in the region. During the meetings, U.N. officials urged the parties to seek a peaceful resolution to hostilities, protect civilians, and allow for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The U.N. cited unconfirmed reports indicating that both the al-Houthis and Salafists are preparing for a build-up of forces, specifically in areas near Al Mazraq camp, which currently hosts approximately 14,500 IDPs.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Local authorities in Hajjah Governorate have appealed to IOM for assistance with Yemeni migrant workers returning from Saudi Arabia due to a recent change in labor law. According to the U.N., more than 400,000 people have returned to Yemen from Saudi Arabia since April, many of whom report having their belongings confiscated and experiencing physical abuse en route back to Yemen. IOM estimates that worker returns between October and November alone have resulted in a loss of \$5 million in remittances from foreign employment in Saudi Arabia.
- New migrant and refugee arrivals from the Horn of Africa declined during the first ten months of 2013—down 30 percent compared to the same period in 2012—according to IOM. In total, more than 62,000 migrants and refugees arrived in Yemen between January and October. The U.N. attributes the decline in new arrivals to government efforts throughout the region to restrict migrant employment, improve checkpoints and policing, and strengthen penalties for human trafficking. State/PRM continues to support assistance to migrants from the Horn of Africa through IOM, which is providing health care and shelter assistance to affected individuals in Hajjah Governorate.
- According to UNHCR, nearly all IDP families have returned to areas of origin in Abyan, leaving only 56 families residing at collective centers in neighboring Aden Governorate. To assist returnees, USAID/OFDA has provided approximately \$2.3 million to IOM in FY 2013 for resilience-building assistance to more than 135,000 people in Abyan

Governorate. IOM supports community-driven livelihoods recovery—specifically targeting the most vulnerable female-headed households—through activities such as technical training, asset restoration, and assistance for new income-generating projects. State/PRM also continues to support livelihoods, WASH, and other early-recovery programs for IDP returnees in Abyan through UNHCR and other partners.

- In the north, the IDP situation remains protracted as 300,000 people are still displaced across three governorates—Amran, Hajjah, and Sa'dah. UNHCR's Registration Task Force plans to complete an intention survey in these areas during the first quarter of 2014 to inform future humanitarian assistance efforts in the region.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, AND NUTRITION

- As of October, approximately 1 million children in Yemen under the age of five were acutely malnourished, including nearly 280,000 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition, according to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). Yemen's high prevalence of malnutrition—the second-highest in the world—is attributed to widespread food insecurity, health problems associated with poor water and sanitation facilities, insufficient health care, and inadequate medical treatment, according to the U.N.
- Approximately 10.5 million people remained food insecure in Yemen as of October. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) is working to reduce food insecurity by providing cash transfers to approximately 57,000 households in Ibb and Ta'izz governorates, with plans to increase the number of participating beneficiaries in the coming months. As part of WFP's countrywide food assistance program and its first large-scale, cash-based initiative in Yemen, families receive the equivalent of \$25.50 per month to purchase food items available in local markets.
- In December, USAID/FFP approved an in-kind contribution of 21,880 metric tons (MT), valued at approximately \$20.4 million, of bulk wheat for WFP's emergency operation in Yemen. The contribution will help WFP feed more than 401,100 food-insecure and vulnerable IDPs through general food distributions, supplementary feedings for women and children, and nutritional support for women attending mother-and-child health centers. During 2013, USAID/FFP contributed a total of 77,520 MT of in-kind food assistance, valued at approximately \$69.5 million, to WFP's emergency operation in Yemen. With support from USAID/FFP and other donors, WFP has provided assistance to approximately 5 million people in 2013, including an estimated 600,000 IDPs and 325,000 children under two years of age.
- To improve household food security and support the resumption of animal husbandry-based livelihoods in conflict-affected communities of Abyan, Aden, Ibb, and Ta'izz governorates, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$400,000 to partner Global Communities to expand livestock restocking activities and promote innovative small-scale agriculture and home-based vegetable production. In particular, garden workshops provide instruction on the preparation and maintenance of garden beds, planting and sequencing production, as well as preparation and sale of produce. Global Communities aims to assist as many as 11,500 beneficiaries through these activities, including ten low-cost, drip-irrigation demonstration plots that—combined with appropriate training—will increase production and provide farmers with techniques that increase efficiency for rain-fed agriculture and improve crop resilience.

HEALTH AND WASH

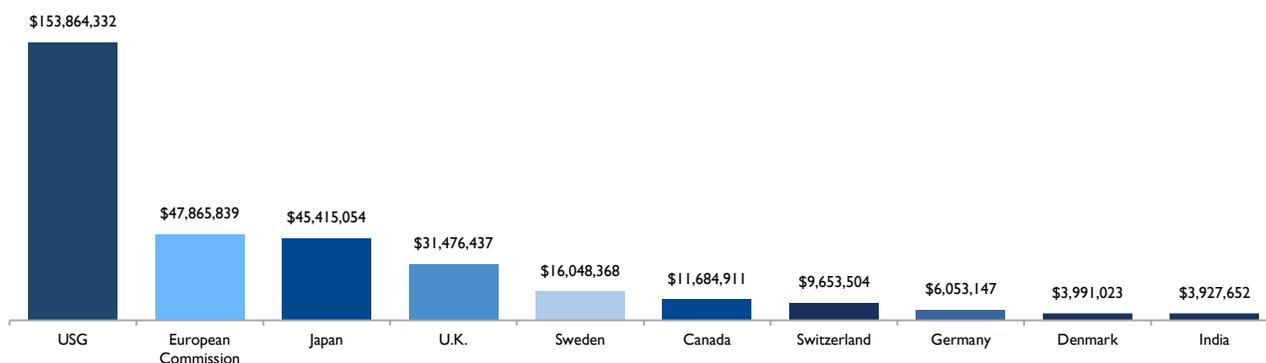
- Recognizing the critical water challenges facing the country, particularly in areas of southern Yemen with large IDP returnee populations, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$10.3 million in FY 2013 WASH assistance to address humanitarian needs associated with insufficient access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services in Yemen.
- With the return of hundreds of thousands of IDPs to southern Yemen, USAID/OFDA supports partner Mercy Corps to rehabilitate damaged, small-scale water networks in previously conflict-affected areas. Between July 1 and September 30, Mercy Corps completed WASH improvements at nine buildings in Lawder District, Abyan Governorate—including a hospital, health center, and seven schools identified by the RoYG Ministry of Education as most in need—that are collectively benefitting more than 120,000 individuals through increased access to safe WASH facilities.

- Through IOM, USAID/OFDA is improving access to WASH services and helping to rebuild the livelihoods of vulnerable families in Abyan Governorate. IOM is restocking livestock for 525 households—the majority of which are female-headed households—and providing animal feed to restore herders’ income-generating activities, while training community animal health workers to support livestock owners. In addition to providing productive assets, such as sewing machines and tools, to re-establish the livelihoods of 300 vulnerable individuals, USAID/OFDA support will help rehabilitate water infrastructure at health facilities and markets, establish water management committees to promote positive water use and conservation practices, and conduct hygiene and sanitation campaigns. State/PRM also continues to support livelihoods, WASH, and other early recovery programs for IDP returnees in Abyan through UNHCR and other partners.
- In eastern Yemen’s Hadramawt and Al Mahrah governorates, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$1.9 million to International Relief and Development (IRD) to pilot the design and building of sand dams—1 to 2-meter concrete barriers backfilled with sand—that retain water during the rainy season for future use. Through the program, IRD is also working with RoYG water authorities and the social affairs office to form and strengthen water committees. The interventions will help communities build resilience to water scarcity and provide a clean, local source of water for nearly 12,800 people.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided \$2.5 million to support IMC’s integrated health, nutrition, and WASH interventions that will reach nearly 200,000 people in Sana’a and Ta’izz governorates in the coming months. IMC’s programs aim to improve the quality of maternal and child health care at the household and primary-care levels by strengthening health facility operations and provider training, while also addressing the root causes of Yemen’s chronically high levels of malnutrition. This project builds on continuing USAID/OFDA support to IMC for community-based management of acute malnutrition programs, which include stabilization centers, outpatient therapeutic programs, management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition, and community mobilization campaigns.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- Between November 11 and 13, representatives from the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Yemen convened a conference in Sana’a to develop a regional plan of action on migrants and refugees. Attendees at the conference called for urgent regional and international steps to manage mixed migration from the Horn of Africa to Yemen, including a legal protection framework, funding for repatriation, and outreach campaigns in countries of origin.
- As of mid-December, donors had provided approximately \$360 million to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, or more than 51 percent of the appeal’s requested funding.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 23, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2013 and 2014 fiscal years, which began on October 1, 2012, and October 1, 2013, respectively.

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 since 2011 has limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations.
- Following the end of major fighting from the 2011/2012 conflict in Abyan Governorate, the overall security situation has improved in southern Yemen, facilitating the return of the majority of IDPs to areas of origin. Despite increased security, sporadic outbreaks of violence continue to result in small-scale displacement.
- 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.
- 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 approximately 240,000 refugees, a significant increase from the 150,000 refugees hosted in 2009.
- On September 26, 2013, U.S. Ambassador Gerald M. Feierstein reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2014 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a and Ta'izz Governorates	\$2,500,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$85,355
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$2,583,355
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	21,880 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	16 Governorates	\$20,368,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$20,368,500
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014			\$22,951,855

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2013

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Raymah Governorates	\$1,677,735
Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Abyan and Lahij Governorates	\$4,184,694
Global Communities	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Abyan, Aden, Ibb, Ta'izz, and Lahij Governorates	\$2,200,000
IMC	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Sana'a Governorate	\$1,943,498
IOM	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan and Al Jawf Governorates	\$1,989,288
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Abyan Governorate	\$2,315,300
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH for Flood Response	Flood-affected Areas	\$50,000
International Rescue Committee	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Abyan and Aden Governorates	\$1,743,759
IRD	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Al Hudaydah Governorate	\$1,217,806
IRD	WASH	Al Maharah and Hadramawt Governorates	\$1,895,647
Mercy Corps	ERMS and WASH	Abyan Governorate	\$1,993,322
Save the Children/U.S.	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Al Hudaydah, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,999,975
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$8,184,693
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$1,591,306
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$36,987,023

USAID/FFP ³			
ACTED	Food Vouchers	Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Ibb, and Raymah Governorates	\$3,431,594
ADRA	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Abyan	\$6,400,000
Global Communities	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Ibb, Raymah, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Mercy Corps	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Lahij, Sana'a, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$5,000,000
Save the Children	Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers	Dhamar and Sana'a Governorates	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	680 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Aden, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Lahij, Sa'dah, and Ta'izz Governorates	\$3,825,300
WFP	55,640 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	16 Governorates	\$46,382,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$75,039,794

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$11,700,000
Other Partners	Health, Livelihoods, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,600,000
INTERSOS	Protection, Livelihoods, Psycho-Social Assistance	Sana'a	\$235,660
IOM	Health, Protection	Hajjah Governorate	\$350,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$18,885,660
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2013			\$130,912,477

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 20123 AND FY 2014			\$153,864,332
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¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 23, 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 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>