



Facts and figures on the humanitarian situation in Yemen: May 2016



People in need:¹

- **A staggering 21.2 million people – 82 per cent of the population – require some kind of humanitarian assistance.**
- Some 14.4 million people are struggling to find enough food; this includes **7.6 million people who are severely food insecure**. Severe food insecurity (IPC level 4) has gripped nearly half of all governorates (10 out of the 22).²
- An estimated **19.4 million people lack adequate access to clean water or sanitation**.
- Access to healthcare for 14.1 million people is disrupted. Over **500,000 pregnant women lack access to health care that would ensure safer delivery**.³
- Some **3 million women and children** under five years require malnutrition treatment or preventive services. More than 2 million children face the threat of diarrheal diseases. 320,000 children are at risk of suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- **2.8 million people are internally displaced** within Yemen.
- **1,600 schools remain closed and the conflict had forced 560,000 children out of school**. This is on top of the 1.6 million who were already out of school before the crisis. Overall more than 2.16 million children are estimated to be missing school. The total number of children out of school is estimated at around 2.16 million.⁴

Impact of conflict:

- WHO reports that **6,444 people have been killed and 31,091 have been injured** in the last year according to health facility based reported data.
- As of April 2016, UNICEF reported that over **934 children had been killed and over 1,356 injured**.⁵
- More than 848 children have been forcibly recruited as child soldiers in the past year⁶. These figures understate the true magnitude of casualties and child recruitment. **New landmine/UXO contamination** is registered in more than 15 governorates with particularly high contamination in Saada, Taiz and Aden.⁷

On livelihoods:

- Overall **2015 economic growth has declined by 34.6%**.⁸ This translates to an overall contraction in per-capita GDP from \$518 in 2014 to \$331 in 2015.
- Over **one quarter (26%) of all businesses have closed down** since March 2015, the vast majority (95 per cent) due to physical damage by airstrikes and ground fighting.⁹ 42 per cent of female-owned businesses have closed since March 2015.¹⁰ **70 per cent of small and medium enterprises have laid off half of the workforce**.
- The number of active consumers has dropped massively throughout the country (Aden 85%, Sa'ada 80%, Taizz 72%, Sana'a 71%, Abyan 45%).
- **Millions of families' livelihoods have been destroyed** or are failing. Access to international remittances from migrants has dropped by 37 per cent, national remittances by 20 per cent and families have used up half of their savings.¹¹

¹ All numbers from HNO, November 2015, if not otherwise sourced

² WFP, 03 February 2016

³ UNFPA

⁴ UNICEF update, May 2016

⁵ OCHA, Humanitarian Snapshot, 12 April 2016.

⁶ UNICEF report "Children on the Brink", 29 March 2016

⁷ Emergency Employment and Community Rehabilitation Cluster, May 2016

⁸ UNDP and Yemen Socio-Economic Update, May 2016

⁹ UNDP/SMEPS, 15 November

¹⁰ UNDP/SMEPS, 15 November

¹¹ UNDP, Governorates of Abyan, Aden, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Taizz and Sana'a city

- The fishing sector has reduced its production by 50 per cent and over two thirds (65 per cent) of all fishermen have lost their job.¹²

On imports:¹³

- In 2015, oil and gas exports declined by 84.5 per cent in 2015, leading to an estimated **US\$3.7B decline in state revenue**. The "loss" amount exceeds total current government expenditure on education, health and social protection
- In March 2016, the volume of food imports and fuel imports into Yemen decreased compared to February 2016. This has led to a **decrease in the availability of food and fuel in local, resulting in an increase in prices**. Commercial food imports in March 2016 decreased by 32 per cent compared to February 2016 and by 47 per cent compared to January 2016. On average, food prices in March 2016 were 15 per cent higher than pre-crisis levels. The average price of fuel in February 2016 was over 55 per cent higher than pre-crisis.
- **Fuel imports in March 2016 had a sharp decrease**, reaching 43,572 MT, compared to 78,887 MT in February and 464,138 MT in January 2016. The March 2016 imports represent only 8 per cent of the estimated monthly needs.
- In March, a total of 58 ships anchored and 48 ships berthed compared to 58 ships anchored and 22 ships berthed in February. This is largely attributable to increased **bureaucratic challenges, rising insurance costs and demurrage charges**, and credit line uncertainties. Damaged roads and destroyed bridges hamper the transport of imports to markets across the country.
- Al Hudaydah, Yemen's largest port, accounts for around 60 per cent of all imports.¹⁴ It operates at reduced capacity and the five cranes to offload containers remain inoperable following an airstrike in August 2015.
- Yemen imports 90-95 per cent of wheat and other staple foods.¹⁵
- Importation of medical and pharmaceutical imports remains ad-hoc in a country that was to 90 per cent dependent on imports pre-crisis.

On natural disasters:

- In early April heavy rains inundated seven governorates (Al Hudaydah, Amran, Hajjah, Sana'a, Al Mahwit, Aden and Marib). At least **24 people were killed and nearly 49,000 affected by flash flooding**. Concerns about dengue, malaria and diarrheal diseases have increased following the floods and the arrival of the rainy season.
- Cyclone Chapala and Cyclone Megh hit Yemen in November 2015. **26 people were killed and 78 injured**, mostly in Socotra, Hadramaut and Shabwah governorates. 12,600 people remain displaced, however, 29,106 households have returned in Hadramaut, Shabwah and Socotra¹⁶. As of 31 March, humanitarian partners provided food to around 19,000 people, household items to over 14,000 displaced people and water trucking services to over 6,500 people. Gulf organizations have sent 43 relief planes to assist affected people on Socotra Island.

Refugee update

- Refugee arrivals to Yemen: Despite ongoing conflict, asylum seekers and economic migrants continue to arrive in Yemen. **From 1 January to 31 March 2016, some 28,717 people arrived in Yemen from Ethiopia and Somalia**. UNHCR reports that at the end of March, the total number of refugees stood at approximately 268,000 people.
- Departures from Yemen to the Horn of Africa and Sudan: **Approximately 86,000 of various nationalities have arrived in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia and Sudan of whom some 26,000 are Yemenis**. Out of this total number, some 32,000 persons arrived in Somalia of whom approximately 28,000 are Somali returnees, while 4,000 are Yemenis, who are granted prima facie refugee status. UNHCR reports that 52% of the arrivals express intention to reach Mogadishu to access better livelihood opportunities.

12 Ministry of Fish Wealth via FSIS, Yemen Food Security Update, August 2015

13 OCHA, Shipping Snapshot, March 2016, if not otherwise sourced

14 FSIS, Yemen Food Security Update, August 2015

15 FSIS, Yemen Food Security Update, April 2015

16 8th Report TFFPM

Assistance provided throughout Yemen:

- Cumulative data on cluster delivery for April is still being compiled. Some preliminary achievements include:
 - ✓ Between 10 and 12 April, UNICEF supported a nation-wide polio vaccination campaign. At least 4.7 million children under 5 years were vaccinated against polio and over 3.9 million children were given Vitamin A
 - ✓ The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster reached 5.5 million people in March and 3.5 million people in February with sustained emergency food assistance against monthly targets of 7.6m people.
 - ✓ Over 400,000 IDPs and vulnerable groups have been provided with safe water until March, which is 37 per cent of the total yearly target.
 - ✓ The Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster partners have reached over 193,000 people from January to March 2016. 1,853 individuals have been provided with humanitarian information through the Tawasul call centre.

Funding:¹⁷

- The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2016 was launched on 18 February in Geneva. **The YHRP 2016 is severely underfunded.** The Programme is currently funded with \$ 294 million or 16 per cent, out the requested **\$1.8 billion to assist 13.6 million** people in Yemen.
- In 2015, total humanitarian funding reached **US\$ 1.36 billion** of which **\$892.5 million** were towards the YHRP that was funded with **56 per cent**.
- In 2015, some \$55 million was channeled to partners or committed through the Yemen Humanitarian Pooled Fund (YHP) in support of life-saving assistance to 3.4 million people affected by conflict. A total of 31 partners were funded through the YHPF - eight UN agencies and 23 NGOs. NGOs were allocated 53.9 per cent of the funding (\$29.6 million) and UN agencies 46.1 per cent (\$25.4 million). Of the 23 NGOs funded, seven were national organizations, which were granted a total of \$6.4 million under 19 separate projects (11.7 per cent of total).
- The YHP Fund funding target for 2016 was set by the Humanitarian Coordinator at US\$ 65 million to ensure that the Fund remained a strategic tool.

¹⁷ All funding information from OCHA / FTS, 27 April 2016