



YEMEN

Facts and figures on the humanitarian situation in Yemen: Updated 18 February 2016



People in need:¹

- A staggering **21.2 million women, men, girls and boys** – 82 per cent of the population – require some kind of humanitarian assistance across the country.
- Some **14.4 million people** – every second Yemeni – are struggling to find enough food; this includes **7.6 million people** who are severely food insecure.
- Severe food security (IPC level 4) has gripped nearly half of all governorates (10 out of the 22).²
- Over **22 per cent** of all households have a poor food consumption, with displaced families being worst affected. Over **60 per cent** of all households are forced to limit the portion sizes of their meals and consuming less expensive foods.³
- Some **19.3 million people** lack adequate access to clean water or sanitation.
- Access for **14.1 million people** to healthcare services is disrupted.
- Some **3 million women and children** under five years require malnutrition treatment or preventive services. Some **1.3 million girls and boys** are acutely malnourished, including **320,000 children** who suffer from severe acute malnutrition.
- A total of **2.4 million people** (2,430,178) or over **406,000 households** have been forced to flee their homes and are currently displaced. Over 420,000 displaced people have been able to return to their homes.⁴
- Some **1.8 million children** have been out of school since March, adding to a pre-crisis population of 1.6 million children who were already out of school.
- Over **500,000 pregnant women** do not have the possibility of giving birth safely.⁵

Impact of conflict:

- WHO reports that **6,063 people have died** since the beginning of the conflict and **28,753 people have been wounded**, according to data collected by health facilities.⁶
- OHCHR reports **8,437 civilian casualties, including 2,913 civilians killed**, and **5,524 civilians wounded**, via monitoring mechanisms across the country.⁷
- Some **4,493** civilians were killed or injured by explosive weapons in Yemen since the beginning of the year, more than in any other country.⁸
- **747 children were killed, 1,108 were injured** since the escalation of the violence.⁹
- Since March 2015, some **724 children** have been pressed into some form of military activity in Yemen.
- Between February and September 2015, **nearly 500 children were recruited into armed groups**, three times the total for the whole of 2014.

On livelihoods:

- Overall **2015 economic growth has further declined by 35 per cent (34.6%)**.¹⁰
- 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.¹¹
- **42 per cent of female-owned businesses have closed** since March 2015.¹²

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

2 WFP, 03 February 2016

3 WFP, mobile vulnerability mapping report, October 2015

4 7th TFPM report, 18 February 2016

5 UNFPA

6 WHO, 19 March 2015 – 25 January 2016

7 OHCHR, Update 1 – 31 January 2016

8 OCHA / AOAV

9 UNICEF, since March 2015, 12 January 2016

10 UNDP

11 UNDP/SMEPS, 15 November

12 UNDP/SMEPS, 15 November

- **70 per cent of small and medium enterprises have laid off half of the workforce.**
- **The number of customers has dropped by massively** throughout the country (Aden 85 per cent, Sa'ada 80 per cent, Taizz 72 per cent, Sana'a 71 per cent, Abyan 45 per cent).
- **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.**¹³
- **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.**¹⁴

On imports:¹⁵

- In December, no commercial vessels have been reported not having received clearance to sail to any of the country's ports.
- In December, 61 ships berthed in Yemeni ports, 18 per cent less than in November.
- Commercial food imports in December decreased by 19 per cent to 470,000 metric tons compared to 560,000 metric tons in November.
- The average price of a kilo of wheat flour – a staple food in Yemen – has decreased by 25 per cent in December and was **14 per cent higher than pre-crisis.** Reasons are increased availability of food and local production of cereals.
- Fuel imports in December dropped by 83 per cent to only **82,699** metric tons, compared to 483,646 metric tons in November. This represents **just 15 per cent** of the estimated monthly needs in the country.
- Despite the reduction of fuel imports, fuel was widely available at both official and parallel markets around Yemen. Average fuel prices have dropped by 45 per cent since November, but remain **91 per cent higher** than pre-crisis levels.
- 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 cent of all imports.**¹⁶
- Yemen **imports 90-95 per cent** of wheat and other staple foods.¹⁷
- Ad-hoc importation of **medical and pharmaceutical imports** in a country that was to 90 per cent dependent on imports pre-crisis.

On cyclones

- Cyclone Chapala made landfall in Yemen on 3 November and Cyclone Megh on 8 November.
- The cyclones reportedly killed **26 people and injured 78 people** across all the affected areas, notably Socotra, Hadramaut and Shabwah governorates.
- **Nearly 6,000 families (approximately 42,000 people) are estimated to have been displaced.** About 600 families had returned to their homes by mid-November, and many people who fled coastal areas as precautionary measure have started to return.
- The UN and other humanitarian partners provided **food to around 19,000 people, essential 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.

Assistance provided:

- **103 humanitarian organizations** are currently working as part of the cluster system in Yemen, including 69 national NGOs, 25 international NGOs and 9 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes.¹⁸
- Humanitarian actors reach people in need in **all 21 conflict-affected governorates and on the Island of Socotra.**¹⁹
- **Near to 9 million people** (at least 8.8 million) have received some form of humanitarian assistance from March to December 2015.
- In January 2016, **2.6 million** people received regular monthly food rations; **234,000 people** have received water delivered and fuel was provided to pump water for over **3 million** people; over **102,000** people were reached with health services.

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

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

15 OCHA, Shipping Snapshot, December 2015, if not otherwise sourced

16 FSIS, Yemen Food Security Update, August 2015

17 FSIS, Yemen Food Security Update, April 2015

18 OCHA, 3W December 2015

19 OCHA, 3W

- **More than 4 million children** have been vaccinated against measles and polio in 2015.
- **166,000 children** with severe acute malnutrition have been treated in 2015.
- More than **96,000 dignity kits** were distributed to the most vulnerable women and girls to 19 governorates affected by conflict and natural disasters.
- Over **450,000 girls and women** (453,080) benefited from reproductive health kits that were distributed through NGO partners to health facilities in conflict-affected governorates to meet the increasing reproductive health needs.
- Nearly **5,900 survivors of gender-based violence** (5,866) were provided with psycho- social support, legal aid, access to safe houses and referrals to health and other services.

Funding:²⁰

- The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) 2016 was launched on 18 February in Geneva. It is requesting **\$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**.

²⁰ All funding information from OCHA / FTS, 18 February 2016