

Republic of Yemen

Fact Sheet

March 2017



UNHCR distribution of Non-Food Items kits in AlMukha district, Taizz Governorate through ExU. Photo : Shelter / NFI / CCCM Cluster Coordination Team | March 2017.

NEED ANALYSIS AND HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

IDPs in Yemen (79% or 1, 600,000 IDPs) are reportedly housed in private settings. Of this population, 998,838 IDPs are living with host families, of whom 40% are living with relatives and 10% are living with non-relatives, while 22% (or 450,000 IDPs) are in rented accommodation and 7% (or 140,000 individuals) were forced to flee to a second home.

Twenty one per cent (413,190 IDPs) of those displaced have opted – likely as a last resort – to reside in collective centers (CC) or spontaneous settlements (SS). Among this 21% figure, 4% (75,000 individuals) are living in collective centers such as disused schools, health facilities, religious buildings and other vacant public and private buildings, while 17% (340,000 individuals) are residing in spontaneous settlements in rural or urban settings, or in isolated or dispersed settlements.

The majority of returnees, 84% (935,880 returnees), are residing in their original house of habitual residence. Despite this predominant trend, in Al Hudaydah and Amran, just 29% (or 6210 individuals) and 40% (or 5,952 returnees), respectively of the identified returnee population of these governorates have returned to their original house of habitual residence.

Extremely vulnerable IDP families in Yemen experience degradation of already sub-standard living conditions, overcrowding, lack of prospects of accommodation solutions, eviction threats. If not urgently addressed, some of the consequences for alarmingly large numbers of people are increasing health and psychosocial trauma, harassment, sexual exploitation, stigmatization and forced recruitment.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- **Funding:** Limited funding has curtailed partners' capacities to meet the identified urgent needs.
- **Economic Blockade:** Ports, notably Al Hudaydah, work at reduced capacity due to damaged infrastructure and fuel shortages. Further dysfunctionality of Al Hudaydah port would be a humanitarian disaster. Damaged roads and bridges hamper the transport of imports to market. With depleted savings and overstretched safety nets the purchasing power of the average citizen has decreased considerably.

CLUSTER COORDINATION TEAM

National Cluster Coordinator
Ruxandra Bujor (UNHCR)
bujor@unhcr.org
(+967) 712225114

National Deputy Cluster Coordinator
Monir AISobari (UNHCR)
alsobari@unhcr.org
(+967) 712225045

KEY FIGURES (Individuals*)

4.5 Million
People in need

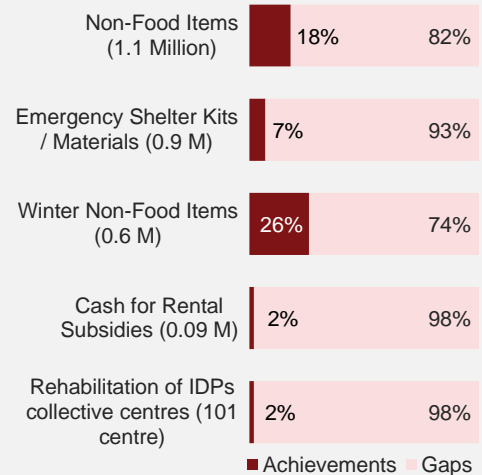
3.9 Million
People Acute in need

2.2 Million
Targeted People in 2017

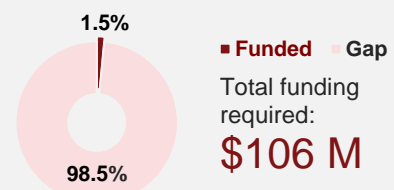
0.34 Million
People assisted
(Jan.-Mar. 2017)

* Average size of a family in Yemen is 7 members.

15% assisted out of the number of people planned to be assisted in 2017 by the Cluster.



FUNDING (USD)



Source: Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster