



## People in need<sup>1</sup>:

- The situation in Yemen is worsening and more people are suffering and dying at the hands of a conflict. Since the publication of the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in early 2017 **and driven mainly by increased food insecurity and cholera, needs have increased by 2 million rising to 20.7 million people across the country require assistance.**
- **This includes 9.8 million people who are in acute need and require immediate assistance** to save or sustain their lives **and 10.8 million people who require humanitarian assistance to stabilize their situation** and to prevent them from slipping into acute need.

## Cholera outbreak:<sup>2</sup>

- **Total suspected cholera cases reported from 27 April to 13 August have reached 503,484 with 1,975 associated deaths.** On average, some 5,000 people are falling ill every day with AWD symptoms.
- Children u<15 account for 41% of all suspected cases while people over 60 represent 30 per cent of fatalities.
- The health system is unable to respond to the needs of the population as only 45% of health facilities in Yemen remain with limited functionality. Disease surveillance systems, data collection and verification continues to be a challenge throughout the country and only 2 labs (Sanaa and Aden) are ‘authorized’ to confirm suspected cholera cases.
- **926 out of 2033 planned ORPs have been established in so far.**
- **222 out 250 planned CTCs have been established**
- **3530 out of 5006 CTCs beds have been established.**

## Threat of famine:

- An estimated **17 million people - 60 per cent of the total population-** are **food insecure.**
- Nearly **7 million people fall under Emergency (IPC-4)** and are severely food insecure.
- An additional **10.1 million people are under Crisis (IPC-3)** and are moderately food insecure.
- **Seven out of 22 governorates of Yemen are under Emergency (IPC Phase 4)** – Taizz, Abyan, Sa’ada, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Lahj, and Shabwah.
- **Ten governorates are under Crisis (IPC Phase 3)** – Aden, Amran, Dhamar, Sana’a, Amanat Al Asimah, Ibb, Marib, Raymah, Al Mahwit, and Hadramaut.
- **Nationally, the population currently under Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) has increased by 20% compared to the results of the June 2016 IPC analysis.**
- Four governorates – Taizz, Abyan, Al Hudaydah and Hadramaut have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above WHO 15% critical threshold.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated data for the Facts&Figures originates from the PMR, April 2017

<sup>2</sup> WHO update to HCT 14 August 2017

- Seven governorates have GAM rates between 10% and 14.9%.
- 95 districts in 14 Governorates have GAM exceeding 15-20 per cent breaching the emergency threshold. **These districts require integrated food security and nutrition life- saving intervention to prevent slipping into famine**
- **Over two million children under the age of five are acutely malnourished** and are at a grave risk of dying.

#### **Convergence of famine and cholera:**

- In 67 districts across 13 governorates is there is a convergence of highest food security and nutrition needs and cholera (Abyan, Al Dhale'e, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Raymah, Sa'ada, Shabwah and Taizz).
- The PMR conducted in April 2017 has highlighted that only 28 percent of the 67 priority districts where food insecurity and cholera intersect have been reached by health/Wash/Nutrition/Food security clusters.

#### **Water, sanitation, and hygiene:**

- The total number of people in need has now reached **15.7 million people (previously 14.5 million)**. While the number of people in acute need are 7.3 million (reduction of 11 per cent), the number of people in moderate need have reached 8.4 million (25 per cent increase).

#### **Health:**

- An estimated **10.4 million people lack access to basic healthcare, including 8.8 million living in severely under-served areas**.
- Medical materials are in chronically short supply, and **only 45 per cent of health facilities are functioning to some degree**. There are no doctors left in 49 out of 276 districts.<sup>3</sup>
- An estimated 30,000 dedicated local health workers who play the largest role in ending this outbreak have not been paid their salaries for nearly 10 months and operational costs in more than 3,500 health facilities are not paid. Hospitals and clinics face crippling staff, medicines and equipment shortages.
- Between 19 March 2015 and 15 July 2017, **WHO reports that 8,389 conflict-related civilian deaths and over 56,130 injuries** – figures that are considered to significantly undercount the true extent of the casualties, considering the diminished reporting capacity at health facilities and people's difficulties accessing healthcare.

#### **Malnutrition:**

- **2.8 million of people need the acute malnutrition treatment in 2017**, including **1.8 million acutely malnourished children** (0.4 million of whom are severely acutely malnourished) and about **1.1 million pregnant and lactating women**.

#### **Protection:**

- About **11.3 million people need assistance to protect their safety, dignity or basic rights, including 2.9 million people living in acutely affected areas**. Vulnerable people require legal, psychosocial and other services, including child protection and gender-based violence support.

#### **Targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure:**

- Attacks have hit a range of civilian targets such as houses, hospitals and schools as well as dual use targets, such as roads, bridges, and factories as well as military targets.

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<sup>3</sup> WHO TPs cholera 8 August 2017

- **On 17 June, at least 22 civilians, including six children**, were reported killed and injured in a series of air attacks on a market in Sa'ada Governorate near the border with Saudi Arabia.
- **On 4 August, airstrikes hit a house** in As Safra district and a private vehicle in Razih district (Sa'ada Governorate), killing 12 civilians, including women and children.
- The UN has regularly condemned attacks on civilians and called on the warring parties to protect civilians and to respect their obligations under IHL.
- The United Nations Secretary General, Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs made a statement on the UN Security Council on 30 May while the Humanitarian Coordinator's latest statement was issued on 05 August.

#### **Education:**

- According to UNICEF, **at least 2 million children are now out of school.**
- **More than 1,600 schools are currently unfit for use due to conflict-related damage, hosting of IDPs, or occupation by armed groups.**

#### **Displacement, shelter and essential items:**

- An estimated **4.5 million people need emergency shelter or essential household items, including IDPs, host communities and initial returnees.** Ongoing conflict-related displacements, as well as initial returns to some areas, are driving these needs.
- **More than 3 million people have fled their homes in search for safety and security.** Some 2 M remain internally displaced and around 900 K have returned to their home district, but still require support to ensure their safety and re-establish their livelihoods.

#### **Livelihoods, community resilience and economy:**

- An estimated **8 million Yemenis have lost their livelihoods or are living in communities with minimal to no basic services.** Communities require support to promote resilience, including clearance of landmines and other explosives in up to 15 governorates, with particularly high contamination in Saad'a, Taizz and Aden.
- The economic status of 78% households in Yemen is currently worse than in the pre-crisis period<sup>4</sup>. This is mainly due to public budget deficit, which has led to a reduction in government expenditures, delayed or total unavailability of salaries for government employees since September 2016, collapse of the social protection system, liquidity crunch of the local currency, depreciation of the Yemeni Riyal against the US Dollar and depletion of central bank reserves.
- Yemen's economy has been severely affected by conflict. **Overall 2015 economic growth has further declined by almost 35 per cent.** This is largely driven by a 75 per cent decline in oil and gas revenues (US\$3.7B). Infrastructure damage of roads, ports, bridges, schools and hospitals is significant. Reconstruction costs have been estimated at U\$12B.5
- Some 42 per cent of female-owned businesses have closed since March 2015. Over 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%).
- The fishing sector has reduced its production by 50 per cent and 65 per cent of fishermen have lost their job. The agriculture sector has suffered a loss of almost 50 per cent of its workers, followed by the private service sector (8.1 per cent).

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<sup>4</sup> IPC analysis July 2017

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary Damage Needs Assessment by the World Bank 2016

- Due to a lack of revenue, salaries for an estimated 1.5M civil servants, throughout Yemen, have been sporadically paid in the past several months.

#### **Assistance provided throughout Yemen**

- Despite the tremendous challenges, the humanitarian community in Yemen continues to deliver its coordinated assistance out of five hubs in Aden, Al Hudaydah, Ibb, Sa'ada, and Sana'a.
- **128 national and international humanitarian partners are actively coordinating to assist people with the most acute needs in priority districts across Yemen's 22 governorates. Together they have assisted over 5.9 million people with some form of humanitarian assistance since January 2017.**
- **The number of humanitarian partners per governorate range from 6 to 52.** The highest number are found in Amanat Al Asimah (52), Taizz (46), and Aden (43). This is consistent with the percentage of population in needs in those governorates registered at 39 per cent, 55 per cent and 43 respectively.

#### **Refugees:**

- Since conflict erupted in Yemen in March 2015, Yemenis, Somalis, national returnees and people of other nationalities have fled Yemen into the Horn of Africa. Over 95,000 arrivals from Yemen to the Horn of Africa are being reported by UNHCR.

#### **Funding against the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan:**

- The revised 2017 YHRP seeks **US\$2.3 billion (upwards from 2.1 billion)** to assist 12 million;
- The 13% increase in financial requirements is primarily attributed to inclusion of the cholera response plan (**\$254 M out of the additional \$271 M**).
- Due to the increased financial requirements, the revised YHRP is now 39% funded (down from 44 per cent prior to the revision).
- Some 406 M have been channeled outside the YHRP framework.

#### **Inadequate fuel supplies**

- There is heightened concern over insufficient fuel imports into Yemen. According to the UN Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM), in May 2017, the amount of fuel that entered was 143,698 MT, less than 27% of the estimated fuel need, which is 544,000MT per month. On 30 May 2017, the Evacuation and Humanitarian Operations Cell (EHOC) of the Coalition Forces informed UNVIM that Ras Isa, Oil terminal's operations had been suspended in the previous week, and that EHOC is refusing clearances for any vessel heading to Ras Isa for the moment.
- The humanitarian impact has been far reaching. Most of the water supply in Yemen is pumped using diesel generators, and without electricity and power, the public health systems in Yemen are ill-equipped to respond to the fast spreading cholera epidemic: two-thirds of population does not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and the lack of safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation conditions, especially in the cities where uncollected waste has played a significant role in the spread of the disease.