



General data of the country

a. Data

| Country | Yemen |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Population | 27,584,213 |
| HDI | 0.482 |
| Adjusted HDI | 0.320 |
| Gender development | 0.737 |
| Maternal mortality | 385 |
| GINI Index | 35.9 |
| Social support | 0.775 |
| Population under HCR mandate | 3,278,011 |
| INFORM | 7.6 |
| Fragile state index | 111.1 |
| Number of mine victims | 2,104 |

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| → Mine Ban Treaty / Status: | Ratified 11/09/2002 |
| → Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status: | Ratified 08/09/2011 |
| → UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status: | Ratified 18/09/2012 |

c. Geopolitical analysis

Political and security context¹

The Yemeni situation has particularly deteriorated over the last few years. Following the Arab Springs, the long-term President Al Abdullah Saleh had to resign in response to mass protests, and was replaced by his vice president Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi. Hadi was himself forced to flee after the insurrection of the Houthi militias which took Sanaa from governmental forces in December 2014.

Since then, the country had faced a cycle of violence which has culminated in March 2015 with the military intervention of a coalition aiming at the reinstatement of President Hadi. This military intervention was launched on March 25th by a coalition mainly composed of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, alongside eight other Arab states (Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Sudan, and Qatar which withdrew in June 2017). The Coalition benefited from the logistical support of the United States of America, bombing Houthi's positions throughout Sana'a and Aden when the Houthi forces took over the city. The ongoing conflict has damaged and destroyed public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and reduced commercial imports to a fraction of the

¹ Feasibility Study for Cash Transfer in Sana'a, Yemen-Axiom/AME/Guillaume Dulac- February 2018



levels required to address the needs of the Yemeni population (worth to note that the country relies on imports for 90% of its grain and other food resources).

It seems that Yemen is now facing three different, separate yet overlapping wars: a civil war, a regional war and a war against terrorism. The regional war appears to be the key and features an Arab coalition led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE and backed by the US (fuel, weapons, and intelligence) against the Houthi rebels.

Humanitarian situation

Yemen is currently facing one of the world's largest humanitarian crisis, the world's largest man-made food security crisis, a wide spread cholera epidemic, and was placed among the worst seven countries in the Malnutrition Mapping Worldwide. Following new conflict-related displacements in 2017, some 2 million internal displaced persons (IDPs) and 1 million returnees² continue to face multiple challenges in terms of protection, as well as vulnerable minorities affected by the weakness in rule of law. The health system is about to collapse, with only 50% of health facilities that are functional, and an estimated 16 million Yemenis in need of humanitarian assistance.

Yemen faces a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) due to the blockade imposed by the coalition in 2015 et reinforces in late 2017, which severely restricted imports of essential goods. Prior to the blockade, Yemen was already facing the largest food security emergency in the world, with more than 15 million people facing acute food insecurity and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance³. An estimated 17.8 million people, 61% of the Yemeni population, are now food insecure, with 8.4 million severely food insecure, necessitating urgent humanitarian assistance to save lives. According to the Yemen 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) Document issued by OCHA in December 2017, some 1.8 million children and 1.1 million pregnant or lactating women suffer from acute malnutrition.

As a logical consequence of the Yemeni volatile environment, humanitarian access to the population in need is hindered by high probable threats of collateral damages due to bombing and terrorist attacks. Besides, humanitarian organizations responding to the crisis in Yemen face a number of specific supply chain challenges that impede their ability to deliver relief items. The blockade has also prevented from humanitarian access numerous humanitarian actors for weeks, hence aggravating the struggle of the population.

Presence of HI in the country

2014: HI re-opened the mission in 2014 aiming at ensuring that Conventional Weapon victims and other Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) have access to urgent and qualitative rehabilitation services in Aden and Abyan governorates.

2015: With the context worsening at the end of 2014, it was decided in April 2015 to hand over the mission to the Humanitarian Action Division. The decision was implemented in July 2015. The revision of the Canadian project was proposed and presented to the donor in September, who extended the project until March 2016 (project revised one time then extended 2 times with a visit from the Desk made to Canada to explain constraints to the donor).

2016: In March 2016, launched rehabilitation and psychosocial support programs in 2 hospitals and 1 rehabilitation center. As well as inclusion activities.

2017: The mission kept growing. HI is therefore providing direct services such as the direct provision of functional rehabilitation care and psychosocial support in 8 public health facilities in and around Sana'a city. It also provides technical support to these facilities plus one humanitarian partner health facility through the provision of assistive devices and equipment to establish rehabilitation units, coaching and training of the health facilities staff on functional rehabilitation and psychosocial support services, etc.

² Yemen: Emergency Dashboard, February 2018- WFP

³ Yemen Food Security Alert: February 16, 2018-FEWS Network



In 2018, HI is expected to extend its sectorial coverage, by including Prosthetics and Orthotics components as well as a cash transfer project. HI has also joined two consortiums to provide technical support on inclusion as well as psychosocial and MRE trainings to humanitarian staffs.

Projects

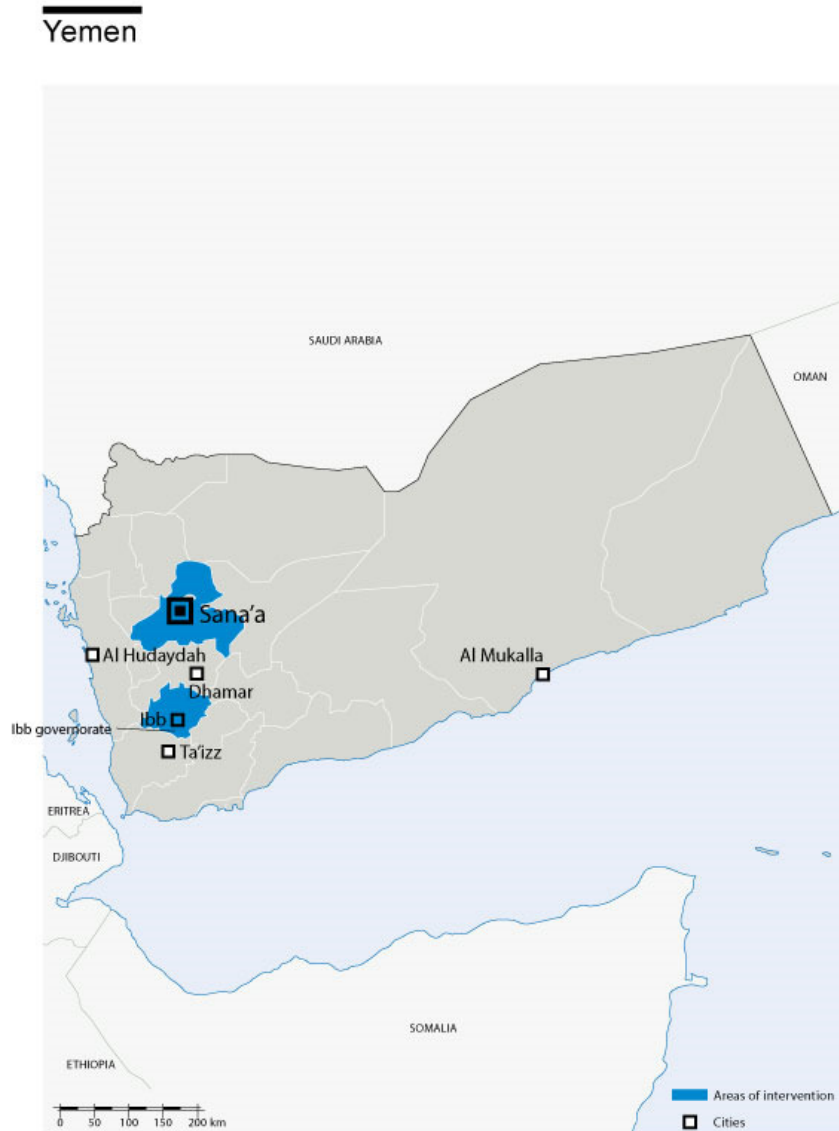
| Project title | Intervention sector | Donor | Duration |
|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Emergency response to the food security crisis in Yemen, through the provision of multipurpose cash grants</i> | Food security | Luxembourg MoFA | 01/05/2017 - 28/02/2018 |
| <i>Improving access to essential specific services for the most vulnerable affected by the Yemeni crisis</i> | - Rehabilitation - psychosocial support - Inclusion - Capacity building in HFs | German MoFA | 01/04/2017 - 31/12/2018 |
| <i>Urgent and comprehensive specific needs response for persons with injuries and other vulnerable persons affected by the conflict in Yemen</i> | -Rehabilitation - psychosocial support - Capacity building in HFs | ECHO | 01/06/2017 - 28/02/2018 |
| <i>Comprehensive and Integrated Response to Address Malnutrition</i> | Inclusion | DFID (consortium with the lead of ACTED) | 01/04/2017 - 30/03/2020 |
| <i>Integrated Protection for Vulnerable Migrants and Conflict-Affected Yemenis (IDPs, returnees and the most vulnerable persons in the host community) in Yemen</i> | -Inclusion psychosocial support -Risk Education | DFID (consortium with the lead of International Organization for Migration -IOM) | 01/06/17 - 31/05/2020 |






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|-----------------|---|
| <p>ECHO</p> |  <p>European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid</p> |
| <p>GMoFA</p> |  <p>german humanitarian assistance DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE</p> |
| <p>Lux MoFA</p> |  <p>THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</p> <p>Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs</p> |
| <p>DFID</p> |  <p>UKaid from the British people</p> |

HI team in Yemen

The Programme currently has 61 funded positions. By late 2018/early 2019 with the start of the: UNICEF funded inclusive education project, DFID funded WISH and psychosocial/Inclusion projects it is expected that staff numbers will increase to 86.



Projects ongoing: Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships

| Sector of intervention | Objective/s of the project/s | Type of intervention (main activities) | Beneficiaries | Operational partners | Location |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  Emergency response | To improve the basic needs coverage of the most vulnerable Yemeni households | Multipurpose cash grant distribution | 300 households | | |
|  Comprehensive rehabilitation | To provide a global response for people with functional limitations affected by the conflict in Yemen, and vulnerable people at risk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct comprehensive physical and functional rehabilitation and psychosocial services to up to 8 HFs in and around Sana'a city, through mobile teams (rehabilitation care and advice, donation of assisted devices, education sessions to caregivers, provision of prosthesis and orthosis) ▪ Technical support to HF and local NGOs ▪ Direct provision of psychosocial stand-alone services to persons experiencing psychological distress and their caregivers | In 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,942 Physical rehabilitation beneficiaries ▪ 7,866 PSS beneficiaries ▪ 132 trained staff ▪ 5,878 assisted devices donated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prosthesis and Physiotherapy Centre ▪ Health facilities ▪ MSF Switzerland | Sana'a City and Governorate; Ibb Governorate |
|  Inclusion | To improve the inclusiveness of the humanitarian response in Yemen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising sessions for humanitarian actors on inclusion and protection mainstreaming ▪ Bilateral coaching support on Inclusion to humanitarian actors ▪ Inclusion technical support and sensitization sessions for coordination fora and clusters ▪ Community awareness sessions on inclusion mainstreaming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12 humanitarian partners receiving technical/organizational support ▪ 5 clusters sensitized ▪ One day Training of 120 humanitarian actors from different sectors ▪ Awareness session for 80 Community focal points ▪ Awareness session for 720 community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relief International ▪ Médecins du Monde ▪ SOUL ▪ Direct Aid ▪ All Girls Foundation ▪ ACTED ▪ Yemen Family Care Association ▪ Adventist Development and Relief Agency ▪ IOM ▪ Danish Refugee Council ▪ Norwegian Refugee Council | |



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|--|--|---|---|--|
| A red circular icon containing a white skull and crossbones, representing mine risk education. | <p>Reduce the impact of the CW and IED threat for conflict affected population</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Trainings on consortium staff at supervisory level are planned and the activities are scheduled to start in the second half of 2018 | <p>members/leaders/activists</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Intersos |
| <p>Mine Risk Education</p> | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ IOM consortium members' field staff | |