

FAST FACTS

United Nations Development Programme Yemen



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Since 2015, armed conflict has fueled a crisis of unprecedented magnitude in what was already the poorest country in the Arab region.

The world's worst humanitarian disaster

With nearly 80 per cent of the population in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, the Yemeni crisis is the world's greatest humanitarian disaster. The situation has driven 4.3 million people (almost 15 per cent of the population) from their homes and 3.3 million are still displaced. In the last year alone, more than 685,000 people were forced to flee. Conflict remains the main driver of hunger. Ten million people are on the brink of famine and starvation and 240,000 people are in advanced stages of extreme food deprivation.

UNDP in Yemen

UNDP assists vulnerable Yemenis to meet their most urgent needs, while also helping to restore livelihoods, strengthen resilience to future challenges, and prepare for long-term development. Engaging local capacities, systems and institutions, UNDP is assisting Yemen in building back better.

1. Economic Resilience

On-going conflict has pushed Yemen deeper into poverty and increased the vulnerability of its people. Since 2015, the economy has contracted by nearly 50 per cent and many go unpaid or have lost their livelihoods. At the same time, prices have soared and average food prices are now nearly 150 per cent higher than before the conflict. More than 80 per cent of Yemenis live below the poverty line and 7.4 million people are malnourished.¹

To help limit the impact of this crisis, UNDP creates income-generation opportunities that enable

2018 Results (as of 31 December 2018)

- Over 7.1 million employment work days created for crisis-affected people
- Nearly 290,000 people from vulnerable households employed in cash-for-work programmes (indirectly benefiting over two million)
- Over 2.3 million people received water, education and improved roads
- Nearly 2,500 classrooms refurbished
- 370 kilometres (approximately 230 miles) of roads improved
- Over 4,000 hectares (approximately 10 acres) of farmland built or improved
- Over 220,000 people benefited from nutrition services (nearly 114,000 women | over 88,000 children)
- Over 167,000 people now have access to solar power (including 31 schools and 55 health facilities)
- Cleared 6.4 million square metres (approximately 1,581 acres) of land; Removed 120,000 explosive remnants of war and destroyed 13,230

households to purchase basic necessities, such as food and water, while also stimulating the economy. Training and skills development are preparing vulnerable groups for employment, microfinance institutions are being funded so that they can provide services to their clients, and the most severe crisis-affected small businesses are being relieved of their debts.

2. Improved public service delivery

Violence and instability has affected almost all Yemeni governorates, impeding access to basic services including education, health, water and sanitation. Lacking revenue, state institutions are challenged to pay salaries and running costs, while equipment and infrastructure continue to deteriorate.

Solar energy

Decentralization of solar energy helps to sustain economic and productive activities during the crisis, and decreases the need for humanitarian assistance. As the demand for reliable energy sources continues to grow, UNDP offers communities solar solutions for improving livelihoods and services in priority sectors, including health, water and sanitation, education, agriculture, markets and employment. Solar energy is a sustainable, low cost way to improve livelihoods. It also mitigates the negative environmental impact of fuel-dependency and heavy use of wood, charcoal and kerosene.

Infrastructure development

UNDP supports the rebuilding of physical infrastructure to protect and enhance critical services so that Yemenis may go to school, access clean water, and receive adequate healthcare. In parallel, local authorities are supported to better plan, coordinate and provide effective services in sectors such as security, justice, water, and sanitation. Improved service delivery improves life quality by reducing water-related diseases, increasing productivity and contributing to a stronger economy, and contributing to overall stability.

3. Recovery and peacebuilding

In the last year, the United Nations confirmed nearly 18,000 conflict-related civilian casualties. Much of the country is riddled with unexploded ordnance – including the west, where most of the population resides. Reports of incidents of gender-based violence have increased by 70 per cent and violations of children’s rights have doubled since last year.

Nationwide, UNDP supports mapping and clearance of unexploded ordnance, risk awareness-raising, and socio-economic rehabilitation for explosion survivors. Households are being helped to move away from

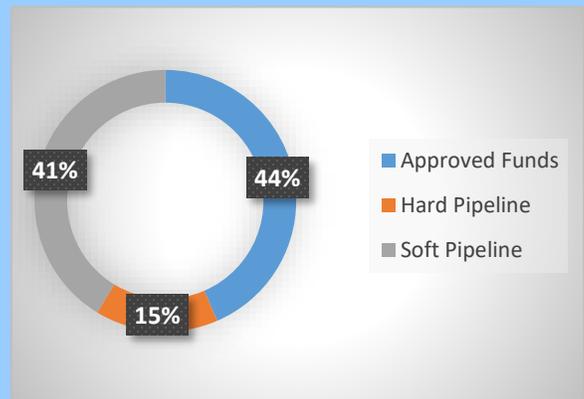
UNDP Yemen Funding

In 2018, UNDP delivered USD \$199 million throughout Yemen with contributions received from:

- Denmark
- European Union
- Germany
- Japan
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- The Netherlands
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States of America
- The World Bank

Programme Budget (2017 – 2019)

- USD \$347.5 million (Approved Funds)
- USD \$121.2 million (Hard Pipeline)
- USD \$330 million (Soft Pipeline)



frontlines to more secure areas. School staff are being trained in psychosocial counselling, vulnerable people are receiving legal support, and local policing and justice services are being improved.

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