

Yemen: A Growing Humanitarian Crisis

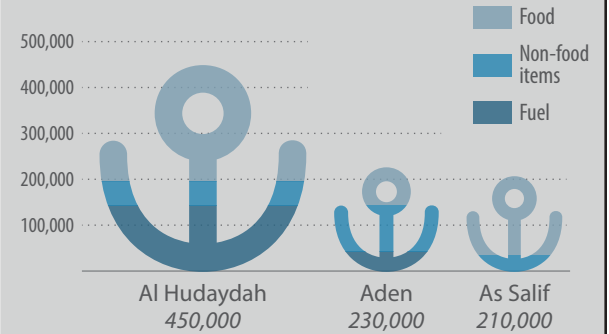
Access Constraints

Unclassified

Access for humanitarian operations is hindered in Yemen by insecurity, damaged infrastructure, bureaucratic impediments, and import restrictions. Access to seaports is critical to import the vast majority of basic goods into the country; Yemen is dependent on commercial imports for 80%-90% of its food, fuel, and medicine. The Red Sea port of Al Hudaydah is the main port for commercial

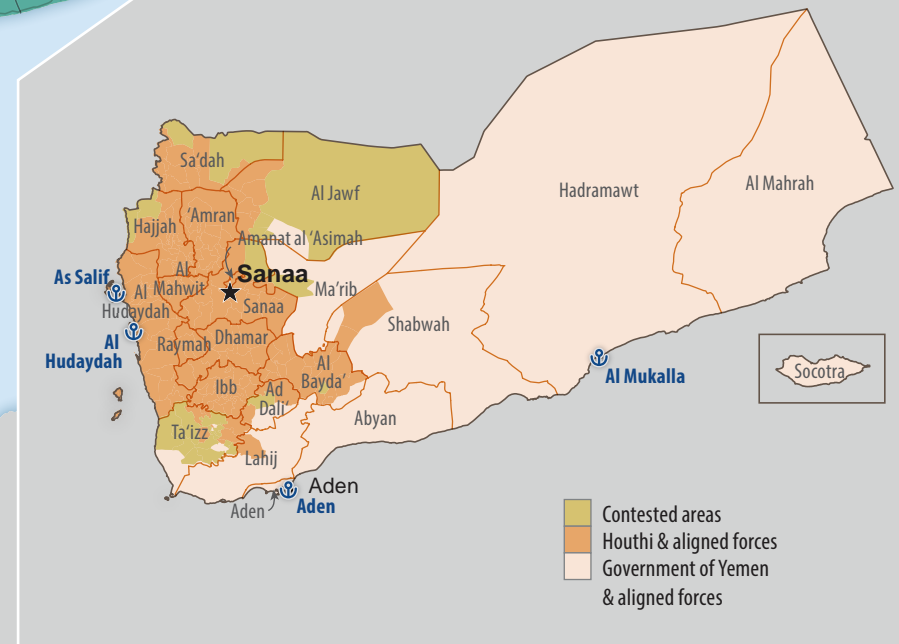
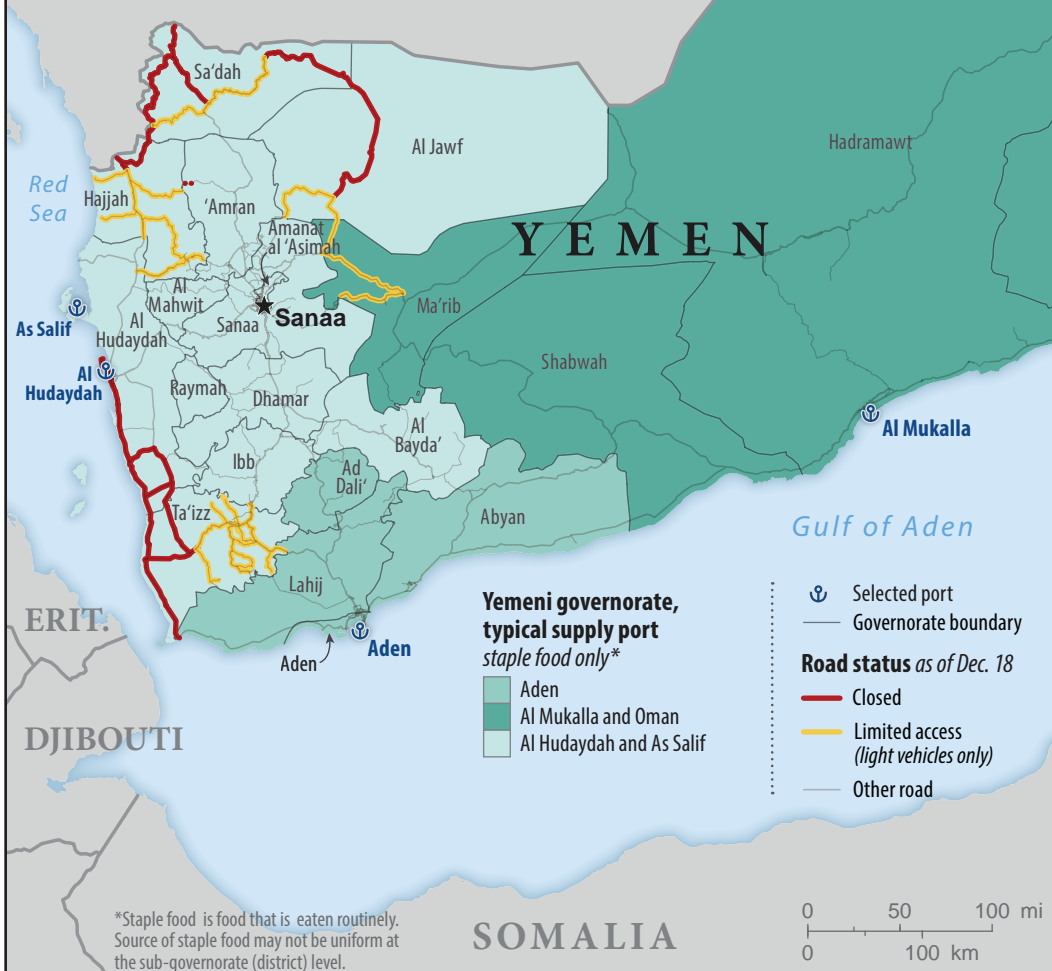
and humanitarian deliveries, it has greater capacity and is closer to people in need. Approximately 80% of commercial and humanitarian imports enter through Al Hudaydah and As Salif under normal conditions.

Key port handling capacity per month (metric tons)



Areas of control as of Dec. 2017

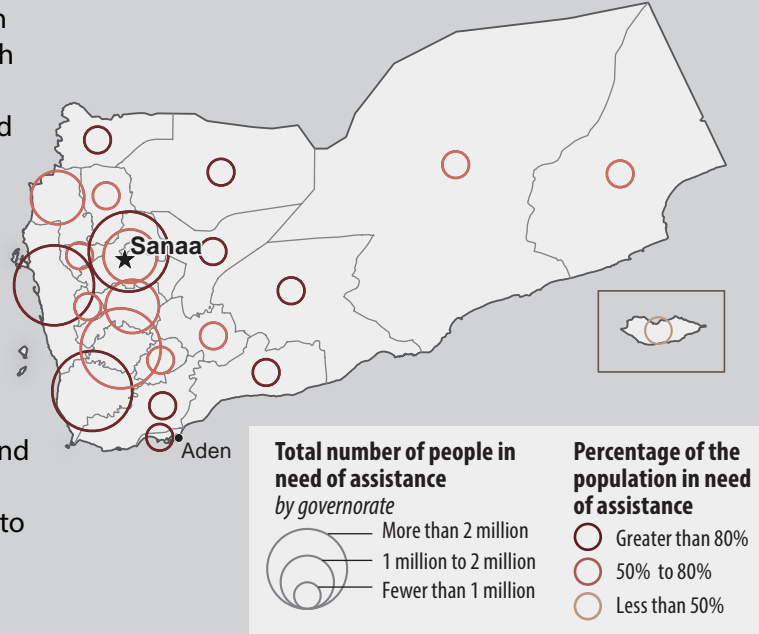
Upticks in violence in Yemen raise concerns about humanitarian operations being further constrained, especially if fighting along the Red Sea coast increases and impacts access to Al Hudaydah port.



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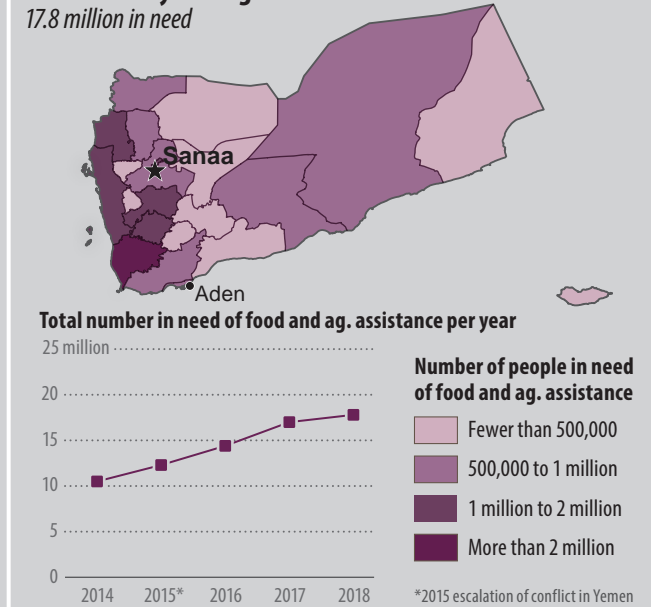
People in Need of Assistance

Humanitarian needs have grown in Yemen since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, with an estimated 22.2 million Yemenis—76% of the population—in need of humanitarian assistance. Disruption of livelihoods, high food prices, and limited purchasing power has increased food insecurity and malnutrition. The collapse of the health, water, and sanitation systems has led to a cholera outbreak, with over a million suspected cases. Less than 50% of medical facilities are fully functional due to shortages of medicine and fuel, in addition to infrastructure damage. Fuel shortages have also impacted access to clean water and several cities are without functioning water systems.



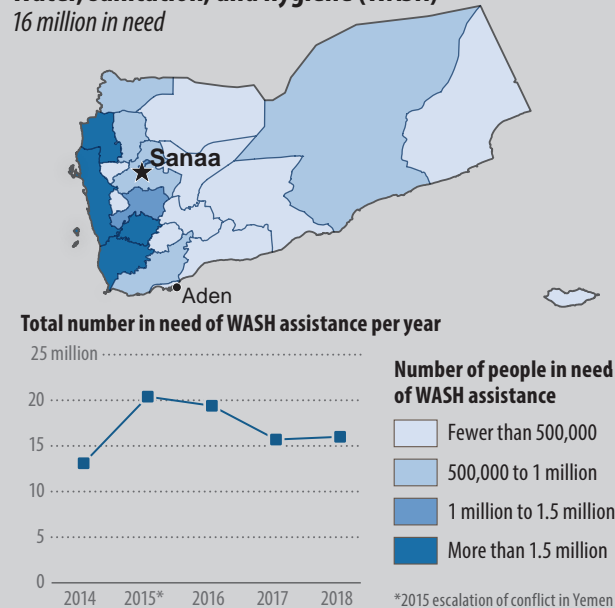
Food security and agriculture

17.8 million in need



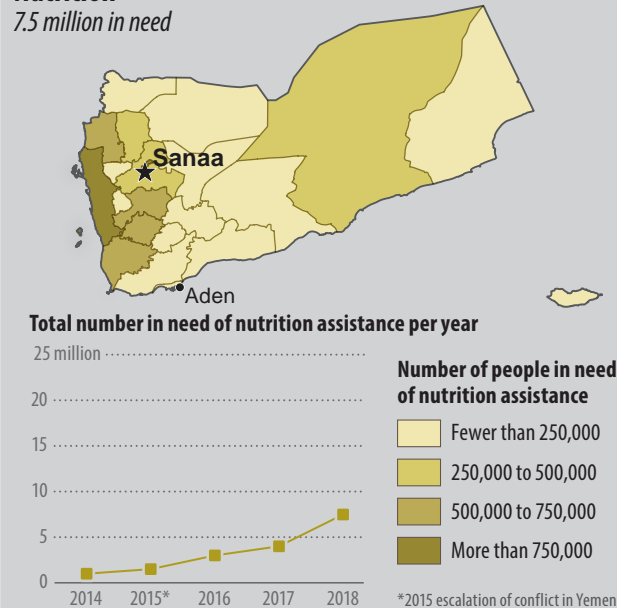
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

16 million in need



Nutrition

7.5 million in need



Healthcare

16.4 million in need

