

FAST FACTS

United Nations Development Programme Yemen



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNDP in Yemen

Since 2015, escalating armed conflict has dramatically worsened Yemen's chronic poverty and fragility, creating a crisis of unprecedented magnitude in what was already the poorest country in the Arab region.

The world's worst humanitarian disaster

Currently, nearly 80 per cent of the 24 million Yemenis are in need of assistance and protection. In a country with over 2,000 kilometers of coastline, two-thirds of the 333 districts are in a state of pre-famine. Out of 20 million Yemenis who have insufficient food, 9.6 million are on the brink of famine. 240,000 are barely surviving starvation.

The conflict remains the main driver of hunger. About 3.3 million people have fled their homes because of the conflict, including over 600,000 in 2018 alone. As the displaced flock to places unable to support them, they leave their families, homes and jobs behind.

UNDP's impact

UNDP works to ensure maximum and immediate impact at the community-level, assisting vulnerable Yemenis in meeting their most urgent needs while preparing them for potential future shocks. Working with local partners, we aim to help Yemen build back better and stronger than before.

1. Economic Resilience

Even before the conflict, Yemen was the poorest country in the region. But the ongoing conflict has propelled the country back decades – devastating the economy, destroying key infrastructure, curbing trade and commerce, and causing prices to soar to unattainable amounts. Much of the civil service continues to be unpaid, while other livelihoods have altogether vanished. Basic commodities are increasingly costly and scarce, and malnutrition is rampant.

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

Seeing no way out, many Yemenis have fled the country.

To help limit this impact, UNDP is working to build capacity through small- and micro-business training and grants to help Yemenis improve their livelihoods. The skills training is focused on Yemen's most vulnerable groups including women, youth and the internally displaced.

UNDP is also helping stimulate the economy and address famine by providing emergency work and wage-based income. The cash-for-work benefits families and individuals by providing income that can be used to purchase basic needs such as food and supplies, and by improving people's access to key services such as health, education and water.

2. Improved public service delivery

Infrastructure has been significantly damaged or destroyed in the conflict leaving many Yemenis without access to key services. The ability of public sector institutions to provide, maintain, or restore basic services has sharply deteriorated since fighting began.

Solar energy

As the demand for reliable energy sources in Yemen is high and increasing, UNDP offers communities solar solutions ranging from service delivery to livelihood improvement. Priority sectors include health, education, WaSH, agriculture, markets and employment. By supporting the decentralization of solar energy, it helps ensure economic and productive activities continue during the crisis, and the need for humanitarian assistance decreases.

Infrastructure development

The prolonged conflict in Yemen has caused great need for investment in repair, rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure such as health facilities, schools, roads, electrical facilities and water supply. Rebuilding physical infrastructure helps Yemenis gain access to critical health and nutrition services; enables children to go to school; prevents the spread of diseases such as cholera; and, assists in combating food insecurity. Additionally, access to clean water and roads helps ensure economic activities resume and/or continue – resulting in increased productivity and sales for farmers, livestock producers and fishermen. Moreover, safeguarding and enhancing the provision of critical service reduces the need for continued humanitarian assistance.

3. Recovery and peacebuilding

With homes, communities, and key infrastructure destroyed, Yemen's large youth population is more susceptible to radicalization and recruitment. Simmering tensions, conflicts, the presence of armed factions, and widespread landmines and explosive remnants of war have prolonged the displacement of millions of Yemenis.

UNDP is working with local authorities to clear mines and other explosives, and reclaim farmland to promote stability, security and safety.

Security at the local-level encourages Yemenis to make the necessary investment to ensure their self-sufficient, peaceful and prosperous futures.

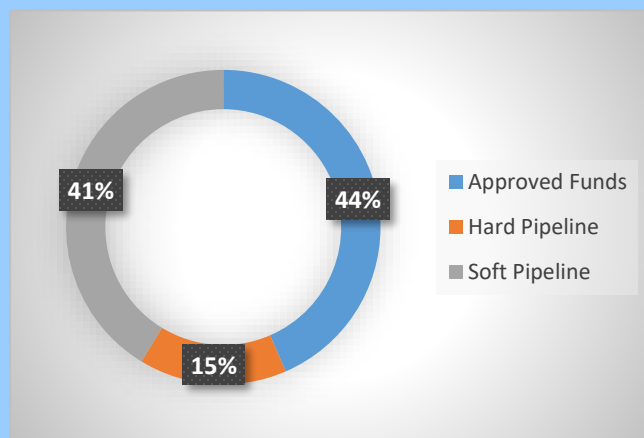
UNDP Yemen Funding

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)



Auke Lootsma

Resident Representative | UNDP Yemen

Web: www.ye.undp.org

Twitter: @UNDPYemen

communications.ye@undp.org



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.