

9 September 2026

1. Summaryⁱ

2	22.3 million	151 MSEK	74 MSEK	7.6 MSEK	232.6 MSEK
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱ	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's mid-year allocation analysis) ⁱⁱⁱ	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

The complex humanitarian situation in Yemen is a protracted crisis driven by conflict, recurring climate shocks, displacement, disease and economic collapse. Following several years of relative calm inside Yemen after the 2022 UN-mediated truce, the security situation has deteriorated significantly in 2026. Since early August, Ansar Allah (Houthis) have carried out renewed attacks against government-held areas, including in Ma'rib, Hadramawt and Mokha, alongside intensified military activity along several frontlines. On 13 August, the UN Special Envoy warned that Yemen faced its most serious risk of a return to large-scale conflict since the 2022 truce. The crisis is increasingly volatile, while humanitarian operations are constrained by drastic reductions in funding, restrictions associated with the US Foreign Terrorist Organisation (FTO) designation of Ansar Allah – the de facto authorities (DFA) in northern Yemen – and raids and detentions of UN and civil society staff in areas under Houthi control.

According to Sida's latest needs analysis, there are 22.3 million people with humanitarian needs in Yemen, an almost 15 per cent increase from last year. An estimated 18.3 million people are acutely food insecure, illustrating the severity of the crisis. The INFORM Severity Index classifies Yemen's complex crisis as "Very High", with a severity score of 9.2 out of 10 as of August 2026. The majority of people with humanitarian needs, an estimated two thirds, live in the North.

Sida's allocation to Yemen in 2026 comprises SEK 225 million in initial and additional allocations, complemented by SEK 7.65 million in flexible funding. The funding supports multi-sectorial humanitarian assistance focused on health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection, food security and nutrition for people with severe humanitarian needs, through both international humanitarian organisations and UN agencies. Given the increasingly volatile operating environment, including the escalation of fighting in multiple frontline areas, Sida has prioritised partners able to maintain humanitarian access in both northern and southern Yemen, helping sustain coverage as conflict and humanitarian needs increasingly extend across areas under different authorities.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

Access to reliable and up-to-date data remains a challenge in Yemen, particularly in areas under de facto authority control. Limitations on primary data collection and humanitarian operations constrain needs-based targeting.¹

In 2026, 22.3 million people, including 10.95 million women and girls, require assistance and protection. The latest FAO-WFP Hunger Hotspots outlook places Yemen among the world's four hotspots of highest concern, alongside Sudan, South Sudan and Palestine.² With earlier estimates projected 18.3 million people in IPC Phase 3 or above in 2026, while more than 2.2 million children under five are acutely malnourished, including 520,000 with severe acute malnutrition. Essential services remain constrained: only 59.3 per cent of health facilities are fully functional, 19.3 million people require health assistance, and 14.4 million require WASH assistance. Water scarcity and damaged infrastructure increase health risks.³

An estimated 5.2 million people are internally displaced, while 329,000 migrants and 63,000 refugees and asylum-seekers are hosted in Yemen. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), women and girls, persons with disabilities and the Muhamasheen community, and migrants and refugees, bear a disproportionate share of needs. Frontline households remain exposed to shocks and face constraints accessing basic services. Women and girls face risks of gender-based violence (GBV), early and forced marriage and barriers to essential services.⁴

Protection risks remain widespread. OHCHR reports of a sharp increase in civilian harm, with 65 civilian casualties since the escalation of the conflict in Ta'iz and Al Hodeidah, underscoring the urgent need for all parties to protect civilians and uphold international humanitarian law.⁵ The UN has warned of the most serious risk of renewed large-scale conflict since the 2022 truce.⁶ Civilians remain exposed to violence, mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), displacement and evictions, GBV, violence against children, arbitrary detention and restrictions on movement and access to assistance. Humanitarian personnel have also faced detention and other restrictions, particularly under Ansar Allah control.⁷

Needs are particularly severe in the 115 districts prioritised under the 2026 HNRP for highest intersectoral severity. Access constraints are particularly severe in areas under Ansar Allah

¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026* (March 2026), pp. 10, 21.

² FAO-WFP, *Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity - June to November 2026 outlook*, pp. 34-35, [Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity - June to November 2026 outlook | World Food Programme](#) (accessed 8 September 2026)

³ OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, pp. 4, 7-8, 50.

⁴ OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, pp. 7, 14.

⁵ [OCHA, Yemen Situation Update 1: Escalation of hostilities and displacement in Ta'iz and southern Al Hodeidah, 7 September 2026](#)

⁶ Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY), 'Briefing by the UN Special Envoy for Yemen, Hans Grundberg, to the Security Council', 13 August 2026, <https://osesgy.unmissions.org/en/news/briefing-un-special-envoy-yemen-hans-grundberg-security-council-0> (accessed 4 September 2026).

⁷ OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, pp. 21, 57.

control, while significant needs persist in government-held areas.⁸ Recent escalation has increased risks in Ma'rib and along the west coast, while floods and other climate shocks continue to drive displacement and exacerbate needs. Vulnerable populations across northern and southern Yemen therefore require sustained assistance.⁹

3. The humanitarian response

The 2026 response reflects the Humanitarian Reset and stronger prioritisation of life-saving assistance. The HNRP targets 12 million people, including 9.4 million prioritised based on severity. Support is concentrated in the 115 districts classified as intersectoral severity 4, with food security and agriculture, health, WASH, nutrition and protection among the main priorities.¹⁰

12 mn	\$2.16 bn	20.6%
People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2026)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026)	Of the funding secured (HNRP 2026)

However, the response is constrained by funding shortages and a deteriorating operating environment. The HNRP requires US\$2.16 billion to reach its target, but only 20.6 per cent of funding has been secured. The 2025 HNRP was around 28 per cent funded, leading to scaled-back life-saving programmes. Health is particularly affected: the Health Cluster received 43.4 per cent of its 2025 requirements, prompting a reduced target population and a shift to life-saving and time-critical interventions.¹¹ Access is constrained in areas under Ansar Allah control, where detentions, movement restrictions, bureaucratic impediments and interference with humanitarian operations have reduced humanitarian space. Renewed hostilities since August, including attacks in Ma'rib, Hadramawt and Mokha, add risks to delivery.

The funding gap means that 12.8 million people in severity 3 areas are not prioritised under the HNRP. Reduced international capacity limits the ability to maintain assistance, conduct needs assessments and provide services at scale, particularly in areas under Ansar Allah control. Authorities in both the North and South have limited capacity to compensate for reduced humanitarian and development assistance, and following the “pause” of the UN response in the north, local and national NGOs are increasingly important to maintaining the response. The Humanitarian Country Team activated the Localization Task Force in 2025, co-chaired by Nahda Makers Organization and Oxfam, and the 2026 HNRP commits to increasing direct

⁸ OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, pp. 21, 57; International Organization for Migration (IOM), ‘IOM Sounds Alarm as Displacement in Yemen Soars’, 30 January 2026, <https://yemen.un.org/en/309381-iom-sounds-alarm-displacement-yemen-soars> (accessed 4 September 2026).

⁹ OSESGY, ‘Briefing by the UN Special Envoy for Yemen, Hans Grundberg, to the Security Council’, OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, pp. 10, 20–21.

¹⁰ OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, pp. 10, 15–16.

¹¹ World Health Organization, *Yemen: WHO Health Emergency Appeal 2026*, February 2026, p. 3, <https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/documents/emergencies/2026-appeals/2026-hea-yemen.pdf> (accessed 4 September 2026).

and equitable funding to national and local actors. In 2025, the Yemen Humanitarian Fund provided 59 per cent of its US\$22.6 million in allocations directly to national NGOs, exceeding its 50 per cent target. However, national actors also face capacity and access constraints and cannot fully replace the operational capacity lost through the contraction of UN and international NGO presence.¹²

According to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service, Saudi Arabia is currently the largest reported humanitarian donor to Yemen in 2026, followed by the UK and Norway.¹³ The concentration of reported funding among a limited number of donors, alongside the overall funding shortfall, underscores the need for complementary and flexible funding. Against this funding landscape, Sida's added value lies in maintaining flexible support to partners able to operate across areas under different authorities and respond to gaps in severely underfunded sectors.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Given the complexity of the crisis, the deteriorated security situation, increased humanitarian needs, and the operational constraints, especially in DFA controlled areas, Sida's humanitarian allocation in 2026 will continue to priorities partners targeting both northern and southern Yemen. The support is in line with the *Strategy for Sweden's humanitarian assistance provided through Sida 2025-2029*, and is protection-oriented while also focusing on food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, and nutrition responses. With the UN scale-back and as a result of the FTO designation, the humanitarian community has scaled down programming in the North to focus on strictly life-saving activities. Under these challenging circumstances, Sida has selected partners that are assessed as best placed to operate under the different authorities and reach the worst affected people.

In light of evolving needs, Sida allocated an additional 74 MSEK to Yemen in September 2026.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	15,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	85,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	22,000,000
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)	10,000,000
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	19,000,000
TOTAL	151,000,000

¹² OCHA, *Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026*, p. 16.

¹³ OCHA, *Financial Tracking Service: Yemen – 2026*, [Yemen 2026 | Financial Tracking Service](#) (accessed 4 September 2026).

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ¹⁴	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)		17,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)		15,000,000
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)		5,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		30,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)		7,000,000
OCHA Field Coordination ¹⁵	6,500,000	
Swedish Civic Defence and Resilience Agency (MCF)	1,150,000	
TOTAL	7,650,000	74,000,000

The selected partners are assessed to be the best placed actors in addressing humanitarian needs in an increasingly difficult humanitarian operating environment in Yemen. Particular priority has been assigned to the ability and capacity to operate and deliver humanitarian assistance in both the North and the South as the number of actors with humanitarian access to the North saw a drastic decrease in 2025. This has meant that most UN agencies have not been considered as UN activities in the North have been paused since autumn 2025. It is still unclear what the UN roadmap for future engagement with the North is. During the initial allocation UNHCR was however been chosen as a partner due to its special mandate and the fact that some of the major IDP and refugee camps are located in the South.

In the September mid-year allocation UNICEF and IOM have been added to the portfolio in Yemen. In Yemen, IOM has managed the WASH cluster emergency supply pipeline in Yemen since November 2024, acting as the hosting and management agency on behalf of the WASH cluster. In addition, IOM leads the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) hub in Ma'rib and is the sole direct implementer. UNICEF's specific mandate of children and women as the most vulnerable groups, its multi-sectorial approach, makes UNICEF a key actor in Yemen particularly in nutrition, health, education, child protection and WASH.

No multi-year funding will be provided for 2026 due to the ongoing operationalisation of Sweden's new strategy for humanitarian assistance through Sida. It is however recommended that Yemen, as a highly protracted crisis, is considered for multi-year funding further ahead.

¹⁴ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.

¹⁵ Sida provides flexible funding to OCHA's field coordination, and this preliminary allocation is therefore subject to change.

Sida does not currently have the capacity to map if targeted operational partnerships would be an option in Yemen, e.g. direct partnerships with local humanitarian NGOs or support to NGO consortia . This is something Sida will priorities during 2026.

ⁱ The 2026 mid-year allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

ⁱⁱ Sida's mid-year allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each of the 25 crisis-affected countries that were included in the initial allocation for 2026: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida's initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information, please see Mid-Year Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Yemen, the source is HNRP.