



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



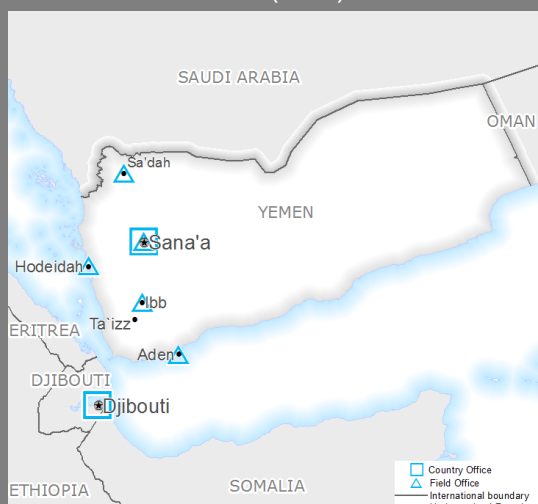
WFP Yemen Country Brief June 2019

Operational Context

Yemen is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country, ranked 178th out of 189 countries, according to the 2018 Human Development Report. At least 50 percent of the population is estimated to be living in poverty, and more than 90 percent of food in Yemen is imported.

Limited access to food is compounded by several factors, including the effects of low incomes, the depreciation of the Yemeni currency, uncertainty of access to Yemen's Red Sea ports, large family sizes, high unemployment rates, and the irregular or non-payment of salaries of many civil servants.

Present in Yemen since 1967, WFP currently aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and specifically increase food consumption through the scaleup of life-saving emergency food assistance (particularly the most food insecure population), as well as to expand coverage of nutrition interventions to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).



Population: **30.5 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **178 out of 188**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **2 million children between 6-59 months**

In Numbers

10.95 m people assisted
in June 2019



109,916.3 mt of general food assistance
dispatched

US 21.4 m cash-based and commodity transfers
made

US\$ 771 m six months (July - December 2019) net
funding requirements

Operational Updates

- In June, WFP reached a total of 10.95 million people with food assistance, of which 8.22 million people received in-kind food assistance, 2.48 million people received food vouchers, and 242,097 people received cash assistance.
- On 17 June, the WFP Executive Director briefed Security Council members on the possibility of a partial suspension of humanitarian assistance in light of ongoing impediments in programme implementation, including the lack of approvals to conduct a targeting and registration exercise. After lengthy negotiations which did not reach an agreement, WFP announced the partial suspension of food assistance on 20 June. Food assistance would be suspended for the June cycle in Sana'a city, affecting 850,000 beneficiaries. WFP is continuing negotiations with the key stakeholders in order to resume distributions as swiftly as possible.
- During the 17 June Security Council session on Yemen, it was stated that violence in the Hudaydah region has decreased, however conflict has increased in other parts of the country such as Dhalea, Hajjah and Taiz governorates.
- The fumigation exercise of 39,000 mt of WFP wheat at the Red Sea Mills in Hudaydah has been completed and successful. Preparations are underway to set up the milling process for the wheat, pending lab results on its condition. Milling is expected to start in July.
- WHO [reports](#) that the number of new cholera cases and deaths has begun to fall since 08 April, and has continued to do so through till the end of May.
- [OCHA](#) reports that June heavy rains and flooding have affected close to 70,000 people in over ten governorates across Yemen, with the worst affected residing in Hajjah. As of 30 June, WFP has assisted 161,973 displaced families in Hudaydah and Hajjah governorates.

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Photo Caption: Fares and Sami's family had to flee from Bani Hassan district in Hajjah due to the conflict. ©WFP/Mohammed Awadh

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)
4.82 b*	1.16 b
2019 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (July – December 2019)
2.3 b*	771 m

* According to ICSP budget revision, which incorporates the needs to scale-up operations to reach up to 12 million people monthly.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food -insecure households (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food).

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 2: People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.
- Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food.

Strategic Outcome 3: Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.

Focus area: Resilience Building

Activities:

- Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children.
- Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.

Focus area: Crisis Response

Activities:

- Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.
- Logistics Cluster.
- Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC).
- Bilateral service provision.

Monitoring

- In June 2019, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted 344 monitoring visits in 19 governorates. The monitored activities included in-kind GFA, commodity vouchers, cash-based transfers (CBT), MAM prevention and treatment programmes, school meals and livelihood activities. WFP's in-house call centres conducted 2,608 calls to beneficiaries to verify receipt of assistance.

Funding and Pipeline update

- WFP's operational needs for 2019 stand at USD 2.3 billion. Based on the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) and given the long lead-times to bring food into the country, WFP urgently needs an additional USD 771 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months.
- Due to delayed arrival and limited stock of food commodities in the country, WFP will distribute reduced food baskets in July and August to stretch currently available resources. Full baskets will be reinstated in September. To align to food entitlements, cash assistance and food vouchers will also be reduced in July and August.
- Pipeline breaks are anticipated for nutrition interventions in August. Urgent funding is needed to purchase stocks already in port. The food vouchers and cash assistance pipeline will begin breaking in September. School feeding is covered until the end of year, with breaks expected in December.

Challenges

- WFP is experiencing delays in deliveries, as WFP trucks are delayed at de-facto authorities' custom and security checkpoints across several governorates. Whilst the detention of trucks is not unusual in Yemen, it has a significant impact on WFP's operations and programme implementation, leading to additional costs. WFP is liaising with the authorities for the expedited release of all trucks. As of end of June, ten trucks remain detained.
- Heavy fighting between the International Recognized Government-backed (IRG) forces and the Houthi-backed forces in Dhalea governorate has resulted in the closure of the main road linking Aden and Sana'a. WFP is currently using an alternative route, which is 60 percent more expensive.
- In the IRG-controlled areas, biometric registration is ongoing; however, registration is slowed down due to the delayed arrival of equipment in country.

Donors (in alphabetical order): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and private sector donors.