In Numbers

- 12.74 million people assisted in January 2020
- 124,324 mt of general food assistance dispatched
- USD 6.4 million cash-based transfers made
- USD 17.9 million value of redeemed commodities through food vouchers
- USD 653 million six month net funding requirements (February – July 2020)

Operational Updates

- Milling operations for WFP wheat at the Red Sea Mills (RSM) in Hudaydah continued in January. As of 31 January, a total of 16,307 mt of wheat flour has been produced. Of which, 16,157 mt were dispatched to WFP’s warehouses in Sana’a and Ibb governorates.
- On 9 January, around 80 percent of Yemen internet capacity went offline. Reportedly, this was due to an anchor drag by a large merchant vessel in the Suez Canal. As a result, WFP staff relayed on the FoodSat link, with limited capacity and speed. On 16 January, the Ministry of Telecommunication in Sana’a confirmed in a press conference that emergency bandwidth was procured to urgently restore part of the service. WFP has restored additional bandwidth bringing the current capacity to around 80 percent.
- On 26 January, 127 mt of pulses were forcibly removed from a WFP warehouse in Hajjah governorate. The commodity was ready to be inspected by the authorities for clearance prior to distribution. WFP is following up with the authorities to help recover the food and follow up with the distribution.
- WHO reports 11,531 suspected cases of cholera with four associated deaths between 11 and 17 November 2019. The total number of suspected cases from 01 January 2018 to 17 November 2019 is 1.16 million, with 1,551 associated deaths. In January, WFP distributed oral rehydration salts (ORS), Aquatabs and jerry cans to 5,523 families. WHO also delivered 1.3 million litres of fuel to support the uninterrupted services of water treatment facilities and hospitals.
- According to UNFPA 900 families were displaced following the military clashes in Marib, Sana’a and Al Jawf in January. IOM latest update reports that 2,186 families have been displaced within and to Marib and Al Jawf governorates from areas close to the frontlines. The situation has forced families already living in camps to become displaced for a second time.

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 scale-up of life-saving emergency food assistance (particularly among the most food insecure population), as well as to expand coverage of nutrition interventions to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

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WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.82 b*</td>
<td>2.1 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Requirements (in USD)</td>
<td>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (February – July 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 b*</td>
<td>653 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 January 2020, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted 1,639 monitoring visits in 20 governorates. The monitored activities included in-kind general food assistance (GFA), commodity vouchers, cash-based transfers (CBT), prevention and treatment programmes for moderate acute malnutrition, school feeding and livelihood activities. WFP’s in-house call centres conducted 11,601 calls to verify receipt of assistance and food delivery to distribution sites.

Funding and Pipeline update

- WFP’s operational needs for 2020 stands at USD 2.5 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 653 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months as per the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funding requirement in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General food assistance</td>
<td>490 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>98 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School feeding</td>
<td>1.7 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
<td>51 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHAS</td>
<td>8 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics Cluster</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunication Cluster</td>
<td>3.1 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges

- WFP is experiencing delays in deliveries at many security checkpoints across several governorates. Whilst such challenges are not unusual in Yemen, it has a significant impact on WFP’s operations and programme implementation, leading to delayed food deliveries and additional costs. WFP is liaising with the authorities for the expedited release of all detained trucks.

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