



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Yemen Country Brief June 2021

In Numbers



11.9 million people targeted
in June 2021

98,800 mt of general food assistance

US\$ 10.1 million cash-based transfers

US\$ 19.9 million food vouchers

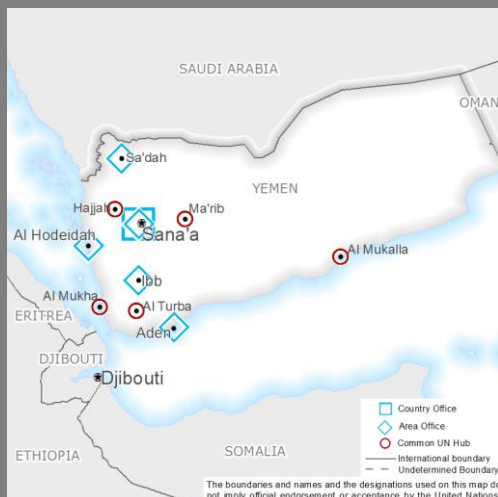
US\$ 458.2 million six-month net funding requirements (July – December 2021)

Operational Context

Yemen is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country, ranked 179th out of 189 countries, according to the 2020 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 ongoing conflict, 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. It aims specifically to 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).



Operational Updates

- Under the June cycle, WFP targeted 11.9 million people with general food assistance (GFA). Of these, 8.4 million people were targeted with in-kind food assistance, around 2.3 million people with food vouchers and over 1.2 million people with cash assistance.
- In the southern areas, 4.2 million beneficiaries are to be biometrically registered. By the end of June, around 1.75 million beneficiaries have been biometrically registered in the areas under the Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen (IRG). In November 2020, WFP launched biometric registration and the provision of cash through GFA in the areas under the Sana'a-based authorities. By the end of June, around 117,000 people have had their biodata digitized into SCOPE, and nearly 50,000 people were biometrically registered and were either enrolled or ready to be enrolled for cash assistance.
- The military escalation in Ma'rib governorate, which started in February 2021, has led to a wave of displacement. By the end of June, 22,000 people are reported displaced, while numbers remain dynamic with high population movement reported in different parts of the governorate. To respond, WFP is targeting internally displaced people (IDPs) who are already registered at the place of re-displacement. In addition, through its rapid response mechanism (RRM) partners, WFP is providing an immediate emergency assistance package, as well as a one-month food ration to newly displaced households. WFP is also verifying some 20,500 new IDPs to be included in its regular assistance.
- The WFP Food Security Update (June 2021) reviewed food security trends in Yemen, beyond conflict and COVID-19. More households were unable to consume their minimum food needs during 2021, compared to the previous years due to an increase in global food prices since May 2020, reduction in fuel imports, the surge in global food prices and the volatility of the exchange rate. The update noted that the exchange rate has been oscillating in the areas under the IRG since December 2020. Meanwhile, the exchange rate remained stable in the areas under Sana'a-based authorities. As a result, the cost of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) has increased remarkably during 2021. The average MFB cost in June reached YER 9,133/person/month in the areas under the IRG and 6,453/person/month in the areas under the Sana'a-based authorities compared to the average MFB cost in December 2020 of 7,497/person/month and 5,445/person/month respectively.

Population: **30.8 million**

2020 Human Development Index: **179 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

Global Acute Malnutrition: **2.25 million cases of children between 0-59**

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Photo Caption: Salem collects his WFP food assistance in Dhubab City, Ta'iz governorate. Photo: ©WFP Alaa Noman

Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2021)	
Total Requirements (in US\$)	Total Received (in US\$)
6.73 b	4.1 b
2021 Requirements (in US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (July – December 2021)
1.91 b	458.2 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure people affected by crises across Yemen, have access to lifesaving, 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 2021.
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 May and June 2021, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted around 1,800 monitoring activities, including in person visits and remote calls.

- The monitored activities included in-kind general food assistance (GFA), commodity vouchers, cash-based transfers (CBT), nutrition prevention and treatment programmes, school feeding and livelihood activities. WFP’s call centres conducted over 34,500 calls to verify the receipt of assistance, food delivery to distribution sites and to collect data on food security indicators.

Funding and Pipeline Updates

- WFP urgently needs an additional USD 458.2 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months as per the following:

Activity	Funding requirement in USD
General Food Assistance	325.4 million
Nutrition	78.9 million
School Feeding	8.6 million
Livelihoods	32.3 million
UNHAS	7.6 million
Logistics Cluster	5.4 million
Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	-

Challenges

- In the areas under the Sana’a-based authorities, the fuel crisis improved as the Yemen Petroleum Company (YPC) announced that gasoline is available at their stations starting 11 June. In June, a total of four fuel vessels have completed its discharge of fuel at Al Hodeidah port, while a total of four vessels of fuel continue to be held in the Saudi-led Coalition (SLC) holding area. With the improvement of the fuel crisis, WFP’s operation previously reported three-four days delay at district level where fuel was not always available has now decreased to one-two days.
- Yemen’s COVID-19 vaccination campaign, which started on 20 April, continued during June in the areas under the IRG. On 31 March, Yemen had received a first batch of 360,000 vaccine doses through the global vaccine sharing scheme COVAX and as of the end of June, more than 251,000 have been administered in the areas under the IRG. In the areas under the Sana’a-based authorities, the COVID-19 vaccination campaign started in mid-June. The 10,000 vaccine doses available will only target healthcare workers at this stage, and they will be administered at the Health Ministry in Sana’a under the auspice of WHO.
- On 03 June, the UN Security Council (UNSC) convened for a briefing on Yemen, focused on the FSO Safer. FSO Safer tanker is 60 km north of Al Hodeidah port and estimated to contain 1.15 million barrels of crude oil. There is a possibility of a severe oil spill should the tanker not be maintained. The meeting highlighted the devastating humanitarian and economic consequences of the FSO Safer’s deteriorating condition. Al Hodeidah port, which receives the bulk of food and fuel imports for northern Yemen, could be closed for up to six months in the event of a spill. Additionally, international shipping through the Red Sea could also be affected.

Donors (supporting WFP Yemen’s ICSP 2021 in alphabetical order): Australia, Canada, Estonia, European Commission, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Leichtenstien, Norway, Poland, private donors, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN Country-Based Pooled Funds, UN other funds and agencies, United Arab Emirates, United States, and the World Bank.