



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Yemen Country Brief August 2021

In Numbers



12 million people targeted for general food assistance in August

67,500 mt of general food assistance

US\$13.2 million in cash transfers
US\$21.3 million in commodity vouchers

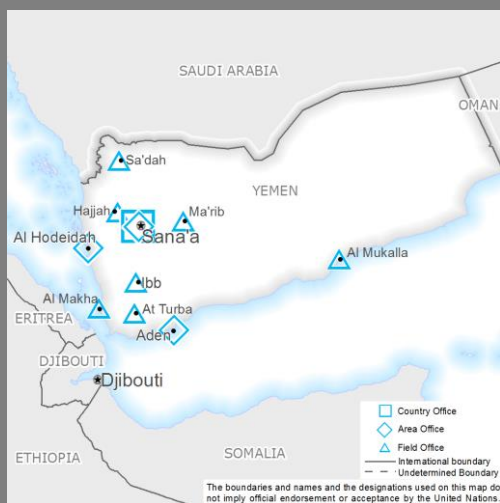
US\$589.7 million six-month net funding requirement (September 2021 – February 2022)

Operational Context

As of early 2021, 16.2 million people, more than 50 percent of the population of Yemen, are estimated to be food insecure. Of these, 47,000 people are estimated to live in famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5). 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.

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.

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).



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**

Operational Updates

- Under the August cycle, WFP targeted 12 million people for general food assistance (GFA). Of these, 8.5 million people were targeted with in-kind food assistance, around 2.3 million people with commodity vouchers and more than 1.2 million people with cash assistance.
- The military escalation in Ma'rib governorate, which started in February 2021, has led to a wave of population displacement, and by the end of August, around 24,800 people had been displaced. In August, WFP targeted some 469,500 people with GFA in the governorate. 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. In addition, WFP is preparing to verify the needs and status of some 137,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported to be in need of food assistance in Ma'rib. The verification process is planned to start in early September.
- In the southern areas, WFP is in the process of biometrically registering 4.2 million beneficiaries. By the end of August, around two million beneficiaries had 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 GFA (as cash) in the areas under the Sana'a-based authorities. By August, the pilot phase targeting has been completed, with over 141,000 people retargeted. Around 118,600 people have had their biodata digitized into SCOPE, and nearly 52,000 people have been biometrically registered and were either enrolled or ready to be enrolled for cash assistance.
- Heavy rains and floods continued in August, with nearly 165,000 people affected across the governorates of Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Al Mahwit and Raymah. By the end of August, more than 7,300 people had been assisted through the RRM, including 3,900 people set to receive WFP food assistance. WFP is closely monitoring the humanitarian situation in coordination with the humanitarian clusters, and its cooperating partners to ensure that life-saving assistance is provided to flood-affected people when and where needed.

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Photo Caption: WFP beneficiaries receive their food assistance at a WFP food distribution point in Zinjibar City, Abyan governorate. Photo: ©WFP Alaa Noman

Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2021)

Total Requirements (in US\$)	Total Received (in US\$)
6.73 b	4.24 b
2021 Requirements (in US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (September 2021 – February 2022)
1.91 b	589.7 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 July and August 2021, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted around 1,200 monitoring activities, including in person visits and remote calls.
- 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 38,700 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 589.7 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months as per the following:

Activity	Funding requirement
General Food Assistance	456.5 million
Nutrition	77.2 million
School Feeding	25.8 million
Livelihoods	17.1 million
UNHAS	11.5 million
Logistics Cluster	1.5 million
Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	0.03 million

Challenges

- In August, no fuel vessel were permitted to discharge at Al Hodeidah port, while a total of four vessels of fuel continue to be held in the Saudi-led Coalition (SLC) holding area. While there was no major interruption to WFP’s operation due to the fuel crisis, a one-two days delay is still reported at district level where fuel was not always available.
- The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office warned on 22 August that Yemen is entering a third wave of COVID-19 infections. In August, new daily cases saw a notable increase, with some 7,829 cases and 1,469 deaths recorded by WHO as of the end of the month. WFP continues to implement safety measures to minimize the risk of infection among its beneficiaries, cooperating partners and staff.
- In August, the economic situation continued to deteriorate, with significant humanitarian implications. On 27 July, the Yemeni Riyal (YER) hit a record low of 1,000 YER/USD 1 in areas under the IRG, while by the end of August, the YER rated at YER 1,015/USD 1, losing some 79 percent of its value in areas under IRG compared to pre-crisis levels. Meanwhile, the YER remains stable in the areas under Sana’a-based authorities and averaged YER 599/USD 1 in August, approximately the same as in January 2020. Compared to pre-crisis levels, the YER has lost 64 percent of its value in areas under the Sana’a-based authorities.

Donors (2021, in alphabetical order):

Australia, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, the European Commission, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Leichtenstien, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UN Country-Based Pooled Funds, UN other funds and agencies, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, the World Bank, and private donors.