



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Yemen Country Brief November 2021



In Numbers¹

11.1 million people targeted for general food assistance in November

100,300 mt of in-kind general food distributions

24,800 mt through commodity vouchers

US\$15.9 million in cash transfers

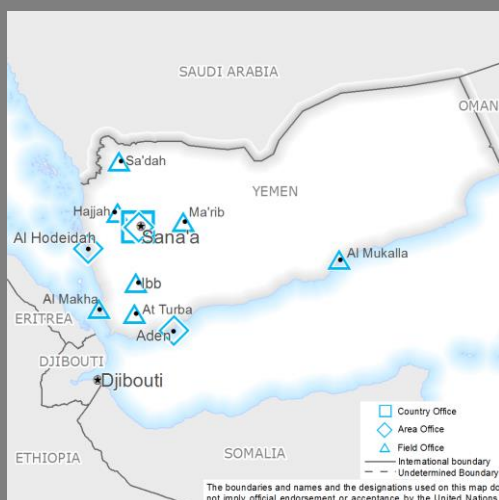
US\$812.7 million six-month net funding requirement (December 2021 – May 2022)

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 November cycle, WFP targeted 11.1 million people for general food assistance (GFA). Of these, 7.9 million people were targeted with in-kind food assistance, 1.9 million people with commodity vouchers and more than 1.3 million people with cash assistance.
- According to the latest WFP [food security update](#), the nationwide average rate of inadequate food consumption in Yemen stands at 43 percent, above the “very high” threshold of 40 percent. The rate of inadequate food consumption remains notably higher in areas under the IRG (50 percent) as compared to areas under the Sana’a-based authorities (39 percent).
- Data collection for the nationwide 2021 Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) continued in November. By early December, data collection was close to completion. The FSLA results will feed into the forthcoming Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.
- Military activity continued to be reported in the governorates of Ma’rib, Shabwah and Al Bayda in November. The number of displaced people in these three governorates had risen to more than 73,000 since the beginning of the year according to IOM.
- In Ma’rib governorate, WFP was in mid-November able to regain access and complete deliveries to its remaining food distribution point in Al Abdiyah district, which had been inaccessible due to a volatile security situation for close to two months.
- WFP is currently in the process of reviewing the vulnerability status of some 133,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ma’rib governorate. Concurrent with this verification process, WFP is conducting a second round of food distributions to the IDPs. Distributions started on 13 November, and close to 102,600 IDPs had been assisted as of the end of November.

Monitoring

- In November, WFP and third-party monitoring companies conducted 1,800 monitoring activities, including in-person visits and remote monitoring calls.
- Monitored activities included general food assistance

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Photo Caption: Workers fill paper bags with sandwiches, fruit, and vegetables at the WFP supported Healthy Kitchen in support of fresh school meals in Aden. Photo: ©WFP Hebatallah Munassar

¹ November figures reflect the planned figures for the November assistance cycle.

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)	
Total requirement (in US\$)	Total received* (as of 30 November)
6.73 b	4.56 b
2021 requirement	Six-month net funding requirement (December 2021 – May 2022)
1.91 b	812.7 m

*source: WFP FACTORY

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.

(in-kind, commodity vouchers, and cash-based transfers), nutrition prevention and treatment programmes, school feeding, and resilience and livelihood interventions.

- WFP’s call centres conducted 36,300 calls to verify the receipt of assistance, food delivery to distribution sites, and to collect data on food security indicators.

Funding and Pipeline Updates

- Despite the significant donor support this year, confirmed contributions fall short of WFP’s requirements for the immediate coming months, and WFP is facing severe funding shortfalls: WFP urgently needs an additional USD 812.7 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months:

Activity	Requirement December 2021 – May 2022
General Food Assistance	605.1 million
Nutrition	137.6 million
School Feeding	34.7 million
Livelihoods	18.7 million
UNHAS	14.9 million
Logistics Cluster	1.1 million
Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	0.6 million

Challenges

- In November, four fuel vessels carrying 65,700 mt of fuel were permitted to proceed to anchorage at Al Hodeidah port while one vessel carrying 29,700 mt of fuel continued to be held in the Saudi-led Coalition (SLC) holding area awaiting clearance to proceed to Al Hodeidah port. While there was no major interruption to WFP’s operation due to the ongoing fuel crisis, one-two day delivery delays were reported at district level where fuel was not always available.
- The number of new daily COVID-19 cases in Yemen has gradually decreased after spiking in mid-September. As of the end of November, 9,995 cases and 1,949 deaths had been recorded by WHO. WFP continues to implement safety measures to minimize the risk of infection among its beneficiaries, cooperating partners, and staff.
- In November, the value of the Yemeni riyal (YER) in areas under the Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) continued to fluctuate. After breaking the YER 1,500/USD 1 barrier for the first time on 04 November, the riyal had by the end of the month reached a new record low of YER 1,581/USD 1. Meanwhile, the YER remained stable in the areas under Sana’a-based authorities and averaged YER 600/USD 1, approximately the same as in January 2020.

Donors (2021, in alphabetical order):

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Commission, the World Bank, UN CERF, UN Other Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF), UN Country-Based Pooled Funds, flexible funding, miscellaneous income, and private donors.