



SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

## WFP Yemen Country Brief July 2019

## In Numbers

**11.03 m people assisted**  
in July 2019



**77,963.7 mt** of general food assistance dispatched

**USD 14.3 m** cash-based and commodity transfers made

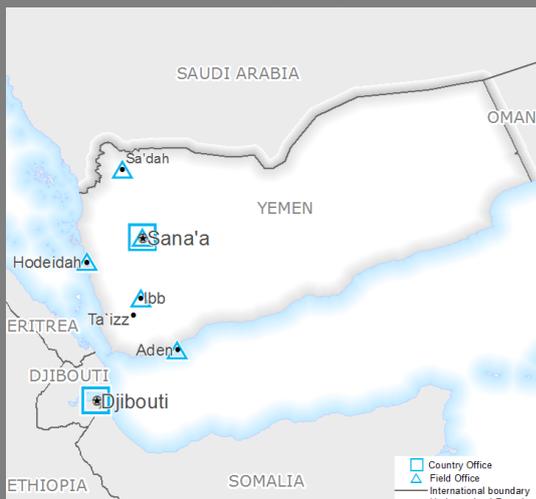
**USD 893.8 m** six months (September 2019 - February 2020) net funding requirements

### Operational Context

Yemen is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country, ranked 178<sup>th</sup> 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**

### Operational Updates

- On 18 July, the Executive Director (ED) briefed UN Security Council (UNSC) members that WFP continued to engage Ansar Allah-affiliated authorities in Sana'a in good faith, keeping communication lines open. He stated that substantial progress in discussions had been made and while an agreement was still to be signed, an agreement had been reached "in principle". He assured the UNSC that should an agreement be reached, WFP was ready to resume food distributions in Sana'a city "within days". No agreement was reached in July.
- On 30 July, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) published the hotspot analysis of 29 of the identified 45 districts with pockets of IPC 5 (Catastrophe) populations identified in the December 2018 IPC assessment. The current analysis indicates that due to the increased provision of humanitarian food assistance in these 29 districts, there are no longer populations in IPC Phase 5 conditions. However, some 1.25 million people are still severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4 combined) and humanitarian assistance needs to be sustained.
- Between 21-24 July, WFP conducted the second round of one-off food distributions inside Nihm district, a front-line, difficult-to-access area of Sana'a governorate, reaching 906 out of 1,000 households with food assistance. WFP is working to conduct a final distribution at Alfalah food distribution point to the remaining 94 households once all the security arrangements are approved.
- Fumigation works to the last remaining 3,000 mt of wheat in the Red Sea Mills in Hudaydah continues. The mills originally housed some 51,000 mt of WFP wheat, enough to feed 3.7 million people for one month. A WFP Supply Chain team visited the mills where an assessment of the silos and production lines were conducted. Overall, three production lines with milling capacity are operational, with milling expected to begin shortly.

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Photo Caption: Saleh fled with his family of nine from Bani Hassan district in Hajjah due to the conflict in Yemen. ©WFP/Mohammed Awadh

**Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020)**

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)
<b>4.82 b*</b>	<b>1.3 b</b>
2019 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (September – February 2020)
<b>2.3 b*</b>	<b>893.8 m</b>

\* 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 July 2019, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted 477 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 7,627 calls to verify receipt of assistance and food delivery to distribution sites.

**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 893.8 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months.
- WFP is expecting a series of serious pipeline breaks for its food assistance; wheat flour is expected to break in September, vegetable oil in September, and pulses in October and November. Nutrition interventions are anticipated to break in September. The food vouchers and cash assistance pipeline will begin breaking in October. School feeding is covered until the end of year, with breaks expected in November and 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 July, eight trucks remain detained.
- Heavy fighting between the International Recognized Government-backed (IRG) forces and the Houthis-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 costly.

**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.