

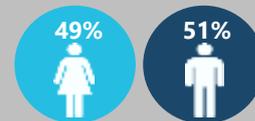


SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



## WFP Yemen Country Brief October 2020

## In Numbers



**8.7 million people targeted**  
in October 2020

**74,000 mt** of general food assistance

**USD 7.3 million** cash-based transfers  
**USD 11.6 million** commodity vouchers

**USD 442 million** six-month net funding requirements  
(December 2020 – May 2021)

### Operational Context

Yemen is classified as a low-income, food-deficit country, ranked 177<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries, according to the 2019 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).



Population: **30.5 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **177 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **2 million children between 6-59 months**

### Operational Updates

- Under the October cycle, WFP targeted 8.7 million people with general food assistance. Of these, 6.2 million people were targeted with in-kind food assistance, 1.6 million people with food vouchers, and some 928,000 people with cash assistance.
- In October, WFP commenced its school feeding activities in areas under the Sana'a based authorities. Across the country, WFP reached some 600,000 students with nutritious snacks. Of these, over 9,900 students were supported with freshly prepared meals via the healthy kitchens programme in the areas under the Internationally Recognised Government of Yemen (IRG), started on 04 October.
- On 06 October, WFP started a three-month personal mask production project in Sana'a governorate. A total of 30 women are enrolled in the project; all of them participated in WFP's Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities. The produced masks are planned to be distributed to health workers and to WFP partners to be used in community activities.
- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) returned to a more regular schedule of humanitarian flights to Sana'a International Airport in October. The UNHAS schedule included four weekly flights to Sana'a, with two weekly flights to Aden.
- The beneficiary biometric registration activities continued in October in areas under the IRG control where over 1.46 million people were biometrically registered. The activities are set to start in November in the areas under the Sana'a-based authorities.
- On 27 October, the acute malnutrition Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) partial analysis covering the period from January until December 2020 was [published](#). The analysis, which covers the 133 districts in areas under the IRG, states that one in five children under five are estimated to be acutely malnourished and in urgent need of treatment. While data for the remaining districts in northern Yemen are still being analysed, the situation is expected to be equally concerning in these areas based on historical trends.

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**Photo Caption:** Mother of two Ashjan receives nutrition supplies at a WFP-supported health clinic in Aden. Photo: ©WFP Alaa Noman

## Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2020)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)
<b>4.82 b</b>	<b>3.06 b</b>
2020 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (December 2020 – May 2021)
<b>2.53 b</b>	<b>442 m</b>

### 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 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 October 2020, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted over 2,400 monitoring activities.
- 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 30,000 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’s operational needs for 2020 stand 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 442 million to ensure operations can continue unimpeded over the next six months as per the following:

Activity	Funding requirement in USD
General Food Assistance	319 million
Nutrition	63 million
School Feeding	15 million
Livelihoods	35 million
UNHAS	7 million
Logistics Cluster	2 million
Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	1 million

## Challenges

- The fuel crisis in areas under the Sana’a based authorities continued in October. Though no major impact on WFP’s food delivery operations was reported, increased disruption to deliveries at the district level continued to be experienced. The crisis has seen slight improvement by the end of October.
- Following increased demands due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global shortfall in the production and availability of wheat soya blend (WSB+) continued in October. Impacting WFP’s nutrition programme from the August distribution cycle, the shortfalls are expected to continue until December. WFP is prioritising the available stocks for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). Children will continue to be supported with supplies for the treatment of MAM. However, due to delays in arrivals and clearing procedures, the shortfall of commodities for the treatment of MAM started to be experienced in the south.

**Donors** (supporting WFP Yemen’s ICSP in 2020 in alphabetical order): Canada, Czech Republic, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Korea (Rep. of), Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN other funds and agencies, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen Humanitarian Fund and private sector donors.