



# WFP in Yemen

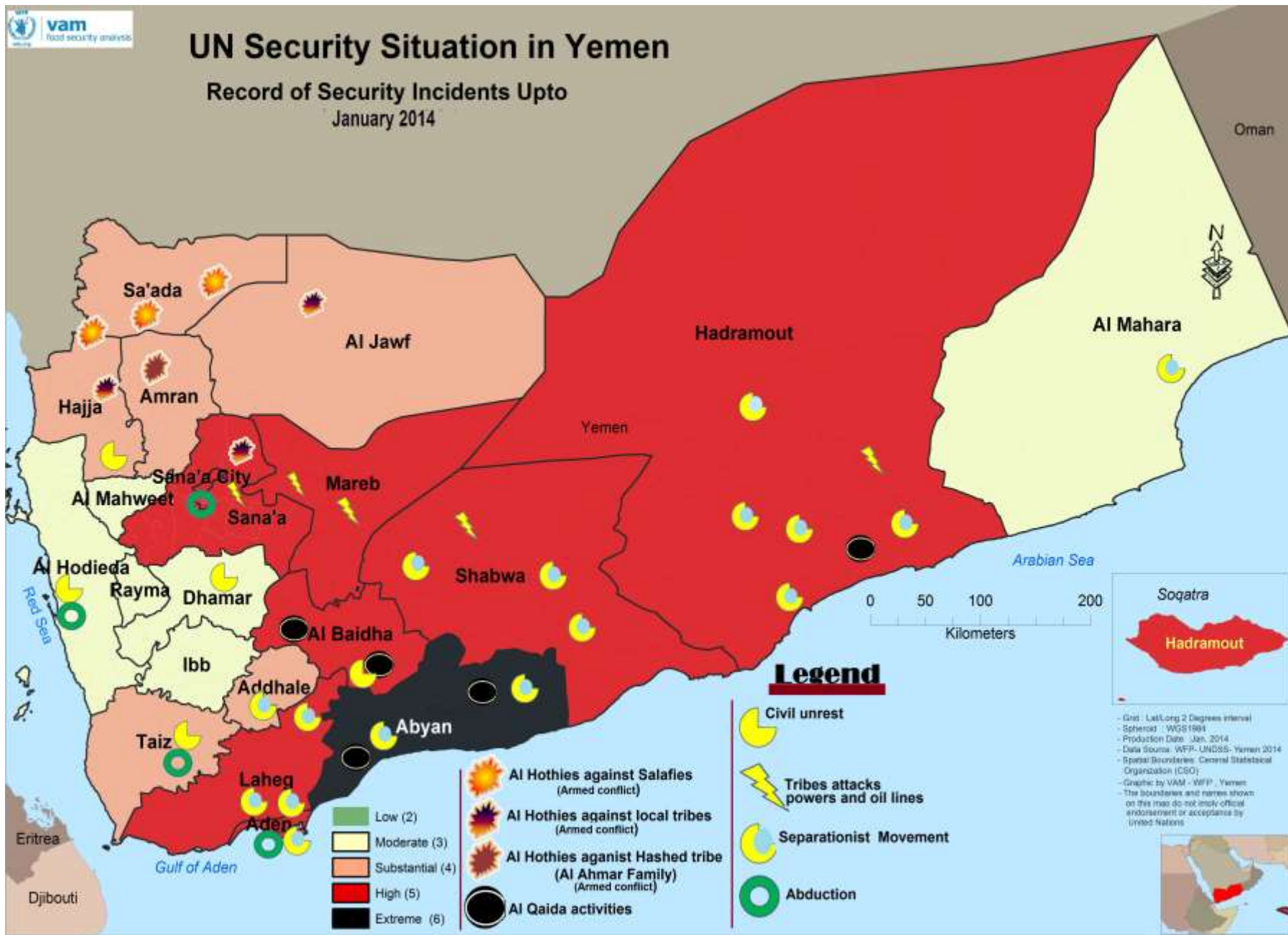
11 February 2014



Bishow Parajuli  
WFP Representative and Country Director

# UN Security Situation in Yemen

Record of Security Incidents Upto  
January 2014



## Yemen in figures

### key social indicators

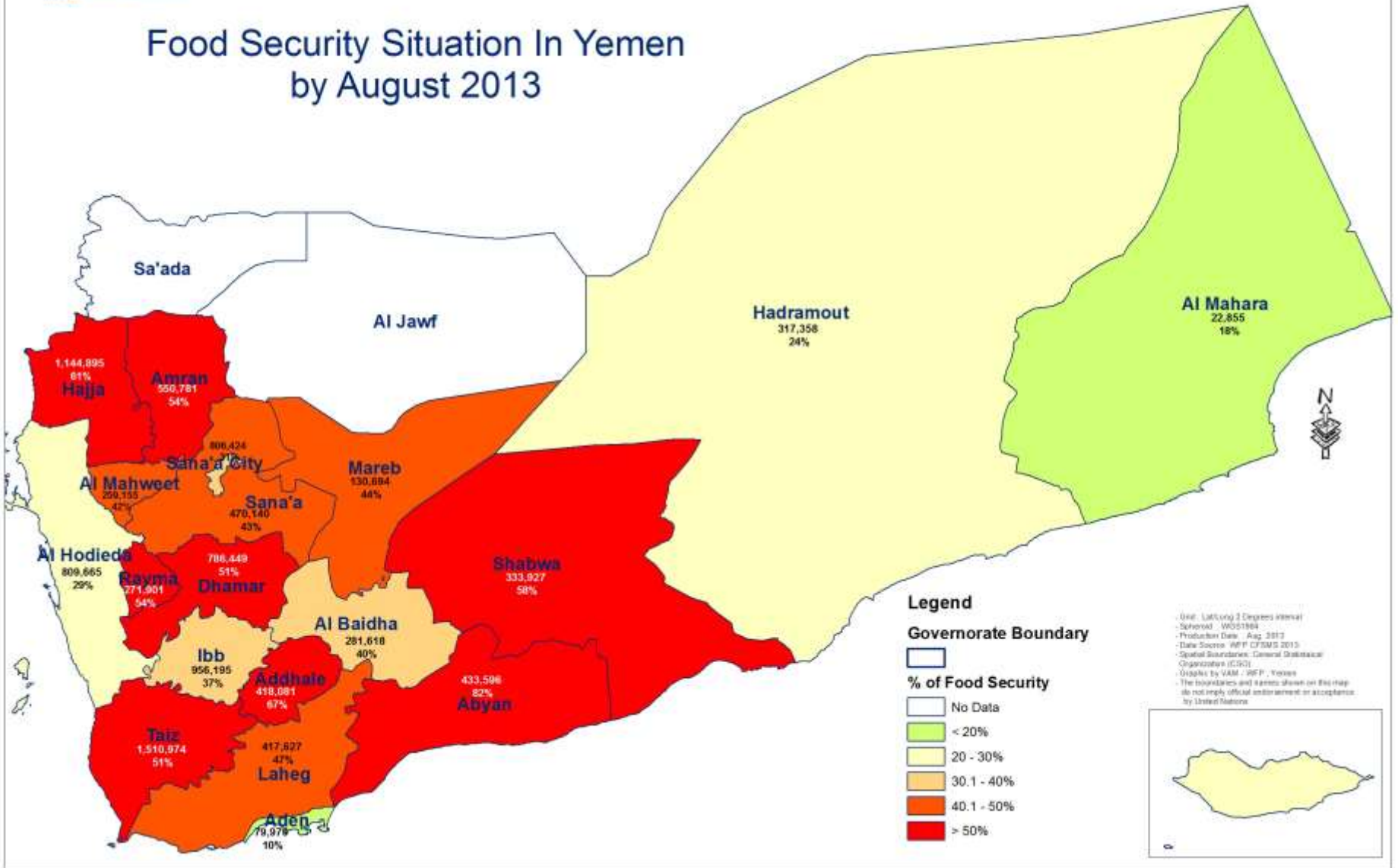
<b>Population</b>	<b>25 million</b>
<b>Food insecure population</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Acutely malnourished children under 5</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Chronically malnourished children under 5</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Amount of household income spent on food</b>	<b>&gt;50%</b>
<b>Illiteracy among women</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Illiteracy among men</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Population living on less than US\$2 per day</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Amount of food imported</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Households affected by high food prices</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>&gt;50%</b>
<b>Youth Unemployment</b>	<b>72%</b>

# Food Insecurity

## Update on CFSS ( July 13)

- About **43 percent** of the population in the country is still **food insecure in 2013**.
- Currently, **4.5 million** people are **severely** food insecure and over **6 million** are **moderately** food insecure.
- Food insecurity is still more widespread in **rural areas (49%)** than in **urban areas (36%)**, which is an increase from 37% in rural and 17.7% in urban in 2003-2006.
- The **food security and nutrition** situation has **improved** in **governorates assisted** by humanitarian aid.
- Food **availability is NOT a big problem** though over **90 percent** of the staple food is **imported**.
- **Food insecurity** is mainly due to **lack of economic access to food** and **absence of local production**.

# Food Security Situation In Yemen by August 2013



**Legend**  
Governorate Boundary

**% of Food Security**

- No Data
- < 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30.1 - 40%
- 40.1 - 50%
- > 50%

Scale: 1:600,000 (2 Degrees Interval)  
Spheroid: WGS1984  
Projection: UTM  
Datum: WGS 1984  
Data Source: WFP CFSS 2013  
Spatial Reference: General Database  
Organization: ICRC  
Graphics by VAM / RFP, Yemen  
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by United Nations



# Major interventions

During the first six months of 2014 WFP will assist around 4 million people:

643,000 IDPs and returnees;

2.8 million under ESN food and cash transfers on conditional basis;

179,000 children under two with preventative nutrition support;

133,000 children under five with nutrition treatment;

135,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with nutrition support;

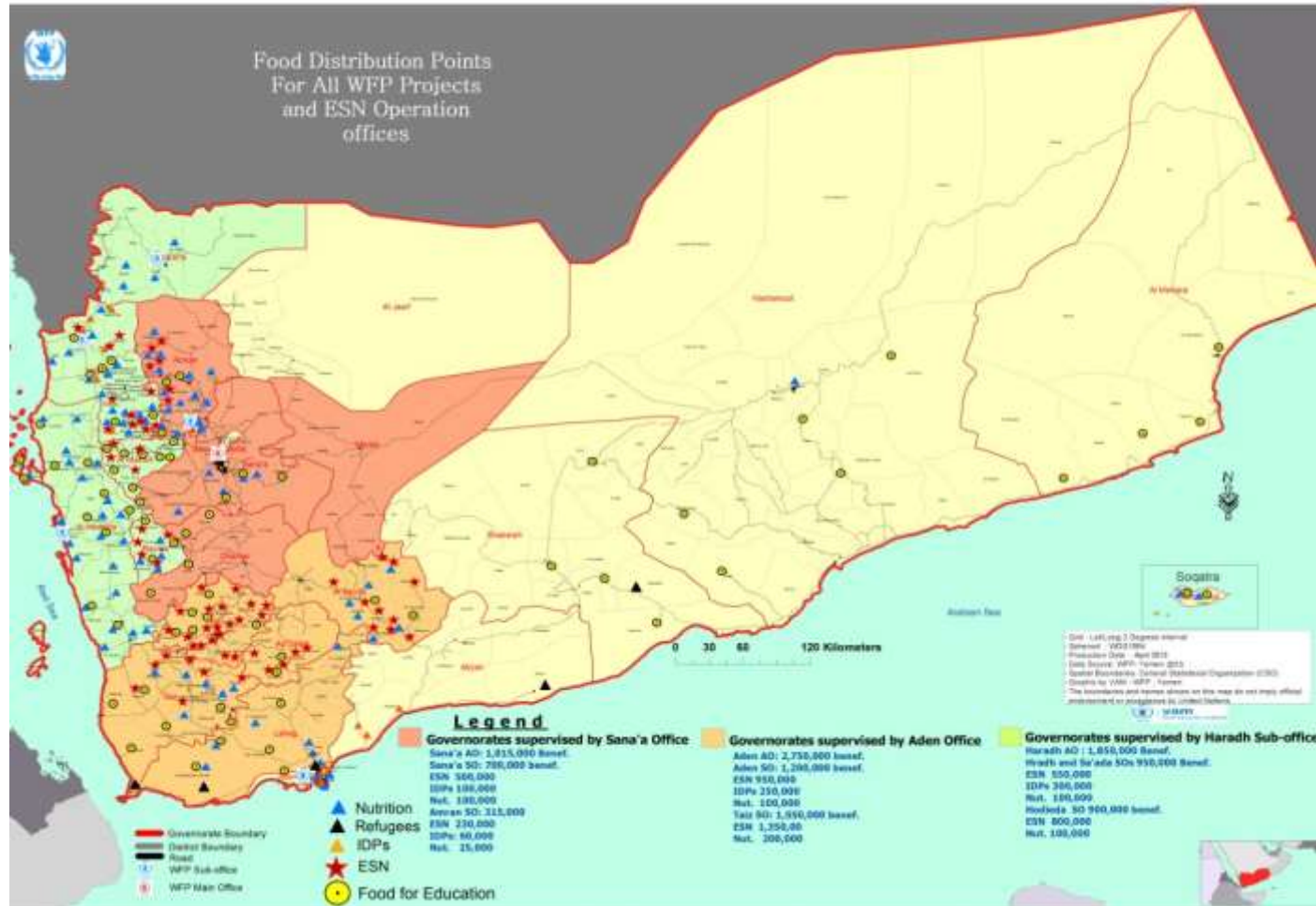
30,000 Yemeni returnees per month from Saudi Arabia;

40,000 refugees, mostly Somalis, in Kharaz camp;

100,000 school girls

# WFP Yemen in 2014

211 staff  
Six offices  
3,500 food distribution points  
Over 5 million beneficiaries reached in 2013  
50,000 mt warehouse capacity



# Critical Risks in Yemen

## Contextual Risks:

- Increasing levels of insecurity affecting accessibility to reach the most vulnerable
- Increasing direct and collateral threat to international community (including UN staff and assets)
- Challenging funding environment
- Increased shocks in food and fuel prices
- Sudden onset/recurrent natural disaster

## Programmatic Risks:

- Lack of partner capacity to implement programme at scale and quality
- Pipeline constraints
- Lack of oversight/monitoring in insecure areas
- Rejection of food with short shelf life
- Reduced communication abilities

## Institutional Risks:

- Reputational risk in failure to fulfill project objectives
- Reduction of humanitarian staff

WFP CO in Yemen look into and evaluate these risks on a daily basis, alongside the comprehensive mitigation measures on the basis of a Risk Register and the Emergency Preparedness and Response Package.

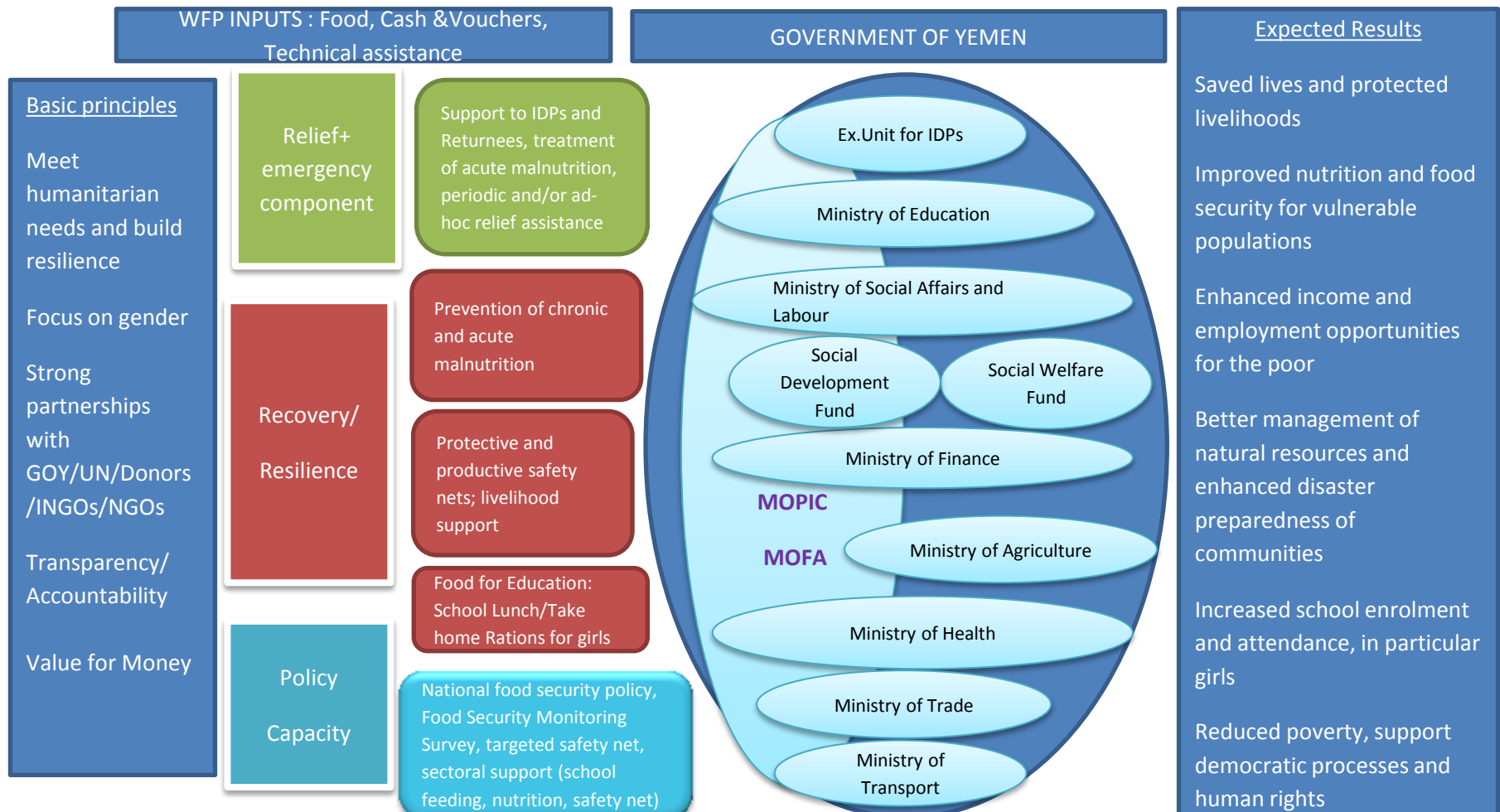


# WFP interventions in 2014-2016

## Safeguarding Lives, Boosting Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience

**GOAL: Save lives and protect livelihoods; support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods; reduce risk and enable people and communities to meet their own food and nutrition needs**

**STRATEGY: A gradual shift from relief towards recovery and resilience to help people overcome socio-economic barriers to food and nutrition security and manage the consequences of conflict and natural stresses.**



Robust monitoring system to measure results and impact

# Appraisal & Reviews

## Technical missions plus ED visit

- Help design Resilience/Recovery Strategy
- Analysis of alternate modalities: Cash, Voucher, Food
- Partnership Strategy/Collaboration
- New M/E System
- Gender Analysis
- Relief/IDP / Preparedness/ Response Strategy
- Nutrition Strategy/ Alliance with UNICEF
- School Feeding – Strategic Options
- Staffing Review
- ED visit

## Upcoming missions

- School feeding to determine food basket for school lunch
- Nutrition mission to explore local production of nutrition commodities
- Capacity Building
- Cash&Voucher

# Objectives of WFP assistance

## **One: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies**

Maintain an acceptable food security status among IDPs and returnees.

Ensure effective treatment of acute malnutrition among children from 6 to 59 months and PLW in areas most affected by GAM.

Maintain food security of vulnerable households temporarily affected by natural disasters or conflict.

## **Two: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**

Improve food security, self-reliance and income-generating opportunities among the most food insecure populations.

Contribute to reduced acute and chronic malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies through enhanced young child feeding, maternal nutrition and micronutrient intake among school-aged children.

Increase access to education, in particular for girls with a special focus on primary education.

Enhance national capacities and policies to address food and nutrition insecurity.

## **Three: Reduce Risk and Enable People and Communities to Meet their Own Food and Nutrition Needs**

Improve livelihoods and enhance resilience of food insecure communities and households to shocks and stresses.



# Activities

## Relief

- **Support to IDPs and Returnees**

Displaced before 2011 in Amran, Abyan, Hajja, Sa'adah and Sana'a governorates.

A changing monthly caseload of newly displaced, resulting from emerging localized crises

Former IDPs or returnees can be enrolled in protective, productive or livelihood activities implemented in their areas.

- **Treatment of acute malnutrition**

Rehabilitation of moderate acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

- **Periodic and ad-hoc relief assistance**

Communities and households requiring urgent relief assistance through joint humanitarian assessments. A contingency will be in place to support 2,000 households at any given time.

# Activities

## Transition to Recovery and Resilience

- **Safety nets and strengthening livelihoods**

Protective safety net: food&cash distributions to food insecure and the most vulnerable populations

Productive safety net and livelihood activities: engaging communities in income generation and asset creation

- **Prevention of malnutrition**

Blanket supplementary feeding for children at risk malnutrition aged 6-23 months

Provision of fortified nutritional supplements PLW

- **Education support**

School meal for pupils in primary and secondary grades in food insecure areas

Take-home rations for girls from grade four and for children released from child labour

## PRRO 2014-2016

# Beneficiaries – 6 million Costs - US \$ 491 million

Relief – 1,247,000

Displaced/Returnees

IDP – 394,000

Returnees – 218,000

Treatment of malnutrition

U5 – 302,000

PLW – 249,000

Periodic and ad-hoc emergency  
support

84,000

Recovery and Resilience – 4,815,000

Safety nets

Protective – 1,649,000; Productive – 900,000

Livelihoods – 300,000

Prevention of Malnutrition

Clinic based U2 – 461,000

Community based U2 – 150,000

Community based PLW – 198,000

Support to Education

Take-home ration for girls – 215,000

Take home rations – children from child labour to school – 50,000

On-site meals – 892,000



### Robust Monitoring and Reporting system And Analysis

#### 1) Situation monitoring:

- Monthly market watch analysis

#### 2) Distribution monitoring:

- Oversight of distribution of household food assistance

#### 3) Post distribution monitoring:

- Twice yearly measurement of programme results through a sample survey among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in all programmes.

#### 4) Most recent monitoring Reports:

- Mid-2013 Food security survey report is available
- End of 2012 PDM report available
- WSB Acceptability Study
- The mid-2013 PDM report is available
- ESN baseline conducted in June
- Baseline for Cash intervention conducted in August

#### 5) Analysis and Reviews:

Internal and external Audits  
Reviews and Analysis  
Innovation

# Needs and Gaps

**Shortfall of US\$25 million till June:**

**US\$10.5 million for cash transfers under safety nets and resilience and US\$14.5 million for IDPs**

**Shortfall of US\$133 million from July till December**

<b>Activity under PRRO</b>	<b>2014 Jul-Dec</b>	<b>2015 Jan-Dec</b>
IDPs and Returnees	US\$40 mln	US\$32 mln
Treatment of malnutrition	US\$6 mln	US\$13 mln
Emergency Support	US\$2 mln	US\$3 mln
Livelihood support and safety nets (productive&protective)	US\$65 mln	US\$100mln
Prevention of Malnutrition	US\$7 mln	US\$30 mln
Support to Education (school lunch, girls' education, released from child labour)	US\$13 mln	US\$37 mln
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>US\$133 mln</b>	<b>US\$215 mln</b>



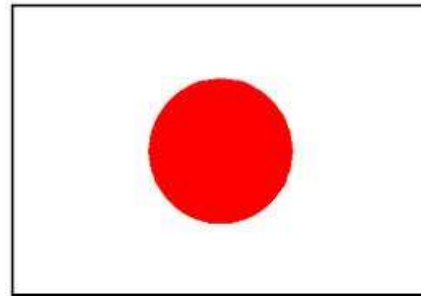


# Exit Strategy

- ✓ Close cooperation and extensive consultations with the Government and donors in designing WFP's programmes to ensure a sense of national ownership
- ✓ Complementarity between WFP's and national policies and strategies
- ✓ Capacity building of Government institutions and local actors through their active engagement in the implementation of activities
- ✓ Introducing activities that promote self-dependence among the population: enable people to help themselves
- ✓ Government's commitment to contribute to the activities: around 10-15 percent of the requirements for school feeding

*This will be a slow start, given the magnitude of challenges Yemen faces*

# Donors in 2013 Thank You!!!



Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international



**ECHO/DEVCO**



# Donors in 2013: Thank you!



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**MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN  
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