



IN NUMBERS



14.1 million

people food insecure
(more than 50% of the
population)



2.75 million

people displaced since the
escalation of conflict in
March 2015



118 000 people

reached by FAO since
March 2015



USD 20.05 million

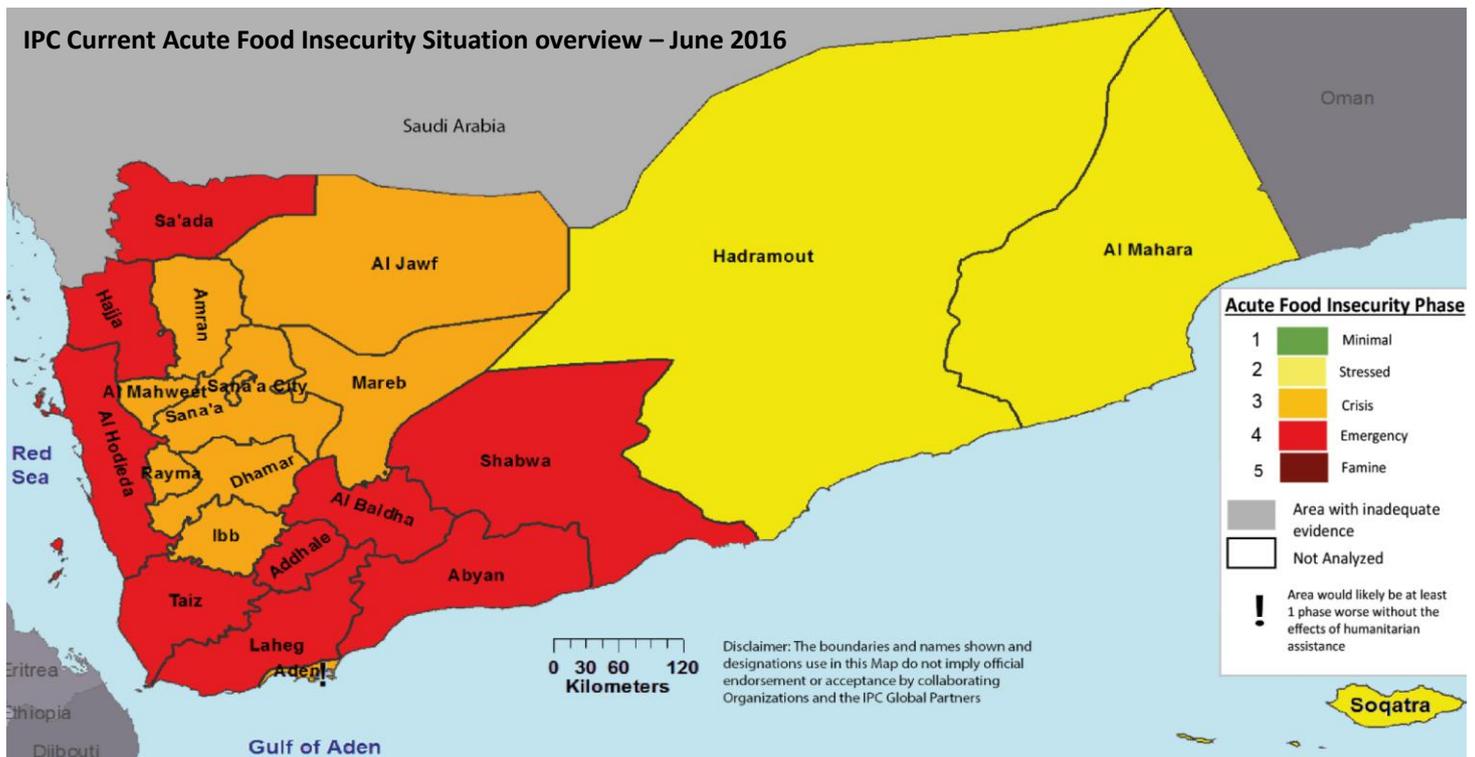
still required by FAO within the
Yemen Humanitarian Response
Plan 2016

KEY MESSAGES

- **19 out of 22 governorates are facing Emergency (Phase 4) and Crisis (Phase 3) levels of food insecurity**, according to the June 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Nine governorates are in Phase 4, and ten governorates are in Phase 3. As much as 70 percent of people in some governorates are struggling to feed themselves.
- **At least 26 percent of the population is living under Emergency levels of food insecurity** – a 15 percent increase since June 2015 – and 27 percent of the population is in a state of Crisis. Both groups need urgent life-saving food and livelihood assistance.
- **The humanitarian crisis will turn into a humanitarian disaster unless urgent funding is received** to meet immediate food needs as well as protect, recover and build resilient livelihoods. The severity of the food security and nutrition situation in Taiz City and Lowlands needs specific attention.
- **The volume of food required in Yemen is far greater than humanitarian actors can provide.** Agriculture must be an integral part of the humanitarian response to prevent Yemen's dire food security situation from worsening.
- **Urgent funding is needed to:** help communities feed themselves through backyard farming and small poultry production; vaccinate livestock in time for winter; prevent families from missing the food production season (funding needed by August/September to ensure planting of cereals); and rehabilitate water harvesting infrastructure for local food production.

MAP

IPC Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation overview – June 2016



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION CRISIS

The crisis has severely disrupted the agriculture sector. Ongoing conflict, displacement and limited access to farmland and fishing sites continue to cause significant losses to agriculture and threaten farmers' livelihoods. **Major drivers of food insecurity** include fuel shortages and import restrictions that have reduced availability of essential food commodities in the country, which imports some 90 percent of its staple foods. **Limited access to water supply for irrigation due to high fuel prices, shortages of seeds and fertilizers have crippled crop production across Yemen**, where around 50 percent of the labour force earns their living from the agriculture sector and related activities. Domestic prices of wheat were 12-15 percent higher in May 2016 than before the crisis. **Two cyclones in November 2015, plus flash floods and locust swarms in April 2016**, further affected communities already struggling to cope, limiting their ability to produce and access food. The situation within affected areas is likely to deteriorate if conflict persists.

FAO RESPONSE

RESPONSE SINCE CRISIS ESCALATION (MARCH 2015)

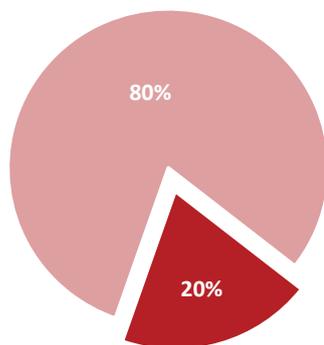
The activated corporate surge response (Level 3 Emergency Response) brings fast-track procedures and expertise from across the Organization to support FAO's response to the crisis. FAO is helping to preserve household food production and income generation, while building the resilience of families to withstand the effects of the crisis on their livelihoods, food security and nutrition. Increasing their resilience will in turn contribute to saving many lives.



Nearly 118 000 people assisted since the conflict escalation in March 2015 through:

-  restoration of staple crop production
-  increased nutrition and income sources (fisheries, livestock, vegetables, poultry)
-  increased water supply for farming
-  protection of livestock (vaccinations, capacity building of community animal health workers)

FUNDING



■ **Funding to date:**
USD 4.95 million*

■ **Funding gap:**
USD 20.05 million

Donors: European Union, King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, Netherlands, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and United States of America.

FAO has appealed for
USD 25 million

To assist
495 000 people

*Reflects only the 2016 portion (USD 2.7 million) of a USD 8.5 million contribution from the European Union for a three-year resilience project. The remaining USD 5.8 million will be allocated for 2017 and 2018.

2016 PRIORITIES



Provision of livelihood inputs

Crop production
Backyard gardening
Poultry raising
Livestock production and health
Fisheries



Increased water supply for farming

Solar water pumps
Rehabilitation of water infrastructure
Support to water users' associations



Cash and voucher transfers

Support for income-generating activities linked to the production of highly nutritious food (focusing on women's groups)



Assess, monitor and control transboundary plant and animal diseases and pests, including desert locust

ASSESSMENTS

The current IPC analysis is valid until September 2016. The IPC National Technical Working Group highly recommends to all stakeholders and decision-makers to provide the necessary technical, financial, logistical and administrative support to regularly conduct an Integrated Food and Nutrition Security survey that will be used for the next IPC by the end of September 2016.

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