



### 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



**1 million**

reached by FAO since  
March 2015



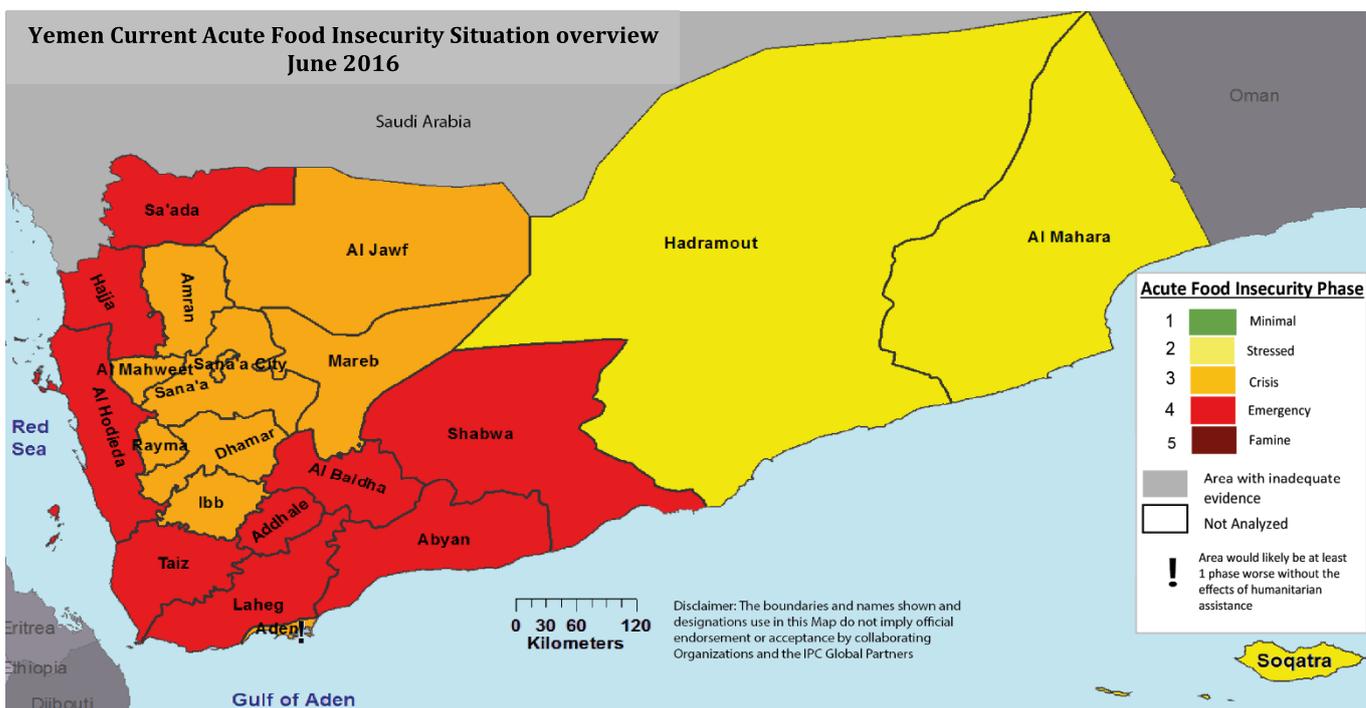
**USD 17.85 million**

FAO funding gap against the  
Yemen Humanitarian Response  
Plan 2016

### KEY MESSAGES

- **The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) released in June 2016 confirms that 9 Governorates out of 22 are under Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 10 Governorates are in Phase 3 (Crisis),** with some governorates seeing as much as 70 percent of their population under severe food insecurity. The severity of the food insecurity and nutrition situation in Taiz City and Lowland districts needs special attention.
- **At least 7 million people are living under Emergency levels of food insecurity** (26 percent of the population under IPC Phase 4) – a 15 percent increase since June 2015 – and **7.1 million people are in a state of Crisis** (25 percent under IPC Phase 3) and need urgent life-saving food and livelihood assistance.
- **Some 3 million children under the age of five and pregnant or nursing women require services to treat or prevent acute malnutrition,** according to UNICEF data. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at an alarming stage in most of the country's governorates, reaching levels of 25.1 percent in Taiz Lowland and 21.7 in Al Hodeidah.
- **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 donor funding is needed** by September to provide producers with seeds and tools in time for the agriculture season, and for backyard farming, small poultry production, livestock vaccination and the rehabilitation of water harvesting infrastructure for local food production.
- **A Level-3 Emergency Response has been extended for an additional six months. FAO calls for all parties to act in accordance with international humanitarian law** to protect civilians and to guarantee the humanitarian community safe, unconditional, and sustained access to people in need across Yemen.

### Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Map



## 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 high fuel prices and shortages, economic crisis, loss of livelihoods and employment opportunities, destruction of the trade routes and road infrastructure, and import restrictions that have reduced availability and increased the cost 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. The average domestic prices of wheat were 28.18 percent higher in July 2016 (FSIS/FSTS market update) compared with pre-crisis levels. **Two cyclones in November 2015, plus locust swarms in April and flash floods in July/August** further plagued already struggling communities, limiting their ability to produce and access food. The situation within affected areas is likely to deteriorate if conflict persists.

## FAO RESPONSE

### 2016 YEMEN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 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



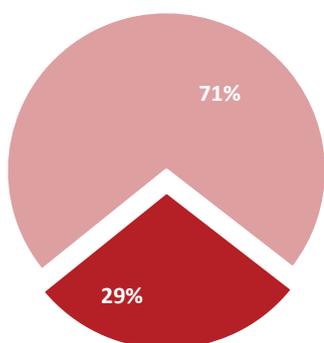
#### Cash and voucher transfers

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

### FUNDING



■ **Funding to date:**  
USD 7.15 million\*

■ **Funding gap:**  
USD 17.85 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 required**  
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.

### RESPONSE SINCE CRISIS ESCALATION (MARCH 2015)



#### About 1 million people assisted

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. This includes:

- 414 000 IDP and host community members assisted in seven most conflict-affected governorates;
- Over 6 700 people affected by flash floods in April 2016 received agricultural and livestock inputs;
- 5 300 fishermen received livelihood saving essential fishing equipment after two cyclones November 2015;
- 300 000 animals vaccinated against clostridial diseases and Peste des Petits Ruminants;
- 23 Animal Health Centres strengthened;
- 38 Water Users Associations strengthened in Sana'a Basin;
- Desert Locust Monitoring and Control Centre rehabilitated; and
- 4 000 women and men trained in key agricultural value chains in Sana'a Basin.

### ASSESSMENTS

The IPC analysis result is valid for 3 months until 30 September 2016. The IPC National Technical Working Group highly recommends to all stakeholders and decision makers to provide the necessary technical, financial, logistics and administrative support to regularly conduct an Integrated FNS survey that will be used for the next IPC analysis by the end of September 2016.

## CONTACT

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