



To implement its **Plan of Action 2018–2020**, FAO requires USD 176.5 million to continue to improve the food security and nutrition of millions of Yemenis, and to safeguard, protect and restore Yemen's agriculture sector.

Yemen is facing the world's largest food security crisis. Ongoing conflict escalated dramatically, which severely disrupted the economy, including the agriculture sector. It also collapsed essential services and caused large-scale displacement and high rates of malnutrition.

Large segments of the population face extreme and severe food deficits. Some have surpassed emergency malnutrition rates, placing them at risk of death by starvation or due to the interaction of malnutrition and disease. It is expected that the governorates of concern will not differ significantly from areas indicated in the last Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

The agriculture sector is among the worst hit by the current crisis and local food production has been severely compromised. The absence of veterinary services, coupled with scarcity and the high cost of drugs and animal feed has contributed to poor production.

Yemen relies on imports to meet more than 85 percent its food requirements. The rapid recent volatility of the currency saw prices of imported and processed commodities (including sugar, wheat, rice, cooking oil and fuel) rise steeply – the cost of the minimum food basket increased by 94 percent by mid-September 2018 compared with pre-crisis prices in February 2015.

Food insecurity in Yemen is deep-rooted and linked to decades of underdevelopment, chronic malnutrition and aggravating environmental factors including severe water shortages. Until these factors are addressed, acute hunger will continue to reoccur.

Agriculture must be an integral part of the humanitarian response to prevent Yemen's dire food security situation from worsening. FAO's programmes in Yemen aim to save livelihoods through the provision of supplies, knowledge and training to support the most vulnerable Yemeni communities to enhance their resilience and improve their food security and nutrition.

In numbers



17.8 million people

food insecure, of which

8.4 million are severely food insecure – **24%** increase compared with 2017



32% of all districts estimated to be at heightened risk of famine



2.3 million internally displaced people



400 000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition



73% of the population relied on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihoods prior to the escalation of violence

FAO's current response and priorities for action

FAO is revitalizing crop and livestock production so that vulnerable people have access to nutritious food and are better equipped to cope with future shocks.

FAO's ongoing emergency agricultural programme in Yemen has mobilized USD 52 million (of a requested USD 57.1 million) under its Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan 2018.

Ongoing activities

- Coordinating the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with the World Food Programme.
- Strengthening data collection through assessments and building cluster partners' capacity on IPC, food security and livelihoods.
- Providing staple crop and vegetable seeds.
- Distributing poultry production kits and fishing equipment.
- Rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure through cash for work.
- Supporting livestock production through restocking, animal feed, vaccinations and veterinary services.
- Generating, analysing and disseminating food security information.
- Supporting institutional capacity building for early warning and action.

Achievements as of October 2018

- 46 086 households, including those with malnourished children under five and pregnant and nursing mothers, received farming hand tools and nutritious vegetable seeds in Al Hudaydah and Abyan.
- 62 079 farmers received sorghum, wheat and millet seeds in eight governorates.
- 6 276 households received forage seeds (cowpea and sorghum).
- 75 female extension workers were trained on nutrition and agricultural best practices and, in turn, trained 360 school graduates in five districts in Al Hudaydah.
- 1 292 494 animals were vaccinated against and treated for *peste des petits ruminants* and sheep and goat pox, benefiting 42 078 households in eight governorates.
- 12 722 households received 318 tonnes of molasses multi-nutrient blocks and animal feed concentrate in Hajjah and Al Hudaydah.
- 2 065 households, of which 85 percent were headed by women, received egg-laying chicken feed and poultry housing equipment.
- 350 households received 80 greenhouses, drip irrigation systems and booster pumps. Thirty percent of greenhouse recipients were women.
- 1 280 households received 12 tonnes of sesame seeds to earn an income.
- 1 385 households received beehive cells and honey extractor machines.
- 2 900 women-headed households each received 3 to 5 sheep or goats, animal feed concentrate and feed blocks.
- 850 women-headed households received dairy equipment to improve milk production.
- 6 030 women-headed households were trained in animal health feeding, milk production, and sheep and goat fattening in Lahj, Abyan, Al Hudaydah and Hajjah.



Contact

Salah Hajj Hassan

FAO Representative

Sana'a, Yemen | FAO-YE@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon

Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division
and Strategic Programme Leader – Resilience
Rome, Italy | TCE-Director@fao.org

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