



CFS Collaborative Governance Dialogue on Financing Food Security and Nutrition & Funding for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen

Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and
Fisheries – Yemen

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Partners:
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
Scale Up Nutrition Initiative Yemen

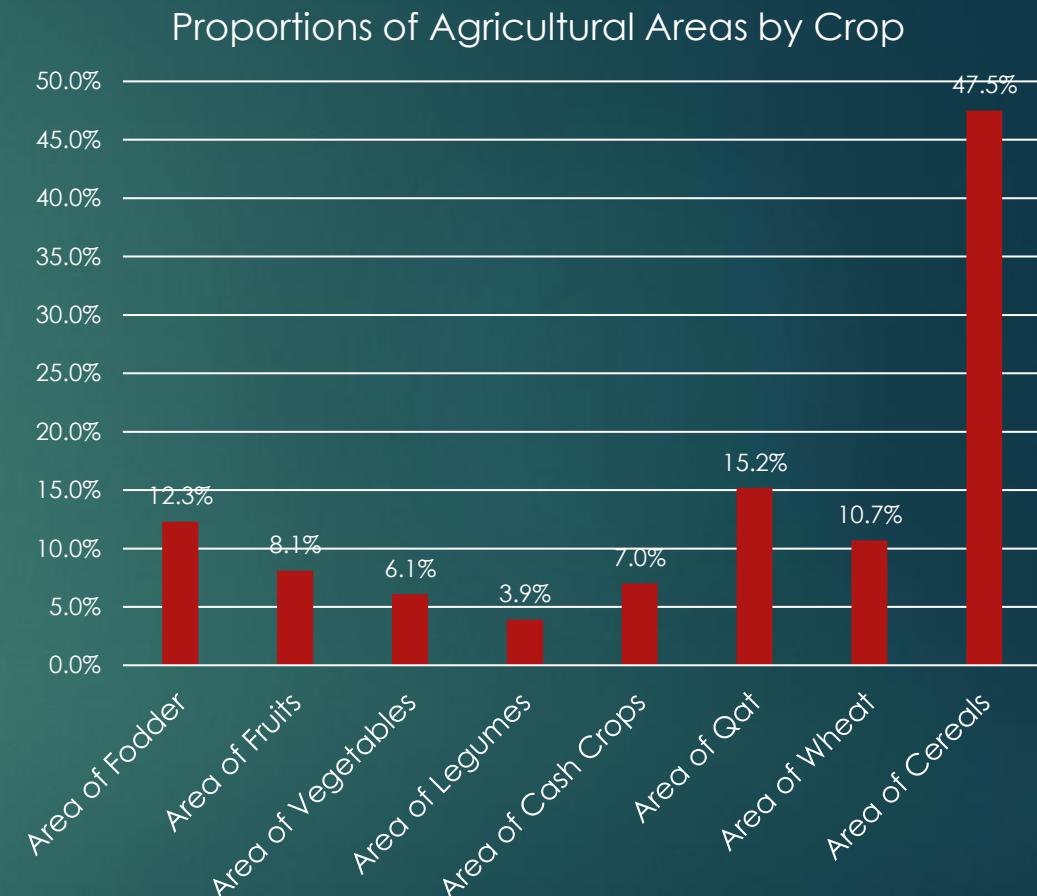
15 April 2025

Context Analysis

- The food security situation in Yemen is dire, with **17.1 million people (49%) projected to face food insecurity**. (Source: 2025 HNRP). Food insecurity has long been a persistent issue, but it has deteriorated to alarming levels in recent years, with ongoing conflict remaining the primary driver exacerbating food insecurity and nutrition problems.
- In Yemen, about **2.3 million (50%) children under five are acutely malnourished, including 0.5 million with severe acute malnutrition (SAM)** and 1.8 million with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Additionally, **1.3 million pregnant and breastfeeding women are also malnourished**.
- This crisis is driven by a complex mix of factors, including **intermittent conflict, displacement, economic instability, currency fluctuations, rising food prices, limited livelihoods, and climate change, compounded by inconsistent and inadequate humanitarian aid**.
- Approximately **70% of the population resides in rural areas, depending on agriculture** for their livelihoods and sustenance.
- The agricultural sector encounters several challenges, such as **limited water availability, rising input costs, poor farming practices, and significant climate change effects, including droughts, extreme flooding, pest outbreaks, disease spread, and changing rainfall patterns**

Context Analysis: Agriculture Sector

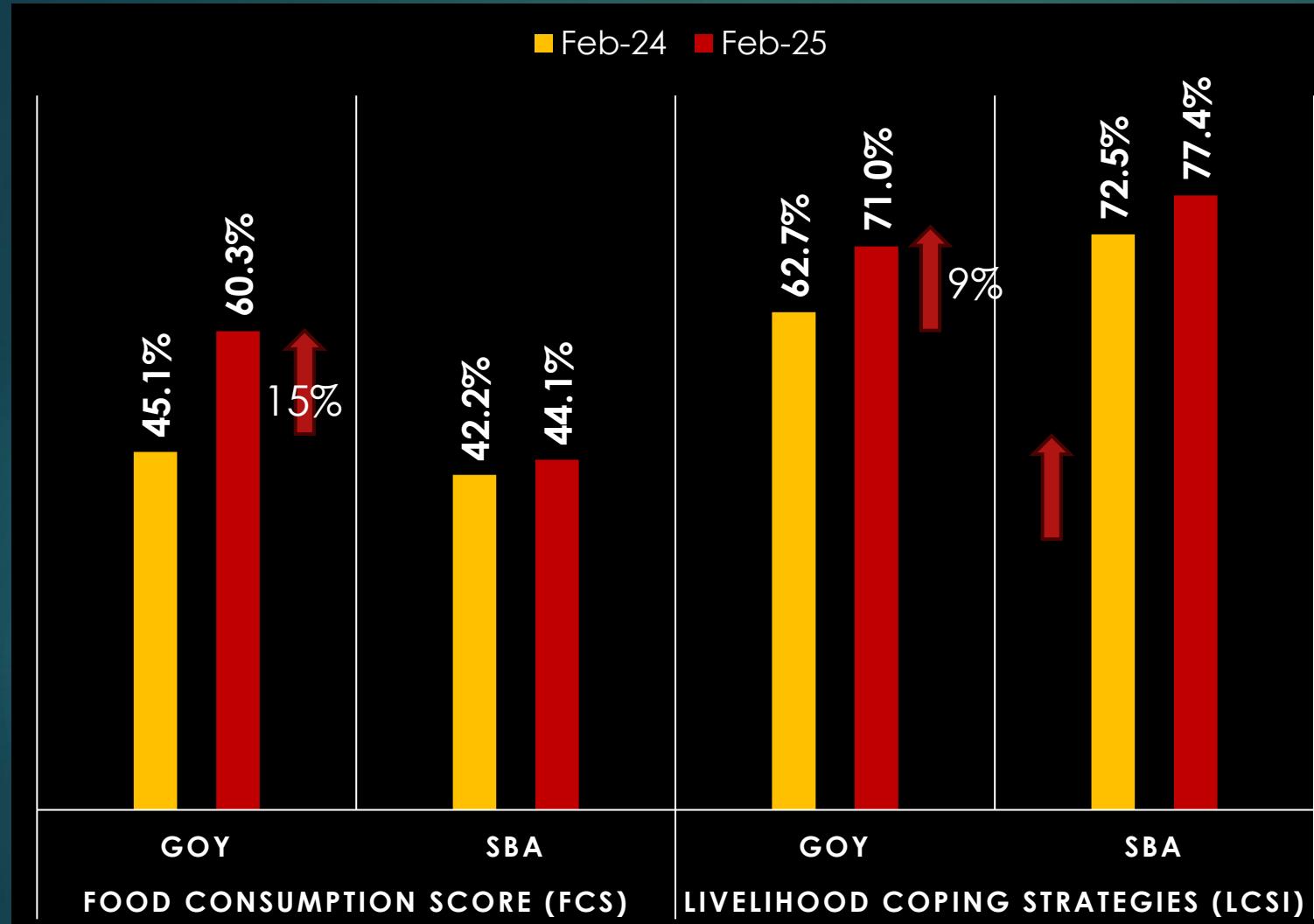
- Yemen has an area of 55 million hectares, of which approximately 1.4 million hectares are suitable for agriculture.
- The average cultivated area during the period from 2016 to 2020 is about 1.2 million hectares.
- The area for cereal crops accounts for 47.5%.
- The average area for wheat represents 10.7% of the total cereal area, and this amount of production does not exceed 4% of the total wheat consumption, which is approximately 2.9 million tons, creating a food security gap.
- The fishing sector contributes 3.6% to the GDP.
- The agricultural sector employs about 60% of the population and provides livelihoods for rural residents, who make up about 70% of the total population.



Context Analysis- Fish Wealth Sector

- Yemen features a long coastline of about 2,500 km, rich in marine biodiversity.
- Before the outbreak of conflict, Yemen's annual fish and marine life production was approximately 200,000 tons, with 40% to 50% of this production exported.
- After the 2015 conflict, the fishing sector contributes 3.6% to the GDP.
- The fishing sector provides livelihoods for fishing communities along the coastline, which make up about 30% of the total population.
- Annual growth in fish production is around 10% to 20%

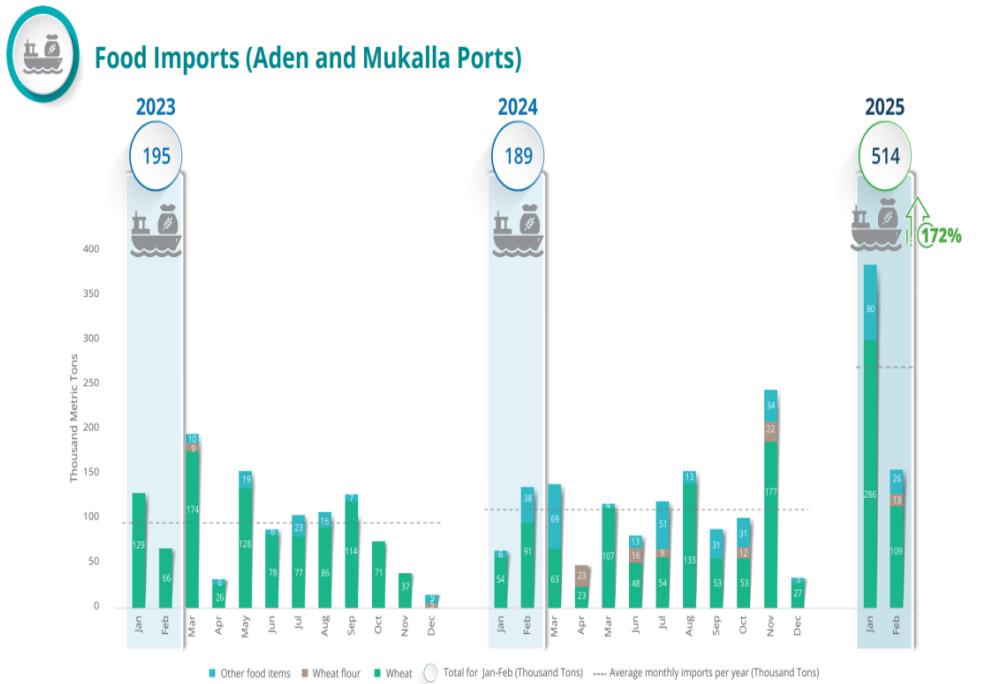
Food Security Outcomes:



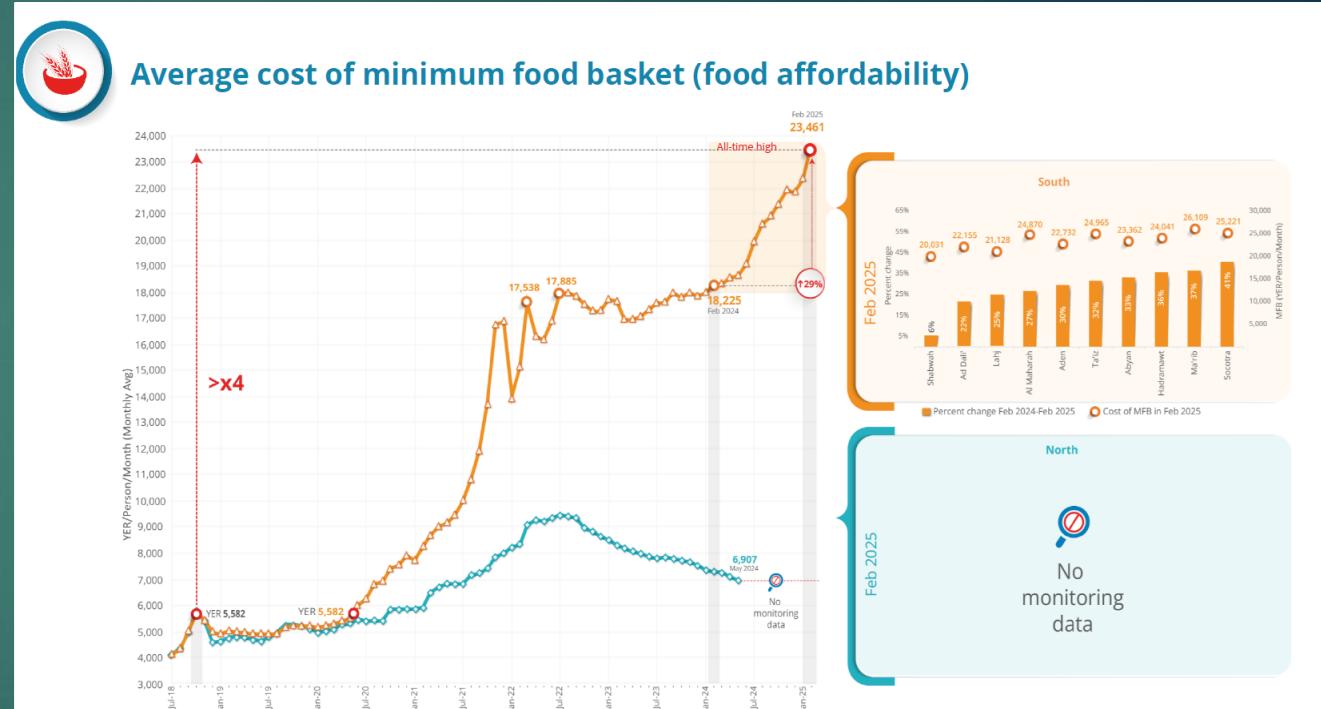
Food security outcomes (FCS and LCSI) have deteriorated since last year due to a significant food consumption gap stemming from the economic crisis, poor affordability, and reduced humanitarian assistance, contributing to high levels of malnutrition.

Food Availability and Access

Food Imports



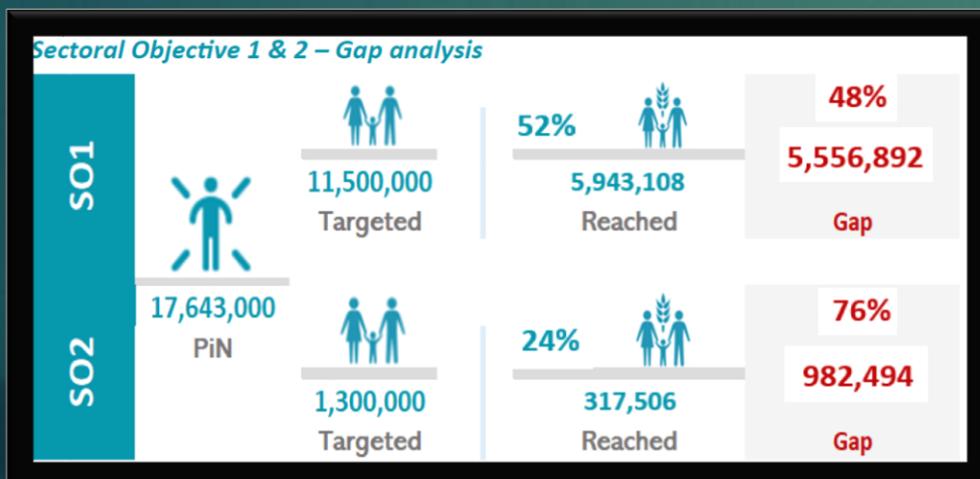
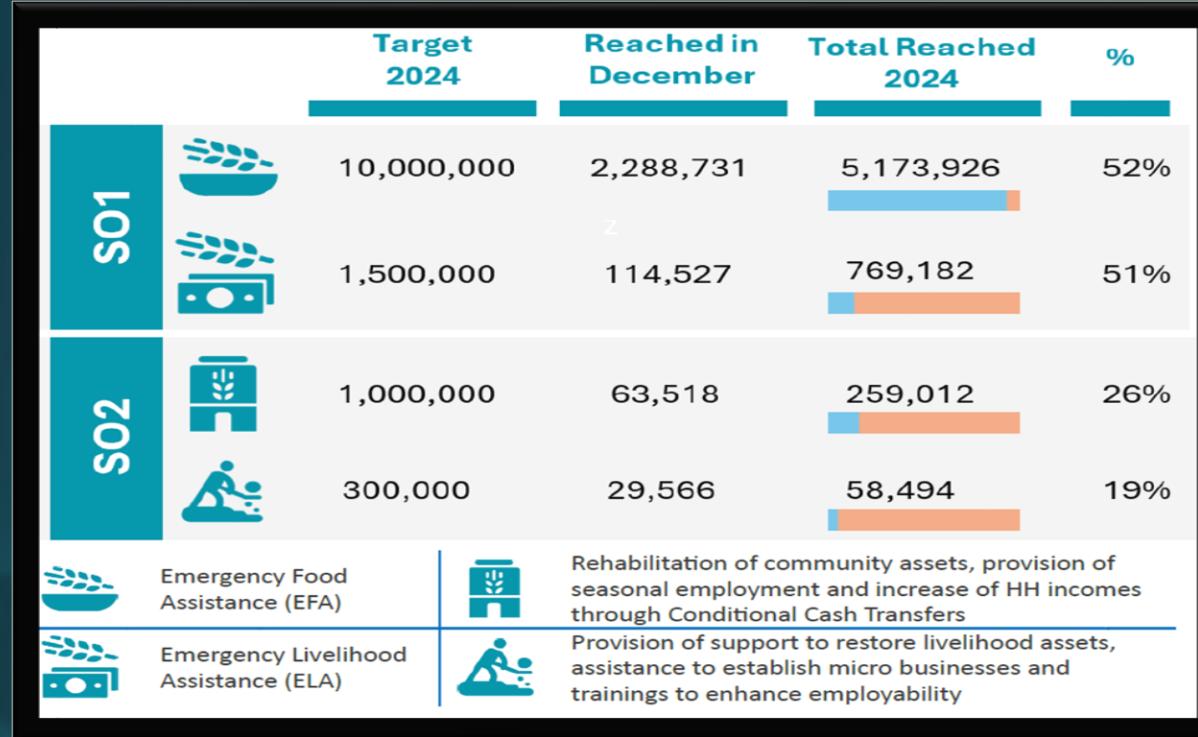
Minimum Food Basket Cost



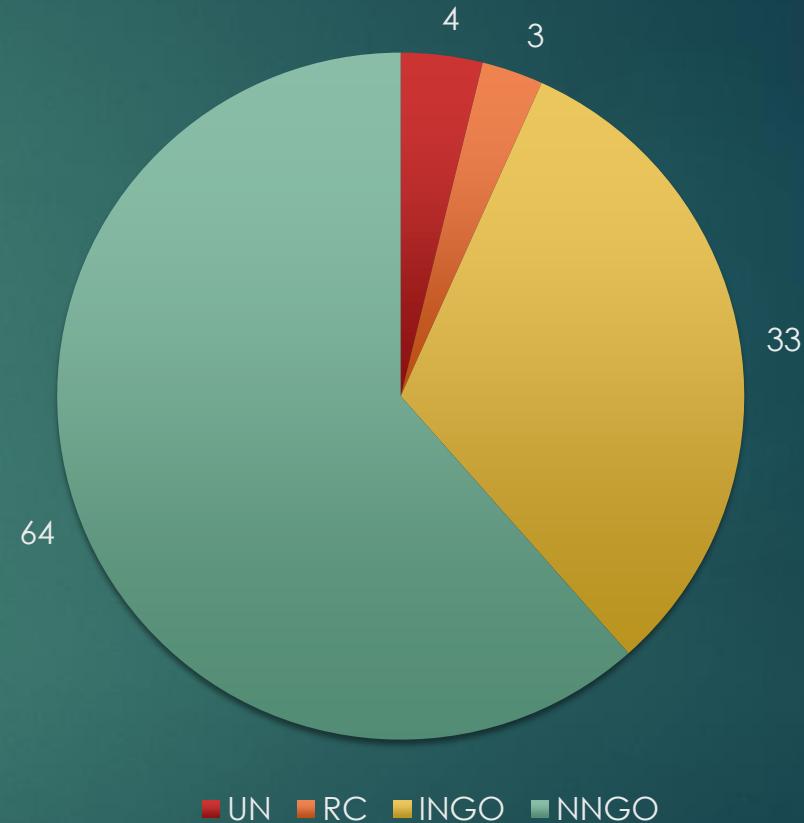
Food is available, but the key challenge is the food affordability, as rising prices and limited livelihood opportunities lead to significant consumption gaps.

Source: WFP Food Security Update, March 2025

2024 FSAC Response and Partners Presence

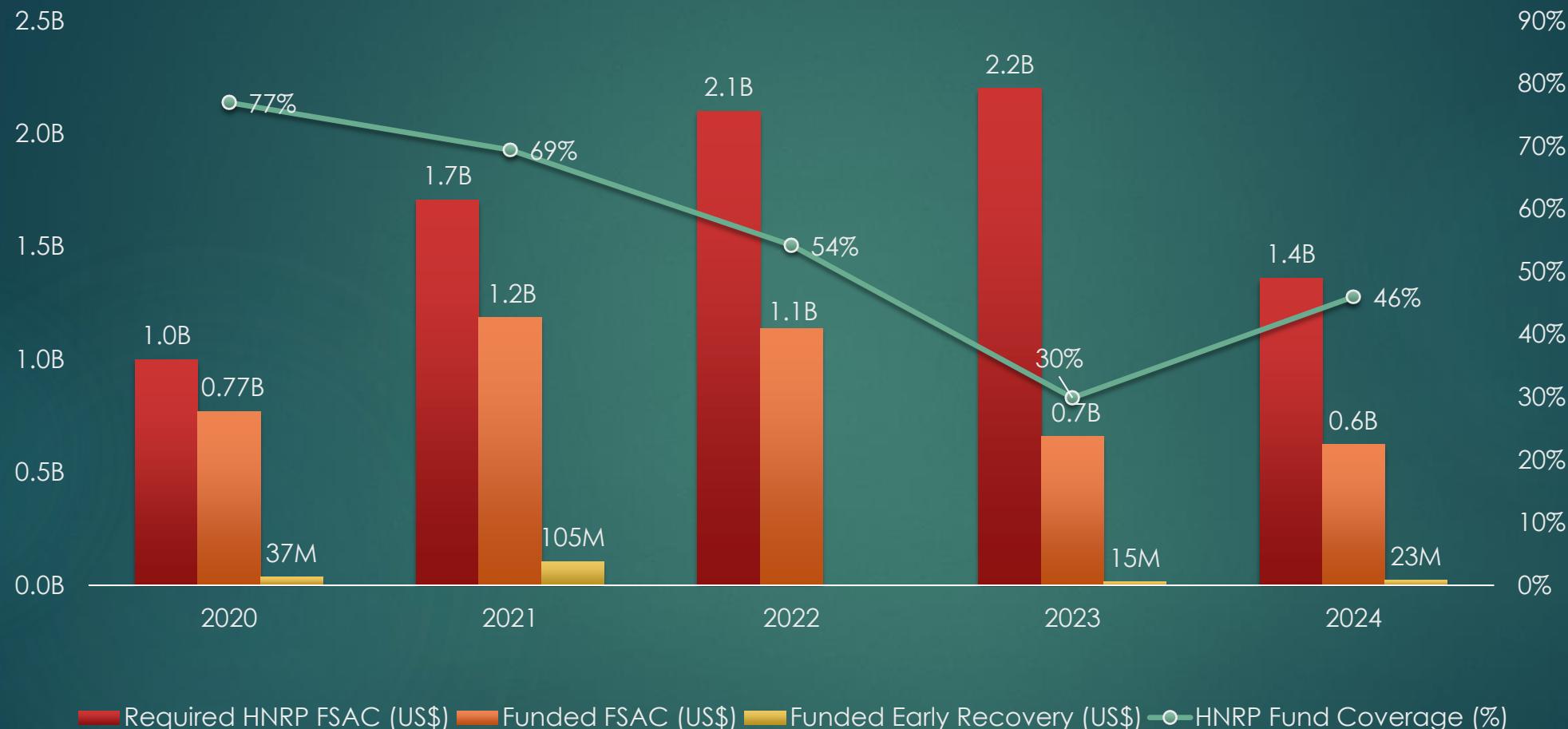


FSAC Partners Presence (Total: 114 partners)



Funding Landscape for Food Security and Agriculture

FSAC Funding Yemen – (2020-2024)



In 2024, BHA funding constituted 52% of total funding for Food Security and Agriculture response in Yemen

2025 FSAC Humanitarian Need and Response Plan

Key Figures



PEOPLE IN NEED

17.1 M



PEOPLE TARGETED

12 M



WOMEN

22%



CHILDREN

55%



WITH DISABILITIES

15%



Requirements (US\$)

\$1.36B



Partners

90



YEMEN
FOOD SECURITY
& AGRICULTURE CLUSTER

Yemen FS & N Funding Structures and Challenges



Key Challenges in Funding Food Security and Nutrition:

- 1. Decline in External Funding:** Reduced international aid requires improved coordination to ensure well prioritization.
- 2. Poor Government Resources:** Insufficient funding hampers support for food security.
- 3. Lack of Sustainable Financing:** No strategies for consistent financial flow.
- 4. Vulnerable Supply Chains:** Threats lead to food shortages or price increases.

Yemen FS & N Reduced Funding Impact and Necessary Actions

Impact of Funding Challenges on Yemen:

Deterioration of Food Security: Escalation of hunger and malnutrition due to resource shortages.

Rising Poverty Rates: Widening economic gap among different social groups.

Decline in Infrastructure: Collapse of government institutions and weakened essential services.

Weak Self-Sufficiency: Increased reliance on food imports instead of local production.

Underutilization of External Funding: Failure to leverage resources allocated by international funds for food security and nutrition initiatives

Necessary Actions:

Increase External Support: Enhance funding for food security and nutrition initiatives.

Strengthen Governance: Activate the national food security strategy and relevant councils.

Support Local Production: Promote sustainable agriculture to boost self-sufficiency.

Reform Financing Systems: Allocate national resources for food security funding.

Enhance Partnerships and Transparency: Collaborate with the private sector and establish oversight mechanisms for effective resource utilization.

Thank You!

