

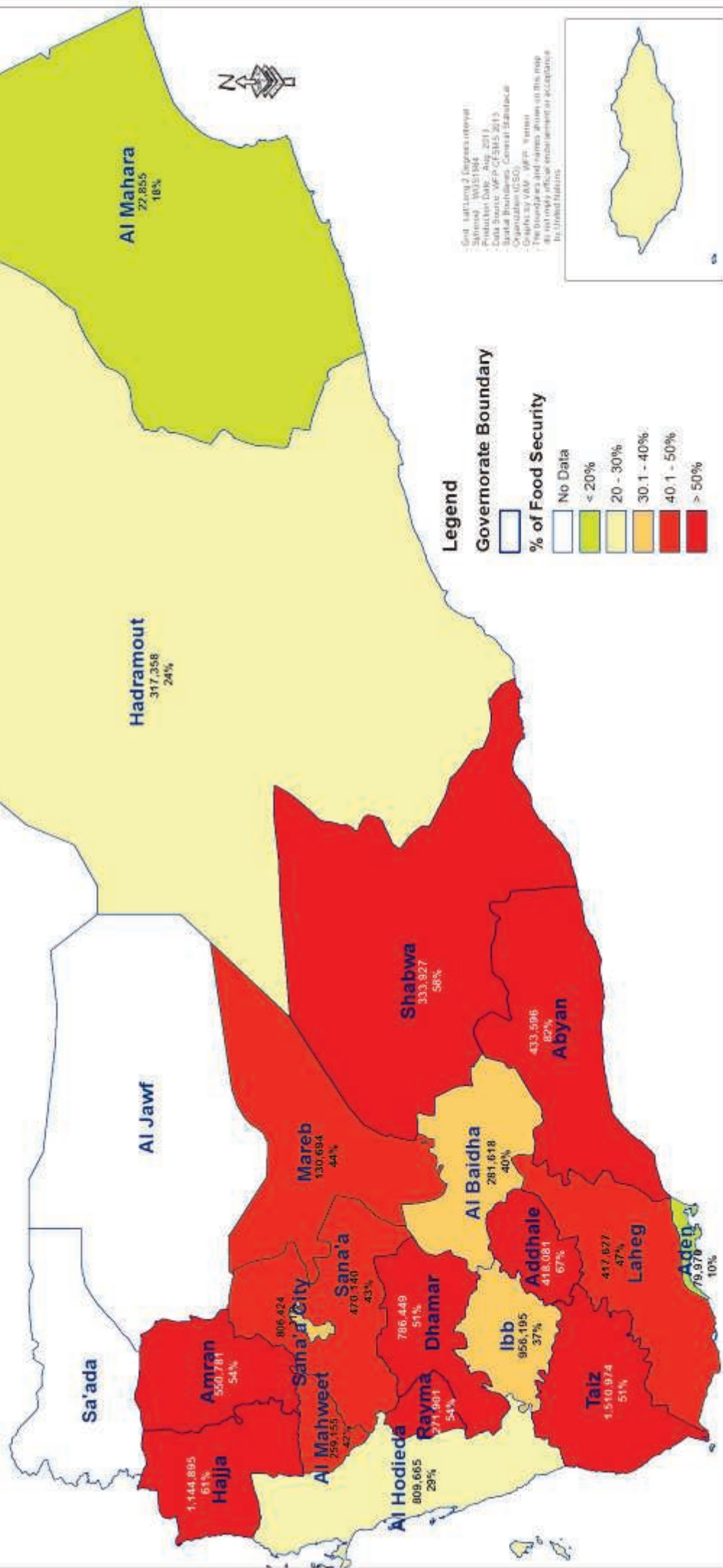
# WFP in Yemen

Working to end hunger



**World Food Programme**

# Food Security Situation In Yemen by August 2013





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# A Message from the Country Director

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Yemen is in the midst of a vast and ambitious political transition alongside a humanitarian crisis. Despite the significant challenges faced by humanitarian agencies in this context, WFP is proud to consistently reach and deliver food to those most in need day in day out.

Providing food assistance for the most vulnerable food-insecure populations of **Yemen is a vital component of WFP's work** in support of long-term peace, stability and prosperity in 2014 and beyond.

Through this publication, you will read about the ongoing life-saving emergency and development work implemented by WFP in Yemen as well as our future plans to address the chronic cycle of hunger.

In 2013, WFP reached nearly five million beneficiaries across 16 governorates with 240,000 mt of various food commodities. Those identified as most needing food assistance are continuously approached through a variety of operations which you can read about in this brochure.


**2013 also saw an historic visit of WFP's Executive Director to Yemen, the first ever to do so in WFP's 40 years here.**

WFP will start a project in 2014 which will seek to address the cycle of hunger. Looking forward, new opportunities to engage in resilience activities will contribute not only to a more food secure country, but a more self-reliant and industrious nation.

**WFP's operation is only possible with the** financial support of dozens of governments and foundations around the world which are **committed to WFP's endeavours. WFP is very** appreciative of such partnerships and is looking forward to continuously strengthening our relationship with those donors to help alleviate Yemen from the burden of hunger.



WFP is grateful to the Government of Yemen for its strong partnership. It is only in this context that we can help to feed the most needy today and to address the long-term hunger and malnutrition challenges whilst helping to reduce poverty in Yemen.

Bishow Parajuli   
Representative and Country Director







# A Message from the Prime Minister

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In a matter of years, WFP has significantly expanded its vital operation in Yemen. Over **the next two years, the world's largest** humanitarian agency expects to reach six million of the most food insecure and vulnerable populations through a variety of innovative operations across Yemen.

**As the world focuses on Yemen's long political** transition process, attention on the **population's most basic of needs** – including access to food, water and shelter – are too frequently overlooked.

The Government of Yemen is proud to work with WFP, an organisation which understands and responds to the critical food needs here. I have personally met several times with the Country Director Bishow Parajuli and **discussed our partnership. As WFP's** operations increase, that partnership needs to remain robust and transparent.

**WFP's ambitions and dedication to assist the** neediest populations is outstanding and commendable. I have faith that WFP will reach its targets in the coming years. I am looking forward to continuing the long-standing strong relationship between Yemen and WFP and thank all of the partners, and government institutions for their continued partnership with WFP.

Mohammed Salim Basendwah  
Prime Minister of Yemen





# WFP in Yemen

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WFP has been present in Yemen since 1967 when the country was split into the Northern **Yemen Arab Republic** and the South **People's Democratic Republic of Yemen**.

**The country office is based in Sana'a, with** sub-offices in Aden, Amran, Haradh, Hudaydah and Sa'ada. Hudaydah is the main port of entry and a key logistics hub. The sub-offices play a vital role as they are responsible for preparing, coordinating and monitoring distributions, cooperating with local government and security representatives, liaising with cooperating partners and supporting the verification of beneficiaries.

Today, Yemen is faced with an increasingly complex and worrying food insecurity.

**Families displaced by the Sa'ada conflict and** refugees from the Horn of Africa in particular continue to rely on humanitarian assistance for survival.

School attendance is 77.2 percent for boys and 63.4 percent for girls. Retention rates for girls are low because many leave early—one in five are married by the age of 15. Of the 1.2 million children out of school, two-thirds are girls.

Forty seven percent of children under five are

chronically malnourished and global acute malnutrition is 13 percent. Among expectant and nursing mothers, 25 percent are malnourished.

Once prosperous and home to successful and innovative systems of agriculture, Yemen now struggles with a troubled economic outlook with dwindling resources. Levels of unemployment are vast and huge swathes of the population are hungry. These are elements fuelling ongoing discontent, instability and insecurity.

Conflict and insecurity have hugely increased the number of internally displaced persons. The governorates of Abyan in the south and Haddah in the north, have been particularly negatively affected.

Over the past two years, attacks on major national fuel and gas pipelines have intermittently shut down supplies and resulted in high levels of fuel volatility and disruption to the economy, contributing to food price inflation.

The operating environment is challenging and multifaceted for WFP. However, despite the significant constraints facing the organisation, it continues to reach the hungriest with appropriate food baskets.





## Facts and Figures

Population	25.2 million
Food insecure population	42%
Acutely malnourished children under five	13%
Chronically malnourished children under five	47%
Amount households spend on food	50%
Illiteracy among women	51%
Illiteracy among men	18%
Population living on less than US\$2 per day	45%
Amount of food imported	90%
Households affected by high food prices	90%





# Visit of the Executive Director

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In September 2013, Ertharin Cousin became the first Executive Director of WFP to visit Yemen.

Travelling to Hudaydah and Haradh with UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos, the Executive Director saw first-hand WFP's efforts to combat malnutrition and food insecurity. They visited nutrition and health care clinics supported by WFP and UNICEF, a WFP household food distribution and saw the offloading of WFP food supplies at Hudaydah Port. They also visited al-Mazraq camp in Haradh where people displaced by conflict in **Sa'ada still live, and visited a centre where stranded migrants from the Horn of Africa receive WFP food assistance from the International Organization of Migration.**

The four-day visit also included meetings with the President, the Prime Minister, six Cabinet Ministers, heads of national and international NGOs and sister UN agencies. The visit concluded with a call for increased support, especially from the Gulf region, for humanitarian relief efforts in Yemen.

**"WFP is providing life-saving food assistance to almost five million Yemenis to break the intergenerational cycle of hunger," said the Executive Director to journalists. "We will continue this vital food assistance by improving food security and nutrition but at the same time helping build resilience of these communities. We are working to ensure families themselves are able to take care of their food needs through food for work, food for training and other income generating activities. We count on the support of our donors and the strong partnership with the Government of Yemen to help communities free themselves from the cycle of hunger."**



WFP/Abeer Etefa

# Comprehensive Food Security Survey

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## Food Security Analysis: Getting the Facts

WFP regularly undertakes extensive consultations to better understand the food security and nutrition situation in Yemen.

The last nationwide Comprehensive Food Security Survey (CFSS) establishes the dimensions of food and nutrition insecurity and highlights the major risks, reveals the vulnerabilities and identifies the areas where targeted assistance is most needed.

The overall picture painted by the most recent survey is one of a country that remains on the brink of a deep humanitarian crisis.

Over recent years, Yemen has witnessed a sweeping decline in food security. The number of food insecure individuals has doubled and today almost half of the population do not have enough food to eat. Millions regularly go to bed hungry after skipping meals and in many cases, there are those who have gone the entire day without eating. Underlying causes of food insecurity include fluctuations in cereal and fuel prices, high unemployment and low household food production in rural areas—all of which are likely to persist in the medium and long term.

The findings of the CFSS are an urgent call to action. It demands that no time is spared in addressing the suffering of ordinary, hungry people, and the causes of that suffering.







## Key Findings of the 2013 Updated Food Security Monitoring Survey:

About 43 percent of the population in the country is food insecure – just two percent down from 2011.

Currently, 4.5 million people are severely food insecure, and over six million are moderately food insecure.

The major underlying causes of the high level of food insecurity include political instability, conflicts, insecurity, extreme poverty, volatility of food prices, high cost of living, and high unemployment.

Over half of the households reported as experiencing various shocks and deterioration in their economic situation as well as

declining purchasing power in 2013.

Over 60 percent of households are forced to continue using destructive consumption-related coping strategies such as eating less preferred foods, smaller meals, and fewer meals per day.

Over a quarter of the households in the country continued to purchase a proportion of their food needs on credit.

About 80 percent of the households are currently indebted – a significant increase compared with 2011.

WFP will undertake a new CFSS in 2014.







# Partners

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## The Government

Since the Government implemented the Transitional Programme for Stabilisation and Development (2012-2014), WFP has been able to operate in an environment where humanitarian assistance is prioritised. Consequently, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation became the principal coordination body for WFP.

The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs heads the Executive Unit for internally displaced persons (IDPs) which coordinates humanitarian responses. The Ministry of Public Health and Population establishes the policies and procedures that guide the **implementation of WFP's nutrition interventions**.

## Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

The 2012-2015 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the 2012-2013 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan are the coordinated assistance strategies within the humanitarian community. Additionally, a Joint United Nations Framework to Support the Transition in **Yemen, aligned with the Government's transition plan, reflects partners' scaled-up responses to promote an inclusive transition process**.

**In addressing Yemen's nutrition crisis, WFP and UNICEF work very closely in planning and implementing comprehensive nutrition services.**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also assists populations inaccessible to WFP with food and other services. It works with local partners, such as the Yemen Red Crescent Society, to improve capacities, particularly in the south.

## Coordination

The United Nations country team (UNCT) and the humanitarian country team (HCT), promote a coordinated humanitarian response among international and national partners in Yemen. WFP is an active member of the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee's cluster approach**, which ensures that activities are targeted and duplications are avoided. WFP leads the Logistics Cluster, co-leads the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and participates in the Nutrition Cluster.

Donor coordination is facilitated through interagency mechanisms, including the consolidated appeals process (CAP). Donors liaise with partners on humanitarian activities, and some have expressed preference for inclusion of cash transfer activities in humanitarian programming, where feasible.

# Emergency Response

## Responding to Emergencies

In 2013, WFP demonstrated its capability in responding to emergencies both on a long-term scale and immediate responses to sudden onset natural disasters.

The expanded emergency operation (EMOP) **consolidates WFP's previous emergency and relief operations**, targeting five million vulnerable persons across Yemen using various approaches.



**WFP Yemen's primary operation in 2013 was its EMOP.** Established at the start of the year, it consolidated the previous EMOP which supported IDPs and the previous protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) which assisted food insecure households.

The EMOP aims to:

1. Stabilise or reduce acute malnutrition of children under five, and expectant and nursing mothers in targeted populations,
2. Improve food consumption for targeted severely food-insecure households and IDPs, ensuring a balanced food intake

for beneficiaries, and

3. Reduce negative coping strategies among severely food-insecure households and IDPs.

Assistance provided to five million people focuses on three areas:

1. An emergency safety net (ESN) which includes food assistance for 3.8 million people,
2. Assistance for 600,000 IDPs,
3. Nutrition: preventative nutrition activities for 325,000 children under two; nutrition treatment activities for 200,000 children under five; and nutrition support for 157,000 expectant and nursing mothers.

In mid-2013, WFP responded to sudden on-set natural disasters.

Heavy rainfall throughout the south east resulted in flooding in Shabwah governorate. The population in and around Arqah village were worst affected when their homes, acres of agricultural land and the local infrastructure were washed away. Local humanitarian agencies quickly realised that people in Arqah were suffering from a lack of basic needs including food, clean water and shelter.

WFP and partners – Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS), UNHCR and UNICEF – coordinated an emergency response to assist the people of Arqah. Both food and non-food items were distributed to flood-affected households in Arqah and the surrounding villages.

Distributions were conducted in two phases, reaching 463 families in August and September.





# Scaling Up Nutrition

## Nutrition: Right Food, Right Time



A plan developed by WFP with the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF aims to expand geographical areas and beneficiaries to achieve 50 percent programme coverage in the five coastal governorates. The plan explores approaches, including mobile facilities and community mobilisation, to increase the coverage of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention, particularly in areas with limited capacity.

WFP has been able to scale up its nutrition programme based on the numerous achievements in the field. Measures taken included:

1. Curative support for moderately malnourished children under five was expanded to 40,500.
2. Preventive nutrition support to children under two was expanded to 73,500 by the end of 2013.
3. WFP supported the treatment and prevention of MAM in over 350 sites, with approximately 220 children per site. In the coastal governorates, health facilities supported by UNICEF and WFP expanded from 70 to 120 in 2013.

4. Trainings were undertaken by MoPHP and WFP and UNICEF to support integration of MAM and SAM treatment services in the new sites, followed by on-site mentoring and capacity enhancement in partnership with UNICEF.

## Increased coverage

WFP started since early 2012 extensive expansion efforts which were accelerated in the second half of 2012. Areas for intervention are selected according to prevalence and the number of malnourished children, on the basis of the CFSS and the 2011-13 nutrition surveys. From 2014, WFP is prioritising the expansion of the nutrition



support programme from the five coastal governorates to include areas with high levels of stunting and new vulnerable areas. WFP is aiming to achieve 50 percent treatment coverage in 94 districts in 11 governorates, covering 56 percent of acutely malnourished children.

**In support of Yemen's membership of the *Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)* movement**, WFP is adopting the first 1,000 days approach. Blanket supplementary feeding for children



aged 6-23 months will help to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition; provided through facility-based nutrition services, health campaigns and community mobilisation in conjunction with safety-net and livelihood activities.

From 2013, IDPs and refugees have been supported through a consolidated MAM approach, following a unified protocol.

#### Programme improvement

Nutrition activities rely on the Ministry of Public Health and Population and NGO partners to strengthen basic health services. They help to ensure that nutrition assessments, education, counselling and rehabilitation services are integrated and run smoothly.

WFP together with UNICEF, WHO and the MoPHP is actively engaging with the World Bank to pursue close linkages with the **Bank's proposed support to improved health** services delivery, conditional cash transfers and increased engagement of community health volunteers.

WFP is liaising with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), in collaboration with the Nutrition Cluster, to explore the rationalisation of micronutrient support interventions in Yemen including approaches such as staple fortification, home fortification using micronutrient powders and local production of nutritionally enhanced products.

WFP is continuing its consultation with partners around the use of mobile clinics in order to have greater outreach capacity and coverage of those in need of preventive and curative support.

# Addressing Malnutrition

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Fatima, a 26-year-old mother, has four children ranging in age from three months to six years old. She is also a participant in **WFP's nutrition programme under the EMOP**, aimed at both curing and preventing malnutrition among young mothers and their children.

At a routine visit to Al Thawrah Hospital in the Al Hawak district of Hudaydah governorate, Fatima learned that she was malnourished. The staff referred her to the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) at the hospital for a check-up.

**"I felt that my milk was not enough for my baby so I was willing to feed him artificial milk instead," she recalled, "but the Community Health Volunteer who works in my neighbourhood educated me on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and how to achieve it by good positioning and attachment. This worked efficiently with my previous child and it helped me this time, but not that much."**

Fatima visited the clinic every month where she received a ration of micronutrient-enriched wheat soya blend, vegetable oil and sugar. She used those ingredients to prepare a fortified porridge every day.

**"At the beginning I did not like the mixture," she says, "but when I noticed how it enriched my breast milk and how my baby grew well, I continued eating the porridge every morning. I then committed myself to going to the clinic in Al Thawrah Hospital to collect my ration, and now I am in the third month of receiving this support".**

**WFP's rations, specifically designed to address malnutrition among children under five, pregnant women and nursing mothers, helped to improve Fatima's health and nutritional status.** She has also been spreading the good news, talking to all the women she knows in her family and neighbourhood about the effectiveness of the programme and teaching them how to prepare the nutritionally enhanced porridge at home. With the support of WFP and the Community Health Volunteers, she continued to rely exclusively on breastfeeding her baby.







# Safety Nets

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## **WFP's emergency safety net programme**

*expanded dramatically from 2012, fuelled by the deepening humanitarian crisis in Yemen. At the beginning of 2012, WFP planned to deliver safety net rations to 1.2 million people during the year. In May, the numbers climbed to 1.8 million. In September, they jumped again, rising by another 2 million to reach 3.8 million people throughout 2013.*

The underlying causes of the crisis are complex, the result of a combination of factors, including high global food and fuel prices as well as armed conflict and political instability inside Yemen.

Whatever the reasons, there is no early end to Yemen's difficulties in sight. From 2014, WFP plans to continue the safety net component of its operations with a view to delivering food assistance to some 2.8 million severely food insecure people in the most affected areas of the country.

**The ESN programme was designed to 'top up' food gaps for severely vulnerable households, in affected areas identified in WFP's CFSS. In some areas where markets function and are physically accessible to beneficiaries, WFP used cash transfers.**

For Mohamed, a 40-year-old father of five, the US\$27.50 monthly ESN ration was used to buy both food and medicine.

**He explained to WFP, "This afternoon I will walk with my sons to the market to buy wheat, sugar, oil and rice while my wife will go to the pharmacy to buy medicine for our new born daughter," he said.**



## **Mohamed's family was among 57,000**

households in Ibb and Taiz governorates who began receiving cash transfers in 2013. Each family received two cash disbursements, sufficient to cover their food needs for four months. While families are free to spend the cash as they want, surveys have shown that most of the money is spent on food with the remainder being used for other essentials such as health care or schooling.



*Amal Mohamed Al Jammadi sits patiently in the storeroom at the back of the school, waiting for the WFP ration she has come to depend upon to feed six-year-old Mazen, perched at her side, and his four brothers and sisters.*

*Wrapped from head to foot in traditional black abaya and niqab, she peers at a visitor from behind her veil to explain that her husband, a farm worker, has been without a job for months, with few prospects of finding another.*

***"There is no work," she says, "so there is no money. Life is not easy now. We never know where the next meal will come from. We live day by day."***

*On this day at least, the 30-year-old woman and her five children, ranging in age from one to eight years old, can be confident of finding food. She and young Mazen are part of a crowd of several dozen who gathered at a WFP emergency food distribution, held at the primary school in the village of al-Namr, high in the hills of al-Mahwit governorate in western Yemen.*

*They were all severely food insecure people, a small slice of the 4.5 million Yemenis who have neither the ability to produce enough of their own food nor the means to buy what they need at the marketplace.*

*To address the problem, WFP devised an **"emergency safety net" for Yemen's severely food insecure**, delivering a monthly ration of wheat and vegetable oil designed to help those in need keep hunger at bay.*

***"This food is a big help for us," says Amal as she is finger-printed in preparation for receiving her WFP ration, part of the identification process designed to ensure that WFP's assistance goes to those who need it. "It will help to feed me and my husband and my children for the next few weeks," she adds.***

# Protracted Relief and Recovery

## *Addressing the Hunger Cycle*

### **WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery**

Operation (PRRO) *Safeguarding Lives, Boosting Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience* will reach six million beneficiaries from mid-2014 to mid-2016.



It will support a gradual shift from relief activities towards recovery and resilience.

**WFP's ambition in 2014 through the PRRO** is to assist the Yemeni population to become more food and nutrition secure.

The total number of six million beneficiaries over two years will include IDPs and returnees, vulnerable populations in the most food insecure areas and those affected by transient crises – including returning migrant workers, children and expectant and nursing mothers affected by acute and chronic malnutrition, and school-age children.

The PRRO will provide assistance through unconditional household food or cash distributions, participatory food assistance-for-training or work or assets activities, provision of nutritional support to treat and prevent acute, chronic and micronutrient malnutrition, and meals and take-home

rations for school children to contribute to improved nutrition, learning and school attendance.

The operation was designed on the basis of **several recent assessments including WFP's mid-2013 *Updated Food Security Monitoring Survey*, UNICEF's 2013 baseline nutrition survey, WFP's 2011 *Comprehensive Food Security Survey* and UNICEF's SMART surveys of 2011-13.**

The PRRO was prepared and will be implemented in full consultation and partnership with the Government of Yemen ministries and international partners including sister UN agencies, the World Bank, NGOs, and donors. It is in line with the joint United Nations Framework to Support the Transition in Yemen and the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan. The PRRO seeks to align WFP activities to a shift in policy by the international aid community to strengthen government capacity to respond to the humanitarian crisis, meanwhile adopting recovery and resilience approaches to enable households and communities to better withstand, adapt to and recover from stresses and shocks.





**The PRRO is aligned with WFP's corporate**

Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, and will support 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. In support of Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, it aims to:

Reduce and Enable People and Communities to Meet their Own Food and Nutrition Needs (Strategic Objective Three) by:

1. Improving access to livelihood assets for enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity to shocks and stresses of food insecure communities and households.

Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies (Strategic Objective One) by:

1. Maintaining acceptable food security status of internally displaced persons and returnees.
2. Ensuring effective treatment of acute malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months and expectant and nursing mothers in areas most affected by moderate acute malnutrition.
3. Maintaining food security among vulnerable households temporarily affected by natural disasters and/or conflict.

Support or Restore Food Security and Nutrition and Establish or Rebuild Livelihoods in Fragile Settings and Following Emergencies (Strategic Objective Two) by:

1. Improving food security, self-reliance and income earning capacity among the most food insecure populations.
2. Contributing to reduced acute and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies through enhanced young child feeding, maternal nutrition and micronutrient intake among school-age children in most affected areas.
3. Increasing access to education, in particular for girls.
4. Enhance national capacity to address food and nutrition insecurity.

# Girls' Education:

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## Reducing Gender Gaps

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***The children of today's Yemen are tomorrow's parents, decision-makers and leaders.***

WFP Yemen ran a country programme (CP) in various forms from 2002 to 2013. Whilst varying slightly over the years, these programmes specifically targeted girls, **women and children, demonstrating WFP's** commitment to addressing gender inequality. WFP also focuses on improving gender equality in terms of access to and completion of basic education through increased enrolment, stabilised attendance and reduced drop-out rates for school girls.

The most recent CP, which ended in July 2013, addressed poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and gender gaps in education through the promotion of school enrolment and attendance for girls.

The strategy was aligned with government policies and priorities related to education and nutrition, particularly the objectives of the National Development Plan 2006–2010, the 2005 Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Yemen, and the 2006 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The CP ended in July 2013 and was replaced **by the new girls' education development** programme, known as the DEV. In line with **WFP's ambitions to assist the Government of** Yemen with its journey along the path of rehabilitation, recovery and development, the DEV seeks to encourage 100,000 girls per year to enrol in school and to maintain a high attendance rate.

As the rural girls lag behind due to traditional attitudes towards girls education, it will be a major achievement for the country where girls attendance in primary school is around 50 percent of which some 70 percent drop out before they end their primary level education.

The DEV builds on previous WFP support, which continued to demonstrate that support to school girls helps to reduce the education gender gap in Yemen through the provision of food incentives to encourage families to enrol and keep their daughters in basic and secondary education. Each school girl will receive a family take-home ration, consisting of 50 kg of wheat and three litres of vegetable oil three times a year. The first distributions are taking place in February 2014.



**WFP's support to girls' education is in line** with component three of the Joint United Nations Framework to support the Transition in Yemen (2012-2014) to promote and support sustainable livelihoods and basic





WFP/Micah Albert

social services, including support to education through the Ministry of Education.

In 2014, WFP is also launching a school meals programme, providing a school snack to children attending school. The programme will initially assist 293,000 girls and boys, rising to 892,000 in 2015. The programme aims to improve the nutritional intake of schoolchildren in areas of high food insecurity and chronic malnutrition, as well as to **support the Government's commitment to increase school enrolment to 80 percent.** It

will also contribute to household food security and improve equitable access to education in rural areas. Pupils in primary and secondary schools will receive a nutritious daily meal or snack to enable them to pay better attention in class. Take-home rations will be provided for girls in grade four and above who attend regularly, and for children at school after being released from child labour.





# Boosting Girls' Attendance

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*Ali Mohamed Ghaleb's is especially interested in WFP's innovative Food For Girls' Education Programme that has been operating in Yemen since 2007. "It helps me keep my daughters in school," says the 44-year-old retired military officer as he hefts a 25-kg bag of wheat onto his shoulder. "Without this," he adds with a glance at the wheat bag, "it would be a lot harder."*

*Not all of Ali's daughters are attending classes at the Al Jeel Al Jadid school in Tawalib village in the hills south of Sana'a. His eldest has already graduated and his two youngest are not yet school-age. But 13-year-old Fatimah, who helps her father load the wheat onto the back of a motorcycle, is a Grade 6 student at the school, one year ahead of a younger sister in Grade 5.*

*As long as those two girls stay in school, Ali is eligible to receive for each an annual ration from WFP of 150 kg of wheat and 8 kg of fortified vegetable oil. It is normally delivered, as happened at the school in Tawalib, in three separate distributions spaced over the course of the school year.*

*"For me, it's a bonus that helps me make sure all my girls get an education," says Ali, who has been running his family's farm since leaving the army. "But for many others in this country less fortunate than me, it's a necessity. Without it, their daughters would probably not be in school at all."*

*The food rations not only help to bridge the gender gap but, indirectly, also address other key challenges—illiteracy, low nutrition and health education, child marriage, maternal/child mortality and high population growth.*

*"The programme works," maintains Abdul Wasir Mohamed Al Nuser, principal of the Omar Bin Al Khatab school in a village neighbouring Tawalib. "I would guess that attendance rates for the girls at my school would fall by 90 percent if these rations were terminated."*

*WFP evaluations tend to support that view. One study found that girls' enrolment and attendance rates in WFP-supported schools grew by more than 60 percent. In some districts, girls' enrolment even exceeded that of boys.*

# Logistics

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## *Delivering the Food*

Since the operational requirements in Yemen massively increased in 2010, the logistics structure gradually expanded its supply chain corridors.

**Around 60 percent of WFP's food is purchased** in Yemen, meaning 40 percent is imported – either purchased or through in-kind donations.

The primary point of entry to the country is Hudaydah Port where around 85 percent of overseas consignments arrive. The other 15

percent comes through Aden Port. In addition, both cities are bases for WFP food suppliers and therefore the main points of delivery for local purchases. Food procured locally includes wheat, wheat flour and salt.

WFP has almost 50,000 mt of storage space in Yemen, spread across three main hubs: Aden (13,500 mt), Hudaydah (13,000 mt) **and Sana'a (20,000 mt).**

**WFP's food is transported to almost 5,000** points in 200 districts across 16 governorates in Yemen.



# Special Operation

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*In a country beset with challenging transport infrastructure and insecurity, WFP Yemen provides a transportation lifeline allowing continuous access to hard to reach locations for its humanitarian partners.*

Since May 2010, WFP – in its capacity as the Logistics Cluster lead agency – has managed **Yemen's successful special operation**. The cluster was originally activated to enhance the predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response under the cluster approach and to ensure access of humanitarian personnel to affected regions of Yemen. Over recent years, the operation has expanded, covering three areas:

Logistics coordination and information sharing sessions involving all participating agencies include the constant evaluation of maps of supply chain routes, roads, ports and airports. The group regularly meets with government counterparts to facilitate and participate in logistics assessment missions as well as identifying and addressing gaps and bottlenecks in logistic responses.

Four air passenger and light cargo flights per month in a Dash-8 allow humanitarian personnel to access areas which are inaccessible by road due to insecurity and poor transportation



infrastructure. The flights between **Hudaydah, Sa'ada and Sana'a** offer a critical – and heavily used – access link.

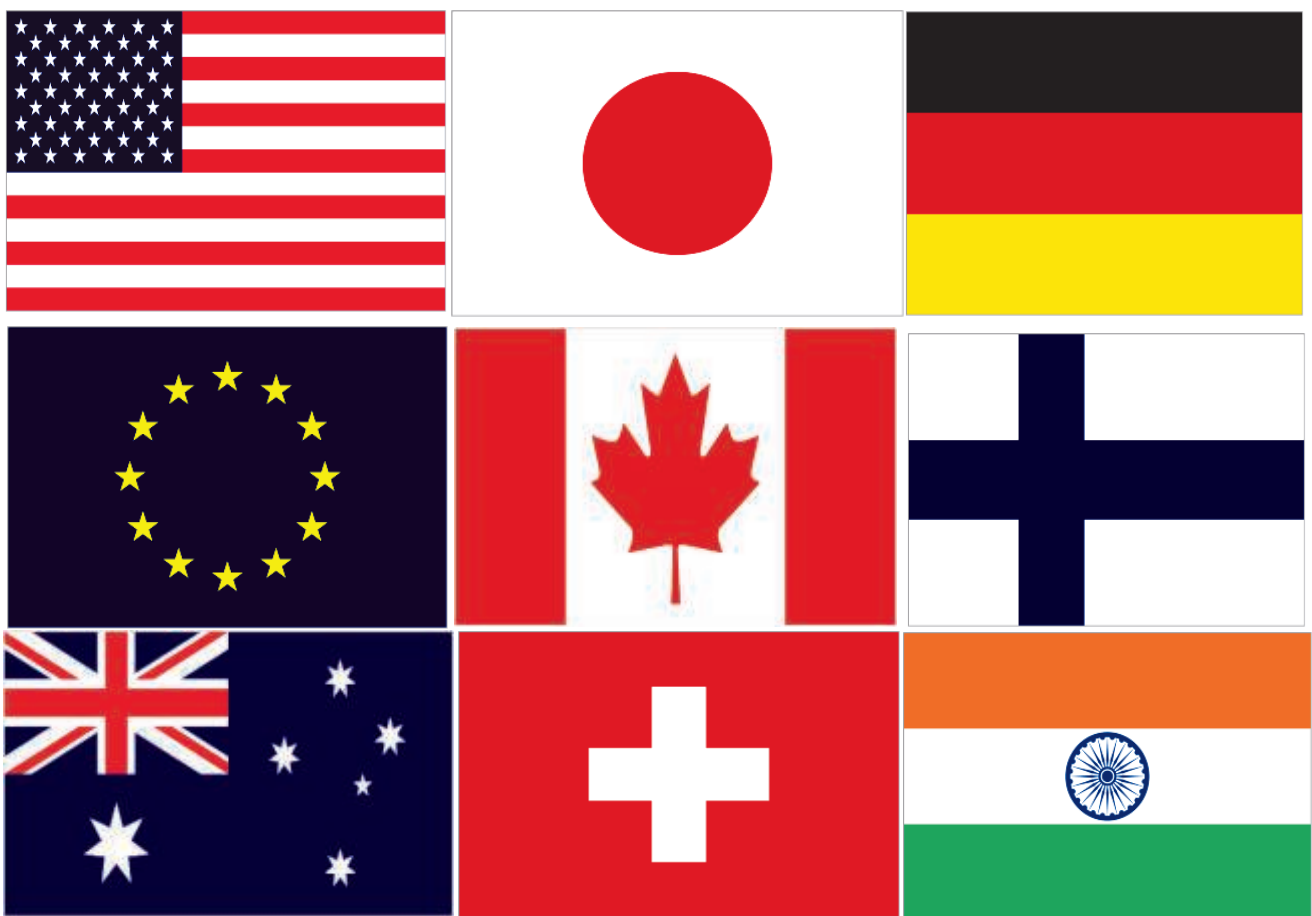
A fuel provision and storage service allows humanitarian partners to maintain their operations in Yemen where there is a severe scarcity of fuel, worsened by a devastated economy. WFP manages three **storage areas in Aden, Haradh and Sana'a** with a total capacity of 424,000 litres of reserve petrol and diesel. Ongoing training opportunities for humanitarian agencies on fuel safety storage and security have enabled partners to build capacity in fuel contingency preparedness.

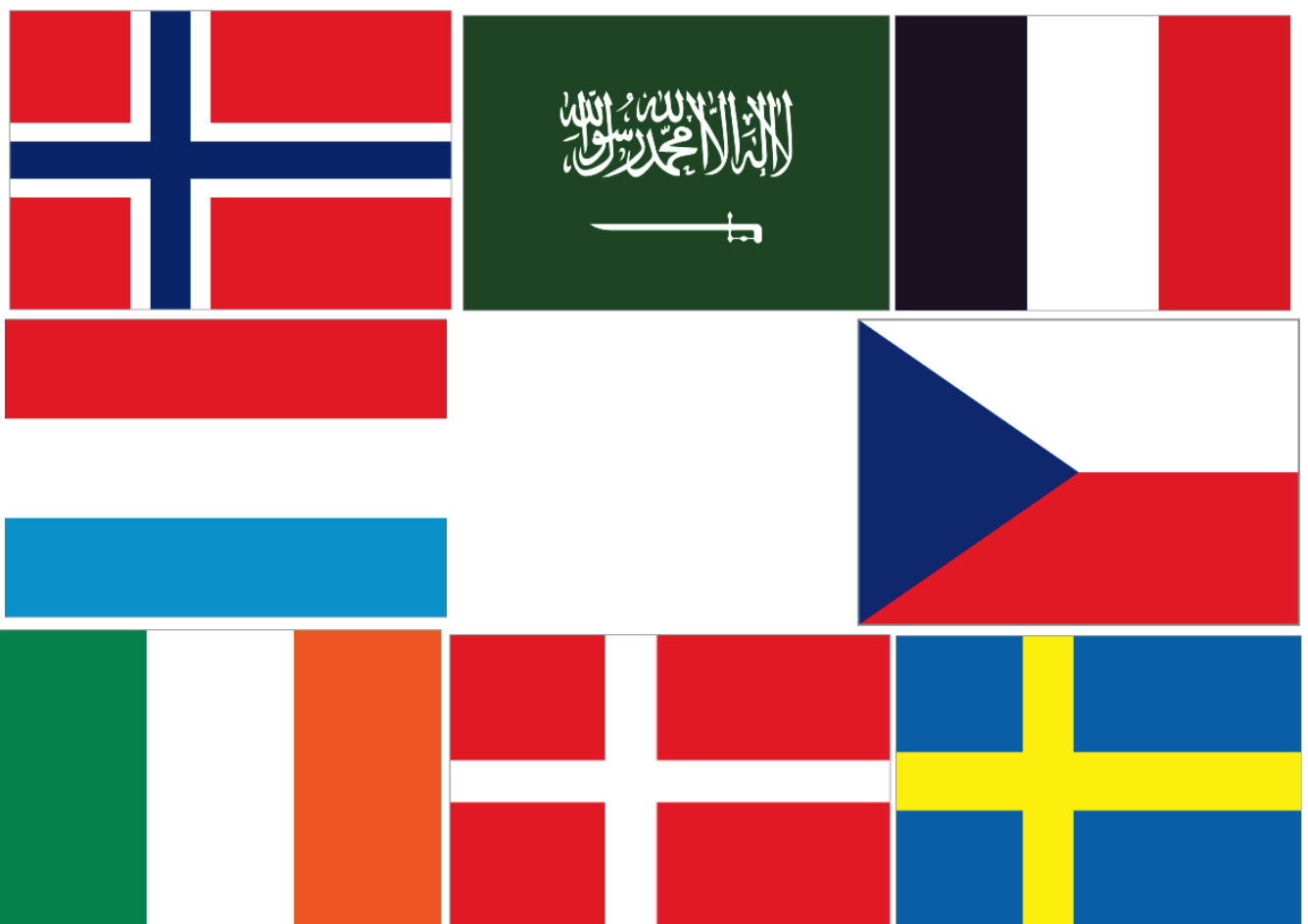


## 2013 Donors

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WFP remains grateful to its numerous donors—Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America—which supported its lifesaving work throughout Yemen in 2013.





# Donors and Funding

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WFP relies entirely on voluntary cash or in-kind contributions to run its operations. The Yemen Country Office receives most of its donations directly from governments, on an entirely voluntary basis.

In 2013, the United States of America donated 77,520 mt of various commodities to Yemen, valued at US\$68.5 million. The food **was a gift from the country's Food For Peace** office. Upon arrival at Hudaydah Port, the wheat was milled before being transported to distribution points around the country.

The Government of Japan generously donated over US\$29 million in 2013. Of that contribution, US\$25 million was used to purchase 29,000 mt of wheat, wheat flour, beans and vegetable oil for distribution to IDPs and food insecure households.

Thanks to the generous contribution made by the Government of Germany through Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), WFP **was able to significantly enhance its girls' education development programme** to reach 100,000 school girls.

WFP is continuously reaching out to new donors to support its operations.



**"The Government of Japan is eager to contribute to alleviating the suffering caused by food shortages across Yemen, which are occurring at a very critical juncture in the transition."**

Japanese Ambassador to Yemen  
Katsuyoshi Hayashi



# Donors 2013 (US\$)

United States of America	68,588,238
Germany	36,600,795
Japan	29,620,329
European Commission	9,808,901
Canada	9,219,612
Finland	2,634,144
Australia	2,408,478
Switzerland	2,133,470
India	1,839,662
Norway	1,053,213
UN CERF	659,923
Private Donors	616,100
Saudi Arabia	429,494
France	325,945
Luxembourg	265,252
Czech Republic	200,300

## Recent Operations

Operation	Duration	Beneficiaries	Food (mt)	Cost (US\$)
EMOP 200451 "Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected People	Jan 2013– Jun 2014	5 181 480	320,634	315,056,577
PRRO 200305 "Relief Food Assistance to Refugees in Yemen"	Jan 2013 – Dec 2014	131,000	9,855	8,020,198
DEV 200432 "Food Assistance to Promote Girls' Education"	Jul 2013 – Jun 2015	100,000	21,437	16,964,011
SO 200130 "Air Passenger Service and Logistics Cluster Coordination in Support of the Humanitarian Response in Sa'ada"	May 2010 – Dec 2014	N/A	N/A	7,157,899
EMOP 200306 "Emergency Food and Nutrition Support to Conflict-Affected Populations in Yemen"	Jan – Dec 2012	584,521	118,344	113,587,755
PRRO 200038 "Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Populations"	Jan 2011 – Dec 2012	2,569,000	66,335	77,220,480
PRRO 200044 "Food Assistance To Somali Refugees in Yemen"	Jan – Dec 2012	65,073	14,341	12,875,296
EMOP 200039 "Food Assistance to Conflict-Affected Persons in Northern Yemen"	Aug 2010 – Jul 2011	416,800	114,522	97,625,254



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