

YEMEN FOOD SECURITY UPDATE**December 2017****PROTRACTED CONFLICT, BLOCKADE, UNSTABLE FOOD SUPPLY AND
DETERIORATED LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES AGGRAVATED THE SEVERE
FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION IN YEMEN.****KEY MESSAGES**

- The recent escalation of conflict in November has accelerated the deterioration of the food insecurity situation and further increased the risk of wide spread of higher levels of heightened hunger and starvation. The recent escalation of conflict displaced more than 25,000 Yemenis from Sana'a city to neighboring governorates.
- The active conflict in the southern districts of Al Hodeidah governorate will further lead to the deterioration of the food security situation in the Famine Risk districts.
- An estimated 17.8 million Yemenis (61% of the population) are food insecure and struggling to feed themselves out of which 8.4 million are severely food insecure in 107 high food and nutrition priority districts according to Famine Risk Monitoring Assessments carried out by FSAC partners.
- Blockade of food and essential supplies and depletion of Yemeni Rials against US dollar by 10% in November compared to October, contributed to the recent price hike of fuel in some governorates by over 70%. Destabilizing the food supply chain and market system in Yemen means more than 80-90% of the food commodity exchange is under jeopardy and risking the household food availability and consumption.
- A reduction of between 30-35% of Agriculture production is projected by FAO and MAI during the ongoing postharvest period due to the protracted crisis, irregular and insufficient rainfall, lack and high price of agriculture inputs and fuel price.
- During November, frost waves hit vegetable farms in the highlands especially for the farmers who planted late in the governorates of Dhamar, Al Baidah, Sana'a and Amran, which will result in poor production and most likely will contribute to an increase in the prices of vegetables during the coming months. Similarly, Wheat and Barley production is also affected by the early cold waves and farmers lost their crops in Dhamar and Sana'a (Bai-Elharith district) Governorates.
- 982,295 Cholera cases and 2,225 associated deaths were reported in between 27 April - 10 December 2017. The spread of cholera disease is likely to increase under the current acute shortage of water.
- As of 30th November 2017, Yemen Nutrition cluster estimates 61 percent of over 323,197 severely malnourished U5 children targeted for the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were treated across the nation.

1. Overview of Current Food Security Situation

Nationally, Yemen is passing from one episode of crisis to another with wide range of food insecurity drivers deepening the human suffering and destitution. Food security situation in Yemen has further worsened with unprecedented widespread depletion of nearly all means of livelihoods coping strategies. The blockade of land, sea and airports on importation of both commercial and humanitarian food commodities accelerated further deterioration of the food security situation and increased the risk of wide spread and high levels of heightened malnutrition, hunger and starvation across the entire country¹. The closure of land, sea and airports led to a sharp rise in basic food prices and or total unavailability of key food commodities and fuel. The recent incidence of the ground fighting in Sana'a City

¹ OCHA weekly reports in November and December 2017

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and other governorates, contributed its negative effects on the people socio-economic activities and their livelihoods and sources of income.

Even before Sana'a city ground fighting and entire country blockade on imports in November, the Famine Risk Monitoring Assessments (FRMA) carried out by Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners had estimated 17.8 million Yemenis (61% of the population) were food insecure and struggling to feed themselves. Out of this, approximately 8.4 million individuals are severely food insecure, and depend on emergency food assistance. The conflict compounded with other socio economic factors is worsening food insecurity situation especially in 107 high priority districts as reported by FSAC partners. The recent escalation of conflict displaced more than 25,000 Yemenis from Sana'a city to neighbouring governorates.

FAO together with National Technical Working Group was planning to carry out an Integrated Phase Classification Analysis (IPC) for Yemen in September, unfortunately due to absence of the required data and information for such an analysis, the exercise was postponed to a later date. The restriction of different data collection on food security, nutrition, health and livelihoods compromised the evidence based analysis and decision making process. The IPC- NTWG is therefore repeatedly calling for support and facilitation of data collection on food security, nutrition, health and livelihoods to come up with a realist analysis and identify areas that are under high risk of famine.

The food security of over 8 million populations is under serious risk of sliding to famine if and only if they are going to receive the necessary humanitarian assistance and opportunity to run their daily livelihood activities. Closure of the key ports that supply the commercial and humanitarian food and other non-food essential commodities have detrimental effect on the food supply and availability in the local Market. Disrupting the food supply chain and market system in Yemen means more than 80-90% of the food commodity sourced through markets is unavailable further risking the household food supply and consumption patterns.

The already exhausted and near collapse economy is unable to resist any further livelihood or food related shocks. The exchange rate of the Yemeni Rial has fallen significantly since the escalation of the conflict in March 2015. The depletion of foreign reserves in Yemen led to a rise in the exchange rate from YER214.9/ 1USD at the beginning of 2015 (official Rate) to 250 YER/1USD in 2016. The exchange rate dropped further to YER434 / 1USD in November in parallel market, which is 95% increase, compared to 2015. The continued decline has significantly contributed to the recent price hikes of the fuel and basic food commodities. The situation is even worse by the inconsistent payment of salaries for government employees for over one year.

2. Food Availability

2.1 Local Agricultural Production

Crop Production: On average, the domestic cereal production (Wheat, Sorghum, Millet, Maize, and Barley) in Yemen covers less than 20 percent of the annual cereal requirements (for food, feed, industrial and other uses) compared to the overall national demand. The demand for wheat is higher than other cereals and the domestic wheat production in the last ten years' ranges between 5 to 10 percent, depending on the domestic harvest. The agriculture production sector is under a serious challenges and difficulties due to the protracted conflict, increased price of the fuel and agriculture inputs. According to EFSNA (November 2016), cereal production declined by 40% last year, this year even though post-harvest assessment is yet to be conducted, the recent projections from FAO and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) estimate the production to be worse than 2016.

In mid- November, frost waves hit the highlands and the temperatures went down to minus two degree Celsius (-2^{oc}) particularly in Dhamar, Sana'a, Sa'adah and Amran. Normally frost risk occurs in December, therefore with such intensive frost waves in November, most Wheat and Barley farmers lost their crops - especially in Dhamar and Sana'a (Bai-Elharith district) Governorates were worst affected. In addition to cereals, the frost waves affected negatively vegetables production in the highlands and destroyed nearly 70% of the vegetables crops especially in the governorates of Dhamar, Al Baidah, Sana'a and Amran. The late planting of vegetables mainly potato and tomato in the northern highlands especially in Sana'a, Ibb and Dhamar), would lead to an increase in the prices of vegetables during the coming days. Rain showers received in limited parts of Taiz and Hajjah Governorates negatively affected blossoming of citrus fruits in the highlands. It is noticeable that the cultivation of citrus in Ibb has reduced sharply due to the crustaceans' diseases and preferences by farmers to shift towards cultivation of *Qat*, considered an important economic crop especially in areas of Hamam Ali – Almanar districts.

Scarcity and high price of fuel (especially Diesel) even for a short period adversely affected the overall agricultural activities. The price of diesel in November increased between 20-89% compared to October 2017. Recent high diesel prices negatively affected vegetable production in the coastal governorates. As a result, most farmers stopped pumping water, which in turn will lead to reduction of cultivated land and production of vegetable crops that would result in to higher prices in coming months.

Livestock Production: Shortage of pastures and fodder is the main challenge for Central and Southern highlands during this season (from late October). Normally during this period, sheep and goat farmers depend on the crop residues from the long rain season harvest. The current harvest did not have enough residuals to cover the needs, and farmers are compelled to use the stored feed from the

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autumn production. The shortage of feed and pasture is key factor, in addition to the cash needs and economic meltdown that has forced farmers in the highland areas to reduce their herd size through selling in the local markets. In addition, there are seasonal diseases prevalent in the area instigated by poor feeding practices and bad weather. According to the weekly governorate level reports, diseases currently prevalent in Central & Southern highlands are *Peste des Petits Ruminants* - PPR, sheep and goat pox, foot and mouth disease and Internal parasites. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a viral disease, as newly introduced into the country, currently storming most of the lowland areas with very high losses in the cattle production. With no good disease surveillance services in place, as an early warning for timely response most farmers are losing their livestock also through animal deaths.

The price of sheep and goats declined in Tihamma by 20% compared with October due to increased fuel prices for fodder production/high cost of fodder/scarcity of grazing land forcing farmers to sell their animals. The increased supply of small ruminants in markets led to lower farm-gate prices particularly in the coastal areas. In addition, there is ongoing cases of endemic diseases such as PPR, sheep and goat pox and newly introduced LSD due to the lack of vaccines, vaccinations campaigns and disease surveillance in the country. Currently livestock drugs prices are up by 75% to 100% and most farmers are unable to purchase. The livestock sector is facing huge health problems, which in return is threatening the main livelihood assets of the most vulnerable rural groups (landless livestock owners and other smallholders). The recent development on the military operation in the costal part of Yemen and other Governorates (Hajjah, Alhodeida, Sa'adah and Shabwa) will result in new displacement among small ruminant farmers worsening their livestock and livelihoods options.

Poultry Production: The poultry sector in Yemen depends entirely on imported inputs such as feed, vaccine and other supplements. Poultry production itself accounts for over 12 percent of Yemen's total yearly livestock production value. Over 400,000 individuals are employed by Yemen's commercial poultry sector and its related service sectors². Consequently, the shortage of the hard currency and the devaluation of the YER against the USD remains the most important challenge affecting the overall situation of poultry sector. Farmers are faced with high cost of poultry input (feeds and Vaccines) and low prices of poultry products due to the low household purchasing power. On average, the floating exchange rate increased by 10%, and reached 434YER per 1USD compared to 393YER per 1 USD in the previous month. As a result, the price of essential poultry inputs will most likely have significant increase, which make the production cost more than the revenue for the poultry producers.

Yemen highlands governorates are the main Poultry production areas supplying poultry meat and table eggs to the different markets. Backyard poultry raring is one of the livelihood activities for poor households in the rural areas of Yemen. The recent cold weather hazard, which hit different areas in highlands required additional fuel for warming increasing the cost of production to the farmers'. Despite the high cost of production, the retail prices of poultry products such as chicken meat and table eggs remained stable with some governorates experiencing declined prices by 22% when compared to October prices. The current situation is affecting mostly small poultry producers who are responsible for producing about 20 percent of table eggs and 25 percent of broilers. To some extent the middle size producers who produce about 30% of day old chicks, about 30% of the table eggs and about 25% of broilers. The share of these two categories is decreasing because of the current crisis and substituted by the increased investment of big producers in broilers and layers.

Fish Production: The recent escalation of conflict including the airstrikes and ground fighting in the western costal part of Yemen have had negative effect on the sector resulting to stoppage of fishing activities especially in al-Mhokah/ Taiz and Alkhwahah and Al-Tohayta districts in Hodiadah. Some of these districts has faced serious food insecurity and high malnutrition level in particular Al-Tohayta, with main livelihood for households being small-scale fishing. In November, the average fish production in the red sea was 720,792 kgs,. Because of the continued restriction of access to the sea and absence of proper trade out let compromised the livelihoods of fishermen in the area.

2.2 Food Imports

Food importation in Yemen plays an essential role in ensuring steady supply and meeting consumption needs of the population. An estimated 80-90% of staple food and non- food commodities are imported through Yemen's main sea ports of Al- Hodeidah, Saleef, Mukalla and Aden and land ports of Al-wadea'a, Shehen and Harad. The closure of supply route and blockade had huge impact on food availability and the resultant is high food prices in the local market. Approximately 250,000 MT of food commodities (wheat) are required to meet the monthly minimum local needs, out of which humanitarian imports are about 75,000MT. Above 60 percent of food commodity imports enter through Al Hodaidah/Saleef ports³. Combined, the two ports have a handling capacity of 660,000 MT per

² FAO-EFRLP - Study of the Poultry sub-sector in Yemen: Challenges and impact of protracted conflict on poultry production and market system June 2017

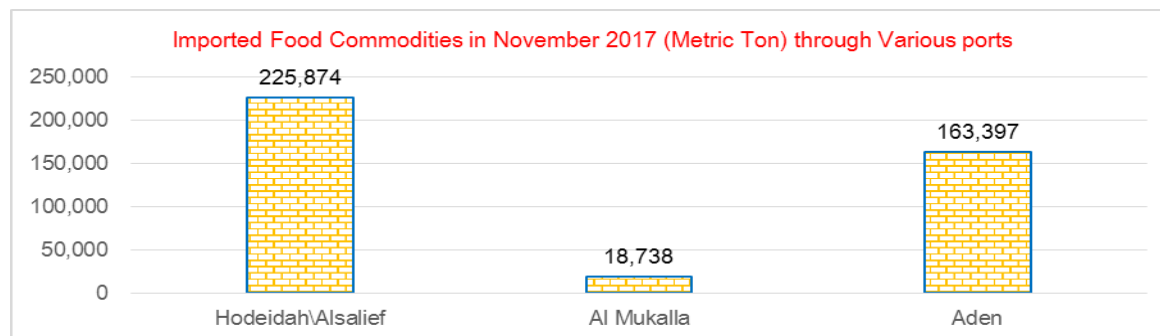
³ EFRLP- GFU importation reports January to November 2017

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month (150,000 MT fuel, 295,000 MT Food, 90,000 MT NFIs) and a milling capacity of 8,000 MT per day (Blockade update –OCHA /November 13, 2017)

The recent closure of Al-Hodeida and Alsalief ports had negative affect on the overall food availability and humanitarian lifesaving food assistance. The limited operational capacity of Aden seaport where most ships were re-routed during the blockade resulted into congestion and unnecessary burden on the commercial supplies along that route. Food commodity import through Hodeidah/Alsalief ports in November accounts for 55% of the total imports which is 7% less than it handles during the previous period. In addition to its handling capacity, the importance of Hodeida port is its proximity to most of the governorates in the northern corridor which acts as a gateway for most of food and fuel imports to the country (Source: Hodeida, Hadramout and Aden GFU reports). The import of food commodities through Aden port during November increased significantly by 145% compared to October 2017. (From 66,665 MT in October to 163,397 MT in November).



During the period (January – November 2017), an estimated (4,706,658 MT) of various food items (Wheat grains, Wheat flour, Sugar, Rice, Milk and Cooking oil) were imported into the country through the various seaports (Aden, Al Hodeidah, Al Salif and Al Mukalla). Out of which (3,058,244 MT) were wheat grains, constituting 65% of the total imports, followed by 12% Sugar and 10% Rice. Overall food importation: - Hodeidah and Assalief seaports shared 61%, Aden 30% and Al Mukalla by 9%. The country has imported around 70% of wheat (both Grains and Flour) which is less 20% than pre-crisis period imports. It is also important to note the imports coming through land ports along the Saudi Arabia and Oman borders is not captured under this report.

Imported Food Commodities January - November 2017 (Metric Ton) through various sea ports					
Items	Hodeidah\Assalief	Al Mukalla	Aden	Total	(%)
Wheat grains	2,234,644	31,770	791,830	3,058,244	65%
Wheat flour	76,285	10,160	119,081	205,526	4%
Rice	86,231	73,960	299,316	459,507	10%
Sugar	384,672	61,850	115,222	561,744	12%
Cooking oil	59,184	12,408	65,797	137,389	3%
Milk products	8,274	237,311	38,663	284,248	6%
Total	2,849,290	427,459	1,429,909	4,706,658	100%
%	61%	9%	30%	100%	

3. Food Accessibility

3.1 Markets Situation and Prices of Commodities:

Yemen relies on maritime imports for 80 - 90% of its annual staple food supply with 100% Rice imports. Therefore, a prolonged closure of key ports risks an elevated hunger levels across the entire Nation. The temporary blockade on Yemen's seaports, airports and land crossings prevented the entry of food, fuel, medicines and other supplies, exposing millions of people to disease, starvation and death. Availability of food and non-food commodities fluctuated between scarcity and total unavailability in almost all governorates due to the blockade. The daily market prices monitored FAO-FSTS during 13 – 20th of November shows that, diesel was not available in Ibb, Al Baidha, Dhamar, Hajjah and Hodeidah while all fuel commodities were scarcely available in Sana'a city, Lahej, Al Daleh, Shabwah, Hadramout, Abyan and Aden. Similarly, essential food commodities supply and availability affected during the same period.

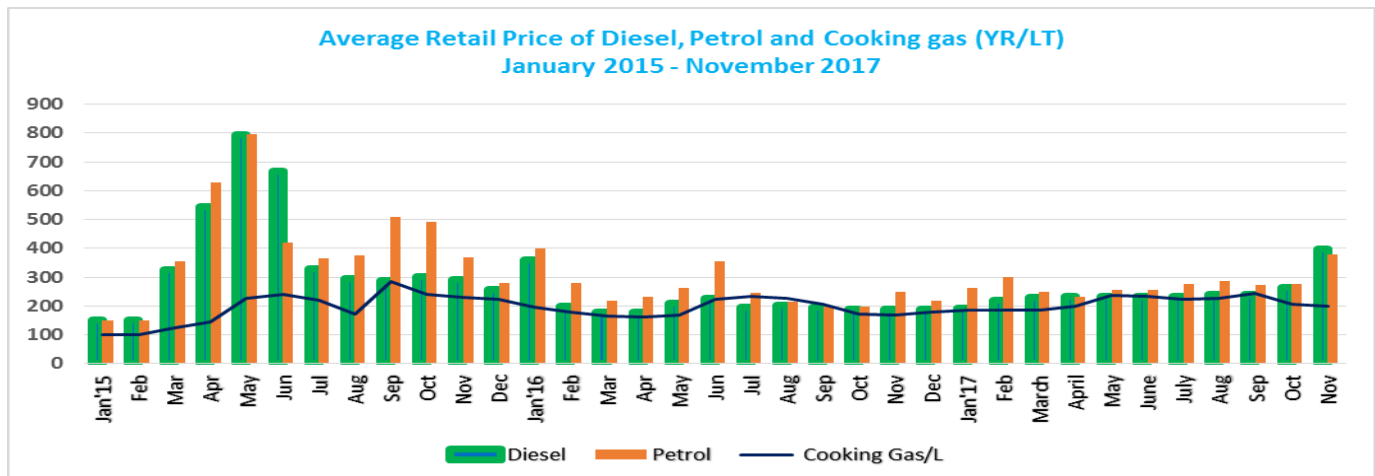
Almost all Yemeni rely on Markets on daily basis to meet their daily food requirements. Availability of food on daily basis in the local market is therefore very essential and should be continuous and unlimited. The national average monthly per capita cost of minimum food basket during November was 3,332YR, which is 8% higher than in October, and 41% higher than it was during the pre-crisis period

Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme (EFRLP)

برنامج تحسين الأمن الغذائي، صمود سبل العيش

(WFP –Market Bulletin Oct – Nov. 2017). According to FAO-FSTS Market monitoring bulletin for November, both local and imported food commodities and fuel products prices went up sharply compared to October 2017 prices and pre-crisis period as indicated below.

- Locally Produced cereals prices:** The average price of locally produced cereals went up sharply in Abyan by 25.6% for sorghum, by 114.3% for maize in Taiz compared to October prices. Similarly, the monthly price of millet increased in most of governorates, in Abyan prices increased by 50%. Overall November retail prices are still much higher than the pre-crisis prices by 137.2% for maize in Hadramout, by 94.0% for sorghum in Taiz, 100.8% for maize, 74% for millet and by 207.7% for barley in Hodeidah.
- Imported cereals prices:** Due to the announcement of blockade accompanied by the alarming exchange rate of Yemeni Rial against foreign currencies especially US Dollar, the prices of key imported commodities in November had significant increase in the local market. Almost all monitored food commodities prices sharply increased. November prices compared to the pre-crisis prices, sugar and Basmati rice in Taiz increased by 121.3% and 118%, above 60% for sugar in Sana'a city and Dhamar and by 100% for wheat flour in Hajjah
- Fuel Prices:** Availability of diesel, petrol and cooking gas was severely affected and completely unavailable from time to time almost across all targeted governorates immediately after announcement of blockade in November, resulting to significant and sharp price increases. For more details on November 2017 fuel price changes visit FSTS website <http://www.fsts.gov.com/page.php?id=24>



4. Food Utilization

4.1 Water and cooking fuel

With prices of fuel spiking up and supplies disrupted after the blockade, the availability of water across the country was severely affected due to dependency on fuel for pumping water for both agricultural and domestic use. An estimated 38% of total population depend on piped water networks as their main water source (REACH and Yemen WASH Cluster, SDR Access to improved water sources in Yemen, July 2017). The vast majority of the people live in urban areas, while a smaller proportion resides in rural towns and nearby areas. Most of piped water networks had already stopped functioning due to lack of electricity and fuel since 2015, while others remained functional depending on humanitarian support. Lack of fuel forced most of the Local Water Supply Corporations to stop or reduce the water supply services increasing the cost of water to households through purchasing from mobile water tankers. WASH Cluster estimates the price of water trucking has increased between 17-60 percent across northern governorates, and up to 90 percent in Amanat Al Asimah (Sana'a City). Lack of water and sanitation services, has forced poor household to use unclean water sources exposing them to different water related, and water born disease like cholera, dengue fever, Diphtheria and others.

The main sources of cooking fuel for most of population is cooking gas. There is ongoing acute shortage of cooking gas coupled with high pricing since second week of November. This is forcing poor household to use wood or coal, which is not only affecting the food utilization but also the human health and environment. The monthly average price of gas cylinder (18kg) in November increased compared to October due to the fuel crisis and the panic of household to store such essential commodities. Overall, cooking gas prices are still much higher when compared to the pre-crisis era by 211% in Taiz, 204.5% in Hodeida, 202.8% in Dhamar, Sana'a City, Hajjah, Aden and Ibb Governorates recording prices increases higher than 100%. The price increase of cooking gas has a direct impact on food security and nutrition of the households due to the additional burden that inflict in the household economy.

Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme (EFRLP)

برنامج تحسين الأمن الغذائي، و صمود سبل العيش

4.2 Nutrition and Health Situation:

The health and nutrition situation in the country was already at alarming levels even before the recent escalation of ground fighting and airstrikes. Lack of fuel is heavily affecting the delivery of emergency health and nutrition services, where all health facilities are reliant on fuel for delivering essential life-saving services. The blockade of seaports of Al-Hodeidah and Al-Saleef will lead to delays in supplies of essential medicine and vaccines. As per Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin (MoPHP and WHO) released on 10th December, there are 982,295-suspected cholera cases and 2,225 deaths since 27 April - 10 December 2017. The spread of cholera disease is likely to increase under the current acute lack of water. On other hand, Diphtheria disease is spreading very fast under current collapse and lack of health services recording 257-suspected cases and 26 deaths out of which Ibb Governorates had 10 deaths.

The recent escalation of conflict in different governorates especially in AL Hodeida will further expose millions of under-five children, pregnant and lactating women to the risk of high levels of malnutrition. As of 30th November 2017, Yemen Nutrition cluster estimates 61 percent of over 323,197 severely malnourished U5 children targeted for the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were reached with treatment across the nation. On the other hand, 1,067,533 children with Moderate Malnutrition (MAM) less than a quarter (23%) were reached with treatment and the same percentage (23%) of Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were reached out of 643,632 malnourished PLW. The malnutrition situation in the country remains at critical levels and is still worsening with prevailing high prevalence of infectious diseases (such as cholera, diphtheria etc), poor household food security and lack of reliable preventive health services and many more.

5. FAO ongoing Livelihood Interventions

FAO through Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme (EFRLP) and other projects has provided 763,658 people (109,094 households) with emergency livelihood support linked to livestock production (animal health, dairy, animal feed), crop and vegetable production in most of highly vulnerable governorates in Yemen. Specifically, the following are key highlights of the interventions FAO and partners did in 2017

- ✓ 74,634 households benefited from livestock vaccinations and treatment (drenching) covering 1.5 Million small ruminants including the distribution of 200 metric tons of animal feed concentrate.
- ✓ 4,187 farmers received on-site training on animal health & plant production;
- ✓ 85 Village Agricultural Producers' Groups (VAPGs) established spread in more than 13 governorates.
- ✓ 220 district extension officers from the MAI enrolled in Farmer Field School (FFS) Training of Trainers (ToT).
- ✓ 6,185 households received dairy equipment (of which 700 are women headed households), and sugar molasses (150 MT) as part of the feeding technology introduction (strategic feed supplements).
- ✓ 8,088 households received 31,937 multi-nutrient blocks.
- ✓ 3,000 households in Hajjah and Taiz received three animal heads each (sheep/goats) and 300 MT animal feed as part of a restocking initiative.
- ✓ 10,835 households received cereal seeds (varieties of sorghum and millet), and soluble fertilizers.
- ✓ 4,250 HHs (HHs with PLWs and malnourished U5 children) received seeds for the production of highly nutritious vegetables.
- ✓ 120 female beneficiaries from WUAs received food production and marketing programme training as part of empowering rural women and enhancing sustainable livelihoods.
- ✓ 26 staff from animal health workforce trained on sero-surveillance, lab techniques and quarantine inspection.
- ✓ Rehabilitation/construction of 22 small-scale water-harvesting projects.
- ✓ Provision of technical support to farmers to propagate 38,000 seedlings (13,000 of olive; 25,000 of almond).
- ✓ Establishing Early Warning System: Yemen is under crisis and require robust early warning system. Hence, the project will support the state and non-state actors for establishment of eight new and rehabilitation of 10 Automatic weather stations and install database and receiver system at CAMA. The project will establish coordination and collaboration mechanisms among stakeholders related to collection, analysis and sharing of metrological data and establish robust EWS in the FSTS. This will enhance all stakeholders' preparedness to and have better response plan and capacity to disasters.

6. Conclusion

In the face of the complex socio-economic, food insecurity, and nutrition crisis, it is essential to provide a comprehensive support to Yemen. Such support should include community empowerment and livelihood diversification, improving small agricultural production and value chain, and improving partner's capacities in food security and nutrition interventions and strategy development. Strengthening food and nutrition security information systems that include early warning information linked to fast response and early actions. Enhancing the sustainability, productivity, and efficient use of the available natural resources is great concern in Yemen. Their effective management and conservation are a top priority, particularly water. Support to community and gender-based water governance and management that include establishing Water Users Association (WUA) and transfer of skills and knowledge through appropriate training packages on sustainable and integrated water resource management approaches.

Enhancement of Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods Programme (EFRLP)

برنامج تحسين الأمن الغذائي، صمود سبل العيش

Considering the alarming and deteriorating situation indicated above and recognising agriculture as the most important single contributor of rural livelihoods, support and employment creation, it is crucial to support pro-poor sustainable agricultural production systems to mitigate the perennial food insecurity and malnutrition in the country.

7. Recommendations For Action

Even though humanitarian actors have done great work in addressing the protracted crisis in the country, the poor households continue to suffer the impacts of food insecurity and malnutrition due to endless evolving changes that impact negatively on the ongoing interventions and strategies to address food insecurity and malnutrition. The following are recommended as short to mid-term measures in the coming months.

- ✚ Scale up the food assistance (targeted and general food distribution); scale up the conditional and unconditional cash transfer to meet the unmet need. This should be integrated with treatment of already malnourished children U5 and other vulnerable groups in communities.
- ✚ Lifting of any blockade imposed to importation of food and all parties involved should speedily facilitate
- ✚ Due to various challenges, that agriculture sector is facing including lack, shortage and high fuel prices, high prices of agriculture inputs including uncertified seeds, animal and plant diseases there is need for establishment of sustainable and more long term projects focusing on re-establishment of the already broken down facilities such as food multiplication corporations, disease surveillance and response department etc
- ✚ Availability of fresh data for evidence based analysis continued to challenge the food security analysis. Both state and state actors has to support and facilitate access for data collection to overcome the data gap and strengthen evidence based food security analysis at all levels. New IPC analysis should be carried out to evidently document the impact of food insecurity in the country
- ✚ The latest agriculture census of Yemen was conducted in 2001/2002. Since then, the data and information on crop, livestock, beekeeping and fishery production, cultivated area, agriculture inputs and services is based on the annual expert's estimates. It is therefore important to design and conduct a comprehensive Post Harvest Assessment on the agricultural production in order to have a reliable data and information, which will improve planning, strategy formulation and policy directives.

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This update presents an overview of the food security situation in Yemen as of 18 December 2017, proposing actions to address sustainable Food Security in the country.

Contact:

FAO /FSIS Programme:

FSIS-FAOYE@fao.org, +967-1-432 681 /2

Belihu Negesse – CTA - EFRLP programme

Dr. Abdul Wahed Mukred- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

MoPIC /FSTS: Fifth Floor

Tel/Fax 00-967 -1- 238215

E. mail: drmukred@yemen.net.ye - www.fsts-gov.com