

FSAC MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

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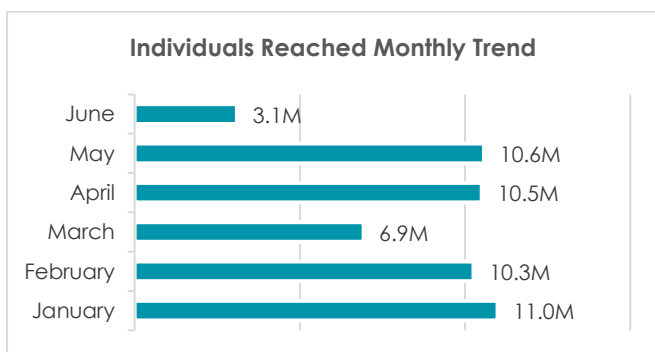
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SUMMARY



Funding Required
\$ 2.2 Billion



Funding Received
\$ 653.4 Million
(29.3%)



Fund Gap
\$ 1.55 Billion
(70.7%)

In June 2023, a total of 3.1 M individuals were reached with emergency food assistance (EFA). **Of these 2.9 million people received rations equivalent to only 50-60 percent (1,050-1,260) Kilo Calories of the recommended standard food basket.** 72.4 K individuals were reached with emergency livelihood support, 52.2K reached with Conditional Cash Transfers and 5.1 K people were supported to restore livelihood assets and establish micro businesses alongside training to enhance employability.

FSAC JUNE 2023 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Summary of FSAC Achievement

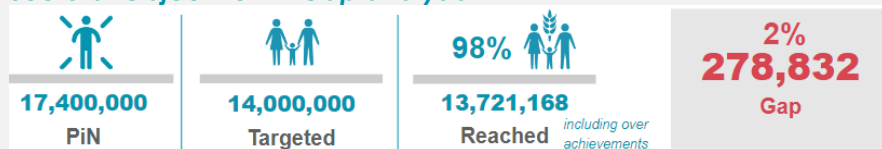
Strategic Objective 1: Increase availability and access to secure, safe, and life-saving food for the most vulnerable households through provision of emergency assistance.

Activity	Target	Reached in June	Total Reached	%
Emergency Food Assistance (EFA)	14,037,253	3,100,837	13,543,511	96%
Emergency Livelihood Assistance (ELA)	2,230,248	72,453	177,657	8%

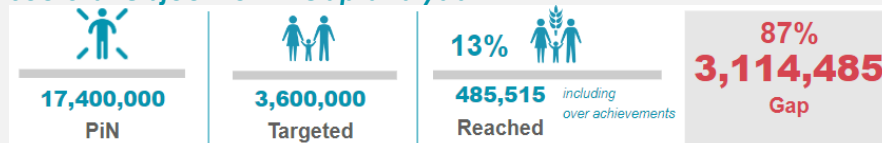
Strategic Objective 2: Protect and promote livelihoods and build assets to enhance resilience.

Activity	Target	Reached in June	Total Reached	%
Rehabilitation of community assets, provision of seasonal employment and increase of HH incomes through Conditional Cash Transfers	2,785,121	57,291	450,212	16%
Provision of support to restore livelihood assets, assistance to establish micro businesses and trainings to enhance employability	779,511	5,145	35,303	4%

Sectoral Objective 1 – Gap analysis

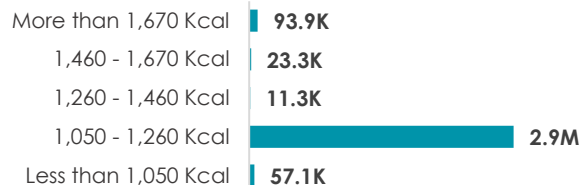


Sectoral Objective 2 – Gap analysis

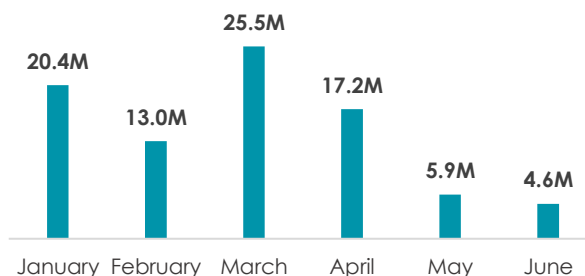


The under-achievement in livelihood related activities is majorly attributed to funding constraints.

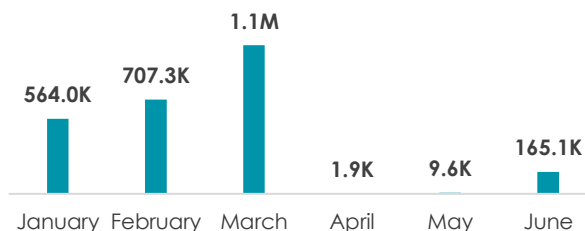
Individuals reached by Kilocalories



MONTHLY DISBURSED AMOUNT THROUGH CASH ASSISTANCE (SO1 + SO2) (USD)



MONTHLY DISBURSED AMOUNT THROUGH VOUCHER ASSISTANCE (SO1 + SO2) (USD)



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Yemen Quarterly Food Security Update, June 2023



YEMEN QUARTERLY FOOD SECURITY UPDATE

June 2023

There was an increase in food insecurity in June 2023 compared to the previous two months, a seasonal deterioration post Ramadhan period as the lean season sets in. Food insecurity has, however, reduced in magnitude and severity compared to the same period in 2022 mainly because of the truce and peace dividends.

Despite heavy rainfall and floods during the first rainy season (March-May), agricultural activities benefited from continued rainfall and had sufficient water for irrigation in the main wadies, with most farmers reportedly planted their crops. The rains also improved vegetation conditions and green fodder availability for livestock. The seasonal outlook is positive, expected to be normal and will boost both crop and livestock productivity.

The exchange rate between the YER and the US \$ has been relatively stable in SBA areas but volatile and depreciated in GoY areas, the latter linked to reduced government foreign exchange earnings from oil, and high seasonal demand for dollars during Hajj festivities.

Diesel prices have relatively been stable in GoY areas while declined in SBA in recent months, supported partly by declining global crude oil prices. During June 2023, diesel prices decreased by 6 percent on average in SBA while remained unchanged in GoY controlled areas. Fuel prices are, however, slightly more expensive in dollar terms in SBA areas than in GoY areas in recent months because of currency stability in the former. The average per capita monthly cost of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) reached YER. 109,123 in GoY areas and 47,680 in SBA areas equivalent to about USD 82.3 and USD 89.7, respectively. This was at the same level in GoY areas while declined by 4 percent in SBA areas month-on-month. The June 2023 prices of the commodities in the MFB (rice, beans, cooking oil and wheat flour) increased by 5 – 26 percent on average in GoY areas reduced by 2-17 percent in SBA areas year on year, the former largely by the depreciation of the YER while the latter is because of price controls.

The food security situation is expected to deteriorate from July through early September in Yemen just before - harvests, in line with seasonality, expected increases in food prices, limited access to income/ reduced purchasing power, impacts of recent floods, reduced humanitarian food assistance, and continued conflict in front-line districts. The lingering impact of the war in Ukraine will likely aggravate the food insecurity situation further in the country because of expected severe wheat flour shortages and skyrocketing prices of bread in response to reduced imports flows following Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative.

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WFP Yemen Food Security Quarterly Review Q1-2023



YEMEN FOOD SECURITY QUARTERLY REVIEW Q1-2023

The key drivers of food insecurity have shown signs of improvement during Q1-2023. These include the decrease in global and local prices of food and fuel, the deceleration in currency depreciation in IRG-controlled areas, improved availability of fuel in local markets and reduced conflict.

People's access to food has slightly improved. Nonetheless, around 46 percent of the surveyed households in Yemen indicated inadequate food consumption at the end of Q1-2023.

WFP is currently facing severe funding shortfalls which could result in reductions in assistance.

- For more information, please visit FSAC website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>

Conflict: The UN-mediated truce continued to deliver much needed benefits to the Yemeni population, even after its official expiration in early October 2022. Due to military de-escalation, the number of civilian casualties and the level of displacement during Q1-2023 were nearly half the records observed in Q1-2022 (pre-truce period).

Exchange rate: In IRG-controlled areas, the Yemeni riyal slightly depreciated against the US dollar by four percent since the beginning of 2023 and by three percent year-on-year. At the same time, the exchange rate appreciated in areas under Sana'a-based authorities by two percent compared to the beginning of 2023 and by ten percent year-on-year, reaching YER 544/USD by the end of Q1-2023.

Fuel imports: Fuel supply significantly improved from April 2022 onwards due to the regular flow of fuel vessels as stipulated in the provisions of the truce.

Fuel prices: Local fuel prices remained at similar levels nationwide compared to the previous quarter, while being much lower than the level recorded during Q1-2022.

Food imports: During Q1-2023, the total volume of food imports increased year-on-year by 33 percent through the southern ports of Aden and Mukalla and by 14 percent via the land ports of Shahan and Alwadeah, while it decreased by 13 percent via Red Sea ports. Overall, the net volume of food imported via all Yemeni ports was only three percent lower than the previous year. Overall, essential food items were available in the Yemeni markets during Q1-2023.

Humanitarian food assistance: WFP continued to target 13 million people each distribution cycle, however with a reduced ration due to critical shortages in funding. Based on the generous pledges from the donors in September 2022, WFP managed to increase the size of the dispatched food ration from 45 percent to 65 percent of the standard food basket during Q4-2022 and Q1-2023. Nonetheless, humanitarian funding for food assistance faces critical shortfalls for 2023.

Global food prices: In March 2023, the global FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) gradually decreased for the twelfth consecutive month, down by 21 percent from the all-time high level reached in March 2022.

Minimum food basket: During Q1-2023, the monthly average cost of MFB slightly decreased by two percent from the previous quarter in both areas under the control of IRG and Sana'a-based authorities. Year-on-year, the MFB cost saw a higher decline in the northern governorates (down by 15 percent) compared to eight percent across those in the south.

Food insecurity: At the end of Q1-2023, more than two in every five of the surveyed households in Yemen (46 percent) indicated lacking access to adequate food, with a higher proportion reported among households in IRG-controlled areas (52 percent) compared to those in areas under Sana'a-based authorities (44 percent).

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WFP Yemen Food Security Update, June 2023



The Yemeni riyal in IRG-controlled areas lost seven percent of its value against the US dollar month-on-month, while it depreciated by 23 percent compared to a year before, reaching YER 1,307/USD at the end of May 2023. The exchange rate remained unchanged from the previous month in areas under Sana'a-based authorities; however, it appreciated by five percent year-on-year.

Pumping prices for petrol remained unchanged countrywide month-on-month. At the same time, diesel pumping prices increased merely by one percent in IRG-controlled areas, while they saw a slight decrease by four percent in areas under Sana'a-based authorities. Year-on-year, petrol and diesel prices witnessed a marked decline in the north.

In May 2023, the global FAO Food Price Index declined to its lowest level recorded during the past two years. The index value decreased by three percent compared to the previous month, while being 21 percent lower than a year before.

The cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) remained almost unchanged in Yemen compared to the previous month. Year-on-year, the cost of MFB slightly increased by two percent in IRG-controlled areas while it significantly decreased in areas under Sana'a-based authorities (by 18 percent).

The steady flow of fuel into Yemen has been maintained since the activation of the truce in April 2022. During January-May 2023, the total volume of imported fuel through Red Sea ports was nearly double the level of imports during the same period last year.

During January-May 2023, the overall food imports saw a decrease by 28 percent through Red Sea ports and by 11 percent via the southern ports of Aden and Mukalla compared to same period in 2022.

WFP is currently targeting 13 million people each distribution cycle with reduced rations equivalent to 65 percent of the standard food basket. Due to the ongoing critical shortages in funding, WFP was compelled to shift more than 900,000 beneficiaries from cash-based to in-kind food assistance starting the fourth distribution cycle.

The prevalence of inadequate food consumption bounced back to pre-Ramadan levels, increasing from 36 percent in April to 45 percent in May. Northern and southern areas remained at worrying levels of food insecurity during May, yet households in the south were slightly worse off. Around 48 percent of the surveyed households in IRG-controlled areas could not meet their minimum food needs compared to 44 percent in areas under Sana'a-based authorities.

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- For more information, please visit FSAC website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>



The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023

This report provides an update on global progress towards the targets of ending hunger (SDG Target 2.1) and all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) and estimates on the number of people who are unable to afford a healthy diet. Since its 2017 edition, this report has repeatedly highlighted that the intensification and interaction of conflict, climate extremes and economic slowdowns and downturns, combined with highly unaffordable nutritious foods and growing inequality, are pushing us off track to meet the SDG 2 targets. However, other important megatrends must also be factored into the analysis to fully understand the challenges and opportunities for meeting the SDG 2 targets. One such megatrend, and the focus of this year's report, is urbanization. New evidence shows that food purchases in some countries are no longer high only among urban households but also among rural households. Consumption of highly processed foods is also increasing in peri-urban and rural areas of some countries. These changes are affecting people's food security and nutrition in ways that differ depending on where they live across the rural-urban continuum. This timely and relevant theme is aligned with the United Nations General Assembly-endorsed New Urban Agenda, and the report provides recommendations on the policies, investments and actions needed to address the challenges of agrifood systems transformation under urbanization and to enable opportunities for ensuring access to affordable healthy diets for everyone.

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Yemen Price Bulletin, June 2023



Source: FEWS NET gratefully acknowledges FAO/FSTS/MoPIC, Yemen for the market data used to produce this report.

current trends with both five-year average prices, indicative of seasonal trends, and prices in the previous year.

Wheat flour is the staple food for most households in Yemen; sorghum and rice are most often consumed as a substitute. Households are heavily dependent on imported wheat supplies reaching the regional trading centers of Sana'a City, Al Hudaydah City, and Aden City—critical markets that supply other urban and rural districts. Aden City, located in a trade deficit zone, is the reference market for the southern region and the largest wholesale market with significant storage capacity.

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) monitors trends in staple food prices in countries vulnerable to food insecurity. For each FEWS NET country and region, the Price Bulletin provides a set of charts showing monthly prices in the current marketing year in selected urban centers and allowing users to compare

Al Hudaydah is an important assembly, wholesale, and retail market in the most populous region in the country where most households are dependent on markets for staple foods. Sana'a City serves as a wholesale and retail market for households in northern and central Yemen, and Sayoun serves as a reference market of the east. Wheat grain and flour prices are susceptible to the exchange rate of the Yemeni Rial (YER) and US Dollar (USD).

There are currently two exchange rates split by monetary governance between the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) and the internationally recognized government (IRG). YER currency valuation has fluctuated in recent years due to foreign intervention in monetary policy, high seasonal demand, increased foreign trade and trade policy.

Purchasing power is a significant food security constraint, as incomes from casual labor and livestock, the main income-generating activities for households and poor households, tend to fluctuate. Terms of Trade serve as proxy indicators for purchasing power by measuring the relative value of these income-generating activities (wages and livestock prices) to the cost of purchasing staple foods (staple food prices).

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- For more information, please visit FSAC website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>

Market & Trade Bulletin, Yemen - April 2023 (Issued 5th July 2023)



Market & Trade Bulletin, Yemen

April 2023 – Issued 5th July 2023

The Yemeni riyal in Government of Yemen (GoY) controlled areas appreciated marginally (3%) month-on-month against the US dollar but was 12 percent lower in value compared to the same month in 2022. In areas under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA), the exchange rate was relatively stable from the previous month but gained value compared to the same period last year (5%).

Casual labor rates increased slightly (2 – 5 percent) in April 2023 m-o-m in both areas supported by increased demand during the seasonal land preparation and planting activities. Compared to the same period in 2022, agricultural labor wage rates went up by 12 percent and 11 percent respectively in SBA and GoY areas.

The terms of trade (casual labor to cereal and sheep to cereal) were generally stable Month-on-month in SBA areas but increased slightly (3-7 percent) in IRG areas.

Diesel pump prices declined slightly (4-8 percent) m-o-m in most markets except for 7 percent increase in Marib. When compared to the same period a year ago, diesel prices continued to decrease (14 – 54 percent) in most governorates. In dollar terms, diesel prices are relatively more expensive in SBA areas than in GoY controlled areas although have decreased more rapidly in the former in the last two months.

The cost of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) in April 2023 reached an average of about USD 100 in both areas. The MFB remained relatively stable or decreased slightly month-on-month-in at governorate level during the reporting month but was mixed when compared to the same month last year - decreased in half of the governorates while increased in the rest. When compared to the three-year average, the increase in the cost of the MFB is significantly higher in GoY areas than in SBA areas.

Livestock prices (sheep/ goat) during the first four months of year trended seasonally, remaining relatively stable in SBA, and increasing steadily in GoY-controlled areas.

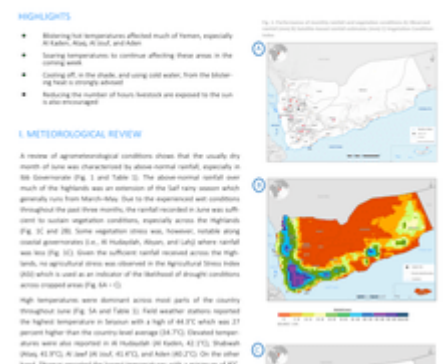
The terms of trade (labor to cereal & sheep to cereal), increased month-on-month and year-on-year in SBA areas because of faster increase in casual labour rates and livestock prices. In GOY areas, ToT during the reporting month was lower or at par with their levels a year ago. The purchasing power is higher in SBA areas than in GOY areas because of higher cost of cereals.

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Agrometeorological update - June Issue

Blistering hot temperatures affected much of Yemen, especially Al Kaden, Ataq, Al Jouf, and Aden. Soaring temperatures are to continue affecting these areas in the coming week. Cooling off, in the shade, and using cold water, from the blistering heat is strongly advised. Reducing the number of hours livestock are exposed to the sun is also encouraged.

I METEOROLOGICAL REVIEW A review of agrometeorological conditions shows that the usually dry month of June was characterized by above-normal rainfall, especially in Ibb Governorate.



rainfall received across the Highlands, no agricultural stress was observed in the Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) which is used as an indicator of the likelihood of drought conditions across cropped areas. The weather outlook

until the end of July 2023 shows that southwestern parts of the country are likely to benefit from moisture influx from the Greater Horn of Africa and cumulative amounts of up to 100 mm are likely to be experienced especially in Ibb, Al Dhale'e, and Dhamar Governorates. The rest of the country is expected to experience little to no rainfall.

II IMPACT ON LIVELIHOODS: Scorching heat waves that persisted across much of the country were the dominant modulator of agricultural and livelihood activities throughout June. To adapt to the sweltering heat and avoid heat-related health complications, most people sought to cool themselves using ice blocks, increasing their demand and hence prices. An increase in health challenges in poultry and livestock was also reported among farmers. Notwithstanding the heat, some farmers in the Central and Western Highlands started land preparation in readiness for the return of the Kharif rainy season. Apart from land preparations, most farmers concentrated on vegetable cultivation throughout the month of June. Field reports indicate the presence of Desert Locusts (DL) in Sana'a especially at night and this can be attributed to cooler temperatures compared to the blistering heat of daytime. Some immature swarms

were also spotted in the Highlands of Sada'ah and Ibb up to the interior of Al Hazm and Marib. Some were also reported south of Bayhan, Ataq, and eastern Yemen to the boundary with Oman. The outlook until early August indicates a high likelihood for DL breeding in parts of the interior especially near Al Hazm, Marib, Ataq, Hadramaut, and the Red Sea Coast. Soaring temperatures are expected to continue.

Cooling off, in the shade, and using cold water, from the blistering heat that is expected to persistently exceed 40 degrees Celsius and reach 45 degrees Celsius in Hadramaut, is strongly advised. Further, the heatwave may cause livestock discomfort, severe dehydration, and even death. Reducing the number of hours livestock are exposed to the sun is encouraged.

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FSL and WASH Settlement-Based Assessment, Radfan district March 2023 (Issued July 2023)

REACH, CARE, and Field Medical Foundation Yemen (FMF) partnered to carry out a pilot settlement-based assessment (SBA) in Al Habelien and Al Jiblah, Radfan district in Lahj governorate. The SBA aimed to inform programmatic planning of localized food security and WASH interventions by providing detailed information on demographics, displacement, critical needs, socio-economic situation, provision of basic services, and capacity of local stakeholders.

The SBA found that the lack of rainfall for the past three years has had a severe impact on the area, with water availability for drinking purposes, agricultural activities, and livelihoods being affected. The widespread use of negative livelihood coping strategies such as purchasing food on credit was also reported due to low and irregular salaries. Food insecurity was a significant issue, with most households reporting that they had used or exhausted their resources to access food.

The SBA provided solid evidence for REACH's partners, CARE and FMF, to tailor their programs in Radfan district. REACH led the process of research design, indicator and tools, data cleaning, and analysis, while CARE led the data collection in both areas with support from FMF. The assessment highlighted the challenges faced by the local population and the limited capacity of local stakeholders to deliver basic services due to a lack of resources and training.

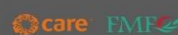
In conclusion, the pilot settlement-based assessment conducted by REACH, CARE, and FMF in Al Habelien and Al Jiblah provided valuable information on the demographics, displacement, critical needs, and capacity of local stakeholders in the Radfan district of Yemen.

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The evidence generated by the SBA will help REACH's partners to tailor their programs and interventions to address the critical food security and WASH needs in the area, with the ultimate goal of improving the living conditions and resilience of the local population.

SETTLEMENT-BASED ASSESSMENT PILOT, FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS & WASH

2023, Al Habelien & Al Jiblah, Radfan District, Lahj Governorate, Yemen



FSAC Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Guidelines (07.2023 update)

The FSAC MFB makes up 80-85 percent of average daily calories for a household size of 7 members. The FSAC MFB composition was developed based on the acceptable nutritional value as per Sphere Standard, to provide 1,604 Kcal (51g protein and 46g fat) per individual/day. Based on the market price data for the reference period January to May 2023, the harmonized transfer values of the FSAC MFB for a household of 7 members is **YER 62,500/household/month or 115/household/month in the SBA** controlled governorates/areas and **YER 135,500 /household/month or 110/household/month in IRG** controlled governorates/areas.

The revised FSAC MFB will come into effect on 15 July 2023 for all new projects or yet-to-be-signed agreements and will remain valid until the next update. All FSAC partners are advised to adopt this revised transfer value. In instances when it is not possible for a partner to adopt the revised transfer value due to operational considerations, the affected partner should liaise with the Cluster for further project specific guidance. Ad-hoc review of the guidelines will be triggered in case ongoing MFB monitoring results show that prices are either significantly below or above the set transfer values.

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- For more information, please visit FSAC website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>

FSAC Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Guidelines (07.2023 update)

There are three main CCT programmes ongoing within the country: Cash for Work (CfW), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Public Works Programmes (PWP). The CCT values should be 10% higher than unconditional cash transfer value (UCT), aiming at ensuring a larger coverage (from 80%-85% Kcal - according to the MFB composition - to the 90%-95% Kcal) of the MFB.

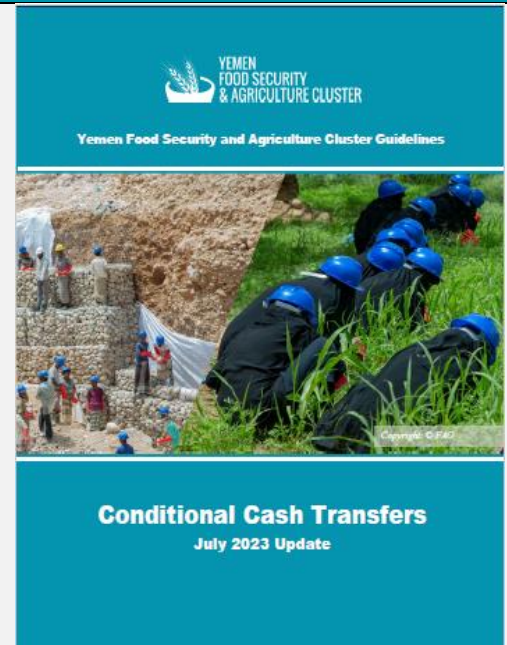
The monthly CCT values is the following:

IRG AoC, $135,500 * 110\% = 149,050$ YER OR IRG AoC $USD 110 * 110\% = 121$ USD (Rounded to the nearest 5 USD) = **120 USD**

SBA AoC, $62,500$ YER * $110\% = 68,750$ YER OR **SBA** AoC $USD 115 * 110\% = 126.5$ USD (Rounded to the nearest 5 USD) = **125 USD**

The revised CCT Guidelines comes into effect as from 15 July 2023 for all new projects, or yet to be signed agreements and will remain valid until the next formal update. For operational and budgetary reasons, partners with ongoing, or already funded conditional cash transfer projects / programmes could adopt a phased approach in shifting to the new guidelines.

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FSAC Operational Guidelines for Implementing Income Generation Activities and Micro-Business Programmes – Effective 15 July 2023

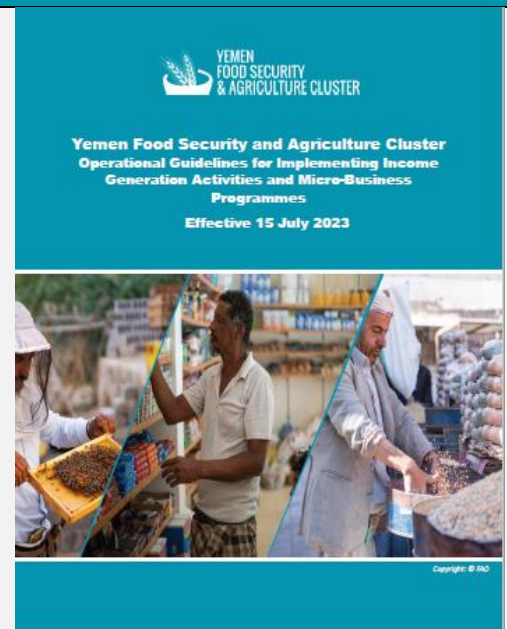
Currently, many agencies and organizations are involved in implementing IGAs and micro-business programs in Yemen. However, there are significant variations in the approach employed by these agencies and organizations regarding the operational guidelines, start-up amounts, training curriculum, program objectives, etc. This necessitates a need for harmonization of the intervention across board. Harmonization will reduce the potential friction among different community members leading to social cohesion, improve quality of programming and increase accountability and transparency to beneficiaries. It will also make it easier for organizations to share resources and expertise and to learn from each other's experiences.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs) refer to any economic activities that generate income for individuals or households, contributing to their overall financial stability. A **micro business** is a type of small business that has a low number of employees, usually fewer than ten, and operates with a small amount of capital or startup costs.

The amount of start-up costs or needed grants will vary depending on the type of business and the community's needs. However, micro-businesses in Yemen generally require between **\$500 and \$1000** in start-up costs. The amount was determined by analyzing various IGAs and Micro- businesses implemented by partners across Yemen as of June 2023.

The grant amount is for a single business run by one individual. For group businesses, this should be considered under separate considerations, No cash plus.

The cash grant can be given into two or three installments to ensure conditionality and follow up to implementation of activity and proper usage of installments as per the plan.



The percentage of installments from the overall grant should be clearly outlined in an agreement between the partner and beneficiary.

When presenting budgets, itemized BOQ for start-up kits is mandatory. The new guidelines for Implementing IGAs and Micro-Business Programmes will be effective from 15th July 2023 for all new projects or yet-to-be-signed agreements. For operational and budgetary reasons, partners with ongoing or already funded projects/programmes should liaise with FSAC for guidance on on-going programmes.

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- For more information, please visit FSAC website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>

FSAC Partners Contribution

Aden Hub



IMC INFORMATION IS

AVAILABLE AT:

internationalmedicalcorps.org

Abduljabbar Ahmed, a father of six who is in his forties, lives in Akmat Al-Mouz village in the Arhab subdistrict of Yemen's Al-Dhale'e governate.

“Abduljabbar said that the assistance he received from the International Medical Corps restored his hope and gave him an incentive to take care of these animals, which have become an important source of income and food. “I like my animals, and I take care of them as they are part of my family,” Abduljabbar said.



Abduljabbar son with his animals received from IMC in Al Dhale'e Al Hussein district

MORE DETAILS

Before the war, Abduljabbar worked in a shop selling building materials in Al-Dhale'e city, and through that work, he was able to provide for his family's needs, including food and education. However, like many other people, Abduljabbar said that the war changed the course of his life, and he lost his job in the shop and was without a source of income. During the first two years of the war, Abduljabbar spent all his savings to cover the basic needs of his home and his children.

Abduljabbar said that one day, while he was working as a day laborer on a farm in the village, some volunteers from International Medical Corps passed by and visited with his wife. One of the volunteers took the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of two of Abduljabbar's children, Libnan and Issa. The volunteers found that both children were malnourished. They provided advice to Abduljabbar's wife and some nutritional supplements for the children and asked the family to go to International Medical Corps-supported health facility in Arhab.



Ammar Al Hanshali IMC staff with Abduljabbar with his children Libnan and Issa with his animals received from IMC in Al Dhale'e Al Hussein district - IMC/Khalil Khaled

Abduljabbar and his wife made a great effort to continue returning to Arhab Health Facility to get medical and nutritional assistance for Issa and Libnan, and the result has been excellent: over time, the health of the two children began to improve. In late 2020, another team from the International Medical Corps came to Abduljabbar's house. In addition to taking the MUAC for Libnan and Issa again. The team explained that Abduljabbar was included in International Medical Corps' restocking project in the Al-Hussein District in Al-Dhale'e. Abduljabbar received three female sheep—one that was lactating and two that were pregnant. Four months after the distribution, the pregnant sheep each gave birth to two lambs. Now Abduljabbar owns four new sheep, in addition to the three that he received from International Medical Corps. Now, the family feeds Libnan and Issa sheep's milk, which Abduljabbar's wife also uses in the meals she prepares for the whole family.

- For more information, please visit FSAC website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>

FSAC Partners Contribution

Hajjah Hub



When you are trapped between mountains, a valley and the floods, life becomes very difficult, add to that an ongoing conflict life becomes hopeless. This is what the people of Shumara - Sharis district used to live in.

“We forgot that we even had cars, and now everyone is rushing to fix their cars.”

“We felt alive again. No one suffered like we did”. One of Shumara’s residents

“We were so happy, and life began to course in the area, with this intervention. Even the children were waiting for the morning with joy to go see the work on the road.”

Sheikh Abdullah Hamid
Community Group Head

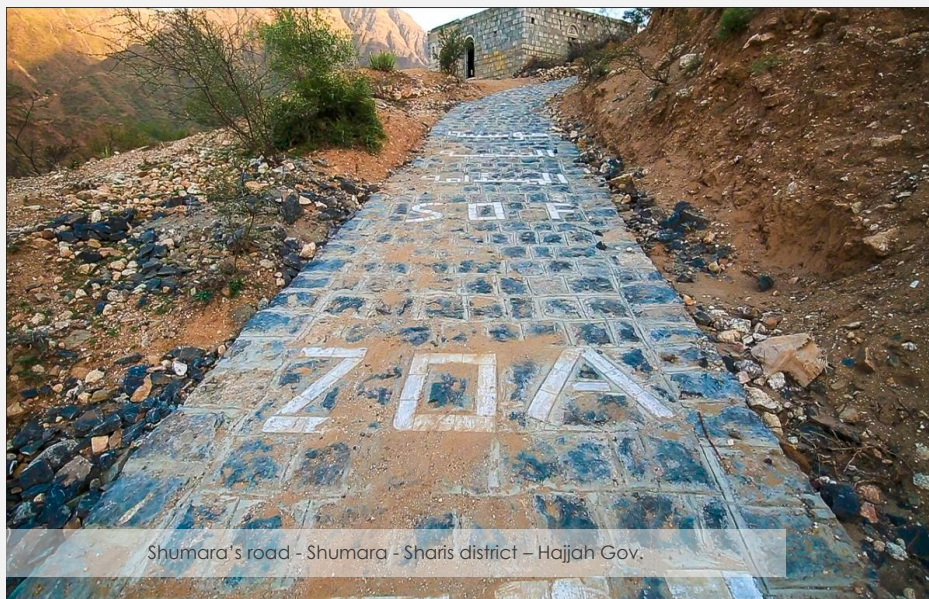
MORE DETAILS

Shumara’s road is difficult to reach due to the rugged mountainous terrain, their suffering got worse as a result to the ongoing war and economic deterioration.

In the past years, rain and floods intensified, which completely destroyed the road, rendering cars useless, so they were parked for five years, leading them to breakdown, “God knows that in the event of a medical emergency, we would carry the patient on our backs” a villager said, since the beginning of war until today, life has become extremely difficult for those depending on this road.



Shumara's road - Shumara - Sharis district – Hajjah Gov.



Shumara's road - Shumara - Sharis district – Hajjah Gov.

A solution for this dire situation had to be made, so the road paving started and the people of Shumara rushed to fix their road.

After being among the forgotten in this district until this intervention.

Minutes of FSAC meetings, at national and sub-national level

Meeting Minutes



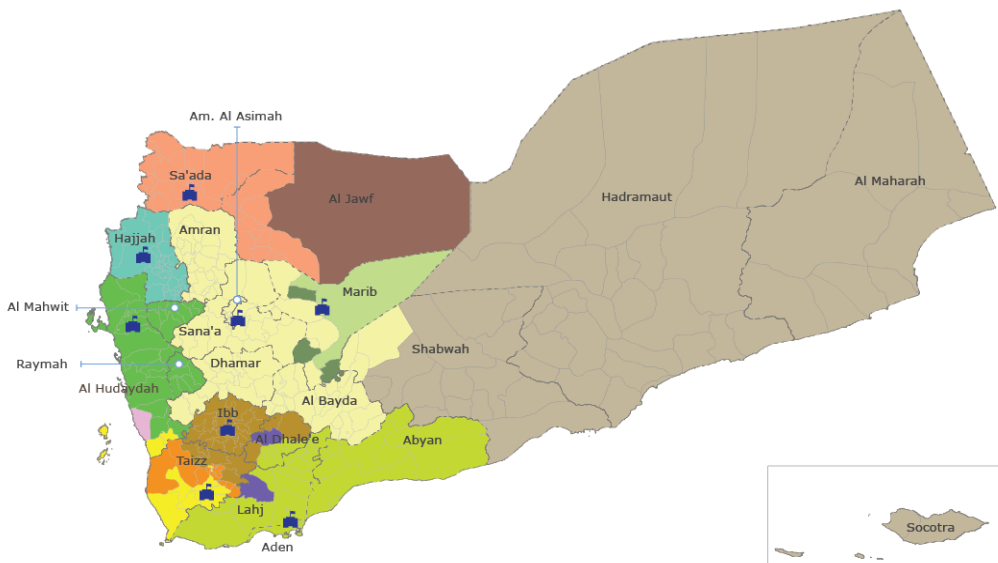
For more details:

[Events | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](https://fscluster.org)

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<https://fscluster.org/yemen>