



After eight years of armed conflict, Yemen remains one of the world’s most complex humanitarian crises. More than half of the country’s population, around **17 million people, are acutely food insecure**. A crippled economy, climatic shocks and climbing food prices place already vulnerable households at further risk. **Restoring agricultural production** – a critical source of food and income for rural households in Yemen – is fundamental to the humanitarian response. Every USD 1 spent on supporting Yemeni farmers with cereal and legume seed packages yields 11 times its value in crops.



TO ASSIST
2.67 million people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 71 million

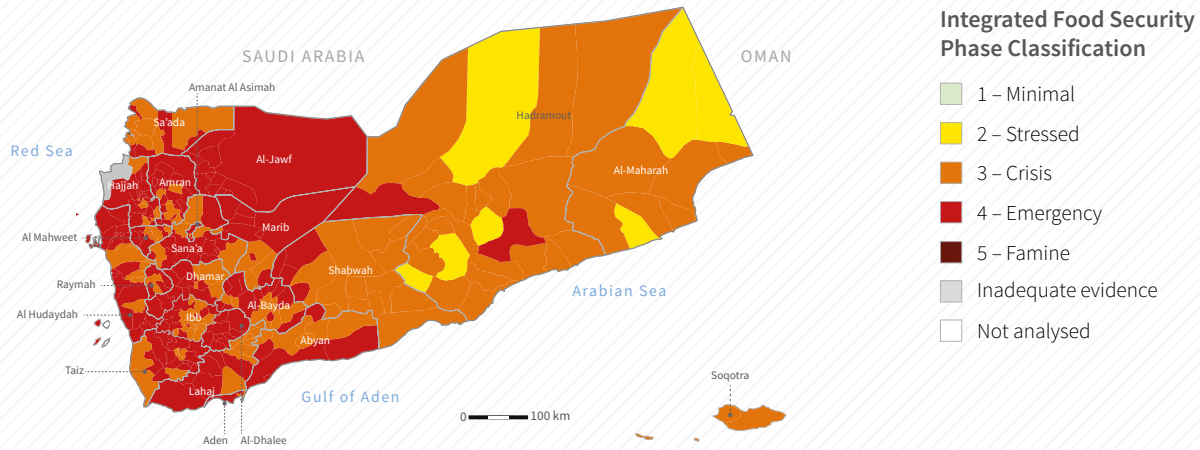


JANUARY–DECEMBER
2023

What investments in agriculture can achieve

USD 25	=	<p>Vaccinating one sheep/goat costs USD 0.50, protecting a vital food asset that would cost USD 156 to replace if the animal died. A healthy milking goat provides a family with around 0.25 litre of milk each day.</p>	=		Keep productive animals alive and feeding families
USD 300	=	<p>With a crop production package, each family can cultivate 1.5 ha of land and produce an estimated 1.5 tonnes of cereals and pulses, worth USD 3 300 on the local market.</p>	=		Support a family of 7 to produce enough staple food to consume and sell for more than a year
USD 670	=	<p>With a fishing package, a family can catch 300 kg of fish per month, worth USD 1 800 on the local market.</p>	=		Provide a family with a source of income and the means to sustainably access nutritious food

Projected acute food insecurity situation (October–December 2022)



Source: IPC. 2022. Yemen: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot, October–December 2022. Sana'a, Yemen. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Yemen_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Projection_Update_2022Oct_Dec_Snapshot_En.pdf

Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

In Yemen, eight years of conflict has caused widespread and repeated displacement, and led to severe economic decline and the collapse of essential services. Insecurity, drought and subsequent flooding have compromised food production and disrupted livelihoods while food prices continued to climb. For years, more than half of the population has been unable to access sufficient food, and millions of women and children are suffering from acute malnutrition. While the majority of Yemen's food needs are supplied by imports, agriculture remains a vital source of food and income especially for rural communities. Providing farming, fishing and herding families with time-critical production inputs and the means to repair agricultural infrastructure is necessary to restore food production in the short and longer term. For example, cash for work provides lifesaving cash transfers to households during the lean season (USD 120 per month for a minimum of three months), while repairing irrigation infrastructure that increases a family's farmable land by 0.74 ha. Programmes such as these address immediate needs, improve food availability within communities and build their resilience against future shocks.



Drivers of food insecurity

- Armed conflict
- Economic crisis
- Inadequate access to basic services
- Internal displacement
- Climatic shocks
- Food price increase

Key facts

Country population: **31.5 million**

17 million people face high acute food insecurity

4.3 million internally displaced people

3.5 million people acutely malnourished

USD 1.90 out of 100 in humanitarian assistance to food sectors went to support agriculture and livelihoods (2016–2021)

In 2022, FAO reached approximately 54 000 households (378 000 people) with humanitarian agricultural assistance in Yemen, enabling them to protect their livelihoods and meet their food needs. For example, FAO reached 4 500 vulnerable families in areas of the country that have been isolated as a result of the conflict, providing quality seed and other productive inputs to produce cereal and pulses for the year and generate income. A further 30 000 livestock keeping households benefited from feed and veterinary care for their animals, alongside fodder seed and training for community-based animal health workers.



Coordination

As co-leads of the Yemen Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 115 local and international partners, in collaboration with institutional counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO priorities

Priority	Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary household (USD)	Number of beneficiary households	Total cost (USD)	Funds needed by	Planned implementation period
Implement life-saving interventions to address immediate food and nutrition security needs of extremely vulnerable households	Crop production package: 70 kg of wheat, 20 kg of sorghum and 5 kg of cowpea seeds, hand tool, urea fertilizer and biopesticide (neem oil)	300	27 550	8 265 000	May	June–October
	Vegetable production package: 250 g of okra seeds, 250 g of onion seeds, 250 g of mallow and 250 g of hot peppers seeds, NPK fertilizer and biopesticide (neem oil)					
	Dairy production package: four small ruminants, 150 kg of feed and 15 kg mineral blocks	800	9 000	7 200 000	February	March–December
	Poultry production package: 10 hens and 100 kg of poultry feed	800	8 000	6 400 000	February	March–December
Cash+ package: dairy/poultry production package, nutrition trainings and cash transfers (USD 60/month for four months)						
Support fishing communities to enhance productivity and market access	Fish production package: fishing tools, net repair kit, cooler box and training	670	10 000	6 700 000	February	March–December
	Rehabilitation of fishing infrastructure, including ports, roads, markets, breakwaters and landing sites					



Priority	Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary household (USD)	Number of beneficiary households	Total cost (USD)	Funds needed by	Planned implementation period
Rehabilitate community agricultural infrastructure and enable the most vulnerable households to meet their basic needs	Cash for work (USD 120/ household) to rehabilitate and construct water and flood protection infrastructure	630	23 450	14 773 500	February	March–December
Support the livestock sector to provide fresh meat, milk and eggs to markets	Vaccination and treatment of livestock	25	263 200	6 580 000	February	March–December
	Fodder and animal feed packages	260	30 000	7 800 000		
	Restocking with 5 small ruminants/household	1 200	8 000	9 600 000		
Emergency livelihoods support to internally displaced people	Distribution of fuel-efficient stove and training	600	3 350	2 010 000	February	March–December
Humanitarian coordination and IPC analysis	Strengthening multi-stakeholder humanitarian coordination mechanisms and partnerships	-	-	1 600 000	August	August–November

REQUIRED CITATION

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