



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Yemen

Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan

Support to agriculture-based livelihoods in Yemen, January – December 2017



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Acronyms and abbreviations

AAP	Accountability to affected populations
CAHW	Community animal health worker
CBO	Community-based organization
ELRP	Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
GDP	Gross domestic product
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
NGO	Non-governmental organization
TAD	Transboundary animal diseases

1. Overview

The Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan (ELRP) is a tool that allows the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to scale up its response in Yemen to prevent the already dramatic levels of food insecurity and malnutrition from worsening.

The ELRP sets out the key emergency agricultural livelihoods interventions to be implemented in Yemen, within the framework of the 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan.

The overall goal of the ELRP is to improve food and nutrition security, alleviate rural poverty, and enhance the country's capacity to manage and respond to risks and threats in the agriculture sector through a resilience-based approach. In this regard, the plan reflects FAO's strategic objective to increase livelihoods by helping countries to prepare for, manage, and respond to threats and crises.

The plan was prepared after an extensive analysis of the drivers of food and nutrition insecurity in Yemen, a thorough review of assessment reports, as well as discussions with FAO technical staff and local stakeholders.

Implementing the plan will require USD 48.4 million to support 431 985 households (3 million people) over a 12-month period, in the nine governorates¹ with the most food and nutrition insecure people.

Yemen crisis in numbers



17.1 million
food insecure people



2.1 million
children suffering from severe acute food malnutrition



60% of households rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods



85% of agricultural households require emergency support of agricultural inputs



54% are facing problems in crop and livestock disease control and require emergency asset protection and safeguarding

Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan



FAO requires USD 48.4 million



to assist 3 million people

Activities include:



Provision of agricultural livelihood kits
agricultural inputs • small-scale irrigation vegetable production



Protection and safeguarding of livestock
vaccination and treatment of livestock • training of community animal health workers • animal feed



Diversify income and livelihoods
cash-for-work activities • rehabilitation of water infrastructure • backyard poultry keeping • fishing activities • beekeeping



Strengthen coordination
rapid and thematic assessments • capacity building of cluster partners and food security and livelihoods-related topics • IPC

¹ Selected based on the June 2016 IPC analysis.

2. Situation analysis

Yemen has become increasingly unstable since the conflict escalated in March 2015 and is now facing a variety of new challenges. These are complicating an already fragile environment characterized by high population growth, severe urban-rural imbalances, food and water scarcity, female illiteracy, widespread poverty and economic stagnation.

Almost two years of war have resulted in extensive damage to infrastructure – with losses estimated at USD 19 billion² – and has disrupted the provision of services across all sectors. The conflict is rapidly pushing the country towards economic, social and institutional collapse. According to the most recent figures, 18.8 million³ people in Yemen are in need of humanitarian and protection assistance, making it one of the largest humanitarian emergencies in the world.

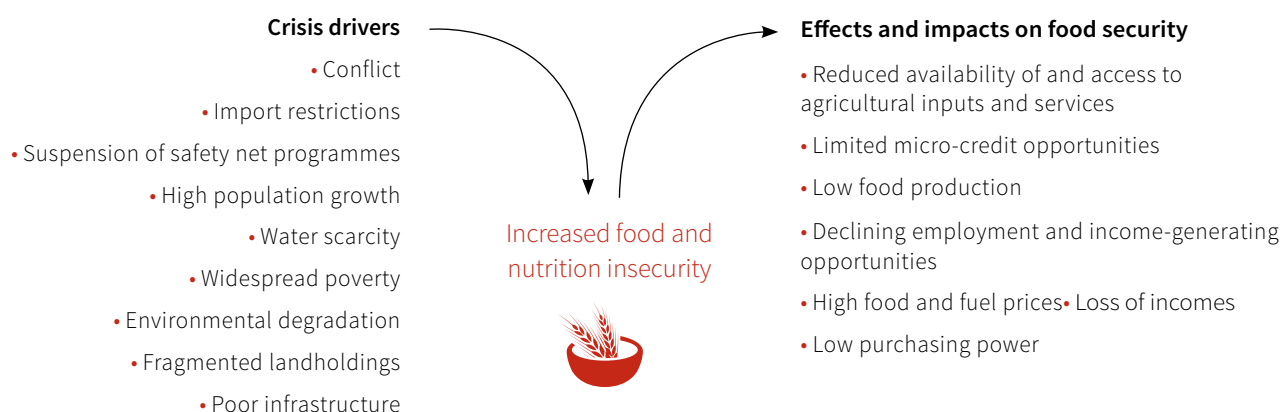
3. Food and nutrition security

Yemen is a food-deficient country that produces only 10 percent of its cereal requirements and relies heavily on imports and food assistance. The country's low food self-sufficiency has been worsened by the conflict, which has disrupted economic activities, led to the suspension of safety net programmes and the implementation of import restrictions.

Incomes in Yemen have fallen dramatically and many public sector workers have gone for months without being paid. As a result, 80 percent of Yemenis are now in debt, and more than half of all households have had to buy food on credit. Many households – 60 percent – have resorted to negative coping mechanisms such as reducing their food portions or skipping meals altogether.

The preliminary results of the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) (February, 2017) show that food security and nutrition conditions are deteriorating rapidly due to the ongoing conflict. The number of food insecure people is now estimated at 17.1 million people – an increase of 3 million in seven months. Of this figure, 7.3 million are considered severely food insecure and in need of emergency food assistance.⁴

Immediate support is required to protect the livelihoods, and therefore lives, of food and nutrition insecure households in the form of emergency livelihood kits, cash transfers and income-generating interventions. At the same time, livestock assets must be protected, thereby ensuring that milk and other critical animal products are available to the most vulnerable households. Given Yemen's vulnerability to numerous shocks, an early warning system must be established to monitor hazards and mitigate or prevent their impact on food security and nutrition.



2 The World Bank Group country engagement note for the Republic of Yemen for the period FY17-FY18 (June 2016)

3 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017

4 Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA): preliminary results (February, 2017).

4. Agriculture sector

The agriculture sector is the backbone for at least 60 percent of Yemeni households and is one of the key sectors of the economy, providing employment to more than half of the labour force. About 70 percent of the population live in rural areas, however almost half of these households own less than 1 hectare of arable land, while 40 percent are landless⁵. The large size of households, limited income-generating opportunities other than farming and the current conflict all contribute to the increasing rise of rural poverty in Yemen.

The livelihoods of this critical segment of the population have been hit hard with cereal and livestock production falling drastically in 2016 (48 percent and 45 percent respectively) compared to pre-crisis levels.⁶ A staggering 85 percent of households engaged in agriculture lack access to critical inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, fuel for irrigation etc.) and are in urgent need of emergency agricultural support. Another 54 percent of households are plagued by inadequate control of crop and livestock disease and require emergency protection and safeguarding of assets.

Likewise, some 64 percent of households lack access to animal feed (e.g. fodder, concentrate, mineral blocks etc.). In tandem with this, almost half have been forced to sell their herds to cater for other household needs.

Prior to the conflict, agriculture contributed 18 to 27 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). This percentage is shrinking, however, as production and productivity in the sector decline. Some of the factors contributing to this include: an emigrating workforce; limited public resources allocated to the sector; ineffective research and extension services; limited availability of and access to quality inputs and services; inefficient water management; the effects of climate change; inequitable access to arable land; and increased *qat* (*Catha edulis*) production (which reduces the amount of land available for food production and contributes to the depletion of the water table).

The current conflict has also resulted in damage to infrastructure and limited or lack of access to agricultural value chains⁷, which has contributed to substantial damage and losses within the sector as a whole. It was estimated that by the end of 2015, the number of jobs in agriculture had been halved since prior to the conflict⁸ – a figure which has likely dropped since then.

In response, FAO is working with other partners in the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) to support food and nutrition insecure households in order to protect and safeguard their agricultural livelihoods and improve food availability and access, with the aim of preventing the dire food security situation from deteriorating further.

4.1 Crops

Despite the limited water supply, a variety of micro-climates, difficult terrain and limited arable land, a number of crops are grown in Yemen. These include sorghum, millet, maize, wheat, barley, pulses, coffee, cotton, vegetables and *qat*. Grains account for 58 percent of the total area planted, while cash crops account for 17 percent, fruits and vegetables for 12 percent, animal fodder for 10 percent, and pulses for 4 percent⁹. In some areas, cash crops – especially *qat* – is being grown at the expense of food crops forcing households to rely on markets to cover their food needs.

In recent years, crop production has declined due to drought, insufficient and erratic rainfall, declining soil quality, poor crop management, crop losses due to insect damage (especially locusts) and disease, limited investment, shortage of inputs and the disruption of markets. Other major obstacles to crop production exist in Yemen, such as: dwindling and degraded arable land; fragmented landholdings; inequity in land tenancy; water scarcity; inefficient

5 IFAD Rural Growth Programme (2013)

6 EFSNA: preliminary results (February, 2017).

7 The World Bank Group country engagement note for the Republic of Yemen for the period FY17-FY18 (June 2016)

8 International Labour Organization and the Republic of Yemen's Central Statistics Office Rapid Survey, 2015

9 Livelihoods zoning "plus" activities of Yemen: A special report by FEWSNET

water management; limited application of modern agricultural technologies and poorly developed infrastructure. These factors, combined with a high dependency on agriculture and the impact of the current conflict, have led to a high level of food insecurity among rural households.

4.2 Livestock

Livestock ownership is an integral component of rural and peri-urban livelihoods in Yemen, where households mainly keep sheep, goats, cattle, camels and poultry, and rely on the consumption and sale of their products. Livestock constitutes an important component of the national economy and is a repository of wealth for at least one in every three livestock-owning households. Sale of animals accounts for a significant portion of household income and serves as a crucial fallback strategy when these households are faced with shocks. The total number of livestock in the country is estimated at 19 million, dominated by sheep (8.9 million) and goats (8.7 million), and followed by cattle (1.5 million) and camels (360 000).

Livestock production systems vary from traditional pastoralism to agropastoral systems and small-scale intensive animal production units. Pasture-fed livestock has traditionally been practiced and is a prominent feature of the rural economy and agricultural activities in many parts of the country¹⁰. However, Yemen does not produce sufficient livestock products and imports a huge number of live animals, in addition to meat and dairy products. For example, 95 percent of the milk consumed in Yemen is imported. The productive capacity of the livestock sub-sector is held back by low levels of investment; limited access to livestock production and veterinary inputs and services; inadequate availability of and access to quality animal feed; epidemics and infectious diseases; inefficient management of resources; and the numerous effects of the current conflict.

Owing to these difficulties, it is critical that the livestock assets of the most vulnerable households are safeguarded and protected. Improved access to and consumption of milk (especially for children, pregnant and lactating women), along with diversified income sources will enhance the food and nutrition security status of vulnerable households. Once the situation normalizes, short-term protective measures will be followed by longer-term resilience-focused activities, which will help the vulnerable population to strengthen their animal husbandry practices and value chains.

4.3 Fisheries

Fishing is the third most important agricultural sub-sector, constituting about 3 percent of Yemen's GDP¹¹ and is the major source of employment, income and food security in coastal areas. That being said, the sub-sector accounts for just 1.5 percent of the national labour force and supports the livelihoods of just 3.2 percent of the population, meaning that there is significant potential to expand this sector of the economy and create employment for many Yemenis¹². Currently, only 8 percent of people in fishing communities are considered to be above the poverty line, with 21 percent considered poor and 71 percent considered very poor.

The sub-sector mainly consists of marine fishing along the 2 520 km long coastline, with diverse coastal habitats and rich marine resources. However, aquaculture (mainly shrimp farming) has been slow to grow – the majority of small-scale fishers use fibreglass or wooden boats and hook and line, gill-nets, traps and small trawls.

Considerable efforts have been made over the years to develop the sub-sector. However, it has not been able to absorb a greater proportion of the workforce, due to challenges that have slowed its development and raised sustainability issues. These include low productivity; low quality of fisheries products (which limits trade potential); inadequate access to lucrative international markets; unknown fisheries stock carrying capacity; declining stocks; and limited private sector development of the sub-sector. Furthermore, the situation has worsened following two cyclones

10 Country pasture/forage resource profiles (2006)

11 The International Fund for Agricultural Development: Fisheries investment project for Yemen (2010)

12 Republic of Yemen, Ministry of Fish Wealth, National Fisheries Strategy (2012-2025)

in November 2015, while the current conflict has heavily affected fishers due to restricted access to the sea, increased fuel prices, disruption of fish exports, destruction of fishing equipment and inadequate cold storage facilities¹³.

Under the ELRP, the FAO strategy will focus on improving and diversifying the income and livelihood opportunities available to fishers who are no longer able to fish.

4.4 Natural resources

Yemen's natural resources are under pressure on account of demographic changes, weak and poorly managed institutions and governance, as well as instability and a deteriorating economic situation brought on by the current conflict and the impacts of climate change. Yemen's major environmental problems are related to water scarcity, soil erosion, land degradation and desertification, all of which are exacerbated by climate change.

The sector most vulnerable to the effects of the phenomenon is agriculture, which is considered to be in need of immediate and urgent adaptation interventions. Climate change is causing increased periods of drought and unpredictable rainfall, while limiting the growth of sustainable, diversified and resilient rural livelihoods in Yemen. The already dire situation in the country is expected to worsen, with incidents of drought and extreme rainfall becoming more frequent as the climate continues to warm.

In recent years, Yemen's rainfall patterns have shown increasing extremes – both decreased rainfall (leading to losses in agriculture and water shortages) and flooding. Frequent droughts and flooding have affected livelihoods and income generation for a large percentage of the population, while many households are facing crop failure due to the effects of pests and diseases, sand storms and desertification – all of which threaten their food and nutrition security.

The availability of water for a rapidly growing population is an increasing problem, as current availability is less than one-tenth of the threshold for water stress (defined as 1 700 m³ per capita per year). The per capita water availability in Yemen is 340 m³¹⁴ compared to a regional average of 1 250 m³ and a world average of 7 600 m³. It is anticipated that groundwater reserves are likely to be mostly depleted within 20 to 30 years, irrespective of climate change, reducing agricultural output by up to 40 percent.

It is estimated that agriculture uses 93 percent of available surface and groundwater in Yemen. This figure is high because of inefficient irrigation techniques and the expansion of *qat* cultivation, which alone accounts for over 30 percent of water use. Furthermore, the rate of groundwater overdraft is currently twice the recharge rate, and is increasing, bringing depletion of water reserves, inequity and shortages, with negative socio-economic consequences.

The availability of water for food production is a serious challenge in Yemen, and will remain so until policies and actions are significantly changed. Better management practices, technological innovation and targeted education are important factors in addressing the issue of water availability in Yemen. Inter-disciplinary work must also be carried out in order to link the condition of natural resources in the country to human, social, economic, governance and political aspects of environmental change and food security. Current efforts towards finding such solutions are geared towards the concepts of 'more crop per drop' and improving water use efficiency from 'field to fork'.

In addition, forests and natural vegetation have been degraded due to overcutting for construction, fuel and fodder, to the point where they have almost disappeared. The concentration of internally displaced persons in some locations is expected to further degrade and deplete the natural resources currently available.

Within the framework of the ELRP, FAO will apply mitigation measures such as the use of cash transfers to construct/rehabilitate water infrastructure. Energy saving devices – such as solar pumps and drip irrigation systems – will also be promoted in line with FAO's 'save and grow' approach towards sustainable production practices.

13 The 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview

14 Yemen country strategic opportunities programme

5. The rationale for emergency agricultural livelihoods response

The provision of food assistance is not sustainable and will in the long run lead to food-aid dependency and the erosion of the population's coping mechanisms.

Agriculture must be an integral part of the humanitarian response to prevent Yemen's dire food security situation from worsening. Investing in agricultural livelihood interventions will help food insecure households produce much-needed and life-saving food, and reduce their dependency on food assistance and food imports.

Currently, farming households lack access to inputs, because of greatly reduced purchasing power and the disruption of markets in many areas. With backyard production kits, for example, conflict-affected families can produce nutritious food close to their homes and earn much-needed income.

For herders who fled with their animals and those threatened by transboundary animal diseases (TADs), FAO will provide animal feed and animal health services (vaccination and treatment) to protect and safeguard the animals. This will ensure that their products (especially milk) are available to the most vulnerable members of their families – especially children, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Without scaling up agricultural livelihood support, farmers, herders and fishers will continue to depend on prolonged food assistance in 2017 and beyond.

5.1 FAO's work in Yemen

FAO has been operating in Yemen since 1990, when the country became a member of the Organization. Since then, it has been on the ground providing support to agricultural livelihoods and contributing to the improvement of agricultural production and productivity in the country. FAO is also working with the Yemeni authorities in an effort to reach the goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

FAO has remained in Yemen throughout the escalation of the current conflict and co-leads the FSAC with the World Food Programme. The Organization is ideally placed to work closely with all actors including the authorities, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations and the private sector in planning, identifying, and addressing humanitarian needs related to food security and rural livelihoods.

Given its mandate, technical expertise and more than 25 years of experience operating in Yemen, FAO is well positioned to take the lead on issues related to agriculture (crops, livestock and fisheries). It is currently operating in 13 out of 22 governorates in the country – including in all nine governorates with the largest number of food insecure households.

5.2 Objective

The overall objective of the plan is to improve the food and nutrition security of 432 000 of the most vulnerable households (3 million people) in Yemen.

5.3 Priority areas of intervention

To improve the food and nutrition security situation of Yemen's most vulnerable households, the following key priority interventions were identified:



Improved availability of and access to food for the most vulnerable food and nutrition insecure households:

OUTPUT 1

56 190 vulnerable households are provided with emergency agricultural livelihood kits to improve their food and nutrition security status

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Emergency provision of essential agricultural inputs to 30 300 households
- Support small-scale irrigation vegetable production for 25 890 households

OUTPUT 2

9 405 228 livestock belonging to 340 000 vulnerable households protected and safeguarded against TADs and lack of feed

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Vaccination of 8 397 525 livestock and treatment of 1 007 703 livestock belonging to 335 900 households
- Training and equipping of 180 community animal health workers
- Emergency provision of animal feed to save and protect livestock belonging to 3 920 households



Improved and diversified income and livelihoods of the most vulnerable food and nutrition insecure households

OUTPUT 1

35 795 food and nutrition insecure vulnerable households supported to improve and diversify their income and livelihoods

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Provision of cash to 25 650 vulnerable households for rehabilitation of shallow wells, ponds and other rain water harvesting structures, terraces, retaining walls and gabions
- Support backyard poultry keeping for 1 800 households and fishing activities for 7 875 households from fishing communities
- Support bee keeping for 470 households



Improved coverage of food security and agricultural livelihood needs in governorates hosting acute food and nutrition insecure households


OUTPUT 1

Strengthened cluster coordination mechanism at all levels/hubs

KEY ACTIVITIES

- Organize and conduct rapid and thematic assessments
- Build capacity of cluster partners, especially national actors, in food security and livelihood-related topics
- Support Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and response analysis

The Logical Framework

Impact: Reduced acute food and nutrition insecurity in Yemen			
Overall objective Improve food and nutrition security of 431 985 of the most vulnerable households in Yemen			Overall Budget USD 48.4 million
OUTCOME 1 Improved availability and access to food for the most vulnerable food and nutrition insecure households			Outcome 1 Budget USD 21.4 million
Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households with diversified diets • Number of meals eaten per day 			
Outputs, targets and key activities	Indicators	Assumptions	
Output 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56 190 vulnerable households supported with emergency agricultural livelihoods kits to improve their food and nutrition security status <p>Key Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency provision of essential agricultural inputs to 30 300 households • Support to small-scale irrigation vegetable production for 25 890 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households provided with agricultural kits • Quantity of inputs distributed • Estimated area planted • Estimated yields realized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the security situation allowing more access to the affected governorates and access to land by targeted beneficiaries • Willingness of national and international NGOs to work with FAO in hard-to-reach areas 	
Output 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 405 228 livestock belonging to 340 000 vulnerable households protected and safeguarded against decimation by TAD and a lack of feed <p>Key Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination of 8 397 525 livestock and treatment of 1 007 703 livestock belonging to 335 900 households • Training and equipping of 180 community animal health workers (CAHWs) • Emergency provision of animal feed to save and protect livestock belonging to 3 920 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of livestock vaccinated and treated • Quantity of animal feed distributed • Number of CAHWs trained and equipped • Reduction in the spread and outbreak of livestock diseases (pest des petits ruminants [PPR], sheep/goat pox) 		

<p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>Improved and diversified income and livelihoods of the most vulnerable food and nutrition insecure households</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households with increased income level • % of households with diversified diets and livelihoods 			<p>Outcome 2 Budget USD 26 million</p>
Outputs, targets and key activities	Indicators	Assumptions	
<p>Output 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 795 food and nutrition insecure vulnerable households supported to improve and diversify their income and agricultural livelihoods <p>Key Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of cash to 25 650 vulnerable households for rehabilitation of shallow wells, ponds and other rain water harvesting structures, terraces, retaining walls and gabions • Support backyard poultry keeping for 1 800 households and fishing activities for 7 875 households from the fishing communities • Support bee keeping for 470 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households supported through cash for work • Number of households supported through poultry keeping • Number of households supported with fishing activities • Number of households supported through bee keeping • Number of wells, ponds, rain water harvesting structures rehabilitated • Area covered through rehabilitation of terraces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the security situation allowing more access to the affected governorates and access to land by target beneficiaries • Willingness of national and international NGOs to work with FAO in hard-to-reach areas 	
<p>OUTCOME 3</p> <p>Improved coverage of food security and agricultural livelihoods needs in governorates hosting acute food and nutrition insecure households</p> <p>Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective response to cluster needs 			<p>Outcome 3 Budget USD 1 million</p>
Outputs, targets and key activities	Indicators	Assumptions	
<p>Output 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened cluster coordination mechanism at all levels/ hubs <p>Key Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and conduct rapid and thematic assessments • Build capacity of cluster partners, especially national actors in food security and livelihoods related topics • Support IPC and response analysis • Documentation and sharing of good practices among cluster partners • Advocacy on issues related to food security and agricultural livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved coverage of identified agricultural livelihoods needs • Well informed programming and proper resource allocation within the cluster • Enhanced synergies and partnership among cluster partners • Number of partners trained • Number of assessments carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in the security situation allowing more access to the affected governorates and access to land by target beneficiaries • Willingness of national and international NGOs to work with FAO in hard-to-reach areas 	

5.4 Implementation and management arrangement

Institutional framework

The ELRP will be implemented within the framework of the Yemen humanitarian planning arrangements, in collaboration and partnership with relevant authorities NGOs, CBOs, civil society organizations and the private sector.

FAO's capacity to access/deliver to the affected population

FAO Yemen currently has 10 international and 60 national staff as part of its operations. As operations increase in number and scope, it intends to recruit the additional staff necessary to fulfill requirements. FAO, in collaboration with partners, is able to reach 19 governorates, including the nine governorates with populations most affected by food and nutrition insecurity as per the 2016 IPC classification.

Gender

FAO is committed to mainstreaming gender in all of its work, including in its programmes, strategies and plans. In conflict situations such as Yemen, the importance of gender mainstreaming cannot be neglected or ignored. Women, men, boys and girls are affected differently and face different risks, which have a bearing on their capacity to access food and agricultural livelihood opportunities. Identification of needs, planning, targeting and implementation of interventions will take into consideration the needs of the different vulnerable groups.

Accountability to affected populations (AAP)

FAO will strive to ensure that the principles of AAP are integrated into the various phases of the programme cycle, recognizing in particular opportunities to collaborate among agencies in order to ensure complementarity and coherence when engaging with communities. Good practices identified after operating in similar contexts will be taken into consideration, including: the use of beneficiary-sensitive distribution protocols; communicating with target beneficiaries in local languages; inviting feedback (even if informally); and monitoring the use of agriculture inputs.

6. Coordination and partnership

Coordination of interventions will be done within the framework of the FSAC coordination arrangement. Planning will be conducted in close collaboration with the authorities in Yemen, in order to facilitate clearances for movement of FAO personnel to and from locations where interventions are being implemented. FAO will implement its programme directly, unless access to certain areas requires partnership with NGOs (national or international).

7. Monitoring and reporting

FAO has in place a monitoring system that helps track all interventions being implemented in the country and links them to the FAO Corporate Strategic Framework. FAO will collect information on the performance of the interventions and provide updates on a regular basis through the FSAC. The donor community will be briefed and updated on progress of implementation of the plan as per the FAO donor briefing schedule.

8. Communication and outreach

The ELRP aims to strengthen and support efforts in advocacy, awareness-raising, knowledge management and communication, as well as other initiatives that raise awareness on emergency interventions targeting agricultural livelihoods.

In particular, the strategy will focus on the following areas:

- Increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and visibility about the importance of emergency interventions targeting agricultural livelihoods in the fight against hunger;
- Advocate for greater commitment and financial investment in emergency agricultural livelihood activities from resource partners, humanitarian partners and the authorities; and
- Promote good practices that can be scaled up and institutionalized.

In order to maximize reach, various groups will be targeted, including: local institutions; government agencies; project partners (including NGOs and CBOs); the humanitarian community; local and international media; resource partners; and beneficiaries.



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Annexes

Annex A: Details of support to be provided to beneficiaries

Agricultural livelihoods kits

Agricultural livelihoods kits including tools, equipments and irrigation kits will be provided to 30 300 households in Lahj, Taizz, Al Dhale'e, Al Bayda, Al Hodaydah, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Abyan and Shabwah. Staple crop seeds will be distributed together with tools whereas irrigation equipment, solar pumps and accessories will be provided to households that benefit from vegetable kits.

Composition of the agricultural livelihoods kits is summarized in the tables below:

TABLE 1: STAPLE CROP KITS

S/N	Staple crops (seed)	Unit	Quantity/household	No. of households	Total quantity
1	Sorghum	kg	20	10 800	216 000
2	Maize	kg	30		324 000
3	Millet	kg	20	10 500	210 000
4	Sesame	kg	20	4 500	90 000
5	Wheat	kg	80	4 500	360 000
Total				30 300	1 200 000

TABLE 2: TOOLS (HOE, PICK-AXE AND RAKE)

S/N	Tools	Unit	Quantity/household	No. of households	Total quantity
3	Farming tools (hoe, pick-axe, and rake)	package	1	30 300	30 300

TABLE 3: VEGETABLE KITS

S/N	Vegetable crops (seed)	Unit	Quantity/household	No. of households	Total quantity
1	Okra	kg	3	6 000	18 000
2	Water melon	kg	1		6 000
3	Egg plant	kg	1		6 000
4	Tomatoes	kg	1	10 800	10 800
5	Onions	kg	1		10 800
6	Cucumber	kg	1		10 800
7	Squash	kg	1		10 800
Sub-Total				16 800	73 200
Irrigation equipment					
1	Drip irrigation kits	kit	1	9 000	9 000
2	Solar pumps and accessories	package	1	90	90
Sub-total				9 090	
Total				25 890	

Inputs for protection and safeguarding livestock

In order to protect and safeguard livestock assets of the most vulnerable households, vaccination and treatment against PPR and sheep/goat pox will be carried out. Households will be supported with animal feed, especially in areas where there are difficulties in accessing pasture and animal fodder. Details of the composition of support to be provided are indicated in the tables below:

TABLE 4: VACCINATION AND TREATMENT

Sub-Total	Vaccination and treatment	No. of households	Number of animals
1	PPR vaccination against sheep and goat pox	335 900	8 397 500
2	Treatment for sheep and goats in case of need (diseased animals)		1 007 700
3	Treatment for cattle in case of need (diseased animals)		
Total		335 900	9 405 200

TABLE 5: EQUIPMENT FOR CAHWS

S/N	Equipment	Equipment package	No. of households	Total quantity
1	Assorted equipment*	1	180	180

*FAO will make sure that animal welfare standards are respected, paying attention to the use of surgical instruments by CAHWS and the use of antibiotics.

TABLE 6: ANIMAL FEED

S/N	Animal feed	Unit	Quantity/	No. of households	Total quantity
1	Dry forage	bundles	50	1 950	216 000
2	Mineral blocks	pcs	1		1 950
3	Fodder chopping machine	pcs	1	20	20
4	Fodder seeds	kg	30	1 950	58 500
Total				3 920	

Activities for income generation and diversification of livelihoods

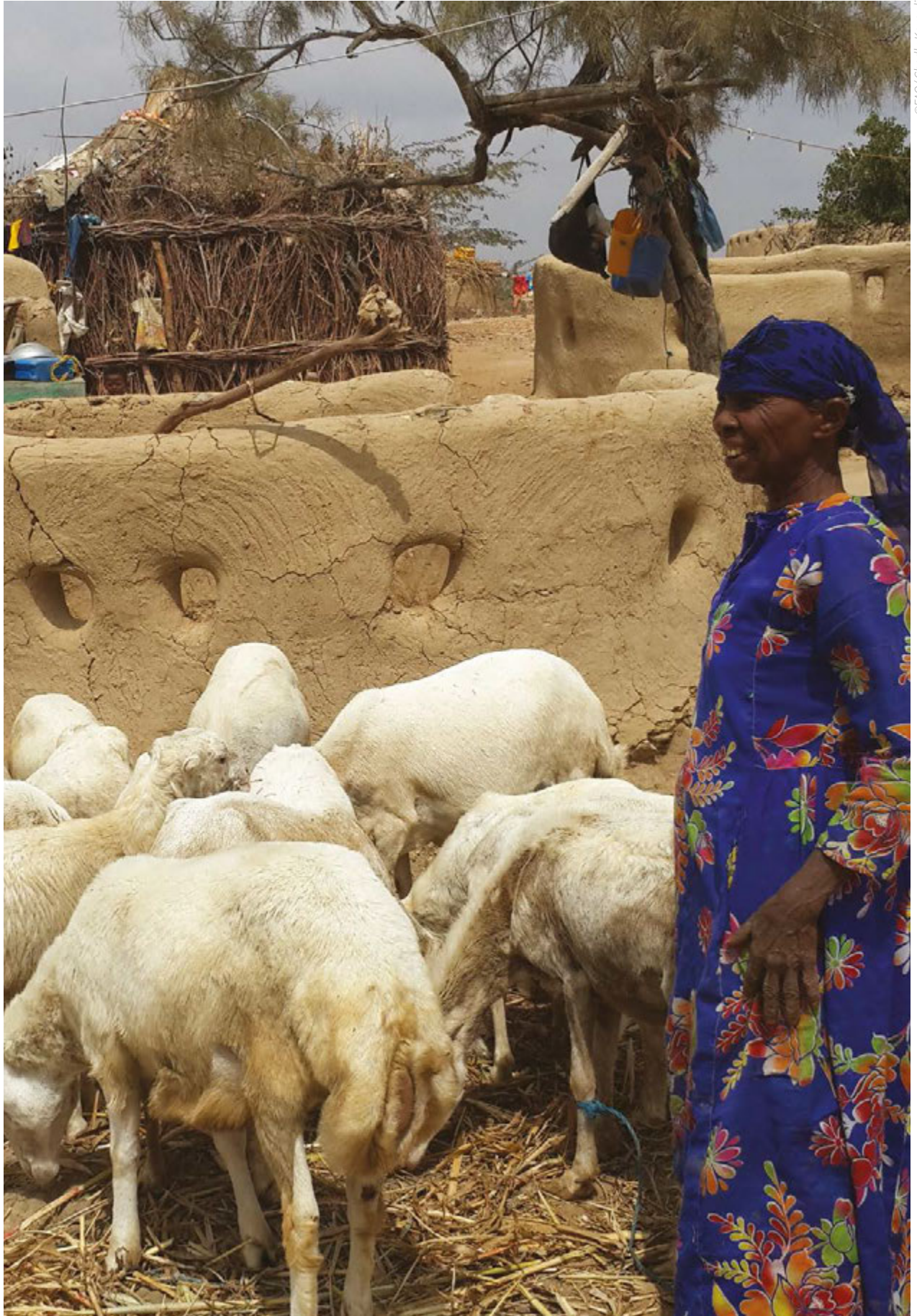
A significant proportion of the affected population depends on the market for their food needs but currently find their purchasing power weakened by the conflict. As such, targeted beneficiaries will be supported to improve and diversify their income and livelihoods through cash for work and engagement in income-generating activities such as poultry keeping, bee keeping and fishing-net making.

TABLE 7: CASH FOR WORK ACTIVITIES

S/N	Activities	No. of hh	3 920
1	Shallow wells rehabilitation	6 750	450
2	Rain water harvesting (roofs, land surface) – 12-15 m ³	5 600	800
3	Rain water harvesting structure construction (non-roof) – 12-15 m ³	5 600	800
4	Ponds construction/rehabilitation (1000 m ³)	500	5
5	Terraces rehabilitation (100 m long)	3 600	270
6	Gabions/retaining walls construction (100 m long)	3 600	240
Total		25 650	

TABLE 8: POULTRY KEEPING, BEE KEEPING AND FISHING-NET MAKING ACTIVITIES

S/N	Items	Unit	Quantity/ household	No. of households	Total quantity
1	Egg-laying chicken	no.	10	1 800	18 000
2	Chicken feed for 6 months	kg	100		180 000
3	Poultry houses and tools	no.	1		1 800
4	Fishing activities (e.g. net making) materials	kit	1	7 875	7 875
5	Bee hives	pcs	5	470	2 350
Total				10 145	



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Annex B: Details about governorates¹ to be supported by FAO

S/N	Governorates	Census population estimate*	No. of people in IPC Phases 3&4	IPC ranking	Access restriction ranking	Presence of Food Security Cluster partners	Presence of FAO	No. of people to be supported by FAO	Proposed FAO interventions	Livelihood activities and hazards (based on Yemen livelihoods zones)
1	Lahj	990 000	706 243	4	4	2	FAO	255 976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of staple crops kits Provision of vegetable crops kits Livestock vaccination and treatment Provision of animal feed Cash for work Poultry keeping Fishing net making Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables, pulses) Cash crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables, coffee, qat, cotton) Livestock (goats, sheep, cattle) Fishing Income sources (fish sales, sale of livestock products, livestock sales, labour sales, crop sales, firewood sales, credit, gifts, milk sales, remittances, grain sales) Hazards (fish marketing, environmental degradation, dengue, competition over resources, crop failure, crop diseases, livestock diseases, high agric inputs prices, crop pests, lack of ground water, water salinity)
2	Taizz	2 800 000	1 861 277	4	4	1	FAO	285 152	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of staple crops kits Provision of vegetable crops kits Livestock vaccination and treatment Provision of animal feed Cash for work Poultry keeping Fishing net making Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables) Cash crops (sorghum, millet, maize, qat, vegetables, cotton) Livestock (goats, sheep, cattle) Fisheries Income sources (fish sales, sale of livestock products, livestock sales, labour sales, crop sales, qat, trade, credit, remittances, gifts, milk sales, firewood sales, grain sales) Hazards (fish marketing, environmental degradation, dengue, competition over resources, crop failure, crop diseases, livestock diseases, civil insecurity, high agric inputs prices, lack of ground water, water salinity)

1. Selected based on June 2016 IPC analysis.

3	Al Dhale'e	710 000	485 501	4	4	2	FAO	129 759	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (sorghum, millet, maize, pulses, vegetables, wheat) ● Cash crops (sorghum, millet, maize, qat, coffee, wheat) ● Livestock (goats, sheep, cattle) ● Income sources (livestock sales, labour sales, crop sales, qat, trade, credit, remittances, milk sales, firewood sales) ● Hazards (crop failure, crop diseases, livestock diseases, civil insecurity, crop pests)
4	Al Bayda	750 000	475 965	4	3	4		224 511	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (sorghum, wheat, millet, maize) ● Cash crops (sorghum, wheat, millet, maize, qat) ● Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) ● Income sources (daily labour, crop sales, livestock sales, remittances, sale of milk, ghee and meat, credit, qat, trade) ● Hazards (crop failure, crop diseases, floods, livestock diseases, civil insecurity)
5	Al Hudaydah	3 200 000	1 306 290	4	1	2	FAO	470 149	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Fishing net making ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables) ● Cash crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables) ● Livestock (goats, sheep, cattle) ● Fisheries ● Income sources (fish sales, sale of livestock products, livestock sales, labour sales, crop sales, firewood sales, milk sales, credit, gifts) ● Hazards (fish marketing, environmental degradation, dengue, competition over resources, crop failure, crop diseases, livestock diseases, high agric inputs prices)

S/N	Governorates	Census population	# of People in IPC Phases 3&4	IPC ranking	Access restriction ranking	Presence of Food Security Cluster partners	Presence of FAO	# of people to be supported by FAO	Proposed FAO interventions	Livelihoods activities and hazards (based on Yemen livelihoods zones)
6	Hajjah	2 100 000	1 261 732	4	3	1	FAO	376 964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables) ● Cash crops (sorghum, millet, maize, vegetables, cotton) ● Livestock (goats, sheep, cattle) ● Fisheries ● Income sources (fish sales, sale of livestock products, livestock sales, labour sales, milk sales, credit, gifts, firewood sales, grain sales, crop sales) ● Hazards (fish marketing, environmental degradation, dengue, competition over resources, crop failure, crop diseases, livestock diseases, high agric inputs prices, lack of ground water, crop pests, water salinity)
7	Saada	850 000	669 160	4	5	2	FAO	329 763	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (wheat, sorghum, vegetables, pulses) ● Cash crops (qat, fruits, vegetables, coffee, sorghum) ● Livestock (sheep, goats, cattle) ● Income sources (fruits, qat, livestock sales, trade, casual labour, remittances, milk sales, firewood sales) ● Hazards (rainfall failure, crop diseases, livestock diseases, crop failure, crop pests)

8	Abyan	570 000	343 832	4	4	2	FAO	467 453	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Fishing net making ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (sorghum, wheat, maize, millet, vegetables) ● Cash crops (sorghum, wheat, maize, millet, vegetables, cotton) ● Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) ● Fishing ● Incomes sources (Daily labour, crop sales, daily labour, livestock sales, remittances, sale of milk, ghee and meat, fish sales, livestock products sales, firewood sales, firewood sales, credit, gifts, grain sales) ● Hazards (crop failure, crop diseases, floods, livestock diseases, fish marketing, environmental degradation, dengue, competition over resources, high agric inputs prices, lack of ground water, water salinity)
9	Shabwah	630 000	393 654	4	4	3	FAO	484 168	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of staple crops kits ● Provision of vegetable crops kits ● Livestock vaccination and treatment ● Provision of animal feed ● Cash for work ● Poultry keeping ● Fishing net making ● Bee keeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food crops (sorghum, wheat, maize, vegetables, dates, market gardening) ● Cash crops (sorghum, wheat, maize, dates, vegetables, fruits, tobacco, henna, citrus, market gardening) ● Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels) ● Fishing ● Incomes sources (fodder sales, crop sales, daily labour, livestock sales, remittances, sale of milk, ghee and meat, honey sales, fish sales, livestock products sales) ● Hazards (price volatility, insufficient rains/ rainfall failure, crop failure, crop diseases, floods, fish marketing, environmental degradation, dengue, competition over resources, livestock diseases)
Total		12 600 000	7 503 654					3 023 895		

Key

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS RANKING

- 5 ■ Severe access constraints
- 4 ■ Major access constraints
- 3 ■ Moderate access constraints
- 2 ■ Some access constraints
- 1 ■ No access constraints

ACUTE IPC PHASES

- 5 ■ Famine
- 4 ■ Emergency
- 3 ■ Crisis
- 2 ■ Stressed
- 1 ■ Minimal



