SITUATION UPDATE

Food Security Situation:

- On 25 June, the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation of the Internationally Recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) warned that the country’s wheat stock is set to run out by mid-July, as a result of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Yemen is 90 percent dependent on imports for its domestic food needs, while 46 percent of its wheat imports come from Russia and Ukraine.

Fuel Situation:

- Since the truce came into effect on 02 April, 28 fuel ships, loaded with 659,800 mt of fuel, have arrived at Al Hodeidah port as of end of June. This is more fuel than the entire quantity (535,000 mt) that entered during the whole of 2021.

WFP Supply Chain:

- Increased fuel availability has significantly alleviated delays in WFP deliveries: Under the GFA programme, cycle 3 dispatches were completed on 31 May, while cycle 4 dispatches started on 08 June.
Security Situation:
- The 02 April truce continued to broadly hold in June, with no airstrikes recorded. However, clashes continued to be reported from some areas. By 25 June, IOM Rapid Displacement Tracking reported 41,400 people displaced so far this year, with 11,000 displaced since the truce came into effect.

WFP OPERATIONS
- WFP assisted approximately 6.7 million people across its activities in Yemen in June 2022:
  - **General Food Assistance:**
    - During the calendar month of June, WFP assisted 6.6 million people with GFA. Approximately 5.7 million people were assisted with in-kind food assistance, 876,100 people with commodity vouchers, and 6,700 people with US$ 1.2 in cash-based transfers.
    - WFP continued dispatching general food assistance (GFA) to 13.3 million people, with 41,500 metric tons (mt) of food dispatched over the calendar month.
    - Due to funding shortfalls WFP in June was forced to further reduce rations: five million people are now receiving less than half their daily calorific requirement, while eight million people are receiving just one-quarter of their daily calorific requirements.

  - **UN Rapid Response Mechanism:**
    - The inter-agency United Nations Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) assisted 30,900 people in June with RRM kits; approximately double the people assisted in May as the number of newly displaced households registered increased by 55 percent. The RRM is led by UNFPA with UNICEF and WFP as supply partners, and the RRM kit includes ready-to-eat food provided by WFP.

  - **Nutrition Assistance:**
    - WFP assisted 397,800 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) with nutrition support in Yemen in June – less than one-third of the number of people assisted in May: Under its Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition programme, WFP assisted 213,700 children aged 6 to 59 months and 184,100 PLWG (note that assistance figures are based on dispatches, which are still ongoing).
    - WFP is experiencing interruption in the supply of nutrition commodities, and compounded by funding shortages, the resulting shortage of in-country stocks has forced WFP to prioritize its Malnutrition Treatment programme to stretch available stocks, while the Malnutrition Prevention programme was entirely suspended as of June to ensure the sustained provision of assistance to the most vulnerable.
    - In June, WFP started preparation for the provision of cash assistance under its nutrition assistance programme. The activity supports social and behavior change communication SBCC) and conditional cash transfers to support the pregnant women and children during the first 1,000 days to improve the nutrition outcomes through improving quality of the diets of targeted households. The first phase of the project (July-December) will target 107,400 mothers in 15 identified districts with high acute and chronic malnutrition rates.

  - **School Feeding:**
    - The 2021-2022 school year ended in March. When schools reopen in the autumn, WFP expects to only be able to assist approximately half of the 1.9 million students planned due to funding shortfalls.

  - **Resilience and Livelihoods:**
    - Due to funding shortfalls, WFP was in May forced to suspend most resilience and livelihoods activities in Yemen, and no beneficiaries were reached in June for the second consecutive month.

  - **Monitoring and Evaluation:**
    - During the month of June, WFP and contracted third-party monitoring companies conducted 1,400 monitoring exercises covering all WFP assistance activities, including on-site monitoring visits and remote monitoring calls.
    - WFP’s call centres conducted 32,000 outgoing calls to verify the receipt of assistance, food delivery to distribution sites, and to collect food security data.
    - WFP received 15,800 incoming calls to its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), which provides a direct channel for beneficiaries to interface directly with WFP, with cases referred to the relevant WFP office.

CLUSTERS AND COMMON SERVICES
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS):
- In June, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operated 81 flights, transporting 2,100 passengers from 18 UN agencies and 58 international non-governmental organizations.
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC):
- The FSAC Yemen National Partners Meeting was held on 30 June. The meeting discussed two main points: (a) The update on the outcome of the joint meeting of the Minimum Food Basket Technical Working Group and Livelihood Technical Working Group on unconditional cash transfers and conditional cash transfer values, and (b) the orientation of partners on the updated FSAC interactive dashboard.
- FSAC participated at coordination meeting on the issue of the FSO Safer oil tanker that focused on efforts to avert, mitigate, or respond to a possible spill.

Logistics Cluster:
- The WFP-led Logistics Cluster supported six partners in June through coordination, information management, and access to common storage. The Logistic Cluster 18 mobile storage units remain on loan to six partners.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC):
- In June, the WFP-led ETC continued to provide critical data connectivity to 961 humanitarians across 17 sites in Yemen, and security communications services to a total of 2,564 responders supported by eight UNDSS-managed Security Operations Centres (SOCs).

Bilateral Service Provision (BSP):
- In June, WFP BSP delivered 3.4 million litres of fuel to WHO and UNICEF-supported hospitals and local water and sanitation (WASH) facilities.
- 129,000 litres of fuel were provided to UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations through the BSP Small-Quantity Fuel Provision-mechanism.
- WFP BSP facilitated the shipment of 1,600 m³ of medical supplies by sea on behalf of nine partners and arranged two cargo flights carrying 298 m³ of medical items on behalf of WHO.

FUNDING SITUATION
- Contributions totaling US$ 217.9 million towards WFP’s operation in Yemen were confirmed in June. Contributions were confirmed from the European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), Switzerland, and the United States of America (USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).
- Persistent and severe funding shortfalls has forced WFP to revise its assistance levels in Yemen downwards yet again, affecting all WFP activities: Further reductions to general food assistance (GFA) rations – which were already at reduced levels – were implemented in June, impacting all beneficiary groups: With the new reductions, five million people will now receive less than 50 percent of their daily caloric requirement, while eight million people will receive just 25 percent of their daily caloric requirements.
- Due to global food price growth compounded by the effects of the crisis in Ukraine, WFP is facing overall increased operational costs of approximately USD 25-30 million every month as compared to 2021, including USD 15 million in increased food procurement costs.
- WFP continues to face a critical funding situation: With the July-December 2022 net funding requirement increasing to USD 1.55 billion, WFP’s operation in Yemen is just 16 percent funded for the next six months.

2022 DONORS (AS OF JUNE 2022)
Bulgaria, Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF), WFP multilateral funds, World Bank, and private donors.

For more information, see wfp.org/countries/Yemen.