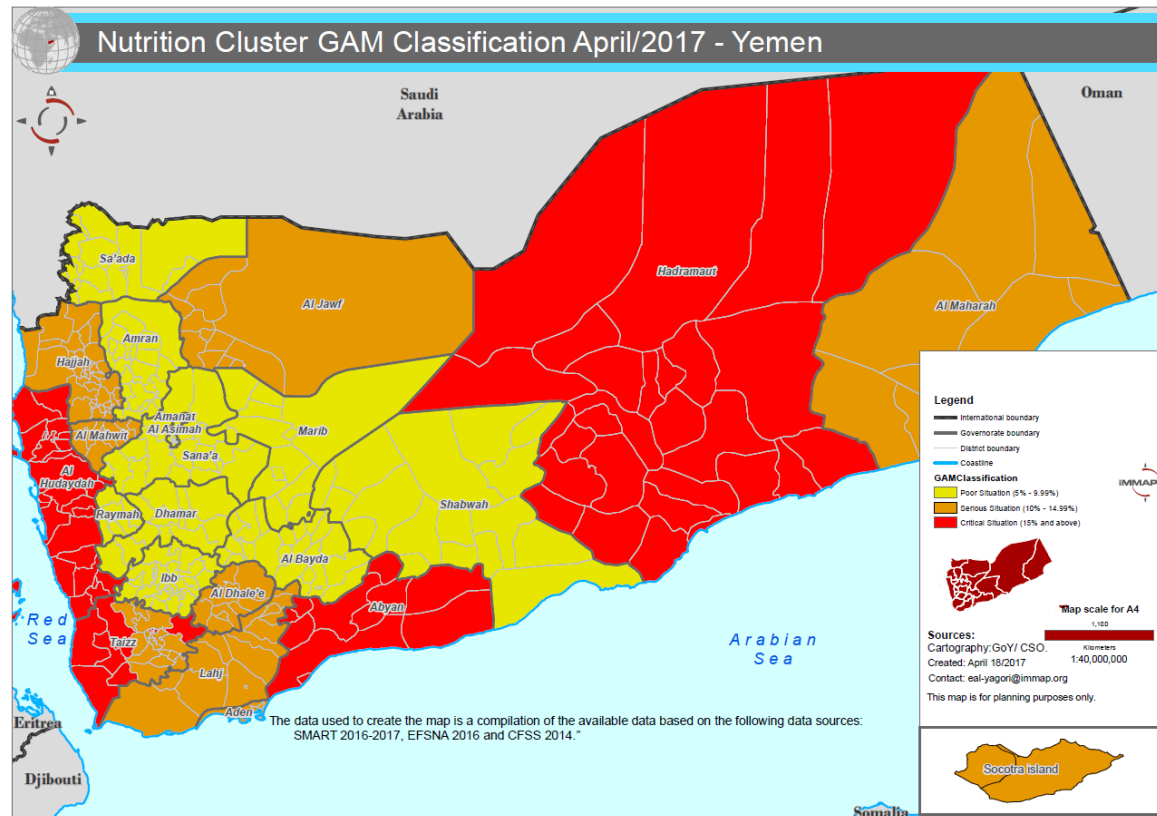
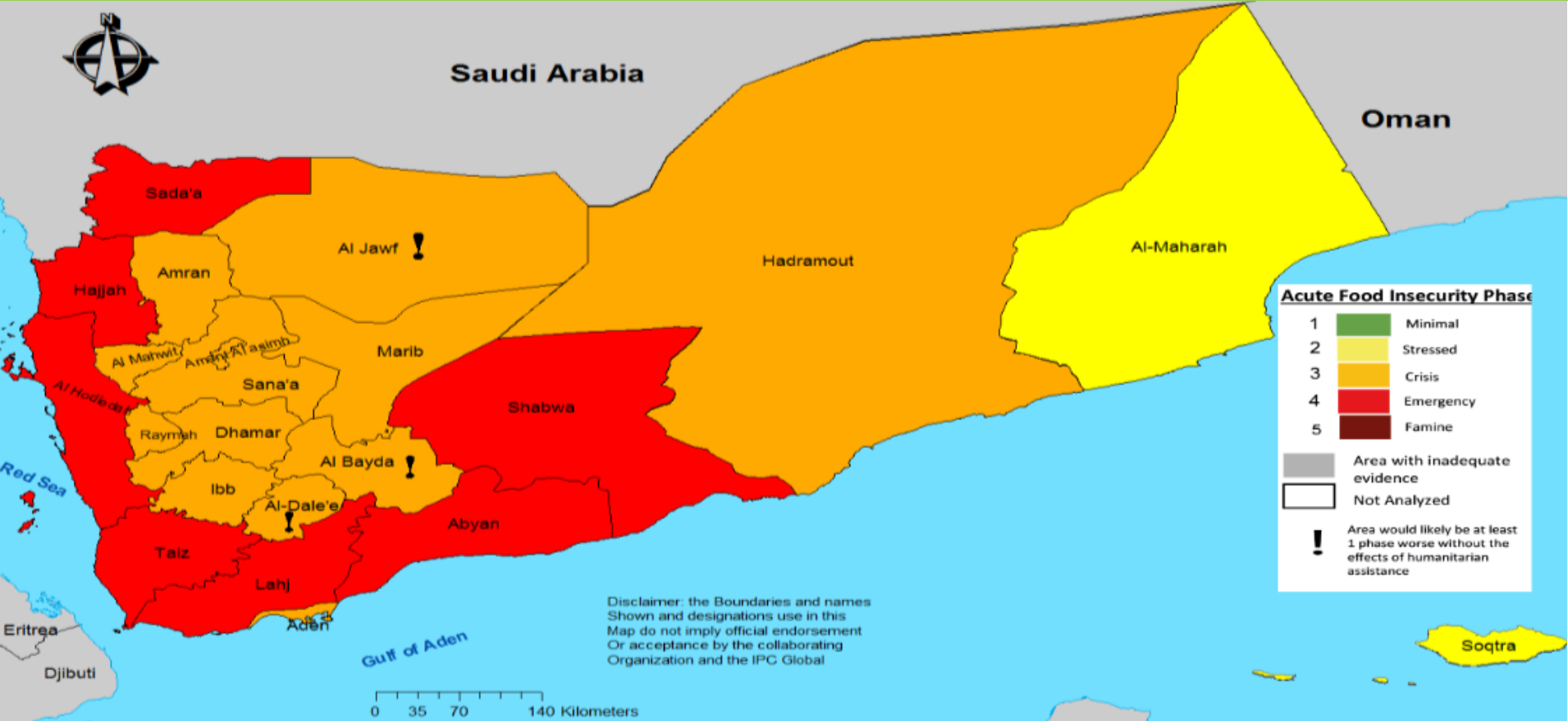


GNC partners call – Yemen, June 2017

- Escalating conflict since March 2015, over 2M IDPs
- Estimated 18.8M (of 27.4M) people in need of humanitarian assistance – Dec 2016
- Estimated 17M people (60% of population) food insecure (10.2 M IPC Phase 3, 6.8M people IPC Phase 4 – Feb 2017)
- Economic status of 78% of HH worse than in pre-crisis period
- High levels of malnutrition, both chronic and acute (0.46M SAM, 1.7M MAM and 1.1M PLW) – Dec 2016 estimation
- 14.5 M people need support to meet basic WASH needs
- 14.8 M people require assistance to ensure adequate access to healthcare and only 45% of health facilities functional (from 16 governorates surveyed)
- Cholera with more than 200,000 suspected cases



YEMEN IPC 2017 Projected Food Insecurity (March-July)



Analysis Partners: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, FAO, IFAD.

Global Partners: ACTION AID, CARE, FAO, IFAD, FEWS NET, GIZ, HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE, IOM, JICA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, FAO, IFAD.

Produced: March 2017. Contact: FAO-YE-FSIS programme: FAOYE-FSIS@fao.org
Head of FSTS: drmukred@yemen.net.ye





FUNDING

Required:

\$ 182.2mln

Total Number of Partners:

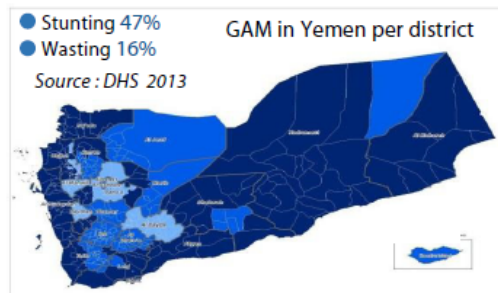
25

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES

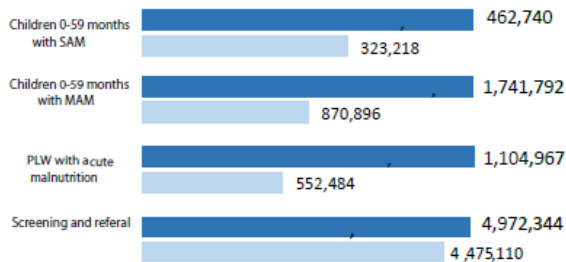
CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1

Deliver quality, life saving interventions for acutely malnourished girls and boys and pregnant or lactating women.

BASELINE DATA:



Sources : SMART 2015-2016, DHS 2013, Expert analysis 2016



Legend for graphs

- People in need
- People targeted

Legend for the map (GAM rate per district)

- Poor Situation (5% - 9.99%)
- Serious Situation (10% - 14.99%)
- Critical Situation (15% and above)

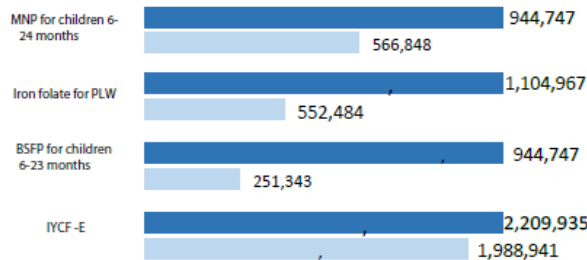
CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2

Contribute to prevention of malnutrition by enhancing BSFP, micronutrient support, deworming and IYCF.

BASELINE DATA:

- Exclusive BF 10 %
- Timely introduction of complementary food 65%
- Vitamin A supplementation coverage 55%
- Iron deficiency anaemia in children 86%
- Iron deficiency anemia in women of reproductive age 71%
- Deworming coverage 21%

Source : DHS 2013



Partners

MoPHP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNCHR, IMC, IRC, IRY, RI, PU-AMI, VH, SCI, ACF, MC, MMF, FMF, BFD, SOUL, CSSW, TAYBA, ADO, HAD, IOM, ADRA, INTERSOS

Anna Zlokovska
Cluster Coordinator
azlokovska@unicef.org

Esmail Al-Yagori
Cluster IMO
eal-yagori@immap.org

CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3

Strengthen capacity of relevant authorities and local partners to ensure effective, decentralized nutrition response.

BASELINE DATA:

- Number of CHVs in the country is 11,412

Source : MoPHP 2017

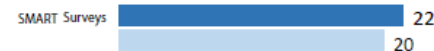


CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 4

Ensure a predictable, timely and effective nutrition response through analysis, monitoring and coordination.

BASELINE DATA:

- SMART surveys conducted in 2016 : 9 surveys in 5 governorates (Al- Hudaydah, Taiz, Al-Dhale'e, Sa'ada, Sana'a)



SAM management of severe acute malnutrition in children 0-59 months
MAM management of moderate acute malnutrition children 0-59 months
PLW management of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women.
MNP Provide micronutrient supplementation for children (6-24 months)
PLW_MNP Provide micronutrient supplementation (iron folate) for pregnant and lactating mothers and stunting
BSFP Prevent acute malnutrition in children (6-23 months) via blanket supplementary feeding Programmes

IYCF-E Provide counselling for mothers or care-takers of children under 2 on infant and young child feeding
Screening and Referral . Screen for and detect malnutrition in children under 5, and provide referral to treatment programmes
Training Develop capacity of health staff and community volunteers

Strategic Nutrition Priorities

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1

1 Deliver quality, life-saving interventions for acutely malnourished girls and boys and pregnant or lactating women.
Relates to S01 & 2

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2

2 Contribute to prevention of malnutrition by enhancing BSFP, micronutrient support, de-worming and IYCF.
Relates to S01 & 2

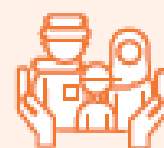
NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 3

3 Strengthen capacity of relevant authorities and local partners to ensure effective, decentralized nutrition response.
Relates to S03

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 4

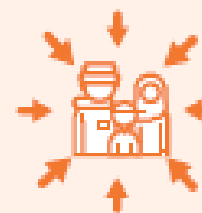
4 Ensure a predictable, timely and effective nutrition response through needs analysis, monitoring and coordination.
Relates to S04

PEOPLE IN NEED



4.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED



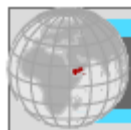
2.6M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



182.2M

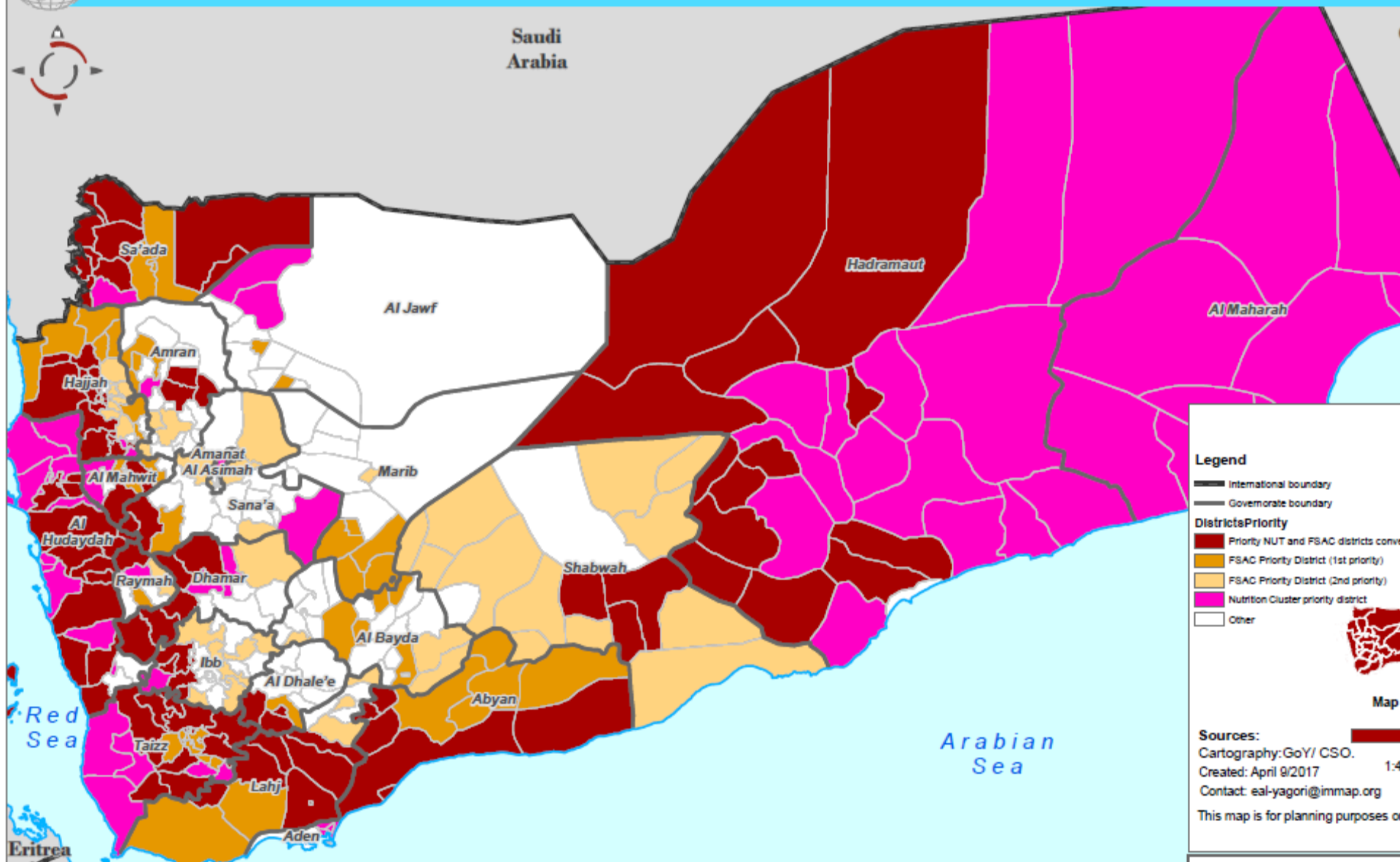




Food Security and Nutrition Cluster priority districts for 2017 YHRP



Saudi Arabia



Legend

- International boundary
- Governorate boundary

Districts Priority

- Priority NUT and FSAC districts
- FSAC Priority District (1st priority)
- FSAC Priority District (2nd priority)
- Nutrition Cluster priority district
- Other

Sources:
 Cartography: GoY/ CSO.
 Created: April 9/2017
 Contact: eal-yagori@immap.org

This map is for planning purposes only

Eritrea
Djibouti



Yemen Nutrition Cluster



YEMEN
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response



Socotra island



Gaps in Resources and challenges

Gaps in Existing Health System:

- Significant gaps of human resources in health facilities
- Resource gaps to fully functionalize nearly half of the health facilities (only 45% are fully functional)
- Gaps in health facility operational/running cost to scale up adequate services
- Gaps in technical capacity to provide full range of CMAM and prevention services

Human Resources:

- Limited capacity of implementing partners and absence/poor health workforce

Financial Resources

- Underfunding - only about 45% of the NC response funded so far

Supplies availability:

- UNICEF has RUTF for the next 2 months in country, with more in pipeline to be delivered in Jul&Oct. UNICEF procured 100% supplies for 2017 + contingency stock
- WFP has supplies for the next 3 months, with more procured to cover 232 districts in 2017 (excl. BSFP for PLW in Nov-Dec)

Additional constraints:

- Access issues due to insecurity
- Low availability of quality and timely nutrition data (2 SMART surveys done in 2017)



Ongoing initiatives to address challenges

- Training on cluster approach + development and implementation of the CCPM action plan
- Revision and implementation of the NC CMAM and IYCF scale up strategy and plan
- Revision of the Mother support groups guideline
- IYCF-E training (July 2017)
- Revision of CMAM, SMART guidelines
- Ongoing CMAM trainings
- Funding and capacity building for SMART secured
- Strengthening sub-national coordination
- Development of the incentives scheme for HWs

3 key asks from the GNC partners

- Donors – bilateral funding, with focus on CMAM and prevention, ensure exit strategy for projects, capacity building of MoH HWs and CHWs, screening and referral
- NGOs – strengthen HR capacity in country, with focus on the field, technical support, engagement with local NGOs
- UNICEF, WHO, WFP – technical support, strengthen HR capacity in country

