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REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

YEMEN FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE AND RESILIENCE PROJECT (P176129)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Collectively Prepared by:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);

United Nations Development Program (UNDP);

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDA	Agricultural Investment for Development Analyzer
ARDU	Agriculture and Rural Development Unit
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CBO	Community-based Organization
CBY	Central Bank of Yemen
CCRT	Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust
CFW	Cash for Work
COC	Codes of Conduct
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
CRSA	Climate Risk Screening Assessment
CRW ERF	Crisis Response Window Early Response Facility
DFA	de facto Authorities
ECOP	Environmental Codes of Practice
ECRP	Emergency Crisis Response Project
ESPECRP	Emergency Social Protection Enhanced COVID-19 Response Project
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EO	Earth Observation
E&S	Environment and Social
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESRS	Environmental and Social Review Summary
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FA	Financial Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FMFA	Financial Management Framework Agreement
FSPP	Food Security Preparedness Plan
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMS	Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GoY	Government of Yemen
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association

IDP	Internally Displaced Peoples/Persons
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRG	Internationally Recognized Government
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MFB	Minimum Food Basket
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
NASS	National Agriculture Sector Strategy
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PiN	People in Need
PIT	Project Implementation Team
PLW	Pregnant or Lactating Women
PMU	Project Management Unit
POA	Plan of Action
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWP	Public Works Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAPREP	Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Restoration and Enhancement Project
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SMEPS	Small Micro-Enterprise Promotion Service
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPM	Third Party Monitoring
VAC	Violence against Children
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WDR	World Development Report
WFP	World Food Programme
YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

1. Yemen has for long been classified as a low-income, food-deficit country which produces merely ten percent of its food needs. **The protracted conflict has crippled the economy, created an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, which remains the principal driver of food insecurity in Yemen¹.** The cumulative contraction in real GDP is estimated to have reached 48.4 percent in 2019, compared to 2014, and the unemployment rate is estimated to have reached 32 percent in 2019². After nearly seven years of conflict, Yemen is currently suffering both chronic and acute deprivation and people are exhausting means of livelihood and consumption coping strategies. In 2020, the overall situation has further deteriorated and the brief gains from a relatively more stable setting in 2019 were shortly reversed. Various elements have contributed to the increasing fragility amongst the majority of the population: (i) suspension of basic public services and civil service salary payments; (ii) rapid depreciation of the currency and the consequential increase in food prices; and (iii) shortages of imported goods; and (iv) the large depletion in external assistance during 2020 which had financed food imports, other necessities, and helped stabilize the economy in 2019. Some respite was provided by the IMF in late spring and summer of 2020. The deteriorating macroeconomic conditions continue to increase prices of basic necessities and reduce access to income for many Yemenis.
2. **Over 24 million people (or 83 percent of the total estimated population) are food insecure³, including a staggering 16.2 million people in IPC Phase 3+ requiring urgent emergency assistance. Food insecurity in Yemen is driven by constrained food production, supply and distribution and households' diminishing purchasing power.** Over 2.25 million children under the age of five in Yemen are threatened to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021. Of those children, 395,000 are expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition and could die if treatment is not received. The projected figures of the IPC nutrition analysis⁴ mark a 16 percent increase in acute malnutrition and a 22 percent increase in severe acute malnutrition among children under five compared to last year's estimate. This is the highest number on record in Yemen. In addition, more than one million cases of pregnant and lactating women are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition during 2021 in Yemen.
3. **Food insecurity is more severe both in areas with active fighting and bordering areas with limited access. It is particularly affecting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and marginalized groups such as the landless laborers and the *Mohamasheen*⁵.** Food insecurity is also severe in areas where people survive on low and irregular sources of income and low access to public services. The population in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) is found in five districts of Al Jawf, Hajjah and Amran. The governorates with the highest

¹ IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS OCTOBER 2020 – JUNE 2021, Issued December 2020.

² Yemen Socioeconomic Update, Issue 54, November 2020, MOPIC.

³ IPC Phase 2 and above.

⁴ [Yemen: High levels of food insecurity persist | IPC Global Platform \(ipcinfo.org\)](https://ipcinfo.org/yemen-high-levels-of-food-insecurity-persist/)

⁵ Mohamasheen or “the marginalized ones” is a minority of African descent who suffer from caste-based discrimination and have long been characterized by deep-seated poverty and exclusion.

proportion of IPC Phase 4 districts (>75%) are located in Al Dhale'e, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Marib and Rayma Governorates. Each of the governorates of Al Hudaydah, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Sana'a City and Taiz have more than one million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above. The upcoming "lean" season, between March and June 2021 is expected to aggravate this situation.

4. **An estimated 4.3 million people have fled their homes since the start of the conflict, and 3.3 million remain internally displaced. Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition are among the most pressing and overwhelming challenges Yemen now faces,** at a scale that is not being fully met by national authorities and the international development and humanitarian communities. Low food access has resulted from a combination of a high household dependence on food imports, high food prices and significantly reduced household income. It is estimated that Yemen imported 8 percent less wheat per month between January and May 2020 than during the same period in 2019 due to limited funds, which is an insufficient imported amount of wheat to meet the 2020 consumption requirement.
5. **In response to the above challenges, the Republic of Yemen has designed the Yemen Food Security Response and Resilience Project with a Project Development Objective (PDO) to improve food availability, access, and nutritious diets for households in the project area and to strengthen the country-level resilience to food security crises.** Progress towards this objective will be measured via the following outcomes:

✚ **Outcome 1: Access and availability of food at household level improved.**

Measured by the percentage of: (i) households with improved Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) ranks and, of those, female-headed households; and (ii) increase in the volume of food/agricultural products which are commercialized/sold by beneficiaries and, of those, by female beneficiaries.

✚ **Outcome 2: Nutrition improved for vulnerable groups of beneficiaries.**

Measured by the percentage share of: (i) women in beneficiary households with minimum dietary diversity; and (ii) children (6-23 months) consuming minimum acceptable diet.

✚ **Outcome 3: Country resilience to food security crises strengthened.** Measured by the improvement of food security preparedness through the adoption of the food security preparedness plan and the use of the Earth Observation (EO)

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