



health

Nutrition

The humanitarian implications of an Al Hudaydah City conflict, inhabited by an estimated (600,000) people, would be enormous. In this case, UNICEF nutrition program are serving 23 priority districts in Al Hudaydah including 12 districts within the conflict lines, benefitting more than (50,000) children with Severe Acute Malnutrition.

- 33,000 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) are available in the UNICEF warehouse in Al Hudaydah.

- 730 MT super cereal is being prepositioned and will be added to the first food basket as a preventive measure for acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women for up to (73,000) IDPs

- High energy biscuits and date bars have been added to the immediate response ration.

- 90 MT of nutrition commodities used for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children under five and pregnant and lactating women, have been distributed to health facilities, to compliment the currently available stock¹.

Background

Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) SNAPSHOT is a monthly brief aimed at providing fresh information about different aspects of Food Security in Yemen to all stakeholders and partners. The main objective is to alert and spread information to decision makers on current issues influencing food security collated from different sources including FSTS-FSIS Governorate Focal Units, Government Ministries and both national and International Non Governmental organizations. FSTS is supported by FAO-EFRLP Programme funded by European Union (EU).

Trade and Industry

Advance coverage of documentary credits for basic commodity imports

The Central Bank of Yemen distributed to commercial banks in the Republic of Yemen on June 21, 2018 the commencement of acceptance of applications for pre-coverage of documentary credits which will be opened to import commodities (wheat, rice, sugar, milk, edible oils) effective from the beginning of June 2018 and has identified the conditions must be satisfied, the most important of which:

- 1) The documentary credit should be sight payment
- 2) The purpose of documentary credit is to import one of the commodities mentioned above
- 3) Partial shipping is not allowed
- 4) Not accepting any documentary credits to import commodities before 1/6/2018
- 5) The Commercial Bank presents the priorities for documentary credit according to the pre-coverage request form prepared by the Central Bank of Yemen
- 6) The Central Bank of Yemen shall be provided with a copy of Swift issuing the documentary credit (MT700) within 3 business days from the date of covering the account of the Commercial Bank by its correspondent bank abroad
- 7) Not accepting any documentary documents that have been converted into collection fees
- 8) The Central Bank of Yemen shall have the right to review the Commercial Bank regarding any amendments to the documentary credit
- 9) To provide the Central Bank with any amendments to the documentary credit within a period not exceeding two working days
- 10) The Central Bank of Yemen shall be provided with copies of the L / C documents in accordance with the pre-coverage request form prepared by the Central Bank of Yemen within a period of 7 working days from the date of its arrival.

The opening of the pre-cover of the documentary credits with the import of commodities will save a lot of expenses for the import traders, especially the large percentages that were taken by the commercial banks when opening the documentary credits of the banks sent abroad and the restrictions at the official exchange rates issued by the Central Bank. Import expenditures will save cost of imports therefore will positively affect the domestic commodity market price.

Fisheries

The prices of fish continued to rise in the Yemeni markets monitored by the Food Security Technical Secretariat and some species disappeared as a result of the continued escalation of the conflict in the West Coast. Several resource persons in the Ministry of Fish Wealth confirmed the suffering of fishermen along the shores of the Red Sea. According to (FAO-FSIS/EFRLP—FSTS /MOPIC Market Monthly Bulletin, June 2018), the Red Sea coastal area is generally insecure and inaccessible to fishermen and access to fishing activities in the southern region of the governorate where 7 out of 10 fish landing centers are affected. In addition to the high prices of fuel, electricity and water outages in some neighborhoods in Hodeidah city, disruption of roads, suspension of some fish storage and canning plants are among the most serious challenges that affected the supply chain of different markets.

Agriculture

Agriculture and the delay in the rainy season during the seasonal calendar (July–September)

Due to the climate change phenomenon which is witnessed in the highlands of Yemen which is reflected in the high temperatures and humidity. These changes have led to fluctuations of productivity as a result of the fluctuation of rainfall. It must be noted that the highlands of Yemen as well the central highlands depend totally on rainfall in cultivation of cereals such as sorghum, millet and to some extent maize and wheat. The fluctuation of rainfall affects directly the production of these commodities. Farmers indicate that if the rainfall patterns did not change after the onset of the rainy season which coincides with the end of July. The growing season cereals under rainfed conditions will be affected.

The Central highlands:

The harvest of maize was completed as well as the summer season vegetables. The second harvest of coffee was completed as well. Farmers expect that the production of these crops as well as cereals will be affected by nearly 70% as a result of late rainfall.

Southern Uplands:

Land preparation for cultivation of wheat was completed. Farmers expect good yield in case rainfall was adequate during this season.

Coastal areas:

Harvest of dates and mango is in progress or about to be completed in the coastal areas.

Eastern Plateau and desert areas:

The harvest of dates is in progress as well as planting of some types of vegetables such as onions and water melon and pulses.

Major deceases and insects noticed during this season:

The spread of army worm was noticed in some governorates such as Ibb and Al-Bayda on sorghum and maize crops was documented.

Animal deceases:

The termination of national campaigns to control animal deceases has led to the spread of common animal deceases such as, spiral worm, rabies, nodal dermatitis, foot and mouth disease, clostridium, PPR, ejaculations, ophthalmitis²

Sources: 1 Yemen Situation Report No. 1 Al Hodeidah Update 14 June 2018, This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners 2Agricultural offices (GFUs), seasonal calendar FAO/EFRLP

