

OVERALL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The analysis covers all the 22 governorates of Yemen and, based on three-level alert ranking criteria, classifies all governorates as Minimal Alert, Alert or High Alert. The ranking criteria is based on the *FAO Analytical Framework for Monitoring Key Drivers of Food Insecurity for Early Action*² and seek to provide early warning information on acute food insecurity for Yemen based on quantitative and qualitative data.

Figure 1. Analytical Matrix and Ranking Criteria

	Minimal Alert	Alert	High Alert
Primary Outcome Indicators	< 3 indicators in Alert Level and None in High Alert	At least 3 indicators in Alert Level, and < 3 in High Alert	At least 3 indicators in High Alert Level
Corroborating Indicators	Minimum 2 corroborating indicators on Minimal Alert or above	Minimum 3 corroborating indicators on Alert and/or above	At least 2 corroborating indicators in High Alert

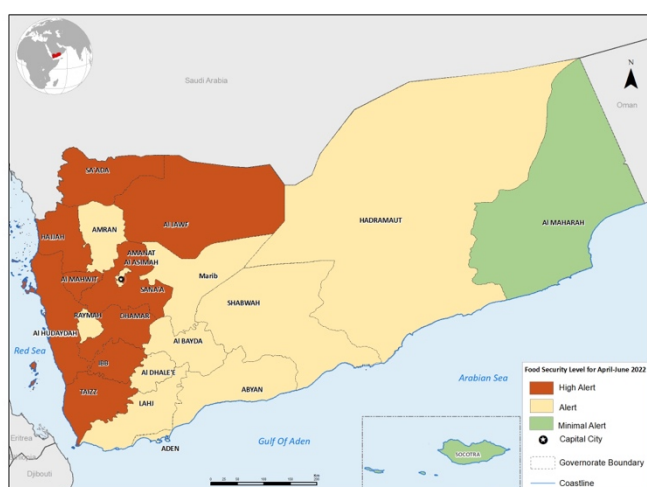
Nine of the 22 governorates are classified as **High Alert** (Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Hajjah, Ibb, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Taizz) and eleven as **Alert** for the period April to June (Q2 – 2022). Only two governorates (Al Mahra and Socotra) are classified as **Minimal**. The analysis reveals that acute food insecurity in Yemen continues to be persistently high and perilously volatile despite a historical decrease in armed conflict. While the truce has resulted in positive gains through improved access, fuel availability, and human capital mobility, the cost of living is steadily rising due to high food prices, mainly driven by global events.

It is noteworthy that of the nine governorates classified in *High Alert*, four, Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Hajjah and Sa'ada, had more than two-thirds of the population in IPC Phase 3 above for the period Jan to May, indicating persistent severe food insecurity since the beginning of the year.

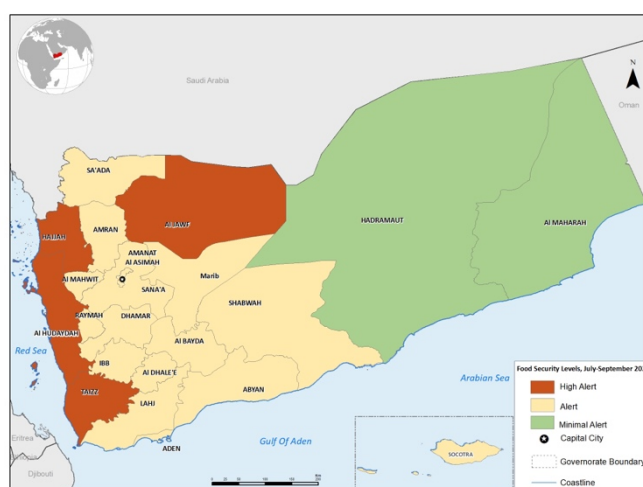
For the period July to September (Q3 – 2022), based on qualitative data from focus group discussions (FGD) on the contributing factors and seasonality, food insecurity is likely to be lessened with multiple mitigating factors, including; the agriculture season that started in July with the onset of the rains despite the high intensity leading to floods in the lowlands, availability of income from casual agriculture labour, the impact of the truce and scale up of humanitarian assistance. A rebound in global wheat supply from Ukraine will also positively impact the cost of living with the expectation of stable and lower food and fuel commodity prices.

In Q3, five governorates are classified as *High Alert*, fourteen as *Alert* and three as *Minimal* (Annex 1). Al Mahwit, Dhamar, Ibb, Sa'ada and Sana'a are expected to move from *High Alert* to *Alert*. The only governorate expected is Socotra from *Minimal* to *Alert* due to the monsoon season, which hampers access to the island. While the Outlook for Q3 is positive, monitoring the primary food security outcomes indicators will be necessary.

Food Security Situation April – June



Food Security Situation July – September



² The analytical framework was developed in 2021 and improved based on feedback from stakeholders to include outcome indicators. The framework includes six primary outcome indicators (FIES, FCS, HDDS, HHS, rCSI and LCS) following the IPC Reference Table thresholds. Additional indicators (cost of living, exchange rate, price of staple food and hazards) are used to corroborate the primary outcomes, together with qualitative data from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for contextualisation.

KEY OUTCOMES

Based on the fourth-round assessment for *Monitoring Shocks, Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods in Priority Countries*⁴, approximately 40 percent of Yemenis are food insecure. Primary food security outcome indicators from the assessment (Figure 2, Table 1) converge with minimal variance, indicating concordance across the data. Qualitative data from FGDs also corroborated the outcomes by providing context-specific information at the governorate level (Annex 1). This is noteworthy that April coincided with Ramadan, when usually food security improves due to increased external food assistance. Hence, from April to June, the cumulative prevalence of food insecurity could be worse than the reported figures.

Figure 2. Food Security Outcomes Convergence

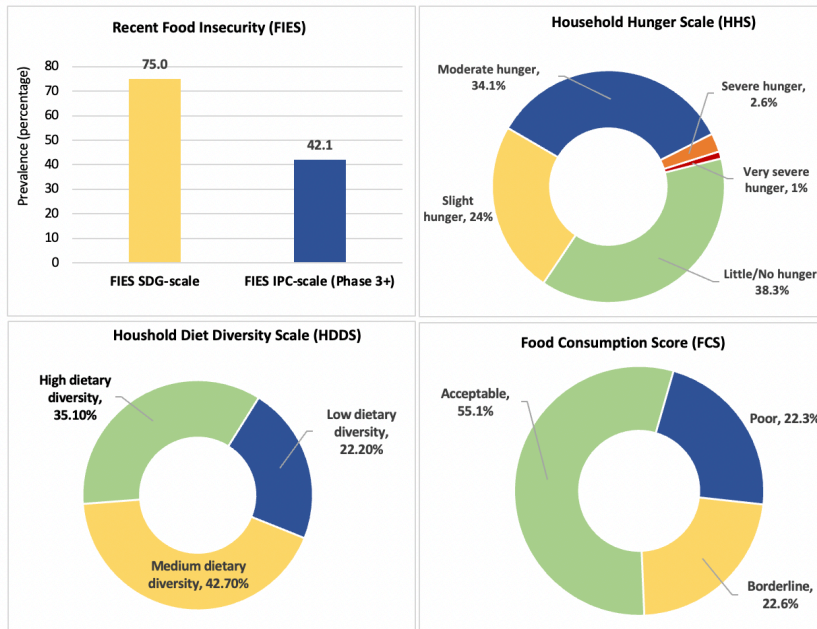


Table 1. Prevalence Convergence

Food Security Measures	Prevalence
Recent Food Insecurity IPC-scale FIES ¹ (IPC 3+)	42.1%
HHS (IPC 3+)	37.7%
HDDS (IPC 3+)	64.9%
Food Consumption (IPC 3+)	44.9%
Recent Food Insecurity SDG-scale FIES ³	75.0%

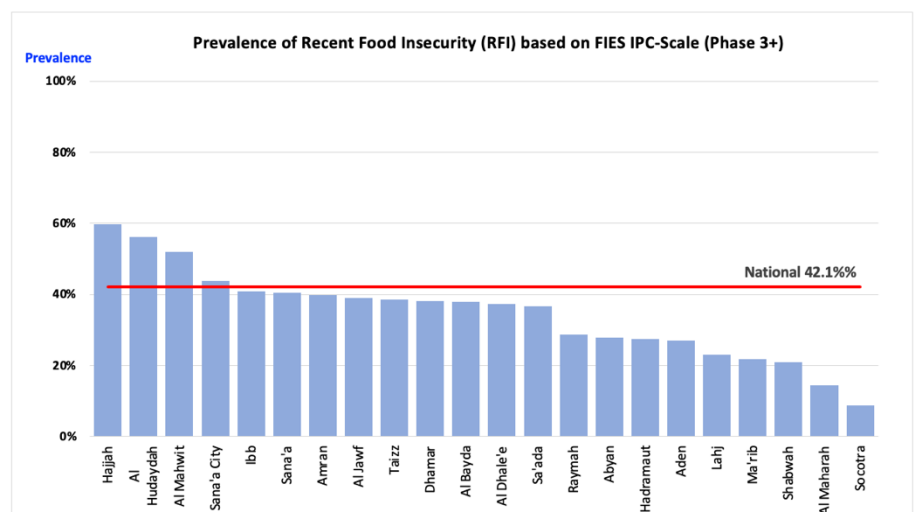
Source: FAO Household Survey, April 2022

In addition to internal convergence across the outcome indicators from the assessment and corroborating information, other sources of food security analyses also indicate similar patterns. The WFP Food Security Update shows a consistent pattern of inadequate food consumption above 40 percent, and in June 2022, reported an estimated 52 percent of inadequate food consumption in the south and 40 percent in the north⁵. Similarly, the IPC analysis Jan – May estimated 54 percent of the population in IPC 3 and above.

Figure 3. Recent Food Insecurity (RFI)

Geographical Distribution:

FIES: Approximately 42 percent of Yemenis reported experiencing anxiety difficulties in obtaining food in the thirty days preceding the survey (April 2022) and were forced to compromise the quality and quantity of food they consumed. Hajjah and Al Hudaydah represented the highest burden of Recent Food Insecurity (RFI) experienced, consistent with the previous IPC analysis. Notably, these two governorates consisted of nearly 60 percent of the total population in IPC Phase 5 (Jun-Dec 2022).



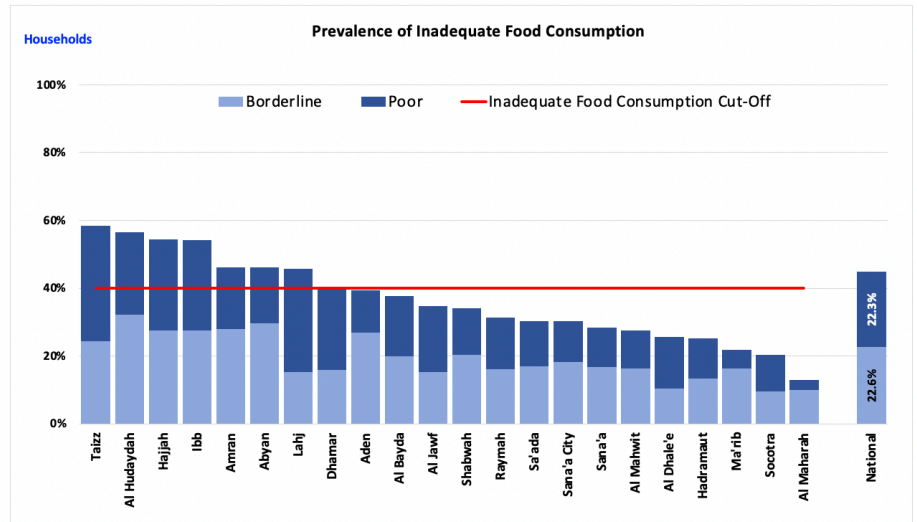
³ The FIES SDG-scale indicator covers a wider scope and includes people experiencing moderate food insecurity, i.e., those experiencing anxiety and uncertainties about their ability to obtain food, and are forced to compromise with quality and quantity of food. Conversely, the IPC-scale FIES estimates the prevalence of recent food insecurity (RFI) at IPC Phase 3 and above, and is more severe than FIES SDG-scale prevalence.

⁴ FAO collects, analyses and disseminates data on shocks and livelihoods in countries prone to multiple shocks through the [Data in Emergencies \(DIEM\) Hub](#)

⁵ WFP Yemen Food Security Update, July 2022

Figure 4. Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food Consumption: The prevalence of inadequate food consumption⁶ stands at 45 percent nationally, five percentage points higher than the cut-off. This means that nearly half of Yemenis have large food consumption gaps concentrated mainly in 7 governorates, Taizz, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ibb, Amran, Abyan and Lahj (Figure 4). In particular, Taizz and Lahj reported very large food consumption gaps (*Poor FCS >20%*), indicating impoverished diets in quantity and quality for most families in these areas.



Household Dietary Diversity: The HDDS measures the quality, i.e., food groups that offer sufficient caloric and protein adequacy with adequate macro- and micronutrients. A more diversified diet of at least four food groups is associated with improved food security and nutrition outcomes. In the case of Yemen, HDDS often shows medium to low diet diversity. In the recent assessment, 65 percent of households reported consuming less than four food groups over 24 hours, indicating poor-quality diets (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Dietary Diversity

Aden, Taizz, Hajjah, Al Mahwit, Sana'a, Al Dhale'e and Al Jawf and the most concerning governorates, with more than 20 percent of the households reporting eating less than two food groups within 24 hours. Such poor diets have significant nutrition outcome ramifications such as child birth weight and anthropometric status.

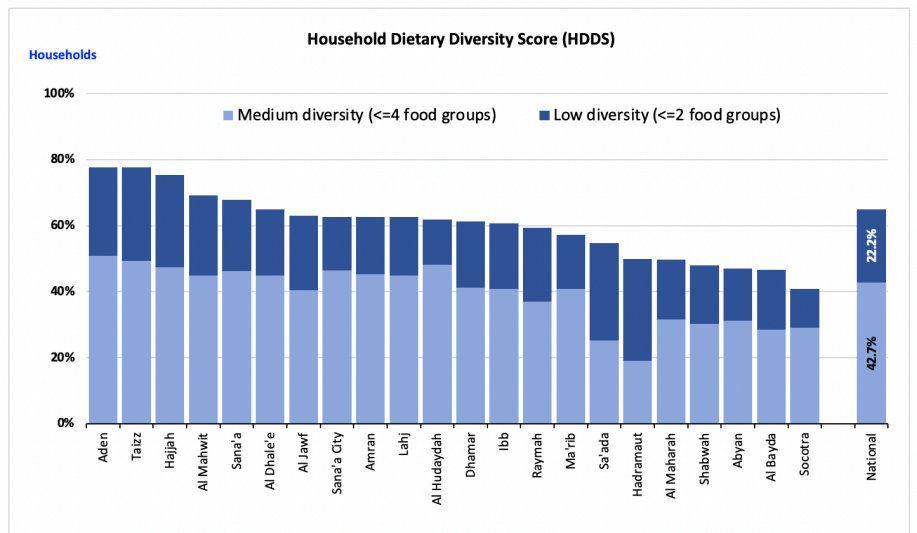
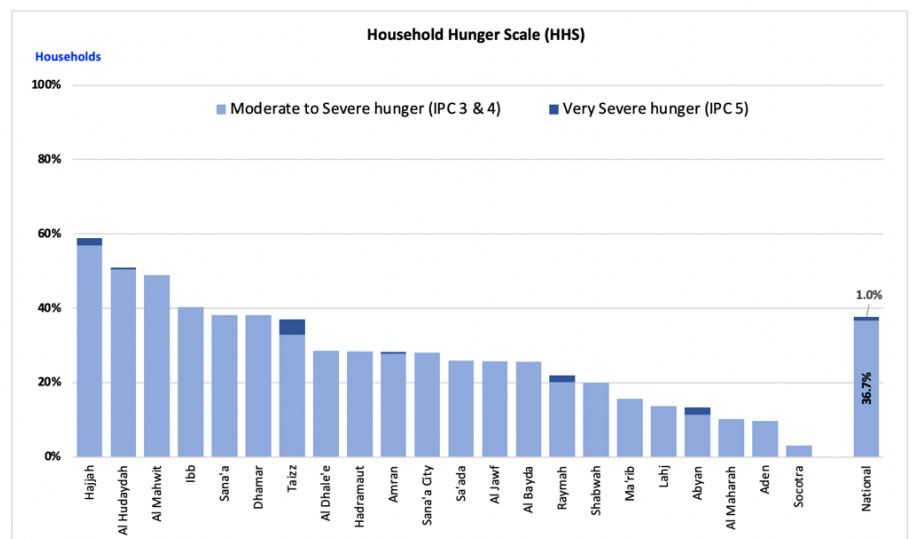


Figure 6. Hunger Scale

Household Hunger: The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) measures household food deprivation in areas of substantial food insecurity, such as Yemen. Overall, 38 percent of the population is experiencing food deprivation, with Hajjah, Al Hudaydah and Al Mahwit reporting food deprivation for over half of their respective governorate population.

Of greater concern are the governorates of, Taizz, in which nearly 5 percent of the population are facing *very severe hunger* equivalent to *IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe)*, followed by Hajjah, Abyan, Raymah and Amran. Overall, one percent of the total population reported experiencing *very severe hunger*, a significant proportion of Yemenis.

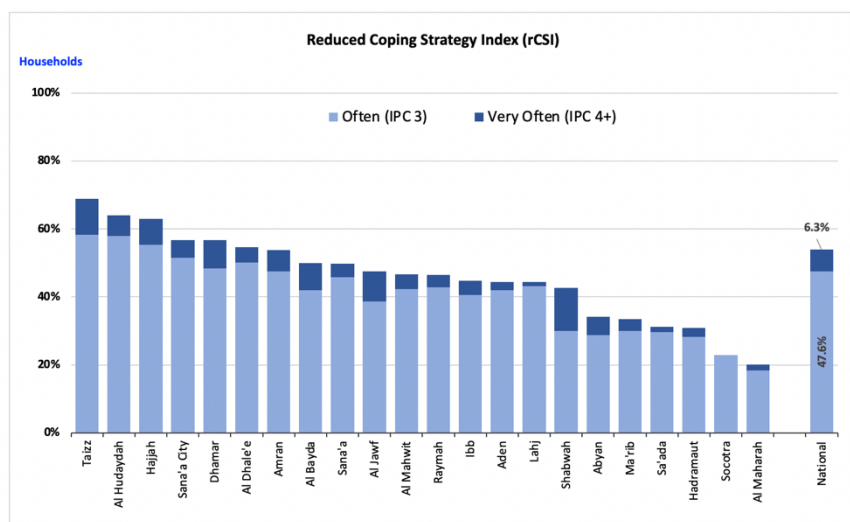


⁶ Inadequate food consumption is the sum of Borderline FC and Poor FC

Reduced Coping Strategy: The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is an experience-based indicator that assesses households' short-term alteration of consumption patterns when faced with food shortages. The higher the frequency within seven days, the higher the chances that families are experiencing food shortages. Nationally, 54 percent of the population reported altering their consumption and adopting negative coping strategies leading to large food consumption gaps equivalent to *IPC Phase 3 and above*. Such strategies include skipping meals or reducing portion size, borrowing food, and restricting consumption by adults.

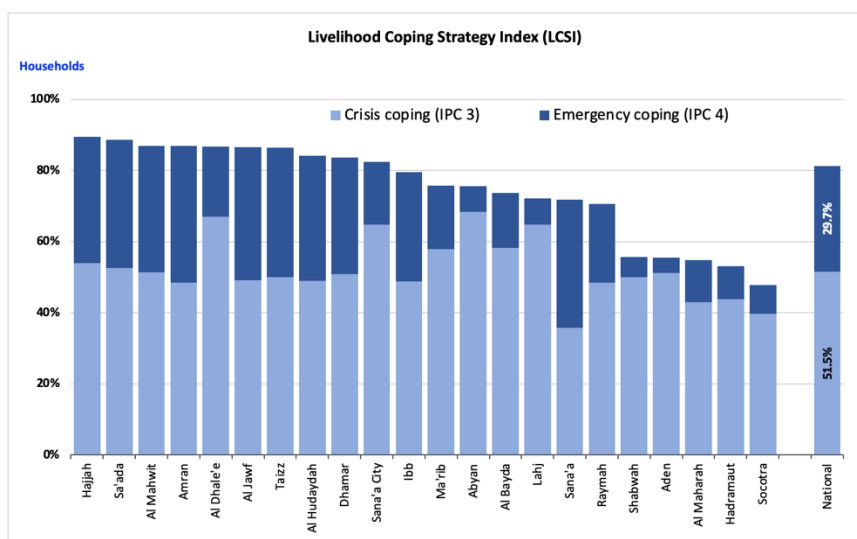
Taizz, Al Hudaydah, and Hajjah top the list, with nearly two-thirds of their population adopting more than one consumption-based coping strategy due to food shortages. In the context of Yemen, where protracted conflict has resulted in an economic crisis with high inflation and limited employment opportunities, altering consumption patterns has become normalised. However, this threatens food consumption, as families normalise eating fewer meals, and also threatens their longer-term coping strategies as households start to liquidate assets to survive.

Figure 7. Consumption-Based Coping



Livelihood coping strategy: Similar to the rCSI, the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCS) is an experience-based indicator that assesses households' longer-term alteration of their livelihoods, such as income earning, food production patterns, and one-off asset depletion responses such as asset sales. To access food and meet other non-food needs due to lack of money, nearly 30 percent of the households adopted *emergency* coping strategies, while about 52 percent adopted *crisis* coping strategies. Emergency coping strategies are more difficult to reverse as they include liquidating essential household assets and are associated with *IPC Phase 4*.

Figure 8. Livelihood-Based Coping



In Hajjah, Sa'ada, Al Mahwit, Amran, Al Jawf, Taizz, Al Hudaydah, and Sana'a, over one-third of the households adopted emergency coping strategies that included the sale of livestock assets, specifically last female animals, and selling their homes/land. Overall, borrowing money and food or purchasing food on credit were widely adopted coping strategies, as has been the case in Yemen for many years, driven mainly by the sharp increase in the cost of living.

KEY DRIVERS

Conflicts and displacements: Armed conflict is at a historical low since the signing of the truce on April 2, markedly improving the humanitarian situation, reducing civilian casualties and new displacements. As the truce is extended, cumulative gains are expected to trickle down to the household level, alleviating food insecurity. Although armed conflict has substantially reduced, some districts have reported fighting on the frontlines and repositioning of armed groups. Minimal displacement has also been reported. Between January to mid-June 2022, IOM Yemen DTM recorded 6,647 households (39,882 Individuals) who experienced displacement at least once. According to the FGDs, two significant deficiencies of the truce critical for food security are the lack of regular payment of civil servant salaries and civilian pensions and the closure of important roads, especially Taizz road. These are among the issues to be addressed by the extended truce.

Impact of the Truce on Food Security

As conflict is the primary driver of food insecurity in Yemen, the benefits of the historical truce that has held in Yemen for two and a half months and recently extended the truce until 2 August are evident despite the global shocks emanating from the war in Ukraine.

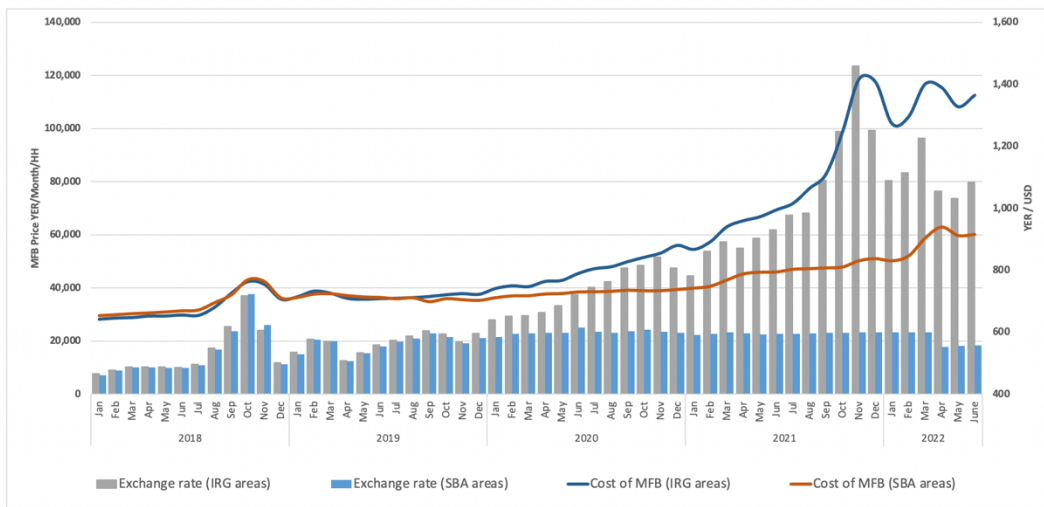
The positive gains primarily have macro factors effect, indirectly impacting Yemeni families who suffer the consequences of food insecurity. The impact of the Ukraine war further masks the gradual micro-level effects as global food prices increase, raising the cost of living across the country.

Nonetheless, availability of fuel, improved human capital mobility, and better access to goods and services – including humanitarian access, all lead to better households' access to food. Focus group discussions, however, indicate that the knock-on effects at individual family levels are yet to manifest fully. For vulnerable families, a long-lasting consequential impact of the truce means *inter-alia*, access to salaries, access to agriculture fields free from unexploded ordnance, and free movement in search for employment opportunities.

Despite the gradual trickle-down effect of the truce in terms of food security, the prospects are optimistic and positive. Efforts to uphold these gains must be maintained, and a permanent solution to the conflict reached.

Cost of Minimal Food Basket (MFB): The cost of living, which is measured by proxy using the cost of the minimum food basket (MFB), is steadily increasing, with very high MFB costs recorded both in IRG and SBA areas – the average MFB cost for Q2 2022 in IRG was YER 112,100 and YER 61,000 in SBA areas (Figure 9).

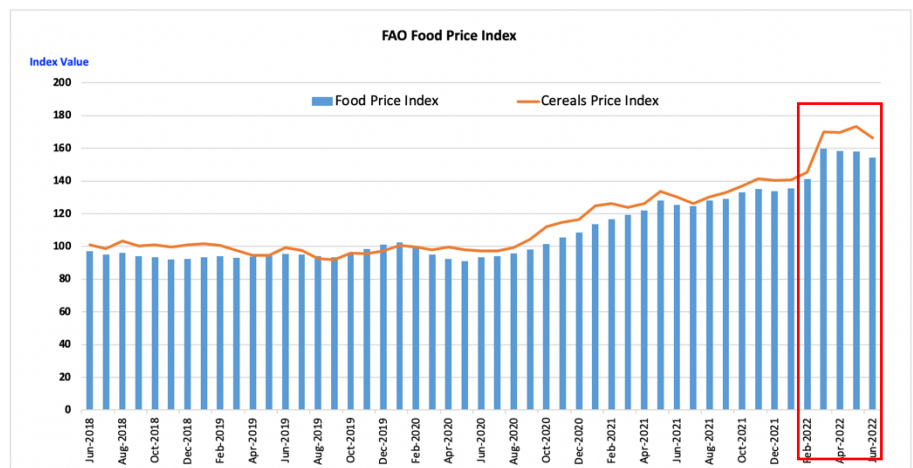
Figure 9. Nominal Cost of Minimum Food Basket (MFB) in relation to YER/USD exchange rate



Source: FAO Market Monitoring System

The recent rise in the cost of MFB is primarily due to the high price of cereal in the international market (Figure 10). Contrary to Q4 2021, where the rise in MFB correlated to the depreciation of the YER against the USD in the IRG areas, the first half of 2022 is characterised by raising MFB costs primarily because of increasing commodity prices. During the same period, the exchange rate has steadily dropped, albeit above 1,000 YER to USD in IRG areas. Compared to the same period last year (Q2 2021), the MFB is 67 percent higher in the IRG and 33 percent higher in SBA areas. Important to note that the MFB cost reached a record-high in SBA during the last quarter.

Figure 10. FAO Food Price Index

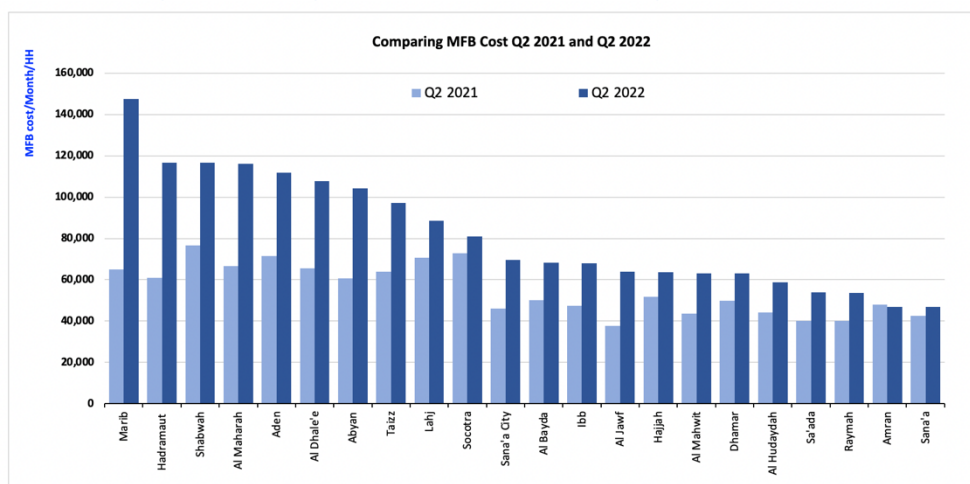


Source: FAO

Food shortages precipitated by the Russia-Ukraine war exacerbated the global food and oil prices. Since the beginning of the war, there have been export bans on various food, particularly wheat, rice, and soybean oil, which led to increases in global prices. FAO's Cereal Price Index, after reaching a near-record level in May, international wheat prices fell by 5.7 percent in June but are still up 48.5 percent from their values last year⁷. The situation is further aggravated in Yemen, a net exporter of food, mainly wheat, where wheat importers face difficulties accessing supplies in global markets due to increased global demand and high import costs. Lack of foreign currency liquidity and challenges in accessing intermediaries to facilitate funds transfer also lead to high transaction costs, which are transferred to the consumer, further increasing prices. The Central Bank of Yemen is working to provide facilities through auctions to sell hard currency (dollars) to suppliers of food commodities, especially wheat. This may maintain the wheat import levels despite the high price in the global markets.

The MFB cost varies by governorate, with relatively higher costs in IRG areas compared to the SBA. Some governorates exhibit significant variations compared to the same period last year (Q2 2021), with eleven governorates showing over a 40 percent increase (Figure 11). In the assessment conducted in April⁴, 55 percent of the households reported high food prices as a major shock in the three months preceding the interview.

Figure 11. Change in MFB Cost in Q2 2022 Compared to Q2 2021



Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA): Data from FSAC shows that an average of 9 million beneficiaries have been assisted in the first six months of the year, similar to the same period last year. Due to funding and access constraints, the frequency of HFA distribution this year has not been as regular, with much depending on access. In some cases, the distribution cycles spill over between months to ensure targeted beneficiaries are reached. It is expected that in the second half of the year, FSAC will target the same number of beneficiaries with a likelihood of increasing to 11 million depending on funding. This scale-up is considered likely as humanitarian access improves due to the truce.

Impact of Natural Hazards: Most farmers lost the first planting season of the year (April to June) due to a prolonged drought coupled with an unprecedented rise in temperature across the country. Following the early warning advisory issued by the Meteorology Department with FAO's support, farmers temporarily suspended most agricultural activities and those who planted despite the early warning lost inputs and incomes. Although the drought experienced was categorised as moderate-to-severe for the entire six months period (January to June), April and May were classified as severe-to-extreme as temperatures soared. Seasonally, April and May are the peak of the planting season. On a broad scale, Yemen experiences near-equal occurrences of floods and droughts. Considering the January to June period, there have been 20 unusually dry years, 16 wet years, and five near-normal years in the last four decades (1981 to 2022). It is estimated that annual rainfall is decreasing at the rate of 0.3mm annually, implying high chances of further rainfall reductions and more intense droughts in the future. So far, 2022 is the third driest year in the last four decades, the driest is 2014, followed by 2000.

Starting in July, most of the country experienced heavy downpours, triggering floods affecting lives and livelihoods, destroying property and causing displacements. Reports of flood-related deaths were also recorded in July. The floods are expected to continue to the end of August, cumulatively affecting over 40,000 people.

The two weather extremes experienced in the country following each other are detrimental to Yemeni livelihoods, most of whom depend on agriculture as a source of food and income. It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the population depends on agriculture. Above normal precipitation following a severe drought is likely to lead to two failed seasons this year, which will significantly affect agriculture dependant vulnerable households.

⁷ <https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

ANNEX 1: GOVERNORATE-LEVEL FOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Governorates	Food Security Levels (Apr-Jun 2022)	Food Security Prospect Levels (Jul-Sept 2022)	Assumptions and key drivers for Q3 (Jul – Sep 2022)
Al Hudaydah	High Alert	High Alert	<p>In the current quarter majority of the population experienced recent food insecurity at IP Phase 3 and above or crisis level and consumed inadequate food. The exchange rate has appreciated, and the cost of MFB and the imported wheat grain are high due to the volatile global food market. The HFA has not been significant enough to eliminate food insecurity. In Quarter 2, the governorate experienced higher temperatures than usual, affecting agricultural activities, especially spate irrigation-based millet plantation. FAO’s household survey in April reports that 43% of the households reduced major crop plantation area compared to an average year.</p> <p>In the next quarter, with the monsoon, the high wind will impede fishing activity, a significant income source. There is the possibility of flood and animal and plant diseases damaging vegetables and fruits at the harvest stage and the recently planted cereal crops. Due to the increasing trend in global food prices, the cost of MFB is expected to remain high. Considering the prevalent high acute food insecurity, continued high prices of food, and reduced income from fishing, the governorate is likely to stay at High Alert. Close monitoring is recommended.</p>
Al Jawf	High Alert	High Alert	<p>Even with sufficient HFA, food insecurity is at High Alert in the current quarter. Despite the appreciation of exchange rates cost of MFB increased substantially, driven by the high prices in the global market. FAO’s household survey in April reports that 44% of farmers in Al Jawf decreased their plantation area compared to an average year and 61% of the livestock producers reported a decrease in livestock than the last year. From April to June, dry weather caused water shortage, which led to a lack of fodder and distress selling of animals. The 87% increase in diesel price compared to the same period last year seriously affected irrigation-based farming.</p> <p>In Q3, major agricultural activities are land preparation and plantation of legumes. Livestock production is expected to improve in the monsoon season. However, distressed livestock selling in Q2 will probably offset the profits from the livestock production in the monsoon seasons. Under the circumstances that the governorate has a high prevalence of food insecurity, the high cost of MFB will continue, there is a likelihood of flood affecting crops and agricultural income, and reduced income for livestock producers, Al Jawf is likely to remain at High Alert. Close monitoring is required.</p>
Al Mahwit	High Alert	Alert	<p>Even with sufficient HFA, food security is at High Alert in the current quarter. Although the exchange rate has appreciated, MFB and the imported wheat grain costs are high. Due to dry conditions, fodder was scarce from April to June, and farmers were forced to sell their livestock at a reduced price. From April to June, the planting of cereal, especially sorghum, wheat and barley, was temporally suspended by farmers with no irrigation facilities due to harsh drought conditions. FAO’s household survey also reports that 39% of households in April decreased their plantation area for main crops compared to an average year.</p> <p>From the second half of July onwards, farmers will likely benefit from rainfall improvements to grow Qat, vegetables legumes and barley. This will improve the income of the farmers and agricultural labourers. The higher selling of livestock at lower prices in Quarter 2 will probably offset the benefits of favourable livestock production in the monsoon season.</p>

			Considering the improvement in agricultural income, mainly from cash crops, and significant HFA may allow the households to cope with the high food prices, Al Mahwit is likely to move to Alert.
Hajjah	High Alert	High Alert	<p>In Q2, Hajjah has a high prevalence of food insecurity at crisis and above, a high food consumption gap and poor diet diversity. Despite significant HFA, Hajjah is on High Alert in Q2. The exchange rate appreciated, and the increase in the MFB cost was not very high. Nearly 60% of the crop producers reported a reduction in major crop plantation areas and 72% of the livestock producers reported a decrease in livestock ownership, mostly due to death and distress selling of animals. In Q2, drought-like condition caused water stress that affected rainfed agriculture in the highlands. High fuel prices affected irrigation as poor rainfall could not support plant growth. Water stress also led to a shortage of fodder and livestock production.</p> <p>During Jul-Sept, the reduced plantation in Q2 will limit agricultural income and cereal stock for the following months. The coming monsoon season is likely to boost livestock production, however, making up for the significant loss in Q2 is unlikely. Considering the high prevalence of food insecurity, increasing prices of MFB, limited to no agricultural activities in the lowlands, and impact of drought on agricultural activities in Q2, Hajjah is likely to remain on High Alert.</p>
Taizz	High Alert	High Alert	<p>With significant HFA, Taizz remain in High Alert in Q2. Despite the improvement in the exchange rate, the cost of MFB is at High Alert driven by the high global food prices. Thirty percent of the crop producers reported of decrease in plantation areas for their main crops, and 54% of the livestock producers reported a decrease in livestock ownership due to deaths and distress sales compared to last year. Despite the truce, there are areas with ongoing conflict. From April - June 2022, the planting of cereals, especially sorghum, wheat and barley, was affected due to dry conditions, and so was the livestock production.</p> <p>The damages caused by the weather in Q2 will negatively affect the agricultural income in Q3. Due to the windy monsoon, fishing a major livelihood in the coastal areas will be affected. High fuel prices and security issues in Taizz will also deter fishing activities. Considering the very high cost of MFB and fuel, reduced income from crop, livestock production and fishing, and conflict impeding the flow of goods to the governorate, the people of Taizz may find it challenging to cope with the alarming increase in food prices and their food insecurity may remain on High Alert.</p>
Dhamar	High Alert	Alert	<p>The HFA has not been significant, and it has decreased between April to June, counteracting the high levels of food insecurity in Q2. The exchange rate has improved, and the increase in the Cost of MFB is less alarming compared to other governorates. From April-June, drought-like conditions and water stress affected the plantation of major cereal crops. According to FAO's household survey, around 22% of the households reported a reduction in the plantation area.</p> <p>From the second half of July onwards, farmers will likely benefit from rainfall improvements to grow Qat, vegetables, legumes and barley. Dhamar is the major area of Qat production which provides high returns. Harvest of Qat, fruits and vegetables in the next quarter will likely provide good income to the farmers and agricultural labourers. Considering the increased revenue from the cash crops, the moderate increase in MFB in Q2, which may sustain in Q3, appreciating exchange rates and no severe hazards, Dhamar is likely to move to Alert during Jul-Sept.</p>

Ibb	High Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2, the inadequate food consumption and crisis and above-level food insecurity were high in Ibb. Average HFA assistance was not significant to support the high levels of food insecurity. Compared to the same period last year, YER against USD has appreciated, however, MFB cost has increased substantially. Forty-two percent of the crop producers reported a decrease in the plantation area for their main crops. Drought-like condition in Q2 has affected cereal plantation, especially sorghum, wheat and barley; The average agricultural wage in Q2 was less than the same period last year, which constrained the purchasing capacity of the agricultural wage labourers in a stressed season.</p> <p>The next quarter is likely to provide income for the farmers and agricultural labourers from the harvest of Qat and other cash crops like fruits and vegetables. Considering the better revenue from the cash crops, and no severe hazards, the people may cope better with the high food prices and declining HFA. Hence Ibb is likely to shift to Alert during Jul-Sept.</p>
Sa'ada	High Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2, despite significant HFA, there was a higher prevalence of crisis and above level food insecurity and poor dietary diversity in Sa'ada. Compared to the same period last year, the YER has appreciated; however, the cost of MFB has increased to Alert level. Thirty-eight percent of the crop producers reported of decrease in plantation areas for their main crops, and 63% of the livestock producers reported a reduction in livestock ownership due to deaths and distress sales. From April - June, the planting of cereals, especially sorghum, wheat and barley, was affected due to dry conditions, and so was the livestock production.</p> <p>The next quarter is likely to provide income for the farmers and agricultural labourers from the harvest of Qat and other cash crops like fruits and vegetables. Considering a good income from agricultural activities and no severe hazards, the people may cope better with the high food prices. Hence Sa'ada is likely to shift to Alert during Q3.</p>
Sana'a	High Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2, there is a higher prevalence of crisis, above-level food insecurity, and poor dietary diversity. Compared to the same period last year, the exchange rate in Q2 appreciated, and the increase in the cost of MBF is at Minimal Alert. Forty percent of crop producers reported a decrease in major crop plantation areas, and 47% of the livestock producers reported a reduction in the number of livestock. The drought-like condition in Q2 affected the rainfed cereal plantation and livestock production. The irrigated cereal production was also constrained due to increasing fuel prices.</p> <p>From the second half of July onwards, farmers will likely benefit from rainfall improvements to grow Qat, vegetables legumes and barley, providing sufficient household income. Considering no severe hazards, MFB cost remains affordable, and with the income from agricultural activities, Sana'a is likely to move to Alert.</p>
Abyan	Alert	Alert	<p>The significant HFA in Q2 likely kept the food security indicators at the Alert level. There is depreciation of YER and the cost of MFB is high. In Q2, most farmers were engaged in the planting of mangoes, vegetables and bananas which dried up due to drought conditions. Livestock keeping was also affected due to dry weather; 60% of the livestock producers reported a reduction in livestock compared to last year. Despite the truce there are conflict-ridden areas.</p> <p>Q3 is the season for the planting and harvest of other fruits. Despite the boost in livestock production in the monsoon, the major loss of Q2 is unlikely to be recovered. July-Aug agricultural activities are limited. The windy monsoon season will significantly affect fishing activities, a major livelihood in the coastal areas. Considering the cost of MFB is very high and the impacts of weather on two major livelihoods, livestock and fishing, which will eventually limit income flow in Q3, the governorate will remain on High Alert.</p>

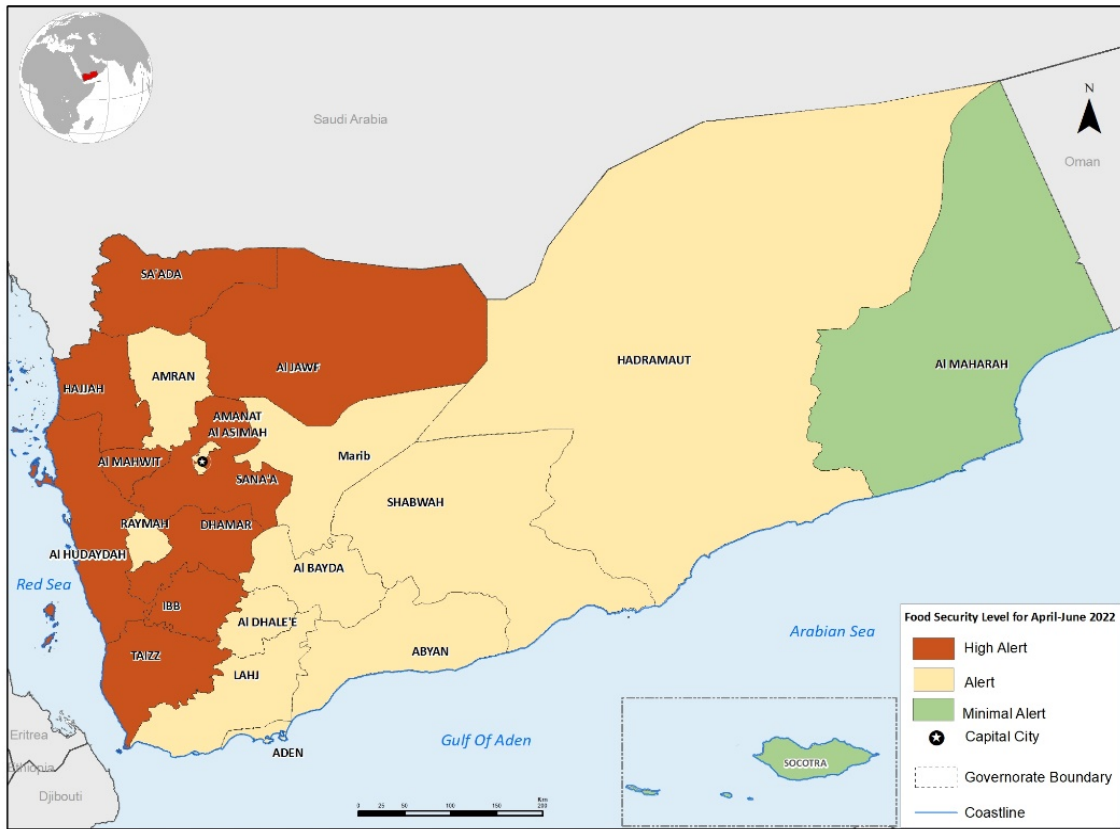
Aden	Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2, most of the food security indicators in Aden were at the Alert level, HFA significantly reduced from April to June placing it in High Alert. There is a gradual increase in the exchange rate; however, the cost of MFB has substantially increased. Primarily urban relying on income from salaries and the private sector. Salary delays and the depreciation of the rial have decreased the purchasing capacity of the households. Fishing, also an important livelihood, will be impeded by the windy monsoon in Q3.</p> <p>Given the current trend of increasing the cost of MFB, constrained income for the major livelihoods and decreasing HFA Aden is likely to remain on Alert.</p>
Al Bayda	Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2 majority of the food security indicators were at the Alert level. HFA declined from April to June, placing it at High Alert. Despite improvement in the exchange rate the cost of MBF increased. Thirty-five percent of the households reported a decrease in plantation area for major crops, and 54% reported a reduction in livestock compared to last year. The dry condition in Q2 affected the plantation of major cereal crops and livestock due to a fodder shortage.</p> <p>In Q3, there is Qat and vegetable production, which will provide income. However, the reduced production of cereal crops in Q2 due to dry weather will affect the income from cereal and household food stock. Considering the high food prices, reduced cereal stock that will make the households more dependent on the market, flooding season and decreasing HFA the governorate will remain at Alert level.</p>
Al Dhale'e	Alert	Alert	<p>There is significantly high HFA in this Governorate in Q2 which may have kept the food security at Alert level. Despite this, 37% of the households experienced food insecurity at IPC Crisis and above level. The increase in the cost of MFB has far surpassed the increase in the exchange rate, and diesel prices increased substantially compared to the same quarter last year. The drought-like condition in Q2 has caused a suspension in the plantation of Sorghum and Millet, and this will affect incomes in the next quarter. Livestock producers are more affected as 55% of the livestock producers reported a reduction in livestock.</p> <p>During Jul-Sept season, the harvest of Qat and vegetables may provide income to the farmers and agricultural labourers. However, the damage caused to agriculture in Q2 will offset the agricultural income. Considering the high cost of MFB and fuel, the flooding season and the cereal crops affected by the dry weather, the governorate is likely to remain on Alert in Q3.</p>
Amanat Al Asimah	Alert	Alert	<p>Mainly urban apart from one district. One of the major livelihoods is income from government salaries and pensions is highly irregular and retroactive. Non-payment of salary is a regular phenomenon. Like other governorates in the rural areas Sorghum, Wheat and Barley were affected due to high temperatures. Despite the appreciation in exchange rates, the cost of MFB remains high, keeping pace with the increasing global food prices.</p> <p>Considering limited income in Q3, both the farmers and government employees and decreasing HFA the governorate will remain on Alert to keep up with the high food prices.</p>
Amran	Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2 majority of the food security indicators remained at Alert. The cost of MFB and exchange rate improved. However, 32% of the crop producers reported a decrease in the plantation area of major crops, and 54% of the livestock producers reported a reduction in livestock compared to the same period last year. From April to June the planting of cereal, especially sorghum, wheat and barley, was temporally suspended by farmers with no irrigation facilities due to drought-like conditions. Although some farmers with irrigation facilities continued planting, there was a general reduction in cultivated area due to high fuel prices. Further, due to drought conditions, there was a critical reduction in fodder availability and most farmers sold their animals at minimal costs.</p>

			In Q3, farmers will likely benefit from rainfall improvements to grow Qat, vegetables legumes and barley, cushioning households against food consumption gaps. However, the loss of agricultural production due to high temperatures is unlikely to recover in Q3. Considering the food security at Alert level, flooding season, and reduced income from cereal crops and livestock, Amran will likely stay at Alert.
Hadramaut	Alert	Miniaml Alert	In Q2 majority of the food security indicators remain at Alert. There is a depreciation of exchange rates, and the cost of MFB substantially increased. The crop and livestock production was affected by high temperature. In Q3, fishing may be affected by windy monsoon. However, agricultural activities in inland and coastal areas generate income for the farmers and agricultural labourers. The governorate exports agricultural products to the neighbouring countries that generate income and employment. Good income sources in Q3 will likely outweigh the high prices of food, and Hadramaut is likely to move to Minimal Alert.
Lahj	Alert	Alert	There was significant HFA in April, from May it has reduced substantially. There is a large food consumption gap, and an increase in the cost of MFB, however the increase in the exchange rate is minimal. The planting of mangoes which usually takes place during this time of the year, was affected by high fuel prices and the production of sorghum was affected by the drought-like condition. This is likely to reduce agricultural income next quarter. During the Jul-Sept season, the harvest of Qat and vegetables may provide some income to the farmers and agricultural labourers. However, there may be reduced income from cereal crop harvest due to dry conditions in Q2. Considering the high cost of MFB, the high price of fuel, the cereal crops affected by the high temperatures, and delining HFA the governorate will likely remain on Alert in Q3.
Marib	Alert	Alert	In Q2 there was significant HFA, which may have lessened the severity of food insecurity and kept Marib at Alert.. The exchange rate and cost of MFB increased substantially. Nearly 50% of the farmers reported a decrease in crop plantation area, and 75% of the livestock producers reported a reduction in livestock numbers compared to last year. These response rates are very high compared to other districts. Despite the truce, in some districts, fighting is going on. This can be a reason for reduced agricultural activities in the governorate. Between April-June there was a critical reduction in fodder availability that affected livestock production. In Q3, there is the prospect of fruit production and related income. However, in the current global context, the food price shock will continue. In July there is reporting of IDPs suffering from flooding. The conflict also restricts the flow of goods and mobility. Considering continued high prices of food, seasonal floods, which already affected the Governorate in Q3, and the possibility of reduction in HFA, Marib will likely stay on Alert.
Raymah	Alert	Alert	In Q2 majority of the food security indicators in Raymah are on Alert. The governorate receives critically low HFA. Despite the appreciation of the exchange rate, the MFB cost increased due to the high food prices on the global market. Between April and June, the planting of cereal in highlands, especially sorghum, wheat and barley, was temporarily suspended by farmers with no irrigation facilities due to harsh drought conditions. Although some farmers with irrigation facilities continued planting, there was a general reduction in cultivated area due to high fuel prices. Due to drought conditions, there was a critical reduction in fodder availability and most farmers sold their animals at minimal prices. During Q3, farmers will likely benefit from rainfall to grow cash crops like Qat, coffee, legumes, and barley. The income loss due to reduced agricultural activity in Q2 may not be recovered in Q3. Physical access to certain areas is difficult, making

			<p>them more vulnerable. Considering the high prices of food, reduced income from cereal crops, the possibility of flooding in monsoon, and very low levels of HFA the Governorate is likely to retain the Alert level.</p>
Shabwah	Alert	Alert	<p>The governorate received significant HFA in HFA, from May it reduced substantially. The majority of the food security indicators were on Alert. The exchange rate increased, and the cost of MFB increased substantially. Between April to June 2022, due to drought-like conditions, the planting of cereal, especially sorghum, wheat and barley, was temporarily suspended by farmers with no irrigation facilities. There was a critical reduction in fodder availability, and most farmers sold their animals at a minimal price.</p> <p>From July onwards, farmers will likely start harvesting grapes, pomegranates, and vegetables under greenhouses, that will provide income. However, considering the reduced production of cereal crops, loss of livestock in Q2 offsetting the profit in Q3, high prices of MFB, and flooding season, and declining HFA Shabwah will remain on Alert.</p>
Al Maharah	Minimal Alert	Minimal Alert	<p>Located along the Oman border, AL Mahara has import-export and trading activities. Livestock, agriculture, and salaried jobs are other income sources. The diversified income opportunities are likely to offsets the negative consequences of the high MFB cost. Moreover, in the monsoon season, the grazing fields improve, favouring the pastoralists. Fishing is one of the major livelihoods that will be affected during the windy monsoon season. The governorate is forecasted to remain at Minimal Alert.</p>
Socotra	Minimal Alert	Alert	<p>In Q2 food security indicators are relatively stable. There is an increase in the exchange rate and cost of MFB, but not very significant. An increase in food prices has a serious implication for the residents of Socotra as the community mainly relies on market purchases.</p> <p>In Q3, the windy monsoon season will have multiple effects on the economic activities and supply of goods. Fishing a major livelihood will be hindered, export of goods to the Gulf region and import of food and non-food commodities through the Socotra port will defer. Considering the substantial reduction in economic activities and income in Q3 and increasing food prices, the governorates will likely move to the Alert level.</p>

ANNEX 2: FOOD SECURITY ALERT LEVELS MAPS

APRIL TO JUNE



JULY TO SEPTEMBER

