

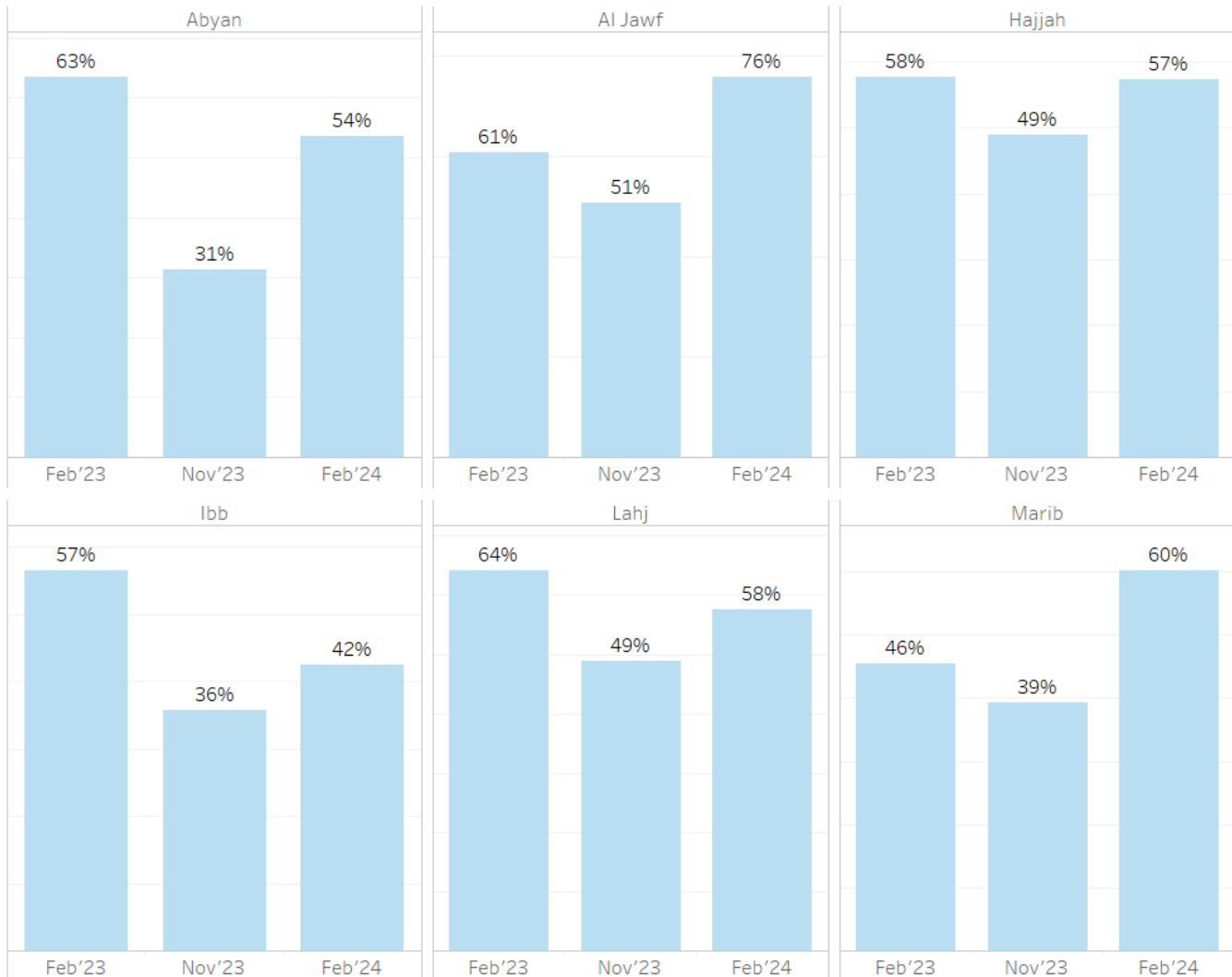


## Key Highlights

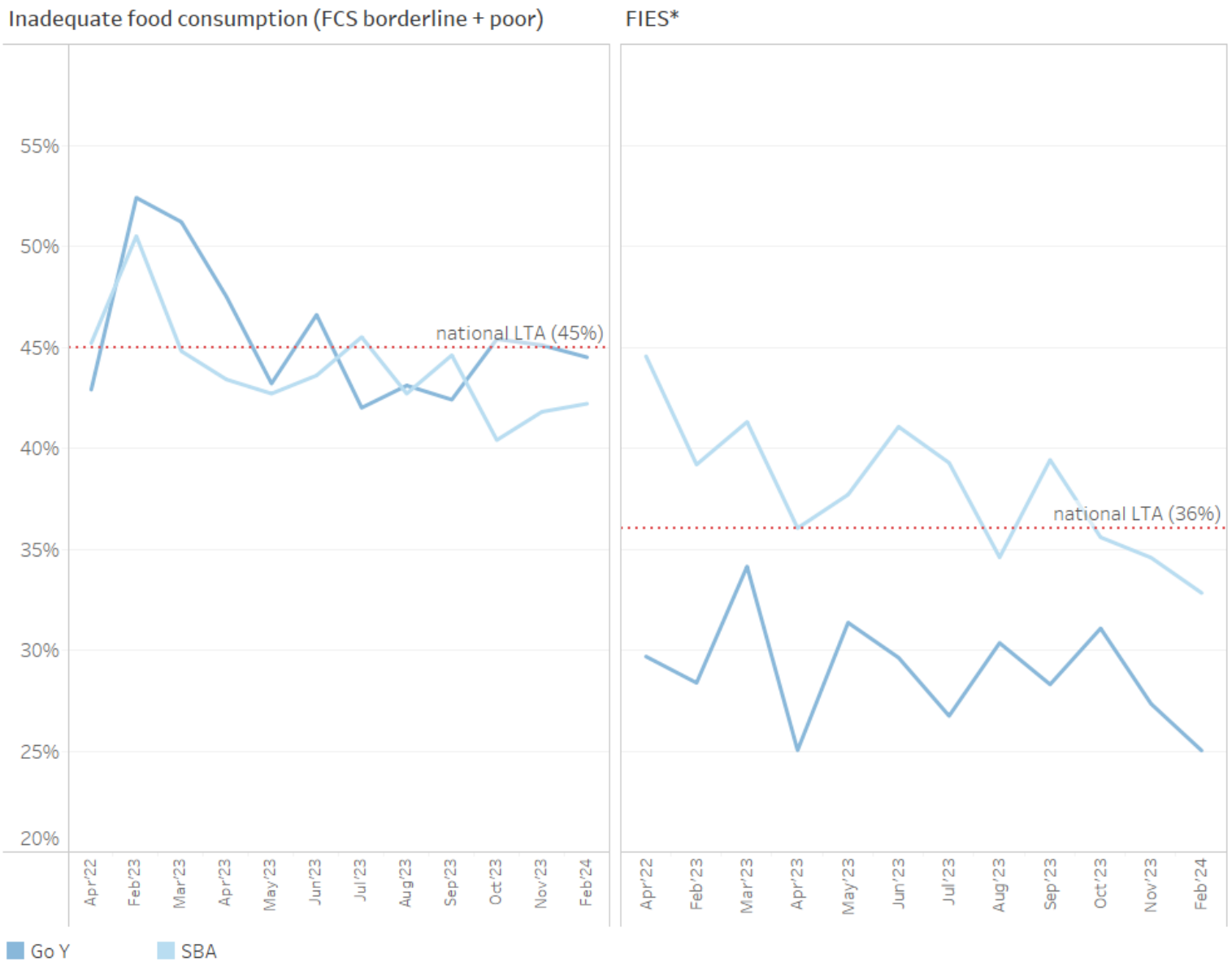
### **The food security remained largely stable nation-wide despite significant deterioration in some governorates**

- The food security situation remained generally stable in February 2024 nation-wide since November last year, supported by stable food prices and gains from seasonal harvests in the last quarter of 2023 (Fig. 2).
- However, inadequate food consumption increased significantly compared to November 2023 in Al Jawf, Marib, Hajjah, Ibb, and Lahj Governorates in SBA areas and in Abyan and Al Maharah in GoY areas (Fig. 1).
- There has been a pause in WFP’s general food assistance in in SBA areas, starting December 2023 that offset the respite from peak October –December seasonal harvests and stability in food prices. The above most affected governorates in SBA areas were receiving substantial food assistance from WFP before the pause.
- Given the extended pause in humanitarian food assistance in SBA areas and depleted household stocks, vulnerable households that largely depend on humanitarian assistance may not reap the full benefits of Zakat during Ramadan and Eid periods due to the increasing food gaps.
- The food security situation is likely to worsen from June which coincides with the peak of the lean season, continued localized conflict, exchange rate oscillation and anticipated amplified risks associated with the escalation in the Red Sea.
- Immediate resumption of general food assistance and scale-up of livelihood assistance is recommended in the vulnerable governorates with worsening situation, like Al Jawf, Hajjah, Marib, Ibb, and Lahj in SBA areas while also prioritizing most vulnerable districts in Al Maharah that are still reeling from the devastations of the cyclone.

**Fig. 1: Inadequate food consumption, Governorates with largest deteriorations since November 2023**



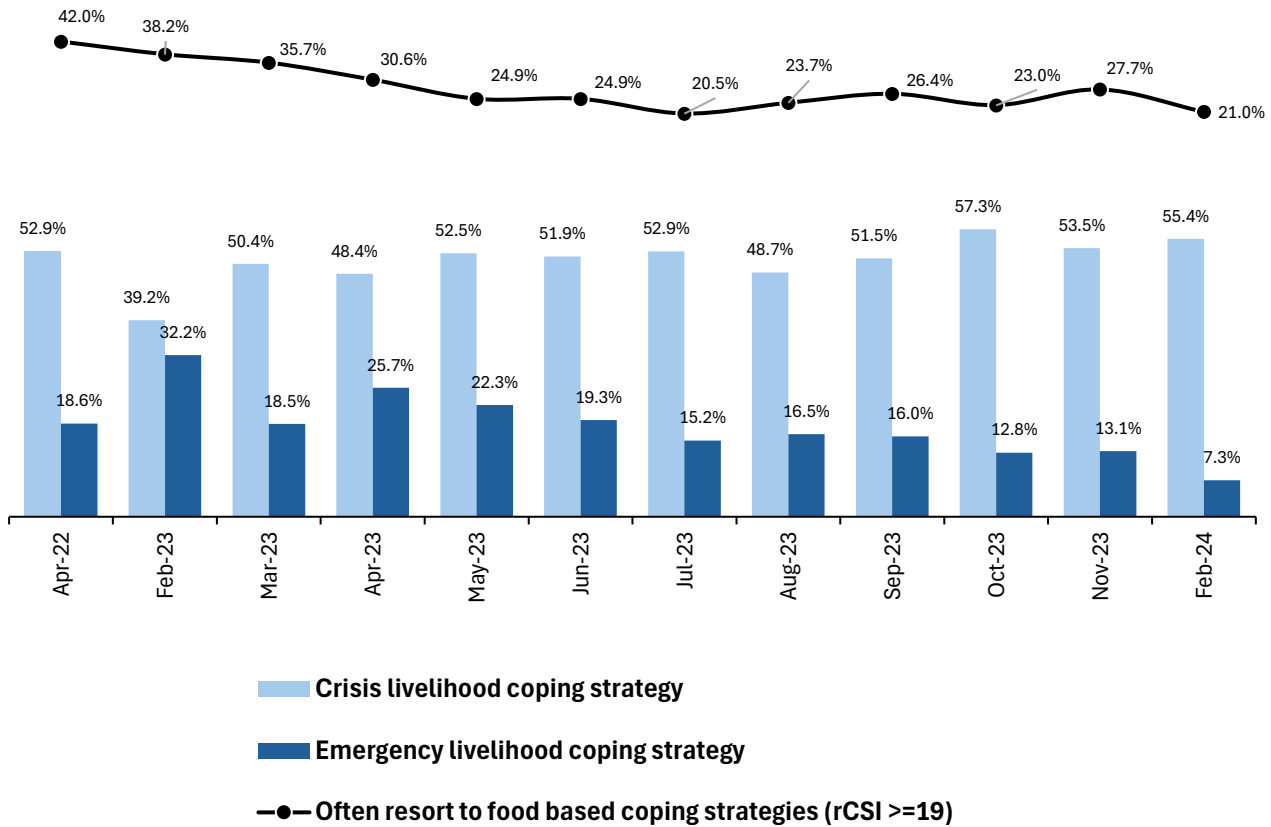
**Fig. 2: Food insecurity remained stable nation-wide since November last year despite localized deteriorations**



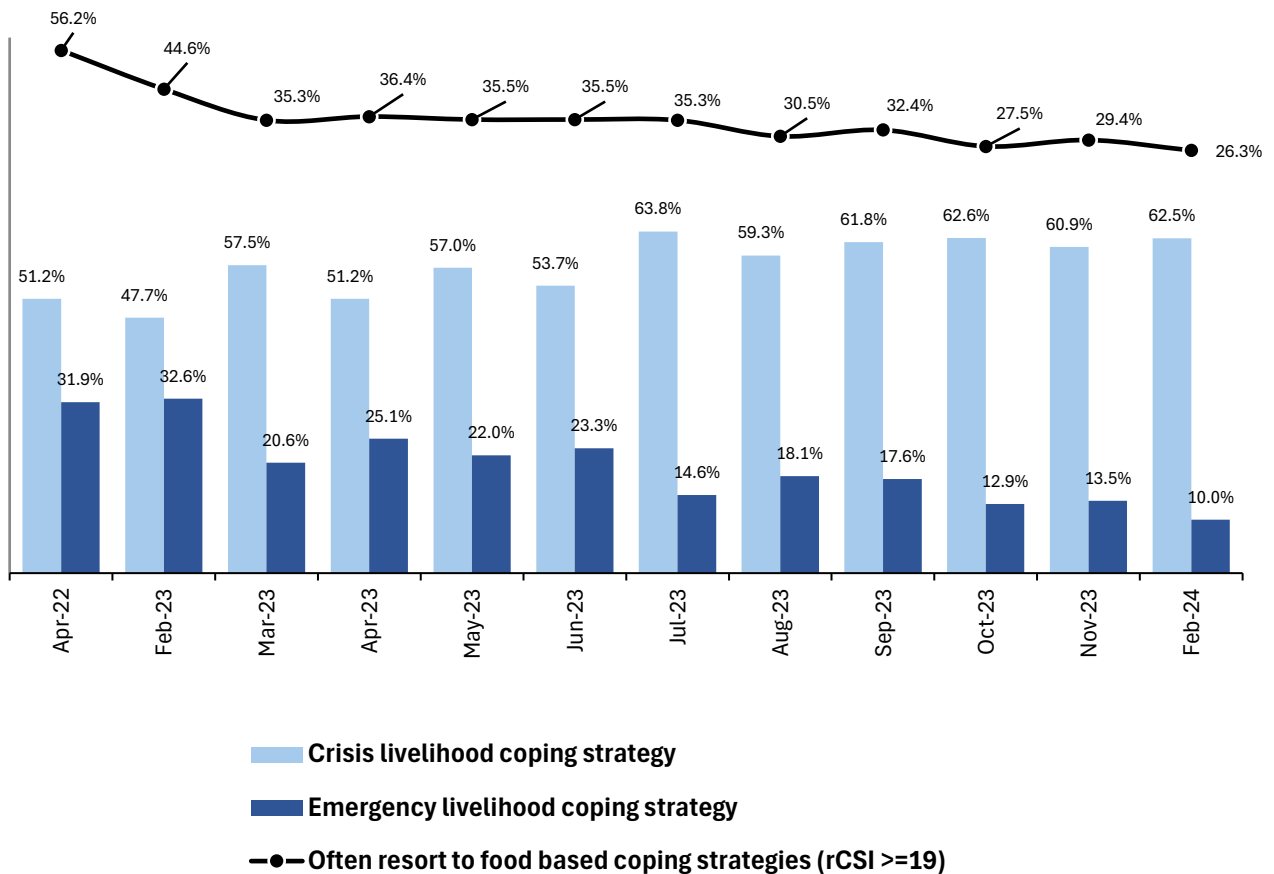
- Al Jawf, Al Bayda, and Hajjah governorates have higher prevalences of food insecurity in at least 3 out of 4 food security measures. Compared to November 2023, in Al Jawf and Al Maharah, the prevalence of inadequate food consumption increased by 25 percent. In these governorates, there is also increased reporting of shocks like a rise in food and fuel prices, loss of employment, especially daily work and usage of severe food-related and livelihood coping strategies.
- Households without income sources and surviving on savings and indebted in the last month preceding the survey were the most food insecure, followed by farm-based wage labourers. Among the agricultural producers, livestock keepers and fishing households had higher levels of food insecurity than that of crop producers.
- Households' often adopting severe food and livelihood based coping strategies decreased nation-wide compared to the same month in 2023 although the prevalence is higher in SBA areas than in GoY areas by 5-10 percent. Adoption of emergency coping strategies has reduced significantly over time.
- The adoption of severe livelihood and food-based coping strategies were highest among households without income sources and depending on savings and debt as well as those deriving their main income from livestock production and sale.

\* Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), Recent Food Insecurity (RFI) at a severity level that requires immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods

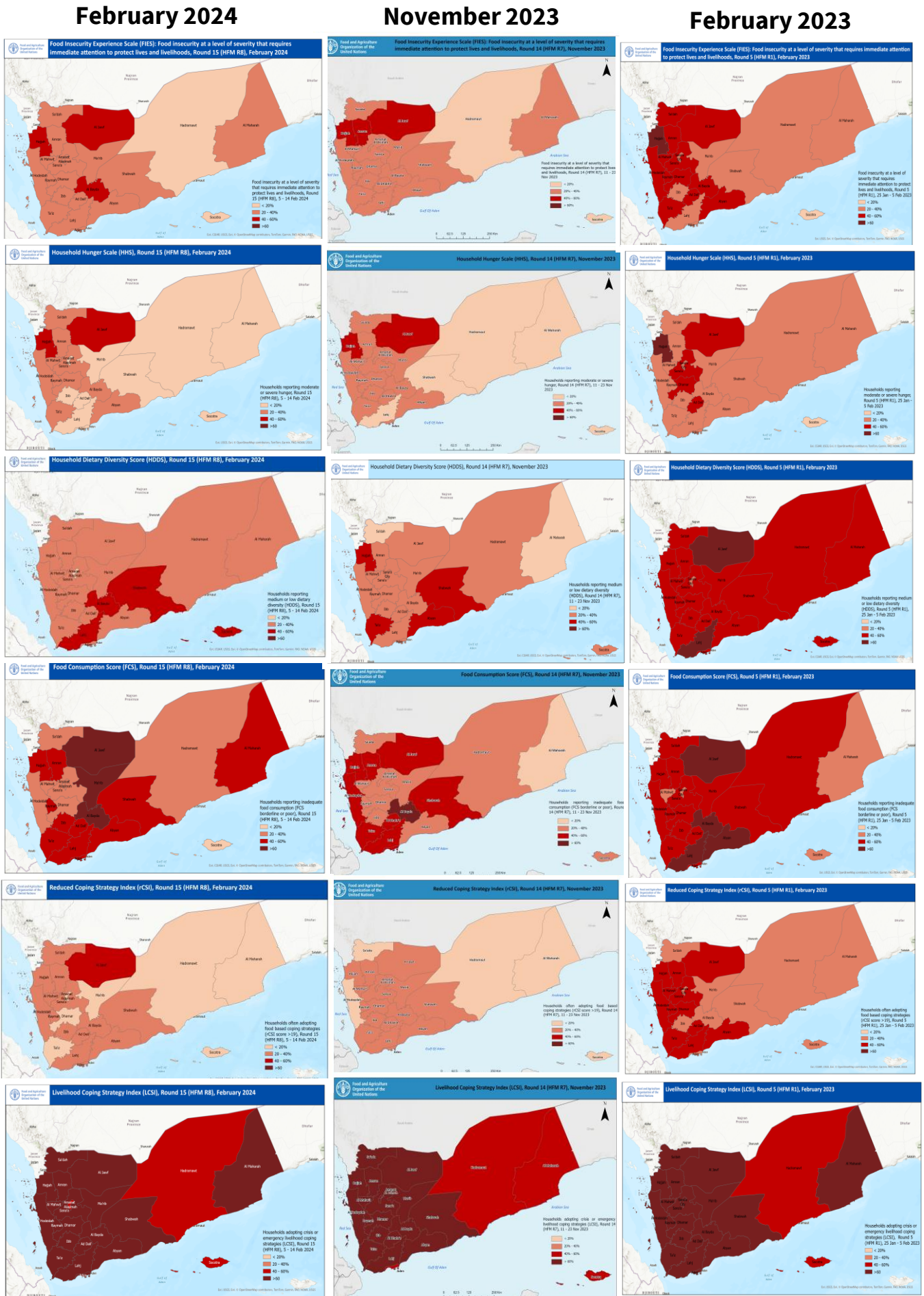
**Livelihood and food-based coping strategies, GoY**



**Livelihood and food-based coping strategies, SBA**



# Food Insecurity: Where and Who



**FIES, Food insecurity at a severity level that needs immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods**

**Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Moderate to Severe**

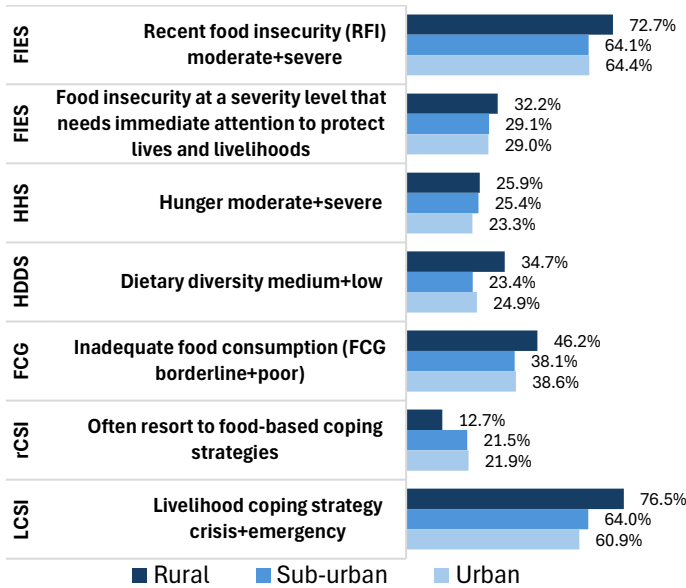
**Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDOS), Moderate to Severe**

**Inadequate Food Consumption (FCS) Borderline to Poor**

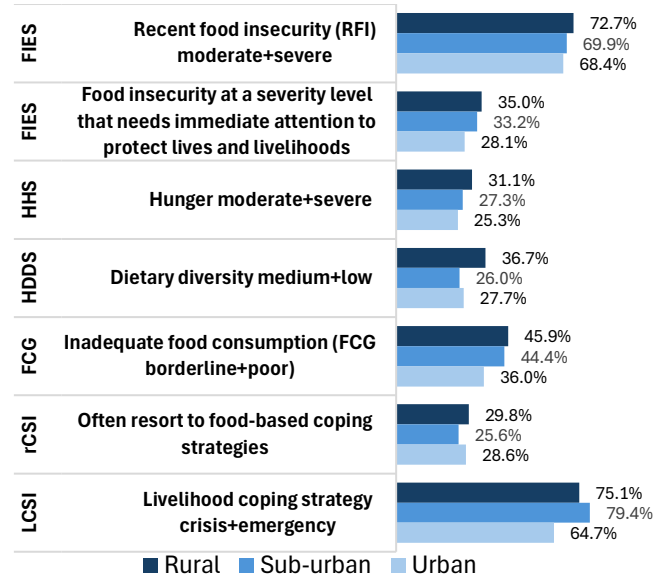
**Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), Often**

**Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), Crisis to Emergency**

**Food insecurity indicators by rural, urban households, February 2024**



**Food insecurity indicators by rural, urban households, November 2023**



Main income sources, R15/HFM R8 ( 5 - 14 Feb 2024)		FIES, RFI severe or moderate	FIES, food insecurity at a severity level that needs immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods	HHS Moderate or Severe	FCG Borderline or Poor	HDDS Medium or Lowest	rCSI Often/ >=19	LCSI Crisis or Emergency
Agricultural income source	Production and sale of staple and vegetables	61.4%	69.4%	24.0%	40.6%	28.1%	21.8%	73.4%
	Production and sale of cash crops (food and non-food)	56.2%	64.4%	10.5%	31.7%	24.2%	19.9%	73.7%
	Production and sale of livestock and livestock products	74.3%	81.5%	27.1%	30.3%	30.7%	31.6%	85.5%
	Production and sale of fish/seafood or fishery related product	84.1%	89.4%	16.7%	6.1%	18.4%	6.9%	73.9%
	**Other agri income (honey or bee products or collection/sale of forestry bush products)	86.0%	91.7%	24.7%	48.1%	38.0%	22.0%	74.9%
Daily wage in agriculture sector (farm and other casual employment in agriculture)		79.5%	86.1%	36.8%	47.2%	39.1%	26.6%	76.4%
Non-agricultural income source	Off farm daily wages and other non-agricultural casual employment	75.5%	81.9%	26.6%	42.7%	33.0%	29.6%	74.6%
	Non-agricultural liberal, salaried employment,	52.8%	61.1%	12.8%	37.9%	21.9%	17.8%	57.5%
	Other non-agriculture employments (skilled and unskilled.)	69.1%	77.0%	24.6%	45.1%	27.8%	20.3%	62.1%
	Income not derived from work (charity, humanitarian aid, pension, welfare, remittance, rent, begging)	65.8%	71.3%	25.8%	46.2%	32.7%	23.6%	66.9%
	No income sources	83.7%	88.7%	54.6%	69.5%	39.4%	50.4%	87.1%

\*\* The results for "Other agricultural income" are indicative due to small sample sizes.

**Methodology:**

FAO Yemen conducted the seventh High Frequency monitoring survey with technical support from the DIEM team based in FAO headquarter. In total, fifteen rounds of surveys have been completed so far. This survey aimed to monitor key food insecurity outcomes, and shocks between IPC analysis to support decision-making. Data collection took place from 5 – 14 February 2024, covering 2,500 households. At least 110 households were surveyed in each of the 22 governorates of Yemen. Data are, therefore, representative of the population of Yemen and at the governorate level. The survey was conducted via computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), primarily using Random Digit Dialling (RDD).

**Note:** The estimated prevalence of food insecurity experienced by the households (FIES) is based on 30-days referenced Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) data and two separate sets of thresholds: 1) "Recent food insecurity (RFI) moderate or severe" is based on the thresholds that is defined in the context of the global SDG monitoring process; 2) "Food insecurity at a severity level that needs immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods" is based on the severity thresholds suggested in the IPC Manual version 3.1 as indicatives of "crisis" level (Phase 3) or worse."

## Annex: Food security outcome indicators, Round 14/HFM Round 7, 11 – 23 Nov 2023

Governorates	FIES Scale, 30-days referenced, using the thresholds in the context of SDG process		FIES Scale, 30-days referenced, using the severity thresholds suggested in the IPC Manual version 3.1 as indicative of "crisis" level (Phase 3) or worse	Food Consumption Group (FCG)			Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			Household Hunger Scale (HHS)			
	RFI moderate to severe	RFI Severe		Food insecurity at a severity level that needs immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	High dietary diversity (5-12 FG)	Medium dietary diversity (3-4 FG)	Low dietary diversity (0-2 FG)	Little to no hunger (HHS score =0)	Slight hunger (HHS Score =1)	Moderate hunger (HHS Score 2-3)
Abyan	61.1%	6.5%	28.6%	46.5%	29.6%	23.9%	62.7%	36.7%	0.6%	48.9%	23.6%	27.1%	0.4%
Aden	62.3%	4.5%	24.6%	55.2%	26.1%	18.7%	69.5%	29.3%	1.3%	51.0%	31.2%	14.6%	3.2%
Al Bayda	71.2%	9.6%	40.9%	35.6%	27.4%	37.0%	59.5%	32.2%	8.3%	38.1%	25.8%	27.0%	9.1%
Al Dhale'e	72.0%	4.3%	30.2%	52.8%	20.7%	26.6%	74.4%	19.9%	5.7%	37.7%	44.5%	15.9%	1.9%
Al Hudaydah	70.9%	7.2%	34.7%	65.3%	16.9%	17.8%	74.4%	24.8%	0.8%	45.5%	24.5%	23.9%	6.0%
Al Jawf	86.8%	9.5%	48.6%	24.2%	34.8%	41.0%	63.8%	34.4%	1.8%	24.2%	35.6%	32.9%	7.4%
Al Maharah	62.7%	4.2%	23.6%	47.7%	31.9%	20.4%	71.8%	22.5%	5.7%	62.7%	23.7%	9.9%	3.7%
Al Mahwit	67.2%	5.3%	26.6%	79.8%	14.8%	5.4%	79.9%	16.1%	4.0%	50.8%	23.2%	24.7%	1.2%
Amanat Al Asimah	63.3%	4.6%	28.4%	65.1%	19.2%	15.7%	80.6%	14.2%	5.2%	49.7%	30.5%	13.3%	6.5%
Amran	72.5%	5.9%	31.7%	55.0%	27.4%	17.6%	65.8%	32.7%	1.5%	39.6%	31.1%	29.2%	0.0%
Dhamar	68.6%	8.0%	29.9%	66.4%	19.0%	14.6%	68.5%	27.6%	3.9%	47.8%	27.4%	22.1%	2.8%
Hadramawt	51.9%	2.5%	19.8%	64.9%	23.8%	11.2%	69.6%	27.9%	2.5%	59.8%	28.0%	9.9%	2.4%
Hajjah	83.0%	10.8%	48.3%	42.7%	27.1%	30.2%	63.7%	27.8%	8.5%	29.4%	29.0%	34.2%	7.4%
Ibb	71.9%	3.9%	28.5%	57.6%	23.4%	19.0%	68.8%	29.5%	1.6%	45.1%	36.1%	16.7%	2.1%
Lahj	65.4%	4.0%	27.0%	42.5%	27.7%	29.8%	57.8%	40.8%	1.4%	51.5%	30.5%	17.4%	0.5%
Marib	61.3%	4.1%	26.4%	39.8%	36.8%	23.4%	69.0%	26.8%	4.3%	49.8%	30.4%	17.8%	2.0%
Raymah	68.6%	7.0%	33.6%	56.0%	15.0%	29.0%	60.6%	33.2%	6.2%	43.3%	27.2%	24.8%	4.8%
Sa'ada	69.9%	2.9%	25.9%	60.3%	21.2%	18.5%	76.8%	23.2%	0.0%	45.7%	30.6%	21.8%	1.8%
Sana'a	66.7%	5.3%	26.7%	65.1%	19.9%	14.9%	72.9%	18.6%	8.4%	54.8%	20.0%	20.0%	5.3%
Shabwah	62.9%	3.7%	23.8%	48.8%	19.0%	32.3%	58.7%	34.7%	6.6%	44.5%	36.7%	18.8%	0.0%
Socotra	50.2%	3.6%	16.0%	86.0%	3.4%	10.7%	45.4%	54.5%	0.1%	71.2%	16.3%	12.5%	0.0%
Taizz	70.0%	4.3%	28.0%	58.6%	19.9%	21.6%	70.6%	26.1%	3.3%	50.0%	25.3%	23.7%	1.0%
National	69.0%	5.7%	30.8%	57.2%	22.1%	20.6%	69.8%	26.7%	3.5%	46.1%	28.9%	21.5%	3.5%

Governorates	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)				Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			Change in income - last 1 month compared to same period last year				
	No coping strategy	Stress coping strategy	Crisis coping strategy	Emergency coping strategy	Never [rCSI score 0-3]	Rarely/ Sometimes [rCSI score 4-18]	Often [rCSI score >=19]	A lot more (increased by >50%)	More	Same	Less	A lot less (decreased by > 50%)
Abyan	6.7%	24.7%	53.7%	14.9%	25.5%	43.8%	30.7%	0.0%	6.5%	34.3%	25.5%	25.1%
Aden	7.1%	30.9%	59.3%	2.6%	30.8%	49.0%	20.2%	0.8%	3.5%	41.3%	30.4%	22.7%
Al Bayda	8.8%	17.9%	66.1%	7.1%	15.3%	47.8%	36.9%	0.8%	3.2%	23.7%	29.4%	37.5%
Al Dhale'e	2.5%	22.9%	67.6%	7.0%	9.1%	52.0%	38.9%	0.0%	0.0%	21.6%	45.9%	30.7%
Al Hudaydah	4.5%	27.0%	59.3%	9.2%	14.8%	61.4%	23.8%	0.0%	1.7%	23.3%	29.2%	42.4%
Al Jawf	0.1%	12.4%	76.4%	11.1%	2.8%	55.6%	41.6%	0.0%	0.4%	25.4%	33.8%	33.2%
Al Maharah	10.6%	25.9%	58.0%	5.5%	24.4%	58.4%	17.2%	0.0%	8.1%	42.8%	21.1%	27.5%
Al Mahwit	2.9%	26.2%	60.9%	10.0%	13.6%	62.9%	23.4%	0.0%	3.9%	26.7%	40.7%	24.0%
Amanat Al Asimah	11.8%	38.9%	45.0%	4.3%	22.2%	59.2%	18.7%	0.7%	2.1%	35.0%	28.7%	27.2%
Amran	3.4%	21.0%	60.2%	15.5%	14.8%	59.5%	25.7%	0.6%	3.1%	20.4%	41.0%	32.0%
Dhamar	2.6%	16.6%	71.5%	9.3%	11.2%	69.0%	19.7%	0.0%	3.2%	24.8%	32.0%	37.0%
Hadramawt	11.8%	43.2%	42.5%	2.4%	35.3%	47.5%	17.2%	1.5%	3.0%	41.7%	29.3%	23.3%
Hajjah	3.1%	15.0%	68.8%	13.1%	9.6%	57.4%	33.0%	0.0%	3.4%	20.5%	33.0%	32.6%
Ibb	1.8%	18.0%	71.1%	9.1%	9.0%	62.8%	28.2%	0.5%	2.1%	25.6%	41.6%	25.3%
Lahj	4.5%	19.1%	68.7%	7.7%	26.9%	50.8%	22.3%	0.0%	4.6%	52.1%	24.8%	17.5%
Marib	0.5%	35.6%	53.0%	10.9%	20.2%	60.0%	19.8%	0.0%	0.9%	26.2%	29.9%	35.6%
Raymah	4.1%	21.2%	55.5%	19.3%	15.6%	61.5%	22.9%	0.0%	2.1%	28.1%	38.7%	21.5%
Sa'ada	4.0%	28.3%	52.1%	15.6%	7.1%	61.3%	31.7%	0.0%	2.1%	21.9%	30.6%	40.4%
Sana'a	1.3%	24.4%	63.2%	11.1%	17.3%	53.7%	29.1%	0.0%	1.8%	28.4%	40.5%	26.0%
Shabwah	5.9%	30.8%	57.8%	5.4%	31.5%	39.8%	28.7%	0.7%	4.6%	41.8%	24.2%	24.5%
Socotra	6.8%	37.3%	43.1%	12.8%	32.2%	50.1%	17.7%	0.0%	9.3%	40.9%	25.9%	23.5%
Taizz	7.7%	23.2%	59.3%	9.8%	17.1%	64.4%	18.5%	0.6%	2.8%	27.3%	37.8%	28.3%
National	5.3%	24.7%	60.7%	9.3%	16.7%	58.4%	24.9%	0.4%	2.7%	28.6%	33.6%	30.3%

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