



Republic of Yemen

IPC analysis – Summary of findings
Part 1: Acute Food Insecurity Current Situation Overview

Valid until: 30 September 2016

Created on: June 2016

Summary of Causes, Context and Key Issues

Escalated conflict, restriction and disruption of commercial and humanitarian imports, population mass displacement, loss of livelihoods and income, scarcity and high price of fuel, disrupted market system and high price of food and essential commodities, suspension of Safety net and public work programme that used to serve 2.5 million people contributed to the widespread food insecurity and malnutrition. The conflict damaged the public and private infrastructure; destabilized the market system and prices; negatively affected employment opportunities and income and devastated livelihoods, exposing millions of the rural and urban population to destitution and food insecurity. About 51% of the population is suffering from food insecurity and malnutrition, in line with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4). **The population under Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) has increased by 9.4% compared to the results of the June 2015 IPC analysis.** Moreover, the conflict displaced more than 2.75 million since March 2015. The May 2016 - 9th Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) report shows that around

798,772 individuals, conflict and disaster driven IDPs) returned to their villages of origin requiring different livelihood and rehabilitation support. During the analysis period, due to the fuel shortage crisis, prices rose by about 60% compared to the pre-crisis prices, which contributed, to an increase in food prices, further reducing food access to the poorest households who rely heavily on the market. Exchange rate fluctuation from 214.9 YR/USD to 300 YR/USD in the parallel market contributed to high price of goods and services, influenced trade levels, and compromised the relative incomes, purchasing power, and economic access to food, essential commodities, and basic services. The widespread civil insecurity, economic downturn, currency fluctuation, shortage of fuel, electricity and gas, absence of employment opportunities due to the closure of small businesses affected the urban and rural poor livelihoods and income sources, which eroded purchasing power and households' ability to fulfil their food and basic needs. If the conflict, instability and other food insecurity drivers do not improve, livelihoods and food security of the **majority of population under Phase 2 (30%) and Phase 3 (26%) are likely to deteriorate.**

Key Outcomes in Worst affected Areas

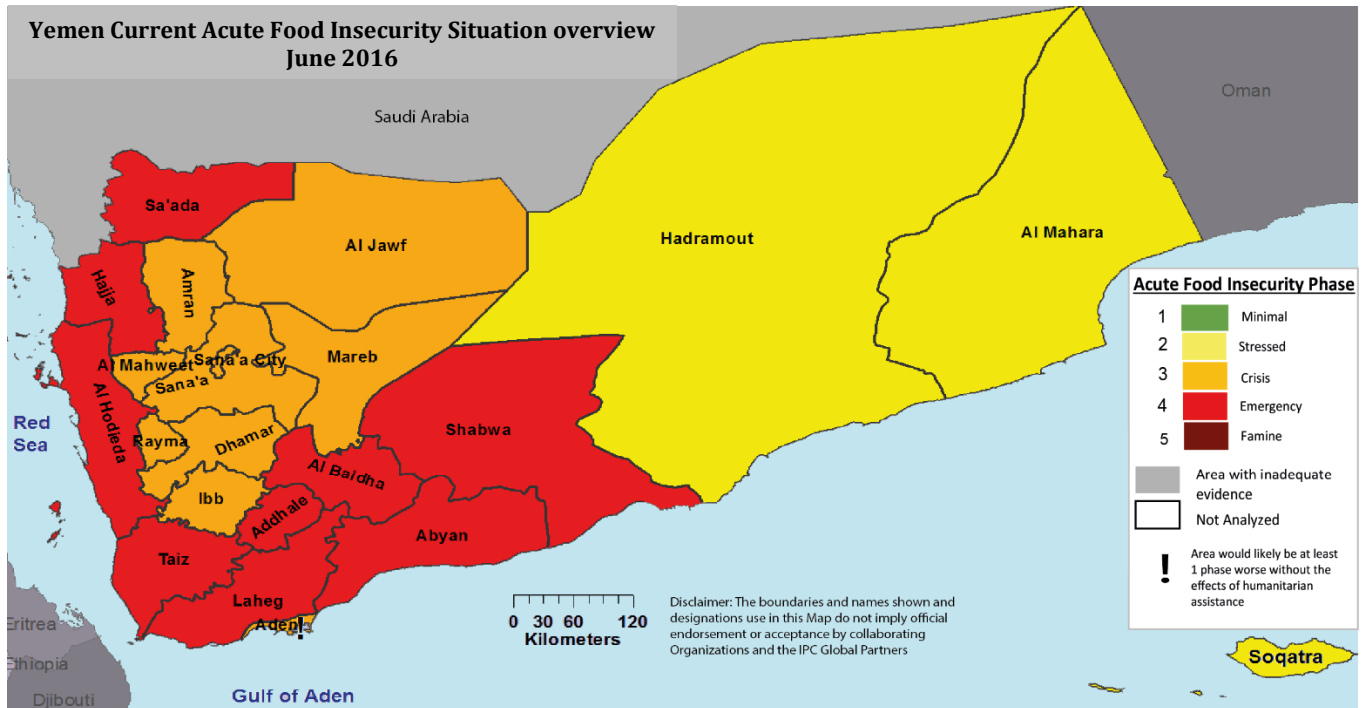
- **Areas affected:** out of 22 governorates **nine** Governorates are under **Emergency (IPC Phase 4)** – Ad Dali, Laheg, Taiz, Abyan, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Al Bayda, Shabwah and **ten** Governorates are in **Phase 3 (Crisis)** – Aden, Amran, Dhamar, Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah, Ibb, Marib, Raymah, Al Mahwit, Al Jawf.
- **Food Consumption:** The national level Food Consumption Score (FCS), according to WFP's mVAM, is 25.4% Poor, 25.0% Boarder line, and 49.5% acceptable while the national reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is 19.
- **Livelihood Change:** Livelihood conditions were found to be poor and further deteriorating especially in governorates under Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Around 2.75 million individuals are internally displaced and have lost their livelihoods and remain jobless.
- **Nutrition:** Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at alarming stage in most of the governorates. In Taiz City, GAM rate is 17%, in Taiz Lowland 25.1% and in Highland 14.4%. In Laheg, GAM rate is 14.6%, in Al Hodeidah 21.7% and in Hajjah 15.6%.

Aggregate Numbers		
IPC Phase	%	(numbers)
1	19%	5,101,538
2	30%	8,207,183
3	26%	7,119,165
4	25%	7,000,115
5	0%	0

Around 1,028,610 people (33% of the population) in Taiz governorate are under Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 832,667 people (27% of the population) are under Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

The food security and nutrition situation is under constant deterioration in many parts of Taiz due to the ongoing active conflict, restrictions, disruption of markets, scarcity and high price of food and absence of basic health, water and sanitation services.

Yemen Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation overview
June 2016





Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methods, and Next Steps

Key Findings and Issues

1. Conflict and socio-economic impacts

Since the 2011 uprising, Yemen continued suffering from protracted civil insecurity and political instability, disrupted socio economic and livelihood opportunities. Continued insecurity and fighting between different factions affected the overall economic development and daily life of the people. The conflict is seriously disrupting livelihoods and income options in the country in a number of ways. The airstrikes and conflicts have damaged essential infrastructure both public and private including markets, roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, residential houses, power stations, plants, shops and water lines. The ongoing conflict has also caused a breakdown of trade and markets in many of the active conflict areas such as Taiz. As a result, many people lost their livelihoods and physical and economic access to food and other basic needs to lead a decent life.

About 51% of the population (14.12 million people) is under IPC Emergency and Crisis phases due to wide spread conflict and insecurity, dwindling livelihood opportunities, economic crisis, and disrupted market network and access. Likewise, the insecurity affected the purchasing power of poor households and limiting their economic access to food. The humanitarian conditions and human sufferings are expected to deteriorate in various parts of the country, especially in areas affected by multiple crises, unless there is a lasting solution to the conflict. The sporadic conflicts aggravated by the currency crisis further destabilized the market system and increased the prices of staple food and other essential commodities. The blockage and restriction of the imports of fuel and goods contributed for the scarcity and high price of commodities in the local market. Restriction of access to the sea and blockage of the export severely damaged livelihoods and income of the fishermen in the coastal areas. Despite the recent cease-fire and ongoing political negotiation among the rival groups, there is still fighting between the AQAP and government forces in the Southern governorates and fighting in Taiz and sporadic fighting in many other governorates, which continued disrupting the normal life of the citizens.

2. Exchange rate and currency crisis

Due to the currency crisis and other socio economic factors, the prices of cooking gas increased by over 76% and food prices increased up to 60% compared to the pre-crisis average, which has significantly affected the purchasing power of households across the 22 governorates. During 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, the exchange rate experienced sharp fluctuation and severe shocks more than three times. The continued decline of the Yemeni Riyal (YR) and increased inflation contributed to the price increase of goods and services, which weakens the real income and purchasing power of the employees. Exchange rate fluctuation and the crisis contributed to increase of price of goods and services, influenced trade levels, compromised the relative incomes, purchasing power, and economic access to food, essential commodities, and basic services. During the past one year, the currency fluctuated from YR 214.9/USD in March 2015 to above YR 300/USD in May 2016, which implied for increased inflation, declining purchasing power, limit access to food and basic services, and contribute for food insecurity.

3. Market situation and prices of commodities

The food security situation further deteriorated in highly affected governorates of the country due to conflict-induced scarcity of basic commodities and high prices of essential commodities coupled with diminishing income opportunities. Markets are partially functioning in more than half of the governorates in the country where prices of essential food and non-food commodities have escalated by over 40% compared to the pre-crisis levels. In April 2016, further deterioration of availability of basic food commodities were reported from several governorates mainly due to scarcity of fuel that affected transportation of goods and movements of traders. The level of food and fuel imports in March 2016 was the lowest since October 2015 and only satisfy 12% of the country fuel needs – estimated at 544,000 MT. Governorates including Taiz, Sa'adah, Hajjah, Shabwah, Mareb, Al Jawf, Sana'a, and Al Bayda were among the most affected in terms of poor supply of commodities in local markets. Continued instability contributed to an increase in the cost of food imports and local commodity prices. Yemen imports approximately 90% of its staple food requirements mainly wheat, which makes wheat flour prices and household purchasing power an important drivers of food insecurity.

The domestic prices of wheat increases between 12 - 15% in May 2016 compared to the pre-crisis prices despite the decrease in the international prices of wheat and wheat flour during the past several months in 2015 and 2016 by 20% compared to the previous year. The price increases were likely due to the depreciation of Yemeni Riyal on parallel markets, shortage of fuel and high prices, shortage of hard currency affecting importers. In general, the combined effect of various security, political and socio economic factors disrupted the smooth function of the markets.

The resultant shortages of fuel including diesel, petrol, kerosene and cooking gas in the parallel markets show a sharp increase across many governorates including the capital city Sana'a and the knock on effect is reflected across the different sectors of the economy. Acute shortage and high price of fuel disrupted most of the economic activities including the transportation, agriculture and fish production, food processing, milling, domestic water supply, and distribution. Fuel and cooking gas prices, which remained more than double compared to the pre-crisis levels, have deprived people from accessing water and health services, particularly the IDPs. Since the escalation of the conflict, the public grid electric power supply was completely suspended. On the other hand, shortage and high price of cooking gas forced people to get alternatives by using wood and natural resources, which contribute and negatively affecting their health and damage to the environment. Similarly, the scarcity and high price of fuel affected the water supply system in many public hospitals and health centers. It also adds more burden



and sufferings to the women and children who are subjected for long distance travel to fetch water. Many of government health institutions and primary health care and public hospitals are seriously affected due the fuel crisis and absence of budget. Unless it is fixed, the economic crisis and shortage of the capital budget is expected to affect the regular activities and functions of the government institutions.

4. Natural disaster – Desert Locust, Cyclones and floods

- 4.1 Desert Locust:** The Desert Locust (DL) Monitoring and Control Centre at the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation survey report supported by FAO indicates that the unusually heavy rains and flooding experienced in coastal and interior areas could cause ecological conditions to eventually become favourable for Desert Locust outbreak and remain so for a number of months. The summer DL breeding has been reported in the East and North of wadi Hadramaut mainly west of Thamud and indicated that small to medium hopper bands occurred in several wadis with high densities. On the other hand there were reports of hopper bands mainly of 1st and 2nd instars in the coastal areas of Abyan mainly east Zinjibar. Adult groups and swarms are expected to form in the summer DL breeding areas that will move to green areas and breed especially due to the favourable rainfall experienced in the areas. New swarms could form in the interior from early June onwards. The effect of Desert locust is disastrous for the livelihoods of the population, the natural resources, and the ecosystem. It is estimated that more than 100,000 farmers, beekeepers and herders from 5 Governorates (Hadramaut, Al Maharah, Al Jawf, Marib and Shabwah) are threatened to be affected by the reported Desert Locust Outbreak.
- 4.2 Cyclone Chapala and Megh:** Reportedly, in November 2015, a rare tropical cyclone Chapala and Megh, the most powerful storm Yemen had seen in decades, hit Yemen. The hardest hit areas were Soqatra Island, Shabwah, Hadramaut and Abyan where the storm made landfall. Coastal areas including Mukalla, Yemen's fifth largest city, experienced severe flooding, and widespread damage to infrastructure and crop land. The impact of Cyclone Megh on Socotra Island has been more severe than Cyclone Chapala. Infrastructure has been heavily impacted, including roads, communication towers, water pipelines and wells, as well as peoples' livelihoods have also been affected, with extensive damage to fisheries, thousands of palm trees uprooted, a significant loss of livestock and damage to farming equipment because of both Cyclones in particular Socotra. The total number killed is 26 persons out of this 18 in Soqatra and displaced household due to the Cyclone is 6,724 families (40,344 individuals). Over 800 houses were partially damaged or destroyed and an estimated 3,000 families (18,000 individuals) were displaced in Soqatra. In Shabwah there were reports of 170 homes destroyed and over 600 damaged, and over 1,400 affected families (8,400 people). In Hadramaut 2,324 families (13,944 individuals) were displaced because of the two cyclones. Socotra use to have a better food security, nutrition, and stable security environment. There was a humanitarian support and rehabilitation activities conducted by different actors after the cyclone, which helped the population not to slide in to serious food insecurity crisis.
- 4.3 Flash Floods:** In April 2016, there was heavy rain that resulted in to flash floods, which inundated a number of districts in seven Governorates in Yemen – Al Hodeidah, Amran, Hajjah, Sana'a, Al Mahweet, Aden, and Mareb. The flood affected an estimated 49,000 people with 24 deaths reported in addition to significant losses to livelihood assets, such as crops, drowned livestock, agricultural inputs lost, and water infrastructure damaged. The most severe damage was in Az Zuhrah and Alluheyah districts in Al Hodeidah and Sharas district in Hajjah.

5. Civil Insecurity and Internal Displacement

The conflict in Yemen exposed civilians at risk and resulted into massive internal displacement and out-migration. More than 2.75 million individuals are displaced since March 2015 according to the Task Force on Population Movement (TFPM) – 8th report (April 2016). The 9th TFPM report (May 2016) shows that around 798,772 internally displaced individuals due to conflict (764,979) and disaster (33,793 from Hadramaut, Shabwah and Soqatra) have returned to their villages of origin. Around 301,554 conflict driven IDPs returned in Aden. About 66% of the IDPs are hosted in five governorates out of which three are under IPC Phase 4 (Taiz, Hajjah, and Sa'adah) and the other two are under IPC Phase 3 (Sana'a and Sana'a City). . According to the TFPM, majority of the IDPs fled from 5 governorates: 726,851 individuals from Taiz, 294,344 individuals from Sa'adah, 312,432 from Hajjah, 289,426 from Sana'a city and 109,939 from Sana'a, which accounts for 85% of the total displaced population.

Around 83% of the IDPs fled their villages living with their relatives and/or friends increasing the burden on the host community. Majority of the IDPs are believed to have lost their livelihood assets during displacement with no opportunity for employment and income, which severely compromised their economic access to food. The food security and nutrition status of the IDPs are very poor compared to the non-IDPs. According to the WFP mVAM monthly survey reports, the average national level poor FCS for IDPs is 34.5%, 20.8% for non-IDPs, and 23.4% for Yemen. The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) for IDPs is 26 which is (IPC Phase 3 and above – FANTA/FEWS NET) while for the non-IDPs the rCSI is 16 (IPC Phase 2). Food security and nutrition continues to deteriorate for IDP households due to poor access to basic services, malfunctioning economic system and weak institutions combined with another wave of violence and instability. The poor FCS and rCSI show high level of deprivation that required attention and priority action from the humanitarian response to reinstate their livelihoods and live a decent life.



6. Livelihoods situation overview

Poverty and food insecurity are further deepening because of the escalated conflict which destroyed public and private infrastructure and devastated livelihoods as a result of loss of private businesses and closure of safety net and livelihoods programmes, in addition to freezing of the public investment plans and the donor supported development programmes.

The ongoing conflict adversely affected the supply and distribution of agriculture inputs and farm products to the markets. Over 70% of Yemenis are living in the rural areas and around 50% of the labour force earns their living from agriculture sector and related activities. Agricultural production was constrained by poor/late rainfall combined with high input prices and fuel crisis. This important economic sector is experiencing serious disruptions due to the severe episodes of conflicts, which have negatively influenced the productivity and investment capacity of the country. The local crop production is estimated covering 25% of the crop-based food needs and contributes to about 17% to the GDP. The central highlands, the southern uplands and the western coastal areas of the Tihama are the core areas for the production of sorghum, millet, vegetables, fruits, and other cash crops in Yemen. Scarcity and high prices of fuel have resulted in high costs of irrigation, transportation, and marketing of agriculture products, making the returns from these products less than the production cost. The scarcity and high price of fuel equally affected the agriculture and fisheries value chain. Yemen use to import livestock from the horn of Africa and export to neighbouring countries. Due to the blockage of export to the neighbouring countries the average price of live animals for the producers dropped by 28.6%. Fishing in the coastal governorates is highly affected due to insecurity, shortage of fuel and electricity, which is affecting the traditional type of fishing and causing spoilage and reducing quality supplied to the market.

Local conflict, protracted displacement, limited access to the farmland and fishing sites, high price of fuel and inputs, expensive transportation system, blockage on the export, have damaged agricultural fishery livelihoods, causing the extensive loss of crops, livestock, and fish production. In addition, the fluctuation and continued scarcity and high price of fuel has doubled the production cost due to increased cost of pumping water to the agricultural areas, the high cost of land preparation, cultivation, and transportation of produces to the markets. The price increase and fluctuation has affected the production cost of the sector and pushed many commercial farmers to reduce their scale of investment and production and others went out of business. Similarly, scarcity and high cost of fuel and insecurity in the coastal governorates have drastically affected the fishing practices and have dramatically reduced the amount of fish catch and supply to all central and coastal governorate markets. There has been a significant decrease in traditional fishing by about 75% in Taiz and Al Hodeidah. The decrease in the other governorates has reached nearly 50% compared to 2014. The decline in production directly affected 50% of the fishermen who have lost their livelihoods, income and household food security and cannot maintain the wellbeing of their families.

The consequences of the prolonged widespread conflict in the country include the destruction of basic infrastructure (roads, bridges, ports, markets, electric power facilities, etc.). Moreover, the crisis has resulted in severe disruption of livelihoods such as private businesses, public investments/industries/factories, suspension of safety net assistance, and removal of incentives from the government salaries, etc. The social welfare fund was assisting over 2.5 million vulnerable poor people in Yemen whose entitlements have been suspended since the escalation of the crisis. Nearly 25% of the country's households are estimated to live on government salaries and suffered from the consequences of the removal of incentives that resulted in reduction of their income by about 30%. Over 10% of Yemeni households are dependent on non-agricultural casual labour and most of them have either entirely or partially lost their job opportunities due to the crisis.

7. Food Security and Nutrition

Yemen faces a protracted humanitarian crisis of enormous scale. The overall food insecurity situation is still high due to extreme poverty leading to inadequate physical and financial access, stressed livelihoods, and high level of indebtedness; the situation is worsened by the political instability and current conflicts. An estimated 14,119,280 people (7.1 million in Crisis and 7.0 million in Emergency) equivalent to 51% of Yemen population are food insecure or do not have enough to eat— a 9.4% increase since June 2015 Indicative IPC analysis results. An estimated 14.1 million food insecure people (IPC Phases 3 and 4), out of which **25 % of the population will face severe acute food and nutrition insecurity**. The majority of this acute food insecure population is in the governorates of Sa'adah, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Taiz, Laheg, Ad Daleh, Al Bayda, Abyan and Shabwah. Six of these governorates are bordering the coastal area are under emergency (IPC Phase 4).

The food security situation in the majority of the Governorates is under Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The situation is still precarious in the remaining governorates due to high fuel price and tense civil insecurity situation resulting in poor food consumption of households. According to the UNICEF/MoPHP-SMART surveys, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in most governorates is higher than the WHO emergency threshold of $\geq 15\%$. Currently, malnutrition is not only due to inadequate food consumption but also to non-food causes such as abysmal water and sanitation conditions, poor food utilization, and scarce health facilities/services. Moreover, many of the governorates classified in emergency and crisis phases are still facing extreme food insecurity challenges due to presence of high number of IDPs and returnees who require an integrated assistance and support to reinstate their livelihoods.

The food security and nutrition situation is under continuous deterioration. According to UNICEF, some 3 million children under 5 years and pregnant or lactating women require services to treat or prevent acute malnutrition. The shortage of basic



goods such as water, electricity, medicine, and fuel is causing more and more disruption to people's lives and livelihoods. In addition, the sharp increase in prices of food associated with loss of jobs and lack of work opportunities continue to increase poverty and malnutrition among the most vulnerable groups. The Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) nutrition surveys conducted by UNICEF and the MoHPH in Aden, Laheg, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, Al Bayda and Taiz during August 2015 - May 2016 shows alarming level of malnutrition. The highest malnutrition prevalence was in in Al Hodeidah where the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 21.7% (March 2016) as compared to 31.0% in August 2015. A high level of malnutrition was also recorded in Aden where the GAM rate was 19.2% in August 2015. The three strata SMART survey (May 2016) result in Taiz shows 17.5% in the city, 14.4% in the highland, and 25.5% in the lowlands. In general, the overall nutrition situation is above the emergency threshold, which calls for emergency support and assistance to the most affected areas.

The wide spread civil insecurity affected the urban and rural poor livelihoods and income sources which eroded the purchasing power to fulfil household basic needs. This also reduced employment opportunities and household incomes. In addition, very poor health facilities, limited water, and environmental sanitations are the common features for the majority of the households in the worst affected areas. **If the conflict, instability and other food insecurity drivers do not improve, livelihoods and food security of majority of the population under IPC Phase 2 (30%) and IPC Phase 3 (26%) are likely to deteriorate.**

Food Security and Nutrition Situation in Aden

During the June 2015 IPC analysis, Aden was classified under Phase 4. Based on the findings of WFP's mVAM Food Security surveys which show that 16% of HHs in Aden has poor FCS, the governorate is now classified as IPC Phase 3 (according to IPC global threshold). The mVAM surveys further indicated that the average reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for Aden is 14, which categorizes the governorate under IPC Phase 2 (HFCIS-FANTA). Moreover, the other contributing factors are also showing improvement. Despite the presence of terrorist elements and insecurity, the overall situation has relatively improved compared to the peak period of the conflict within the governorate. Because of the opening of Aden port, supply and availability of food and other essential commodities have relatively improved and better physical access prevailed. These positive developments coupled with relatively improved banking services and resumption of private and public businesses have resulted in significant reduction of prices of food and other commodities. The overall situation has created better job opportunities to those who lost their livelihoods and income. The relatively better functioning of the financial institutions facilitated the smoothening and normalization of the business environment and attracted IDPs to return. The ongoing humanitarian assistance has also contributed to stabilize the food security situation. Based on the above convergence of evidences on the outcome indicators and contributing factors, the governorate is classified under Crisis (IPC Phase 3) with exclamation mark. However, as the situation is very dynamic and fragile, the governorate requires close monitoring on key food security and nutrition indicators, and the continuation of humanitarian assistance; otherwise it may likely to slide back to Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Taiz

The conflicts (ground fighting and airstrikes), restriction, and blockage of movement of traders limited the supply of commodities into the markets, which negatively influenced the physical and economic access to essential food items for the majority of poor and vulnerable people in the governorate. Markets are disrupted and prices of food and other essential commodities are the highest in the country since the escalation of the conflict in May 2015. Compared to the rural areas the market prices of food and other essential commodities are the highest in the three districts that are under siege. Majority of the population are exposed to high risk and hazards due to high price of food commodities combined with the loss of income due to closure of the private business and public institutions and services. The health system across the governorate has nearly collapsed due to the damage to health infrastructure caused by the conflict and the lack of fuel, medicines, and hospital supplies. The health and humanitarian situation in Taiz Governorate continues to deteriorate.

The GAM rate in the city is 17.5%, 14.4% in the highland, and 25.5% in the lowland with very high governorate level average poor FCS is 32.5%. Continuing conflict and fighting, deteriorating economic system, continued restrictions, loss of livelihoods and income, absence of basic health and water and sanitation services is severely affecting the food security and nutrition of the population especially children and women. Although imports of essential food commodities and trade have relatively improved, the conflict continues to prevent traders from transporting goods to many areas of the Taiz. Conflict continued to impact the economic system, market networks, and intensive impact on people livelihoods. The ongoing fighting, airstrikes, blockage, and restriction of commercial and humanitarian food and essential commodities to conflict affected areas such as Taiz city seriously affected availability and supply of food and essential commodities to the local market and distribution by the humanitarian organizations. The situation require close monitoring and appropriate responses and action.

Methods, Process & Key Issues

The Yemen IPC National Technical Working Group (NTWG) composed of multiple agencies representing different governmental and non-governmental organizations, including UN agencies, resource partners and international non-governmental organizations. The NTWG convened on May 25 – 30, 2016 to conduct the acute food insecurity analysis for June 2016 covering the 22 governances of Yemen using the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification Protocols. This IPC process brought together available food security information in a systematic manner to produce the best possible estimate of the food security situation under the prevailing



circumstances. Despite the difficult conflict period, the IPC exercise had the full participation of the Yemen IPC National Technical Working Group (NTWG) members, including government ministries, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The IPC accredited trainers from FAO and WFP conducted 2 days refresher training on IPC Version 2 tools and procedures prior to the analysis workshop. The EU funded FAO/FSIS programme in close coordination with WFP VAM unit and the Food Security technical Secretariat (FSTS) of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) facilitated the training and analysis workshop. The NTWG collected available data and information on food availability, access, utilization and stability from assessments carried out in 2015/2016 - WFP's mVAM and market monitoring system, FSIS, OCHA, UNICEF/MoPHP (SMART), WHO, FSAC, government institutions, and other sources, recent CARE Multi-Sectoral Rapid Assessment and market monitoring reports from WFP and FSTS, etc. were made available to the IPC NTWG. The NTWG used the latest reports from the different Governorates and also make use of the local knowledge of the NTWG members to carry out systematic IPC analysis and classified the governorates using IPC protocols.

The analysts included experts from agriculture, livestock, nutrition, food security, statisticians, engineers, economists, markets, water & sanitation and other persons familiar with the governorates. Seven groups were formed to work on governorate level meta-analysis. Each group had a combination of experts from the different sectors together with other experts familiar with the socio economic and other contributing factors of the governorates. There were food security experts, nutritionist, statisticians, market experts, water and sanitation experts, livestock specialists, economists, livelihood experts, GIS experts, agriculture researchers who shared their expertise with the rest of the groups. The small groups conducted the analyses and presented to the plenary discussion using the IPC analysis worksheets and framework. Finally, the phase classification map was produced through an intensive discussion and technical consensus among the members of the National Technical Working Group (NTWG). Population estimates for each phase and governorate were also computed using the general principles of the IPC. The population estimation used the FCS and rCSI as the main pillar, however, other elements such as contribution factors, presence of vulnerable population like IDPs, market factors and security situation were also considered during the computation process. The NTWG has concluded that the analysis was based on sufficient evidence to reach acceptable level of confidence for all governorates as per IPC protocols.

The Yemen National IPC Technical Working Group (NTWG) requested the IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) to carry out a real time Quality Review (QR) as an added quality assurance step in the validation process of the Yemen IPC Acute Analysis. This support is required in light of the need to produce updated IPC Acute findings, in a context of limited up to date reliable evidence in order to inform the responses. The IPC GSU provide support to the preparation of the IPC analysis, especially in relation to identification and best use of evidence. The IPC/GSU QR team reviewed 5 worksheets and provided comment and recommendation for the NTWG to incorporate the recommendations and release the final analysis and classification.

Indicators to be monitored (all governorates)	
Civil unrest and internal Conflict (Security)	Weekly
Food Availability	Weekly
Expenditures trend (Purchasing Power)	Quarterly
Fuel price and availability	Weekly
Main commodities price (cereals and pulses)	Weekly/Monthly
Health and Nutrition	Weekly
Rainfall and seasonal performance	Monthly
Casual labour opportunities and rates	Monthly
Terms of trade (wage and animal vis-à-vis food)	Monthly
Human , plant and livestock diseases	Monthly
Water availability	Quarterly
Wind hazard and fishing	Quarterly
Desert Locust	Monthly
Humanitarian Assistance and access	Monthly
Internal Displaced Population Movement	Quarterly

Part 3: Population Tables

Current population under different IPC Phases													
Governorate	Population projection 2016	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 & 4	
		%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
Abyan	557,000	7%	40,829	31%	172,339	27%	148,882	35%	194,950			62%	343,832
Aden	895,000	10%	87,629	33%	290,931	39%	355,341	18%	161,100			58%	516,441
Al Bayda	744,000	7%	54,432	29%	213,603	28%	208,125	36%	267,840			64%	475,965
Ad Daleh	698,000	10%	67,158	21%	145,341	25%	178,381	44%	307,120			70%	485,501
Al Hodiedah	3,097,000	18%	545,374	40%	1,245,336	14%	439,130	28%	867,160			42%	1,306,290
Al Jawf	576,000	12%	68,963	26%	152,053	43%	245,544	19%	109,440			62%	354,984
Al Maharah	144,000	46%	66,240	35%	50,955	9%	12,404	10%	14,400			19%	26,804
Al Mahweet	677,000	17%	117,108	32%	212,496	33%	225,536	18%	121,860			51%	347,396
Sana'a city	3,094,000	39%	1,211,230	26%	786,957	17%	538,892	18%	556,920			35%	1,095,812
Amran	1,040,000	23%	234,145	24%	249,695	35%	368,960	18%	187,200			53%	556,160
Dhamar	1,862,000	24%	450,228	26%	485,938	31%	572,054	19%	353,780			50%	925,834
Hadramaut	1,384,819	43%	591,244	38%	529,067	9%	126,027	10%	138,482			19%	264,509
Hajjah	2,072,000	15%	301,129	25%	509,139	20%	430,860	40%	830,872			61%	1,261,732
Ibb	2,778,000	18%	501,260	31%	872,766	32%	876,153	19%	527,820			51%	1,403,973
Laheg	961,000	7%	63,652	20%	191,105	31%	302,623	42%	403,620			73%	706,243
Mareb	321,000	17%	55,474	31%	97,639	33%	106,896	19%	60,990			52%	167,886
Raymah	551,000	17%	93,454	24%	132,524	41%	225,841	18%	99,180			59%	325,021
Sa'adah	1,044,000	4%	36,745	32%	338,095	28%	293,320	36%	375,840			64%	669,160
Sana'a	1,133,000	14%	154,659	32%	359,154	36%	415,247	18%	203,940			55%	619,187
Shabwah	619,000	5%	27,612	32%	197,734	34%	211,366	29%	182,288			64%	393,654
Soqatra	63,181	40%	25,106	42%	26,459	8%	4,913	10%	6,703			18%	11,617
Taiz	3,117,000	10%	307,867	30%	947,856	27%	832,667	33%	1,028,610			60%	1,861,277
National	27,428,000	19%	5,101,538	30%	8,207,183	26%	7,119,165	25%	7,000,115			51%	14,119,280

Note: the percentages are rounded figures

Recommendations for Next Steps and Decision Making

- The current IPC analysis highlight the food security and nutrition situation in the country is alarming in particular in those governorates under active conflicts, which should be under close monitoring for timely response and action.
- Due to the severity of the food security and nutrition situation, special attention should be given to Taiz governorate in particular to the three districts within the Taiz city and low land districts. The food security outcomes and the humanitarian assistance should be monitored, which otherwise could further deteriorate and worsen if the response mechanisms are not in place. Special advocacy and lobby for humanitarian access and support to Taiz Governorate in particular to the districts in the city and lowlands.
- The current IPC analysis is valid only for three months. The NTWG highly recommend to all stakeholders and decision makers to provide the necessary technical, financial, logistics, and administrative support to regularly conduct an Integrated Food Security and Nutrition survey that will be used for the next IPC by the end of September 2016.
- To ensure compatibility and synergy, stakeholders and partners are advised to streamline their information collection and analysis along with the standardized food and nutrition security format and questionnaire.
- Sensitize partners and stakeholders to plan district level data collection and information sharing in order to overcome the data gap and strengthen food security analysis at all levels.
- Advocacy for lifting the restrictions that limits importation of essential commodities and access to humanitarian services.
- The food security and nutrition situation could further deteriorate if the population will not have access to all needed humanitarian assistance and livelihoods opportunities.

The Yemen Food Security Information (FSIS) Development Programme is funded by EU and implemented by FAO and the FSTS / MoPIC

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