YEMEN (Partial analysis)

Conflict, economic decline and reduced access to basic services still driving high levels of acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition in Yemen

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION ANALYSIS

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2023
Published on June 7, 2023

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY JANUARY - MAY 2023

3.2M 34% of the population

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	781,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	2,452,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	3,471,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	2,734,000 People in food security

PROJECTION ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY JUNE - DECEMBER 2023

3.9M 41% of the population

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	1,112,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	2,759,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	2,974,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	2,593,000 People in food security

ACUTE MALNUTRITION OCTOBER 2022 - SEPTEMBER 2023

455,886 the number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	97,343
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	358,543

259,848 Pregnant or lactating women acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Overview

Despite some improvement of food security, Yemen slides back to increased severe food insecurity starting in June 2023.

This Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis covers 118 districts under the control of the Government of Yemen (GoY), for which new food security and nutrition evidence was available.

The results show a slight reduction in the level of food insecurity in GoY-controlled areas compared to 2022. However, the number of people facing severe acute food insecurity remains very high and of great concern in all the analyzed districts. At the same time, the population with severe needs is projected to increase starting June through December 2023, with Yemen remaining one of the most food insecure countries in the world. Despite the slight improvement in food security, acute malnutrition deteriorated further during 2023, compared to 2022.

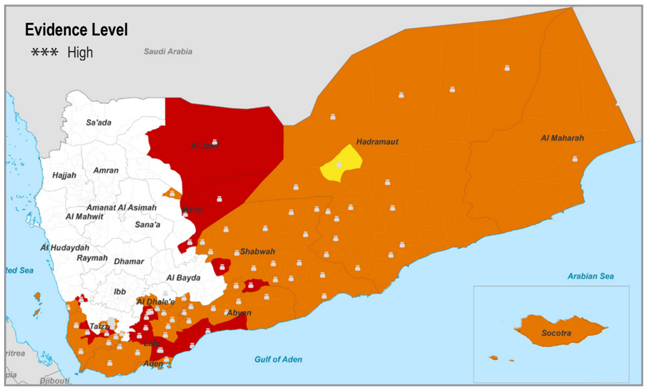
The reported positive developments during the current period (January–May 2023) should, therefore, be viewed as a temporary reprieve as the major drivers of food and nutrition insecurity are projected to deteriorate or remain severe insecurity through to the end of 2023.

Between January and May 2023, about 3.2 million people (about one third of the population in GoY controlled areas) are in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis and Emergency). A total of 781,000 people are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 2.45 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). This represents a 23 percent reduction in the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above compared to the October-December 2022 period, and a 13 percent drop compared to the January–May 2022 period.

The majority of the analyzed districts (102 out of 118) are in IPC Phase 3 or above (3 districts in IPC Phase 4 and 99 districts in IPC Phase 3).

Food insecurity is projected to worsen between June and December 2023, with the number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above forecasted to increase by 20 percent (638,500 additional people), reaching 3.9 million (41 percent of the population). Of these, about 2.8 million people are estimated to be in IPC Phase

Projected Acute Food Insecurity: June - Dec 2023

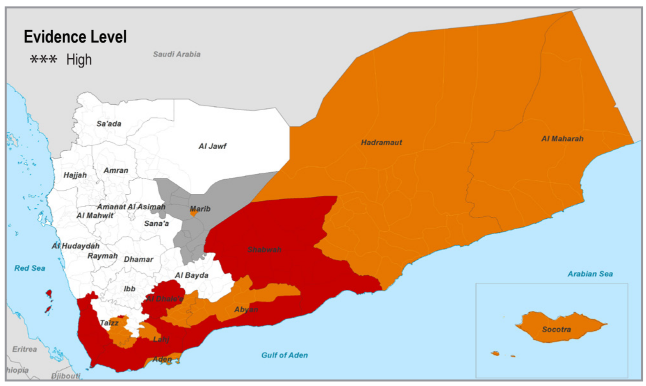


Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

1 - Minimal
2 - Stressed
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine
Areas not analysed

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)
> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

Projected Acute Malnutrition: June - Sept 2023



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

1 - Acceptable
2 - Alert
3 - Serious
4 - Critical
5 - Extremely critical
Phase classification based on MUAC
Areas with inadequate evidence
Areas not analysed

Note: the boundaries and names and designations used on the maps of this IPC analysis do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations or partners thereof.

3 and 1.1 million people in IPC Phase 4. In total, 117 of the 118 districts will be in IPC Phase 3 or above (16 districts in IPC Phase 4 and 101 districts in IPC Phase 3), with 13 districts shifting from IPC Phase 3 to IPC Phase 4 and 15 districts shifting from IPC Phase 2 (Stress) to IPC Phase 3. The main drivers of the deterioration include the projected 20 percent shortfall in humanitarian assistance, anticipated increase in food and fuel prices to about 30 percent above the five-year average levels, and likely continuation of conflict in frontline districts.

The worsening Acute Malnutrition in GoY-controlled areas in 2023 will see an estimated 500,000 children being acutely malnourished, including nearly 100,000 children who are likely to be severely malnourished, and up to a quarter million Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW&G) acutely malnourished. Child stunting levels are also very high (45.1 percent) with over 2 million children under the age of five affected with a longer-term effect of poor cognitive development, poor school attendance and achievement as well as poor adult productivity. Critical levels of Acute Malnutrition (IPC AMN Phase 4) persist in Al Hodeidah Southlands, Ta'iz and Lahj Lowlands during the current classification. Acute malnutrition levels are expected to deteriorate further during the projection period, with all 16 analysed zones classified in IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious) and above, including seven zones in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical). Overall, the most vulnerable areas are in lowlands of Al Hodeidah, Lahj, Ad Dali' and Ta'iz, where wasting for children under five years ranges from 17.1 percent to 23.8 percent, well above the 15 percent WHO emergency threshold.

Key Drivers

Conflict

Conflict has been the primary driver of acute food insecurity and malnutrition since 2015 when active fighting broke out. However, the 2022 UN-brokered truce brought some stability, reduced conflict incidents and access constraints, increased fuel imports, and led to the re-opening of Al Hodeidah port. Furthermore, economic activities increased, and market functioning and access to humanitarian assistance improved, reducing its negative impacts. Nonetheless, active fighting continues in the frontline districts, leading to increased displacement and disruption of the provision and access to basic services.

Economic decline

The loss of foreign exchange earnings following the cessation of oil exports, and the decline of foreign currency reserves, coupled with a reduction in remittance inflows and monetization of the fiscal deficit led to the depreciation of the Yemeni Rial (YER) and general economic slowdown. This has decimated household purchasing power and led to modest price increases for essential food and non-food items. However, external financial support to the Government improved the regularity of public and non-public sector wages and salaries in the short term, which has helped economic activities to improve.

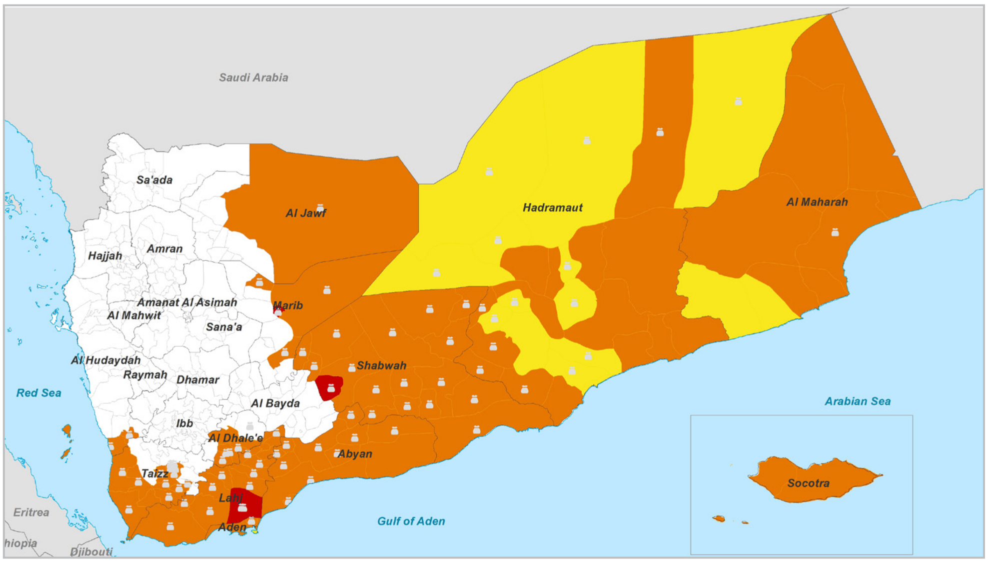
Improved humanitarian food assistance

Food assistance in Yemen is critical in mitigating the severity of food insecurity of the population in need. Because of improved funding in the last quarter of 2022 and increased humanitarian access, there was a relative increase in the level of humanitarian food assistance, both in coverage, frequency, and predictability. This led to a slight decrease in the prevalence of food insecurity, which nevertheless remained high. Humanitarian food assistance (HFA) is projected to decline by 20 percent during the projection period which will erase the marginal gains so far achieved.

Reduced access to basic services

The combined effect of inadequate access to health, nutrition, WASH and other child and maternal health support services, low immunization coverage along with poor child-feeding practices have led to the high prevalence of diseases (such as diarrhea, measles, and Acute Respiratory Infections) and consequently elevated acute malnutrition levels. Service delivery on Health, WASH and Nutrition is heavily dependent on humanitarian support given the complete breakdown of the government support system including delay or non-payment of salaries.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT SITUATION MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (JANUARY - MAY 2023)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level
*** High

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Estimated population for current period: January - May 2023

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Abyan	664,734	208,500	31	215,500	32	189,000	28	51,500	8	0	0	240,500	36
Ad Dali'	482,001	107,000	22	174,500	36	141,000	29	59,500	12	0	0	200,500	42
Aden	1,152,643	346,000	30	501,000	43	254,000	22	52,000	5	0	0	306,000	27
Al Hodeidah	119,434	47,000	39	30,500	26	30,500	26	12,000	10	0	0	42,500	36
Al Jawf	78,128	23,500	30	27,500	35	19,500	25	8,000	10	0	0	27,500	35
Al Maharah	200,871	83,000	41	72,000	36	40,500	20	5,500	3	0	0	46,000	23
Hadramawt	1,684,662	518,000	31	788,000	47	362,000	21	16,000	1	0	0	378,000	22
Lahj	1,150,475	373,500	32	374,500	33	288,000	25	114,500	10	0	0	402,500	35
Ma'rib	1,388,539	285,500	21	417,500	30	422,500	30	263,000	19	0	0	685,500	49
Shabwah	720,755	225,500	31	280,000	39	176,500	24	39,000	5	0	0	215,500	30
Socotra	74,106	29,500	40	29,000	39	15,500	21	-	-	0	0	15,500	21
Ta'iz	1,725,377	487,500	28	564,000	33	515,000	30	159,000	9	0	0	674,000	39
Grand Total	**9,441,725**	**2,734,500**	**29**	**3,474,000**	**37**	**2,454,000**	**26**	**780,000**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**3,234,000**	**34**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS (JANUARY - MAY 2023)

Overview and Trends

The severely food insecure population is estimated to be 3.2 million from January-May 2023, representing a 13 percent decrease compared with the same period last year (3.7 million). During June-December 2023, the number of food insecure population is projected to increase to 3.9 million, representing an 8 percent decrease compared to the same period in 2022 (4.2 million). The main reasons for the increase include a projected 20 percent reduction in the number of people receiving humanitarian assistance levels compared to the current period, continued conflict in the frontline districts and continued deterioration of the economic indicators.

In the current analysis period (January-May 2023), 102 of the 118 districts analyzed are in IPC Phase 3 or above. Out of these, three districts are classified in IPC Phase 4. During the June to December 2023 period, the number of districts classified in IPC Phase 3 or above are expected to increase to 117, including 16 districts classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). In the projection period, 28 districts analyzed, equivalent to 24 percent are expected to move to more severe phases, while 76 percent will remain in the same phase (Table 1) but with higher population numbers. In addition, 27 of the districts in IPC Phase 3 from June-December 2023 will have at least 15 percent of their population in IPC Phase 4, implying high risk of the districts shifting from IPC Phase 3 to IPC Phase 4 with even the slightest impact of additional shocks. Notably, despite the reduction in food insecurity during the current period, the situation remains dire in the coming months with more than a third of the population facing acute food insecurity, among one of the highest globally, and would require sustained humanitarian assistance support and protection of livelihoods. This is particularly so given the already very high number of the population currently relying on humanitarian food assistance on the backdrop of projected funding shortfalls.

Table 1: Acute food insecurity

	2022	Current – '23	Projection- '23
Period of Analysis	**Oct' – Dec '22**	**Jan – May '23**	**Jun – Dec '23**
Districts in Phase 4	39	3	+13 16
Districts in Phase 3	70	99	+15 101
Districts in Phase 2	9	16	1

Key drivers

While most of the key drivers of food insecurity remained in place in the second half of 2022 moving into early 2023, their effects were less severe.

Conflict

Conflict continued to be the key driver of food insecurity in the frontline districts in GoY-controlled areas but less in other areas, having both backward-and-forward linkages with critical sectors of the economy. The UN-brokered truce that came into effect in April 2022 resulted in relative stability across the country. The six-months long truce represented the longest period of relative peace/stability since the conflict broke out in 2015. It has borne positive dividends with military operations being halted in Yemen, and across its borders leading to a significant reduction in violence and casualties. This had positive spillover effects on the economy and led to increased levels of food and fuel imports through the ports, improved flow of commodities from entry ports to different parts of the country and a temporary appreciation of the YER against the US dollar. The truce also led to greater economic opportunities and improved access to humanitarian assistance. Parties to the conflict failed to agree on extension and expansion modalities in October 2022, but there was no return to major fighting thereafter. Nevertheless, during the truce, stability remained fluid in some key battlefronts like parts of Ta'iz, Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib and Al Jawf governorates. Some contentious issues were not resolved during the truce period including the opening of the main North-South link road in Ta'iz, and the unification of the two Central Banks. Recently, there have been renewed efforts for the political dialogue process and peace negotiations which is positive for the realization of peace, stabilization of the economy and improved food and nutrition security.

Economic Crisis

In addition to the unprecedented humanitarian crisis, the conflict in Yemen now spanning close to eight years has led to a profound economic crisis, threatening the delivery of vital basic public services because of low public revenue generation, and widening fiscal deficit. The World Bank[1] projected that the economy would grow by 2.1 percent in 2022 after an 8.5 percent slump the year before, shaped by macroeconomic instability, escalating hostilities, and heavy rains and flooding. The bifurcation of economic institutions, uncoordinated policy decisions, and high global food and fuel prices further compounded the already dire economic crisis. The volume of crude oil production has also remained significantly below the pre-conflict levels following the destruction of oil fields and infrastructure, denying the country the much needed foreign currency to import food while the non-oil economic sector is depressed. The economic prospects in 2023 remain highly uncertain and are expected to deteriorate further but much depends critically on rapid advancements in political and security resolution of the conflict.

Local currency depreciation: the Yemeni Rial (YER) in the GoY-controlled areas continued to depreciate against the US Dollar, losing almost 28 percent of its value as of January 2023 compared to the same time last year (YER 1,200 vs. 865). Notably, though, the level of depreciation was moderate compared to 2021. The value of YER appreciated by about 34 percent against the US dollar following the signing of the truce in April (YER 900/USD), presenting renewed hopes for the economy. This was however short-lived, and soon after it started depreciating again, reaching YER 1,200/USD in December 2022. The value of the YER was relatively stable between June–October, fluctuating roughly between YER 1,100–1,200. This period marked the longest duration of relative currency stability since the rapid collapse in the value of the YER in early 2021. This stability is also attributed to monetary policy measures adopted by the government such as the weekly foreign exchange auctions by the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) in Aden, prospects of USD injection into the economy by the Arab Gulf and IMF's expected support in form of Special Drawing Rights. A decline in foreign currency reserves and oil exports coupled with a reduction in remittance inflows and persistently high inflation rates are some of the factors that are likely to precipitate further depreciation of the local currency in 2023.

Food prices, inflation rate and cost of minimum food basket: Globally food prices reached an all-time high in March 2022 following the Russia-Ukraine crisis. However, global food prices declined steadily in the second half of 2022, and by January 2023, prices were 18 percent down from the all-time high levels reached in March 2022. This decline was partly due to the UN-brokered Black Sea Grain Exports Deal signed in July 2022 that unblocked Ukraine's grain exports to the rest of the world, as well as the seasonal availability from harvests in the northern hemisphere. Global price declines were somewhat transmitted at the local level in Yemen, a net food importer, but at a lesser extent due to other compounding factors influencing the food price regime in the country. Food prices showed relative stability or marginal fluctuations throughout 2022 but remained above 2021 and three-year average levels. From September-December 2022, imported wheat price in reference markets in GoY-controlled areas was stable, retailing at around YER 1,080 but still up to 130 percent above three-year average levels. The prices of vegetable oil declined to lower than pre-war (Ukraine) and 2021 levels. The price decline or stability delivered some relief to many households that rely on markets for key commodities, boosting their purchasing power and, together with lower energy prices, helping to lower headline inflation. This potentially contributed to the modest improvements in food

Figure 1: Cooking oil - markets in GoY-controlled areas

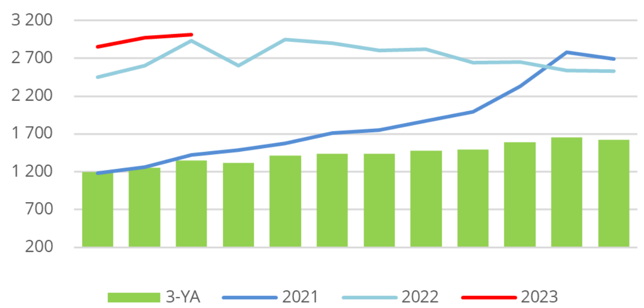
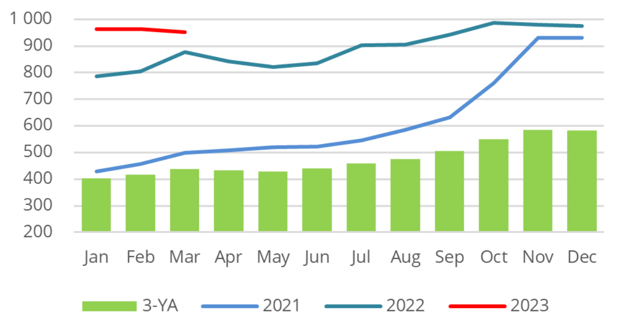


Figure 2: Wheat flour - markets in GoY-controlled areas



[1] https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/de816119d04a4e82a9c380bfd02dbc3a-0280012022/original/mpo-sm22-yemen-yem-kcm.pdf

consumption outcomes. Food prices are expected to remain volatile in 2023 and will likely maintain an upward trend above 2022 price levels, partly due to the currency deprecation effects and higher transaction costs, but also due to the government's policy measures announced recently to raise the exchange rate for custom duties by about 50 percent (except for key staples) and plans to raise electricity, fuel, and gas prices.

In the last four months of 2022, the cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) depicted a declining trend, albeit slowly, reaching about YER 16,000/person[2]/month in December, an eight percent decrease compared to August 2022. In the first quarter of 2023, the MFB increased slightly above the December 2022 levels but remained higher than during the same months last year and significantly above the five-year average. The cost of the MFB is expected to remain elevated throughout 2023, reaching nearly double the five-year average.

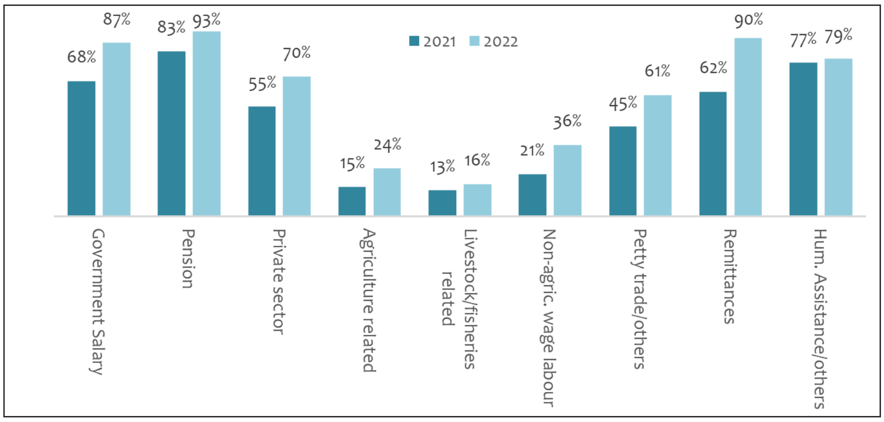
Improved humanitarian assistance

During the first half of 2022, the critical shortages in humanitarian funding and food stocks, as well as logistic constraints resulted in a reduction in the size and frequency of food assistance distribution. Given the critical importance of humanitarian assistance in Yemen and the large share of the population (>30 percent) that depends on assistance, this scale-down in assistance levels led to a considerable increase in the food insecure population. The IPC Update analysis conducted in August 2022 estimated about 4.1 million people living in areas controlled by the GoY to be in IPC Phase 3 or above, a 12 percent increase from January 2022, following the scale-down in and conservative funding forecasts for food assistance. From September 2022, because of improved funding, there was a relative increase in the level of humanitarian food assistance, both in coverage, frequency, and predictability. Food assistance covered about 3.8 million beneficiaries with rations equivalent to about 60 percent of the standard food basket. Subsequently, there was a notable decrease in the prevalence of food insecure populations, which nevertheless remained elevated as depicted by the Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) results – about 42 percent of households in areas controlled by the GoY had inadequate food consumption in 2022 compared to 58 percent in 2021. Further, FSLA 2022 results show that on average humanitarian food assistance (HFA) was the main source of cereal, pulses, and oil for ten percent, 17 percent, and 11 percent of the population respectively while seven percent of the population rely on HFA as the main source of income in areas under GoY control. The importance of humanitarian food assistance in bridging the food consumption gaps is evident in the overall improvement witnessed from last year when the population that were projected to be in IPC Phase 4 during October – December 2022 period nearly halved, from 1.5 million to 0.8 million during January–May 2023, largely due to an improved HFA footprint.

Improvements in economic opportunities and payment of public servants' salaries

The truce brought renewed hope for the Yemeni economy, with most of the economic indicators that had been driving up food insecurity being less severe. Reports indicate that the truce led to enhanced labor mobility for livelihood opportunities and improved regularity in payment of salary and non-salary incomes for both public and non-public sector workers. FSLA 2022 results showed that government salaries and pensions were the primary income sources for a larger share of the population (33 percent) in GoY controlled areas followed by non-agricultural wage labor (15 percent). The share of households earning income primarily from government salaries and pension varied by governorate: Socotra (77 percent), Aden (57 percent), Abyan (54 percent), Lahj (39 percent), Ma'rib and Ad Dali' (36 percent each). Furthermore, the share of households indicating that income from their primary sources had

Figure 3: Share of HHs reporting primary income source being regular



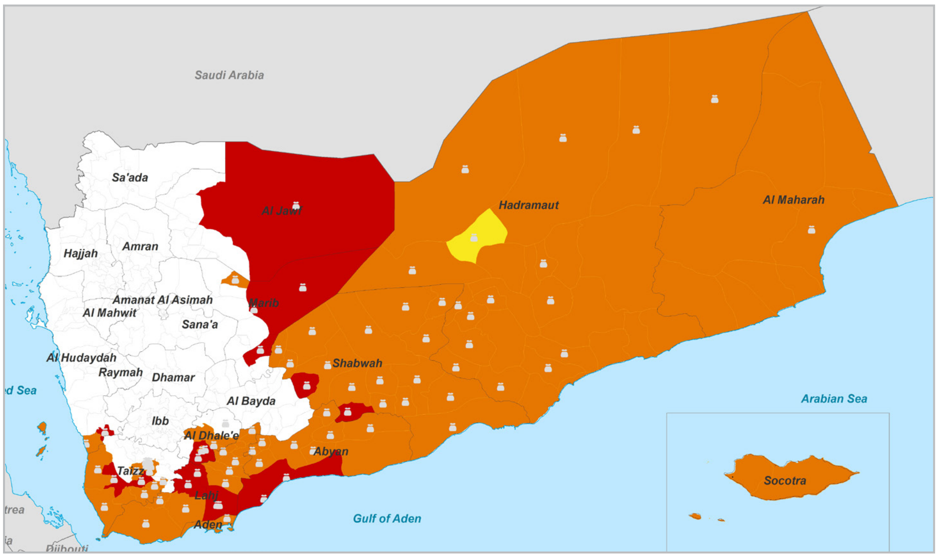
[2] Average household size is 7 members.

become more regular compared to a year earlier, across all income streams, increased (Figure 3). Plausibly, this improved regularity in income also partly explains the improvements in consumption outcomes.

Seasonality effects

According to FEWS NET and FAO/FSNIS & CAMA joint Agromet Early reports, the second half of 2022 recorded above-normal rains which triggered increased crop and livestock production activities both in the highlands and lowlands, likely providing improved income to small-scale farmer households and enhancing household access to food. The increase in seasonal production activities resulted in increased demand for agricultural labor. The improved security situation in the country led to increased agricultural labor mobility in search of farm-related wage earnings. Labor wage rates are reported to have increased in 2022 across most GoY-controlled governorates enhancing the purchasing power for pastoralists and laborers compared to the same time in 2021, even though purchasing power remains significantly below average levels. The purchasing power for casual laborers, measured by the terms of trade between labor wage rates and the price of staple wheat flour was better in 2022 than in 2021 in most governorates.

OVERVIEW OF PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (JUNE – DECEMBER 2023)



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Key for the Map

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- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

*** High

(**Medium evidence level for about 30 districts. Please refer to the Limitations of Analysis section)

During the projection period, acute food insecurity is expected to worsen with 16 districts classified in Phase 4 (Emergency), 101 districts in Phase 3 (Crisis) and one district in Phase 2 (Stressed).

The severity increases in the projection period with 28 districts moving to higher IPC Phases, 13 of which move from Phase 3 (Crisis) to Phase 4, and the remaining (15) move from Phase 2 (Stressed) to Phase 3 (Crisis).

Estimated population for the projected period: June – December 2023

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Abyan	664,734	197,000	30	184,000	28	198,500	30	85,000	13	0	0	283,500	43
Ad Dali'	482,001	107,000	22	134,000	28	150,000	31	91,500	19	0	0	241,500	50
Aden	1,152,643	336,000	29	414,000	36	298,000	26	104,500	9	0	0	402,500	35
Al Hodeidah	119,434	24,000	20	41,500	35	36,000	30	18,500	15	0	0	54,500	46
Al Jawf	78,128	23,500	30	19,500	25	19,500	25	15,500	20	0	0	35,000	45
Al Maharah	200,871	76,000	38	71,500	36	45,500	23	7,500	4	0	0	53,000	26
Hadramawt	1,684,662	475,500	28	709,500	42	447,000	27	50,500	3	0	0	497,500	30
Lahj	1,150,475	342,000	30	329,500	29	318,000	28	161,000	14	0	0	479,000	42
Ma'rib	1,388,539	285,500	21	348,000	25	479,500	35	275,500	20	0	0	755,000	54
Shabwah	720,755	224,000	31	229,000	32	204,500	28	63,500	9	0	0	268,000	37
Socotra	74,106	29,500	40	25,000	34	19,500	26	-	-	0	0	19,500	26
Ta'iz	1,725,377	472,000	27	471,000	27	544,500	32	238,000	14	0	0	782,500	45
Grand Total	9,441,725	2,592,000	27	2,976,500	32	2,760,500	29	1,111,000	12	0	0	3,871,500	41

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action. Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

Despite slight improvements in the food security situation in GoY controlled areas during the current period (January - May 2023) compared to the last quarter of 2022 (October – December 2022), the projection period (June – December 2023) points to a likely deterioration in the food security situation. Approximately 3.9 million people (4 in every 10 people or 41 percent of the population) across GoY areas are projected to experience severe levels of acute food insecurity, IPC Phase 3 or above, through December 2023. All districts are expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or above except one (Hajar As Say'ar District in Hadramawt Governorate) which will be in Phase 2. Of all the 118 districts analyzed, 101 are projected to be in IPC Phase 3, while 16 districts are classified in IPC Phase 4. The risk of more districts deteriorating to IPC Phase 4 remains very high during the projection period given that 27 districts that are in IPC Phase 3 through December 2023 have about 15 percent of their population in IPC Phase 4.

A focus on areas with highest severity (IPC Phase 4).

The population density of the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Ma'rib and Ta'iz and the geographically expansive Hadramawt account for about 75 percent of the severely food insecure population in GoY-controlled areas during both current and projection periods.

In terms of severity, Ma'rib and Ad Dali' governorates have the highest share of the population in IPC Phase 3 or above; 49 percent and 42 percent of the population respectively being food insecure during the current period and increasing to over 50 percent in both during the projection period. The majority of the districts that are in IPC Phase 4 during the projection period were classified in IPC Phase 4 during the October – December 2022 period, depicting the fragility of these populations to even the slightest of external shocks.

Ma'rib governorate has three districts (all except Raghwan) that are projected to be in IPC Phase 4 during the June-December 2023 period due to the combined effects of conflict, displacement, and economic hardship. The population-dense Ma'rib City district, also host to the highest number of IDPs, is the most affected in the whole GoY-controlled areas with nearly 55 percent (about 630,000 people) of the district's population being acutely food insecure during the projection period, accounting for 16 percent of all the food insecure people in the GoY controlled areas.

In Ad Dali' governorate, two districts (Ad Dali' City and Al Azariq) are projected to be in IPC Phase 4. High food prices, low and irregular public sector salaries (relied on by the majority of the population), the expected continuation of localized conflicts and reduction in HFA are key drivers of the expected deterioration in food security.

Khab wa Ash Sha'f district in Al Jawf is particularly vulnerable and will be in IPC Phase 4 during the projection period as most of the area is classified as a desert, hard to reach because of persistent insecurity. Livestock is the main livelihood source, but average holdings are critically low having been affected by conflict being a frontline area; the district is also highly land-mined limiting delivery of HFA, participation in livelihood activities and market access. As many as 10 percent have no income source due to asset depletion and lack of labour opportunities.

In Zinjibar and Khanfar districts in Abyan Governorate, considered frontline districts, the expected continuation of sporadic clashes will likely lead to additional displacements, exerting additional pressure on the more than 27,000 pre-existing IDPs and returnees aggravated by lean seasonal effects. Similar contexts would play out in Mawza' and Al Ma'afer districts in Ta'iz Governorate which are also expected to move to IPC Phase 4 during the projection period.

Hays district in Al Hodeidah is expected to remain in IPC Phase 4 during the projection period due to the lower level of HFA and an anticipation of continued or escalation of the conflict. The latter is expected to drive additional displacement and limit the access to agriculture and fishing activities. At the same time, household purchasing power and access to food will be reduced because of increasing food prices and reduced casual labour opportunities and reduced HFA.

In Hatib District, Shabwah Governorate, public sector salaries, non-agricultural casual labour and humanitarian assistance are the main livelihood sources in addition to livestock keeping. The combined effect of reduced assistance (highly relied on), high cost of living and low-income levels will see at least 20 percent of the population in the district remain in IPC Phase 4 during the projection period. In addition, about nine in every ten households rely on credit purchases for food, a reflection of the vicious cycle of indebtedness. The projected potential delay of seasonal rains starting in July 2023 in addition to spreading of livestock diseases will affect livestock production.

In Al Musaymir, Al Qubaytah and Tuban districts in Lahj Governorate, a significant proportion of households rely on HFA (38 – 85 percent) and market purchases (up to 85 percent), especially through debt accumulation. These districts will move to IPC Phase 4 during the projection period due to the combined effects of high food prices, exhaustion of food credit lines (as much as 55 - 75 percent of the population are indebted), and reduced HFA. The districts also have high levels of IDPs, reaching up to 20 percent, who will remain highly vulnerable to food insecurity in the second half of 2023

Key Assumptions for the Acute Food Insecurity situation in June - December 2023 - most likely scenario

Conflict: Despite the relative reduction in conflict incidences and intensity following the end of the truce in October 2022 and the long-awaited signing of the peace agreement, localized conflicts are likely to continue in the active frontline districts. This will likely cause displacements, limit movements, affect market and trade functioning, disrupt livelihoods and likely hamper delivery of humanitarian assistance. Ground fighting and troop repositioning that is still ongoing are expected to remain at the current high level in the main frontline areas including in Ta'iz, Al Dali', Hajjah, Lahj, Shabwah, Al Hodeidah, Ma'rib, and the surrounding areas to these affected areas such as IDP-hosting districts throughout the projection period. Without access to critical humanitarian assistance because of conflict-induced access constraints, vulnerable groups will face additional hardships, resulting in deteriorating food and nutrition security during the projection period. However, re-escalation of overall fighting (including air/drone strikes and shelling) to pre-truce levels is unlikely due to recent strategic shifts towards intensified economic warfare (including the targeting of oil infrastructure and blockade on oil exports), increased incentives for peacebuilding by both parties to the conflict and increased involvement of international stakeholders to peacebuilding.

Depreciation of the local currency: The Yemeni Riyal (YER) in the GoY-controlled areas remained relatively stable in the first quarter of 2023 oscillating around 1,240/USD after having registered minimal depreciation in the last quarter of 2022. The YER in GoY-controlled areas is projected to continue fluctuating at levels above 1,200 YER/USD through end of the year, triggered mainly by sustained high demands for hard currency and the cessation of oil exports. Much depends on the release of the already deposited external cash injection in the Central Bank of Yemen in Aden by Saudi Arabia. This cash deposit is expected to provide crucial but temporary support for food imports and stabilize the local currency, in the short-term, amid large declines in oil export revenue. A weakened YER will have an inflationary impact, negatively affecting overall economic growth, projected to drop to three percent in 2023 from 5.8 percent in 2022 according to the World Bank. This will likely push up unaffordability of necessities including food and hence affect household food insecurity.

Food prices and cost of minimum food basket: Food prices are expected to maintain an upward trend and remain elevated above 2022 price levels and 30 percent higher than the five-year average driven by high transaction costs and currency depreciation effects and huge food import bills. The scale-down of oil production by Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and partners (OPEC+) will drive up global crude oil prices and domestic fuel prices ultimately resulting in increased prices of food and non-food items. The cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) will track food price trends. MFB cost increased by an estimated five percent in the first quarter of 2023 and is expected to steadily increase in line with food price increases and will remain above 2022 and average levels through end of the year.

The cessation of oil exports: The imposed ban of oil export will continue to squeeze government revenue and foreign exchange reserves, impacting its operations and payment of civil servants' salaries and pensions which constitute 33 percent of total employment in GoY-controlled areas. The economy is expected to deteriorate further, limiting employment and income opportunities. This will drive up the share of the population unable to afford essential food and non-food needs, resulting in heightened food insecurity.

A likely decline or scale down of humanitarian assistance: Millions of Yemen's vulnerable families rely on humanitarian assistance for food and income, which has proven key in mitigating hunger and deterioration to famine in recent years. The funding outlook for the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) in 2023 appears much bleaker than 2022. In 2023, FSAC partners aim to reach 14.8 million people with HFA and emergency livelihood support with a funding requirement of USD 2.2 billion. The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023 projects that humanitarian and protection partners would require a total of USD 4.3 billion, out of which FSAC requires USD 2.3 billion while the Nutrition Cluster needs USD 0.398 billion. For the period January to March 2023, 10.5 million (71 percent of FSAC target) people received assistance every other month. Going forward, FSAC partners may be compelled to make programmatic adjustments that may include but not limited to ration cuts, reduction in number of beneficiaries reached and refining targeting and prioritization of the most in need with assistance.

Considering funding information available in March 2023, the IPC analysis is based on the following assumptions for humanitarian food assistance:

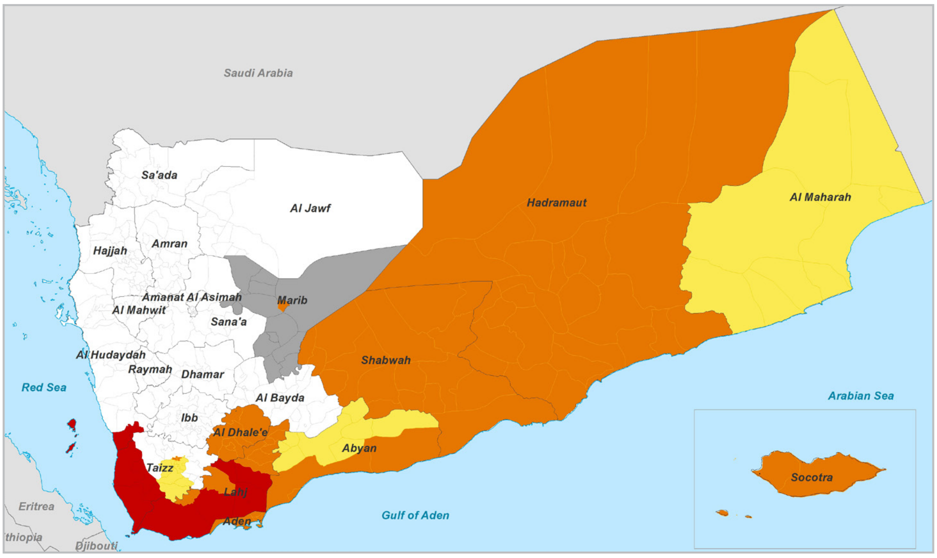
- For the projection period June-December 2023, the recent pledging and government commitments for Yemen was not enough – while a record USD 4.3 billion is needed this year for the humanitarian response, only USD 1.2 billion was pledged at the February 2023 Pledging Conference. Without additional funding, the coverage and scale of humanitarian assistance is planned to be reduced.
- Additionally, about 20 percent of the WFP planned caseload in GoY-controlled areas do not have confirmed funding after May 2023. WFP is the major FSAC partner providing over 90 percent of HFA. These critical gaps in funding will enforce programmatic adjustments and significantly impact WFPs ability to provide life-saving assistance to the people most in need.

These assumptions are based on funding estimates available at the time of analysis and are subject to change.

Remittances: Remittance receipts are likely to reduce during the projection period after their typical peaks during Ramadan and Eid and due to restrictive employment policies by Saudi Arabia. According to ACAPS , the March–June period is typically the peak time for remittance to Yemen.

Seasonality: Heavy seasonal rains, with potential flash floods, are expected from July over much of the western parts of the country but less intense than during the 2022 season. There is also a risk of cyclone strike from mid-April to mid-June and October - December 2023 and associated flooding in Socotra and the southern Aden Gulf Coast areas that could disrupt livelihoods of coastal communities. Disruptions of fishing in Socotra is expected due to monsoon winds and high seas. The seasonal rains will, however, result in pasture regeneration and availability of water bringing temporary reprieve to livestock keepers. Starting September, rural needs will increase given the agricultural off-season in the lowlands.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT ACUTE MALNUTRITION SITUATION (OCTOBER 2022 - MAY 2023)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

*** High

Note: the boundaries and names and designations used on the maps of this IPC analysis do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations or partners thereof.

Acute Malnutrition current analysis classified 3 zones out of 16 in Phase 4 (Critical), and the remaining 9 zones in Phase 3 (Serious) and 4 in Phase 2 (Alert).

Food insecurity, poor infant and child feeding practices, limited access to WASH, health and nutrition services, and high morbidity, are the key drivers of malnutrition in GoY-controlled areas.

Acute Malnutrition

The current IPC AMN period (October 2022–May 2023) analysis shows that acute malnutrition situation has deteriorated further in GoY-controlled areas when compared to the same period in 2022. This is due to a combination of factors; severe food insecurity, low immunization coverage, poor access to health and WASH services and increased disease incidences.

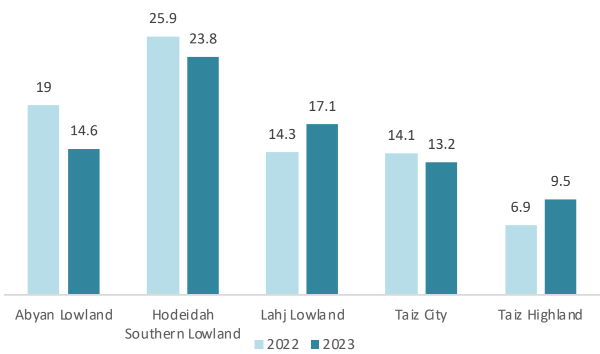
Furthermore, following many years of deprivation to good nutrition, repeated infection among others have resulted in extremely high levels of stunting leading to a general loss due to diminished cognitive and physical development, reduced productive capacity and poor health, and an increased risk of degenerative diseases.

A total of 12 zones are in Serious situation (IPC AMN Phase 3) and Critical situation (IPC AMN Phase 4) during the current analysis period compared to 10 zones in 2022. The three zones in Phase 4 include Al Hodeidah Southern Lowland, Lahj Lowland and Ta'iz Lowland (Table 2). The situation in Lahj Lowland has deteriorated from Serious in 2022 during the current period to Critical as evidenced by SMART survey results of 2023 that indicate a global acute malnutrition prevalence (GAM) of 17.1 percent compared to 14.3 percent during the same season in 2022. On the other hand, the 2023 SMART survey results continue to show Al Hodeidah Southern Lowland and Ta'iz

Table 2: acute malnutrition

	2022	Current – '23	Projection- '23
Period of Analysis	**Jun – Dec '22**	**Oct '22 – May '23**	**Jun – Dec '23**
Zones in Phase 4	5	3 +4	7
Zones in Phase 3	8	9 +4	9
Zones in Phase 2	3	4	0

Figure 4. Prevalence of acute malnutrition



Lowland in Critical situations. In Hadramawt Coastal and Lahj Highland the situation has deteriorated from Alert (IPC AMN Phase 2) to Serious, when compared to the same season of analysis in 2022. In Ta'iz Highland, although the situation is classified as Alert, like the same period in 2022, the GAM prevalence has increased 1.37 times and at borderline to serious IPC AMN classification

While a lot of initiatives have been undertaken to tackle acute malnutrition, multisectoral approach to prevent stunting is suboptimal. Due to breakdown of financial government support, many of the sectors of health, WASH and nutrition programs that could contribute to the multisectoral approach are weak and heavily dependent on humanitarian support. UNICEF and partners have reached about 420,000 children at risk of death suffering from severe acute malnutrition in 2022 countrywide. This is, so far, the highest number of children reached with live saving intervention in Yemen. The gains made need to be maintained while scaling up other preventive services. UNICEF nutrition program is experiencing a funding shortfall of 60% which will subsequently impact the nutrition program delivery in 2023.

Key drivers for current acute malnutrition

Suboptimal infant and young child caring and feeding practices

Poor quality of childcare and the high disease burden among children under five demonstrated through frequent exposures to diarrhea, fever, and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), continue to affect the nutrition status of children in almost all the zones. In nearly two-thirds of the analyzed zones only 2 out of 10 children are exclusively breastfed in the first six months of life. Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices directly affect the health and nutritional status of children particularly those less than two years of age and, ultimately, impact child survival. According to the recent SMART surveys, young children's diets continue to be poor as only 4 out of 10 received nutritionally adequate diversified diets (Minimum Dietary Diversity) to support optimal growth and development. The proportion of children that received nutritionally adequate diversified diet was: 36.6% in Abyan Lowland, 39.2% in Al Hodeidah Southern Lowland, 33.7% in Lahj Lowlands, 45.5% in Ta'iz City, 31.8% in Ta'iz Highlands and 34.5% in Ta'iz Lowlands. Similarly, only 3 out of 10 children aged 6–23 months are consuming eggs and/or flesh foods. Furthermore, it is of concern that in all the 6 zones in which SMART surveys were conducted in 2022, only half of the children consumed vegetables or fruits which are essential to boost the body's immunity to fight diseases.

Morbidity

The outbreak of measles since 2022 continues to compromise the nutrition status of the most vulnerable since it is strongly associated with acute malnutrition among children under five. In the first eight weeks of 2023, a total of 2,810 suspected measles cases have been reported with 27 deaths. This is a significant increase compared to the 1,396 measles cases reported during the first 12 weeks of 2022 with 13 deaths. In nearly all the zones, there were more than 100 cases of suspected measles cases with higher numbers reported in Hadramawt (480), Aden (435), Abyan (431), Ta'iz (339) and Lahj (306). A measles campaign is currently being planned while the last one was conducted in May-June 2022. Generally, there seems to be significantly increased incidences of measles in the period January-March 2023 compared to similar periods in 2021 and 2022. Given the empirical evidence showing a correlation between wasting and measles, this is linked to an increased risk of acute malnutrition in most zones during the current period. There is therefore a need to monitor the trends in the projection period and provide timely information to mitigate any further impact on the nutrition situation among under five children.

Other drivers

Other important drivers of acute malnutrition include; household food insecurity, the ongoing conflict which has resulted in population displacement, disrupted market access and functionality, impeded household access to livelihood opportunities and restricted access to humanitarian assistance and health services, the latter, in some parts of Abyan and Shabwah.

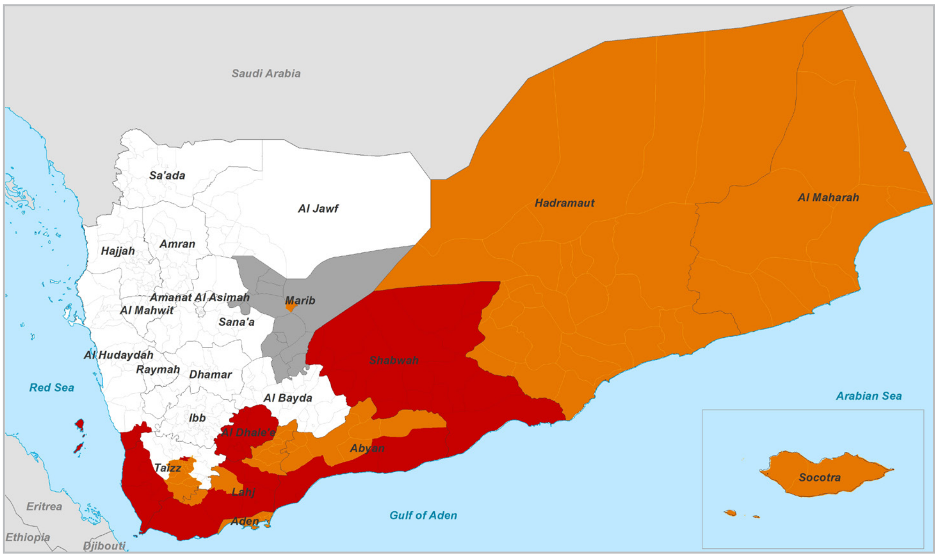
Table 3: Total number of children and women affected by acute malnutrition and in need of treatment (Malnutrition burden)

Unit of analysis	Children under 5		Pregnant and Lactating women
	Combined SAM	Combined MAM	PLW
Abyan	6,311	24,758	17,178
Aden	22,443	40,739	29,200
Adhale	5,581	37,351	23,890
Al Hodeidah	4,630	8,627	7,811
Hadramawt	10,722	66,014	37,631
Lahaj	9,064	42,665	33,319
Ma'rib	5,267	18,171	2,750
Shabwah	12,649	31,976	28,865
Ma'rib	5,267	18,171	2,750
Socotra	936	4,286	2,440
Total	**97,343**	**358,543**	**259,848**

The number of children affected by malnutrition is generated as follows:

Number of children under five x prevalence of wasting x incidence correction factor (3,9 for SAM and 2.9 for MAM)

OVERVIEW OF PROJECTED ACUTE MALNUTRITION SITUATION (JUNE – SEPTEMBER 2023)



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Key for the Map

IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
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- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level

*** High

IPC Acute malnutrition projection analysis classified 7 zones out of 16 in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical), and the remaining 9 zones in IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious) and none in in IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert).

Food insecurity, poor infant and child feeding practices, limited access to WASH, health and nutrition services, and high morbidity, are projected to continue driving malnutrition in GoY-controlled areas.

The acute malnutrition situation is expected to deteriorate further during the projection period June-September 2023 because of high morbidity, outbreaks of diarrhea and other illness, poor child diets in terms of both quality and quantity, limited sub-optimal public health environment/ fragile healthcare and worsening food security aggravated by conflict and other drivers. The projection period also is the peak period for severe acute malnutrition as demonstrated by high level of acute malnutrition rates over time. This is partly because of rainy seasons and floods which tend to be associated with water-borne diseases. Arguably, the measles outbreak is projected to be on increase despite the ongoing vaccination campaigns. Though in IPC AMN Phase 3 during the projection period, Aden zone is expected to experience very high levels of malnutrition in some sections of its vulnerable community over the same period. This is attributable to its unique urban status with relatively large migrant community and muhamasheen and IDPs in camps without assistance marooned by poverty.

Other key attributing factors to this observation include poor child feeding practices where only 20 percent of children are exclusively breastfed, poor dietary diversity, densely populated living areas, as well as the limited access to affordable health and nutrition services given there are only 38 public health centers (PHCs) serving a population of nearly 1.2 million inhabitants. Furthermore, Aden has poor coverage for nutrition services and a high level of suspected cases of measles. Three districts in Aden have been highlighted as being of concern with regards to acute malnutrition which are Dar Sa'd, Al Buraiqeh, Ash Shaykh Othman.

Key Projection Assumptions

Disease outbreak: As shown in the morbidity trend analysis of 2021 - 2022, common diseases that affect child nutrition such as diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, cholera, measles, and dysentery show increasing trends. Since the health services are greatly constrained in terms of skilled personnel, functionality, supplies, logistics, and poor health-seeking behavior, the situation is projected to continue. This will have an impact on the health status of children, hence resulting in an increased number of children with malnutrition.

Poor breastfeeding practices and young children's diets: Suboptimal infant and young childcaring and feeding practices remained a significant contributor to the appalling level of childhood malnutrition. Given the instability and worsening economy, mothers and caregivers are less likely to find time to seek and follow the recommended infant and young child feeding practices, instead, struggle for family survival will be prioritized. Therefore, childhood malnutrition

Due to these assumptions, seven zones are expected to be in IPC AMN Phase 4 (Critical) situation, including Abyan Lowlands, Shabwah, Al Hodeidah Southern Lowlands, Ta'iz Lowland, Ta'iz City, Ad Dali', and Lahj Lowland. In Abyan Highland, Al Mahrah and Ta'iz Highland, the situation is expected to deteriorate from IPC AMN Phase 2 (Alert) to IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious), while in Hadramawt Coastal, Hadramawt Valleys and Desert, Socotra, Aden, Ma'rib City and Lahj Highland, the situation is expected to deteriorate, however remaining within the IPC AMN Phase 3 (Serious) situation as in the current period.

will continue to deteriorate unless there is significant improvement in infant and young child feeding practices.

WASH: WASH services are poor and limited and expected to continue to deteriorate and playing a role in aggravation of the acute malnutrition situation most of the areas. Increased rains and flash floods from July will be accompanied with high incidence of water borne diseases.

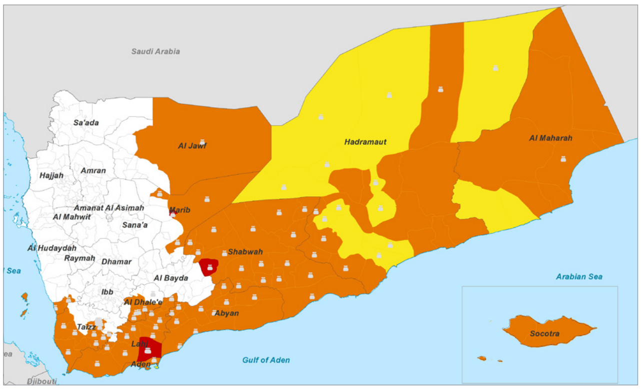
Food insecurity: Despite slight reduction in food insecurity during the current period, the levels of food insecurity will worsen during the projection period. Increasing levels of food insecurity will aggregate further the acute malnutrition outcomes.

COMPARISON BETWEEN ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY AND ACUTE MALNUTRITION

Conflict has been the primary driver of both food insecurity and acute malnutrition in Yemen since 2015, directly affecting economic and human development across all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, since the beginning of the UN-brokered truce in 2022, which included among other an agreement to cease all offensive military operations, as well as to allow fuel ships to enter Al Hodeidah port, the impact of conflict on both food insecurity and malnutrition somewhat reduced in most areas except in frontline districts. Food insecurity on the other hand is the primary driver of malnutrition, with the underlying drivers being limited access to and consumption of nutritious foods due to unaffordability, poor breastfeeding practices, low vaccination coverage and inadequate WASH services. The latter is resulting in unsafe drinking water, and poor sanitation, a leading cause of infections and enteropathy among children. Children's diets are suboptimal, with 12 - 26 percent of children aged 6 -23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (and being much lower in the lowlands at 15 percent). Exclusive breastfeeding is also very low (3 - 26 percent).

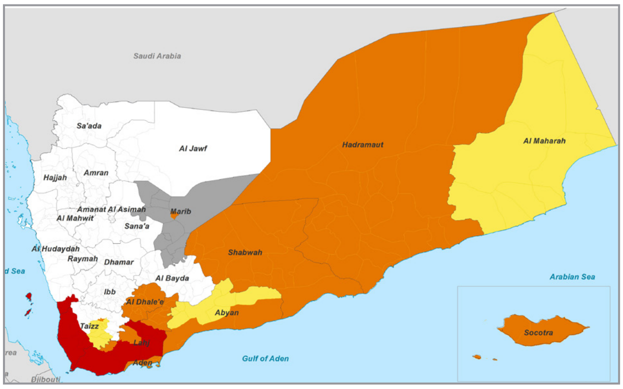
The comparative analysis maps visually represent the interconnectedness between acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition in GoY-controlled areas. The coastal districts in the lowlands indicate the highest total prevalence and burden of food insecurity and acute malnutrition, with Abyan, Lahj and Ta'iz governorates of greatest concern. Some levels of convergence between food insecurity and acute malnutrition, during the current period, are observed, with both scales depicting convergence to IPC Phase 3 and IPC Phase 4 in some areas. Furthermore, both analyses project a worsening in the west and southern coasts with increasing food insecurity and malnutrition.

Current Acute Food Insecurity January - May 2023



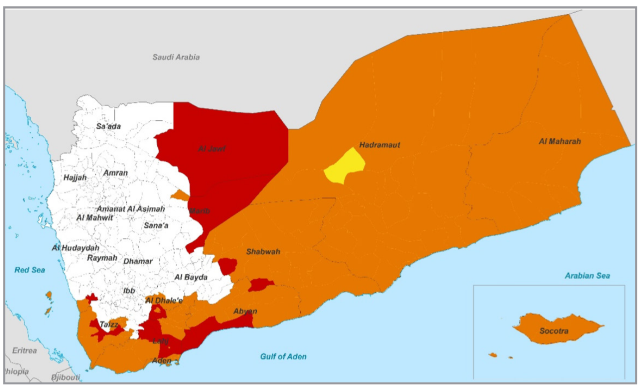
1 - Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Famine | Areas with inadequate evidence | Areas not analysed

Current Acute Malnutrition October 2022 - May 2023



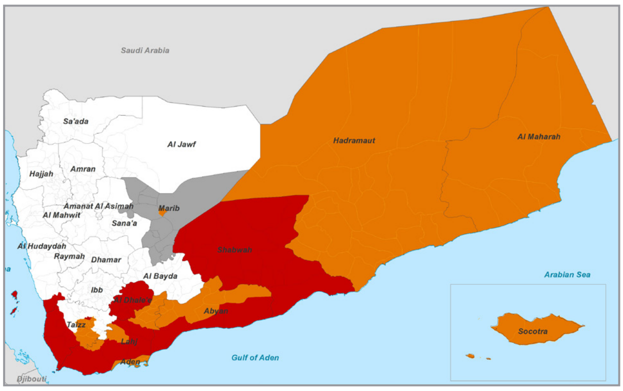
1 - Acceptable | 2 - Alert | 3 - Serious | 4 - Critical | 5 - Extremely critical | Phase classification based on MUAC | Areas with inadequate evidence | Areas not analysed

Projected Acute Food Insecurity Situation June - December 2023



1 - Minimal | 2 - Stressed | 3 - Crisis | 4 - Emergency | 5 - Famine | Areas with inadequate evidence | Areas not analysed

Projected Acute Malnutrition Situation June - September 2023



1 - Acceptable | 2 - Alert | 3 - Serious | 4 - Critical | 5 - Extremely critical | Phase classification based on MUAC | Areas with inadequate evidence | Areas not analysed

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Acute Food Insecurity

Peace solution: Being the key driver of food insecurity and malnutrition, an end to the conflict is a prerequisite for durable solutions. Ongoing efforts to broker a peace agreement should be sustained. The warring factions should cease fighting to protect lives and livelihoods. There is an urgent need to guarantee uninterrupted flow of humanitarian assistance and commercial imports from the ports to all parts of the country to lower transaction costs along the marketing corridors and stabilize prices. Ending the war in Yemen is critical to more long-term development goals by both state and non-state actors in the country.

Continued provision of the critical humanitarian assistance: To sustain the temporary gains realized in reduced food insecurity levels, there is an urgent need to provide resources to enable sourcing and delivery of critical life-saving food assistance to populations facing large food consumption gaps. Scaling down humanitarian assistance levels will lead to food security deteriorating, as depicted in the IPC projection analysis.

Improved targeting of humanitarian assistance: Against the backdrop of high needs and low resources and to ensure assistance is reaching the people most in need, there is need for all actors to improve targeting procedures to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors.

Implementation of fiscal and monetary policies: The government with support of multilateral donors to proceed with implementation of various fiscal and monetary policies that will help stabilize the Yemeni Rial (YER) and ease pressure on foreign currency demands to finance imports. More stability of the local currency will have spill-over effects on the prices of essential food and non-food commodities and ease headline inflationary pressure, ultimately boosting affordability of food for vulnerable Yemenis.

Livelihood support programmes: The protracted nature of the crisis has led to exhaustion of assets and livelihood coping options, limiting people's resilience, and increased their exposure and vulnerability to shocks. Close collaboration between humanitarian and development actors is needed to support diverse livelihood-based interventions that enhance the population's resilience to shocks. Sufficient investment in livelihood and resilience building programs is, therefore, necessary.

Strengthen monitoring and early warning systems: Sustain and further strengthen coordinated food security monitoring given the fragile food security situation. The main food security risk factors should be closely monitored through a Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) to enable early action if needed.

Acute Malnutrition

Improve infant and young child nutrition: Promote evidence-based interventions that support, protect, and sustain appropriate child feeding and care through facility and community-based approaches. This includes social behavior change communication strategies to improve exclusive breastfeeding, timely initiation of complementary feeding and young children's diets.

Scale up treatment and prevention of malnutrition interventions: Inter-sectoral/cluster programming is vital to prevent and manage all forms of malnutrition in Yemen, given the projected worsening of an already precarious situation. Integrating health, livelihoods, WASH and CASH/voucher programs into the multi sectoral nutrition response actions to improve nutrition outcomes.

Strengthen routine and mass vaccination: Vaccination campaigns targeting children under five for polio and other vaccine preventable diseases such as measles should be continued and intensified, prioritizing zones of low Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) coverage and high morbidity. The campaigns should be carried out alongside vitamin A supplementation to reduce child morbidity and mortality in the long term.

Innovative approaches for enhancing health and nutrition programming: In urban settings and IDPs settlements, the current approaches should be strengthened to increase the access to and uptake of health and nutrition services. Public-private partnerships should be explored to improve health and nutrition service access and coverage to the urban poor.

Strengthen monitoring systems: Strengthen nutrition surveillance system through the nutrition risk monitoring framework for improved early detection and response actions. Developing rapid reporting mechanisms covering all health facilities and upgrading current data management systems (e.g. eDIEWs) to be more risk predictive. There are data gaps in zones that are currently inaccessible / in active frontlines - efforts should be made to improve data collection and updated evidence of the acute malnutrition situation in zones with an active frontline.

Conduct routine nutrition surveys: To have a better understanding of the evolution of acute malnutrition, SMART surveys are essential. The lack of recent SMART surveys covering all zones limits the IPC AMN analysis, especially for areas without historical data or those that have experienced significant shocks last year hampered the ability to assess the situation fully in these areas. Ensuring that SMART assessments are conducted at the peak lean season of June-September is key for comparability. Nutrition/ food security hotspots should be prioritized in future SMART surveys.

SITUATION MONITORING AND UPDATE

Given various fundamental recent developments including but not limited to the likely global recession, peace negotiations, the low level of confirmed funding for humanitarian food assistance, and the fact that FSLA in SBA-controlled areas has been delayed, the IPC TWG may consider an analysis update in the last quarter of 2023, with new food security and nutrition data for GoY-controlled areas and a new IPC analysis for areas under the control of Sana'a-Based Authorities when FSLA and SMART data become available.

Risk factors to monitor

As acute food insecurity and malnutrition are expected to worsen during the projected period, important risk factors need to be monitored to flag a potential change in the situation. The following risk factors will be monitored:

- **Conflict:** As conflict remains a key driver of household ability to access food and a key driver of displacement and livelihood disruption, it is important to monitor developments in the current peace talks. Furthermore, the development of the food security situation in areas that have an active frontline, continuous armed clashes, such as in Ma'rib, Ta'izz, Al Hodeidah, and Al Dhale, and the surrounding areas to these affected areas such as IDP-hosting districts ought to be closely monitored. Monitoring displacement and detecting significant increments in the number of IDPs in areas with high IDP concentration and frontline districts is key.
- **Currency and price volatility:** Monitoring currency fluctuations is crucial, especially for GoY-controlled areas, as the value of the YER determines both the import capacity of Yemeni traders for essential food and non-food items and affects the purchasing power of vulnerable households through price developments on local markets. Thus, it is important to monitor key factors affecting both the demand for and availability of foreign currency such as developments in fiscal policies, changes in the level of remittances, additional inflows in the form of foreign deposits or grants, global food and fuel prices, and global trade policies.
- **Humanitarian food assistance:** Given the important role of HFA and the very high dependency on it, monitoring funding and assistance levels as well as humanitarian access to severely food insecure and hard-to-reach areas is critical.
- **Import levels and conditions:** As Yemen is relying on import for fuel and more than 90 percent of its staple cereal needs, monitoring the functionality and accessibility of sea and land ports is crucial. In addition, availability on the world market of essential food items and their ramifications for Yemen imports need close attention.
- **Climatic events:** Drought and flash floods can severely impact areas where a high share of the population depends on agriculture and livestock keeping. In addition, flash floods impact livelihoods and cause population displacements, hence, should be closely monitored.
- **Morbidity patterns:** Morbidity is one of the direct causes of malnutrition. Monitoring the key morbidity trends and possible outbreaks for common childhood diseases is critical given the empirical evidence that has shown a correlation between acute malnutrition and diseases such as measles.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Yemen IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) is made up of multiple institutions representing different governmental and non-governmental sectors, including relevant line ministries and departments, UN agencies, resource partners and international non-governmental agencies. For this report, the TWG comprised GoY authorities in Aden, line ministries and other IPC partners, including UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs, the Ministry of Population and Public Health (MoPHP), Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC).

With the overall management and coordination by FAO, the Yemen IPC TWG conducted a series of consultative and technical meetings and implemented the different phases of the 2023 IPC analysis process. The IPC process started in the last quarter of 2022 by preparing a detailed implementation plan and establishing timelines of activities including an inventory of available information and determining the need for updated data. Gathering and reviewing of secondary data, as well as monitoring of the status of different planned surveys and assessments, were among the TWG's tasks at the beginning of the entire exercise. The IPC analysis covered all the 118 districts in 12 governorates of the GoY-controlled areas. The IPC AFI analysis covered two periods: current January-May 2023 and projected June-December 2023. On the other hand, the current analysis period for IPC AMN was October 2022–May 2023 and projected June-September 2023.

For the IPC AMN analysis, a total of 16 zones were covered against the planned 18 zones. Two zones were targeted for the analysis but left out due to insufficient evidence. Due to the vast nature and non-homogeneity of governorates, districts are divided or grouped into zones based on similarity in livelihood and other characteristics. The Yemen IPC Nutrition Subgroup TWG brought together available nutrition data and related information to analyze acute malnutrition. Building on the best practice of 2022 and lessons learnt exercise, a more user-friendly nutrition repository was in place prior to the AMN analysis workshop. The IPC Nutrition Subgroup TWG is made up of multiple agencies representing different governmental and non-governmental sectors, including UN agencies, Nutrition Cluster resource partners and international agencies.

The IPC analysis covered both Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition concurrently and was conducted face to face between 4–19 March 2023 in Aden. Prior to the analyses, IPC AFI and AMN Level 1 refresher trainings were conducted for two days. The analysis was technically supported by several UN organizations (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO), government ministry technical officers, non-governmental organizations, and key resource persons from the governorates. A total of 18 groups were formed to work on governorate/districts level meta-analysis. Each group included a combination of experts from the different sectors together with other experts familiar with the socio-economic and other contributing factors in the governorates/districts. The facilitation was done by certified IPC Level 3 analysis facilitators assisted by several IPC Level 2 advanced analysts. Technical experts from the IPC Global Support Unit provided oversight and guidance to both analyses.

Sources

1. Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA) in GoY-controlled areas was conducted between November 2022 and January 2023 by WFP in collaboration with FAO, MoPIC and CSO. A total of 21,072 households were interviewed across 118 districts. The FSLA data, representative at the district level, was used to calculate all the main food security outcome indicators (Food Consumption Score, Food and Livelihood-based Coping Strategy indicators, Household Dietary Diversity Score and Household Hunger Score). Additional data related to household expenditures, income sources, drivers of food insecurity, living conditions, debt levels, household assets, levels of humanitarian assistance and agricultural production activities were also generated as contributing factors to households' food and nutrition insecurity. Qualitative data collected during the FSLA through focus group discussions was also used as additional evidence to triangulate and provide more context on the food security and livelihood options of households in GoY-controlled areas.
2. The primary source of data for the IPC AMN analyses were the validated Nutrition SMART surveys led by MoPHP with support from UNICEF. A total of 6 Zones out of 18 Zones had SMART surveys conducted in 2022. Otherwise, previous SMART surveys within IPC AMN protocols were used. Additional data sources that informed the analysis of contributing factors included Nutrition cluster programme data, morbidity data (EiDEWS), WASH cluster data, immunization data, FSLA (WASH data), MoPHP and WHO Nutrition Surveillance. Historical SMART data collected in the last five years was also used.
3. Additional, relevant information from numerous sources was used for triangulation and as key evidence to the analyses:
   - FSAC humanitarian food assistance data;
   - Demographic information from OCHA and CSO;
   - Displacement information from CCCM, OCHA, IOM and SCMCHA;
   - WFP market monitoring system;
   - FAO FSNIS market data;
   - Rainfall data from FAO and partner institutions;
   - Morbidity and admissions updates from WHO, MoPHP and UNICEF;

- Conflict and displacement updates from NGOs and local institutions;
- WASH data from the WASH Cluster;
- Other relevant information on contributing factors, food access, availability, utilization, and stability from assessments carried out in 2022/2023.

Limitations of the analysis

The following challenges and limitations apply to data generation for the IPC and the IPC process:

a) IPC analysis was done for 118 districts in GoY-controlled areas. However, two districts had accessibility challenges due to frontlines during the period of FSLA data collection - As Silw and Salah in Ta'iz governorate. Out of the 15 targeted clusters in each district, only five clusters in As Silw and seven clusters in Salah districts were accessible. WFP in agreement with CSO decided to increase the sample size per cluster for those districts resulting in 18 household interviews instead of 12 to fulfill the IPC minimum sample size threshold per district of 90 households. Moreover, two districts in Ta'iz governorate (Al Misrakh and Sabir Al Mawadim) had fewer households interviewed than planned due to frontlines and unsafe areas. In two additional districts (Al Qaff in Hadramawt and Hat in Al Maharah governorate), the number of households interviewed were less than the planned sample due to the mobility of the population (bedouin community). Nonetheless, the realized sample sizes met minimum required samples for IPC analysis

b) Due to the highly volatile and unpredictable situation in Yemen, there is high probability of changes to the key assumptions and drivers. Therefore, an update to the IPC analysis might be needed during the second half of 2023 to ensure that the projected results are still accurate.

c) As highlighted in the 2021 IPC report, published official government statistics to support the analysis remained limited, unavailable or not updated. This information would have been very critical in providing more contextual information to support the different analysis groups.

d) Limited evidence for IPC AMN analysis in critical conflict areas: IPC AMN analysis for Al Jawf and Ma'rib rural was not possible given the limited evidence for the two zones. SMART surveys from zones with similar characteristics could not be applied to Al Jawf and Ma'rib.

e) IDPs settings and numbers were increasingly referenced as an important attribute to the deteriorating acute malnutrition situation. However, specific evidence for IDPs was not available to complement the analysis. Programmatic data especially for health and nutrition was not disaggregated to capture specific gaps and coverage among IDPs. Notably, gaps in service coverage among IDP settlements featured strongly in areas of conflict.

f) Limited SMART surveys: All 12 zones without updated SMART surveys relied on historical data. Besides, one analysis area used data from a zone with similar characteristics. It is important to note that the situation in the various zones is constantly changing and thus subject to a high degree of unpredictability, therefore it is likely that historical data might limit clear understanding of evolving situations.

g) The FSLA data was collected in December 2022 but due to delays in SMART data and FSLA data processing, delays in government approvals, the analysis was conducted in March 2023, However, the IPC analysts were able to make use of IPC inference protocols.

What are the IPC, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and IPC Acute Malnutrition?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition are defined as any manifestation of food insecurity or malnutrition found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact the determinants of food insecurity. The IPC Acute Malnutrition Classification's focus is on identifying areas with a large proportion of children acutely malnourished preferably by measurement of Weight for Height Z-Score (WHZ) but also by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC).

Contact for further Information

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Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC analysis partners:

ANNEX 1: CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY POPULATION TABLE (JANUARY – MAY 2023)

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Abyan	Ahwar	36,228	11,000	30	14,500	40	7,000	20	3,500	10	0	0	3	10,500	30
	Al Mahfad	38,739	13,500	35	11,500	30	11,500	30	2,000	5	0	0	3	13,500	35
	Al Wadea	34,185	8,500	25	15,500	45	8,500	25	1,500	5	0	0	3	10,000	30
	Jayshan	21,563	5,500	25	6,500	30	7,500	35	2,000	10	0	0	3	9,500	45
	Khanfir	174,438	43,500	25	52,500	30	52,500	30	26,000	15	0	0	3	78,500	45
	Lawdar	135,621	47,500	35	40,500	30	40,500	30	7,000	5	0	0	3	47,500	35
	Mudiyah	51,568	15,500	30	15,500	30	18,000	35	2,500	5	0	0	3	20,500	40
	Rasad	79,004	35,500	45	23,500	30	20,000	25	0	0	0	0	3	20,000	25
	Sarar	22,066	7,500	35	10,000	45	4,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	4,500	20
	Sibah	26,083	9,000	35	11,500	45	5,000	20	0	0	0	0	3	5,000	20
	Zingibar	45,239	11,500	25	13,500	30	13,500	30	7,000	15	0	0	3	20,500	45
	Total	664,734	208,500	31	215,000	32	188,500	28	51,500	8	0	0		240,000	36
Ad Dali’	Ad Dali’	153,721	23,000	15	54,000	35	54,000	35	23,000	15	0	0	3	77,000	50
	Al Azariq	72,001	14,500	20	25,000	35	21,500	30	11,000	15	0	0	3	32,500	45
	Al Hasayn	63,840	19,000	30	28,500	45	9,500	15	6,500	10	0	0	3	16,000	25
	Ash Shu'ayb	70,545	17,500	25	28,000	40	17,500	25	7,000	10	0	0	3	24,500	35
	Jahaf	42,910	13,000	30	15,000	35	10,500	25	4,500	10	0	0	3	15,000	35
	Qa'tabah	78,984	19,500	25	23,500	30	27,500	35	8,000	10	0	0	3	35,500	45
	Total	482,001	106,500	22	174,000	36	140,500	29	60,000	12	0	0		200,500	42
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	145,789	36,500	25	58,500	40	43,500	30	7,500	5	0	0	3	51,000	35
	Al Mansura	198,954	49,500	25	99,500	50	40,000	20	10,000	5	0	0	3	50,000	25
	Al Mu’alla	91,876	32,000	35	46,000	50	14,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	14,000	15
	Ash Shaykh Othman	208,827	62,500	30	83,500	40	52,000	25	10,500	5	0	0	3	62,500	30
	At Tawahi	103,276	41,500	40	51,500	50	10,500	10	0	0	0	0	2	10,500	10
	Dar Sa’d	167,151	42,000	25	58,500	35	50,000	30	16,500	10	0	0	3	66,500	40
	Khur Maksar	86,975	21,500	25	43,500	50	21,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	21,500	25
	Kritar - Sirah	149,795	60,000	40	60,000	40	22,500	15	7,500	5	0	0	3	30,000	20
	Total	1,152,643	345,500	30	501,000	43	254,000	22	52,000	5	0	0		306,000	27
Al Hodeidah	Al Khukhah	111,089	44,500	40	28,000	25	28,000	25	11,000	10	0	0	3	39,000	35
	Hays	8,345	2,500	30	2,500	30	2,500	30	1,000	10	0	0	3	3,500	40
	Total	119,434	47,000	39	30,500	26	30,500	26	12,000	10	0	0		42,500	36
Al Jawf	Khab wa Ash Sha'f	78,128	23,500	30	27,500	35	19,500	25	8,000	10	0	0	3	27,500	35
	Total	78,128	23,500	30	27,500	35	19,500	25	8,000	10	0	0		27,500	35
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydhah	68,807	27,500	40	24,000	35	14,000	20	3,500	5	0	0	3	17,500	25
	Al Masilah	22,345	10,000	45	9,000	40	3,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	3,500	15
	Haswin	24,071	8,500	35	7,000	30	7,000	30	1,000	5	0	0	3	8,000	35
	Hat	6,099	2,500	45	2,000	30	1,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	1,500	25
	Hawf	10,704	4,500	40	3,500	35	2,000	20	500	5	0	0	3	2,500	25
	Man'ar	11,190	5,000	45	4,000	35	1,500	15	500	5	0	0	3	2,000	20
	Qishn	25,521	11,500	45	9,000	35	5,000	20	0	0	0	0	3	5,000	20
	Sayhut	25,237	11,500	45	10,000	40	4,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	4,000	15
	Shahin	6,897	2,000	30	3,000	45	1,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	1,500	25
	Total	200,871	83,000	41	71,500	36	40,000	20	5,500	3	0	0		45,500	23

Gover-norate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Hadramawt	Ad Dis	39,656	12,000	30	16,000	40	10,000	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	12,000	30
	Ad Dulay'ah	30,689	9,000	30	12,500	40	9,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	9,000	30
	Al Abr	17,543	6,000	35	9,500	55	2,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	2,000	10
	Al Mukalla	26,105	6,500	25	13,000	50	6,500	25	0	0	0		3	6,500	25
	Al Mukalla City	312,098	93,500	30	171,500	55	47,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	47,000	15
	Al Qaff	3,634	1,000	30	2,000	55	500	15	0	0	0	0	2	500	15
	Al Qatn	109,052	27,500	25	54,500	50	27,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	27,500	25
	Amd	33,402	10,000	30	18,500	55	5,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	5,000	15
	Ar Raydah wa Qussay'ar	76,722	23,000	30	30,500	40	23,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	23,000	30
	As Sawm	21,267	5,500	25	7,500	35	7,500	35	1,000	5	0	0	3	8,500	40
	Ash Shihr	127,054	25,500	20	57,000	45	38,000	30	6,500	5	0	0	3	44,500	35
	Brum Mayf'ah	29,437	9,000	30	12,000	40	9,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	9,000	30
	Daw'an	74,081	26,000	35	37,000	50	11,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	11,000	15
	Ghayl Bawazir	84,310	38,000	45	33,500	40	12,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	12,500	15
	Ghayl bin Yamin	46,444	9,500	20	14,000	30	18,500	40	4,500	10	0	0	3	23,000	50
	Hajar	43,237	13,000	30	13,000	30	15,000	35	2,000	5	0	0	3	17,000	40
	Hajar As Say'ar	4,217	1,500	35	2,500	55	500	10	0	0	0	0	2	500	10
	Haridah	31,526	12,500	40	16,000	50	3,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	3,000	10
	Rakhyah	14,427	4,500	30	6,500	45	3,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	3,500	25
	Rumah	10,786	5,500	50	4,000	35	1,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	1,500	15
	Sah	39,918	14,000	35	22,000	55	4,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	4,000	10
	Sayun	177,657	71,000	40	89,000	50	18,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	18,000	10
	Shibam	83,258	21,000	25	33,500	40	29,000	35	0	0	0	0	3	29,000	35
	Tarim	173,290	52,000	30	78,000	45	43,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	43,500	25
	Thamud	7,499	2,500	35	2,500	35	2,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	2,000	30
	Wadi Al Ayn	48,283	14,500	30	24,000	50	9,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	9,500	20
	Yab'uth	16,560	4,000	25	7,500	45	5,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	5,000	30
	Zamakh wa Manwokh	2,510	1,000	35	1,500	55	500	10	0	0	0	0	2	500	10
	Total	1,684,662	519,000	31	789,000	47	362,000	21	16,000	1	0	0		378,000	22
Lahj	Al Had	89,155	31,000	35	26,500	30	22,500	25	9,000	10	0	0	3	31,500	35
	Al Hawtah	39,381	10,000	25	12,000	30	14,000	35	4,000	10	0	0	3	18,000	45
	Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah	71,978	18,000	25	25,000	35	21,500	30	7,000	10	0	0	3	28,500	40
	Al Maflahi	60,363	27,000	45	21,000	35	9,000	15	3,000	5	0	0	3	12,000	20
	Al Malah	43,141	13,000	30	15,000	35	13,000	30	2,000	5	0	0	3	15,000	35
	Al Maqatirah	89,250	31,000	35	31,000	35	18,000	20	9,000	10	0	0	3	27,000	30
	Al Musaymir	39,631	10,000	25	14,000	35	10,000	25	6,000	15	0	0	3	16,000	40
	Al Qubaytah	139,512	49,000	35	35,000	25	35,000	25	21,000	15	0	0	3	56,000	40
	Habil Jabr	64,355	25,500	40	16,000	25	16,000	25	6,500	10	0	0	3	22,500	35
	Halmin	42,950	10,500	25	19,500	45	10,500	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	12,500	30
	Radfan	66,650	23,500	35	30,000	45	13,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	13,500	20
	Tuban	159,420	40,000	25	48,000	30	40,000	25	32,000	20	0	0	4	72,000	45
	Tur Al Bahah	73,289	22,000	30	18,500	25	25,500	35	7,500	10	0	0	3	33,000	45
	Yafi'	113,825	45,500	40	40,000	35	28,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	28,500	25
	Yahr	57,575	17,500	30	23,000	40	11,500	20	6,000	10	0	0	3	17,500	30
	Total	1,150,475	373,500	32	374,500	33	288,500	25	115,000	10	0	0		403,500	35

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ma'rib	Harib	50,605	15,000	30	15,000	30	12,500	25	7,500	15	0	0	3	20,000	40
	Ma'rib	185,941	37,000	20	56,000	30	65,000	35	28,000	15	0	0	3	93,000	50
	Ma'rib City	1,137,864	227,500	20	341,500	30	341,500	30	227,500	20	0	0	4	569,000	50
	Raghwan	14,129	5,500	40	5,000	35	3,500	25	-	-	0	0	3	3,500	25
	Total	1,388,539	285,000	21	417,500	30	422,500	30	263,000	19	0	0		685,500	49
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	41,808	6,000	40	5,500	35	4,000	25	-	-	0	0	3	4,000	25
	Arma'a	15,545	16,500	40	16,500	40	8,500	20	-	-	0	0	3	8,500	20
	As Sa'id	52,885	13,000	25	24,000	45	13,000	25	2,500	5	0	0	3	15,500	30
	At Talh	14,689	23,500	35	30,000	45	13,500	20	-	-	0	0	3	13,500	20
	Ataq	67,160	3,500	25	5,000	35	4,500	30	1,500	0	0	0	3	6,000	40
	Ayn	33,445	16,500	50	10,000	30	6,500	20	-	-	0	0	3	6,500	20
	Bayhan	70,453	21,000	30	28,000	40	17,500	25	3,500	5	0	0	3	21,000	30
	Dahr	14,931	3,500	25	6,500	45	3,500	25	500	5	0	0	3	4,000	30
	Habban	45,045	16,000	35	20,500	45	9,000	20	-	-	0	0	3	9,000	20
	Hatib	20,170	4,000	20	8,000	40	5,000	25	3,000	15	0	0	3	8,000	40
	Jardan	24,277	7,500	30	9,500	40	6,000	25	1,000	5	0	0	3	7,000	30
	Markhah Al Olya	46,736	4,500	10	14,000	30	18,500	40	9,500	20	0	0	4	28,000	60
	Markhah As Sufla	63,050	22,000	35	28,500	45	12,500	20	-	-	0	0	3	12,500	20
	Mayfa'ah	64,600	19,500	30	22,500	35	16,000	25	6,500	10	0	0	3	22,500	35
	Nisab	63,543	16,000	25	22,000	35	19,000	30	6,500	10	0	0	3	25,500	40
	Osaylan	46,334	21,000	45	14,000	30	9,500	20	2,500	5	0	0	3	12,000	25
	Radum	36,084	11,000	30	14,500	40	9,000	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	11,000	30
	Total	720,755	225,000	31	279,000	39	175,500	24	39,000	5	0	0		214,500	29
Socotra	Hadibu	57,137	23,000	40	23,000	40	11,500	20	-	-	0	0	3	11,500	20
	Qalansiyah wa Abd Al Kuri	16,969	7,000	40	6,000	35	4,000	25	-	-	0	0	3	4,000	25
	Total	74,106	30,000	40	29,000	39	15,500	21	-	-	0	0		15,500	21
Ta'iz	Al Ma'afer	168,848	34,000	20	50,500	30	59,000	35	25,500	15	0	0	3	84,500	50
	Al Makha	95,251	19,000	20	38,000	40	28,500	30	9,500	10	0	0	3	38,000	40
	Al Mawasit	177,442	53,000	30	53,000	30	53,000	30	17,500	10	0	0	3	70,500	40
	Al Misrakh	145,385	58,000	40	43,500	30	36,500	25	7,500	5	0	0	3	44,000	30
	Al Mudhaffar	193,451	58,000	30	58,000	30	67,500	35	9,500	5	0	0	3	77,000	40
	Al Qahirah	138,723	41,500	30	41,500	30	48,500	35	7,000	5	0	0	3	55,500	40
	Al Wazi'yah	12,253	5,500	45	3,000	25	2,500	20	1,000	10	0	0	3	3,500	30
	As Silw	58,952	65,500	25	104,500	40	65,500	25	26,000	10	0	0	3	91,500	35
	Ash Shamayatayn	261,641	14,500	25	20,500	35	17,500	30	6,000	10	0	0	3	23,500	40
	Dhubab	27,855	8,500	30	11,000	40	7,000	25	1,500	5	0	0	3	8,500	30
	Jabal Habashi	165,252	33,000	20	58,000	35	49,500	30	25,000	15	0	0	3	74,500	45
	Mashr'ah Wa Hadnan	9,462	4,000	40	2,500	25	3,000	30	500	5	0	0	3	3,500	35
	Mawza'	24,361	5,000	20	9,500	40	7,500	30	2,500	10	0	0	3	10,000	40
	Sabir Al Mawadim	152,404	45,500	30	45,500	30	45,500	30	15,000	10	0	0	3	60,500	40
	Salah	94,097	42,500	45	23,500	25	23,500	25	4,500	5	0	0	3	28,000	30
	Total	1,725,377	487,500	28	562,500	33	514,500	30	158,500	9	0	0		673,000	39
Grand Total		9,441,725	2,734,000	29	3,471,000	37	2,451,500	26	780,500	8	0	0		3,232,000	34

ANNEX 2: PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY POPULATION TABLE (JUNE – DECEMBER 2023)

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Abyan	Ahwar	36,228	11,000	30	9,000	25	11,000	30	5,500	15	0	0	3	16,500	30
	Al Mahfad	38,739	11,500	30	11,500	30	11,500	30	4,000	10	0	0	3	15,500	35
	Al Wadea	34,185	7,000	20	15,500	45	8,500	25	3,500	10	0	0	3	12,000	30
	Jayshan	21,563	5,500	25	4,500	20	8,500	40	3,000	15	0	0	3	11,500	45
	Khanfir	174,438	43,500	25	43,500	25	52,500	30	35,000	20	0	0	4	87,500	45
	Lawdar	135,621	40,500	30	40,500	30	40,500	30	13,500	10	0	0	3	54,000	35
	Mudiyah	51,568	15,500	30	15,500	30	15,500	30	5,000	10	0	0	3	20,500	40
	Rasad	79,004	35,500	45	16,000	20	23,500	30	4,000	5	0	0	3	27,500	25
	Sarar	22,066	6,500	30	7,500	35	6,500	30	1,000	5	0	0	3	7,500	20
	Sibah	26,083	9,000	35	9,000	35	6,500	25	1,500	5	0	0	3	8,000	20
	Zingibar	45,239	11,500	25	11,500	25	13,500	30	9,000	20	0	0	4	22,500	45
	Total	664,734	197,000	30	184,000	28	198,000	30	85,000	13	0	0		283,000	43
Ad Dali’	Ad Dali’	153,721	23,000	15	30,500	20	61,500	40	38,500	25	0	0	4	100,000	50
	Al Azariq	72,001	14,500	20	21,500	30	21,500	30	14,500	20	0	0	4	36,000	45
	Al Hasayn	63,840	19,000	30	22,500	35	13,000	20	9,500	15	0	0	3	22,500	25
	Ash Shu'ayb	70,545	17,500	25	24,500	35	17,500	25	10,500	15	0	0	3	28,000	35
	Jahaf	42,910	13,000	30	10,500	25	13,000	30	6,500	15	0	0	3	19,500	35
	Qa'tabah	78,984	19,500	25	23,500	30	23,500	30	12,000	15	0	0	3	35,500	45
	Total	482,001	106,500	22	133,000	28	150,000	31	91,500	19	0	0		241,500	50
Aden	Al Buraiqeh	145,789	36,500	25	43,500	30	51,000	35	14,500	10	0	0	3	65,500	35
	Al Mansura	198,954	49,500	25	79,500	40	49,500	25	20,000	10	0	0	3	69,500	25
	Al Mu’alla	91,876	27,500	30	41,500	45	18,500	20	4,500	5	0	0	3	23,000	15
	Ash Shaykh Othman	208,827	62,500	30	73,000	35	52,000	25	21,000	10	0	0	3	73,000	30
	At Tawahi	103,276	36,000	35	46,500	45	20,500	20	-	-	0	0	3	20,500	10
	Dar Sa’d	167,151	42,000	25	50,000	30	50,000	30	25,000	15	0	0	3	75,000	40
	Khur Maksar	86,975	21,500	25	35,000	40	26,000	30	4,500	5	0	0	3	30,500	25
	Kritar - Sirah	149,795	60,000	40	45,000	30	30,000	20	15,000	10	0	0	3	45,000	20
	Total	1,152,643	335,500	29	414,000	36	297,500	26	104,500	9	0	0		402,000	35
Al Hodeidah	Al Khukhah	111,089	22,000	20	39,000	35	33,500	30	16,500	15	0	0	3	50,000	35
	Hays	8,345	1,500	20	2,500	30	2,500	30	1,500	20	0	0	4	4,000	40
	Total	119,434	23,500	20	41,500	35	36,000	30	18,000	15	0	0		54,000	45
Al Jawf	Khab wa Ash Sha'f	78,128	23,500	30	19,500	25	19,500	25	15,500	20	0	0	4	35,000	35
	Total	78,128	23,500	30	19,500	25	19,500	25	15,500	20	0	0		35,000	45
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydhah	68,807	24,000	35	27,500	40	14,000	20	3,500	5	0	0	3	17,500	25
	Al Masilah	22,345	9,000	40	9,000	40	4,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	4,500	15
	Haswin	24,071	8,500	35	6,000	25	7,000	30	2,500	10	0	0	3	9,500	35
	Hat	6,099	2,000	35	2,000	35	2,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	2,000	25
	Hawf	10,704	3,500	35	3,500	35	2,500	25	500	5	0	0	3	3,000	25
	Man'ar	11,190	5,000	45	3,000	25	2,000	20	1,000	10	0	0	3	3,000	20
	Qishn	25,521	11,500	45	7,500	30	6,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	6,500	20
	Sayhut	25,237	10,000	40	10,000	40	5,000	20	0	0	0	0	3	5,000	15
	Shahin	6,897	2,000	30	3,000	40	2,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	2,000	25
	Total	200,871	75,500	38	71,500	36	45,500	23	7,500	4	0	0		53,000	26

Gover-norate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Hadramawt	Ad Dis	39,656	12,000	30	14,000	35	12,000	30	2,000	5	0	0	3	14,000	35
	Ad Dulay'ah	30,689	7,500	25	10,500	35	10,500	35	1,500	5	0	0	3	12,000	40
	Al Abr	17,543	4,500	25	9,500	55	3,500	20	-	0	0	0	3	3,500	20
	Al Mukalla	26,105	8,000	30	9,000	35	8,000	30	1,500	5	0		3	9,500	35
	Al Mukalla City	312,098	93,500	30	140,500	45	78,000	25	-		0	0	3	78,000	25
	Al Qaff	3,634	1,000	30	2,000	50	500	20	-		0	0	3	500	20
	Al Qatn	109,052	22,000	20	54,500	50	32,500	30	-	0	0	0	3	32,500	30
	Amd	33,402	10,000	30	16,500	50	6,500	20	-		0	0	3	6,500	20
	Ar Raydah wa Qussay'ar	76,722	23,000	30	30,500	40	19,000	25	4,000	5	0	0	3	23,000	30
	As Sawm	21,267	5,500	25	6,500	30	7,500	35	2,000	10	0	0	3	9,500	45
	Ash Shihr	127,054	25,500	20	51,000	40	38,000	30	12,500	10	0	0	3	50,500	40
	Brum Mayf'ah	29,437	7,500	25	12,000	40	9,000	30	1,500	5	0	0	3	10,500	35
	Daw'an	74,081	26,000	35	33,500	45	15,000	20	-		0	0	3	15,000	20
	Ghayl Bawazir	84,310	33,500	40	33,500	40	17,000	20	-		0	0	3	17,000	20
	Ghayl bin Yamin	46,444	9,500	20	11,500	25	16,500	35	7,000	15	0	0	3	23,500	50
	Hajar	43,237	13,000	30	11,000	25	15,000	35	4,500	10	0	0	3	19,500	45
	Hajar As Say'ar	4,217	1,500	35	2,000	50	500	15	-	0	0	0	2	500	15
	Haridah	31,526	8,000	25	17,500	55	6,500	20	-		0	0	3	6,500	20
	Rakhyah	14,427	4,500	30	6,000	40	4,500	30	-		0	0	3	4,500	30
	Rumah	10,786	5,500	50	3,000	30	2,000	20	-		0	0	3	2,000	20
	Sah	39,918	12,000	30	20,000	50	8,000	20	-		0	0	3	8,000	20
	Sayun	177,657	53,500	30	89,000	50	35,500	20	-		0	0	3	35,500	20
	Shibam	83,258	16,500	20	33,500	40	29,000	35	4,000	5	0	0	3	33,000	40
	Tarim	173,290	52,000	30	60,500	35	52,000	30	8,500	5	0	0	3	60,500	35
	Thamud	7,499	2,000	25	2,500	35	2,500	35	500	5	0	0	3	3,000	40
	Wadi Al Ayn	48,283	14,500	30	21,500	45	12,000	25	-		0	0	3	12,000	25
	Yab'uth	16,560	4,000	25	6,500	40	5,000	30	1,000	5	0	0	3	6,000	35
	Zamakh wa Manwokh	2,510	1,000	30	1,000	45	500	20	-	5	0	0	3	500	25
	Total	1,684,662	477,000	28%	709,000	42	446,500	27	50,500	3	0	0		497,000	30
Lahj	Al Had	89,155	31,000	35	22,500	25	22,500	25	13,500	15	0	0	3	36,000	40
	Al Hawtah	39,381	10,000	25	8,000	20	16,000	40	6,000	15	0	0	3	22,000	55
	Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah	71,978	14,500	20	21,500	30	25,000	35	11,000	15	0	0	3	36,000	50
	Al Maflahi	60,363	24,000	40	21,000	35	12,000	20	3,000	5	0	0	3	15,000	25
	Al Malah	43,141	11,000	25	19,500	45	8,500	20	4,500	10	0	0	3	13,000	30
	Al Maqatirah	89,250	27,000	30	27,000	30	22,500	25	13,500	15	0	0	3	36,000	40
	Al Musaymir	39,631	8,000	20	14,000	35	10,000	25	8,000	20	0	0	4	18,000	45
	Al Qubaytah	139,512	42,000	30	28,000	20	42,000	30	28,000	20	0	0	4	70,000	50
	Habil Jabr	64,355	22,500	35	16,000	25	16,000	25	9,500	15	0	0	3	25,500	40
	Halmin	42,950	10,500	25	17,000	40	10,500	25	4,500	10	0	0	3	15,000	35
	Radfan	66,650	20,000	30	26,500	40	16,500	25	3,500	5	0	0	3	20,000	30
	Tuban	159,420	40,000	25	40,000	25	48,000	30	32,000	20	0	0	4	80,000	50
	Tur Al Bahah	73,289	22,000	30	14,500	20	25,500	35	11,000	15	0	0	3	36,500	50
	Yafi'	113,825	45,500	40	34,000	30	28,500	25	5,500	5	0	0	3	34,000	30
	Yahr	57,575	14,500	25	20,000	35	14,500	25	8,500	15	0	0	3	23,000	40
	Total	1,150,475	342,500	30%	329,500	29	318,000	28	162,000	14	0	0		480,000	42

Gover-norate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Ma'rib	Harib	50,605	15,000	30	12,500	25	12,500	25	10,000	20	0	0	4	22,500	45
	Ma'rib	185,941	37,000	20	46,500	25	65,000	35	37,000	20	0	0	4	102,000	55
	Ma'rib City	1,137,864	227,500	20	284,500	25	398,500	35	227,500	20	0	0	4	626,000	55
	Raghwan	14,129	5,500	40	4,000	30	3,500	25	500	5	0	0	3	4,000	30
	Total	1,388,539	285,000	21	347,500	25	479,500	35	275,000	20	0	0		754,500	54
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	41,808	16,500	40	14,500	35	10,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	10,500	25
	Arma'a	15,545	6,000	40	4,500	30	4,500	30	0	0	0	0	3	4,500	30
	As Sa'id	52,885	13,000	25	21,000	40	16,000	30	2,500	5	0	0	3	18,500	35
	At Talh	14,689	3,500	25	3,500	25	5,000	35	2,000	15	0	0	3	7,000	50
	Ataq	67,160	23,500	35	27,000	40	13,500	20	3,500	5	0	0	3	17,000	25
	Ayn	33,445	15,000	45	8,500	25	8,500	25	1,500	5	0	0	3	10,000	30
	Bayhan	70,453	21,000	30	21,000	30	21,000	30	7,000	10	0	0	3	28,000	40
	Dahr	14,931	3,500	25	4,500	30	4,500	30	2,000	15	0	0	3	6,500	45
	Habban	45,045	16,000	35	18,000	40	9,000	20	2,500	5	0	0	3	11,500	25
	Hatib	20,170	4,000	20	6,000	30	6,000	30	4,000	20	0	0	4	10,000	50
	Jardan	24,277	7,500	30	8,500	35	7,500	30	1,000	5	0	0	3	8,500	35
	Markhah Al Olya	46,736	4,500	10	11,500	25	18,500	40	11,500	25	0	0	4	30,000	65
	Markhah As Sufla	63,050	22,000	35	25,000	40	16,000	25	0	0	0	0	3	16,000	25
	Mayfa'ah	64,600	19,500	30	16,000	25	19,500	30	9,500	15	0	0	3	29,000	45
	Nisab	63,543	16,000	25	16,000	25	22,000	35	9,500	15	0	0	3	31,500	50
	Osaylan	46,334	21,000	45	11,500	25	11,500	25	2,500	5	0	0	3	14,000	30
	Radum	36,084	11,000	30	11,000	30	11,000	30	3,500	10	0	0	3	14,500	40
	Total	720,755	223,500	31	228,000	32	204,500	28	62,500	9	0	0		267,000	37
Socotra	Hadibu	57,137	23,000	40	20,000	35	14,500	25	0	0	0	0	3	14,500	25
	Qalansiyah wa Abd Al Kuri	16,969	7,000	40	5,000	30	5,000	30	0	0	0	0	3	5,000	30
	Total	74,106	30,000	40	25,000	34	19,500	26	0	0	0	0		19,500	26
Ta'iz	Al Ma'afer	168,848	42,000	25	50,500	30	42,000	25	34,000	20	0	0	4	76,000	45
	Al Makha	95,251	19,000	20	28,500	30	33,500	35	14,500	15	0	0	3	48,000	50
	Al Mawasit	177,442	53,000	30	35,500	20	62,000	35	26,500	15	0	0	3	88,500	50
	Al Misrakh	145,385	51,000	35	36,500	25	43,500	30	14,500	10	0	0	3	58,000	40
	Al Mudhaffar	193,451	58,000	30	58,000	30	58,000	30	19,500	10	0	0	3	77,500	40
	Al Qahirah	138,723	41,500	30	41,500	30	41,500	30	14,000	10	0	0	3	55,500	40
	Al Wazi'yah	12,253	5,500	45	2,000	15	3,000	25	2,000	15	0	0	3	5,000	40
	As Silw	58,952	12,000	20	17,500	30	20,500	35	9,000	15	0	0	3	29,500	50
	Ash Shamayatayn	261,641	65,500	25	78,500	30	78,500	30	39,000	15	0	0	3	117,500	45
	Dhubab	27,855	8,500	30	8,500	30	8,500	30	3,000	10	0	0	3	11,500	40
	Jabal Habashi	165,252	33,000	20	49,500	30	58,000	35	25,000	15	0	0	3	83,000	50
	Mashr'ah Wa Hadnan	9,462	3,000	30	3,000	30	3,000	30	1,000	10	0	0	3	4,000	40
	Mawza'	24,361	6,000	25	7,500	30	6,000	25	5,000	20	0	0	4	11,000	45
	Sabir Al Mawadim	152,404	45,500	30	30,500	20	53,500	35	23,000	15	0	0	3	76,500	50
	Salah	94,097	28,000	30	23,500	25	33,000	35	9,500	10	0	0	3	42,500	45
	Total	1,725,377	471,500	27	471,000	27	544,500	32	239,500	14	0	0		784,000	45