

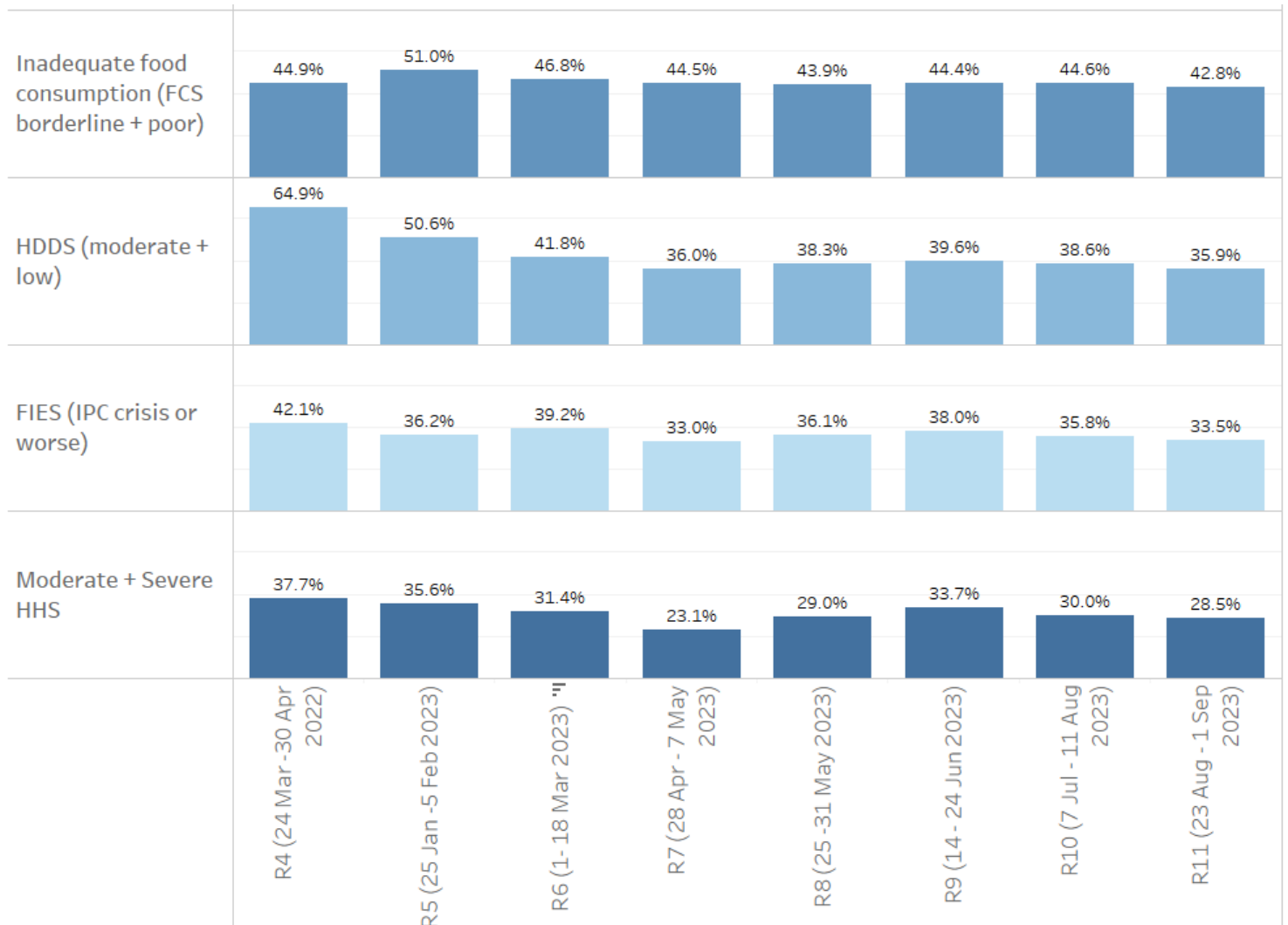


Key Highlights

In August 2023, 33.5 percent of the surveyed households in Yemen experienced food insecurity equivalent to Crisis and above (IPC Phase 3+)

- Around 29 percent of the households experienced moderate or severe hunger; 36 percent reported moderate or poor dietary diversity, and nearly 43 percent consumed inadequate food (FCG poor or borderline) during August 2023.
- Food insecurity slightly decreased in August 2023 compared to last three months. The likely reason for this improvement is the onset of the harvest season for some areas.
- Seventy-four percent of the surveyed households resorted to severe livelihood coping strategies (crisis and emergency) during the reporting month, damaging the households' future productivity and capacity to manage shocks. The trend does not show noticeable improvement in 2023. The proportion of households often resorting to food-based coping strategies marginally improved by about 3 percent in August 2023 compared to July 2023.

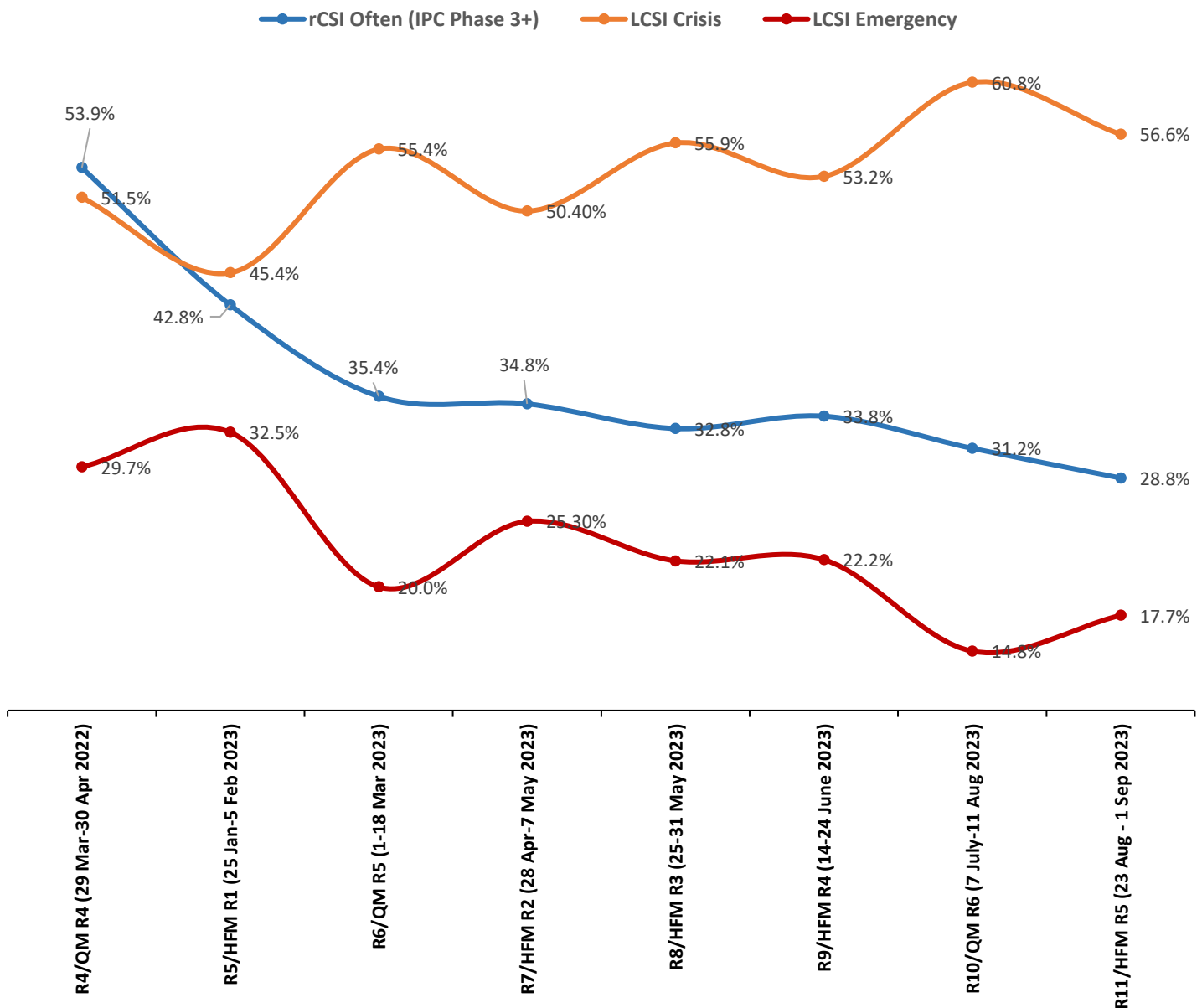
Food security outcome indicators trends (Mar 2022 – September 2023), Yemen-wide (national)



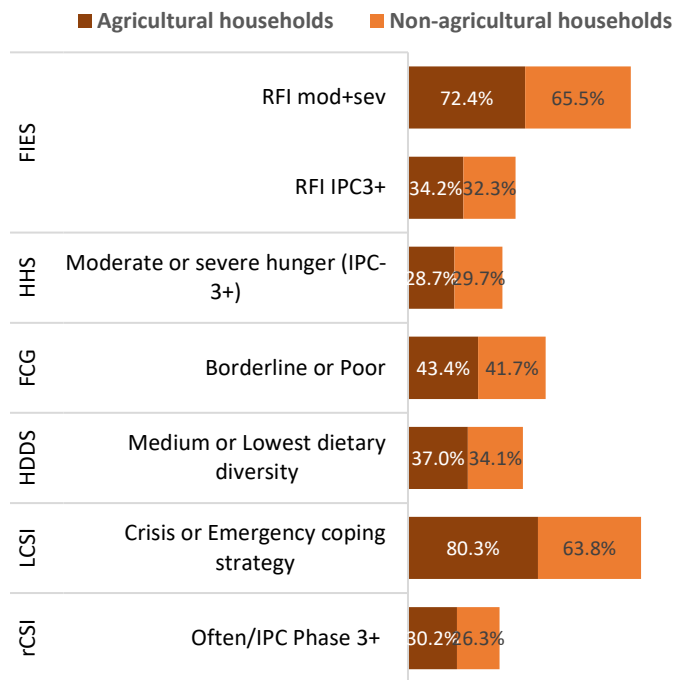
Key Highlights cont'd

- During August 2023, Hajjah and Al Jawf emerged as the most food-insecure governorates. In both areas, the prevalence of food insecurity, hunger, poor dietary diversity, and inadequate food consumption have been relatively higher in the previous months this year.
- Scaling up of food security and livelihood assistance is recommended in vulnerable governorates like Hajjah and Al Jawf.
- Overall food insecurity is relatively higher among agricultural households than non-agricultural households. Furthermore, higher proportion of agricultural households resorted to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.
- Food insecurity is higher in rural areas than the sub-urban and urban areas. A larger proportion of urban households reported to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies than the sub-urban households.
- Food insecurity is higher in households without income sources and households deriving main income from produce and sale of honey or bee products or collection or sale of forestry. Amongst the agricultural producers, the fishery producers reported higher food security in August 2023.

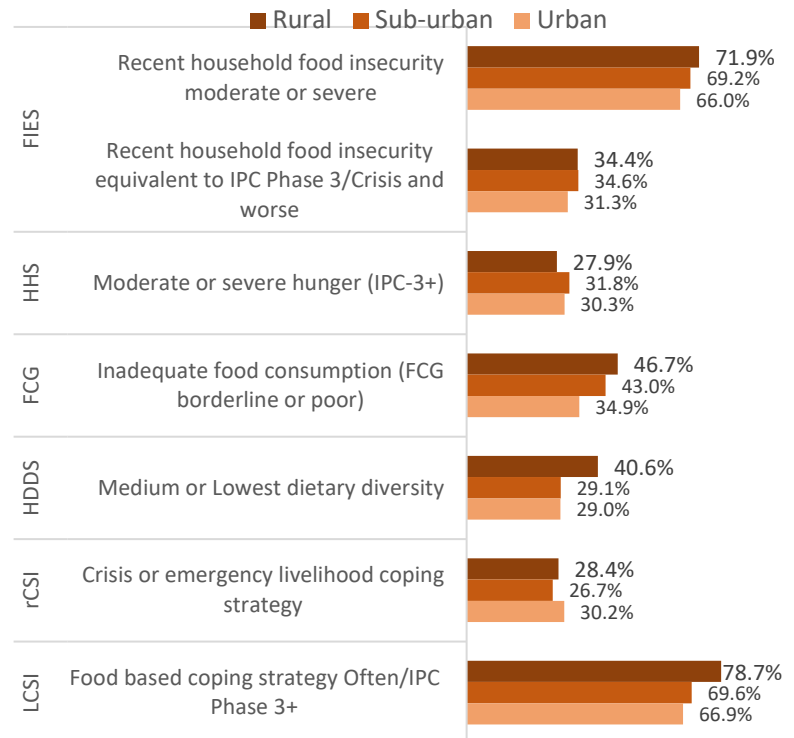
Change in livelihood (LCSI) and food based (rCSI) coping strategy indices at crisis and above level-



Food security measures by agricultural and non-agricultural households, (R11/HFM R5, 23 Aug - 1 Sep 2023)



Food insecurity by rural, urban and sub-urban households (R11/HFM R5, 23 Aug - 1 Sep 2023)



Main income sources, Round 11/HFM Round 5 (23 Aug - 1 Sep 2023)	FIES, RFI IPC 3+	HHS Moderate or Severe	FCG Borderline or Poor	HDSD Medium or Lowest	rCSI Often/ >=19	LCSI Crisis or Emergency
No income sources	45.4%	37.9%	62.6%	51.8%	34.2%	80.3%
Daily wage in agriculture sector (farm and other casual employment in agriculture)	40.9%	30.0%	51.8%	38.1%	36.0%	85.3%
Off farm daily wages and other non-agricultural casual employment	33.6%	29.4%	37.3%	33.6%	31.3%	74.7%
Other non-agriculture employments (skilled and unskilled)	33.5%	31.3%	47.0%	38.7%	29.4%	75.0%
Production and sale of fish/seafood or fishery related product	46.0%	47.8%	17.5%	11.8%	21.5%	52.1%
Income not derived from work (charity, humanitarian aid, pension, welfare, remittance, rent, begging)	31.0%	27.4%	49.5%	44.0%	33.2%	74.4%
Production and sale of livestock and livestock products	42.1%	33.8%	45.5%	48.3%	28.5%	90.7%
Production and sale of staple and vegetables	35.9%	36.5%	28.6%	32.1%	27.6%	86.4%
Production and sale of cash crops (food and non-food)	28.1%	25.3%	33.8%	36.1%	26.7%	71.4%
Non-agricultural liberal, salaried employment, commerce	22.6%	20.7%	32.9%	21.6%	15.4%	53.8%
**Other agri income (production and sale of honey or bee products or collection/sale of forestry bush products)	50.7%	16.1%	86.2%	41.8%	35.2%	100.0%

Methodology:

FAO Yemen conducted the fifth high-frequency monitoring survey with technical support from DIEM. In total, eleven rounds of surveys have been completed so far. This survey aimed to monitor key food insecurity outcomes, and shocks between IPC analysis to support decision-making. Data collection took place from 23 August – 1 September 2023, covering 2,472 households. At least 110 households were surveyed in each of the 22 governorates of Yemen. Data are therefore representative of the population of Yemen and at the governorate level. The survey was conducted via computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), primarily using Random Digit Dialling (RDD).

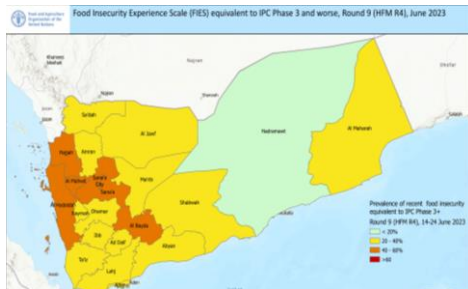
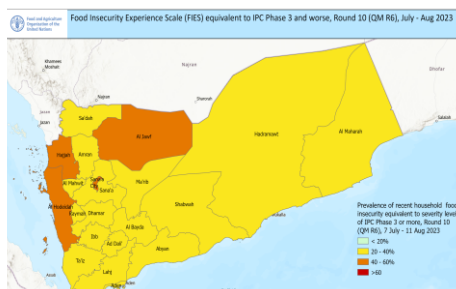
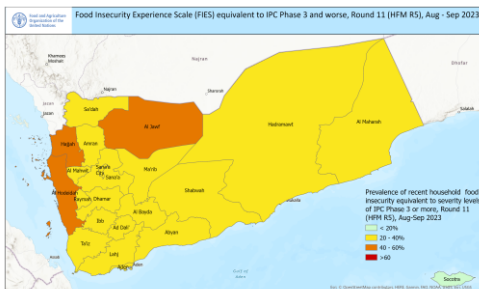
Food Insecurity: Where and Who

23 Aug – 1 Sep 2023

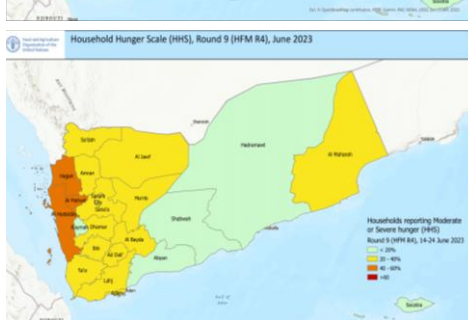
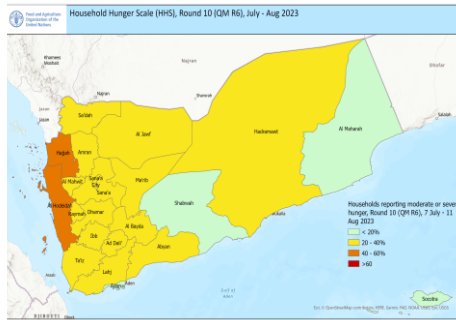
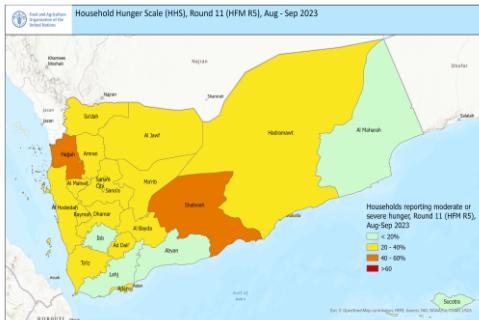
7 July – 11 Aug 2023

14-24 June 2023

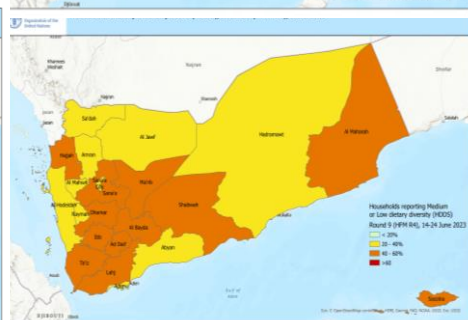
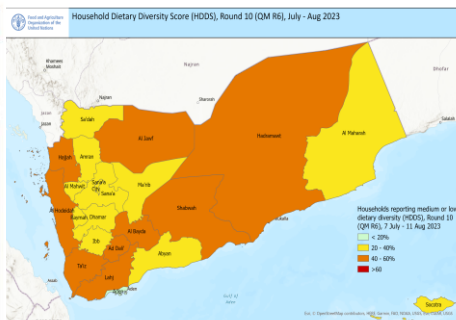
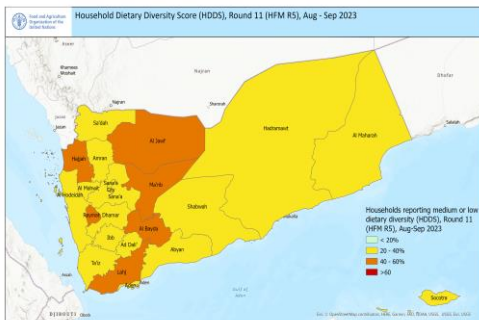
FIES Recent Food Insecurity (RFI) equivalent to IPC 3+



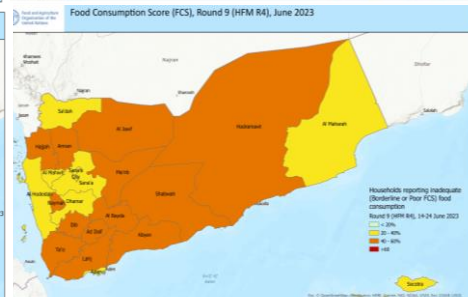
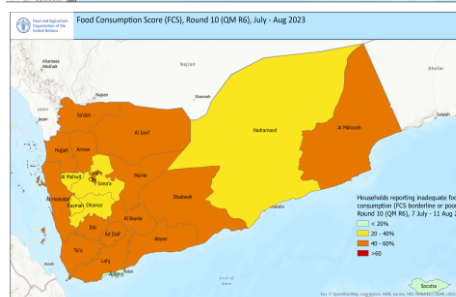
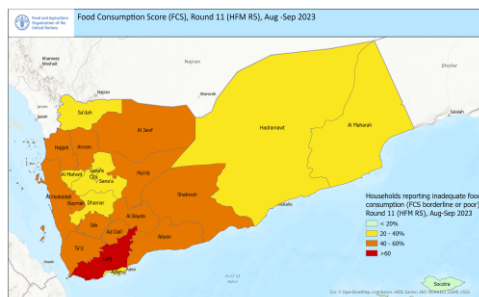
Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Moderate or Severe



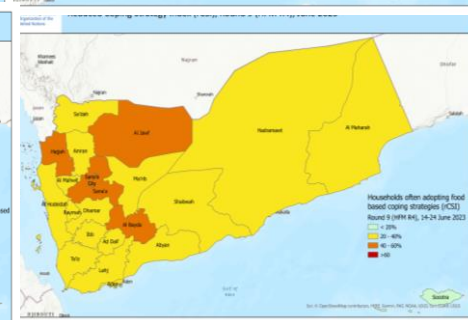
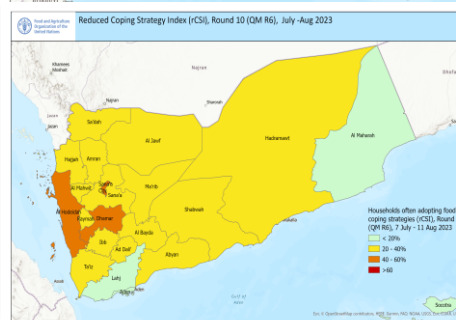
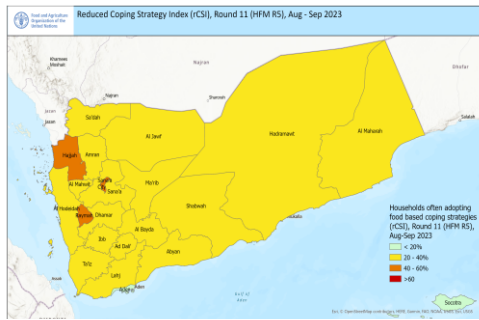
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Moderate or Severe



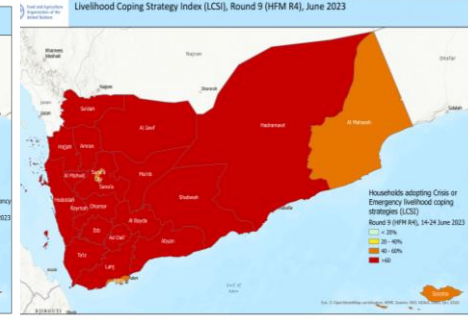
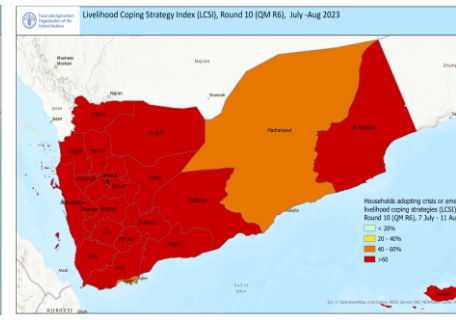
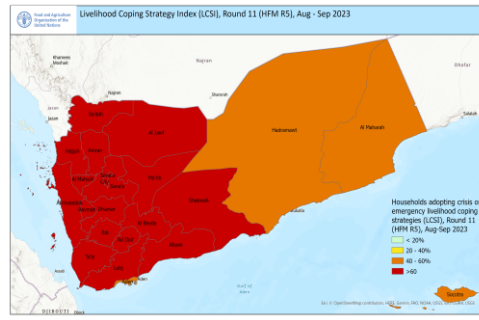
Inadequate Food Consumption (FCS Borderline or Poor)



Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), Strategy Index Often



Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), Crisis or Emergency



Annex: Food security outcome indicators, Round 11/HFM Round 5, 23 Aug -1 Sep 2023

Governorates	FIES, Prevalence of Recent Food Insecurity (RFI), SDG threshold		FIES, Prevalence of Recent Food Insecurity (RFI) based on IPC threshold	Food Consumption Group (FCG)			Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			Household Hunger Scale (HHS)			
	RFI moderate to severe	RFI Severe	RFI equivalent to IPC Phase 3+	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	High dietary diversity (5-12 FG)	Medium dietary diversity (3-4 FG)	Lowest dietary diversity (0-2 FG)	Little to no hunger (HHS score =0)	Slight hunger (HHS Score =1)	Moderate hunger HHS Score 2-3)	Severe hunger (HHS 4 and above)
Abyan	61.7%	2.57%	23.4%	52.1%	31.0%	16.9%	79.0%	17.4%	3.5%	61.5%	27.1%	10.9%	0.5%
Aden	51.5%	7.06%	24.4%	75.2%	16.4%	8.4%	75.8%	21.1%	3.1%	36.7%	41.1%	19.8%	2.0%
Al Bayda	74.2%	9.50%	39.6%	43.9%	24.7%	31.4%	59.7%	33.6%	6.7%	32.2%	32.4%	33.4%	2.0%
Al Dhale'e	64.7%	5.89%	26.6%	59.7%	20.4%	19.9%	63.8%	32.3%	3.9%	50.0%	26.1%	23.9%	0.0%
Al Hudaydah	80.5%	9.53%	42.1%	52.1%	18.4%	29.4%	60.7%	34.9%	4.4%	35.2%	30.0%	29.8%	5.0%
Al Jawf	79.9%	11.91%	45.7%	40.0%	25.4%	34.6%	45.8%	42.9%	11.2%	37.6%	26.4%	33.5%	0.8%
Al Maharah	55.6%	4.49%	30.4%	69.6%	15.3%	15.1%	70.1%	29.9%	0.0%	52.0%	28.6%	18.3%	0.4%
Al Mahwit	65.5%	5.51%	30.7%	73.8%	15.9%	10.4%	65.8%	30.9%	3.3%	45.6%	31.0%	20.4%	3.0%
Amanat Al													
Asimah	61.0%	6.84%	28.5%	69.8%	21.4%	8.7%	66.9%	31.3%	1.8%	50.5%	20.2%	24.3%	2.2%
Amran	70.2%	5.16%	31.4%	42.6%	35.1%	22.3%	66.7%	31.2%	2.1%	52.0%	22.2%	25.1%	0.4%
Dhamar	71.5%	6.34%	31.4%	69.3%	17.0%	13.8%	72.4%	25.4%	2.2%	46.9%	28.1%	22.6%	2.4%
Hadramawt	62.6%	0.99%	24.4%	68.1%	17.6%	14.2%	78.4%	21.3%	0.3%	54.7%	12.0%	33.2%	0.0%
Hajjah	85.4%	15.70%	56.6%	52.9%	23.7%	23.4%	58.2%	33.5%	8.3%	25.1%	27.6%	42.6%	3.8%
Ibb	67.6%	4.03%	25.5%	55.5%	27.4%	17.1%	60.5%	34.7%	4.8%	52.5%	28.9%	17.5%	0.0%
Lahj	66.1%	5.04%	26.1%	31.5%	31.7%	36.8%	45.8%	43.4%	10.8%	58.3%	23.3%	16.1%	2.3%
Marib	70.8%	9.03%	37.2%	54.2%	23.4%	22.3%	58.7%	36.3%	5.0%	41.8%	26.3%	29.4%	2.4%
Raymah	60.9%	9.99%	33.4%	50.6%	19.6%	29.8%	47.2%	42.0%	10.9%	44.7%	24.7%	26.2%	4.4%
Sa'ada	60.1%	6.11%	26.6%	65.4%	18.0%	16.6%	69.2%	22.0%	8.8%	53.4%	23.4%	22.0%	0.9%
Sana'a	74.0%	8.68%	38.7%	65.6%	20.6%	13.8%	62.6%	34.6%	2.9%	36.6%	30.9%	27.6%	4.9%
Shabwah	66.1%	9.80%	35.3%	51.6%	33.2%	15.2%	69.3%	23.8%	6.9%	42.0%	12.5%	40.5%	4.3%
Socotra	39.2%	2.00%	11.9%	83.7%	5.8%	10.5%	69.9%	29.3%	0.7%	68.6%	16.4%	14.6%	0.4%
Taizz	72.7%	7.45%	32.7%	53.9%	20.5%	25.6%	65.2%	28.2%	6.6%	46.8%	24.6%	27.8%	0.8%
National	69.9%	7.34%	33.5%	57.2%	22.5%	20.3%	64.00%	31.00%	4.90%	45.0%	26.0%	26.4%	2.1%

Governorates	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)				Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			rCSI High (4 classes)				
	No coping strategy	Stress coping strategy	Crisis coping strategy	Emergency coping strategy	Never/Phase 1 [0-3]	Rarely/Sometimes/Phase 2 [4-18]	Often/Phase 3+ [>=19]	Never/Phase 1 [0-3]	Rarely/Sometimes/Phase 2 [4-18]	Often/Phase 3 [19-42]	Very Often/Phase 4+ [>=42]	
Abyan	1.00%	29.7%	58.9%	10.4%	27.8%	51.0%	21.3%	27.8%	51.0%	21.3%	0.00%	
Aden	5.10%	42.4%	41.5%	11.1%	38.9%	42.5%	18.6%	38.9%	42.5%	18.6%	0.00%	
Al Bayda	3.30%	17.3%	63.7%	15.7%	14.1%	56.2%	28.2%	14.1%	56.2%	28.2%	1.40%	
Al Dhale'e	6.40%	20.6%	51.9%	21.1%	18.2%	61.1%	17.0%	18.2%	61.1%	17.0%	3.70%	
Al Hudaydah	1.10%	13.2%	62.3%	23.5%	15.6%	56.9%	23.2%	15.6%	56.9%	23.2%	4.40%	
Al Jawf	2.70%	6.2%	57.4%	33.7%	7.5%	59.7%	29.2%	7.5%	59.7%	29.2%	3.60%	
Al Maharah	6.10%	41.2%	36.7%	16.0%	19.1%	43.6%	37.1%	19.1%	43.6%	37.1%	0.30%	
Al Mahwit	2.50%	24.7%	59.6%	13.1%	14.7%	55.1%	27.1%	14.7%	55.1%	27.1%	3.10%	
Amanat Al												
Asimah	2.40%	29.7%	59.3%	8.6%	11.6%	47.2%	33.5%	11.6%	47.2%	33.5%	7.70%	
Amran	3.20%	25.8%	55.3%	15.7%	6.9%	72.9%	19.2%	6.9%	72.9%	19.2%	1.00%	
Dhamar	1.60%	18.7%	65.4%	14.4%	16.3%	50.1%	33.2%	16.3%	50.1%	33.2%	0.40%	
Hadramawt	3.50%	43.3%	41.9%	11.4%	24.4%	45.1%	30.6%	24.4%	45.1%	30.6%	0.00%	
Hajjah	0.00%	10.0%	62.7%	27.3%	3.4%	45.8%	49.8%	3.4%	45.8%	49.8%	1.00%	
Ibb	5.80%	19.3%	61.5%	13.4%	21.0%	55.4%	21.4%	21.0%	55.4%	21.4%	2.20%	
Lahj	1.70%	32.2%	44.7%	21.4%	16.9%	61.8%	19.8%	16.9%	61.8%	19.8%	1.50%	
Marib	2.90%	19.6%	50.2%	27.2%	10.8%	60.0%	22.9%	10.8%	60.0%	22.9%	6.40%	
Raymah	3.30%	30.9%	45.2%	20.5%	14.9%	44.2%	39.8%	14.9%	44.2%	39.8%	1.10%	
Sa'ada	4.80%	18.6%	52.5%	24.1%	20.9%	54.2%	22.9%	20.9%	54.2%	22.9%	2.00%	
Sana'a	3.10%	22.3%	54.6%	20.0%	13.8%	65.3%	18.4%	13.8%	65.3%	18.4%	2.50%	
Shabwah	6.90%	26.8%	54.1%	12.1%	24.2%	53.0%	21.2%	24.2%	53.0%	21.2%	1.60%	
Socotra	16.80%	32.1%	35.9%	15.2%	33.1%	53.2%	12.9%	33.1%	53.2%	12.9%	0.80%	
Taizz	2.90%	23.4%	54.4%	19.3%	13.7%	64.7%	20.1%	13.7%	64.7%	20.1%	1.50%	
National	3.00%	22.70%	56.60%	17.70%	15.9%	55.3%	26.4%	15.9%	55.3%	26.4%	2.40%	

Contact

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