YEMEN (Partial analysis)

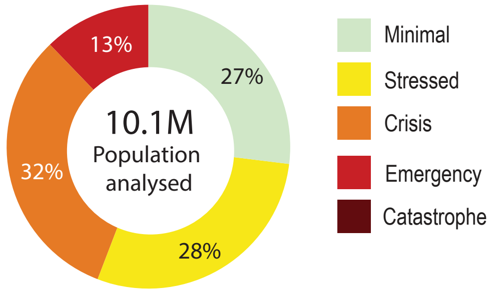
Over 4.5 million people in the Yemen's Government-controlled areas (GoY) in High Levels of Acute Food Insecurity

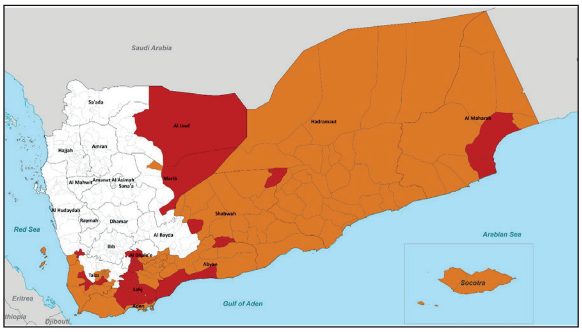
IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS UPDATE

OCTOBER 2023 - FEBRUARY 2024
Issued in February 2024

Projected Acute Food insecurity October 2023 - February 2024		
4.6 M 45% of the population analysed. People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	**0** People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	**1,278,000** People in Emergency
	Phase 3	**3,280,000** People in Crisis
	Phase 2	**2,858,000** People Stressed
	Phase 1	**2,697,000** People in food security

At least 45 percent of the analysed population is projected in IPC Phase 3 or above between October 2023 and February 2024





Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

1 - Minimal
2 - Stressed
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine

Evidence Level
** Medium

Overview

The updated analysis indicates that for the period October 2023 to February 2024, approximately 4.56 million people or 45 percent of the population analyzed in Government of Yemen controlled areas will experience high levels of acute food insecurity (AFI), classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The primary concern are the more than 1.3 million people classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Compared to the initial projection analysis for June to December 2023, the projection update analysis revealed a 12 percent increase in IPC Phase 3 and above, resulting into an overall 4 percentage point increase, from 41 percent to 45 percent.

The increase in food insecurity was due to a worsening economic crisis, continued localized conflict, reduced and irregular humanitarian food assistance and the negative impacts of Cyclone Tej, which hit southeastern coastal areas of Yemen in the last weeks of October 2023. Together, these shocks eroded some of the gains achieved from the improved security situation following the end of the truce period.

Yemen has consistently been the poorest and most food insecure country in the MENA region, with concerning levels of malnutrition, long before the conflict. Currently, nearly half of the population cannot meet minimum needs of food consumption and high levels of acute food insecurity are becoming the norm in Yemen. Efforts to prevent a wide proportion of the population from sliding into more severe levels of deprivation are hampered by conflict, the increasing fiscal and economic challenges, limited institutional capacity, poor infrastructure, and the growing gap in essential services. Furthermore, humanitarian assistance, which helped millions in Yemen to avert the most severe levels of deprivation, has become increasingly low and unpredictable.

Key Drivers

Conflict

Despite the end of the formal truce in December 2022, an informal truce continues to hold. Although relative stability is likely to continue through February 2024, allowing civilians, especially those away from the frontlines, to engage in their livelihoods, localized armed activities continue to affect household access to adquate food.

Economic decline

Despite Yemen going through a period of relative stability, post 2022 temporary truce, the growing economic crisis continues following the cessation of oil exports after oil terminals were destroyed and closed last year.

Justification of the IPC Projection Update

The previous Yemen partial analysis for areas under the control of the Government of Yemen (GoY) was conducted in March 2023 with a projection period stretching from June - December 2023. The main reason that called for a new projection update was the pronounced funding shortfall in Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA). The main projection assumptions were that there would be a 20 percent funding shortfall in HFA and that the economic conditions would remain relatively stable. However, during the year, the assumptions changed significantly for the worse, necessitating an update. As of October 2023, the national HFA funding levels were only at 34 percent, against a forecasted level of 80 percent. At the same time, HFA delivery became more irregular and unpredictable than earlier anticipated while the economic crisis deepened. The staple food prices also increased substantially, up to 45 percent above average levels, more than earlier anticipated, and were projected to continue increasing in 2024. Furthermore, the exchange rate depreciation accelerated rapidly to about 1,500 YER/USD beyond the earlier forecasted rate of 1,200 YER/USD through end of the year. Moreover, the validity of the projection analysis was ending in December 2023, and with the need for the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) planning figures, an update was duly justified extending the projection period through February 2024. .

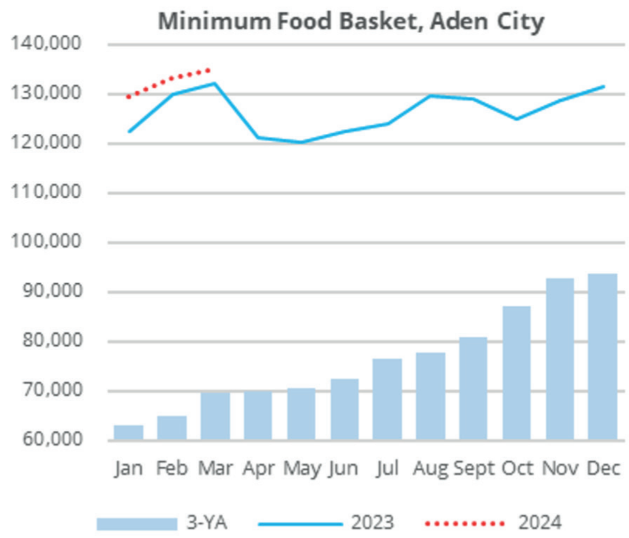
KEY ASSUMPTIONS FOR THE PROJECTION (OCTOBER 2023 - FEBRUARY 2024)

Economic Deteriorations: Despite Yemen going through a period of relative stability, post 2022 temporary truce, the growing economic crisis continues.

Factors likely to continue deepening the economic crisis include:

- **Multiple taxing system and changes in SBA areas** have negatively affected revenues of the Government of Yemen. The World Bank (2023)[1] notes that with the cessation of oil exports after oil terminals were destroyed and closed last year, revenues are likely to drop by up to 40 percent in 2023. The fall in revenue is also partly due to the reduction in customs revenues following the redirection and diversion of imports away from Aden port to Hudaydah port. Reportedly, imports through Aden port reduced by up to 61 percent between January and August 2023 compared to the same period the year before. In addition, the SBA's imposition of double customs duty and increasing charges on goods coming from GoY areas, and the ban on Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) produced from the GoY-controlled areas have resulted in substantial revenue loss for the government, estimated at close to $1M per month since April 2023. Reduction in government revenues coupled with the likely depletion of the grants provided earlier by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)will likely impact government obligations of maintaining essential public services, including provision of electricity and payment of salaries and pension. The World Bank1 further posits that 2024 holds uncertainty for Yemen's economic landscape due to oil export constraints and ongoing political negotiations.
- **Continued currency depreciation and volatility:** the Yemeni riyal (YER) is expected to further deteriorate through February 2024, driven by low levels of foreign currency reserves, a large decline in oil exports, and a reduction in remittance inflows. This will be reflected in costlier food imports and increased food prices.
- **A gradual increase in fuel prices** is expected to persist throughout the projection period, due to projected currency depreciation, local distribution cost effects, potential effects of the conflict escalation in Gaza and potential tightening of global supplies following OPEC+ partners oil output cuts. This will likely be passed to consumers through increased food and non-food prices because of higher transport costs.
- **Despite the decline in global food prices, local staple food prices are expected to remain elevated and maintain a gradual upward trend** throughout the projection update period, driven by local currency depreciation, high import bills, increased fuel costs, increased freight costs, and customs duties.
- In line with projected increase in the prices of most imported staple foods, the **cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) is expected to remain elevated** through end of the update period, which will add additional strain to households' affordability, further exacerbating food insecurity. The MFB cost is projected to increase in the range of 5 to 10 percent compared to same time last year and more than double of the three-year average.

Figure 1: Minimum Food Basket Trends for Aden City



[1] *Yemen Economic Monitor (October 2023)*

Extreme weather events: Tropical Cyclone Tej hit Yemen's eastern coast governorates of Al Maharah, Hadramout and Socotra in late October 2023. The resultant heavy flooding and rains damaged houses and infrastructure and displaced thousands of households in Ar-Raydah wa Qusaia'r district of Hadramawt, Haswin and Al-Ghaydah districts in Al-Mahara, and in both districts of Socotra governorate. An estimated 5,026 households were newly displaced, accounting for more than half of the new IDPs in 2023 of which 75 percent were from Al Maharah. Large tracts of agricultural land were swept away, impacting heavily both the agriculture and fishery sectors. This extensive damage to critical infrastructure and agricultural assets has significantly disrupted the food supply chain, further intensifying the hardships faced by already vulnerable communities. The disruptive effects of the cyclone on livelihoods and infrastructure have exacerbated the challenges and deepened the humanitarian crisis in the area.

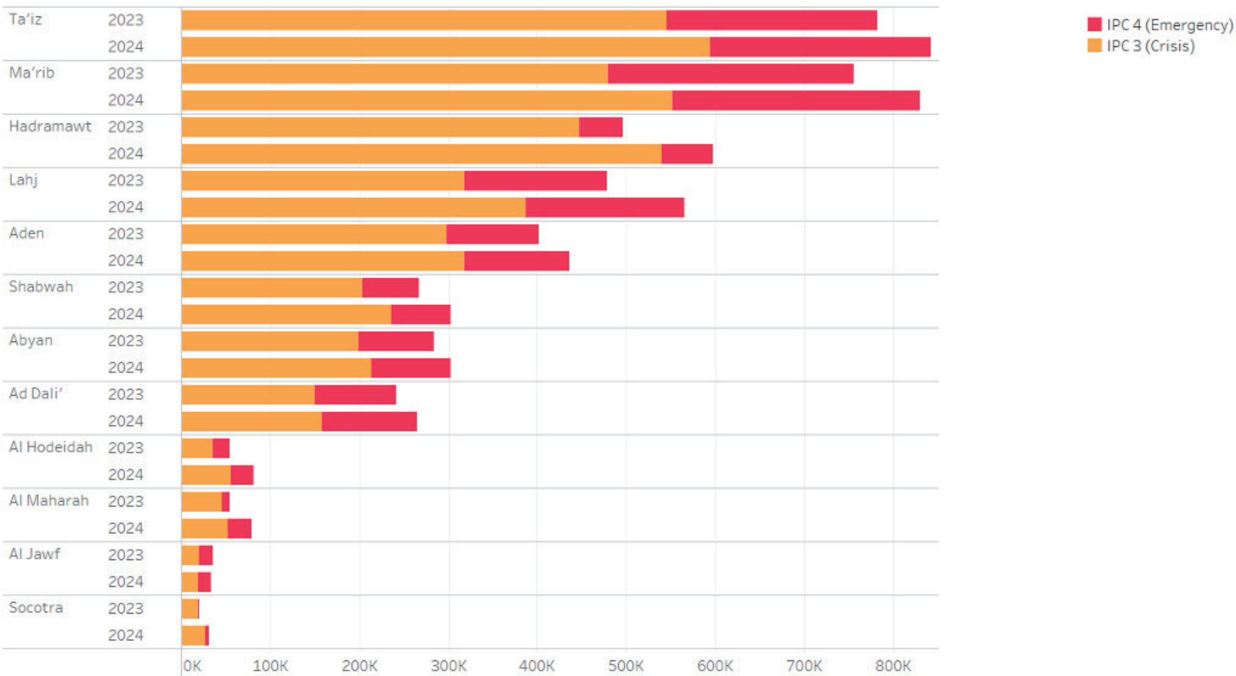
Low levels of humanitarian assistance: despite importance of assistance in cushioning vulnerable populations in Yemen, declining funding has necessitated a reduction in humanitarian food assistance levels. Through end of February 2024, food assistance is expected to be delivered to about 3.5 million people, but with significantly reduced rations meeting only 22 percent of household's recommended daily caloric requirements. As at the time of the analysis in October 2023, the national humanitarian response was only 34% funded, while no significant donor pledges had been made for the last quarter of the year and, therefore, no funding spikes envisaged during the projection period. This situation coupled with limited livelihood opportunities among the vulnerable and most food insecure households is likely to exacerbate the already above-average food consumption gaps.

Conflict: Despite the end of the formal truce in October 2022, an informal truce continues to hold. The current relative stability is likely to continue through February 2024, allowing civilians, especially those away from frontlines, to engage in their livelihoods to a greater degree than when conflict was more active. Conflict incidents and fatalities remain significantly reduced, with hostilities at their lowest level of intensity since the end of the official truce in October 2022. However, intermittent localized fighting, shelling, and displacements continued, albeit at reduced levels compared to pre-truce period, in the main frontlines of Taiz, Marib, parts of Al Jawf, Lahj, Shabwa, Al Dali and Al Hodeidah governorates. These internal frontiers between different areas of political-military control continue to sever road access and limit overland travel, displace civilians, disrupt livelihoods and essential public services, and increase supply chain length and complexities, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities. However, the impact on food insecurity is less compared to the 2022 pre-truce period.

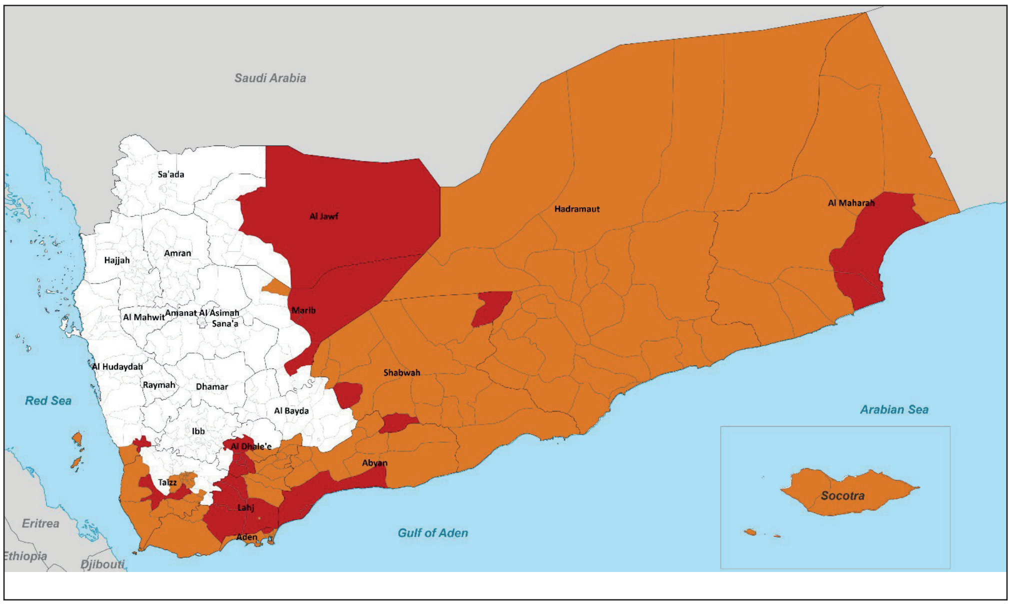
Displacement: In line with the improved security situation, new conflict-driven displacement in the frontline areas of Marib, Al Hodeidah, Shabwa, Taiz and Al Dali reduced throughout 2023. Reduced displacements is positive for the re-establishment and resumption of livelihoods. However, the food security situation of newly displaced populations remains worrisome without access to humanitarian assistance while areas with a high concentration of IDP population, like Marib City and Harib districts in Marib governorate, and Hays district in Al Hodeidah governorate remain.

Seasonality: A favorable fishing season in coastal areas is expected and the availability of some minimal household stocks from harvests in the central highlands and southern uplands are expected to provide temporary respite to households in these areas and improve food security through February 2024.

Figure 2: TRENDS: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification by Governorate in GoY controlled areas - Population in Phase 3 or above (Jun – Dec 2023 projection vs. Oct 2023 – Feb 2024 projection update)



PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION MAP AND TABLE (OCTOBER 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024)



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.

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

Evidence Level
** Medium

Estimated population for the projection situation: October 2023 – February 2024

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Abyan	628,930	178,818	28%	174,383	28%	195,219	31%	80,509	13%	0	0	275,729	44%
Taiz	1,945,414	529,820	27%	481,651	25%	659,619	34%	274,324	14%	0	0	933,943	48%
Al Jawf	118,380	35,514	30%	29,595	25%	29,595	25%	23,676	20%	0	0	53,271	45%
Al Hodeidah	172,888	34,578	20%	49,570	29%	60,511	35%	28,230	16%	0	0	88,741	51%
Hadramawt	1,741,215	483,163	28%	664,830	38%	535,516	31%	57,706	3%	0	0	593,222	34%
Shabwah	722,603	219,124	30%	212,020	29%	227,013	31%	64,446	9%	0	0	291,459	40%
Aden	1,247,011	361,995	29%	411,248	33%	345,076	28%	128,692	10%	0	0	473,768	38%
Lahj	1,132,962	301,184	27%	295,893	26%	367,544	32%	168,341	15%	0	0	535,885	47%
Ma'rib	1,624,050	342,731	21%	327,124	20%	632,856	39%	321,340	20%	0	0	954,196	59%
Al Maharah	198,057	65,981	33%	60,408	31%	48,214	24%	23,454	12%	0	0	71,667	36%
Ad Dali'	506,618	117,690	23%	132,587	26%	152,808	30%	103,533	20%	0	0	256,341	51%
Socotra	75,474	26,416	35%	18,868	25%	26,416	35%	3,774	5%	0	0	30,190	40%
Total	**10,113,603**	**2,697,012**	**27%**	**2,858,178**	**28%**	**3,280,387**	**32%**	**1,278,025**	**13%**	**0**	**0**	**4,558,412**	**45%**

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.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities:

- **Foster peace and stability:** address the root causes of the conflict to achieve long term stability. This is critical to ensure a conflict-free environment that would spur economic activities. Collective efforts to advocate for and speed up realization of a lasting truce or peace agreement would allow resumptions of oil and gas exports to boost government revenues and swiftly strengthen Yemen's economy and household incomes. It would also allow for uninterrupted flow of humanitarian assistance and imports from entry ports to other parts of the country in addition to encouraging business friendly policies and removal of all tariff and non-tariff domestic trade barriers.
- **Fiscal and monetary policies:** support by international partners to Government of Yemen (GoY), and more so to the Central Bank of Yemen, in local currency stabilization measures and mitigate the fallout from its collapsing value.
- **Humanitarian assistance at scale**: to address immediate and significant levels of needs, continued facilitation of the flow of safe, rapid, unimpeded, and uninterrupted delivery of urgent life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most in need and to protect humanitarian personnel and assets is necessary. This includes resourcing for, and provision of an ethical package of humanitarian food assistance targeting the most vulnerable. Mobilize additional financial resources to support emergency food assistance programs and provide immediate relief to affected communities. Donors are urged to re-prioritize Yemen in the face of increasing needs and scale up support for the Yemen 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan. Reduced humanitarian assistance against a backdrop of heightening food insecurity could prove detrimental and reverse gains made in averting wide-spread food consumption gaps.
- **Complementary and integrated livelihood support:** as a long-term and sustainable strategy, the need to scale up livelihoods support, and social protection programmes cannot be over-emphasized. It is critical to support vulnerable communities to rebuild their livelihoods and regain sustainable sources of income. Allocate resources to initiatives that build resilience among communities, including improving agricultural practices, diversifying livelihoods, and enhancing social safety nets. Long-term sustainability requires investments in climate-smart agriculture, irrigation systems, and skills development. Beyond scaling up short-term emergency support, a long-term and sustainable strategy demands harnessing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. This means investing in integrated programs that not only address immediate needs but also foster resilience, strengthen local governance, and promote peaceful conflict resolution. By building durable solutions through the nexus, vulnerable communities will be empowered to rebuild their livelihoods, regain sustainable income sources, and break the cycle of dependence on emergency aid.
- **Strengthen coordination and promote cross-sector collaboration:** enhance coordination mechanisms among agencies, local governments, and partners through various clusters to ensure a unified and effective response. Sharing information, resources, and expertise will enable us to streamline efforts and maximize results. In addition, engage in partnerships with other sectors such as health, education, and water and sanitation to address the multidimensional nature of food security issues.
- **Strengthen social safety nets:** establish safety nets, such as cash transfer programs or food vouchers, to help the most vulnerable population meet their essential food and nutrition needs, and other non-food needs. These programs would focus on provision of cash/food assistance for poor households that meet specific criteria; implementing projects that aim to create job opportunities, lead to ownership of assets or provide basic social services; supporting productive activities in agriculture or fisheries among others.
- **Support local markets and trade:** facilitate the recovery and stabilization of local market by reducing trade restrictions and promoting safe and fair-trade practices. This can help revive local economies, improve access to food and create income – generating opportunities for the population.
- **Strengthen early warning systems and preparedness against climate change effects:** lessons from the recent Cyclone Tej impacts points to weak early warning and disaster preparedness systems in place. This calls for collective efforts by both state and non-state actors to strengthen early warning and disaster preparedness systems in place to avert future climate related shocks.

Risk factors to monitor:

- The escalation of hostilities between Israel and Palestine potentially evolves into a prolonged and/or regional crisis – possibly disrupting the Yemen peace process, global oil markets, and major maritime supply chains, particularly in the Red Sea.
- Despite the relative calm in the domestic security situation, the increased geo-political tensions and increased targeting of cargo ships in the red sea could aggravate food insecurity risks and should consequently be monitored. Continued disruption of commercial flow in Red Sea has the potential to reduce food imports to Yemeni Ports, increase cost of imports because of higher insurance premiums and increase prices of basic food and non-food items and reduce household purchasing power.
- In the likelihood that negotiations are not concluded, there are concerns of mounting tensions in the frontline areas and should be regularly monitored.
- Exchange rate between the local currency (YER and USD) should be monitored closely in view of shortage of hard currency.
- Further reduced humanitarian funding levels due to resource competition towards addressing Israel-Hamas and Russia-Ukraine wars and other emerging crisis countries should also be monitored.

IPC analysis partners:

ANNEX 1: PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY POPULATION TABLE (OCTOBER 2023 – FEBRUARY 2024)

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	Al Mahfad	39,083	11,725	30%	9,771	25%	13,679	35%	3,908	10%	0	0	3	17,587	45%
	Mudiyah	51,081	15,324	30%	12,770	25%	17,878	35%	5,108	10%	0	0	3	22,986	45%
	Jayshan	22,013	5,503	25%	4,403	20%	8,805	40%	3,302	15%	0	0	3	12,107	55%
	Lawdar	106,805	32,041	30%	32,041	30%	32,041	30%	10,680	10%	0		3	42,722	40%
	Sibah	25,543	8,940	35%	8,940	35%	6,386	25%	1,277	5%	0	0	3	7,663	30%
	Rassd	79,793	27,928	35%	23,938	30%	23,938	30%	3,990	5%	0	0	3	27,928	35%
	Sarar	22,161	6,648	30%	6,648	30%	7,756	35%	1,108	5%	0	0	3	8,864	40%
	Al Wadi'	35,062	7,012	20%	14,025	40%	10,519	30%	3,506	10%	0	0	3	14,025	40%
	Ahwar	36,963	11,089	30%	9,241	25%	11,089	30%	5,545	15%	0	0	3	16,634	45%
	Zinjibar	41,649	10,412	25%	10,412	25%	12,495	30%	8,330	20%	0	0	4	20,825	50%
	Khanfar	168,776	42,194	25%	42,194	25%	50,633	30%	33,755	20%	0	0	4	84,388	50%
Ta'iz	Al Makha	73,399	14,680	20%	22,020	30%	25,690	35%	11,010	15%	0	0	3	36,699	50%
	Dhubab	29,350	8,805	30%	7,338	25%	8,805	30%	4,403	15%	0	0	3	13,208	45%
	Mawza'	30,573	7,643	25%	7,643	25%	9,172	30%	6,115	20%	0	0	4	15,287	50%
	Jabal Habashi	160,654	32,131	20%	48,196	30%	56,229	35%	24,098	15%	0	0	3	80,327	50%
	Mashr'ah Wa Hadnan	35,361	10,608	30%	8,840	25%	10,608	30%	5,304	15%	0	0	3	15,913	45%
	Sabir Al Mawadim	152,015	45,604	30%	30,403	20%	53,205	35%	22,802	15%	0	0	3	76,007	50%
	Al Misrakh	123,680	37,104	30%	30,920	25%	43,288	35%	12,368	10%	0	0	3	55,656	45%
	As Silw	65,661	13,132	20%	16,415	25%	26,264	40%	9,849	15%	0	0	3	36,114	55%
	Ash Shamayatayn	268,661	67,165	25%	67,165	25%	94,031	35%	40,299	15%	0	0	3	134,330	50%
	Al Wazi'yah	4,508	1,803	40%	676	15%	1,352	30%	676	15%	0	0	3	2,028	45%
	Al Mudhaffar	238,165	71,450	30%	59,541	25%	83,358	35%	23,817	10%	0	0	3	107,174	45%
	Al Qahirah	204,934	61,480	30%	61,480	30%	61,480	30%	20,493	10%	0	0	3	81,974	40%
	Salah	188,348	56,504	30%	37,670	20%	65,922	35%	28,252	15%	0	0	3	94,174	50%
	Al Ma'afer	186,442	46,611	25%	46,611	25%	55,933	30%	37,288	20%	0	0	4	93,221	50%
	Al Mawasit	183,662	55,099	30%	36,732	20%	64,282	35%	27,549	15%	0	0	3	91,831	50%
Al Jawf	Khab wa Ash Sha'f	118,380	35,514	30%	29,595	25%	29,595	25%	23,676	20%	0	0	4	53,271	45%
Al Hodeidah	Hays	45,931	9,186	20%	11,483	25%	16,076	35%	9,186	20%	0	0	4	25,262	55%
	Al Khukhah	126,957	25,391	20%	38,087	30%	44,435	35%	19,044	15%	0	0	3	63,479	50%
Hadramawt	Rumah	11,396	5,128	45%	3,419	30%	2,849	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	2,849	25%
	Thamud	8,336	2,084	25%	2,918	35%	2,918	35%	417	5%	0	0	3	3,334	40%
	Al Qaff	3,715	1,114	30%	1,672	45%	929	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	929	25%
	Zamakh wa Manwokh	4,568	1,370	30%	2,056	45%	914	20%	228	5%	0	0	3	1,142	25%
	Hajar As Say'ar	4,317	1,511	35%	1,943	45%	863	20%	-	0%	0	0	3	863	20%
	Al Abr	21,707	5,427	25%	9,768	45%	6,512	30%	-	0%	0	0	3	6,512	30%
	Al Qatn	111,634	22,327	20%	50,235	45%	39,072	35%	-	0%	0	0	3	39,072	35%
	Shibam	85,432	17,086	20%	34,173	40%	29,901	35%	4,272	5%	0	0	3	34,173	40%
	Sah	41,277	12,383	30%	18,575	45%	10,319	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	10,319	25%
	Sayun	200,315	60,095	30%	90,142	45%	50,079	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	50,079	25%
	Tarim	176,996	53,099	30%	53,099	30%	61,949	35%	8,850	5%	0	0	3	70,798	40%
	As Sawm	21,668	5,417	25%	6,500	30%	7,584	35%	2,167	10%	0	0	3	9,750	45%
	Ar Raydah wa Qussay'ar	76,627	19,157	25%	22,988	30%	26,820	35%	7,663	10%	0	0	3	34,482	45%
	Ad Dis	40,595	12,179	30%	12,179	30%	14,208	35%	2,030	5%	0	0	3	16,238	40%

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	%
Hadramawt	Ash Shihr	130,881	26,176	20%	52,352	40%	39,264	30%	13,088	10%	0	0	3	52,352	40%
	Ghayl bin Yamin	47,466	11,866	25%	11,866	25%	16,613	35%	7,120	15%	0	0	3	23,733	50%
	Ghayl Bawazir	85,565	29,948	35%	29,948	35%	25,669	30%	-	0%	0	0	3	25,669	30%
	Daw'an	75,910	26,569	35%	30,364	40%	18,978	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	18,978	25%
	Wadi Al Ayn	49,363	14,809	30%	22,213	45%	12,341	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	12,341	25%
	Rakhyah	14,748	4,424	30%	5,162	35%	5,162	35%	-	0%	0	0	3	5,162	35%
	Amd	34,551	10,365	30%	15,548	45%	8,638	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	8,638	25%
	Ad Dulay'ah	31,332	7,833	25%	10,966	35%	10,966	35%	1,567	5%	0	0	3	12,533	40%
	Yab'uth	16,924	4,231	25%	6,770	40%	5,077	30%	846	5%	0	0	3	5,923	35%
	Hajar	44,149	11,037	25%	8,830	20%	17,660	40%	6,622	15%	0	0	3	24,282	55%
	Brum Mayf'ah	27,056	6,764	25%	9,470	35%	9,470	35%	1,353	5%	0	0	3	10,822	40%
	Al Mukalla	29,681	8,904	30%	10,388	35%	8,904	30%	1,484	5%	0	0	3	10,388	35%
	Al Mukalla City	312,152	93,646	30%	124,861	40%	93,646	30%	-	0%	0	0	3	93,646	30%
	Haridah	32,854	8,214	25%	16,427	50%	8,214	25%	-	0%	0	0	3	8,214	25%
Shabwah	Dahr	15,265	3,816	25%	3,816	25%	4,580	30%	3,053	20%	0	0	4	7,633	50%
	At Talh	14,593	3,648	25%	3,648	25%	5,108	35%	2,189	15%	0	0	3	7,297	50%
	ardan	22,727	6,818	30%	7,954	35%	6,818	30%	1,136	5%	0	0	3	7,954	35%
	Arma'a	15,638	6,255	40%	4,691	30%	4,691	30%	-	0%	0	0	3	4,691	30%
	Osaylan	48,492	19,397	40%	12,123	25%	14,548	30%	2,425	5%	0	0	3	16,972	35%
	Ayn	34,039	13,616	40%	8,510	25%	10,212	30%	1,702	5%	0	0	3	11,914	35%
	Bayhan	72,377	21,713	30%	18,094	25%	25,332	35%	7,238	10%	0	0	3	32,570	45%
	Markhah Al Olya	49,468	4,947	10%	12,367	25%	19,787	40%	12,367	25%	0	0	4	32,154	65%
	Markhah As Sufla	60,500	21,175	35%	21,175	35%	18,150	30%	-	0%	0	0	3	18,150	30%
	Nisab	64,857	16,214	25%	12,971	20%	25,943	40%	9,728	15%	0	0	3	35,671	55%
	Hatib	20,072	4,014	20%	6,022	30%	6,022	30%	4,014	20%	0	0	4	10,036	50%
	As Sa'id	46,044	11,511	25%	18,418	40%	13,813	30%	2,302	5%	0	0	3	16,116	35%
	Ataq	79,498	27,824	35%	27,824	35%	19,874	25%	3,975	5%	0	0	3	23,849	30%
	Habban	46,120	16,142	35%	18,448	40%	9,224	20%	2,306	5%	0	0	3	11,530	25%
	Ar Rawdah	43,190	15,117	35%	15,117	35%	12,957	30%	-	0%	0	0	3	12,957	30%
	Mayfa'ah	60,761	18,228	30%	12,152	20%	21,266	35%	9,114	15%	0	0	3	30,380	50%
	Radum	28,961	8,688	30%	8,688	30%	8,688	30%	2,896	10%	0	0	3	11,585	40%
Aden	Dar Sa'd	197,621	49,405	25%	49,405	25%	59,286	30%	39,524	20%	0	0	4	98,810	50%
	Ash Shaykh Othman	218,129	65,439	30%	65,439	30%	65,439	30%	21,813	10%	0	0	3	87,252	40%
	Al Mansurah	213,686	53,422	25%	74,790	35%	64,106	30%	21,369	10%	0	0	3	85,475	40%
	Al Burayqah	153,838	38,459	25%	46,151	30%	53,843	35%	15,384	10%	0	0	3	69,227	45%
	At Tawahi	109,437	38,303	35%	49,246	45%	21,887	20%	-	0%	0	0	3	21,887	20%
	Al Mu'alla	102,722	30,817	30%	41,089	40%	20,544	20%	10,272	10%	0	0	3	30,817	30%
	Kritar - Sirah	155,038	62,015	40%	46,511	30%	31,008	20%	15,504	10%	0	0	3	46,511	30%
	Khur Maksar	96,541	24,135	25%	38,616	40%	28,962	30%	4,827	5%	0	0	3	33,789	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	%
Lahj	Al Had	85,289	29,851	35%	17,058	20%	25,587	30%	12,793	15%	0	0	3	38,380	45%
	Yafi'	116,269	46,508	40%	29,067	25%	34,881	30%	5,813	5%	0	0	3	40,694	35%
	Al Maflahi	59,725	23,890	40%	17,918	30%	14,931	25%	2,986	5%	0	0	3	17,918	30%
	Yahr	58,795	14,699	25%	17,639	30%	17,639	30%	8,819	15%	0	0	3	26,458	45%
	Habil Jabr	65,727	19,718	30%	16,432	25%	19,718	30%	9,859	15%	0	0	3	29,577	45%
	Halmin	43,781	8,756	20%	15,323	35%	13,134	30%	6,567	15%	0	0	3	19,701	45%
	Radfan	70,594	17,649	25%	24,708	35%	21,178	30%	7,059	10%	0	0	3	28,238	40%
	Al Milah	43,647	8,729	20%	17,459	40%	10,912	25%	6,547	15%	0	0	3	17,459	40%
	Al Musaymir	37,149	5,572	15%	11,145	30%	13,002	35%	7,430	20%	0	0	4	20,432	55%
	Al Qubaytah	130,753	32,688	25%	26,151	20%	45,763	35%	26,151	20%	0	0	4	71,914	55%
	Tur Al Bahah	73,602	18,400	25%	14,720	20%	25,761	35%	14,720	20%	0	0	4	40,481	55%
	Al Maqatirah	86,763	26,029	30%	21,691	25%	26,029	30%	13,014	15%	0	0	3	39,043	45%
	Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah	69,592	10,439	15%	20,878	30%	27,837	40%	10,439	15%	0	0	3	38,276	55%
	Al Hawtah	42,255	8,451	20%	8,451	20%	19,015	45%	6,338	15%	0	0	3	25,353	60%
	Tuban	149,022	29,804	20%	37,255	25%	52,158	35%	29,804	20%	0	0	4	81,962	55%
Ma'rib	Raghwan	23,136	9,254	40%	6,941	30%	5,784	25%	1,157	5%	0	0	3	6,941	30%
	Harib	132,933	39,880	30%	26,587	20%	39,880	30%	26,587	20%	0	0	4	66,467	50%
	Ma'rib City	1,151,753	230,351	20%	230,351	20%	460,701	40%	230,351	20%	0	0	4	691,052	60%
	Ma'rib	316,229	63,246	20%	63,246	20%	126,491	40%	63,246	20%	0	0	4	189,737	60%
Al Maharah	Shahin	9,129	2,739	30%	3,195	35%	3,195	35%	-	0%	0	0	3	3,195	35%
	Hat	6,039	2,114	35%	1,812	30%	2,114	35%	-	0%	0	0	3	2,114	35%
	Hawf	11,272	3,945	35%	3,382	30%	3,382	30%	564	5%	0	0	3	3,945	35%
	Al Ghaydhah	67,621	20,286	30%	20,286	30%	13,524	20%	13,524	20%	0	0	4	27,048	40%
	Man'ar	10,641	4,257	40%	2,660	25%	2,660	25%	1,064	10%	0	0	3	3,724	35%
	Al Masilah	20,827	7,290	35%	7,290	35%	5,207	25%	1,041	5%	0	0	3	6,248	30%
	Sayhut	24,737	8,658	35%	8,658	35%	6,184	25%	1,237	5%	0	0	3	7,421	30%
	Qishn	23,563	9,425	40%	7,069	30%	5,891	25%	1,178	5%	0	0	3	7,069	30%
	Haswin	24,227	7,268	30%	6,057	25%	6,057	25%	4,845	20%	0	0	4	10,902	46%
Ad Dali'	Qa'tabah	135,494	33,874	25%	33,874	25%	40,648	30%	27,099	20%	0	0	4	67,747	50%
	Ash Shu'ayb	72,785	18,196	25%	25,475	35%	18,196	25%	10,918	15%	0	0	3	29,114	40%
	Al Hasayn	66,350	19,905	30%	23,222	35%	13,270	20%	9,952	15%	0	0	3	23,222	35%
	Ad Dali'	110,968	16,645	15%	22,194	20%	44,387	40%	27,742	25%	0	0	4	72,129	65%
	Jahaf	48,660	14,598	30%	9,732	20%	14,598	30%	9,732	20%	0	0	4	24,330	50%
	Al Azariq	72,361	14,472	20%	18,090	25%	21,708	30%	18,090	25%	0	0	4	39,799	55%
Socotra	Hadibu	59,147	20,701	35%	14,787	25%	20,701	35%	2,957	5%	0	0	3	23,659	40%
	Qalansiyah wa Abd Al Kuri	16,327	5,714	35%	4,082	25%	5,714	35%	816	5%	0	0	3	6,531	40%
Grand Total		10,113,603	2,697,012	27	2,858,178	28	3,280,387	32	1,278,025	13	0	0		4,558,412	45%