

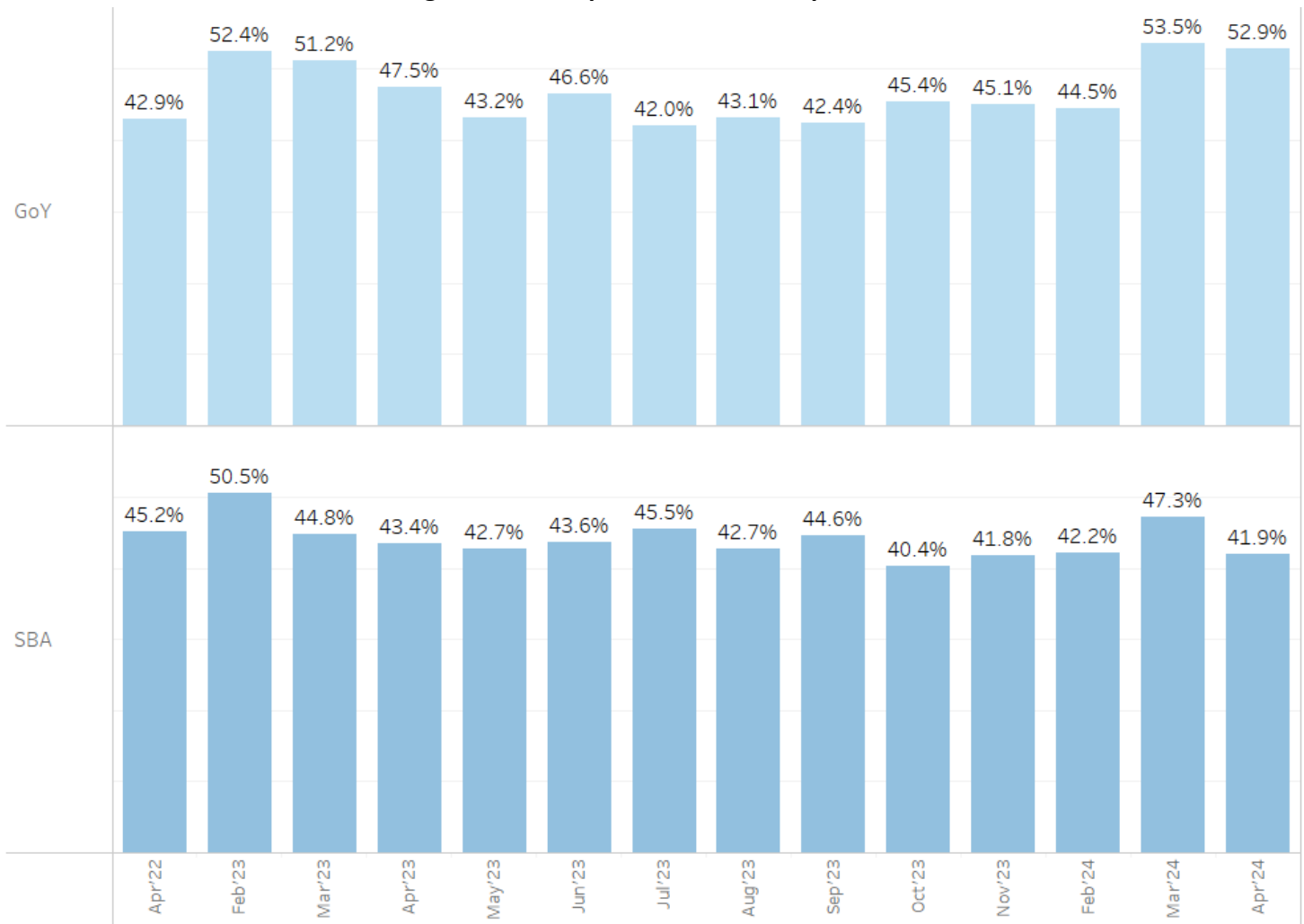


## Key Highlights

### Ramadan contributions (zakat) likely offered temporary improvement to household food security in April

- Food insecurity levels saw a decline in April relative to the pre-Ramadan period in March. The decrease was more pronounced in SBA areas compared to GoY areas across various food security outcome indicators. For instance, inadequate food consumption, which saw a significant increase in March, decreased by more than 5 per cent in SBA areas. In contrast, GoY areas experienced a narrower decline of about 1 per cent (refer to **Figure 1**).
- The temporary improvement of food insecurity can be attributed to the heightened charity or Zakat during Ramadan, which lasted from mid-March to mid-April, consistent with trends from previous years. In addition, relatively stable food and fuel prices during the reporting period supported the positive effects of Ramadan. However, ongoing challenges, such as the weak currency in GoY areas, the repercussions of the Red Sea crisis and the declined humanitarian assistance in SBA areas persisted.
- Despite a significant 11 percent reduction in households experiencing shocks and income decreases compared to the previous month, nearly 60 percent of households were affected, which is 3 percent higher than during the same period last year (54.1 percent). A relatively higher proportion of households in SBA areas were affected by shocks and income decreases compared to those in GoY areas.
- Food insecurity is projected to deteriorate in the post-Ramadan period, with the expectation of reaching its peak during June–July 2024, aligning with seasonal trends.

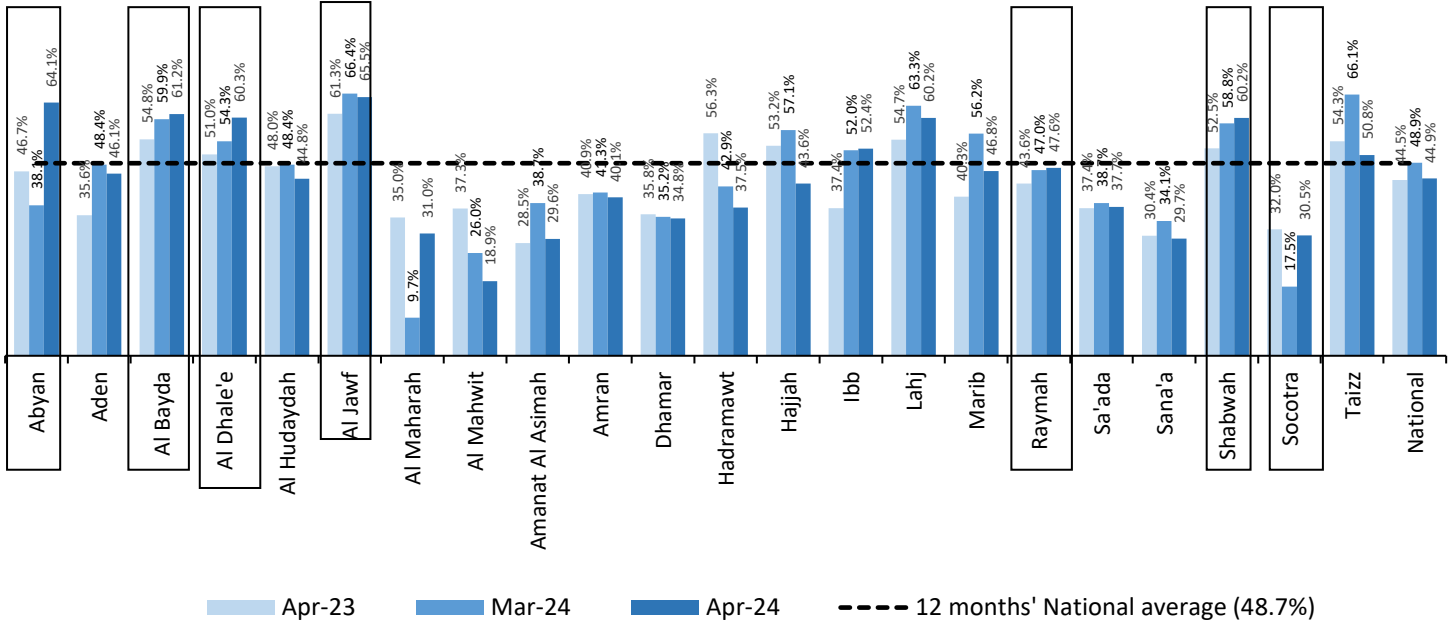
**Figure 1. Inadequate food consumption**



\* Please be aware that the data for this round was gathered from 15 – 24 April 2024, period that coincided with the Ramadan

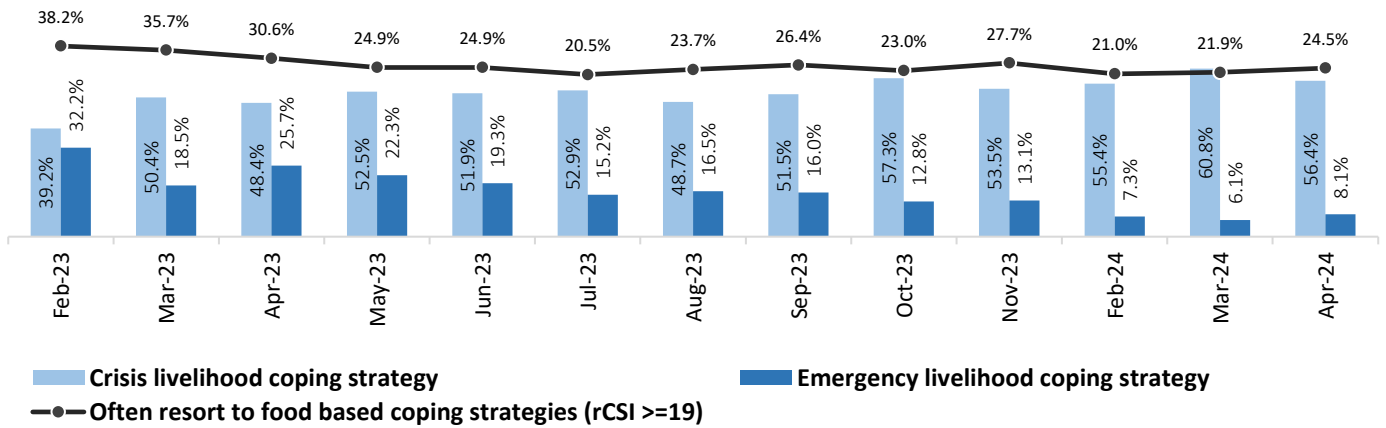
- Although there was a national decrease in food insecurity during the reporting period, the percentage of households facing inadequate food consumption rose in Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Al Jawf, Shabwah, and Socotra compared to the previous month (refer to **Figure 2**). These governorates also saw an increase in either hunger levels or deterioration in dietary diversity. This decline is primarily attributed to a decreased purchasing power resulting from high food prices caused by exchange rate fluctuations and/or lower agricultural and off-farm wages.

**Figure 2. Inadequate Food Consumption by Governorates (borderline + poor)**



- The prevalence of households resorting to severe food-based coping strategies was 2.7 percent lower in SBA areas and 2.6 percent higher in GoY areas. Likewise, the adoption of crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies was 6.2 percent and 2.4 percent lower in SBA and GoY areas, respectively. In general, the utilization of coping strategies was more prevalent in SBA areas (as illustrated in **Figure 3 and 4**).

**Figure 3. Livelihood and food-based coping strategies, GoY**



**Figure 4. Livelihood and food-based coping strategies, SBA**

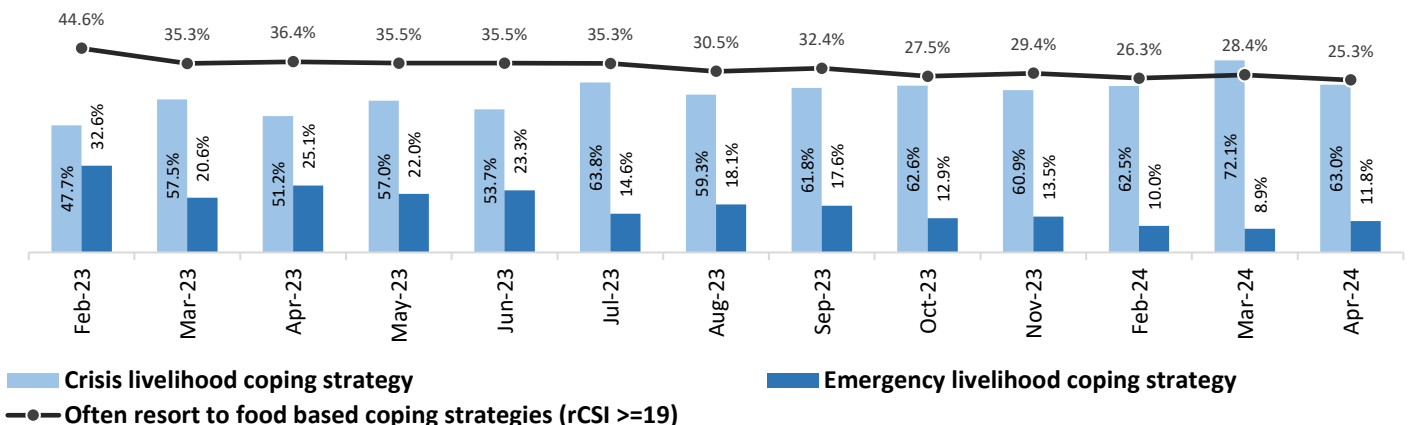


Figure 5. Food insecurity outcome indicators by governorates

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

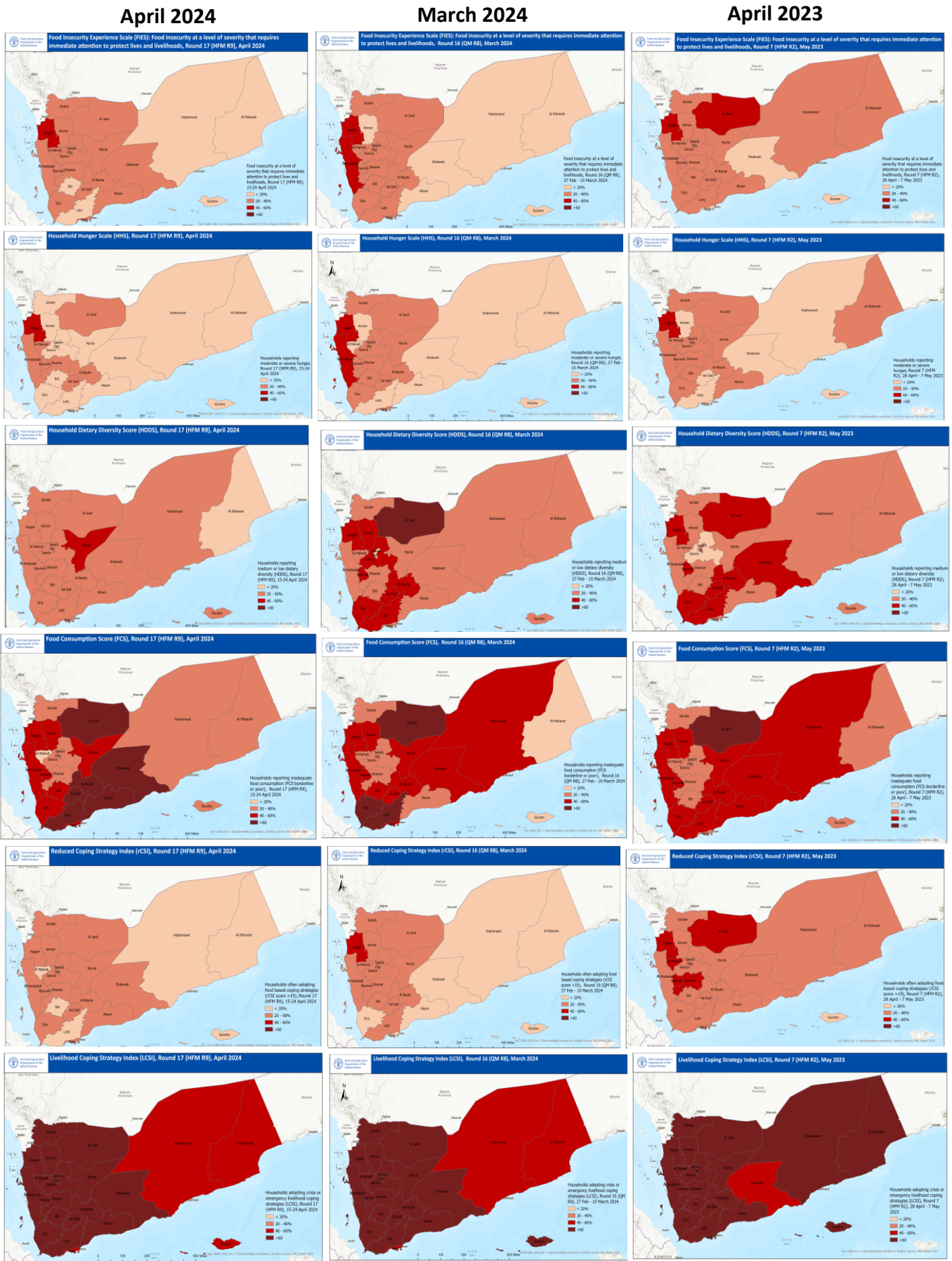
**Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Moderate to Severe**

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

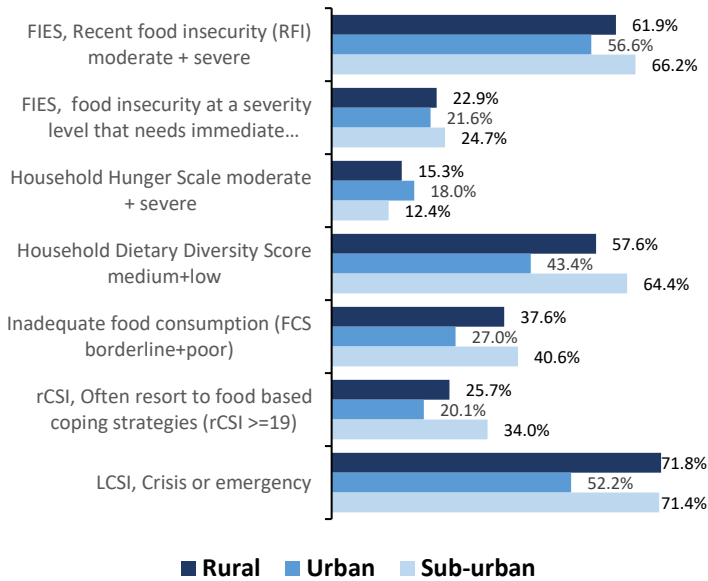
**Inadequate Food Consumption (FCS) Borderline to Poor**

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

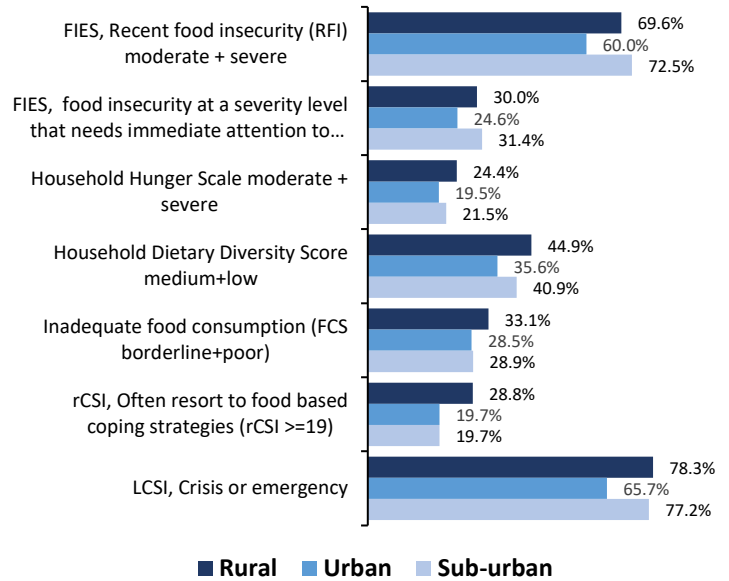
**Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), Crisis to Emergency**



**Figure 6. Food security by rural urban, April 2024, GoY**



**Figure 7. Food security by rural urban, April 2024, SBA**



**Figure 8. Food insecurity by livelihoods**

Food insecurity by main income sources, April 2024		FIES, RFI severe or moderate	FIES, food insecurity at a severity level that needs immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods	HHS Moderate or Severe	FCG Borderline or Poor	HDSS Medium or Lowest	rCSI Often/ >=19	LCSI Crisis or Emergency
Agricultural income source	Production and sale of staple and vegetables	8.0%	20.3%	18.7%	31.2%	18.7%	13.7%	85.8%
	Production and sale of cash crops (food and non-food)	59.2%	19.5%	13.7%	27.8%	27.9%	20.0%	76.7%
	Production and sale of livestock and livestock products	73.4%	30.0%	14.4%	48.5%	32.9%	28.5%	82.7%
	Production and sale of fish/seafood or fishery related product	57.2%	13.2%	8.6%	35.6%	52.4%	41.5%	74.0%
	*Other agri income (honey or bee products or collection/sale of forestry bush products)	86.9%	74.6%	84.1%	80.4%	45.2%	71.7%	81.7%
	Daily wage in agriculture sector (farm and other casual employment in agriculture)	75.8%	33.3%	23.3%	48.4%	40.3%	31.4%	85.0%
Non-agricultural income source	Off farm daily wages and other non-agricultural casual employment	69.6%	32.1%	26.8%	52.0%	36.6%	25.8%	72.4%
	Non-agricultural liberal, salaried employment, commerce	50.2%	16.6%	11.2%	30.0%	24.0%	17.3%	55.9%
	Other non-agriculture employments (skilled and unskilled.)	69.3%	28.0%	21.8%	44.1%	33.1%	27.5%	71.8%
	Income not derived from work (charity, humanitarian aid, pension, welfare, remittance, rent, begging)	53.8%	21.9%	16.5%	52.2%	23.3%	22.8%	56.5%
	No income sources	84.2%	34.1%	28.7%	63.8%	31.0%	29.4%	91.1%

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

**Methodology:**

FAO Yemen conducted the ninth round of High-Frequency Monitoring (HFM) survey with technical support from the DIEM team based in FAO headquarter. In total, seventeen 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 15 - 24 April 2024, covering 2,500 households. At least 110 households were surveyed in each of the 22 governorates of Yemen. Data are, therefore, representative of the population of Yemen and at the governorate level. The survey was conducted via computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), primarily using Random Digit Dialling (RDD).

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

Annex: Food security outcome indicators, Round 17/HFM Round 9, 14-25 April 2024

Governorates	FIES Scale, 30-days referenced, using the thresholds in the context of SDG process	FIES Scale, 30-days referenced, using the severity thresholds suggested in the IPC Manual version 3.1 as indicative of "crisis" level (Phase 3) or worse	Food Consumption Group (FCG)			Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			Household Hunger Scale (HHS)			
	RFI moderate to severe	Food insecurity at a severity level that needs immediate attention to protect lives and livelihoods	Poor	Border line	Acceptable	Low dietary diversity (0-2 FG)	Medium dietary diversity (3-4 FG)	High dietary diversity (5-12 FG)	Little to no hunger (HHS score =0)	Slight hunger (HHS Score =1)	Moderate hunger HHS Score 2-3)	Severe hunger (HHS > 4)
Abyan	57.4%	23.2%	38.8%	25.3%	35.9%	1.9%	24.4%	73.8%	59.8%	22.8%	12.5%	4.8%
Aden	54.7%	24.9%	10.5%	35.6%	53.9%	3.9%	27.7%	68.4%	51.7%	30.1%	17.2%	1.0%
Al Bayda	60.1%	27.4%	35.2%	26.0%	38.8%	3.1%	31.4%	65.5%	58.6%	18.1%	21.7%	1.6%
Al Dhale'e	65.9%	24.0%	30.0%	30.3%	39.7%	7.5%	30.0%	62.4%	62.1%	17.5%	18.3%	2.1%
Al Hudaydah	72.5%	30.9%	21.9%	22.9%	55.1%	7.9%	22.2%	69.8%	36.9%	41.4%	21.4%	0.3%
Al Jawf	83.2%	39.8%	32.2%	33.3%	34.5%	2.5%	34.3%	63.2%	34.5%	31.8%	29.2%	4.4%
Al Maharah	50.6%	18.3%	11.1%	19.9%	68.9%	0.7%	15.5%	83.8%	63.0%	21.4%	14.8%	0.7%
Al Mahwit	68.6%	29.1%	11.1%	7.8%	81.1%	1.9%	24.9%	73.2%	52.4%	25.5%	20.4%	1.8%
Amanat Al Asimah	62.3%	23.2%	10.3%	19.3%	70.3%	2.7%	27.0%	70.3%	59.8%	25.1%	13.9%	1.3%
Amran	64.0%	22.0%	16.5%	23.6%	59.9%	4.2%	20.8%	75.0%	53.4%	29.3%	15.6%	1.6%
Dhamar	67.8%	30.5%	11.1%	23.7%	65.2%	1.6%	28.4%	70.0%	44.2%	30.9%	20.3%	4.5%
Hadramawt	50.4%	16.0%	15.7%	21.8%	62.5%	8.7%	25.5%	65.9%	69.7%	17.4%	12.8%	0.0%
Hajjah	81.5%	44.4%	30.3%	13.3%	56.4%	11.9%	26.2%	61.9%	30.0%	26.1%	40.5%	3.5%
Ibb	56.5%	19.7%	24.2%	28.2%	47.6%	1.9%	28.7%	69.4%	58.9%	25.5%	14.7%	1.0%
Lahj	55.8%	18.9%	27.0%	33.2%	39.8%	2.7%	37.1%	60.2%	55.0%	33.8%	11.3%	0.0%
Marib	63.5%	22.5%	22.6%	24.2%	53.2%	5.3%	34.9%	59.8%	61.8%	23.3%	12.0%	3.0%
Raymah	73.5%	33.3%	26.8%	20.8%	52.4%	6.9%	25.9%	67.1%	42.2%	30.9%	24.4%	2.5%
Sa'ada	59.8%	26.2%	20.1%	17.6%	62.3%	4.6%	24.6%	70.8%	58.9%	22.1%	18.0%	0.9%
Sana'a	63.6%	25.2%	10.5%	19.2%	70.3%	0.4%	25.0%	74.6%	54.6%	27.5%	13.3%	4.6%
Shabwah	64.7%	23.3%	24.3%	35.9%	39.8%	4.0%	30.7%	65.3%	51.5%	30.2%	18.3%	0.0%
Socotra	31.1%	13.6%	13.8%	16.7%	69.5%	0.6%	20.4%	79.0%	82.1%	7.0%	10.9%	0.0%
Taizz	71.3%	29.1%	24.4%	26.4%	49.2%	4.5%	31.2%	64.3%	50.4%	29.7%	18.5%	1.3%
<b>National</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Governorates	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)				Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			Change in income is last 1 month compared to same period last year			Households experienced disaster or crisis in last 1 month that affectde their ability to raise income or produce food for self consumption		
	No coping strategy	Stress coping strategy	Crisis coping strategy	Emergency coping strategy	Never [rCSI score 0-3]	Rarely/Some times [rCSI score 4-18]	Often [rCSI score >=19]	Income increased	Same	Income decreased	Yes experienced shocks	Lost employment	Food prices much higher than usual
Abyan	3.3%	23.6%	65.0%	8.2%	23.2%	48.6%	28.3%	7.4%	45.3%	47.3%	51.8%	11.5%	20.9%
Aden	10.9%	38.2%	48.9%	2.0%	38.1%	39.1%	22.8%	3.7%	52.8%	43.6%	44.5%	9.4%	20.7%
Al Bayda	2.5%	21.8%	69.0%	6.7%	16.8%	60.7%	22.4%	4.1%	18.4%	77.5%	53.9%	21.7%	15.8%
Al Dhale'e	1.7%	20.3%	66.4%	11.6%	14.3%	61.0%	24.7%	0.4%	37.1%	62.5%	63.7%	16.0%	23.7%
Al Hudaydah	0.2%	30.1%	58.4%	11.4%	20.2%	52.5%	27.3%	7.0%	27.3%	65.7%	61.5%	26.8%	7.2%
Al Jawf	0.6%	13.8%	61.1%	24.5%	7.1%	72.0%	20.9%	4.2%	24.1%	71.7%	60.0%	24.7%	19.8%
Al Maharah	9.7%	31.2%	57.0%	2.1%	37.0%	48.9%	14.1%	21.4%	31.5%	47.1%	40.7%	16.5%	21.0%
Al Mahwit	3.3%	20.8%	62.5%	13.5%	15.8%	66.5%	17.7%	5.7%	28.9%	65.3%	56.3%	18.0%	7.8%
Amanat Al Asimah	10.5%	27.2%	55.8%	6.5%	29.1%	49.9%	21.0%	3.2%	46.8%	50.0%	50.2%	18.2%	5.5%
Amran	4.5%	18.3%	69.3%	7.9%	15.3%	54.8%	29.9%	3.2%	27.9%	68.9%	55.0%	23.3%	6.4%
Dhamar	6.4%	22.4%	60.5%	10.8%	22.0%	50.5%	27.5%	5.8%	14.4%	79.9%	68.7%	24.6%	13.8%
Hadramawt	5.5%	43.6%	46.2%	4.8%	36.6%	45.3%	18.2%	8.6%	39.3%	52.1%	46.3%	8.7%	23.4%
Hajjah	0.7%	6.8%	68.2%	24.4%	5.1%	58.5%	36.4%	1.3%	11.4%	87.4%	68.2%	42.7%	19.5%
Ibb	3.0%	28.3%	60.0%	8.7%	22.6%	61.3%	16.0%	1.5%	28.6%	70.0%	54.7%	24.8%	5.8%
Lahj	3.9%	21.5%	58.1%	16.6%	18.4%	62.1%	19.5%	11.6%	51.8%	36.6%	52.0%	13.3%	28.4%
Marib	3.5%	24.7%	56.0%	15.8%	17.2%	59.2%	23.6%	7.6%	40.4%	52.0%	51.5%	6.8%	11.3%
Raymah	1.3%	13.2%	73.1%	12.4%	10.5%	60.0%	29.5%	4.0%	31.7%	64.3%	58.2%	22.6%	9.8%
Sa'ada	1.1%	21.7%	65.2%	11.9%	20.3%	55.7%	24.0%	4.9%	29.1%	66.0%	62.6%	21.4%	14.7%
Sana'a	4.9%	14.8%	69.1%	11.2%	22.7%	54.9%	22.3%	2.9%	30.8%	66.2%	49.7%	19.6%	5.0%
Shabwah	1.7%	37.8%	38.6%	21.9%	22.4%	50.1%	27.6%	2.7%	34.5%	62.8%	70.3%	20.7%	24.7%
Socotra	12.9%	42.3%	39.4%	5.4%	48.2%	42.3%	9.5%	25.8%	40.5%	33.7%	33.1%	7.9%	21.0%
Taizz	5.1%	21.3%	68.0%	5.6%	14.0%	54.2%	31.8%	9.0%	33.8%	57.3%	51.8%	21.7%	11.9%
<b>National</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

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