

## Key Highlights:

- According to FIES, 36.2 percent of the surveyed households experienced food insecurity in the last one-month equivalent to IPC Phase 3 and above. This is supported by the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) where the prevalence of moderate or severe hunger is around 36 percent.
- According to FCS and HDDS, around 50 percent of the households have inadequate food consumption. The results from the various food security measures indicate a prevalence of around 40 to 50 percent food insecurity during the survey period.
- The prevalence of recent food insecurity and dietary diversity has improved from the last assessment in April 2022. The data collection period was a post-harvest season which may have led to the improvement among other factors.
- However, inadequate food consumption measured by FCS deteriorated by 6 percent. This can be attributed to April 2022 being the month of Ramadan when households receive food as gifts and assistance that normally improves food consumption.
- Hajjah and Al Jawf are among the most food-insecure governorates in all five food security indicators. In addition, Al Bayda, Amran, Dhamar and Ta'iz have been reported with a higher prevalence of food insecurity in a minimum of four out of five food security indicators.
- Agricultural households have slightly higher prevalence of food insecurity than non-agricultural households as measured by the five food security indicators. The association between food insecurity and agricultural and non-agricultural households was not found to be statistically significant.
- Households with no income sources, who are predominantly agricultural wage labourers and livestock dependent (sellers and keepers) were the most food insecure as their prevalence was consistently high in all food security indicators.
- Nearly 33 percent of the households resorted to emergency livelihood coping strategy, which is alarming. This increased by around 3 percentage points from April 2022.

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## 1. Objectives, Methodology of HFM

**Objectives:** The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Yemen Country Office, with technical support from DIEM team based in FAO Headquarter conducted the first round of high-frequency monitoring assessment of shocks and food security in Yemen.

Since 2020 FAO Yemen has been implementing Data in Emergencies Monitoring (DIEM), also called Quarterly Monitoring (QM), as part of FAO's global initiative and within the purview of its Food Security Nutrition Information System (FSNIS). DIEM/Quarterly monitoring entails comprehensive information processing and often lapses to meet the frequent information need. In this context, the demand for high frequency monitoring system surfaced with a view to keep tab on rapidly changing and evolving food security shocks, stressors and risks and thus inform early warning and early action.

The primary objective of this high-frequency monitoring is to monitor monthly, key food security outcome and inform early warning system and early action.

High Frequency Monitoring (HFM) aims to answer the three central questions.

1. What is the prevalence of food insecurity?
2. Where are the food insecure?
3. Who are the food insecure?

**Methodology:** Since the HFM is designed to rapidly assess the food security situation in Yemen, it collects information only on; 1) shocks and changes in income, 2) food security outcome indicators and 3) food-consumption-based coping strategies and livelihood coping strategies.

The first round of HFM data was collected from 25 January to 5 February in all 22 governorates of Yemen via Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) and using Random Digit Dialing. The survey was initially designed with 2,420 households and 110 sample households targeted in each of the 22 governorates. The sample is representative of the population of Yemen and at governorate level (Admin 1) with a 95 percent confidence level and a 10 percent margin of error. During the data collection, a total of 2,588 households were interviewed, reaching the sample targets in all governorates. Of the total households interviewed 59 percent were agricultural households and 41 percent non-agricultural households. The data was weighted during analysis using population and wealth proxies (access to drinkable water and education of the heads of household) to ensure a proportionate representation.

## 2. Food Security Outcomes at National and Sub-national Level

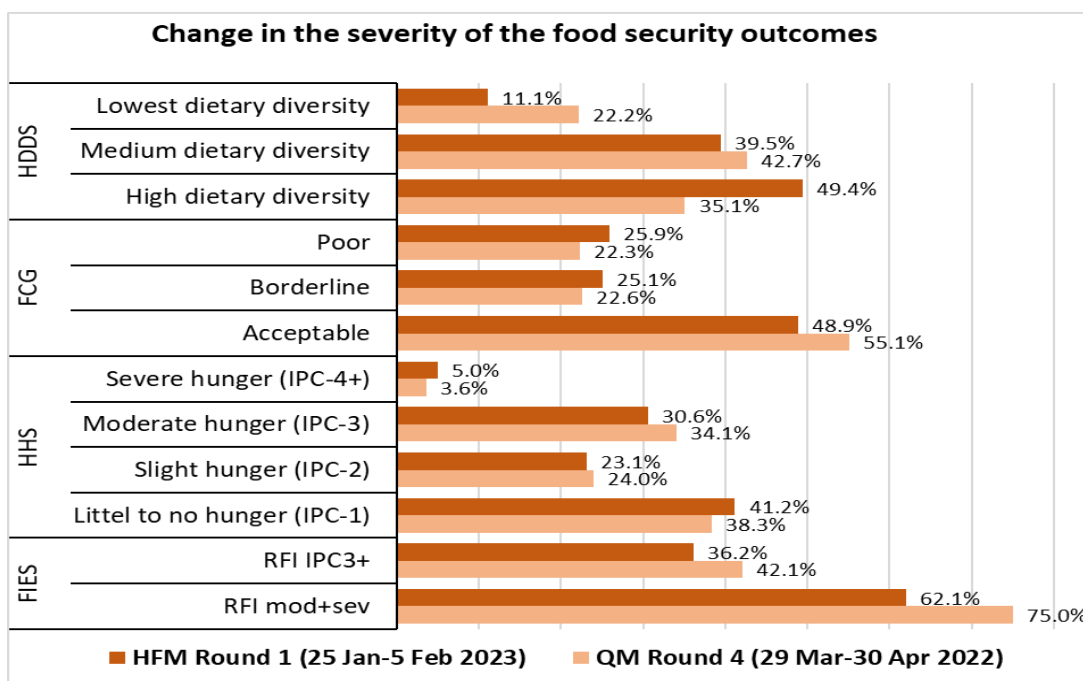
The report presents the main findings from the first round of HFM at the national and governorate level and compares them to the fourth round of Quarterly Monitoring (QM) conducted from 29 March to 20 April 2022. It is noteworthy that as per the agricultural calendar of Yemen the current HFM survey period was during the post-harvest period (Jan-Feb) which coincides with limited agricultural activities. In contrast, the QM survey last year (March -April) coincided with peak agricultural activities (sowing and growing staple crops and harvesting winter crops and fruit in some areas) which improved household income and enhanced food security for majority of poor households that heavily rely on agricultural casual labor. Moreover, April 2022 was mostly during Ramadan festivities. The two motoring periods therefore differ in seasonality and are therefore not comparable food security wise, explaining the deterioration in food consumption (FCS) observed in the current assessment compared to April last year. The trend analysis and the comparison between the two periods acknowledges these differences.

## 2.1. Prevalence and trend of Food Security at the National Level

### Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES):

Based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)<sup>1</sup> SDG threshold, the prevalence of moderate or severe recent food insecurity (RFI) is 62.1 percent, and the prevalence of RFI at IPC Phase 3 and above is 36.2 percent (Figure 1). It is worth noting that RFI at IPC Phase 3 and above is a more severe condition than the prevalence of moderate to severe RFI. The FIES scales reported an improvement in food security compared to the previous monitoring round in March -April 2022.

Figure 1. Food security measures



According to the **household hunger scale (HHS)**, an estimated 35.6 percent of the households are experiencing moderate to severe hunger at IPC Phase 3 and above which decreased compared to 42.1 percent in April last year.

**Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS):** using the 24 hours preceding the interview, about 50.6 percent of households consumed three to four food groups per day, and 11.1 percent had very low dietary diversity of less than two food groups per day.

**Food Consumption Score (FCS):** an estimated 50.1 percent prevalence of households had inadequate food consumption (borderline or poor food consumption group/FCG) of which nearly 26 percent were in poor food consumption group (Figure 1).

Table 1. Food security prevalence

Measure	Prevalence
FIES SDG scale Mod+Sev*	62.1%
FIES IPC 3+ scale	36.2%
HHS Mod+Sev	35.6%
HDDS (medium to lowest)	50.6%
FCG (Borderline + Poor)	51.0%

According to the FIES and HHS, the two experience-based food security measures, an estimated 36 percent of the households experienced food insecurity and hunger at the IPC phase 3 (stress) and above. According to FCS and HDDS,

<sup>1</sup> FIES results are subject to change. The country scale will continue to evolve over additional rounds of data collection allowing for more consistent comparability across rounds.

the two-food consumption-based measures, around 50 percent of the households had inadequate food consumption and insufficient dietary diversity during the survey period (Table 1).

Primary food security outcome indicators from the assessment (Figure 1, Table 1) are in coherence with other information sources. The updated IPC Acute Food Insecurity analysis from Oct-Dec 2022 estimated 53% of the population of Yemen at IPC Phase 3 + (stress and above). The December 2022 issue of Yemen Food Security Update by WFP reported that in November 2022, there was nearly 50 percent prevalence of inadequate (Borderline + Poor) food consumption, 52% in Southern governorates and 47% in Northern governorates.<sup>2</sup>

Based on FIES, and HDDS the overall food insecurity situation reduced slightly during the HFM Round 1 survey compared to the QM Round 4 (Figure 1). However, food consumption as measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS), deteriorated compared to Mar-Apr 2022 as reflected by 6.1 percent increase in the proportion of households reporting inadequate food consumption. According, severe hunger has slightly increased by 1.4 percentage points.

According to FAO's Market Information System (MIS) there was no significant increase in the cost of the MFB cost from April last year and January 2023. The HFM data collection was done during a post-harvest period when households are not supposed to face acute hunger. The possible explanation for the deterioration in inadequate food consumption and severe hunger could be that QM Round 4 was conducted mainly during April 2022, a month of Ramadan, when households receive food as gifts and assistance. This may have improved household dietary diversity and food consumption in April 2022 compared to Jan-Feb 2023.

## 2.2. Prevalence and trend of food insecurity by governorates

Hajjah and Al Jawf have a high prevalence<sup>3</sup> of food insecurity, hunger and inadequate diet based on all five measures – RFI moderate and severe, RFI IPC Phase 3+, FCS, HHS and HHDS. Al Bayda, Amran, Dhamar and Ta'iz have been reported with a higher prevalence of food insecurity in a minimum four out of five food security measures (Figure 3).

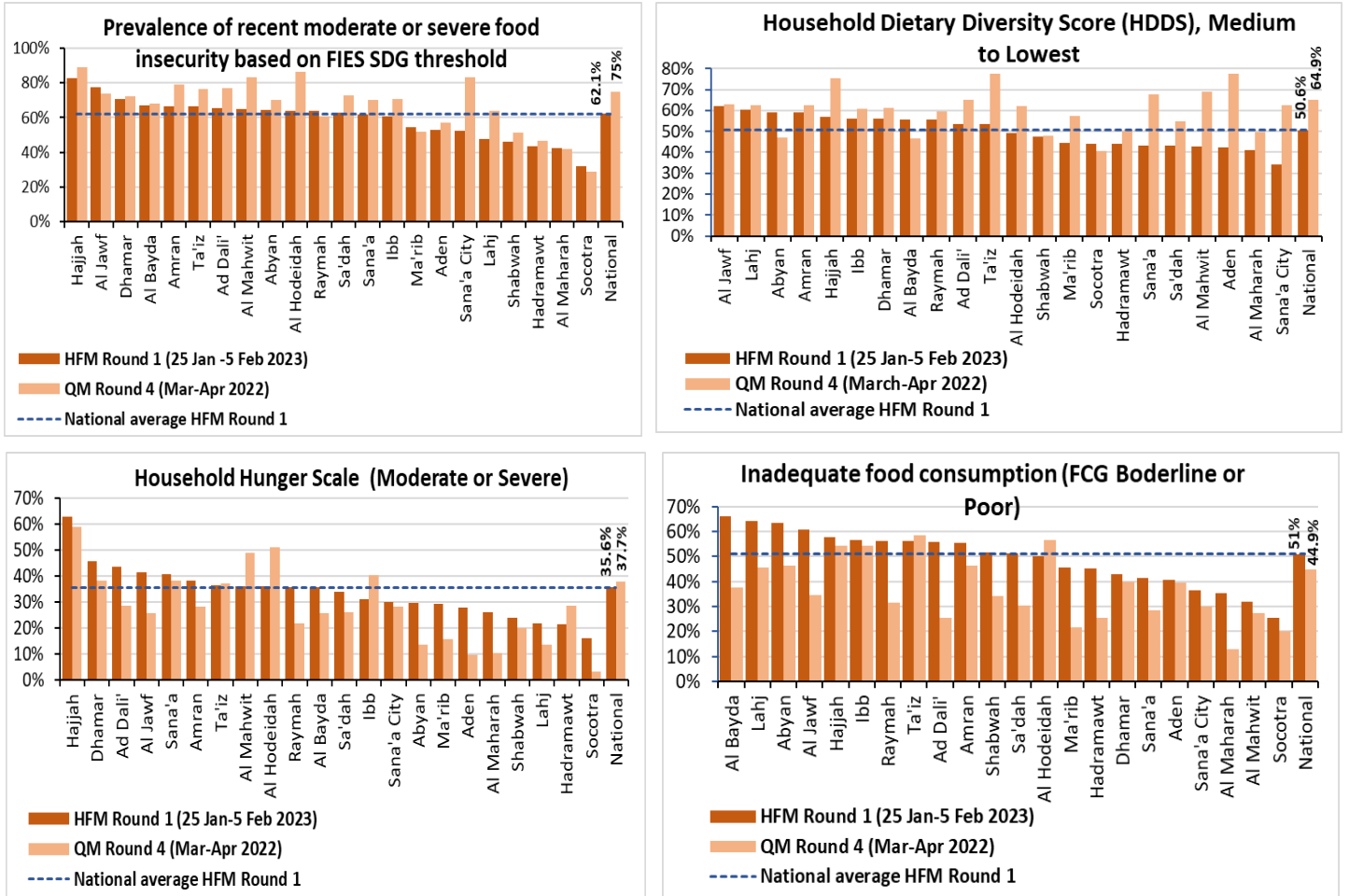
Between the monitoring periods, food insecurity during HFM Round 1, measured by FIES scales, has not substantially increased but decreased in certain governorates (Figure 2). Household dietary diversity improved or remained nearly at the same level in all the governorates except Abyan and Al Bayda. However, moderate or severe hunger deteriorated in most of the governorates. There is a stark increase in inadequate food consumption in Al Bayda, Lahj, Abyan, Al Jawf, Raymah, Ad Dali, Shabwah, Sa'dah, Marib, Hadramawt and Al Mahara.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/wfp-yemen-food-security-update-december-2022>

<sup>3</sup> Higher prevalence is a prevalence minimum of one percentage point higher than the national average.

Figure 2. Food security measures by governorates

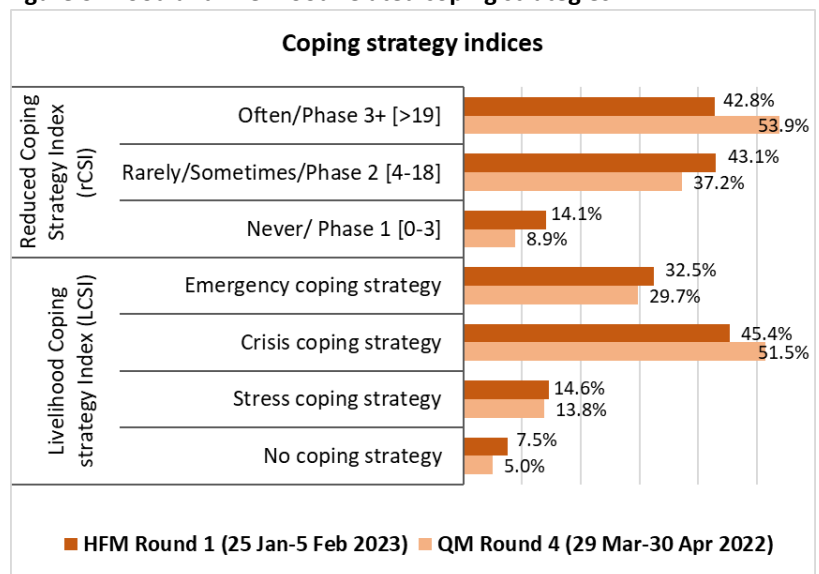


### 2.3. Prevalence and trend of food consumption based coping strategies and livelihood coping strategies

Nearly 43 percent of the households experienced hardships due to food and income shortages and often adopted food consumption-based coping strategies (Figure 3). Frequently adopted coping strategies included eating **less preferred** or less expensive food.

Based on the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), 45.4 percent of the surveyed households resorted to crisis coping strategies and 32.5 percent to emergency coping strategies (Figure 3) due to lack of food or money to buy food. Borrowing money, buying food on credit, selling household assets, and reducing expenses on essential services like education and health expenses were the most practised. The proportion of households resorting to emergency coping strategies is alarming (32.5 percent) and has increased from the QM Round 4 by around 3 percentage points. Of the emergency coping strategies,

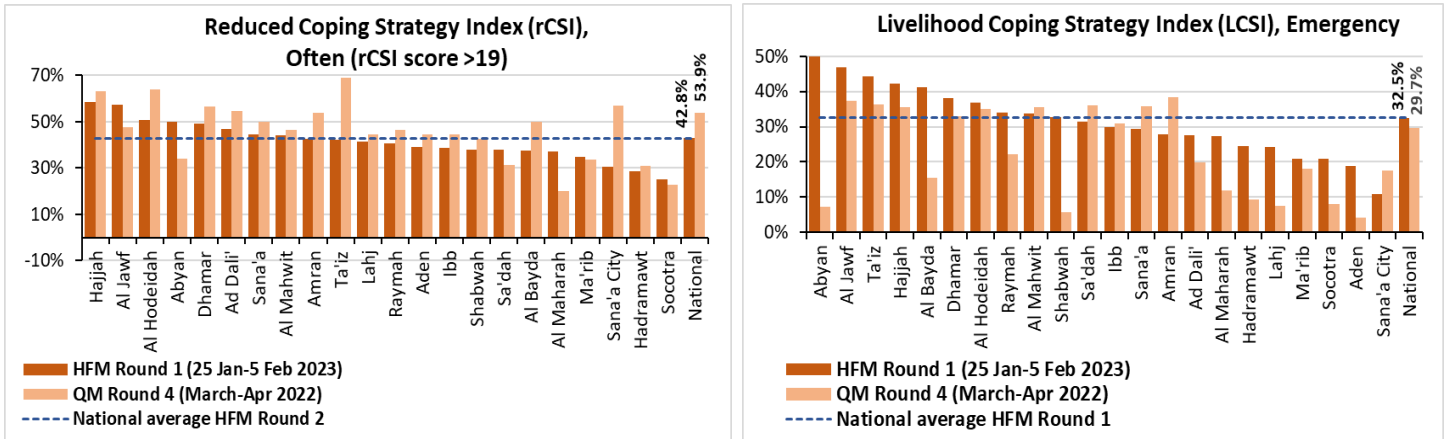
Figure 3. Food and livelihood related coping strategies



nearly 20 percent of the surveyed households sold last female animal, and 13.5 percent sold house to meet food and financial needs.

## 2.4. Food security and livelihood Coping strategies by governorates

Figure 4. Coping strategy indices by governorates



Percentage of households often resorting to food-consumption based coping strategies is higher than national average in Hajjah, Al Jawf, Al Hodeidah, Abyan and Dhamar and Ad Dali (Figure 4). Hajjah and Al Jawf have been reported as governorates with a high prevalence of food insecurity by all food security indicators. Over one-third of the households resorted to emergency coping strategies in Abyan Al Jawf, Taiz, Hajjah, Al Bayda, Dhamar and AL Hodeidah (Figure 4).

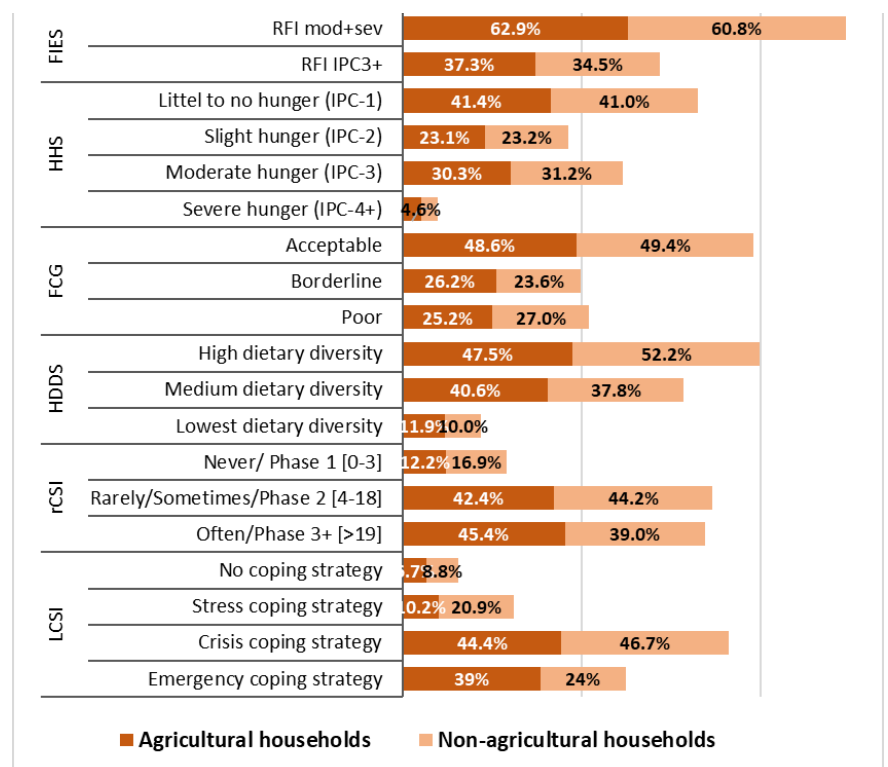
## 3. Food Insecure Population

### 3.1. Food insecurity by agricultural and non-agricultural households

The prevalence of food insecurity, hunger, inadequate food consumption and dietary diversity was slightly higher in agricultural households than in non-agricultural households. Therefore, the percentage of households often resorting to food security-related coping strategies (rCSI) and adopting emergency livelihood coping strategies are higher in agricultural households (Figure 5).

**Statistical significance test:** Statistical tests were run to understand the association between food security measures and livelihoods (agricultural non-agricultural households). There was no significant statistically difference for FIES RFI IPC 3+ for the two groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). Similarly, test for significance difference for HHS, FCG, HDDS, rCSI, was not statistically significant for the two groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). Only the test for association between agricultural and non-agricultural households for LCSI turned statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Therefore, relatively higher levels of

Figure 5. Food insecurity by agricultural and non-agricultural households





food insecurity in agricultural households may exist than among their non-agricultural households.

### 3.2. Food insecurity by main income source groups

The HFM Round 1 collected data on the household's main source of income in the past month from the time of the survey. As expected, the households with no income source have a very high prevalence of food insecurity, hunger and inadequate food consumption and dietary diversity as per all five food insecurity measures. Agricultural wage labourers and livestock sellers, and producers are second most vulnerable groups (Table 2). Many of these income source groups resort to crisis or emergency coping strategies because of lack of food or money (Table 2).

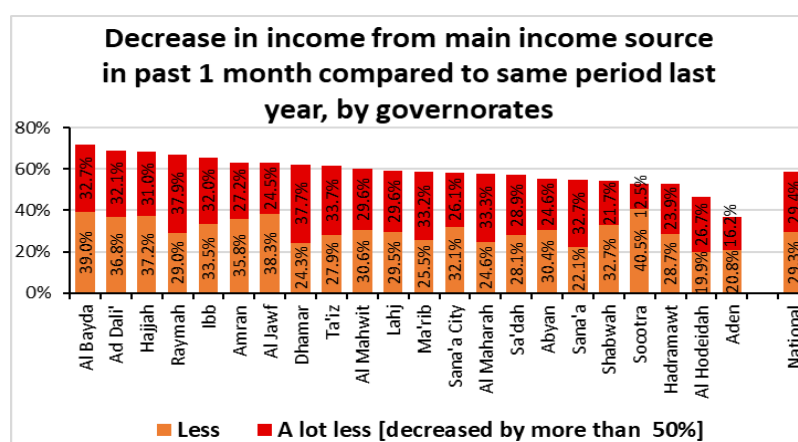
**Table 2. Food insecurity by main income source groups**

Main income sources	FIES RFI Moderate + severe	FIES RFI IPC 3+	HHS Moderate + Severe	FCG Borderline + Poor	HDDS Medium + Lowest	rCSI Often/ >=19	LCSI Crisis or Emergency
No income sources	78.7%	53.4%	55.0%	67.0%	59.7%	70.3%	89.4%
Daily wage in agriculture sector (farm and other casual employment in agriculture)	71.2%	42.6%	40.8%	61.5%	58.4%	50.6%	88.0%
Production and sale of livestock and livestock products	68.3%	42.3%	42.9%	58.4%	60.4%	39.0%	84.3%
Production and sale of cash crops (food and non-food)	65.9%	42.1%	46.1%	54.6%	54.6%	50.2%	88.7%
Income derived from charity, humanitarian aid, pension, welfare, remittance, rent, begging etc.	64.8%	40.2%	40.1%	58.6%	57.2%	47.2%	78.8%
Non-agricultural daily wages and casual employment (casual employment in factories, construction sites, mines, residences etc.)	69.9%	39.9%	37.2%	57.2%	57.0%	46.1%	83.4%
Production and sale of staple and vegetables	54.8%	35.4%	38.2%	42.1%	45.3%	30.8%	78.9%
Other non-agriculture employment (carpenter, plumber, maison, petty trade, taxi driver etc.)	61.6%	34.8%	35.1%	49.3%	46.7%	40.6%	75.3%
Other agri income (production and sale of honey or bee products or collection/sale of forestry bush products)	47.1%	25.1%	20.8%	59.5%	61.8%	45.1%	56.9%
Non-agricultural (liberal profession, salaried employment, commerce etc.)	44.6%	22.1%	19.9%	36.6%	37.7%	31.6%	61.9%
Production and sale of fish/seafood or fishery related product	35.6%	18.8%	16.9%	9.6%	23.7%	44.6%	41.6%
Refused	15.3%	13.1%	18.0%	29.9%	24.2%	4.6%	20.0%
<b>National average</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>77.9%</b>

## 4. Shocks and Change in Income

About 63 percent of the households reported to have experienced various shocks and stressor in the month prior to the assessment that affected their ability to raise an income or to produce food for their consumption (Figure 6). Nearly 59 percent of the households reported a decrease in income from the main income source in the past one month, compared to the same period last year. Of the households who reported a decrease in income, 29.3 percent mentioned that the decrease was more than 50 percent. During the QM Round 4, 32 percent reported over 50 percent decrease in income. In Al Bayda, Ad Dali, Hajjah, Raymah, Ibb, Amran, Al Jawf and Dhamar over 60 percent of the households reported a decrease in income (Figure 3). Agricultural producers experienced a decrease in income at a higher proportion than non-agricultural households.

**Figure 6. Change in income from the main income source**



Annex 1: Food security indicators, findings from High Frequency Monitoring (HFM) of Food Security, Round 1 (25 Jan – 05 Feb 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)					Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)				Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)_Global			rCSI High			
	RFI mod+sev	RFI Severe	IPC2+	IPC3+	IPC4+	Acceptable	Border line	Poor	High dietary diversity (5-12 FG)	Medium dietary diversity (3-4 FG)	Lowest dietary diversity (0-2 FG)	Littel to no hunger (HHS score =0)	Slight hunger (HHS sore =1)	Moderate hunger (HHS Score 2-3)	Severe hunger (HHS score=4)	Severe hunger (HHS score=5-6))	Not adopting 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/ Someti mes/ Phase 2 [4-	Often/ Phase 3 [19-42]	Very Often/ Phase 4+ [>42]
Abyan	64.5%	9.2%	70.8%	34.8%	0.6%	36.6%	28.5%	34.9%	40.9%	43.1%	16.0%	45.7%	24.7%	27.8%	0.6%	1.3%	4.1%	13.6%	32.2%	50.0%	9.3%	40.9%	49.8%	9.3%	40.9%	47.5%	2.2%
Ad Dali'	65.2%	13.5%	70.1%	41.3%	0.7%	44.3%	23.9%	31.8%	46.3%	42.9%	10.8%	25.5%	30.9%	42.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	17.6%	54.0%	27.6%	5.6%	47.4%	47.0%	5.6%	47.4%	40.5%	6.5%
Aden	52.8%	6.5%	58.0%	28.1%	0.3%	59.2%	24.2%	16.6%	57.7%	39.3%	2.9%	48.3%	23.8%	24.6%	2.0%	1.4%	15.5%	23.4%	42.3%	18.9%	24.4%	36.4%	39.1%	24.4%	36.4%	38.5%	0.6%
Al Bayda	67.1%	11.9%	73.3%	36.7%	0.8%	33.7%	32.8%	33.4%	44.3%	39.5%	16.2%	40.5%	23.7%	29.1%	3.3%	3.4%	1.3%	12.0%	45.5%	41.3%	5.8%	56.8%	37.5%	5.8%	56.8%	31.4%	6.0%
Al Hodeidah	64.1%	11.8%	69.4%	38.4%	0.9%	49.8%	26.8%	23.4%	51.0%	45.9%	3.1%	40.9%	23.2%	31.5%	3.2%	1.2%	8.8%	15.8%	38.5%	36.9%	12.1%	37.0%	50.9%	12.1%	37.0%	42.9%	8.0%
Al Jawf	77.6%	15.9%	83.1%	45.4%	1.5%	39.3%	27.6%	33.1%	37.8%	37.6%	24.6%	36.2%	22.3%	26.1%	12.6%	2.8%	0.9%	11.1%	41.1%	46.9%	5.6%	37.0%	57.3%	5.6%	37.0%	50.7%	6.7%
Al Maharah	42.4%	9.3%	46.9%	25.5%	0.6%	64.5%	29.6%	5.9%	59.1%	36.2%	4.8%	47.5%	26.4%	25.5%	0.0%	0.6%	10.6%	25.5%	36.8%	27.2%	19.2%	43.5%	37.3%	19.2%	43.5%	35.7%	1.6%
Al Mahwit	64.7%	9.7%	70.6%	36.3%	0.4%	68.2%	20.1%	11.7%	57.3%	38.3%	4.4%	43.2%	20.7%	32.3%	3.1%	0.8%	4.3%	12.2%	49.7%	33.8%	17.3%	38.4%	44.3%	17.3%	38.4%	38.5%	5.8%
Amran	66.3%	13.0%	71.6%	39.3%	0.9%	44.5%	20.3%	35.2%	41.0%	43.2%	15.7%	35.2%	26.6%	36.3%	1.9%	0.0%	7.1%	11.1%	53.9%	27.9%	11.3%	46.1%	42.5%	11.3%	46.1%	35.1%	7.4%
Dhamar	70.7%	14.8%	76.1%	43.2%	1.2%	56.9%	14.5%	28.6%	44.1%	47.0%	8.9%	27.5%	26.9%	34.9%	5.3%	5.4%	3.7%	10.6%	47.6%	38.1%	8.0%	42.7%	49.2%	8.0%	42.7%	42.1%	7.1%
Hadramawt	43.5%	6.9%	48.7%	22.6%	0.5%	54.6%	25.6%	19.8%	56.1%	34.0%	9.9%	63.6%	15.0%	14.7%	3.7%	3.0%	20.2%	23.5%	31.9%	24.4%	36.6%	34.7%	28.7%	36.6%	34.7%	25.3%	3.3%
Hajjah	82.8%	22.8%	85.8%	60.9%	1.7%	42.4%	23.1%	34.6%	43.0%	44.9%	12.1%	16.4%	20.9%	52.9%	9.1%	0.8%	6.1%	5.5%	46.3%	42.1%	3.5%	37.8%	58.7%	3.5%	37.8%	49.1%	9.6%
Ibb	60.9%	8.2%	67.5%	31.3%	0.6%	43.5%	25.2%	31.3%	43.9%	44.0%	12.1%	41.3%	27.7%	27.1%	2.6%	1.2%	6.0%	12.4%	51.9%	29.8%	13.7%	47.7%	38.6%	13.7%	47.7%	35.3%	3.3%
Lahj	47.7%	6.7%	53.5%	24.7%	0.4%	35.9%	23.5%	40.6%	39.8%	36.9%	23.3%	56.2%	21.9%	20.6%	0.6%	0.7%	7.3%	16.1%	52.3%	24.3%	14.0%	44.6%	41.4%	14.0%	44.6%	40.2%	1.3%
Ma'rib	54.4%	9.4%	60.3%	30.0%	0.6%	54.6%	32.8%	12.7%	55.7%	37.7%	6.7%	50.4%	20.3%	23.4%	5.8%	0.0%	4.5%	21.8%	52.7%	21.0%	19.7%	45.6%	34.7%	19.7%	45.6%	33.0%	1.7%
Raymah	64.1%	11.3%	69.8%	36.4%	0.8%	43.6%	23.1%	33.3%	44.4%	37.1%	18.5%	39.4%	24.8%	25.9%	8.3%	1.6%	3.6%	5.0%	57.5%	34.0%	10.5%	48.8%	40.7%	10.5%	48.8%	34.2%	6.5%
Sa'dah	63.1%	12.1%	68.0%	36.5%	1.2%	48.5%	31.0%	20.5%	56.8%	31.6%	11.5%	38.2%	27.7%	25.0%	7.8%	1.2%	7.4%	10.8%	50.5%	31.3%	14.6%	47.6%	37.8%	14.6%	47.6%	31.8%	6.0%
Sana'a	61.9%	13.3%	66.4%	38.4%	1.2%	58.5%	17.5%	24.0%	56.9%	33.7%	9.4%	41.3%	18.2%	32.1%	2.9%	5.6%	11.9%	11.6%	47.1%	29.4%	15.5%	40.0%	44.5%	15.5%	40.0%	35.1%	9.4%
Sana'a City	52.3%	7.4%	59.2%	25.8%	0.6%	63.4%	19.4%	17.1%	66.0%	25.2%	8.8%	49.2%	20.8%	26.7%	2.9%	0.4%	8.7%	27.7%	52.7%	10.9%	26.9%	42.5%	30.6%	26.9%	42.5%	21.7%	8.8%
Shabwah	46.1%	5.7%	51.8%	22.4%	0.3%	48.2%	23.5%	28.3%	52.7%	35.5%	11.8%	58.0%	17.9%	21.3%	2.7%	0.0%	6.9%	18.0%	42.3%	32.8%	18.5%	43.6%	37.9%	18.5%	43.6%	37.2%	0.7%
Socotra	31.9%	4.8%	37.2%	13.1%	0.5%	74.4%	12.7%	12.9%	55.8%	30.8%	13.4%	77.3%	6.8%	10.0%	5.9%	0.0%	14.0%	26.7%	38.4%	20.9%	33.7%	41.3%	25.0%	33.7%	41.3%	24.0%	1.0%
Ta'iz	66.3%	13.7%	71.3%	39.8%	1.1%	43.7%	35.0%	21.3%	46.4%	39.7%	13.9%	40.4%	23.3%	34.7%	0.6%	1.0%	6.2%	10.3%	39.3%	44.2%	8.1%	49.6%	42.3%	8.1%	49.6%	35.6%	6.7%
<b>National</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>67.5%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>####</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>####</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>



Annex 2: Change in income from main income source, findings from High Frequency Monitoring (HFM) of Food Security, Round 1 (25 Jan – 05 Feb 2023)

Change in income from main income source in last 1 month compared to same period last year					
Governorate	A lot more [increased by more than 50%]	More	Same	Less	A lot less [decreased by more than 50%]
Abyan	0.9%	6.2%	38.0%	30.4%	24.6%
Ad Dali'	0.3%	3.4%	27.5%	36.8%	32.1%
Aden	1.5%	5.8%	55.7%	20.8%	16.2%
Al Bayda	0.7%	1.7%	26.0%	39.0%	32.7%
Al Hodeidah	2.8%	5.2%	45.4%	19.9%	26.7%
Al Jawf	2.4%	7.7%	27.2%	38.3%	24.5%
Al Maharah	0.2%	11.3%	30.6%	24.6%	33.3%
Al Mahwit	1.7%	10.8%	27.4%	30.6%	29.6%
Amran	0.0%	11.1%	25.9%	35.8%	27.2%
Dhamar	2.1%	6.0%	30.0%	24.3%	37.7%
Hadramawt	4.6%	10.8%	32.0%	28.7%	23.9%
Hajjah	1.0%	3.7%	27.0%	37.2%	31.0%
Ibb	2.4%	4.2%	27.8%	33.5%	32.0%
Lahj	0.7%	5.0%	35.2%	29.5%	29.6%
Ma'rib	0.0%	8.5%	32.8%	25.5%	33.2%
Raymah	0.0%	6.5%	26.7%	29.0%	37.9%
Sa'dah	5.0%	13.1%	25.0%	28.1%	28.9%
Sana'a	4.5%	7.9%	32.9%	22.1%	32.7%
Sana'a City	0.5%	9.5%	31.7%	32.1%	26.1%
Shabwah	3.7%	6.4%	35.5%	32.7%	21.7%
Socotra	0.5%	10.2%	36.1%	40.5%	12.5%
Ta'iz	5.1%	4.9%	28.4%	27.9%	33.7%
<b>National</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>