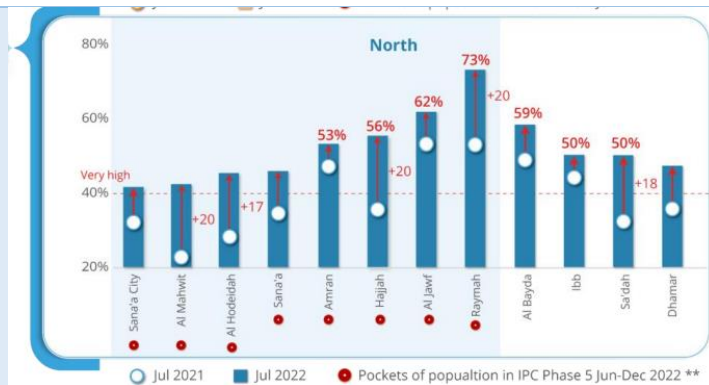


**Indicator Monitoring Matrix**  
**Monthly Food & Nutrition Insecurity Indicator Monitoring: Current and Projected**

**Governorate:** Al Hudaydah hub- August 2022

Indicator	Current Month	Forecast for coming month
<b>Food Consumption</b>	<p><b>mVAM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of people with insufficient food intake was 1.5 M, 1.6 M, 472 K and 305 K composed about 49.58%, 61.93, 44% and 73% of the total population in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah in August 2022 in respective order.</li> <li>- The number of people with insufficient food intake was 1.6 M composed about 61.93% of the total population in Hajjah in August 2022.</li> <li>- People with acceptable food intake composed about 23% in Raymah and 56% Al Mahwit in August 2022.</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raymah have the highest percentage of people with insufficient food intake in SBA with 73% from total population in August 2022. Hajjah also has high percentage of the people with insufficient food intake in August 2022 with 61%.</li> <li>- The figure below shows that Raymah and Hajjah are within the highest governorates have people with sufficient food intake increased in SBA (WFP-Yemen food security update, Aug. 2022)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <p>The situation will improve due to scale up humanitarian assistance that led to a positive impact to minimize the deterioration of the situation with low agricultural activities and low-income opportunities during the next month.</p>



- Heavy rains and flooding continued across Yemen into the third week of August. At least 18 governorates have been affected by flash floods and flooding, resulting in loss of lives, destruction of property and livelihoods, and damage to critical infrastructure such as roads. Hajjah is one of the most affected governorates by about 9832 HH till 24<sup>th</sup> August 2022. The majority of these households are in need for food assistance.
- Macroeconomic crisis on households' purchasing power and reduced levels of food assistance continue to drive severe food insecurity (WFP, Q2-2022).
- Severe funding shortfalls, limited food stocks and logistics constraints such as the fuel crisis affected the volume and regularity of food assistance negatively in 2022.

**Conflict**

**Incidences<sup>1</sup>:**

- Yemen's warring sides agreed to renew a two-month truce expiring on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2022.
- According to conflict monitoring data, civilian casualties were down notably in July and August 2022 as compared to the high levels seen in March (before truce agreement).

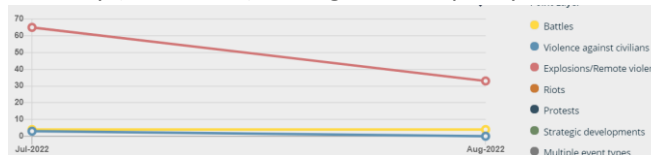
**Likely Scenario:** The situation will remain the same during the ongoing truce agreement.

<sup>1</sup> Include type and location

- Although, truce agreement resumed from 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2022, there are some types of armed clashes and stand off attack reported at the districts located in frontlines (Hays and Al Tuhayta districts in Al Hudaydah and Harad and Hayran districts in Hajjah). no casualties were reported in these districts.
- According to conflict monitoring data, civilian casualties were down notably in August as compared to the exceptionally high levels before truce agreement on April 2022.

**Trends:**

- 24 fatalities reported in Al Hudaydah during 12/7 to 12/8/2022 that decreased by 82.2% compared of the latest four weeks of selected events to the monthly (four-week) average for the past year. Whereas 109 events were reported during the same period that increased by 12.5% compared of the latest four weeks of selected events to the monthly (four-week) average for the past year.

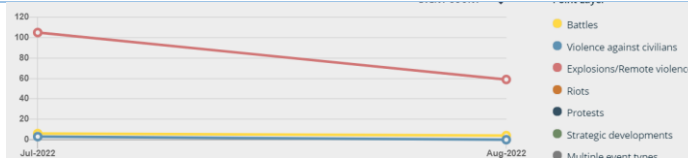


- 29 fatalities reported in Hajjah during 12/7 to 12/8/2022 that decreased by 87.3% compared of the latest four weeks of selected events to the monthly (four-week) average for the past year. Whereas 77 events were reported during the same period that increased by 27.7% compared of the latest four weeks of selected events to the monthly (four-week) average for the past year.

**Impact on access (specify):** The situation will remain the same with partially or fully inaccessible in the districts close to the frontline in Hajjah and Al Hudaydah governorates.

**Impact on livelihoods (specify):** The situation will remain the same for restriction of fishing activities in the coastal areas offal Hudaydah and Hajjah and agriculture lands in the districts close to frontlines areas.

**Overall Statement:** The situation improve due to cease fire agreement between IRG and SBA started from April 2022.



- Al Mahwit and Raymah governorates is belonging to the SBA and considered one of the few governorates of Yemen far from frontlines and there is no reporting any airstrikes or other insecurity incident related to current conflict. Although, AL Mahwit surrounding by active main conflict governorates of Hajjah, Al Hudaydah and Sana'a.

**Impact on access (specify):**

- Harad, Midi and parts of Abs and Hayran districts remain partially or fully inaccessible due to the ongoing conflict, and there is one market called Ahem Market closed and moved to Al Hija area. (GFU)
- Fishermen can't access to the fishing site (In Modi) due to the conflict. ( Market monitoring )
- Fishermen can't access to the fishing site (In costal districts) due to the conflict. ( Market monitoring )

**Impact on livelihoods (specify):**

**Overall Statement:**

- During this truce agreement period the majority of AL Hudaydah hub governorates is relatively stable in terms of conflict except the districts of ongoing conflict at frontlines areas.

**Livelihood assets & strategies**

**Ongoing livelihood practices:**

**Livelihood practices:**

- *The agriculture activities in Al Hodeidah are cultivate vegetable like (tomato, onion, chilly, green pepper, and zucchini), and harvest okra in end of August. Also farmer cultivate crops such as sorghum, millet and maize. In Al Mahwit the farmers waiting for what have been cultivated up to the end of September to start the harvest such as crops like sorghum, millet and maize. Also vegetables like zucchini, onion and cucumber. The farmer also cultivate Qat in some areas. In Hajjah Agricultural activities during August was harvesting fruits such as grapes, pomegranates and vegetables including tomato, Pepper, cucumber and Okra. Qat which is a cash crop grown in large scale is harvested along the year and increase during summer. In Raymah consider waiting period for what has been planted up to the end of August to start the harvest fruits such as guava and vegetable like tomato, potato and zucchini. The crops that cultivated in Raymah crops like sorghum (white and red), millet, and maize. Legumes like beans and peas and these crops will harvest at the end of September or starting of October. They also cultivated Qat in the mountains areas.*
- *Due to rainy season, livestock production increase due to pasture and water availability. The growth of cereal crops is also expected to increase across rain fed areas as precipitation continues.*

**Main source of food & income:**

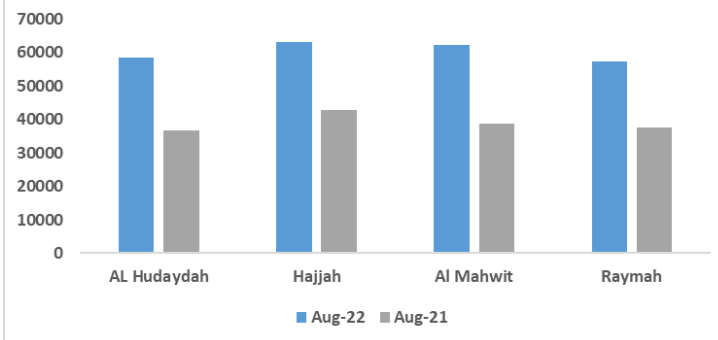
- *The main livelihood activity in Al Hodeidah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah and Raymah are agriculture labor, casual labour (non-agriculture), semi-skilled labor, businesses, government employment and remittances from Saudi Arabia.*
- *Income from agriculture start to improve due to the agriculture activities during this period.*

- *Allan season will start in September, which Fodder is harvested from non-agricultural lands and livestock breeders collect and store fodder for use in the burrow season.*

**Source of food & income:** The income sources will remain the same with more dependency more on agriculture as main source of income coincides with increase in crops and livestock production.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income from livestock improve due to improve pasture conditions and water.</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of locally produced staple crops is limited because no harvest yet. Income from irrigated agriculture increased during summer season as a result of harvesting of main fruits and vegetables and Qat as well.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> High fuel price still continues and effect the farmer due to the high price of irrigation, so that will lead to decrease the agriculture production quantity.</p>
<p><b>Minimum Food Basket</b></p>	<p><b>Cost:</b> 58365 YER, 63265 YER, 62315 YER and 57430 YER in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah respectively.</p> <p><b>Trends &amp; drivers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The cost of MFB is 58365 YER in August 2022 in Al Hudaydah that equal to the cost in July 2022 and increased by 41% compared to August 2021.</li> <li>- In Hajjah, the cost of MFB is 63265 YER in August 2022 that increased by 1% and 19% compared to July 2022 and August 2021.</li> <li>- In Al Mahwit, the cost is 62315 YER in August 2022 that decreased by 2% compared to July 2022 and increased by 43% compared to August 2021.</li> <li>- In Raymah, the cost of MFB is 57430 YER in August 2022 that increased by 1% and 39% compared to July 2022 and August 2021.</li> <li>- The figure below shows the comparison of MFB cost in Al Hudaydah hub during Aug. 2022 and Aug. 2021 as that exhibit significant variations in all governorates during the same month last year.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Likely Scenario:</b> It is likely for the MFB cost to go up as the prices of key ingredients, mainly imported cooking oil, wheat flour, beans and sugar are continuously increased.</p>

comparing MFB cost during Aug. 2022 and Aug. 2021



**Overall Statement:**

- Food affordability, as measured by the average cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) worsened significantly in all areas of Yemen over the course of 2021 and 2022. The key factors that are in interplay in inflating the food prices are i) The recent rise in the cost of MFB is primarily due to the high price of cereal in the international market, ii) Food shortages precipitated by the Russia-Ukraine war exacerbated the global food and oil prices. Since the beginning of the war, there have been export bans on various food, particularly wheat, rice, and soybean oil, which led to increases in global prices. iii) high cost of transport due to high cost of fuel. The imported basic commodities recorded a remarkable increase between 30 to 70 % in Al Hudaydah hub, especially wheat flour, beans, sugar and cooking oil from 2021 till date.

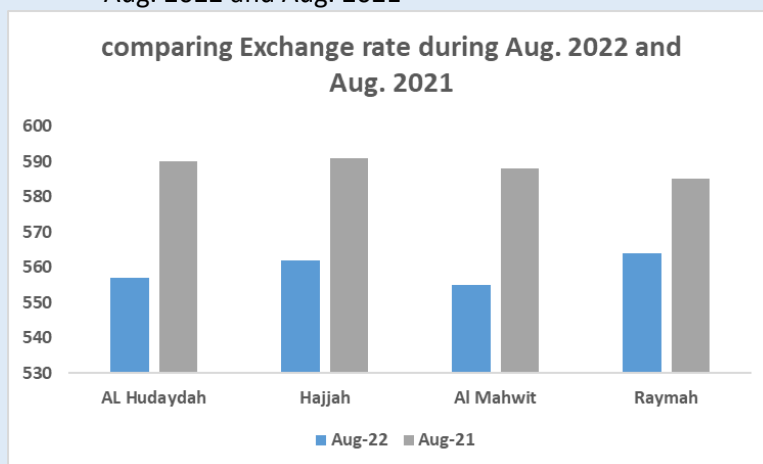
**Exchange Rate**

**Rate:** 557 YER/USD, 562 YER/USD, 555 YER YER/USD and 564 YER YER/USD in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah respectively. 00 YER/USD in Jan, Feb and Mar 2022

**Trends & drivers:**

**Likely Scenario:** Although the exchange rate remains stable, the prices of main commodities increased due to other factors such as fuel prices and unavailability and increasing transportation costs.

- The exchange rate during the previous four months has remained stable at 555 to 564 YER/USD. It is slightly decreased by 6% compared to August 2022 in Al Hudaydah hub.
- The figure below the comparison of exchange rate during Aug. 2022 and Aug. 2021



**Overall Statement:**

- Although the exchange rate has remained stable during the previous months and lower than the exchange rate in the same month from the previous year, the food prices still risen during 2022 for example cooking oil, sugar and wheat flour increased between 10% to 20%.

**Fuel**

**Prices:** 587 YER, 538 YER, 516 YER and 589 YER in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah respectively for diesel, 531 YER, 492 YER, 474 YER and 552 YER in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah respectively for petrol

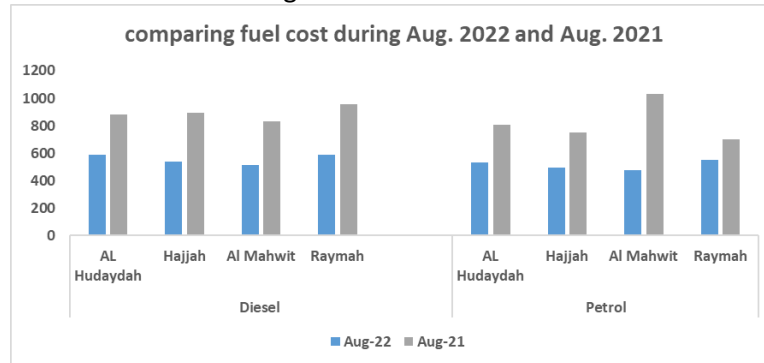
- Prices of diesel and petrol slightly stable during the previous four months during ongoing truce agreement that

**Likely Scenario:** the ongoing truce agreement to the two months in Yemen included facilitating the entry of 18 fuel ships into the ports of Hudaydah will lead to decrease of fuel prices in all areas under SBA control. Therefore, decreasing the fuel prices and more availability will led to decrease the cost of irrigating land, in seasons when needed, possibly leading to a significant improve in local agricultural production and decreasing the transportation



associated with increasing the number of fuel ships arrived Al Hudaydah port.

- The diesel and petrol showed increasing comparing with Aug. 2021 by about 30% to 50% in Al Hudaydah hub as shown in the figure below:



- Cooking gas commodities recorded an increasing by 20% compared to January 2022 and 65% to March 2021.

**Impact on livelihoods (specify):**

- High fuel prices will increase the cost of irrigating land, in seasons when needed, possibly leading to a significant reduction in local agricultural production. Fuel price increases have affected the production of food transported between governorates, raising fruit and vegetable prices.

**Trends & drivers:** The fuel prices remain within the high prices and available in both official and parallel market.

**Overall Statement:**

- Since the truce came into effect on 02 April, 33 fuel ships, loaded with 907,100 mt of fuel, have arrived at Al Hodeidah port as of end of July. This is nearly twice the entire fuel quantity that entered during the whole of 2021 (535,000 mt) (WFP situation report, July. 2022).

cost of food and other commodities between governorates.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Positive gains as a result of the truce are evident through improved access, increased availability of fuel, and improved mobility of human capital.</li> <li>- High fuel prices affected</li> <li>- irrigation as poor rainfall could not support plant growth. Water stress also led to a shortage of fodder and livestock production (FAO, QFSR 2, 2022).</li> </ul>	
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<p><b># assisted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1,287,938 ; 1,574,972; 292,463 and 109851 people assisted by emergency food assistance in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah governorates in March 2021.</li> <li>- 21,896; 43,375; 19,578 and 23,884 people benefited from livelihood assistance in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah governorates till March 2022 according to FSAC monthly reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Access (specify):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Despite the positive effects of the truce, food insecurity reached critically high levels in June, similar to March 2022. Half of all households were unable to meet an adequate diet with 24 percent reporting severe food consumption gaps (WFP, Q2-2022).</li> <li>- Reducing food assistance in Al Hudayadh hub affected negatively the household access to food needs and increasingly dependent on food – based coping mechanisms to sustain their minimum food needs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact on food consumption:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced levels of food assistance expected to deteriorate consumption gaps for many households, impacting</li> </ul>	<p><b>Access (specify):</b> the majority of Hajjah governorate accessible to humanitarian partners except the districts that close to active front line that remain fully or partially inaccessible to humanitarian partners.</p> <p><b>Likely Scenario:</b> Provision of emergency food assistance is expected to continue at current levels with reduced food rations in Al Hudaydah hub.</p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> The Provision of emergency food assistance is expected to improve in Al Hudaydah hub during Q4 that expected to reduce consumption gaps for many households, improving their overall access to food reducing the number of households facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes.</p>

	<p>negatively their overall access to food especially those households facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to monitoring data for WFP beneficiaries, interviewed households in the 23 districts reflected high levels of food insecurity during Q2-2022. At 84 percent, households in Bakil Al Mir and Mustaba in Hajjah were worst off while the lowest level of food consumption gaps was recorded in Al Hawak in Al Hodeidah (41 percent). Furthermore, around 77 percent of surveyed households in Al Azariq (Ad Dali'), Abs (Hajjah), Mazhar (Raymah) and Barat Al Anan (Al Jawf) reported inadequate food consumption. Furthermore, nearly all 23 districts reported an increasing use of coping to cover food needs compared to Q1-2022 (WFP, Q2-2022).</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a plan to scale up food assistance in the districts facing high level of food insecurity during the period Sep. – Dec. 2022 but generally will reduced food rations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The continued reduction in humanitarian assistance and the elevated levels of food prices led to widespread food consumption gaps across Yemen included Al Hudaydah hub.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Remittances</b></p>	<p><b>Sources &amp; relevance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Immigration to Saudi Arabia, whether legal or illegal, is one of the options available to the people of Al Hudaydah hub as a result of its considered a border or close to Saudi Arabia. Therefore, remittances is one of the</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends &amp; drivers:</b></p>	<p><b>Likely Scenario:</b> Remittances are expected to remain below pre- COVID level and further decreasing also due to the new regulations of Saudi authorities toward Yemeni workers by beginning terminate or not renew contracts of Yemeni workers since July 2021.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remittance from Gulf areas indicated a decreasing in remittance due to new regulations toward employment of Yemeni citizen in the gulf countries especially Saudi Arabia since two years ago.</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In July 2021, Saudi had issued a statement about new regulations requiring businesses to limit the percentage of their workers from certain nationalities, including 25 percent for Yemeni nationals. Therefore, remittances will decrease as workers return from Saudi Arabia</li> </ul>	<p><b>Overall Statement:</b> Remittances are expected to decrease during the next months due to the new regulation of Saudi authorities of decreasing Yemeni workers gradually to 25% that started from July 2021.</p>
<p><b>Nutrition and Health</b></p>	<p><b>Trends (specify):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>During August the number of malnutrition case reach 22249 children in Hajjah, 1750 cases in Al Mahwit, and 11087 cases in Raymah.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Impact on livelihoods (specify):</b> Poverty of the main reason of malnutrition due to lack the source of income, and spread of seasonal diseases especially diarrhea due to poor of health service and WASH.</p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p>	<p><b>Likely Scenario:</b> The number of malnutrition cases are expected to increase in the next period due to the negative effectiveness of seasonal diseases like malaria and dengue fever, cholera and diarrhea.</p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p>
<p><b>COVID-19</b></p>	<p><b># of cases:</b> Media and social web sites still indicated the presence of COVID-19 cases in northern governorates, but health authorities never report any cases till date.</p> <p><b>Trends:</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p> <p><b>Impact on livelihoods (specify):</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p>	<p><b>Likely Scenario:</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b> xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</p>

<p><b>Natural Hazards (specify)</b></p>	<p><b># of people affected:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit and Raymah governorates affected from these high rainfall storms.</li> <li>- Humanitarian partners estimate that more than 51,000 households have been affected across the country since mid-April –an increase of 16,000 households since 10 August. Mar’ib and Hajjah governorates are the worst-hit, with more than 13,000 and 9,000 households affected, respectively, while ongoing verification and assessments have not reached all affected areas. The majority of those affected are in displacement sites</li> <li>- 9838 HH, 3567 HH, 189 HH and 126 HH in Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Al Mahwit and Raymah governorates affected from heavy rainfall and flooding till 24 August 2022. ((OCHA, Humanitarian Impact of Flooding   As of 24 August 2022)</li> <li>- Desert locust spreading. A mature swarm was laying eggs near Al Zuhrah and scattered immature and mature adults were present near Bajil and Souq Abs .</li> </ul> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From 1 – 31 August, over 80 percent of Yemen experienced heavy rainfall, with large portions inundated as floods swept through the country. The heavy rainfall that lashed the country had a cumulative amount of about 2500 mm, which is 45 percent higher than the rain-fall experienced in August 2021. Field weather stations reported the heaviest rain in Al Hudaydah (Al Kaden, 306 mm), Ibb (Alsaddah, 263 mm), Amanat Al Asimah (Baghdad, 241 mm), Al Mahwit (Almahweet, 234 mm), Amanat Al Asimah (Al-Asbahi, 215</li> </ul>	<p><b>Likely Scenario:</b></p> <p>September outlook shows reduced impact of floods, however, wide-spread rainfall with isolated heavy downpours is still likely in some areas. Due to the wet conditions, crop pests and diseases are resurgent, mainly Fall Armyworms and Desert Locust.</p> <p><b>Impact on livelihoods (specify):</b></p> <p><b>Overall Statement:</b></p>

	<p>mm), and Dhamar (Maqar-Alhya'a, 209 mm) (FAO, Agrometeorological update, Aug. 2022).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The August heavy rains continued to tear up critical infrastructure and livelihoods, with the total death toll in the first 10 days of the month reaching ninety. There are also reports of increased incidence of waterborne/water-related vector-borne diseases such as cholera and dengue fever triggered by waterlogging. On the positive side, in agropastoral areas, pasture, fodder and water for livestock are available, leading to improved body conditions despite increased pests and diseases. Field reports also indicate tomatoes, chilli, and green maize harvesting in the central highlands. In most highland areas, cereal crops (sorghum, maize, wheat, and barley) are in the growing period, with the harvest expected from mid/late September through November (FAO, Agrometeorological update, Aug. 2022).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Are there any outstanding unique (atypical) features affecting food security (specify)?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agricultural labour wage/day during harvest and plantation season.</li> <li>○ Unskilled labor: 4333, 5167, 8833, 4550 YR/day in August 2022 in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah</li> <li>○ Agricultural labor: 3375, 3972, 4500, 5075 YR/day in August 2022 in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah</li> <li>○ Semiskilled labor: 6688, 9944, 8833, 8100 YR/day in August 2022 in Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, Al Mahwit and Raymah</li> </ul>	