Based on the Yemen IPC Technical Working Group results*:

- As of March and throughout July 2017, **17 million people are estimated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and require urgent humanitarian assistance.** This corresponds to 60% of the population and represents a 20% increase compared to the results of the last IPC Analysis conducted in June 2016.
- Of particular concern is the **magnitude of food insecurity in Al Hodaidah and Taiz governorates**, where almost 2,23 million people are classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and over 1,91 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Food insecurity levels are alarming across the country. Out of 22 governorates, seven governorates are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – Lahej, Taiz, Abyan, Sa’ada, Hajjah, Al Hodaidah, and Shabwah; ten governorates are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) – Aden, Amran, Dhamar, Sana’a Governorate, Sana’a City, Ibb, Marib, Raymah, Al Mahwit, and Hadramout; and three governorates are in IPC Phase 3! - Al Jawf, Al-Dale’e, and Al Bayda – where "!"indicates that the area would have been in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse without humanitarian assistance.

The economic crisis affects the whole society. However, the most affected populations remain the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the host communities affected by the ongoing conflict.

**Conflict and insecurity continue to be the main drivers of acute food insecurity, with devastating effects on livelihoods and the nutrition situation.** In conflict areas, restrictions and disruptions of commercial and humanitarian imports, mass displacements, loss of income, fuel scarcity and high prices, disrupted market systems, high food prices and the collapse of public services are aggravating the situation.

**Acute malnutrition is a major outcome of the severe food insecurity and is at alarming levels.** Four governorates (Abyan, Taiz, Al Hodaidah, and Hadramout) have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence above the WHO Critical threshold (≥15%). Seven and eight governorates have GAM prevalence at serious levels (10-14.9%) and poor levels (5-9.9%), respectively.

**ACTIONS NEEDED**

- Scale up humanitarian assistance to save and livelihoods for the populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3), especially in the governorates where pocket areas of more severe food insecure populations may be present (i.e. some parts of Taiz and Al Hodaidah governorates). Advocacy and lobbying for humanitarian access and support to inaccessible districts is also urgently required.
- Advocate for the lifting of restrictions that limit importation of essential commodities and access to humanitarian services.
- Pursue the twin-track approach of providing humanitarian assistance, and side by side implementing activities that enhance livelihood resilience.
- Monitor food security and nutrition outcomes and humanitarian assistance; streamline assessment and analyses methods and ensure data collection at district level.

*This Alert reflects the results validated by the Yemen IPC Technical Working Group. The full IPC results are available at this link.*