

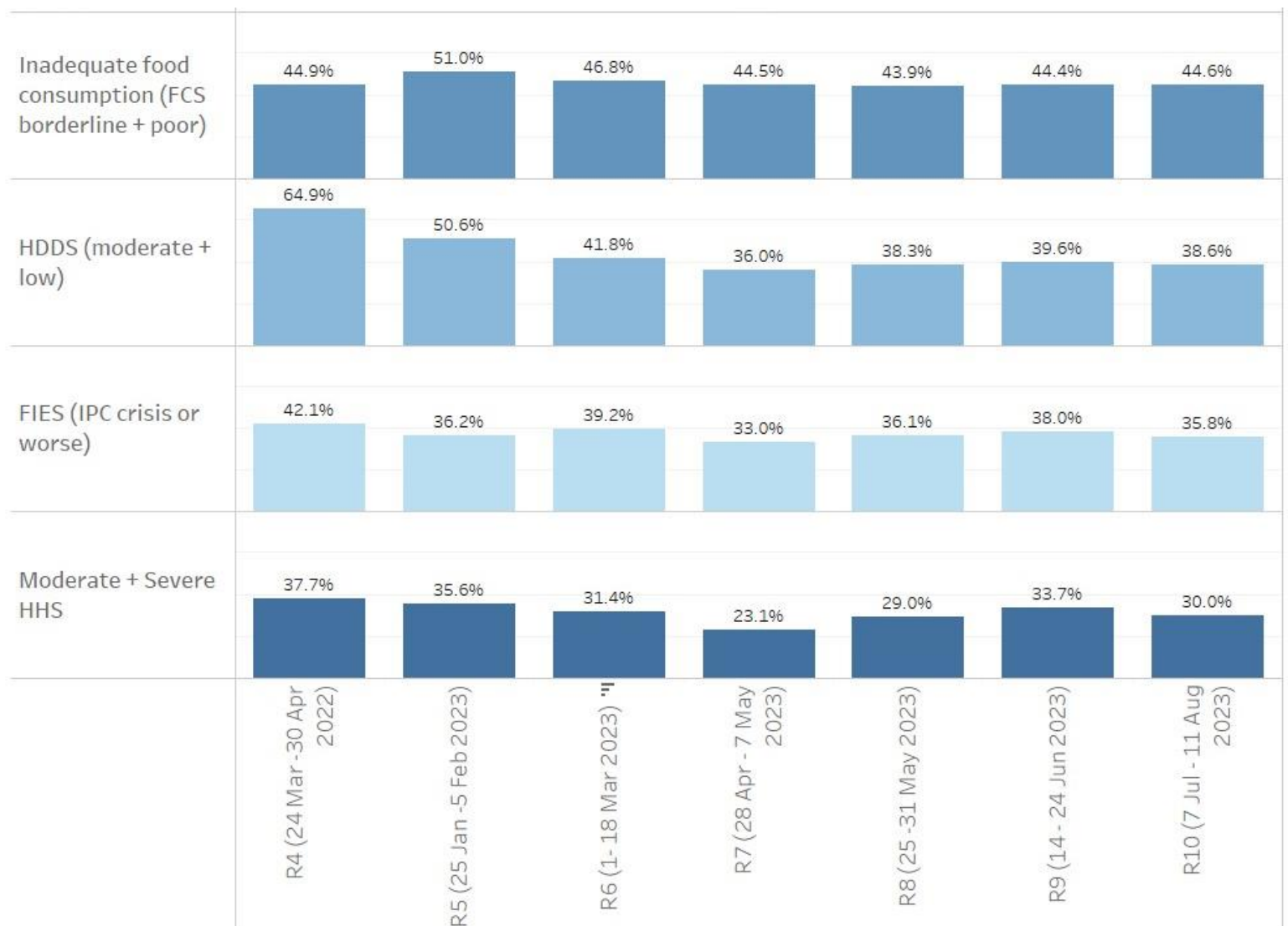
## Key Highlights



### In July 2023, 30 to 40 percent of the surveyed households were food insecure

- Prevalence of hunger and recent food insecurity equivalent to crisis and worse levels was between 30 – 35 percent in July. However inadequate food consumption was slightly higher around 45 percent.
- Food insecurity slightly reduced in July compared to June 2023 when food insecurity indicators converged between 35 – 45 percent. The two likely reasons for this improvement are the onset of the harvest season for some areas and Eid-ul-Adha in the last week of June when households had better access to diet because of extend sharing mechanism including Zakat.
- In line with food security improvements, for the first time in the monitoring rounds, households resorting to emergency livelihood coping strategies dropped to around 15 percent and shifted to crisis coping strategies. In the previous rounds households with emergency coping strategies were over 20 percent. The reporting on households often resorting to food-based coping strategies has improved by 2.6 percentage points from June to July.

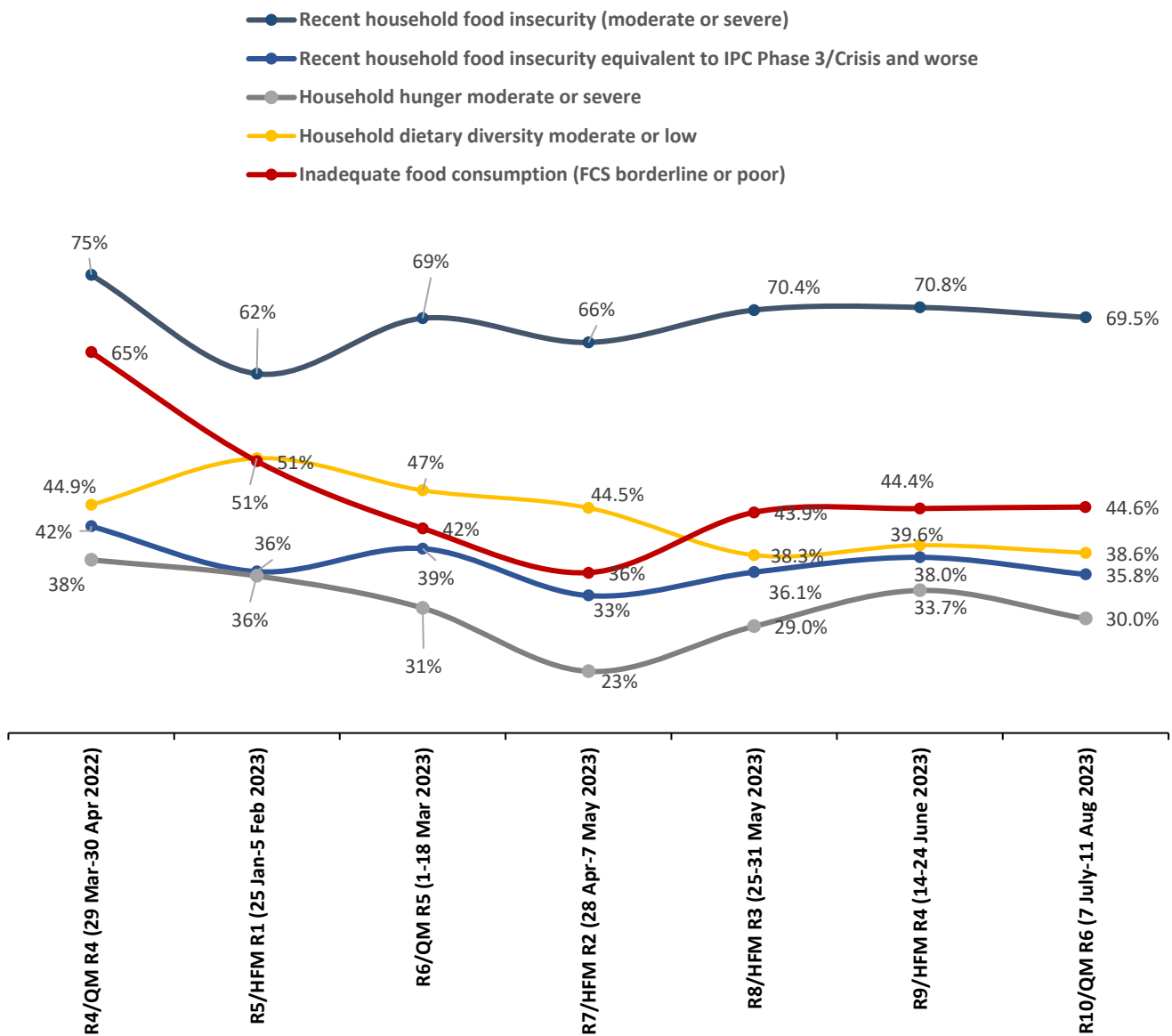
**Fig. 1: Food security outcome indicators trends (Mar 2022 – Augus 2023), Yemen-wide (national)**



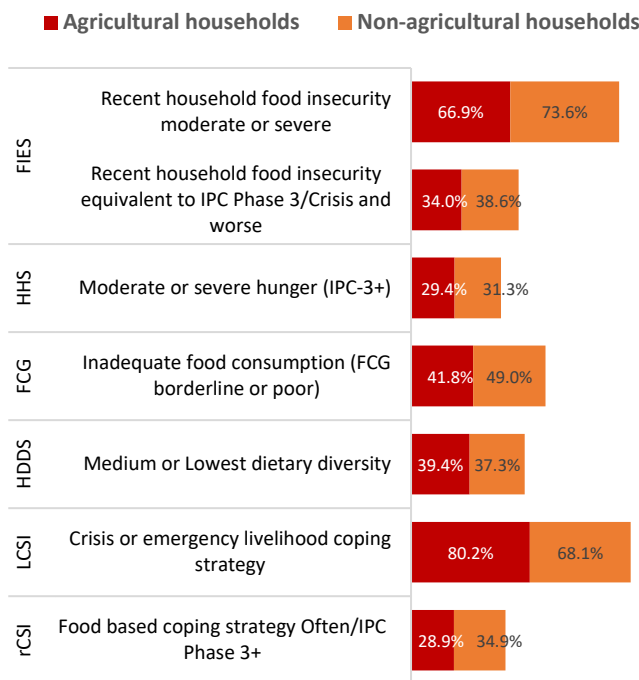
## Key Highlights cont'd

- In the current survey, Hajjah and Al Hodeidah emerged as the most food-insecure governorates. In Hajjah, food insecurity, hunger and inadequate diet have been higher in most monitoring rounds, indicating a chronic situation.
- Scaling up of food security and livelihood assistance is recommended in vulnerable governorates like Hajjah and Al Hudaydah.
- Overall food insecurity is higher among non-agricultural households. However, higher proportion of agricultural households resorted to crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.
- Food insecurity is higher in rural areas than the sub-urban and urban areas. A larger proportion of urban households reported consuming inadequate and fewer diets than the sub-urban households. This justifies food-based coping strategies higher in urban than the sub-urban areas.
- Food insecurity is higher in households without income sources and households deriving main income from daily wages in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Amongst the agricultural producers, the livestock producers reported higher food insecurity in July 2023.

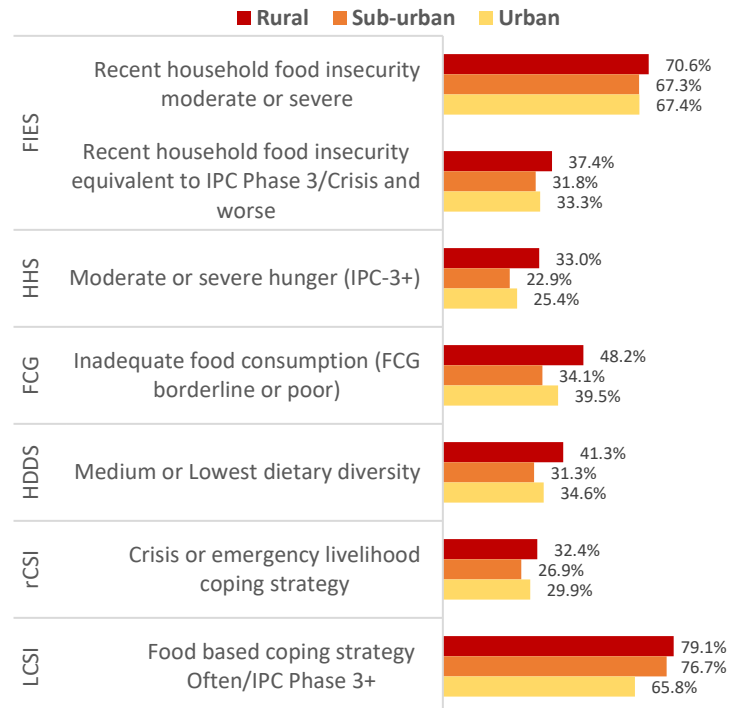
**Figure 2: Change in Food Security Outcome indicators at crisis and above level**



**Fig. 3: Food security measures by agricultural and non-agricultural households, (R10/QM R6, 7 July - 11 Aug 2023)**



**Fig. 4: Food insecurity by rural, urban and sub-urban households (R10/QM R6 July-Aug 2023)**



Main income sources in last three months (R10/QM R6, July 2023)	RFI severe or moderate	RFI IPC 3+	HHS Moderate + Severe	FCG Borderline + Poor	HDDS Medium + Lowest	rCSI Often/ [≥19]	LCSJ Crisis or Emergency
Daily wage in agriculture sector	86.2%	50.6%	46.1%	48.9%	45.0%	41.7%	83.3%
No income sources (depend on debt/savings)	80.7%	41.5%	37.4%	63.5%	37.6%	48.6%	87.2%
Production and sale of livestock and livestock products	79.6%	44.7%	38.1%	49.1%	55.2%	19.8%	83.4%
Off farm daily wages	72.5%	40.8%	35.1%	50.4%	38.4%	36.5%	77.6%
Other agri income (natural resources, honey/bee, agri trade exclud producers, stable employment in agri)	79.7%	40.8%	22.6%	47.6%	39.7%	36.9%	81.0%
Income not derived from work (charity, humanitarian aid, pension, welfare transfer, remittance, rent)	70.4%	36.9%	35.1%	48.8%	46.1%	35.2%	79.6%
Non-agricultural employment (liberal profession, stable employment in non-ag sector, public employment)	58.6%	24.0%	16.7%	38.2%	33.3%	18.4%	62.8%
Production and sale of staple, cash crops and vegetables	47.8%	14.6%	11.1%	19.4%	27.0%	20.1%	77.3%
Production and sale of fish	13.3%	2.3%	0.4%	5.2%	16.8%	4.4%	30.1%

**Methodology:**

FAO Yemen conducted the sixth quarterly monitoring survey with technical support from DIEM. In total, ten rounds of surveys have been completed so far. This survey aimed to monitor key food insecurity outcomes, shocks and livelihood changes between IPC analysis to support decision-making. Data collection took place from 7 July – 11 August 2023, covering 2,507 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).

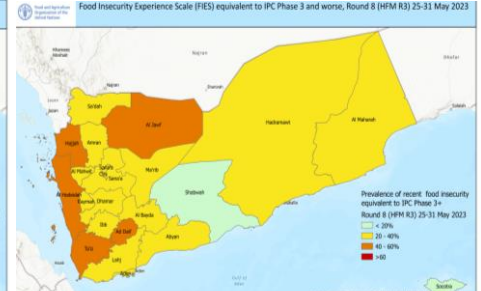
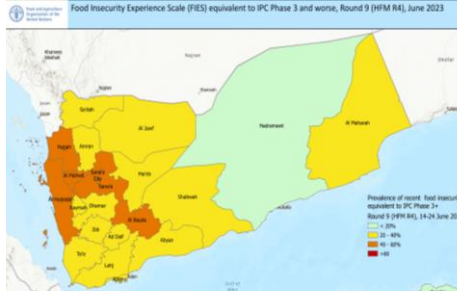
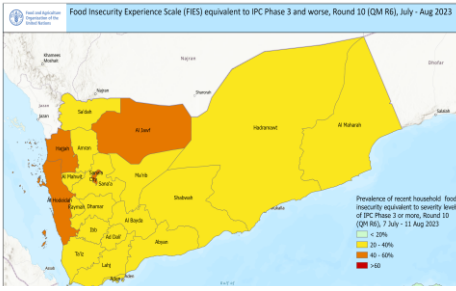
# Food Insecurity: Where and Who

7 July – 11 Aug 2023

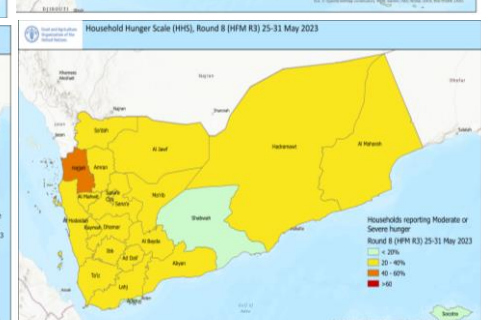
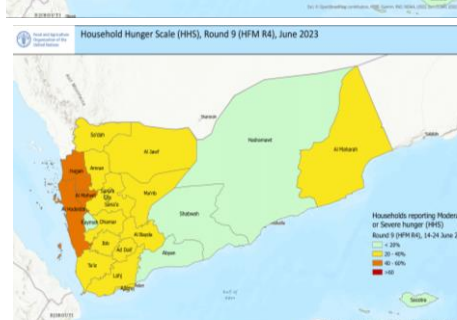
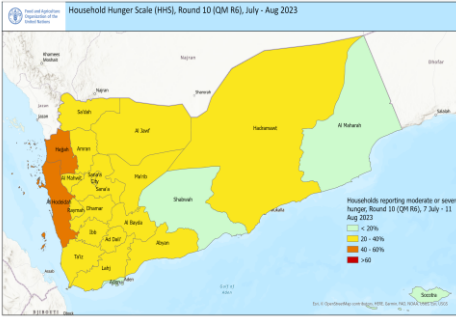
14-24 June 2023

25-31 May 2023

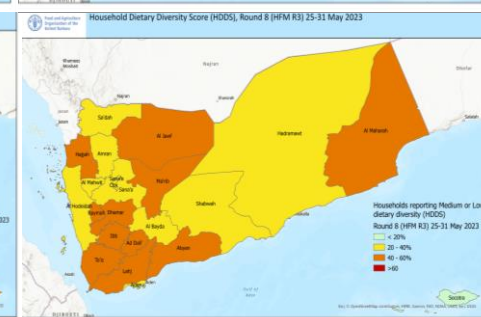
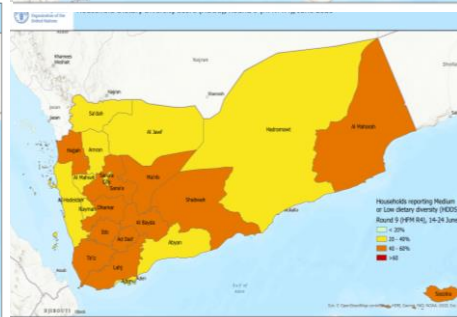
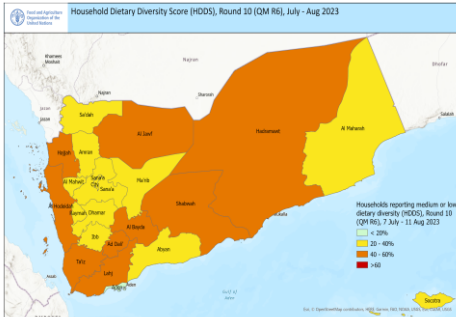
**FIES Recent Food Insecurity (RFI) equivalent to IPC 3+**



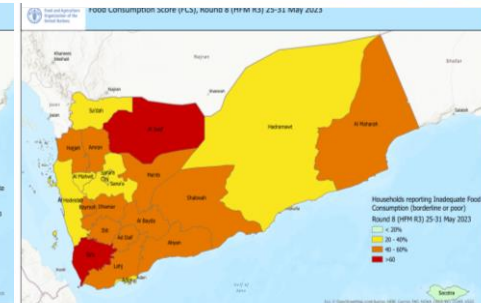
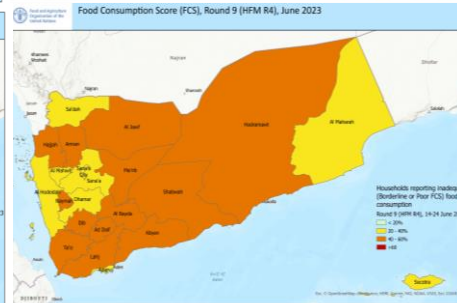
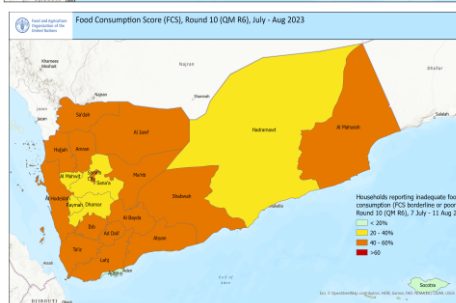
**Household Hunger Scale (HHS), Moderate or Severe**



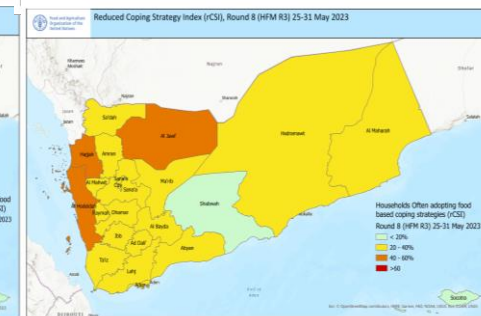
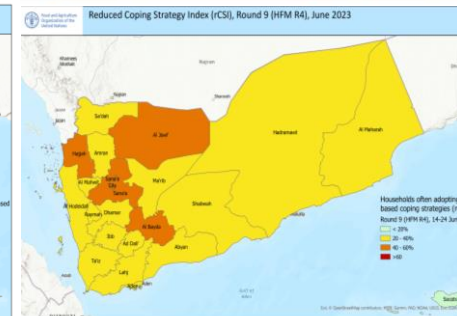
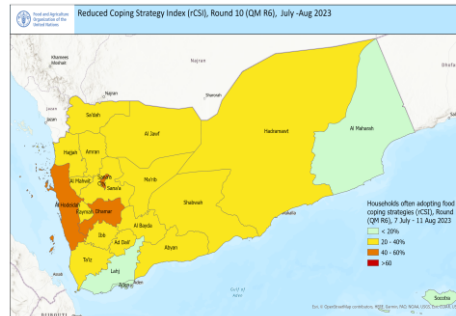
**Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS), Moderate or Severe**



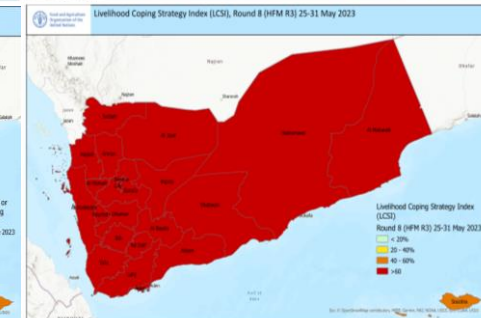
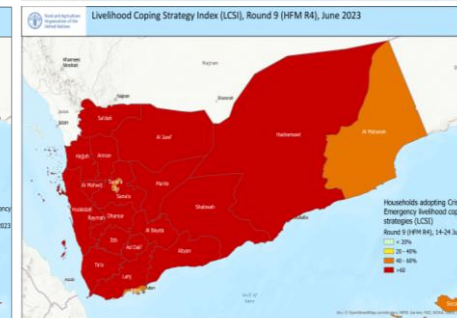
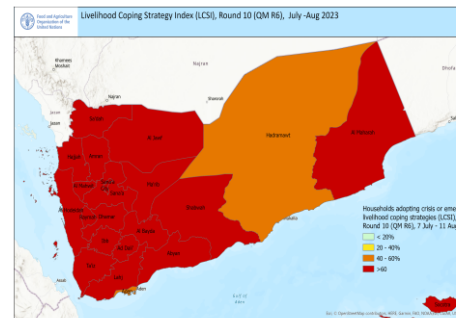
**Inadequate Food Consumption (FCS) Borderline or Poor**



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



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





## Annex: Food security outcome indicators, Round 10/QM Round 6, 7 Jul -11 Aug 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 (HDDS)			Household Hunger Scale (HHS)			
	RFI moderate to severe	RFI Severe	RFI equivalent to IPC Phase 3+	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	High dietary diversity (5-12 FG)	Medium dietary diversity (3-4 FG)	Lowest dietary diversity (0-2 FG)	Little to no hunger (HHS score =0)	Slight hunger (HHS Score =1)	Moderate hunger HHS Score 2-3)	Severe hunger (HHS 4 and above)
Abyan	58.51%	4.93%	23.7%	56.0%	11.8%	32.2%	67.0%	30.3%	2.7%	59.1%	18.2%	22.2%	0.5%
Aden	70.78%	1.92%	34.4%	81.1%	11.2%	7.8%	90.6%	8.8%	0.7%	35.5%	53.2%	10.9%	0.4%
Al Bayda	72.06%	7.33%	38.1%	47.5%	23.6%	28.9%	57.9%	33.9%	8.1%	42.3%	32.8%	22.1%	2.8%
Al Dhale'e	58.67%	4.63%	26.4%	50.7%	22.5%	26.8%	52.7%	43.7%	3.6%	53.4%	24.2%	21.8%	0.6%
Al Hudaydah	79.54%	11.59%	45.4%	42.7%	32.5%	24.8%	59.2%	32.0%	8.8%	27.6%	26.9%	36.0%	9.6%
Al Jawf	79.16%	9.31%	42.4%	46.1%	17.9%	36.0%	41.3%	50.2%	8.5%	34.7%	27.7%	32.5%	5.1%
Al Maharah	60.61%	3.36%	32.8%	49.6%	45.3%	5.1%	62.2%	36.3%	1.5%	50.1%	42.0%	7.5%	0.4%
Al Mahwit	74.75%	8.87%	38.6%	75.5%	12.6%	11.9%	62.9%	31.5%	5.6%	37.3%	31.1%	23.8%	7.8%
Amanat Al Asimah	76.29%	9.47%	41.0%	56.6%	16.8%	26.6%	61.7%	29.4%	9.0%	40.3%	25.4%	27.3%	6.9%
Amran	72.40%	6.46%	36.4%	55.8%	18.1%	26.1%	62.7%	27.5%	9.8%	38.6%	34.4%	24.2%	2.7%
Dhamar	72.97%	8.91%	37.6%	64.7%	19.9%	15.4%	65.2%	32.2%	2.6%	42.6%	24.3%	29.2%	4.0%
Hadramawt	34.02%	6.22%	21.6%	75.2%	22.4%	2.4%	55.3%	41.1%	3.6%	72.6%	4.6%	6.2%	16.6%
Hajjah	84.08%	15.37%	50.9%	51.3%	26.8%	21.9%	59.1%	30.9%	9.9%	30.0%	26.6%	37.0%	6.4%
Ibb	68.76%	5.17%	32.0%	56.7%	23.3%	20.1%	66.5%	31.5%	2.0%	44.7%	32.4%	22.1%	0.7%
Lahj	56.56%	7.78%	28.3%	50.4%	10.6%	39.0%	52.0%	42.6%	5.5%	60.3%	16.1%	22.1%	1.4%
Marib	73.87%	10.08%	38.7%	57.1%	22.9%	20.0%	63.4%	31.9%	4.7%	43.6%	27.5%	26.1%	2.7%
Raymah	66.31%	6.47%	31.9%	61.2%	14.4%	24.4%	69.3%	27.2%	3.5%	56.9%	17.6%	23.7%	1.9%
Sa'ada	67.51%	5.21%	34.8%	55.2%	25.5%	19.3%	66.4%	23.5%	10.1%	41.3%	26.7%	30.9%	1.1%
Sana'a	71.42%	9.18%	39.0%	66.0%	18.3%	15.7%	69.9%	21.3%	8.8%	48.1%	18.1%	29.0%	4.8%
Shabwah	52.97%	2.69%	21.8%	46.6%	25.6%	27.8%	59.9%	35.2%	4.9%	63.9%	19.8%	15.1%	1.2%
Socotra	31.53%	2.02%	11.2%	83.1%	6.9%	10.1%	61.9%	38.1%	0.0%	77.8%	14.4%	5.9%	1.9%
Taizz	72.93%	6.77%	32.5%	45.3%	22.1%	32.6%	56.8%	33.7%	9.5%	45.0%	27.3%	25.3%	2.4%
National	<b>69.46%</b>	<b>7.91%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>61.4%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Governorates	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)				Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)			rCSI High (4 classes)			
	No coping strategy	Stress coping strategy	Crisis coping strategy	Emergency coping strategy	Never/ Phase 1 [0-3]	Rarely/Some times/ Phase 2 [4-18]	Often/ Phase 3+ [>=19]	Never/ Phase 1 [0-3]	Rarely/Some times/ Phase 2 [4-18]	Often/ Phase 3 [19-42]	Very Often/Phase 4+ [ >42]
Abyan	3.6%	24.7%	55.0%	16.6%	17.2%	61.2%	21.6%	17.2%	61.2%	17.8%	3.9%
Aden	4.7%	35.3%	47.2%	12.7%	30.8%	58.9%	10.3%	30.8%	58.9%	9.1%	1.3%
Al Bayda	2.4%	25.5%	57.2%	14.8%	16.0%	44.5%	39.6%	16.0%	44.5%	36.3%	3.3%
Al Dhale'e	2.4%	22.1%	63.7%	11.8%	20.8%	53.6%	25.6%	20.8%	53.6%	22.3%	3.3%
Al Hudaydah	3.6%	21.5%	55.1%	19.8%	15.9%	42.2%	41.9%	15.9%	42.2%	37.9%	3.9%
Al Jawf	0.6%	13.5%	65.3%	20.5%	4.7%	59.6%	35.7%	4.7%	59.6%	33.6%	2.1%
Al Maharah	3.2%	32.0%	61.4%	3.4%	13.6%	80.7%	5.7%	13.6%	80.7%	4.5%	1.1%
Al Mahwit	2.1%	14.9%	63.8%	19.2%	13.9%	64.4%	21.7%	13.9%	64.4%	18.8%	2.9%
Amanat Al Asimah	5.5%	15.5%	74.1%	4.9%	11.4%	46.4%	42.2%	11.4%	46.4%	32.2%	10.1%
Amran	3.3%	13.8%	62.5%	20.5%	13.1%	50.9%	36.1%	13.1%	50.9%	30.5%	5.5%
Dhamar	2.9%	18.6%	57.6%	20.8%	12.8%	46.6%	40.7%	12.8%	46.6%	36.8%	3.8%
Hadramawt	3.9%	40.0%	54.0%	2.1%	23.5%	53.7%	22.9%	23.5%	53.7%	22.9%	0.0%
Hajjah	2.3%	16.7%	63.0%	18.0%	11.3%	52.0%	36.7%	11.3%	52.0%	31.9%	4.8%
Ibb	1.4%	23.1%	65.7%	9.8%	14.0%	59.9%	26.1%	14.0%	59.9%	24.8%	1.3%
Lahj	4.0%	26.0%	52.0%	18.1%	19.5%	67.2%	13.3%	19.5%	67.2%	12.1%	1.2%
Marib	0.6%	17.1%	71.4%	10.9%	16.0%	59.4%	24.6%	16.0%	59.4%	23.6%	1.0%
Raymah	5.3%	22.9%	59.8%	12.0%	22.1%	56.9%	21.0%	22.1%	56.9%	19.1%	1.9%
Sa'ada	3.6%	15.1%	58.3%	22.9%	11.9%	56.0%	32.1%	11.9%	56.0%	29.7%	2.4%
Sana'a	0.0%	16.2%	69.7%	14.1%	16.2%	54.8%	29.0%	16.2%	54.8%	27.5%	1.5%
Shabwah	4.6%	30.5%	49.8%	15.1%	28.1%	48.1%	23.9%	28.1%	48.1%	21.9%	2.0%
Socotra	14.9%	23.1%	50.5%	11.5%	41.4%	46.6%	12.0%	41.4%	46.6%	10.1%	1.8%
Taizz	1.6%	19.4%	60.4%	18.6%	13.0%	56.0%	31.0%	13.0%	56.0%	27.6%	3.5%
National	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

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