



The main points

- More than 12 million children in Yemen need humanitarian assistance, including nearly half a million who are suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- Corona virus pandemic spreads in Yemen quickly and with an alarming mortality rate of just under 25 percent, which is 4 times higher than the global average.
- The Corona virus pandemic lead to the emergence of a crisis in the drug market for the drug related to fever diseases, this was clear in the disappearance of its drugs from the market, and the high prices of the available drugs which was reflected in the doubling or trebling of prices to a record of up to five times compared to previous prices during the last period of May, the disappearance of vitamin C from the market, and the scarcity of analgesics in general.
- Humanitarian aid projects for Yemen have reached a breaking point, where it is expected to reduce or close 31 of 41 major UN humanitarian programs.
- The Food Security and Agriculture cluster proposes to raise the minimum food basket (MFB) to 53,000 riyals, equivalent to \$ 90, as a result of the rapid rise in exchange rates in the parallel market.
- The reduction in humanitarian aid in the northern governorates reached 50% since last April this will affect more than 8.5 million people who have been receiving this aid continuously suffer from acute food insecurity.
- Prices of fungicides and insecticides as agricultural inputs increased by 20% compared to the same period last year and are currently available at their highest prices since 2018.
- Seasonal rainfall rates are above average in most agricultural environmental areas. The indicators of vegetation cover for this period suggest improvement and slightly higher than the previous year 2019. This improvement will result a promising harvest at the end the current season.



1- Overview of Current Food Security Situation

Yemen suffers from the worst humanitarian crisis in the world since the conflict began in March 2015. The number of people in need of food reached about 24.3 million people, equivalent to more than 80% of the total population, and projections indicate that about 20.1 million people need interventions during the period June-December 2020 while about 10 million An individual suffering from acute food insecurity.¹

As a result of the conflict, which entered its sixth year, Yemen lost \$ 90 billion in economic output, and gross domestic product decreased by 50 percent, which is one of the largest decreases anywhere in the world. Lack of resources is disrupting basic life-saving services for millions of people, including reproductive health and women's protection services.

Funding shortages make it increasingly difficult for humanitarian workers to meet the major needs of the humanitarian crisis, as 31 of the 41 major humanitarian programs of the United Nations are expected to reduce or close unless funding is available in the coming months. The Fund's appeal for \$ 100.5 million for the humanitarian response program in 2020 has so far received only \$ 41.7 million.²

The ongoing conflict has caused the closure of many outlets, the decline of public resources for the state, the lack of salaries of government sector employees, the decline in remittances of expatriates due to the Corona pandemic, which amounted to about \$ 3.8 billion in the previous year, the deterioration of the local currency, and the decline in the proportion of humanitarian aid due to the sickening pandemic, all of these factors reduced of the proportion of opportunities to obtain adequate and healthy food.

Fish wealth in Yemen is an important source of income, employment opportunities and achieving food security for coastal population communities, where the fish sector represents 3% of the GDP³. Despite the importance of this economic sector, it faces great challenges as a result of the exacerbation of the conflict that has lasted for more than five years, causing further suffering of the fishing communities, and the per capita consumption of fish decreased from 14 kg to 2.5 kg, by 85%.⁴

Among the threats that still face the marine environment and threatening an environmental catastrophe in the Red Sea and may cause a catastrophic catastrophe for fish wealth and marine organisms is Safer floating oil storage that has been mooring for years off the Yemeni coast, kilometers away from Ras Isa port, north of the Al Hudaydah governorate in the Red Sea, which is Known as the "Safer" floating storage and offloading (FSO) and includes more than a million barrels of crude oil at great risk due to obsolescence and stoppage of maintenance since February 2015 as a result of the conflict in Yemen, which may cause the leakage of inert gas instead of crude oil, especially with the stoppage and collapse of its operating systems including The fire-fighting system, as fears increase in the accumulation of gases in its tanks, which may expedite its explosion.

2- Food Availability

2-1 Local Agricultural Production:

Crop production: Current seasonal rain rates appear to be above average in most agricultural environmental areas, as the vegetation indicators for April 2020 suggest an improvement and a slightly higher rate than the previous year 2019. Compared to the long-term average for the period (1984-2015) the current season shows indicators higher than normal natural cover of vegetation, which means that

¹ Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS): Country Brief 10th July 2020

² UNFPA Response in Yemen: Monthly Situation Report #04 April 2020

³ Speech of the Minister of Fisheries on status of Fisheries Resources. The conference on Fisheries Resources held in Rome on the 8th of May 2020.

⁴ General Authority for Fishing in the Red Sea March 2020



this season will see a promising harvest. However, most families have limited or almost non-existent access to agricultural inputs, in addition to the preventive measures against coronavirus which restricted the movement of people and the escalation in the conflict in some areas has caused the inability to complete agricultural activities on time and led Heavy rains and torrential rain in the governorates of Abyan - Aden - Amanat Al Asimah - Lahj - Marib - and Sanaa to destroy agricultural lands.⁵ Also, large quantities of rain were recorded in most parts of the country at the beginning of May, as the governorates of Sana'a - Dhamar - Raymah - Ibb - Hadramout and especially Seiyun were registered. Rain amounts ranged between 50-85mm, resulting in flooding around Sana'a, Raymah, Al Mahwit and Taiz caused damages to the valleys, especially in the Tihama areas, and the vegetation measurements for the month of May indicate that all regions all over the country have received good rains, which would boost agricultural production, especially grains and vegetables.⁶

The insect and pathological pests affected the productivity of crops, the most prominent of which were: the autumn worm crowd in the governorates of Taiz-Dhamar-Al-Mahwit-Sa'ada-Al-Mukalla-Al Hudaydah - Al Jawf-Ibb where this pest posed a threat to the productivity of maize crops and reduced productivity and income of farms, in addition to locust scourge That increased its frequency and posed a threat to most agricultural crops, as many mature and immature locust swarms continued to form and move in the interior of the central highlands in the northern part of Tihama coast (Abs and Zahra districts) and some areas bordering the Gulf of Aden. The locust termination area for some north and central regions of Tihama has reached 750 hectares, and the pesticide quantities were 467 liters. The survey and control activities are still ongoing since the beginning of February.⁷

In June, locust swarms invaded Amanat Al-Asimah after they invaded the valley of Merkha and the governorates of Hadhramaut and Al-Jawf and are currently spreading in large quantities in Marib, which is in the stage of mating and planting eggs in the sandy and agricultural areas and caused great losses to farmers⁸ and reached the districts of Sanhan, Bani Bahlul, Bilad Al-Rus, Khaulan Al Tayyal, Bani Matar in Sana'a governorate, Dhamar, and Al-Mahwit farmers are worried about their crops being damaged. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has suggested the deterioration of the situation in Yemen as a result of the breeding of a new generation of locust nymphs. The FAO pointed out that the spread of the Desert Locust represents a real threat to food security and livelihoods in Yemen as a result of the summer breeding of this pest.

Livestock:

The livestock sector suffers from many problems represented by diseases and epidemics and a weak provision of services to farmers, which led to a deterioration in the productivity of this wealth, as the reports of the coordination units in the governorates recorded diseases that kill this livestock. Among the most important of these diseases was the worm - pulmonary infections that spread widely among camels⁹- Lumpy skin - Sheep pox and internal and external parasites. In Raymah governorate, the incidence of the screw worm was 50% of animal infection (January GFU-Raymah report), bee diseases represented by Varroa, especially in the separation of beekeeping and the expulsion of cells in addition to wax worms where beekeepers were affected by the lack of medicines for this pest (Varroa), which kills the bees and thus affects the income and food security of beekeepers¹⁰. As for the rangelands, there was a

⁵ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm -Yemen COVID-19 Pandemic Monitoring - 27th April 2020

⁶ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm -Yemen COVID-19 Pandemic Monitoring - 19th May I 2020

⁷ Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Center for monitoring and control of locust February 2020

⁸ Food Security Coordination unit – Marib – Weekly Report # two for June 2020

⁹ Food Security Coordination unit – Al-Mahara – Weekly Report # two for June 2020

¹⁰Food Security Coordination unit – Sa'ada and Taiz– Weekly Report # two for May 2020



decline in the productivity of the rangelands as a result of the erosions due to the monsoon floods, in addition to the sandy crawl, desertification and logging.¹¹

Fish production:

The ongoing conflict has had a major impact on the fishing sector in terms of availability, human and material resources. Fishing activities and job opportunities decreased due to security restrictions of the fishermen that reduced the fishing activity, the long chain of distribution channels, the roughness of the roads, and the non-use of refrigerating transport vehicles, which causes poor quality and low supply. Although the re-export of fish from four outlets in the Southern governorates, the outlets in the northern governorates are not accessed.

FSTS reports for food security in the past six months, January-June 2020, indicate that the Sakhleh fish were the most scarce species that was not available in most governorates, followed by the Thamad fish among the types of fish that are monitored through their coordination units in the governorates, due to considerations seasonality, supply, demand and security considerations are the main factors that have affected these phenomena. On the other hand, the availability of the four types (Al-Sakhleh, Al-Thamd, Al-Bagha, and Al-Jahsh) that are monitored in Al Hudaydah, Amanat Al-Asimah and Dhamar have resulted in a sharp decline in retail prices accordingly.¹²

Despite the growing volume of fish exports during the past two years, which is a good indicator of the recovery of fish activity in general and especially in the southern coastal provinces, the Ministry of Fish Resources in Aden has not yet revealed a quantity and the value of production and exports of fish and aquatic life through coastal governorates and the ports during the past 6 months of 2020, which had witnessed improvement during the year 2019 compared to the years that preceded it after the crisis of February 2015-2018.

The exports value of fish and aquatic species through the Al-Wadea outlet only during the period (January - September) of the year 2019 amounted to 40,827,937.5 dollars, and if that does not compare with what was before the crisis in February 2015, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Fisheries, the total was The value of exports for the period (January - September) of the year 2014 is 205,421,653 dollars.

The coordination unit report for Shabwa governorate indicates that the governorate's production of fish reached during the first quarter of January-March 2020 (815,239) kg with a total value of these various fish (367751665) riyals and it is one of seven southern coastal governorates producing fish, despite the absence of landing centers Working in it except the center (Bir Ali), which affected the non-arrival of all the fish actually produced and the calculation of its quantity, so it gave fishermen an opportunity to sell their products outside the landing centers and this led to a decline in the number actually produced.¹³

Likewise, along the Red Sea coast in Al Hudaydah and Salif, where the blockade suffers and insecurity, in addition to the scarcity and high cost of fuel, even in spite of the recent declines, which affected fishing practices and significantly reduced the amount of fish catches and supply in all markets of the central and coastal governorates, although there was an improvement in fish production from the Red Sea for the month of May compared to the previous month of April, as it reached 1688661 kg in May. An amount of 195090 kg was exported through the Al-Wadea port.¹⁴ These numbers exceed what was produced and

¹¹Food Security Coordination unit – Taiz – Weekly Report # two for March 2020 and Report # two for second week in Abyan

¹² Monthly update reports for April - May 2020

¹³ Food Security Coordination unit -Weekly Report # four for March 2020

¹⁴ Monthly Update of the FSTS for the month of May 2020

exported during the previous April by 121.8% and 26.5%, respectively. However, this situation, despite its improvement, is not comparable with that which was before the crisis in February 2015, as production declined and directly affected fish exports from the West Coast by 73% and equivalent to 158,011 tons compared to the period before the crisis and the aggression, as the fish exports figures indicate to the Fisheries Authority in The Red Sea (Al Hudaydah - Hajjah - Taiz) that its exports for the period 2010-2014 reached 218475 tons, while it recorded for the same period 2015-2019 an amount of 60464 tons only.¹⁵

2-2 Food Import:

Expectations indicate that food commodity imports may reach until December 2020 about 4.3 million metric tons of which about 3.2 tons of wheat grains, about 700 thousand tons of maize and about 400 thousand tons of rice, and it is expected that the total amount of domestic production of grains during this year will be about 365,000 tons, a decrease of 5% from the previous year, noting that local production covers only 20% of the total consumption.¹⁶

Imports of basic food commodities for the period (January - May 2020) amounted to about 2 million metric tons through the various seaports (Al Hudaydah , Salif , Aden and Mukalla) and land (Shahin & Al-Wadea). The volume of imports of wheat and wheat flour reached about 60% and sugar 19% .Where Al Hudaydah and Al-Salif ports formed about 52%, the port of Aden is 31% and the port of Mukalla is about 16%, while the land ports Shahin & Al-Wadea accounted for about 1% of the total imports. During May, a

Imported Food Commodities from January to May 2020 (Sea/Land) Ports (Metric Tons) ¹⁷					
Commodity	Hodeida/ Al Salif	Aden	Al Mukalla	Shahin & Al-Wadea	Total
Wheat	460,365	283,618	189,753	6	933,742
Wheat Flour	218,683	68,778	12,934	4,525	304,920
Rice	51,429	104,104	51,779	556	207,868
Sugar	307,984	68,008	18,171	40	394,203
Cooking Oil	22,793	80,540	52,825	2326	158,484
Milk*		41,899	2983	8613	53,495
Total	1,061,254	646,947	328,445	16,066	2,052,712

*: Prices of milk and milk products include the period (January - April 2020).

total of (383,591 metric tons) were imported, among which (55,329 metric tons) as food aid, with 10% decrease compared to February 2020. Total imports decreased by 15% as a result of the economic recession due to the Covid 19 pandemic and also due to the decrease in reserves of hard currency to provide documentary credits for import and delays in food vessels entering due to delay in permits and other factors that led to a decline in food imports.¹⁸

Climatic elements: Climate data is one of the most important determinants of the agricultural season, as each agricultural crop has its own needs for climate elements.

¹⁵ General Authority for Fishing in the Red Sea March 2020

¹⁶ Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) : Country Brief 10th July 2020

¹⁷ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS MoP Monthly Market Monitoring Bulletin May 2020.

¹⁸ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm-Yemen COVID-19 Pandemic Monitoring -22nd June 2020

Rain:

Table (2) shows the average climatic elements for the first half of 2020. The Ma'afar station recorded the highest amount of precipitation, it reached 5.19 mm, followed by Raymah with rainfall of 2.24 mm. As for Al-Kadan, Sa'ada, Al-Dhalea, El-Kod, and Al-Shaher, it recorded 0.87, 0.63, 1.01, 0.35 and 0.59 mm, respectively.

Table No. (2) shows the average climatic elements according to the monitoring stations during the first half of 2020

Station	Max wind (m/s)	Air temperature (C°)	Relative humidity (%)	Rainfall (mm)	Dew point(co)	Solar Radiation (hours/ day)	ETR(mm/day)
Al-Kadan	7.28	28.11	66.23	0.87	21.20	7.01	4.38
Ma'afar	10.76	23.84	77.37	5.19	19.26	8.83	4.09
Raima	7.74	17.75	63.21	2.24	10.38	7.25	3.31
Sa'ada	8.34	19.81	37.22	0.63	5.86	8.07	4.09
Al-Dhalea	5.98	20.73	62.69	1.01	13.47	7.26	3.74
El-Kod	6.92	26.57	67.00	0.35	21.77	7.43	3.68
AL-Shaher	6.21	25.28	63.00	0.59	19.82	8.19	1.71

With regard to the average temperatures: It was found a variation in the average temperatures among the different stations during the first half of 2020, where Al-Kadan station recorded the highest temperature, reaching 28.11 ° C, followed by El-Kod and the Ma'afar 26.57 and 23.84 ° C respectively, while Al-Dhalea and Raymah recorded the lowest mean temperature of 20.73 and 17.75 ° C, respectively.

3- Access to food

1 - Market status and commodity prices

With the decline in food imports, the exacerbation of the ongoing conflict, the decline in external remittances, the deterioration of the local currency in front of hard currency, the spread of the Corona pandemic in Yemen, and many factors related to the purchasing power of individuals, which led to difficulty in accessing food, where reports indicate that about 24.3 million individuals need food aid while there is About 10 million people suffer from acute food insecurity.¹⁹ While access to markets represented a challenge in light of the Corona pandemic, the share of households with weak food consumption increased from 9% in February 2020 to 11% in both March and April 2020. Similarly, the share of households that have weak food consumption and consumes three food groups or less (very low food diversity) was higher than 22% in February 2020 and rose to 30% in April 2020.²⁰ The humanitarian needs covered by the World Food Program are estimated at about 12.4 million individuals per month, but since April 2020 the program has made a decision to reduce aid in the northern governorates to 50%, and this procedure resulted in an estimated of 8.5 million beneficiaries being partially deprived of aid as a result of the operating environment faced by the World Food Program .This will reduce access to food among the

¹⁹ Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS): Country Brief 10th July 2020

²⁰ World Food Program (WFP):(mVAM) # 52 March –April 2020



population who are already suffering from acute food insecurity, as well as the decrease in external transfers as a result of the embargo in the neighboring countries, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which represents more than 60% of the total foreign transfers, it has shrunk to 60-70%, which was stable in parallel exchange rates and a main source for many families who live on these transfers, which will lead to an increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance²¹ in addition to the ongoing conflict, as many individuals could not access some markets located in the lines of military contact for the difficulty of movement, and the torrents that occurred during the period March - May 2020 in many governorates, the last of which was in the governorate of Hadramout (Coast) (Al-Raida and Al-Qusaire), the camps for the displaced there (Korshum and Muhanim camps) were washed away. All these disasters and economic factors had prevented a large percentage of the population from accessing food.

Prices of locally produced cereals:

The prices of locally produced cereals recorded a slight fluctuation in prices during the month of May 2020 compared to the previous month of April, when the major cities markets witnessed scarcity in supply, both Al Amanat Al Asimah and Al Hudaydah markets witnessed a marked decrease in some grain prices, while Al Bayda and Hajjah markets witnessed a rise in the prices of sorghum and millet while The availability of barley and local wheat commodities remained volatile in most governorates, as they are cultivated only in environmentally appropriate areas in the highlands.

Prices of Imported goods:

During the month of May 2020 and compared to the previous month, April 2020, the governorates of Al Bayda, Hajjah, Raymah, Shabwah and Marib recorded the highest increases in the prices of sugar, cooking oil and basmati rice, while the Capital Municipality, Amran and Dhamar recorded a marked decrease in the prices of imported food commodities with a noticeable decrease in the purchasing power of individuals as a result of the ongoing conflict And precautionary measures to confront the Corona virus (Covid 19) and as a result of the priority to purchase medicines and health kits.²²

Fuel prices:

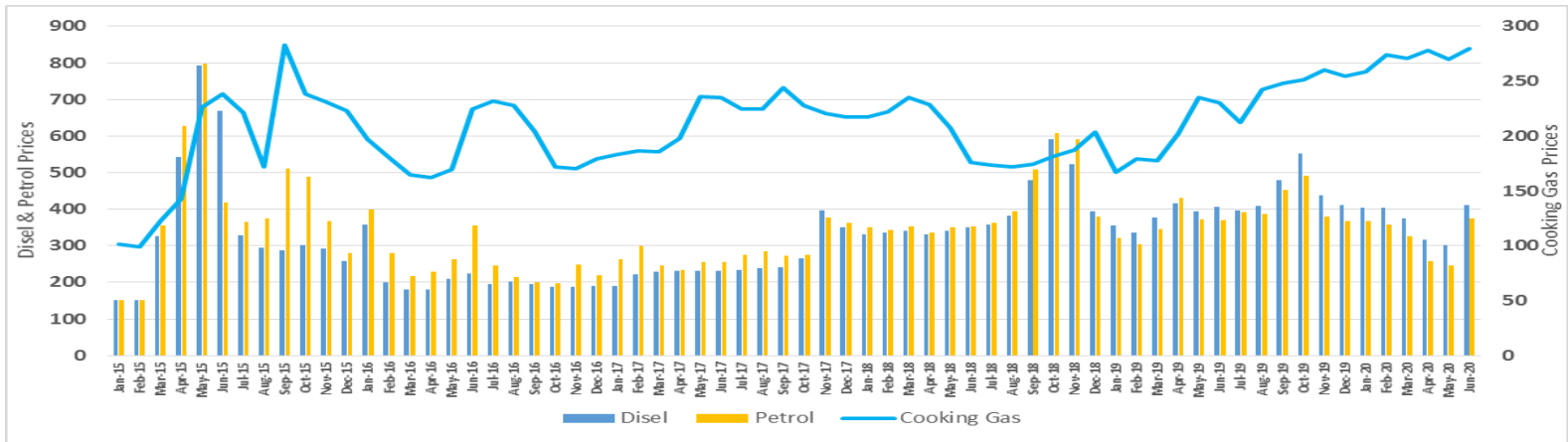
At the national level and compared to the average of the same months of the previous year, the average retail price (one liter) decreased for the six months (January - June 2020) for the petrol and diesel that are observed and monitored. The Petrol recorded the lowest price drop of nearly 10%, followed by diesel with 3%. This decrease in prices was affected by the global decline in oil derivatives and the pandemic of the Corona virus in local markets that are monitored in various sources of supply (government - private - parallel market). By comparing the average retail price for the first half of 2020 (January - June 2020) with prices for the last half of 2019, the petrol recorded the highest decline, exceeding 21%.²³ However, the average retail price of fuel (one liter) for the first six months of the year 2020 is still high when compared to the prices of the pre-crisis period (February 2015). Diesel recorded the highest increase, reaching 146%, and the petrol, an increase of 114.67%. The month of June 2020, starting from the second week, witnessed a significant increase in the prices of the petrol and diesel in most northern governorates due to the lack of imported and distributed quantities to official stations in small quantities, making queues appear significantly in front of stations, while the previous price was 345 riyals for a liter of diesel and 295 riyals for a liter of the petrol. The deficit is covered from the parallel market from the parallel market, which negatively affected various basic services such as health, water supply, electricity, transportation, storage and refrigeration of food in those governorates.

²¹ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) :YEMEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPDATE # 47 April 2020.

²² Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS/ MoP: Monthly Market Monitoring Bulletin May 2020.

²³ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS/ MoP.

The following graph shows average retail price of diesel, petrol (YER/LT) and cooking gas(YER/KG)from January 2015 to June 2020.²⁴For more information, please visit the website at www.fsts.gov.com



Labor market

The semi-skilled labor category continued to obtain the highest rate of wages at the national level during the six months (January - June 2020) with an average of 7,869 riyals per day. The demand for this category in Socotra recorded the highest amount in wages, as the average daily wage during the six months (January - June 2020) amounted to approximately 15,000 Yemeni riyals, and the lowest amount in wages was recorded in Seiyun with an average daily wage of 4979 riyals.

As for the category of unskilled labor, the average daily wage amount during the six months (January - June 2020) in all targeted governorates was 4,624 riyals. With regard to agricultural labor, the average daily wage amount was 4439 riyals.

It should be noted that daily wages during the period (January - June 2020) increased by 109.83% and 77.85% for semi-skilled and unskilled labor, respectively, compared to the pre-crisis period (February 2015). However, this is actually largely influenced by the current low purchasing power of the local currency.²⁵

Some of the monthly reports of the coordination units(GFUs) indicated that child labor increased during May 2020 as a result of the closure of the schools and the continued deterioration of the living conditions of most families, given the conditions in the country of economic decline and armed conflicts.²⁶

The impact of the labor market on food security:

Most of the food commodities were available during the first half of 2020, and the problem of access to food is financial access as the problem lies in the labor market being negatively affected by the ongoing conflict and the deterioration of the national currency against the US dollar and the outbreak of the pandemic (the new Corona virus 19) and the weak purchasing power of citizens and their inability to buy their nutritional needs due to the lack of cash availability for various reasons, including limited income, and unemployment among young people who are able to work as the building and construction industry is

²⁴ Food Security Information System program and Early warning in Cooperation with FSTS /MoPIC

²⁵ Food Security Information System program and Early warning in Cooperation with FSTS /MoPIC

²⁶Food Security Coordination unit –Dhamar – Monthly Update on Food Security May 2020



limited and restricted, as well as agricultural work in many cases on family work, and therefore the limited job opportunities, and the non-payment of salaries, all of these factors presented difficulties for the citizens to reach their food needs from the market.

4- Food consumption

1 - Water and cooking fuel

With regard to water supply and household needs, the water supply was lower than the normal rate in some governorates, for example in Dhamar, and during the month of May, the water supply was less than the normal rate and the remote areas of the city were deprived from the water supply of the local water and sanitation corporation. This forced citizens to obtain their water needs from the Al-Sabeel (charitable) Tanks, or by purchasing water from water tanks that are transported by mobile carriers (Wayets). The cost of one cubic meter of this source is about 2000 Yemeni riyals.²⁷ In Taiz Governorate, government water supplies were suspended in most neighborhoods of the city of Taiz, forcing residents to obtain private water, but it is not suitable for drinking and its prices are high, reaching 2700 riyals per cubic meter, while technically treated water prices have reached between 8000-9000 riyals per cubic meter, which makes the majority of families with low or no income unable to purchase this water.²⁸

The main source of cooking fuel for most of the population is cooking gas. The severe shortage of cooking gas is observed in some governorates (such as Al Mahwit and Dhamar) coupled with a high price, which forced poor families to use wood or charcoal, which not only affects the use of food but extends to health. At the national level, compared to the average of the same months of the previous year, the average price of a gas cylinder (18 kg) increased by 37.19% during the first half of 2020. In general, cooking gas prices are still much higher when compared to the pre-crisis period with a rise of 165.01%.²⁹

2- Nutrition and health status:

The health sector in Yemen suffered from a sharp deterioration due to the aggravated conflict for more than five years; this led to the spread of epidemics and diseases, the closure of a large number of health facilities, high prices, fuel shortages and a severe impact on the provision of health services and emergency nutrition, to save life. The spread of Covid-19 has caused an emergency case within an emergency case already exist in Yemen, where only half of health facilities are operating, and almost every child in Yemen (more than 12 million) already needs humanitarian assistance, including nearly half a million sufferers from severe acute malnutrition, according to UNICEF.³⁰ According to the reports of the coordinating units, the health activity related to the global pandemic (the new Corona virus) dominated most of the health activities and led the list of business and field tasks for the health sector and came at the expense of some other health activities as it was mobilized to the highest level of epidemic committees in the governorates to take appropriate decisions after announcing the first case infected with Corona virus in Hadramout on April 10th, followed by the announcement of cases in Aden, and then on the fifth of May 2020, it was announced the first case of Corona virus was recorded in the capital, Sanaa. On June 30, 2020, the Supreme National Emergency Committee to Confront Corona virus announced the increase in the number of confirmed cases of corona to 1158 cases, including 312 deaths, 488 cases of recovery. According to the daily report on 30/6/2020 issued by the Supreme National Committee to confront the Corona epidemic in nine governorates, most of which are in Hadramout governorate, then Aden, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Al-Mahrah, Shabwah, Marib and Al-Dhalea respectively.³¹ However, there are

²⁷ Food Security Coordination unit –Dhamar – Monthly Update on Food Security May 2020

²⁸ Food Security Coordination unit –Taiz – Monthly Update on Food Security May 2020

²⁹ Food Security Information System program and Early warning in Cooperation with FSTS /MoP

³⁰ The web site of the United Nations: access at 30 May 2020 <https://news.un.org>

³¹ Yemen Supreme National Committee to confront the Corona epidemic: Daily report 30/June/2020 <https://twitter.com/ysneccovid19>



widespread fears that the situation is much worse, as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs shows in its summary of Covid 19 that the Coronavirus is spreading rapidly and with an alarming mortality rate of just under 25 percent and it is 4 times higher than the world average, and for many reasons, people with symptoms only tend to medicate after their condition becomes serious.³² The Physicians & Pharmacists Association of Yemen announced in a statement on 12/6/2020 that the total number of deaths among the doctors with Corona virus reached 32 doctors. While the Ministry of Health in Sanaa declared the discovery of 89 suspicion cases and 4 confirmed cases of corona infection, including two deaths, and two cases recovered completely clinically and laboratory, and the Ministry of Health estimates that the cure rate from Covid 19 reaches more than 80 percent of the cases that appeared in Amanat Al Asimah and a number of governorates.³³

According to the reports of the coordinating units in the governorates, the Corona virus pandemic led to the emergence of a crisis in the drug market for the drug related to fever diseases, this was clear in the disappearance of its drugs from the market, and the high prices of the available drugs which was reflected in the doubling or trebling of prices to a record of up to five times compared to previous prices during the last period of May, the disappearance of vitamin C from the market, and the scarcity of analgesics in general and the recommended antibiotics within the therapeutic protocols of the Coronavirus, whose prices have increased insanely, for example, the prices of the raw alcohol used in sterilization and in the health sector.³⁴

The monitoring of the nutritional status of children in most governorates recorded a lower rate than normal during the period January - June 2020. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is the interruption of food supplies provided by the World Food Program to some governorates such as Amran governorate, the lack of adequate treatment points (otp), and the shortage of female workers and volunteers in the community health because of their great role in sorting the children and referring them to the nearest treatment points, and the failure to activate the program (medium malnutrition), which constitutes protection from severe acute malnutrition and other reasons. With the exception of the governorates: Ibb, Al Bayda, Lahj, Sa'ada, Hadramout, Aden, Socotra and Seiyun, where the monitoring of nutritional status recorded normal status during this period and a decrease in the rate of registered malnutrition cases was observed, as a result of the decrease in the number of cases separated due to the fear that occurred in the majority of the Corona pandemic³⁵ and malnutrition numbers were recorded in Ibb among children: 10117 cases of moderate malnutrition, 3470 severe acute, 6128 among pregnant women, and 7695 among nursing mothers of all kinds, malaria and celery, in addition to high rates of malnutrition among children and women.

For his part, the United Nations Population Fund in Yemen explained: In the monthly status report April 04 2020 published on May 19 2020 that Yemen lost due to the conflict that entered its sixth year 90 billion dollars in economic output, and the gross domestic product decreased by 50 percent, which is one of the biggest declines anywhere in the world. Lack of resources is disrupting the life-saving basic services of millions of people, including reproductive health and women's protection services. The lack of funding makes it increasingly difficult for humanitarian workers to meet the great needs of the humanitarian crisis, as 31 programs are expected to reduce or close out of 41 major United Nations humanitarian programs, unless funding is available in the coming months. The Fund's appeal for 100.5 million US\$ for the humanitarian response program in 2020 has so far received only 41.7 million US\$³⁶.

³²United Nations - Humanitarian Country Team - Yemen COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Snapshot -June 2020

³³Food Security Coordination Unit – Amanat Al Asimah – Weekly Report # Third of May 2020

³⁴Weekly Reports of the Coordination Units in Governorates and Monthly Update for May 2020 for Coordination Unit in Dhamar

³⁵Weekly Reports of the Coordination Units in governorates during the period January-June 2020

³⁶ UNFPA Response in Yemen: Monthly Situation Report #04 April 20



5- Conclusion:

With the continuing conflict that enters the sixth year, the loss of sources of income, the devaluation of the riyal against the dollar, and the weak purchasing power, the current situation and socio-economic indicators point to the possibility of sharp worsening in the social and economic situation and to further worsening in the general situation of food security in the country in light of The absence of any noticeable improvement in its main causes. The outbreak of fever diseases and the emerging Corona virus led to a near collapse in the public health sector, the lack of water and sanitation services, and the exposure of millions of vulnerable groups, including poor families, to risk, especially women and children at risk of malnutrition such as wasting and underweight in addition to other health, economic and environmental risks. In efforts to address the complex social and economic crisis, food insecurity and nutrition, it is imperative to provide comprehensive support to Yemen. This support should include community empowerment, diversification of livelihoods, improvement of agricultural production for small farmers and value chains, and improvement of partners' capacities in food security and nutrition interventions and strategy development. Strengthening food security and nutrition information systems that include early warning information associated with rapid response and early action, as well as supporting and facilitating the collection of data related to food security, nutrition, health and livelihoods in order to provide data and information.

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