



The main points

- 18 million people in Yemen urgently need assistance in obtaining water, sanitation and hygiene services.
- More than 13.5 million people in Yemen suffer from acute and severe food insecurity. It is expected that this number will increase during (January-June 2021) to 16.2 million individuals representing 54% of the Yemen total population.
- The national monthly average cost of minimum/survival food basket (MFB) increased during the month of December 2020 in the northern regions by 12% compared to its cost six months ago (June 2020) and by 21% in the southern regions.
- The severe fuel shortage throughout the country, especially the northern governorates, has negatively affected various basic services such as health, water and electricity supply, transportation, storage and refrigerating of foodstuffs and high prices of food commodities.
- Fish consumption indicators per capita decreased from 14 kg to 2.5 kg with a rate of 85%.
- Safer Oil Production and Export Company (SOPEC) has warned again on the seriousness and continuation of the situation regarding the Floating Safer reservoir Ship (FSRS) in the Red Sea even after the United Nations resent its team due to the urgent need to empty the crude oil from floating reservoir immediately as the situation is dangerous and threatens a dire environmental disaster for the fisheries and marine life, and it has not received any update regarding the assessment and maintenance of the ship since it received the previous official notification on Dec^{3rd} 2020.



1- Overview of Current Food Security Situation

The exacerbation of the current conflict in Yemen has led to a sharp increase in the state of food insecurity at a large rate, as the number of people suffering from acute and severe food insecurity according to the Food Security Integrated Phase Classification issued in the period of October - December 2020, covering about 13.5 million people (45%) of the total population of Yemen. It is expected that this number will rise to 16.2 million representing 54% during the period January - June 2021, as the conflict caused the displacement of more than 4 million people who are in urgent need for food, and has led to restrictions imposed on ports and crises of oil derivatives and Food aid, the sharp decline in the value of the national currency, the decrease in foreign transfers, the shrinking of external support, the lack of cash liquidity from external currencies, and the high costs of internal transfers between the southern and northern governorates, which reached up to 35%. All of these factors led to the large increase in the food basket that provides 80% of calories per Yemeni family accompanied by an increase in food consumption, which reached, according to data obtained, 20% of households for about 74 districts out of 310 districts covered by the Food Security Survey of March - April 2020 in the north and December 2019 in the southern regions which exacerbated the current and expected food insecurity situation during the coming period.¹

Desert Locust pests and Army worm pest were exposed as a result of the favorable ecological conditions, as these pests threatened food productivity in addition to the devastating floods in some areas affected in return on productivity giving the expectations for 2020 production to drop down to 365,000 metric tons which is less than half of what was produced before the conflict.²

Unauthorized fishing activities continue, which is considered one of the problems threatening the Yemeni economy and the marine environment benefitting from the state of conflict, absence of government control and the lack of control system in the region. All these actions have led to the deterioration of fish reserves, fishing of small fish and marine organisms commercially targeted, as well as random and unauthorized fishing methods that do not take into account the marine environment. Among the threats that still facing the marine environment and creating an environmental concern in the Red Sea is the presence of Safer Crude Oil Tanker that has been docked for years off the Yemeni coast kilometers away from Ras Issa port, north of Hodeida Governorate in the Red Sea, which Known as the "SAFER" floating storage and unloading unit. The tanker stores more than million barrels of crude oil in its containers, subject to a great risk due to its aging and stopping maintenance since February 2015 as a result of the ongoing conflict in Yemen, which threatens the sinking, leakage, or explosion of the floating tanker at any moment unless the International maintenance teams are accessed the site and take the necessary measures to avoid disaster. However, until the time of preparing this report at the end of December 2020, Safer Company for Oil production and import (SCOPI), the owner of the floating oil tank "SAFER", confirms that it has not received any update regarding the evaluation and maintenance of the floating ship since it received the previous official notification on December 3rd 2020 warning of the seriousness of the situation and its continuation even after the United Nations sent its team Due to the urgent need to empty the tank of oil immediately. Some experts warn that the situation threatens "an imminent environmental and humanitarian disaster in the Red Sea."³

2- Food Availability

2-1 Local Agricultural Production:

Crop production: The production season for agricultural crops began early with the increase in the rate of precipitation above normal than last season 2019 and positively led to an increase in the production of

¹ Yemen -IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS OCTOBER 2020 – JUNE 2021 Issued December 2020

² Yemen - IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS OCTOBER 2020 – JUNE 2021 Issued July 2020

³ A report by the American Center for Studies, "The Atlantic council", April 2020 <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org>



fodder and in return for infection with fungal diseases that spread naturally on vegetables as a result of high temperature and humidity and spread of pests such as aphids of all kinds and scale insects, Armyworm pest on maize and Tutaabsoluta and the has been damaging grape crop as a result of the freezing cold events, as the course of the current season shows the availability of suitable climatic conditions for agricultural activity due to the abundance of rainfall events in all lands in the country and included preparing the land for seeding and agricultural operations to remove weeds and leaves and use fertilizers in different agricultural areas and environment such as the cultivation of cereals in the Tihama Plain and the central and northern highlands.⁴This period witnesses the harvest of all kinds of grain crops, in addition to wheat and barley in the central and southern highlands, the Tihama plain and the eastern plateau, the harvest of palm and corn, and preparation for cultivation of wheat from July to September. Such as barley, alfalfa, and plowing of lands that were cultivated with cereal crops and the harvest of maize for the month of December.⁵It is expected that agricultural yields will be good as a result of the abundance of rain for this season, with the exception of some areas affected by severe floods, for example (agricultural terraces and irrigation networks in Dhamar governorate) and 20 square kilometers of farms were damaged such as Mango, banana and corn along Rima'a Valley.⁶Agricultural products have been affected and grain prices have declined in rural markets due to Covid-19, the cessation of exporting mangoes and decreasing its prices. The Covid-19 affected the marketing of agricultural commodities leading to an increase in supply and loss of agricultural producers' revenues and an increase in agricultural damaged crops, the presence of restrictions in the movement of goods due to the closure of outlets for fear from the epidemic in the governorates.⁷ Continued rains throughout the country led to the creation of favorable conditions for desert locusts to multiply, the arrival of locust swarms to most governorates, the movement from the summer breeding areas towards the coastal areas in Tihama, and the arrival of immature swarms to the north of Tihama Plain, located between the districts of Abs and Zahra, and their transfer to Ibb, Sana'a, and Amran governorates, as the state of reproduction and spread of many nymphs of middle and last ages continued, as they reached the formation of newly-winged groups during the month of October 2020, and solitary adult locusts were seen in the areas located in the north, central and south of Tihama between Abs in the north and Bayt Al-Faqih in the south. ⁸Most of the bulb farms and nurseries have caused losses, such as the farms of the districts of Seiyun, Hadramout governorate, with deficiencies in control operations, and there was no accurate information on the affected crops in the other governorates according to the reports received by the GFUs coordination units for food security in the governorates and agricultural offices.⁹The total area of locust combating reached 4,589 hectares, implemented by the locust center in Sana'a and about 3,351 hectares north of Tihama and the locust control center expected that most of the summer breeding areas would witness the emergence of nymphs in huge numbers, economic losses and the destruction of agricultural crops by 80-90% of crops and plants.

Livestock:

The increase in the rates of rain above the normal rate led to an improvement in the abundance of pastures and water and an improvement in animal production. As a result, most livestock keepers preferred to keep their animals until the best marketing season.

The rain led to an increase in the production of fodder and thus increased milk production, with the exception of the case of infection with fungal diseases, and the humid conditions in most governorates are

⁴ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm-Agrometeorological update August2020

⁵ Yemen Sessional Calendar(FSIS II /FSTS) March 2018

⁶ A report by the local authority in the governorates 20 August 2020

⁷ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS MoP Monthly Market Monitoring Bulletin December 2020.

⁸ Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – Center for monitoring and control of locust October 2020

⁹ The FSMU of the coordination units for food security in the governorates for July-December 2020

considered a suitable environment for the emergence of many diseases such as screwworms, internal and external parasites as well as the activation of some parasitic diseases, as these conditions helped in the spread of diseases such as inflammation Udders, and diarrhea, especially in the plains, valleys and worm areas in light of the existing challenges of weak veterinary services and that there are continuous cases of endemic diseases from which livestock suffers, represented in the spread of diseases and epidemics such as the spiral worm in the Tihama Plain- governorates (Hajjah and Hodeida) and the governorates of Marib, Shabwa, Al-Bayda and Al-Jawf And cattle nodular dermatitis, respiratory infections, sheep and goat pox, foot-and-mouth disease, and bee diseases, and according to governorate reports, there are no epidemiological surveillance centers for diseases that kill animals.¹⁰ The period July to December is considered the livestock keeping season, where corn feeds and natural vegetation are available as natural pastures despite the difficulty of accessing pastures due to the rains and the high prices of veterinary inputs, and there are activities for livestock breeders represented in the follow-up and attention paid to the breeding of cows, sheep and goats in most governorates, and the high cost of veterinary services to the difficulties of accessing these remote services, especially the mountainous ones, to the poor performance of the official institutions for these services and their delivery to all districts, which in turn led to a decline in the provision of veterinary services as a result of the conditions the country is going through (the monthly food security update, November 2020, Sana'a). Livestock suffers from many problems such as the spread of respiratory crystal infections, streptococcal dermatitis, screwworm, paste des petits ruminants., Sheep and goat pox., Foot-and-mouth disease and not carrying out veterinary campaigns against epidemic diseases that kill livestock and affect the level of income of breeders and their food security in various governorates.¹¹

Poultry: The poultry sector suffers from many difficulties represented by the high costs of poultry sector inputs (such as feed, vaccines, and medicines ...) due to the scarcity of hard currency, the depreciation of the Yemeni Riyal against the dollar, and the lack of oil derivatives such as diesel and used gas.¹² In addition, the poultry sector suffers from the lack of rations represented by maize and soybeans, the weakness of their production locally, the lack of vaccines, the weakness of the control role in the main quarantines and the entry points of the requirements, the weak enforcement of laws that work to regulate this sector, in addition to the weakness in strengthening the value chain and reducing the import invoice of production requirements.¹³

Fish production: The ongoing conflict has greatly affected the fishing sector in terms of abundance, human and material resources, and the per capita fish consumption indicators decreased from 14 kg to 2.5 kg by 85% in addition to minimum fishing activities and job opportunities in it due to the bother practiced on fishermen, which limits the fishing activity, the length of distribution chain channels, the ruggedness of the roads, and the non-use of frozen means of transport, which causes a decrease in quality and quantity of supply, and despite the resumption of fish exports from four southern ports all northern ports remained closed. The current wind season in the Red Sea, which usually starts in November, will continue to have a negative effect on fishermen sailing until March 2021, and it is expected to significantly reduce the supply of fish and its availability in the local markets.¹⁴ The reports of the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) for in the past six months, July - December 2020, indicate that the sakhla fish was the most scarce species that was not available in most governorates, followed by the Thamad fish among the types of fish that are monitored by governorates' Focal coordination units (GFUs) for Seasonality, supply and demand and security considerations are the main factors that have affected these phenomena. In

¹⁰ The FSMU of the coordination units for food security in the governorates for October 2020

¹¹ The FSMU of the coordination units for food security in the governorates (Taiz, Thamar, Raimah, Almahwait, Sanaa Gov.) for November 2020

¹² The weekly reports of the coordination units for food security in the governorates for July-Dec 2020

¹³ Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation – DG for the animal wealth 5 Sep 2020

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

contrast, the four observed species are available in Hudaydah, Amanat Al Asimah and Dhamar. Along the Red -Sea coast in Al Hudaydah and Saleef, which suffer from the blockade in addition to the scarcity and high cost of fuel, even despite the recent declines, fishing practices have been affected and have significantly reduced the amount of fish catch and supply in all central and coastal governorates' markets, and an improvement in fish exports from the Red Sea was recorded from a month ago. For another, where exports in December 2020 amounted to 895,940 kg, an increase of 6.6% over the quantity exported last November, estimated at 836,380 kg, and this quantity exceeded what was exported in October, September, August and July by 14.3%, 14.4%, 21.6% and 37.7% respectively. While fish production from the Red Sea fluctuated from month to month, increasing and decreasing, as fish production from the Red Sea recorded in December 2334,440 kg, an increase from November production amounted to 13.9%, with production reaching 187,2009 kg, an increase of 13.1% compared to October, but it remains lower than what was produced. In September, it increased by -0.8% and 0.8% and 12.6% more than what was produced in August and July, respectively.¹⁵ The increase in the volume of fish exports during the second half of 2020 is a good indication of the recovery of fish activity in general, which indicates determination to overcome the obstacles. However, despite its improvement, this situation is not comparable to what was before the crisis in February 2015, where production decreased and directly affected fish exports from the western coast by 73%, which is equivalent to 158011 tons compared to the period before the crisis, where the fish exports figures for the Red Sea Fisheries Authority (Al Hudaydah - Hajjah - Taiz) indicate that their exports for the period 2010-2014 amounted to 218,475 tons, while they recorded for the same period 2015-2019 amounting to 60,464 tons only.¹⁶

2-2 Food Import: Food imports during the year 2020, including humanitarian aid, amounted to about 5,364,302 tons / metric at a rate (88% for the commercial sector - 12% for humanitarian aid) through the sea ports (Al Hudaydah and Salif - Aden - Al Mukalla) and the land ports Shehin and Al Wadiah, which is about 12.4% less compared to The imports of the past year 2019, which amounted to (6,124,285), imports of wheat grains (2,825,538 tons / metric) were about 53%, followed by the sugar commodity (1,164,176 tons / metric) by 22% knowing that sugar imports for the industrial consumer and the final consumer and then the rest of the basic commodity are wheat flour Rice, cooking oils, milk and its derivatives, and the table below shows the total imports of basic commodities through the land and sea ports. The ports of Hodeidah and Salif accounted for 57.3%, the port of Aden 29.7% and the port of Mukalla about 12%, while the land ports (Shahin & Al-Wadea) accounted for about 1% of the imports of basic commodities. In the

Imported Food Commodities from January to December 2020 (Sea/Land) Ports (Metric Tons)¹⁷					
Commodity	Hodeida/ Al Salif	Aden	Al Mukalla	Shahin & Al-Wadea	Total
Wheat	1,634,477	874,256	316,709	96	2,825,538
Wheat Flour	411,454	125,910	33,984	15,910	587,258
Rice	115137	250,995	124,044	2,211	492,387
Sugar	848,963	189,952	124,118	1,143	1,164,176
Cooking Oil	64,078	149,881	72,362	8,622	294,943
Total	3,074,109	1,590,994	671,217	27,982	5,364,302

second half of the year 2020, imports of all basic commodities increased by 61% compared to the first half

¹⁵ Monthly Updates of the FSTS for the month of July-Dec2020

¹⁶ General Authority for Fishing in the Red Sea March 2020

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

of 2020, and Mukalla port imports increased significantly in the second half from 4.1% to 12%, and this is due to the restrictions imposed on the port of Hodeidah and Salif.

Climatic elements:

Table No. (2) shows the average climatic elements according to the monitoring stations during the second 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	7.18	28.35	64.93	0.96	21.26	6.89	4.41
Al-Maafer	10.22	23.07	79.00	4.22	18.81	8.87	3.86
Raymah	7.26	16.65	67.88	2.13	10.43	6.90	2.94
Sa'ada	7.17	16.86	35.53	0.46	5.43	7.31	3.32
Al-Dhalea	5.98	20.73	66.09	0.82	13.03	7.20	3.51
El-Kod	6.84	25.79	66.89	0.24	20.90	7.52	3.54
AL-Shaher	6.08	24.43	61.75	0.43	18.57	8.27	1.52
Serfeet	7.45	22.59	68.76	1.65	15.36	6.60	3.55

Rain:

Table (2) shows the average climatic elements for the period July-December 2020, the rain gauge stations monitored by Yemeni Meteorological Center (NMC) of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority (CAMA) recorded the highest value of rain amounted to 4.22 mm in Al-Maafer station followed by Raymah, 2.13 mm. 2-3 Serfeet, Sadah, Al Dhale'e, Al Kud and Al Shihr rain gauges recorded the rainfall values of 1.65, 0.96, 0.46, 0.82 and 0.24mm, respectively. With regard to average temperatures, the monitoring stations recorded a variation in the average temperatures between different stations during the second half of 2020, where Al-Kadan station recorded the highest temperature, as 28.35 C°, followed by Al-Kud and Al-Shihr as 25.79 and 24.43 C°, respectively while Al Ma'afer, Serfeet, AlDalea and Raymah recorded mean temperatures of 23.07, 22.59, 20.73 and 16.65 C respectively.

3- Access to food

1 - Market status and commodity prices: The prices of food commodities increased significantly. Consequently the national monthly average cost of minimum/survival food basket (MFB in December 2020 registered an increase of 4% compared to the previous month and 12% compared to the month of June 2020. In the southern regions, it increased by 21% from the national level, and the highest cost compared to the northern regions reached 40% and this is due to The difference in exchange between the northern and southern regions, as the difference in the exchange reached 35%,¹⁸ and the highest price of the food basket reached in the southern regions in Socotra, where it recorded 63,500 Yemeni Riyals, in Lahj 62,050 YR, and 61,500 riyals in Shabwah, while Raymah and Sa`dah were the least expensive of the food basket at a price of 33,900 YR per basket, the rate of inflation in food commodities prices increased as a result of exchange differences and high transportation costs, reaching 17.5% in December 2020 compared to 13% in the corresponding month of 2019.¹⁹

¹⁸Yemen IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS OCTOBER 2020 – JUNE 2021 Issued December 2020

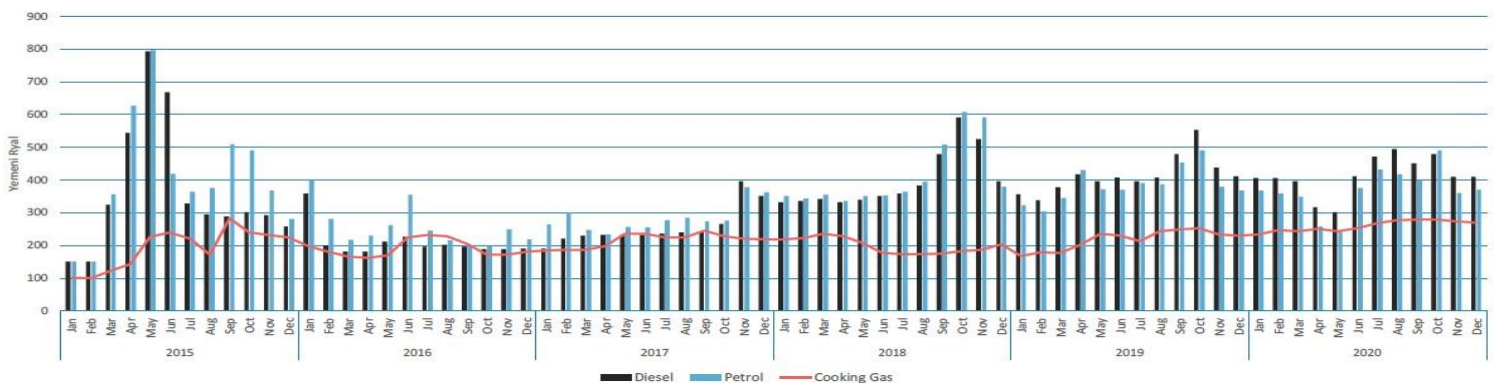
¹⁹ FSIS(II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS MoP Monthly Market Monitoring Bulletin December 2020

Prices of locally produced cereals:The prices of locally produced grains recorded a remarkable increase during the month of December 2020, and compared to the previous month, the prices of maize increased by 3%, followed by local wheat and millet by 2% while sorghum and barley by 1%. The prices of local wheat and barley recorded the highest price level compared to the rest of the local products

Prices of Imported goods: The price indicators of imported basic food commodities during December 2020 compared to previous month, showed that wheat grains increased in Shabwa and coast of Hadramout by 12% while in Amanat Al Asimah, Taiz and Al Mahrah raised by 9%. Wheat flour prices increased in Aden, Amanat Al Asimah, Lahj and Hadramout by 18%, 12%, 11 % and 7% respectively, while the prices of non-basmati rice and locally processed cooking oil increased by 15% in Al Dhale'e, Hadramout and Shabwah. The indicators show a clear fluctuation in retail prices for the southern regions as a result of the decline in imports through the port of Aden as this fluctuation appeared in wheat with 43%, non-basmati rice 39%, and 29% for both locally processed cooking oil and sugar, compared to the prices in the northern governorates.²⁰

Fuel prices: At the national level, and compared to the average prices of the first six months of 2020, the average retail price (per liter) for the six months (July-December 2020) increased in the petroleum, diesel and cooking gas which are monitored and observed. Petrol recorded the highest increase in fuel prices by nearly 28%, followed by diesel and cooking gas by 21% and 0.37%, respectively. This increase in prices was affected by the acute shortage of fuel throughout the country, especially the northern governorates, due to the lack of import and the distribution of allocated quantities to official stations in small quantities, the queues appear in large numbers in front of the stations and the parallel market is covered, which negatively affected various basic services such as health, water supply, electricity, transportation, storage and cooling of foodstuffs in those governorates, as well as bottlenecks in the supply of fuel in the southern governorates also contributed to the high prices. The retail price for the last half of the year 2020 (July-December 2020) at the prices of the same months of the year 2019, as petrol recorded a slight decrease by less than 1%. It is worth noting that the average retail price of fuel (per liter) for the second six months of the year 2020 is still high compared to the prices of the pre-crisis period (February 2015), diesel recorded the highest increase, reaching 198%, and petrol, with an increase of approximately 175%.²¹The following chart shows average retail price of diesel, petrol (YER/LT) and cooking gas (YER/KG) from January 2015 to June 2020.²²For more information, please visit the website at www.fsts.gov.com

Average Retail Price of Diesel, Petrol and Cooking Gas (YER/LT)



²⁰ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS MoP Monthly Market Monitoring Bulletin December 2020.

²¹ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS Dec 2020.

²² Food Security Information System program and Early warning in Cooperation with FSTS /MoPIC



Labor market: The semi-skilled worker category continued to receive the highest wage rate at the national level during the six months (July-December 2020), with an average of 8,860 YR per day. The demand for this category in Socotra governorate recorded the highest amount in wages, as the average daily wage amount during the six months (July-December 2020) was approximately 16,980 Yemeni Riyals, and the lowest amount in wages was recorded in Seiyun with an average daily wage of 5,844 YR. As for the category of unskilled workers, the average daily wage amount during the six months (July-December 2020 AD) in all the targeted governorates was approximately 5,200 YR, and with regard to agricultural labor, the average daily wage amount was 4870 riyals. It should be noted here that daily wages during the period July-December 2020 increased by 136% and 98% for semi-skilled and regular workers respectively compared to the pre-crisis period February 2015. In reality, however, this is largely influenced by the current low purchasing power of the local currency.

Labor market impact on food security: Most of the food commodities were available during the second half of the year 2020, with financial access challenge as it lies in the to the labor market damage as a result of ongoing conflict, the deterioration of the national currency against the dollar, the weak purchasing power of citizens and their inability to buy their food needs due to the lack of cash. For various reasons, including limited income and protracted crises, the number of unemployed and skilled workers has increased in unskilled and semi-skilled work, unemployment among young people who are able to work as the construction industry is limited and confined, as well as agricultural work in many cases are limited and confined to family labor. Limited job opportunities, low daily income wages for those who have job opportunities, and non-payment of salaries, all these factors pose difficulties for the citizens to access their food needs from the markets.

4- Food consumption

1 - Water and cooking fuel

Yemen is one of the most water scarce countries in the world. Access to water has been further diminished by the impact of more than five years of conflict. Water shortages contribute to a high prevalence of preventable diseases, the conflict and subsequent economic collapse dramatically increasing household poverty and increasing vulnerability to life-threatening water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases. Amid the collapse of public services, only 30-40 percent of Yemenis have access to adequate and safe water.²³ Furthermore, 18 million people in Yemen urgently need assistance with access to water, sanitation and hygiene. Having access to clean and safe drinking water remains critical to the health and survival of children and their caregivers. Water, sanitation and hygiene needs remain largely high due to the increasing number of displaced people as a result of conflict, natural disasters, food insecurity and epidemics.²⁴ With regard to water supply and household needs during the second half of 2020, according to the monthly reports and bulletins of the GFUs Food Security Coordination Units in the governorates, the water supply in urban and rural areas varied between deprivation and limited improvement. While some governorate capitals and other secondary cities benefited from the water supply services of Water Supply and Sanitation Local Corporation For, rural areas and remote villages were deprived of these services, forcing citizens to obtain their water needs from Al-Sabeel charitable tanks or by purchasing water from water tanks carried on mobile tankers (weits), the price of a cubic meter of which varies between 2,000 to 10,000 YR depending on the proximity to the water source and the height of the water tank in its connection site. Water prices have also improved in some governorates' districts as a result of adequate rainfall and groundwater recharge in wells, or they have remained stable due to the inclusion of solar energy systems in the field of rural development positively in stabilizing water prices and agriculture. The main source of fuel for most of the population is cooking gas, as an acute shortage of cooking gas has been observed in some governorates such as Al Mahwit and Dhamar coupled with high

²³ WASH Cluster: Advocacy brief June 2020

²⁴ UN Yemen HumenetaRain Fund -Yemen Family Care Association (YFCA)- Dec 19, 2020



prices, which forced poor families to use wood or charcoal, which are not limited to food utilization, but extends to health and environment. At the national level, and compared to the average of the same months of the previous year, the average price of a gas cylinder (18 kilograms) increased by 11.84% during the second half of 2020. In general, cooking gas prices are still much higher when compared to the pre-crisis period by a high percentage of 165.98%.²⁵

2- Nutrition and health status: The health sector in Yemen is suffering from severe deterioration due to the escalating conflict for more than five years. This led to the outbreak of epidemics and diseases, the closure of a large number of health facilities, the high prices, the shortage of fuel, and the severe impact on the provision of emergency health and nutrition services, to save lives. High malnutrition rates are further complicated by food shortages, poor household feeding practices, substandard performance of health, water and sanitation systems, disease outbreaks and a deteriorating economy. It is estimated that about 80 percent of Yemenis are in debt and struggle to pay for food, water, transportation and essential health services. As the economic crisis worsens, between 1.8 and 2.8 million children are at risk of falling into acute food insecurity, with many more vulnerable to severe, life-threatening acute malnutrition. The nutritional status of children in Yemen is facing an increasing risk of dire consequences at various age levels, where acute malnutrition rates are now at extremely dangerous levels throughout the country. Only 15 percent of children consume the minimum acceptable food that they need for their survival, growth and development. The number of children with acute malnutrition is estimated at about two million cases under five, including 360,000 children with severe acute malnutrition. The nutritional status of women of childbearing age is considered a matter of great concern in Yemen. Since 1997, there has been no improvement in the nutritional status of women, as a quarter of them suffer from malnutrition. Maternal malnutrition increases the risk of exposure to the effects of poor pregnancy, including obstructive labor, preterm infant, low birth weight and postpartum hemorrhage.²⁶ According to the daily report of the Supreme National Committee to confront Corona Covid 19 issued on December 30, 2020, the total number of cases 2097 cases, the recovered 1,392 and the death of 610 cases, and these cases were monitored for the following cities: Hadramout, Aden, Lahj, Taiz, Al-Mahra, Shabwah, Abyan, Al-Bayda, Marib, Al-Dhale and most of the cases were in the Hadramout governorate, where it reached 971 cases, and the lowest were in the Mahra governorate, where the number of cases was 43.

5- Conclusion: With the continuation of the 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 social and economic indicators indicate the possibility of a sharp exacerbation of the social and economic situation and a further exacerbation of the general situation of food security in the country in the absence of any significant improvement in its main causes. The collapse in the public health sector and the lack of water and sanitation services have put millions of vulnerable groups, including poor families at 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, comprehensive support for Yemen has become imperative. This support should include community empowerment, diversification of livelihoods, improvement of agricultural production for small farmers and value chains, and improved capacity of partners in food security and nutrition interventions and strategy development. The strengthening of food security and nutrition information systems that includes early warning information related to 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.

<p>Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programme is funded by the European Union and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoP).</p>	<p>This update presents an overview of the food security situation in Yemen as of 30 June 2020 Contact: Dr. Abdul Wahed Mukred Ministry of Planning MoP /FSTS: Fifth Floor</p>
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²⁵ Food Security and Early Warning Information System (FSIS II) Programm in cooperation with FSTS MoP Dec2020

²⁶ <https://www.unicef.org/yemen>