



Agriculture

Sheep Pox

Sheep pox is one of the most contagious viral diseases in the Republic of Yemen that afflict all animals, except dogs and is characterized by the emergence of skin rashes and pustules in separate places with high temperature, and may spread to the internal organs such as lung causing high death rates.

According to GFUs' FSTS reports, the disease is currently spreading in Amanat Al Asimah and governorates of Raymah, Hajjah, Dhamar, Ibb, Sana'a, Sadah, Hadramout Al Sahel, Al Dhale, Marib and Shabwah causing great livestock losses of animals.

Finally, the improving animal husbandry, safe livestock production, animal health services and improve food security conditions will be achieved only by performing vaccination and veterinary campaigns for young ruminants against these diseases to be launched by the competent authorities in all Governorates to secure sustainable livelihoods of livestock breeders¹.

Fisheries

Field Monitoring and Awareness Campaign at the Fishing port of Hodeida.

For implementing of the comprehensive fishery-sector development program, The Quality Control and Maritime Inspection Committee (QCMIC) of the General Authority for Fisheries (GAF) in the Red Sea carried out at November^{1st} a field visit to the fishing port of Hodeida.

During the visit, the Committee has checked the quality of the fish down loaded to the auction yard and monitored the level of hygiene status in all port facilities.

Furthermore, QCMIC Conducted an awareness program for fishermen on the importance of obtaining safety and security equipment on their boats and educating and guiding fishermen of the risks of using stringed fishing nets and their impact on fish stocks and the destruction of the marine environment.

At the conclusion of the visit, the Committee has seized the boats present in the fishing port, which are still carrying equipment for catching shrimp, which the authority announced earlier that its fishing season would continue to be closed.²

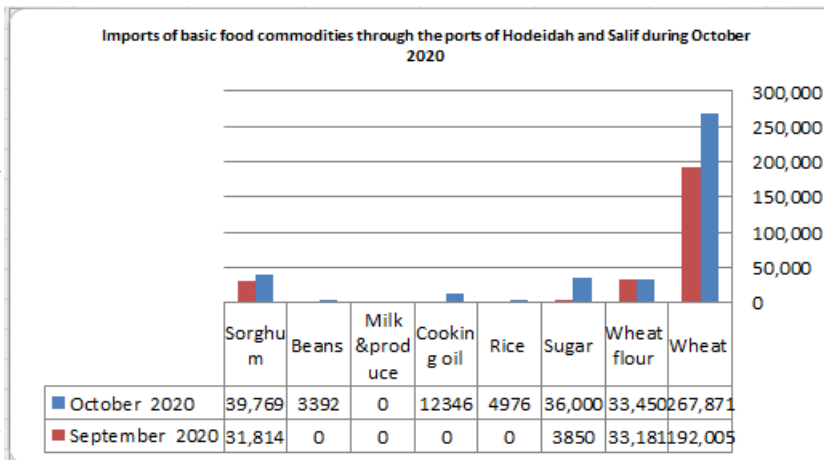
Introduction

The aim of this monthly SNAPSHOT is to provide a brief overview of the food security situation in Yemen in its various sectors and to provide all stakeholders with a view to highlighting the various issues related to food security to draw attention of stakeholders, officials and decision-makers. The topics in this SNAPSHOT are derived from various sources and sectors including Food Security Information System - Governorate Focal Unit (FSIS-GFUs), the FAO project Strengthening of the Food Security information and Early Warning System, sectoral ministries and local and international NGOs.

Trade and Industry

Imports of basic food commodities through the ports of Hodeidah and Salif during October 2020

The total imports of basic food commodities through the ports of Al Hudaydah and Salif during the month of October 2020 were about 397769 metric tons, of which about 39582 tons belonged to the organizations with a rate of 10%



From the above table, imports of basic food commodities increased for October 2020 compared to the previous month for commodities (wheat - sugar - maize in Argentina) by (39.5% - 835% - 25%), respectively, While imports of (rice - beans - cooking oils - milk & produce) commodities increased by 100%, Wheat flour imports are also almost stable, The reason for the increase in imports during October is the approval of the partial entry of ships loaded with food and oil derivatives to the ports of Hodeidah and Saleef after their final approval in November 2020.

Water and environmental

IDPs in Yemen is over Four Million Person



The Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation confirmed that the number of displaced people had risen to more than four million and 168 thousand displaced people by the end of last August.

The council stated in a report issued by it that the number of displaced families reached 606,694 families, while the number of displaced individuals reached four million 168,301 individuals in 15 governorates.

The report indicated that hundreds of thousands of displaced people have been living in a catastrophic humanitarian situation for more than five years as a result of the continued Saudi-American aggression and the blockade that caused the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, according to United Nations reports in light of the UN organizations announcing the reduction of aid and the closure of projects at a time when The camps lack the most basic necessities, with food and medicine aid stopping and disease spreading.

The report emphasized that the United Nations organizations deliberately did not create sustainable projects or income-generating aid that help the displaced to live a decent life, instead of the meager aid that does not meet even their slightest needs, and pointed out that more than two million displaced people do not receive aid to this day, despite the continuous demand For organizations to fulfill their role and responsibilities towards the displaced.

The report indicated that the number of displaced families in Hajjah governorate reached 113 thousand and 260 families, and in Al Hudaydah Governorate the number of displaced families reached 89 thousand and 880 families, while the number of displaced families in Amanat Al Asimah reached 75 thousand and 940 families, and in Amran Governorate the number of displaced families reached 40 thousand and 560 families.

He stated that the number of displaced families in Al-Dhalea governorate reached five thousand and 22 families, while the number of displaced families in the governorate of Ma'rib reached six thousand and 858 families, and in Al-Bayda governorate 12 thousand and 913 displaced families.

According to the report, the number of displaced families in Rima governorate reached 8 thousand and 65 families, and in Dhamar governorate 31 thousand and 467 families, and the number of displaced families in Al-Jawf governorate reached 22 thousand and 538 families, and in Ibb governorate 32 thousand and 237 displaced families.

Whereas, the number of displaced families in Al-Mahwit governorate reached 7 thousand and 73 families, and in Sana'a Governorate, the number of displaced families reached 24,243 families. The report stated that the number of displaced families in Saada Governorate reached 70 thousand and 504 families, and in Tai

