

The population figure referenced in this report is intended for humanitarian purposes and is currently under review. It has not yet received full approval from the government.

Published on 16 October, 2024

Overview

Nearly half of the population (4.7 million people) in the Government of Yemen (GoY) controlled areas experienced high levels of acute food insecurity between July and September 2024, classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse). This includes 1.2 million people who experienced critical levels of food insecurity – IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) – characterized by large food gaps and high levels of acute malnutrition. This reflects a consistently high level of food security compared to the previous IPC update (October 2023 – February 2024), when around 4.6 million people were classified in Phase 3 or above.

The declining economy, characterized by currency depreciation and high and increased food prices, coupled with continued conflict and irregular humanitarian food assistance (HFA) continue to drive the high levels of acute food insecurity. In addition, torrential rains in August 2024 led to localized flooding that devastated homes, disrupted agricultural activities, resulted in loss of livestock and farmland and displaced an estimated 400,000 people – mainly in parts of Marib, Al Hodeidah, Taiz and Ad Dhalī.

During the projection period (October 2024 – February 2025), the situation will improve marginally with 4.6 million people projected to be in Phase 3 or above. Of these, 1.1 million people are expected to face critical levels of food insecurity (Phase 4), and 3.5 million people are expected to face crisis levels of food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). While the number of districts classified in Phase 4 is estimated to decline by 50 percent, from 24 to 12 districts, the population in Phase 4 will remain unchanged. Overall, all 118 districts analysed will likely experience high levels of acute food insecurity (Phase 3 or above) during both the current and projection periods.



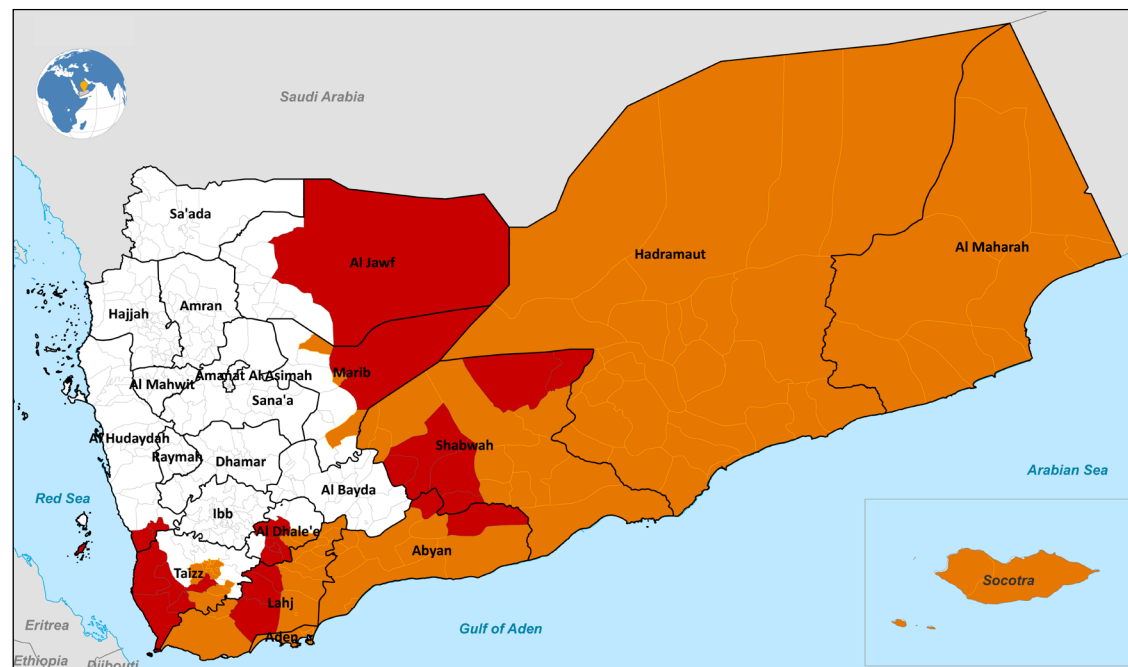
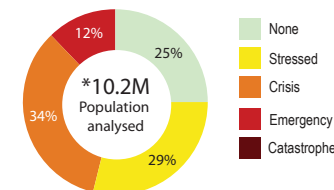
Current Acute Food Insecurity | July - September 2024



4.7M

Around 4.7 million people in the Government of Yemen controlled areas are experiencing high level of acute food insecurity, classified in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and September 2024. This includes nearly 1.2 million people experiencing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity.

46% of the population is in IPC Phase 3 or above



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)



Evidence Level

** Medium



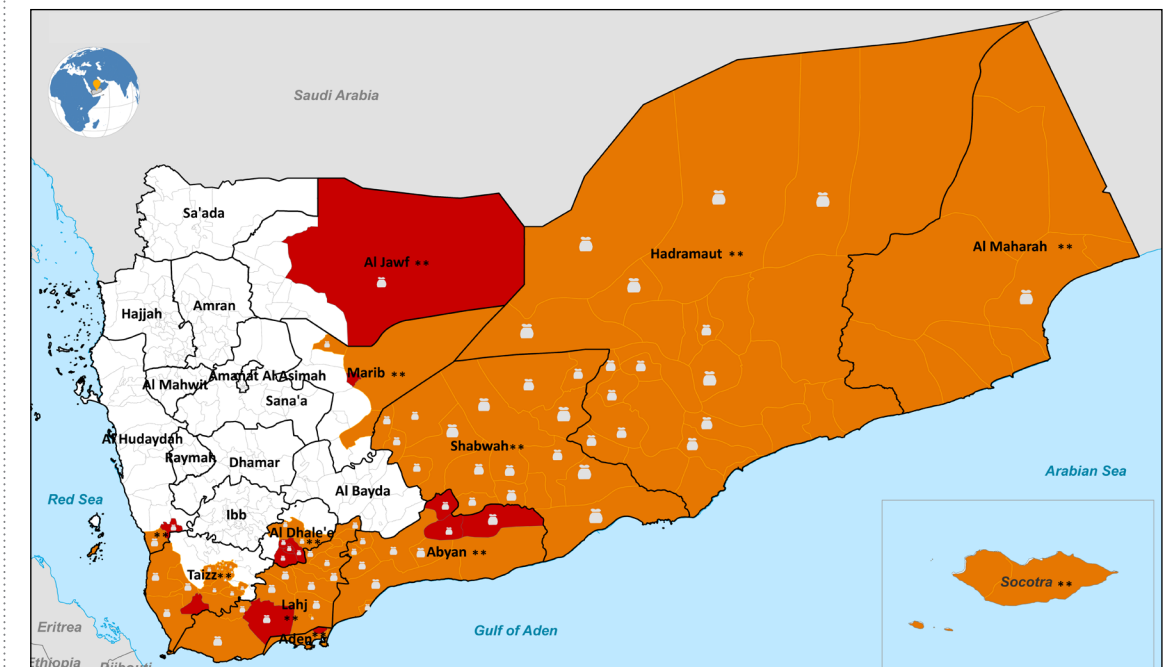
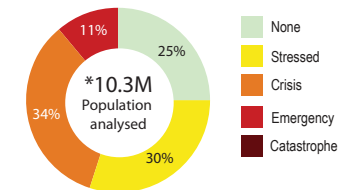
Projected Acute Food Insecurity | October 2024 - February 2025



4.6M

Between October 2024 and February 2025, a marginal improvement in the food security situation is expected, with around 4.6 million people in Yemen likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

45% of the population is in IPC Phase 3 or above



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)



Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)
 > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

** Medium

IPC Analysis Partners



Key Drivers



Economic decline: The blockade of oil exports, near depletion of foreign exchange reserves, and a decline in remittance flows have led to an accelerated depreciation of the Yemeni Rial (YER) and economic downturn. This has severely weakened household purchasing power and caused increased prices of basic food items. The external financial support to the government has also been unable to halt weakening of the currency and sustain the payment of government wages and salaries. Additionally, the recent economic tensions between the GoY and Sana'a-based authorities (SBA) have reduced economic activities in GoY areas, further limiting livelihood opportunities and household engagement in the market economy.



Insufficient humanitarian food assistance: Due to reduced funding in 2024, there has been a general decline in access to humanitarian food assistance. This decrease is evident in the reduced amount (ration size) and frequency, and unpredictability of aid. Between January and July 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided only two cycles of General Food Assistance (GFA), reflecting the worst funding crisis for the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) since 2015. By August 2024, GFA rations were just 17 percent of the recommended daily intake, severely affecting vulnerable households that depend on this aid for food and income. With over 30 percent of the population reliant on humanitarian assistance, these issues have intensified food insecurity in Government-controlled areas of Yemen.



Climatic shocks: Since March 2024, torrential rains have caused floods that have seriously affected parts of Yemen, with more than 400,000 people impacted. The floods have damaged infrastructure, homes and shelters, led to deaths, and loss of farmlands and livestock.



Conflict: Although conflict has traditionally been a major driver of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen, the 2022 UN-brokered truce has led to relative stability in most areas. This has facilitated a gradual resumption of livelihood activities, market functionality, improved physical access, and enabled increased population mobility. However, localized low level fighting continues in the frontline districts in Al Dali', Ta'izz, Lahij, Al-Jawf, Shabwa, Abyan and Ma'rib.