

YEMEN

PARTIAL ANALYSIS FOR 133 DISTRICTS

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

JULY – DECEMBER 2020

Issued July 2020

High levels of food insecurity persist, amidst deterioration of the economy, conflict and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

FEBRUARY - APRIL 2020		
2M 25% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	483,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	1,525,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	3,622,500 People Stressed
	Phase 1	2,305,000 People in Food Security

JULY - DECEMBER 2020		
3.2M 40% of the population analysed People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	937,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	2,276,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	3,005,500 People Stressed
	Phase 1	1,712,500 People in Food Security

Key highlights

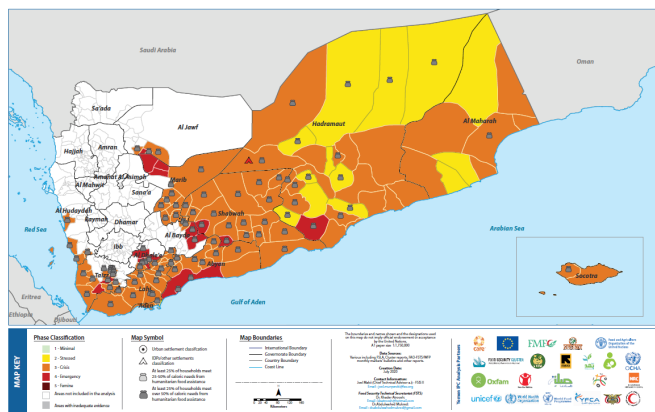
How Severe, How Many and When: Out of the total population of 7.9 million people in the 133 analysed districts, two million were estimated to be highly food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) in the period from February to April 2020, representing 25 percent of the population analysed. The IPC analysis estimates that in the period from July to December 2020, the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) increases to 3.2 million people (40 percent of the analysed population) if humanitarian food assistance is kept at the current levels. Although compared to the 2018/19 IPC results, this analysis (July – December 2020) shows an improvement with more than half a million people having transitioned to below IPC Phase 3, this was driven primarily by scale-up of humanitarian food assistance which increased by 47 percent in the same period. Given the fragility of Yemen, these gains could be reversed quickly if the level and scale of humanitarian assistance reduces or other significant shocks occur.

Where and Who: Food insecurity is high in areas characterised by active fighting, which leads to access restrictions that affect coverage of humanitarian food assistance, access to markets, and constant population displacements. The analysis shows that out of the 133 districts analysed, 16 are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 103 are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while the remainder are in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In terms of severity, the 16 worst affected districts, classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), are located in eight governorates: Al Dhale'e (3), Marib (3), Al Bayda (2), Shabwah (2), Abyan (2), Taizz (2), Al Jawf (1) and Hadramaut (1). In terms of magnitude, the governorates with the highest numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3+) are Taizz (590,000), Lahj (487,500) and Hadramaut (465,500). Between the two periods of analysis, February to April and July to December, the increase in people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above is concentrated in the six governorates, representing 83 percent of the increase, that is, Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Hadramaut, Lahj and Taizz.

Why: The current economic crisis, crippled by nearly six years of conflict, coupled with the increasing impact of COVID-19 on livelihoods and economic activities as well as natural hazards affecting the already low levels of local production, have significantly eroded the ability of households to cope with new and intensifying shocks. COVID-19 has dealt a further blow to household incomes by significantly reducing remittances from the Gulf states, an important lifeline for most Yemenis. With reduced incomes and deteriorating purchasing power while food prices increase, most households are increasingly relying on humanitarian food assistance and other unsustainable coping strategies to meet their daily food needs.

July - December 2020

Background of the analysis



This partial IPC analysis represents an update of the analysis conducted in March 2020 for 133 districts spread over 13 governorates of Yemen. Several factors developed immediately after completing the initial acute food insecurity analysis in March 2020, which called for an update prior to releasing the IPC analysis report. These factors include: WHO declaring COVID-19 a global pandemic shortly after the analysis, followed by reported cases of COVID-19 in Yemen, leading to the establishment of measures to prevent the spread, some of which have consequences on food security; a wave of conflict erupting in Al Jawf and Marib during the analysis; and the macro-economic situation worsening dramatically during the second quarter of 2020 with local currency highly depreciating against the US dollar, increasing food prices and depleting foreign exchange reserves. Flash floods, desert locusts, and Fall Armyworm also devastated several analysed districts. As a result, the IPC Technical Working Group, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, updated the earlier analysis and carefully reviewed the impact of newly emerging drivers to update the previous IPC results before the official release. Meanwhile, data collection for further 181 districts has been finalised, and the full analysis is yet to be completed.

Key drivers



Economic Decline

Yemen's economy has suffered a serious decline over the years with a 19 percent depreciation of the national currency since December 2019, at least a 20 percent drop in remittances, while fuel exports have also reduced by 18 percent in the last six months.



Conflict

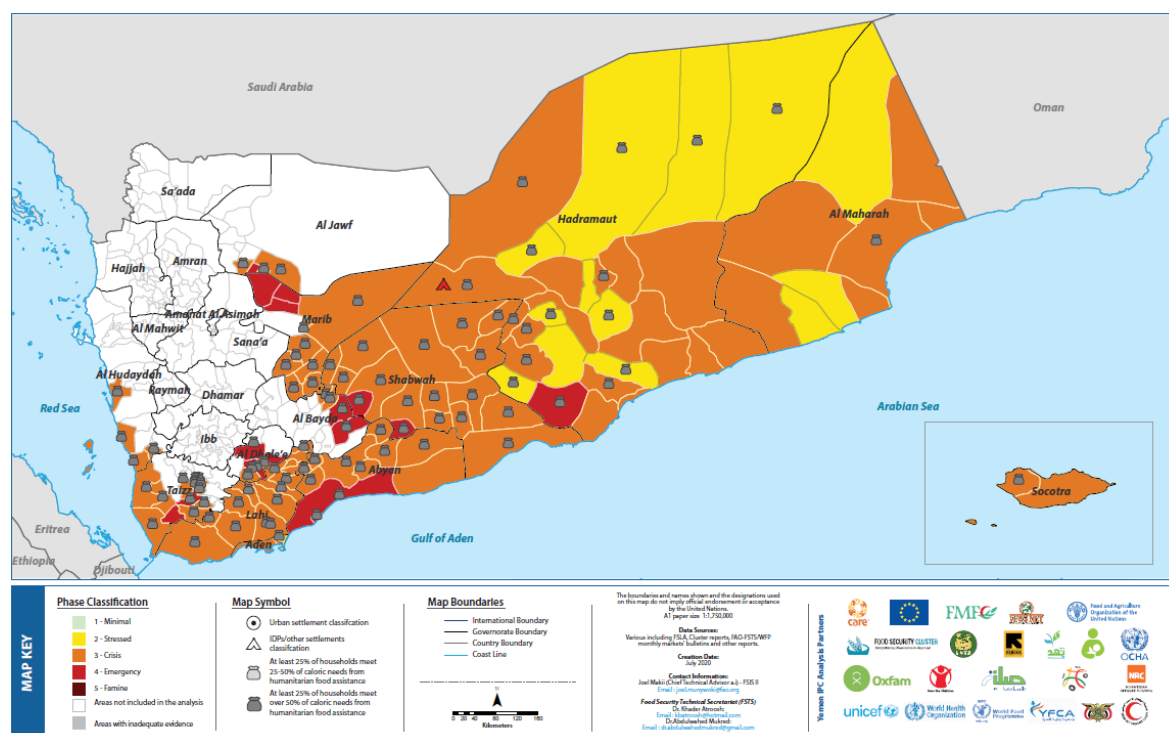
Protracted conflict in Yemen, including new frontlines, continues to lead to population displacement, estimated at 1.3 million people in the analysed districts and expected to increase due to ongoing new conflict. Conflict continues to affect the ailing economy and complicates humanitarian delivery.



COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic is rapidly spreading in Yemen, exacerbating the country's economic problems. Effects of COVID-19 in Yemen and abroad have led to loss of income, a sharp drop in remittances reducing purchasing power, and increased food expenditure.

JULY - DECEMBER 2020 MAP AND POPULATION TABLE



In total, 16 districts are classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), 103 districts are classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 14 districts are classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed). The following districts present critical severity: Khanfar, Zinjibar (Abyan), As Sawmaah Maswarah (Al Bayda), Al Dhale'e, Ash Shuayb, Qatabah (Al Dhale'e), Al Ghayl (Al Jawf), Majzar, Madghal Al Jidan, Raghwan (Marib), Hatib, Markhah Al Olya (Shabwah), Hajar (Hadramaut) and Al Maafer, Al Waziyah (Taizz). Out of 133 districts analysed, 95 districts receive significant Humanitarian Food Assistance covering at least more than half of the caloric requirements for the majority of the district population. Refer to Annex 2 for additional details in the population tables available by district.

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 3+	
		#people	#people	#people	#people	#people	#people	%
Abyan	615,154	123,500	185,500	203,000	101,500	0	304,500	49
Aden	997,308	272,500	364,500	263,500	96,000	0	359,500	36
Al Bayda	101,768	17,500	27,000	34,500	23,000	0	57,500	57
Al Dhale'e	513,665	111,500	161,000	147,500	92,000	0	239,500	47
Al Hudaydah	190,378	38,500	62,000	62,000	28,500	0	90,500	48
Al Jawf	72,592	13,500	22,500	26,000	10,500	0	36,500	50
Al Maharah	169,327	33,000	96,000	34,000	7,000	0	41,000	24
Hadramaut	1,510,895	263,000	782,500	354,000	111,500	0	465,500	31
Lahj	1,058,219	284,000	283,500	365,500	122,000	0	487,500	46
Marib	426,133	64,000	154,000	151,000	56,000	0	207,000	49
Shabwah	665,881	121,500	247,500	230,500	68,500	0	299,000	45
Socotra	68,247	13,000	20,500	24,500	10,500	0	35,000	51
Taizz	1,547,174	357,000	599,000	380,000	210,000	0	590,000	38
Grand Total	7,936,741	1,712,500	3,005,500	2,276,000	937,000	0	3,213,000	40

A population in IPC Phase 3 and above does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. Due to humanitarian food assistance, some households may be in IPC Phase 2 or even in IPC Phase 1 because of assistance. Continued assistance (without any disruption or reduction) is required in addition to recovery interventions to ensure populations do not fall into worse Phases.

Note: The 2019 base population numbers used in estimating the IPC population in each Phase are the official numbers used in Yemen for response planning, prepared by the population working group and endorsed by CSO. Estimated IPC population estimates for each Phase are rounded to the nearest 500. Due to rounding, IPC population estimates in some areas may be rounded down to zero.

In terms of severity, the districts of Maswarah (Al Bayda), Al Ghayl (Al Jawf) and Madghal Al Jidan (Marib) have at least 65 percent of the population in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above; and the districts of As Sawmaah and Maswarah (Al Bayda) have at least 25 percent of the population classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), while 54 districts are estimated to have 50 percent or more of the population in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above through December 2020. In terms of magnitude, the governorates with the highest numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) are Taizz (590,000), Lahj (487,500) and Hadramaut (465,500). Compared to the February-April 2020 analysis, the three governorates saw an increase in population in people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) of respectively 10 percentage points, 23 percentage points and 15 percentage points.

Key drivers and assumptions for the period July to December 2020

The following drivers are and will continue to be detrimental to households' food security from July to December 2020. The period of analysis coincides with the bulk of the harvest period that runs through December, which constitutes one of the few mitigating factors to deteriorating food security. In accordance with the IPC guidelines, this analysis considers the **most likely scenario** of how various key drivers will have evolved during the period of July to December 2020. Compared to the analysis done for February – April, most key drivers have evolved significantly since then.

- **The Economic crisis is worsening.** From December 2019 to June 2020, the local currency (Yemeni rial) in the analysed areas lost an average of 19 percent of its value against the US dollar, surpassing the 2018 crisis levels. In the same period, the cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) increased by more than 20 percent. In June 2020, the governorates of Aden and Lahj show the highest increases in the cost of the MFB (+35 percent and +27 percent, respectively) compared to pre-Covid-19 period (February 2020). Overall, the rise in the cost includes not only sharp increases of oil and sugar prices, but recently also of wheat flour (+9 percent month-on-month) which contributed to more than half of the price increase of the minimum food basket in June. In addition to prices, other macroeconomic challenges have further aggravated the economic situation including: near depletion of foreign exchange reserves through ending external financial support, the reduction of dollar revenue through declined oil prices and the reduction of remittances and increased cost of imports due to inaccessibility to the subsidized letters of credit that protect importers from exchange rate volatility. Eventually, all these factors adversely affect households' purchasing power.

In the coming months, it is expected that the local currency depreciation will go well beyond 2018 crisis levels with the Yemeni rial, in the worst-case, reaching YER 1,000 per US dollar. Remittances as a key income source are expected to drop further to the end of the year as COVID-19 continues to impact the Gulf states. It is also expected that public sector salary payments will continue albeit intermittently as the economic crisis worsens. Month-on-month inflation (8.3 percent in June) is expected to rise, with further increased cost of food imports and thus higher local market prices for imported food commodities. Forecasting the current economic crisis and comparing to the situation to the October 2018 crisis period, the prospects are bleak due to COVID-19. In October 2018, remittances and regional patronage played an important role in addition to reliance on humanitarian aid, all factors which are fickle in the current environment.

- **The protracted conflict has severely disrupted economic activities, compromised food production, destroyed and disrupted households' livelihoods, and eroded their purchasing power.** Households have more difficulties in meeting their minimum food needs. Over 1.3 million people residing in the analysed districts have been displaced by conflict and public institutions and social networks have severely deteriorated and are on the verge of collapse. The upsurge of conflict in Al Bayda, Al Jawf and Marib and internal conflict in Abyan threaten more people to become highly food insecure. With new frontlines in Al Hazm district (Al Jawf), it is expected that a large proportion of the population will be displaced towards and around the Marib governorate, thereby increasing the pressure on an already stretched resources, as communities can barely cope with new influx of displaced families. At the time of the analysis, Marib City was hosting over 600,000 IDPs. Escalation of conflict restricts access to food and markets and threatens food security stability in most of the governorates, with Marib, Abyan and Socotra being currently at the centre. Further escalation endangers the food security gains achieved in the past as well as the recovery and coping capacity of vulnerable households. The conflict has led to the destruction of critical infrastructure and to dwindling access to essential health services increasing vulnerability to diseases such as cholera, dengue, and malaria.

In the coming months, it is expected that the conflict will escalate further especially in the new frontlines, such as Abyan and Socotra, and will continue at the same level in the old frontlines such as Marib, Al Jawf, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Taizz and Al Hudaydah. Internal conflict in southern governorates may locally escalate although not result in major impact on physical access to markets and humanitarian assistance. Irregularity of public salary payment and further negative economic impact as a consequence of internal conflict is on the horizon. Current access constraints between northern and southern governorates will persist with additional checkpoints or procedures and implied cost of business through e.g. taxation. In Al Waziyah (Taizz), Al Ghayl (Al Jawf) and Majzar, Madghal Al Jidan, Raghwan (Marib), conflict will obstruct humanitarian access. As the Stockholm agreement has not been fully implemented, the situation in relation to the Red Sea Coast is expected to either worsen or remain stable.

- **COVID-19 restrictions and prevention measures such as localised lockdowns and other measures put in place by government authorities to prevent the spread of COVID-19 have affected food availability and access at household level.** More specifically, these have had a negative impact on income-earning opportunities and wage rates, resulting in a significant increase in food and non-food expenditure related to COVID-19 such as personal protective equipment and disinfection required by households. This is expected to particularly affect the urban population that is more reliant on markets for its food supply. On the market supply side, the measures have generated import delays, logistical barriers, and market disruptions from the farmgate to the retail market. Remittances have been worst hit with COVID-19 resulting in reductions as low as 20 percent to nearly as high as 70%. A significant lifeline for many Yemenis, especially from Saudi Arabia where 62 percent of Yemeni expatriate workers are employed, remittances have been declining and are expected to pursue a downward trend. Plummeting global demand for oil due to COVID-19 that resulted in a global oil crisis has also affected Yemen's foreign revenue, a minor but important source of foreign currency.

In the coming months, it is expected that lockdowns will continue to be localised. Service business and small traders will continue to suffer the effects of the restrictions. However, a complete lockdown is not expected. Employment opportunities abroad will not rebound and thus remittances will further drop. Also, the burden of the disease coupled with stigma and fear is likely to drive cases upwards.

- **Natural weather phenomena such as flooding and cyclones and other natural hazards, such as desert locusts, are likely to have a negative impact on household food security.** Although agriculture production contributes marginally to the national food basket with imports accounting to nearly 90 percent, the effect of cereals, vegetables and other foods plays an important role in easing poor households' exposure to high food prices while improving their dietary diversity. In the coming months however, it is expected that several shocks will threaten agricultural activities. Flash floods have had devastating effects, and most of the districts along the Arabian coast are expected to be affected by cyclones in the coming months. Besides, new desert locust and Fall Armyworm breeding areas are emerging as a consequence of ecologically favourable conditions. In 2020, the forecasted production is 365,000 MT, representing less than half of pre-war levels. The cereal harvest typically covers households needs for 2 to 3 months from harvest time, which differs depending on location, with the sorghum harvest in coastal areas happening in August/September.

In the coming months, this forecasts increased invasion by desert locust from August onwards or earlier in the highlands agro-ecological zone and pastoral areas (the threat is classified as serious – the second highest level), which will likely curtail agriculture output including pasture for livestock, and cyclones which will devastate livelihoods in coastal areas and destroy both productive fishery assets and agriculture production, resulting in reduced food availability and food access during this period.

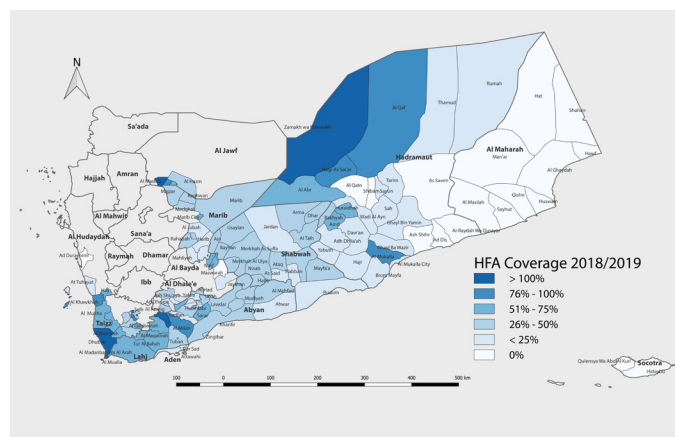
- **Chronic malnutrition, high poverty with vast income inequality, and severe water scarcity have driven Yemen's food insecurity for many years, even before the conflict.** The humanitarian and food security situation have significantly deteriorated throughout the last five years of conflict, posing a serious threat to an already highly vulnerable population. This brought Yemen to be at risk of Famine in 2018. Although IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis is anticipated in July/August, there was no indication of prevailing or estimated extreme rates for Global Acute Malnutrition (>30 percent) at the time of this food security analysis.

OVERVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN FOOD ASSISTANCE 2019-2020

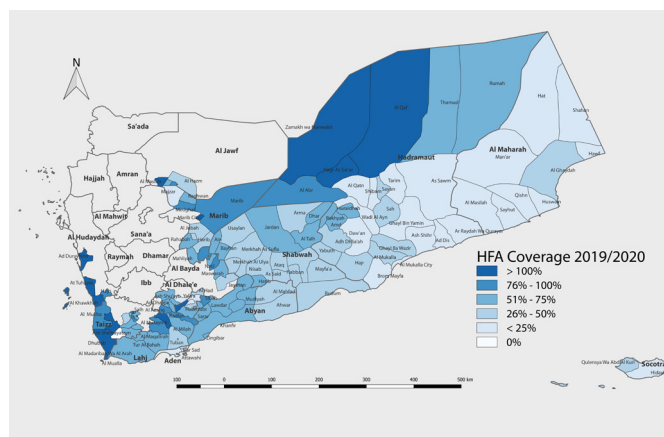
Despite the conflict, as well as bureaucratic and administrative impediments, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners have scaled up humanitarian assistance considerably in 2019, driving significant food security improvements in the districts analysed. The number of people assisted by FSAC partners increased by 47 percent from an average of 2.48 (33 percent of the population analysed) million in December 2018, to an average of 3.64 million in December 2019 (46 percent of the population analysed). Out of the total number of beneficiaries, 61 percent received in-kind assistance, 19 percent were targeted for cash, and about 20 percent under the voucher programmes. Compared to the original targeting levels, based on the caseload estimated during the 2018 IPC analysis, in 27 districts out of the 133 districts, actual achievements reached as high as 120 percent reflecting the dynamics of the conflict especially related to IDP movements.

None of the districts that previously had populations in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) showed extreme food insecurity conditions at the time of the analysis (see also 2019 IPC hotspot analysis). The analysis team considered humanitarian food assistance a definite contributing factor to this positive development. In the coming months, the analysis considered the same levels and scale of humanitarian assistance, apart from those areas affected by conflict. Ration reductions or reduced funding were not foreseen as a most likely scenario. Close monitoring of the funding situation will be necessary however given the current funding environment of the country. In addition to scale and coverage of humanitarian assistance, the analysis is also based on the premise of a conducive environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance in most of the districts. In the event of any disruptions and/or reduction in the levels of humanitarian food assistance, a sizeable increase in the number of households facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above will occur as a result of significant food gaps and negative coping strategies. The two maps below show the coverage of humanitarian food assistance in similar periods at a one-year interval.

December 2018 - February 2019



December 2019 - February 2020



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

- Ensure continued and unhindered provision of direct food assistance to save lives and measures to protect livelihoods of populations estimated to be in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Special attention should be given to displaced people and fragile populations facing major food consumption gaps in priority districts;
- Consider a complimentary food assistance approach to protect livelihoods by reducing food consumption gaps of the populations estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis); including but not limited to:
 - Promote the restoration and recovery of livelihoods of populations in IPC Phase 3 through the provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, plant material, tools, and irrigation system) and livestock, with particular focus on the areas affected by natural hazards such as Fall Armyworm, desert locusts and floods
 - Develop short to medium term interventions to support people with vulnerable urban livelihoods who suffer from COVID-19 mitigation measures and the loss of income opportunities
 - Build and strengthen community resilience by providing safety nets; scale-up programmes for improved self-reliance, and social protection to vulnerable communities classified under IPC Phase 2 (Stressed) and above
 - Support activities that promote the prevention of post-harvest losses
- Support rehabilitation of water infrastructures that have been damaged by floods to reduce the impacts of future floods that are likely to happen during the cyclone season;
- Promote good nutritional practices at the household level through nutrition sensitive activities such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety;
- Strengthen early warning and general food security monitoring systems to mitigate the negative impact of shocks, monitor key assumptions driving the analysis, and enable a rapid and coordinated response.

Plans for the next analysis

This partial analysis of 133 districts will be merged into one IPC report with the remaining districts of Yemen in the coming months. An IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis is expected to be conducted for the 133 districts in the coming weeks and results included in the final Yemen IPC 2020 whole country report.

Situation Monitoring and Key Indicators to monitor during the projection period

The IPC Technical Working Group, through its partners and stakeholders, will actively monitor the below situations and indicators throughout the July - December 2020 period;

- Economic indicators and their trends: Key indicators will be the depreciation of the YER against the USD, the replenishment rate and amount of foreign reserves, importers' access to letters of credit, trends in remittances, and food prices for key commodities in Yemen;
- Household purchasing power, indicators being retail market prices, availability and access to food and other key non-food commodities;
- Impact of COVID-19 on food systems: import delays, logistical barriers, market functionality from farmgate level, post-harvest losses, loss of income and job opportunities and unprecedented increase in number of cases and deaths;
- Humanitarian funding and access constraints affected delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Desert Locust, Fall Armyworm and other plant and livestock diseases;
- Natural hazards such as floods, cyclones and hurricanes that affect productive activities and cause displacement;
- Malnutrition levels: availability and access to selective feeding programs by malnourished children and other vulnerable individuals;
- Conflict dynamics and developments in Al Hudaydah including the future of the Stockholm agreement.



PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Yemen IPC TWG brought together available food security data and information in a systematic manner to analyse the food security situation in the 133 districts. The analysis benefited from multiple layers of technical, logistical, administrative, coordination, analytical and review processes. With the overall management and coordination provided by the FAO-FSIS program, the Yemen IPC TWG conducted a series of consultative and technical meetings with different stakeholders to plan, prepare and conduct the IPC analysis.

The primary source of data for this analysis update was the Food Security and Livelihood Assessment (FSLA) data collected in those districts between December 2019 and January 2020. Further to the initial analysis in March 2020 that followed a data analysis workshop with relevant ministries, outcome indicator results were reviewed and corrected where necessary, i.e. for the Food Consumption Score and the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index. The analysis employed secondary data from several sources, including but not limited to the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, IOM/OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, as well as government authorities MoPHP and MAI covering the period March – June 2020. The analysis Evidence level, based on number and reliability of evidence used, for the projection update can be overall considered Medium (**), while for the current analysis it was estimated as High (***).

Due to restrictions posed on gathering, the IPC analysis July-December update was conducted virtually. Over 45 participants from government ministry staff, local NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies and Cluster partners participated in the virtual analysis update on 21 – 25 June 2020, while over 75 participants joined in the analysis in March 2020. The IPC Global Support Unit provided overall support and guidance to this virtual analysis.

Limitations of the analysis

Weak internet connectivity hindered continuous participations of some analysts located in remote areas.

The population estimates are based on official figures provided by the Central Statistical Organization based on a projection for 2019. As such, the accuracy of the estimation of population in need of urgent action in 2020 might be affected by these estimates.

Nutrition MUAC data collected alongside food security indicators during the Food Security and Livelihood Assessments was not utilized during the analysis due to the ongoing data cleaning process, including quality checks requiring the support of the Centre for Disease Control (CDC), the IPC Global Support Unit and Action Against Hunger (AAH). The IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis will follow for the 133 districts based on the feedback and guidance provided on this data. Nonetheless, it is envisaged that there will be no changes in the Acute Food Insecurity phase classification emanating from the IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis. Other available nutrition data (SMART survey results, admissions, program data, coverage of nutrition services etc.) were utilised as contributing factors during the Acute Food Insecurity analysis.

The same guidance will be used during the analysis of MUAC data in the 181 districts located in the northern side. IPC Acute Malnutrition for those districts will be conducted simultaneously with the Acute Food Insecurity scale.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

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This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Food Security Information Systems in conjunction with the Food Security Technical Secretariat. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of the European Union.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC, FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

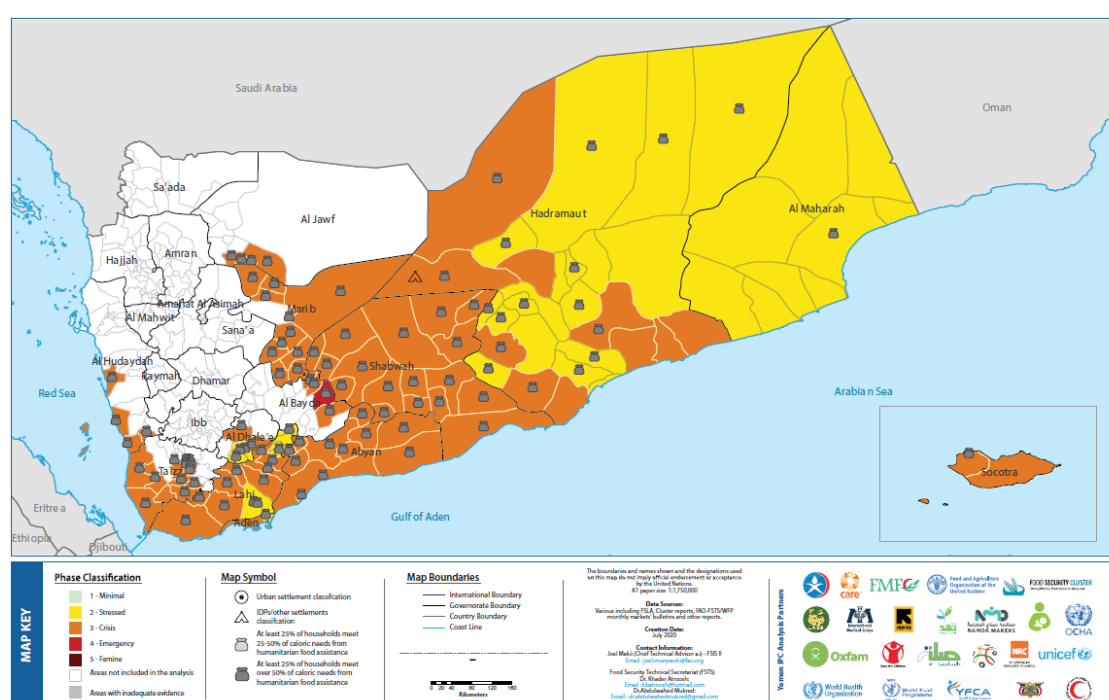
IPC Analysis
Partners:



ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2020 PERIOD

February to April represents the season where households have the bulk of their consumption from their own production immediately following the harvest. Food stocks from own production following the harvest period (October to March) are still available although with a gradual decline as months progress. Income from households' own production (cereals, fruits, vegetables and livestock) helped to cushion the effects of the high price of imported foods. Households were also able to diversify their diets with cereals and vegetables from their own stocks. However, the significant year-on-year increase in the price of imported commodities due to import disruptions, reduced foreign currency liquidity, and the depreciation of the Yemeni rial (YER) continues to impact food security at the household level. Prices for imported food commodities continued to increase during that period, while those of local food commodities remain mostly stable with only slight month-on-month shifts. Of the households surveyed, which represent a random sample of the entire population, 50 percent received humanitarian assistance in the past three months (January 2020 and before); the levels remained the same during this period, providing both income and food at the household level.

Recent floods and escalation of conflict in Marib and Al Jawf led to an increase of IDPs in Marib City and neighbouring governorates, in turn increasing the burden of food insecurity in those areas.



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Al Maharah	169,327	61,500	99,500	8,500	1,000	0	9,500	6
Hadramaut	1,510,895	427,500	844,000	233,000	8,000	0	241,000	16
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Marib	426,133	106,500	178,000	103,500	37,500	0	141,000	33
Shabwah	665,881	152,000	264,500	206,000	42,500	0	248,500	37
Socotra	68,247	15,500	21,500	21,500	10,500	0	32,000	47
Taizz	1,547,174	426,500	691,000	317,000	112,000	0	429,000	28
Grand Total	7,936,741	2,305,000	3,622,500	1,525,000	483,000	0	2,008,000	25

A population in IPC Phase 3 and above does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. Due to humanitarian food assistance, some households may be in IPC Phase 2 or even in IPC Phase 1 because of assistance. Continued assistance (without any disruption or reduction) is required in addition to recovery interventions to ensure populations do not fall into worse Phases.

Note: The 2019 base population numbers used in estimating the IPC population in each Phase are the official numbers used in Yemen for response planning, prepared by the population working group and endorsed by CSO. Estimated IPC population estimates for each Phase are rounded to the nearest 500. Due to rounding, IPC population estimates in some areas may be rounded down to zero.



ANNEX 2: DETAILED POPULATION TABLES

Population Estimates February - April 2020

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Abyan	Ahwar	34,393	8,500	25	14,000	40	8,500	25	3,500	10	0	0	3	12,000	35
	Al Mahfad	36,404	5,500	15	16,500	45	11,000	30	3,500	10	0	0	3	14,500	40
	Al Wadi	32,172	9,500	30	13,000	40	6,500	20	3,000	10	0	0	3	9,500	30
	Jayshan	20,205	3,000	15	10,000	50	6,000	30	1,000	5	0	0	3	7,000	35
	Khanfar	167,786	50,500	30	67,000	40	33,500	20	17,000	10	0	0	3	50,500	30
	Lawdar	119,074	35,500	30	47,500	40	30,000	25	6,000	5	0	0	3	36,000	30
	Mudiyah	47,465	9,500	20	21,500	45	12,000	25	4,500	10	0	0	3	16,500	35
	Rassd	74,068	22,000	30	29,500	40	18,500	25	3,500	5	0	0	3	22,000	30
	Sarar	20,588	6,000	30	8,000	40	4,000	20	2,000	10	0	0	3	6,000	30
	Sibah	22,292	3,500	15	11,000	50	5,500	25	2,000	10	0	0	3	7,500	35
	Zinjibar	40,707	16,500	40	16,500	40	6,000	15	2,000	5	0	0	3	8,000	20
	Total	615,154	170,000	-	254,500	-	141,500	-	48,000	-	0	-		189,500	31
Aden	Al Burayqah	130,293	32,500	25	58,500	45	26,000	20	13,000	10	0	0	3	39,000	30
	Al Mansurah	170,905	51,500	30	94,000	55	17,000	10	8,500	5	0	0	2	25,500	15
	Al Mualla	80,680	28,000	35	40,500	50	8,000	10	4,000	5	0	0	2	12,000	15
	Ash Shaykh Othman	177,151	44,500	25	88,500	50	26,500	15	17,500	10	0	0	3	44,000	25
	At Tawahi	91,444	32,000	35	45,500	50	9,000	10	4,500	5	0	0	2	13,500	15
	Citar - Sirah	129,552	52,000	40	58,500	45	13,000	10	6,500	5	0	0	2	19,500	15
	Dar Sad	144,666	29,000	20	58,000	40	36,000	25	21,500	15	0	0	3	57,500	40
	Khur Maksar	72,617	29,000	40	32,500	45	7,500	10	3,500	5	0	0	2	11,000	15
	Total	997,308	298,500	-	476,000	-	143,000	-	79,000	-	0	-		222,000	22
Al Bayda	As Sawmaah	62,126	9,500	15	18,500	30	25,000	40	9,500	15	0	0	3	34,500	55
	Maswarah	9,615	1,500	15	3,000	30	3,500	35	2,000	20	0	0	4	5,500	55
	Nati	17,335	5,000	30	8,000	45	3,500	20	1,000	5	0	0	3	4,500	25
	Numan	12,692	4,500	35	5,000	40	2,500	20	500	5	0	0	3	3,000	25
	Total	101,768	20,500		34,500		34,500		13,000		0	-		47,500	47
Al Dhale'e	Al Dhale'e	132,166	46,500	35	66,000	50	13,000	10	6,500	5	0	0	2	19,500	15
	Al Azariq	64,847	26,000	40	29,000	45	6,500	10	3,000	5	0	0	2	9,500	15
	Al Hasayn	62,888	19,000	30	25,000	40	15,500	25	3,000	5	0	0	3	18,500	30
	Ash Shuayb	63,121	19,000	30	22,000	35	16,000	25	6,500	10	0	0	3	22,500	35
	Jahaf	40,251	16,000	40	18,000	45	4,000	10	2,000	5	0	0	2	6,000	15
	Qatabah	150,392	37,500	25	67,500	45	30,000	20	15,000	10	0	0	3	45,000	30
	Total	513,665	164,000	-	227,500	-	85,000	-	36,000	-	0	-		121,000	24
Al Hudaydah	Ad durayhimi	21,897	5,500	25	9,000	40	4,500	20	3,500	15	0	0	3	8,000	35
	Al khawkhah	39,521	6,000	15	14,000	35	14,000	35	6,000	15	0	0	3	20,000	50
	At tuihayat	80,869	28,500	35	36,500	45	12,000	15	4,000	5	0	0	3	16,000	20
	Hays	48,091	14,500	30	24,000	50	7,000	15	2,500	5	0	0	3	9,500	20
	Total	190,378	54,500	-	83,500	-	37,500	-	16,000	-	0	0		53,500	28
Al Jawf	Al Ghayl	8,320	1,000	15	3,500	45	3,000	35	500	5	0	0	3	3,500	40
	Al Hazm	34,811	7,000	20	17,500	50	8,500	25	1,500	5	0	0	3	10,000	30
	Al Khalaq	15,281	2,500	15	6,000	40	6,000	40	1,000	5	0	0	3	7,000	45
	Al Maslub	14,180	3,000	20	7,000	50	3,500	25	500	5	0	0	3	4,000	30
	Total	72,592	13,500	-	34,000	-	21,000	-	3,500	-	0	0		24,500	34



Population Estimates February - April 2020 continued

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydhah	55,513	19,500	35	33,500	60	3,000	5	0	0	0	0	2	3,000	5
	Al Masilah	19,310	7,000	35	11,500	60	1,000	5	0	0	0	0	2	1,000	5
	Haswin	20,880	6,500	30	13,500	65	1,000	5	0	0	0	0	2	1,000	5
	Hat	5,181	1,500	30	3,000	55	500	10	500	5	0	0	2	1,000	15
	Hawf	9,338	6,500	70	3,000	30	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Manar	9,602	3,500	35	6,000	60	500	5	0	0	0	0	2	500	5
	Qishn	22,045	7,500	35	13,000	60	1,000	5	0	0	0	0	2	1,000	5
	Sayhut	21,595	7,500	35	13,000	60	1,000	5	0	0	0	0	2	1,000	5
	Shahin	5,863	2,000	30	3,000	55	500	10	500	5	0	0	2	1,000	15
	Total	169,327	61,500	-	99,500	-	8,500	-	1,000	-	0	-		9,500	6
Hadramaut	Ad Dis	35,746	7,000	20	21,500	60	7,000	20	0	0	0	0	3	7,000	20
	Ad Dulayah	27,976	5,500	20	17,000	60	5,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	5,500	20
	Al Abr	9,315	2,000	20	4,500	50	2,000	20	1,000	10	0	0	3	3,000	30
	Al Mukalla	28,571	8,500	30	15,500	55	3,000	10	1,500	5	0	0	2	4,500	15
	Al Mukalla City	282,023	70,500	25	169,000	60	42,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	42,500	15
	Al Qaff	3,300	1,500	40	2,000	55	-	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
	Al Qatn	98,083	19,500	20	59,000	60	19,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	19,500	20
	Amd	30,400	9,000	30	16,500	55	4,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	4,500	15
	Ar Raydah wa Qussayar	69,562	14,000	20	41,500	60	10,500	15	3,500	5	0	0	3	14,000	20
	As Sawm	19,362	6,000	30	10,500	55	3,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	3,000	15
	Ash Shihr	112,873	34,000	30	56,500	50	22,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	22,500	20
	Brum Mayfah	26,644	5,500	20	16,000	60	5,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	5,500	20
	Dawan	66,982	27,000	40	30,000	45	10,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	10,000	15
	Ghayl Bawazir	75,360	22,500	30	41,500	55	11,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	11,500	15
	Ghayl bin Yamin	42,312	10,500	25	23,500	55	6,500	15	2,000	5	0	0	3	8,500	20
	Hajar	39,282	10,000	25	21,500	55	8,000	20	0	0	0	0	3	8,000	20
	Hajar As Sayar	3,809	1,500	35	2,000	50	500	15	0	0	0	0	2	500	15
	Haridah	22,514	8,000	35	11,500	50	3,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	3,500	15
	Rakhyah	13,140	4,500	35	6,500	50	2,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	2,000	15
	Rumah	9,859	3,500	35	6,000	60	500	5	0	0	0	0	2	500	5
	Sah	35,794	10,500	30	19,500	55	5,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	5,500	15
	Sayun	159,138	47,500	30	87,500	55	24,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	24,000	15
	Shibam	75,910	30,500	40	42,000	55	4,000	5	0	0	0	0	2	4,000	5
	Tarim	155,611	46,500	30	85,500	55	23,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	23,500	15
	Thamud	6,899	2,000	30	4,000	60	500	10	0	0	0	0	2	500	10
	Wadi Al Ayn	43,089	15,000	35	23,500	55	4,500	10	0	0	0	0	2	4,500	10
	Yabuth	15,068	4,500	30	8,500	55	2,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	2,500	15
	Zamakh wa Manwokh	2,273	500	25	1,500	55	500	15	0	5	0	0	3	500	20
	Total	1,510,895	427,500	-	844,000	-	233,000	-	8,000	-	0	-		241,000	16



Population Estimates February - April 2020 continued

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Lahj	Al Had	77,336	38,500	50	27,000	35	7,500	10	4,000	5	0	0	2	11,500	15
	Al Hawtah	34,852	12,000	35	17,500	50	3,500	10	1,500	5	0	0	2	5,000	15
	Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah	71,844	25,000	35	25,000	35	18,000	25	3,500	5	0	0	3	21,500	30
	Al Maflahi	55,565	25,000	45	22,000	40	5,500	10	3,000	5	0	0	2	8,500	15
	Al Malah	40,094	18,000	45	14,000	35	6,000	15	2,000	5	0	0	3	8,000	20
	Al Maqatirah	83,840	29,500	35	25,000	30	21,000	25	8,500	10	0	0	3	29,500	35
	Al Musaymir	37,439	15,000	40	11,000	30	9,500	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	11,500	30
	Al Qubaytah	126,388	38,000	30	50,500	40	25,500	20	12,500	10	0	0	3	38,000	30
	Habil Jabr	59,521	21,000	35	18,000	30	12,000	20	9,000	15	0	0	3	21,000	35
	Halmin	39,987	12,000	30	14,000	35	8,000	20	6,000	15	0	0	3	14,000	35
	Radfan	62,123	21,500	35	21,500	35	12,500	20	6,000	10	0	0	3	18,500	30
	Tuban	144,544	50,500	35	72,500	50	14,500	10	7,000	5	0	0	2	21,500	15
	Tur Al Bahah	66,342	20,000	30	30,000	45	13,500	20	3,500	5	0	0	3	17,000	25
	Yafi	104,880	47,000	45	42,000	40	10,500	10	5,000	5	0	0	2	15,500	15
	Yahr	53,464	21,500	40	24,000	45	5,500	10	2,500	5	0	0	2	8,000	15
	Total	1,058,219	394,500	-	414,000	-	173,000	-	76,000	-	0	-		249,000	24
Marib	Al Abdiyah	20,596	5,000	25	6,000	30	7,000	35	2,000	10	0	0	3	9,000	45
	Al Jubah	35,334	10,500	30	17,500	50	5,500	15	2,000	5	0	0	3	7,500	20
	Harib	56,801	20,000	35	22,500	40	11,500	20	3,000	5	0	0	3	14,500	25
	Jabal Murad	20,090	7,000	35	7,000	35	4,000	20	2,000	10	0	0	3	6,000	30
	Madghal Al Jidan	15,162	1,500	10	7,500	50	4,500	30	1,500	10	0	0	3	6,000	40
	Mahliyah	24,772	6,000	25	10,000	40	6,000	25	2,500	10	0	0	3	8,500	35
	Majzar	26,462	5,500	20	10,500	40	8,000	30	2,500	10	0	0	3	10,500	40
	Marib	85,619	21,500	25	34,000	40	21,500	25	8,500	10	0	0	3	30,000	35
	Marib City	116,724	23,500	20	52,500	45	29,000	25	11,500	10	0	0	3	40,500	35
	Raghwani	8,380	1,000	10	4,000	50	2,500	30	1,000	10	0	0	3	3,500	40
	Rahabah	16,193	5,000	30	6,500	40	4,000	25	1,000	5	0	0	3	5,000	30
	Total	426,133	106,500	-	178,000	-	103,500	-	37,500	-	0	0		141,000	33
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	38,807	11,500	30	15,500	40	9,500	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	11,500	30
	Armaa	14,466	3,000	20	6,000	40	5,000	35	500	5	0	0	3	5,500	40
	As Said	49,328	12,500	25	19,500	40	15,000	30	2,500	5	0	0	3	17,500	35
	At Talh	13,715	2,500	20	4,000	30	5,500	40	1,500	10	0	0	3	7,000	50
	Ataq	53,467	10,500	20	21,500	40	18,500	35	2,500	5	0	0	3	21,000	40
	Ayn	32,434	8,000	25	9,500	30	13,000	40	1,500	5	0	0	3	14,500	45
	Bayhan	65,867	13,000	20	26,500	40	23,000	35	3,500	5	0	0	3	26,500	40
	Dahr	14,013	3,000	20	5,500	40	5,000	35	500	5	0	0	3	5,500	40
	Habban	42,234	12,500	30	15,000	35	12,500	30	2,000	5	0	0	3	14,500	35
	Hatib	18,861	3,000	15	6,500	35	6,500	35	3,000	15	0	0	3	9,500	50
	Jardan	23,034	4,500	20	8,000	35	9,000	40	1,000	5	0	0	3	10,000	45
	Markhah Al Olya	45,672	4,500	10	16,000	35	18,500	40	7,000	15	0	0	3	25,500	55
	Markhah As Sufia	58,245	11,500	20	23,500	40	20,500	35	3,000	5	0	0	3	23,500	40
	Mayfaah	58,932	17,500	30	26,500	45	12,000	20	3,000	5	0	0	3	15,000	25
	Nisab	59,628	18,000	30	30,000	50	9,000	15	3,000	5	0	0	3	12,000	20
	Osaylan	44,417	6,500	15	18,000	40	15,500	35	4,500	10	0	0	3	20,000	45
	Radum	32,761	10,000	30	13,000	40	8,000	25	1,500	5	0	0	3	9,500	30
	Total	665,881	152,000	-	264,500	-	206,000	-	42,500	-	0	-		248,500	37



Population Estimates February - April 2020 continued

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Socotra	Hidaybu	52,774	13,000	25	16,000	30	16,000	30	8,000	15	0	0	3	24,000	45
	Qulensya wa abd al kuri	15,473	2,500	15	5,500	35	5,500	35	2,500	15	0	0	3	8,000	50
	Total	68,247	15,500	-	21,500	-	21,500	-	10,500	-	0	-		32,000	47
Taizz	Al Maafer	151,729	30,500	20	53,000	35	45,500	30	23,000	15	0	0	3	68,500	45
	Al Makha	90,291	22,500	25	40,500	45	18,000	20	9,000	10	0	0	3	27,000	30
	Al Mawasit	168,191	50,500	30	84,000	50	25,000	15	8,500	5	0	0	3	33,500	20
	Al Misrakh	134,789	33,500	25	54,000	40	33,500	25	13,500	10	0	0	3	47,000	35
	Al Mudhaffar	165,698	66,500	40	74,500	45	25,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,000	15
	Al Qahirah	120,505	36,000	30	72,500	60	12,000	10	0	0	0	0	2	12,000	10
	Al Waziyah	9,626	2,000	20	4,000	40	3,000	30	1,000	10	0	0	3	4,000	40
	Ash Shamayatayn	241,697	48,500	20	96,500	40	72,500	30	24,000	10	0	0	3	96,500	40
	Dhubab	26,481	6,500	25	12,000	45	5,500	20	2,500	10	0	0	3	8,000	30
	Jabal Habashi	160,621	32,000	20	80,500	50	32,000	20	16,000	10	0	0	3	48,000	30
	Mashrah Wa Hadnan	34,791	10,500	30	17,500	50	5,000	15	1,500	5	0	0	3	6,500	20
	Mawza	14,398	3,500	25	6,500	45	3,000	20	1,500	10	0	0	3	4,500	30
	Sabir Al Mawadim	141,715	49,500	35	56,500	40	28,500	20	7,000	5	0	0	3	35,500	25
	Salah	86,642	34,500	40	39,000	45	8,500	10	4,500	5	0	0	2	13,000	15
	Total	1,547,174	426,500	-	691,000	-	317,000	-	112,000	-	0	0		429,000	28
Grand Total		7,936,741	2,305,000	-	3,622,500	-	1,525,000	-	483,000	-	0	-		2,008,000	25

Note: The 2019 base population numbers used in estimating the IPC population in each Phase are the official numbers used in Yemen for response planning, prepared by the population working group and endorsed by CSO. Estimated IPC population estimates for each Phase are rounded to the nearest 500. Due to rounding, IPC population estimates in some areas may be rounded down to zero.



Population Estimates July - December 2020

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Abyan	Ahwar	34,393	7,000	20	10,500	30	12,000	35	5,000	15	0	0	3	17,000	50
	Al Mahfad	36,404	3,500	10	12,500	35	14,500	40	5,500	15	0	0	3	20,000	55
	Al Wadi	32,172	6,500	20	9,500	30	11,500	35	5,000	15	0	0	3	16,500	50
	Jayshan	20,205	3,000	15	6,000	30	9,000	45	2,000	10	0	0	3	11,000	55
	Khanfar	167,786	42,000	25	50,500	30	42,000	25	33,500	20	0	0	4	75,500	45
	Lawdar	119,074	24,000	20	35,500	30	41,500	35	18,000	15	0	0	3	59,500	50
	Mudiyah	47,465	7,000	15	16,500	35	16,500	35	7,000	15	0	0	3	23,500	50
	Rassd	74,068	15,000	20	22,000	30	26,000	35	11,000	15	0	0	3	37,000	50
	Sarar	20,588	4,000	20	6,000	30	7,000	35	3,000	15	0	0	3	10,000	50
	Sibah	22,292	3,500	15	6,500	30	9,000	40	3,500	15	0	0	3	12,500	55
	Zinjibar	40,707	8,000	20	10,000	25	14,000	35	8,000	20	0	0	4	22,000	55
	Total	615,154	123,500	-	185,500	-	203,000	-	101,500	-	0	-		304,500	49
Aden	Al Burayqah	130,293	26,000	20	45,500	35	39,000	30	19,500	15	0	0	3	58,500	45
	Al Mansurah	170,905	51,500	30	68,500	40	42,500	25	8,500	5	0	0	3	51,000	30
	Al Mualla	80,680	24,000	30	28,000	35	20,000	25	8,000	10	0	0	3	28,000	35
	Ash Shaykh Othman	177,151	35,500	20	71,000	40	53,000	30	17,500	10	0	0	3	70,500	40
	At Tawahi	91,444	32,000	35	36,500	40	18,500	20	4,500	5	0	0	3	23,000	25
	Citar - Sirah	129,552	45,500	35	39,000	30	32,500	25	13,000	10	0	0	3	45,500	35
	Dar Sad	144,666	29,000	20	43,500	30	50,500	35	21,500	15	0	0	3	72,000	50
	Khur Maksar	72,617	29,000	40	32,500	45	7,500	10	3,500	5	0	0	2	11,000	15
	Total	997,308	272,500	-	364,500	-	263,500	-	96,000	-	0	-		359,500	36
Al Bayda	As Sawmaah	62,126	9,319	15	15,532	25	21,744	35	15,532	25	0	0	4	37,276	60
	Maswarah	9,615	962	10	2,404	25	3,365	35	2,885	30	0	0	4	6,250	65
	Nati	12,692	2,538	20	3,808	30	4,442	35	1,904	15	0	0	3	6,346	50
	Numan	17,335	4,334	25	5,201	30	5,201	30	2,600	15	0	0	3	7,801	45
	Total	101,768	17,153	-	26,945	-	34,752	-	22,921	-	0	0		57,673	57
Al Dhale'e	Al Dhale'e	132,166	26,433	20	39,650	30	39,650	30	26,433	20	0	0	4	66,083	50
	Al Azariq	64,847	12,969	20	19,454	30	22,696	35	9,727	15	0	0	3	32,423	50
	Al Hasayn	62,888	15,722	25	22,011	35	15,722	25	9,433	15	0	0	3	25,155	40
	Ash Shuayb	63,121	12,624	20	18,936	30	18,936	30	12,624	20	0	0	4	31,560	50
	Jahaf	40,251	14,088	35	16,100	40	6,038	15	4,025	10	0	0	3	10,063	25
	Qatabah	150,392	30,078	20	45,118	30	45,118	30	30,078	20	0	0	4	75,196	50
	Total	513,665	111,914	-	161,269	-	148,160	-	92,320	-	0	0		240,480	47
Al Hudaydah	Ad durayhimi	21,897	5,474	25	8,759	40	4,379	20	3,285	15	0	0	3	7,664	35
	Al khawkhah	39,521	5,928	15	13,832	35	13,832	35	5,928	15	0	0	3	19,760	50
	At tuhayat	80,869	28,304	35	36,391	45	12,130	15	4,043	5	0	0	3	16,173	20
	Hays	48,091	14,427	30	24,046	50	7,214	15	2,405	5	0	0	3	9,619	20
	Total	190,378	38,504	-	61,494	-	61,823	-	28,557	-	0	0		90,380	47
Al Jawf	Al Ghayl	8,320	832	10	2,080	25	3,744	45	1,664	20	0	0	4	5,408	65
	Al Hazm	34,811	6,962	20	10,443	30	12,184	35	5,222	15	0	0	3	17,406	50
	Al Khalaq	15,281	2,292	15	4,584	30	6,112	40	2,292	15	0	0	3	8,404	55
	Al Maslub	14,180	2,836	20	5,672	40	4,254	30	1,418	10	0	0	3	5,672	40
	Total	72,592	12,922	-	22,779	-	26,294	-	10,596	-	0	0		36,890	51



Population Estimates July - December 2020 continued

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Al Maharah	Al Ghaydhah	55,513	8,500	15	30,500	55	14,000	25	3,000	5	0	0	3	17,000	30
	Al Masilah	19,310	2,000	10	11,500	60	5,000	25	1,000	5	0	0	3	6,000	30
	Haswin	20,880	5,000	25	10,500	50	4,000	20	1,000	5	0	0	3	5,000	25
	Hat	5,181	1,500	25	3,000	60	500	10	500	5	0	0	2	1,000	15
	Hawf	9,338	2,000	20	5,500	60	1,500	15	500	5	0	0	3	2,000	20
	Manar	9,602	1,500	15	6,000	65	1,500	15	500	5	0	0	3	2,000	20
	Qishn	22,045	5,500	25	13,000	60	3,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	3,500	15
	Sayhut	21,595	5,500	25	13,000	60	3,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	3,000	15
	Shahan	5,863	1,500	25	3,000	55	1,000	15	500	5	0	0	3	1,500	20
	Total	169,327	33,000	-	96,000	-	34,000	-	7,000	-	0	-		41,000	24
Hadramaut	Ad Dis	35,746	3,500	10	21,500	60	7,000	20	3,500	10	0	0	3	10,500	30
	Ad Dulayah	27,976	5,500	20	17,000	60	5,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	5,500	20
	Al Abr	9,315	2,000	20	3,500	40	2,500	25	1,500	15	0	0	3	4,000	40
	Al Mukalla	28,571	5,500	20	15,500	55	5,500	20	1,500	5	0	0	3	7,000	25
	Al Mukalla City	282,023	42,500	15	155,000	55	56,500	20	28,000	10	0	0	3	84,500	30
	Al Qaff	3,300	500	20	2,000	65	500	15	0	0	0	0	2	500	15
	Al Qatn	98,083	10,000	10	49,000	50	29,500	30	10,000	10	0	0	3	39,500	40
	Amd	30,400	7,500	25	15,000	50	6,000	20	1,500	5	0	0	3	7,500	25
	Ar Raydah wa Qussayar	69,562	14,000	20	28,000	40	21,000	30	7,000	10	0	0	3	28,000	40
	As Sawm	19,362	5,000	25	10,500	55	4,000	20	0	0	0	0	3	4,000	20
	Ash Shihr	112,873	17,000	15	62,000	55	22,500	20	11,500	10	0	0	3	34,000	30
	Brum Mayfah	26,644	2,500	10	10,500	40	9,500	35	4,000	15	0	0	3	13,500	50
	Dawan	66,982	16,500	25	40,000	60	10,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	10,000	15
	Ghayl Bawazir	75,360	22,500	30	41,500	55	11,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	11,500	15
	Ghayl bin Yamin	42,312	8,500	20	23,500	55	8,500	20	2,000	5	0	0	3	10,500	25
	Hajar	39,282	4,000	10	12,000	30	15,500	40	8,000	20	0	0	4	23,500	60
	Hajar As Sayar	3,809	1,000	25	2,500	60	500	15	0	0	0	0	2	500	15
	Haridah	22,514	5,500	25	13,500	60	2,500	10	1,000	5	0	0	2	3,500	15
	Rakhyah	13,140	4,000	30	6,000	45	2,500	20	500	5	0	0	3	3,000	25
	Rumah	9,859	2,000	20	6,500	65	1,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	1,500	15
	Sah	35,794	7,000	20	23,500	65	5,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	5,500	15
	Sayun	159,138	24,000	15	71,500	45	47,500	30	16,000	10	0	0	3	63,500	40
	Shibam	75,910	19,000	25	45,500	60	11,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	11,500	15
	Tarim	155,611	15,500	10	70,000	45	54,500	35	15,500	10	0	0	3	70,000	45
	Thamud	6,899	1,500	20	4,500	65	1,000	15	0	0	0	0	2	1,000	15
	Wadi Al Ayn	43,089	13,000	30	21,500	50	8,500	20	0	0	0	0	3	8,500	20
	Yabuth	15,068	3,000	20	10,000	65	2,500	15	0	0	0	0	2	2,500	15
	Zamakh wa Manwokh	2,273	500	25	1,000	50	500	20	0	5	0	0	3	500	25
	Total	1,510,895	263,000	-	782,500	-	354,000	-	111,500	-	0	-		465,500	31



Population Estimates July - December 2020 continued

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Lahj	Al Had	77,336	23,000	30	23,000	30	23,000	30	7,500	10	0	0	3	30,500	40
	Al Hawtah	34,852	7,000	20	8,500	25	15,500	45	3,500	10	0	0	3	19,000	55
	Al Madaribah Wa Al Aarah	71,844	21,500	30	18,000	25	25,000	35	7,000	10	0	0	3	32,000	45
	Al Maflahi	55,565	22,000	40	14,000	25	14,000	25	5,500	10	0	0	3	19,500	35
	Al Malah	40,094	8,000	20	10,000	25	18,000	45	4,000	10	0	0	3	22,000	55
	Al Maqatirah	83,840	17,000	20	25,000	30	29,500	35	12,500	15	0	0	3	42,000	50
	Al Musaymir	37,439	7,500	20	11,000	30	13,000	35	5,500	15	0	0	3	18,500	50
	Al Qubaytah	126,388	31,500	25	38,000	30	44,000	35	12,500	10	0	0	3	56,500	45
	Habil Jabr	59,521	12,000	20	15,000	25	24,000	40	9,000	15	0	0	3	33,000	55
	Halmin	39,987	8,000	20	8,000	20	18,000	45	6,000	15	0	0	3	24,000	60
	Radfan	62,123	18,500	30	18,500	30	18,500	30	6,000	10	0	0	3	24,500	40
	Tuban	144,544	36,000	25	36,000	25	58,000	40	14,500	10	0	0	3	72,500	50
	Tur Al Bahah	66,342	16,500	25	16,500	25	23,000	35	10,000	15	0	0	3	33,000	50
	Yafi	104,880	42,000	40	26,000	25	26,000	25	10,500	10	0	0	3	36,500	35
	Yahr	53,464	13,500	25	16,000	30	16,000	30	8,000	15	0	0	3	24,000	45
	Total	1,058,219	284,000	-	283,500	-	365,500	-	122,000	-	0	-		487,500	46
Marib	Al Abdiyah	20,596	3,000	15	6,000	30	8,000	40	3,000	15	0	0	3	11,000	55
	Al Jubah	35,334	7,000	20	17,500	50	9,000	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	11,000	30
	Harib	56,801	14,000	25	22,500	40	17,000	30	3,000	5	0	0	3	20,000	35
	Jabal Murad	20,090	4,000	20	6,000	30	7,000	35	3,000	15	0	0	3	10,000	50
	Madghal Al Jidan	15,162	1,500	10	3,000	20	7,500	50	3,000	20	0	0	4	10,500	70
	Mahliyah	24,772	3,500	15	10,000	40	7,500	30	3,500	15	0	0	3	11,000	45
	Majzar	26,462	2,500	10	8,000	30	10,500	40	5,500	20	0	0	4	16,000	60
	Marib	85,619	13,000	15	30,000	35	30,000	35	13,000	15	0	0	3	43,000	50
	Marib City	116,724	11,500	10	41,000	35	46,500	40	17,500	15	0	0	3	64,000	55
	Raghwan	8,380	1,000	10	3,500	40	2,500	30	1,500	20	0	0	4	4,000	50
	Rahabah	16,193	3,000	20	6,500	40	5,500	35	1,000	5	0	0	3	6,500	40
	Total	426,133	64,000	-	154,000	-	151,000	-	56,000	-	0	-		207,000	49
Shabwah	Ar Rawdah	38,807	11,500	30	15,500	40	9,500	25	2,000	5	0	0	3	11,500	30
	Armaa	14,466	2,000	15	5,000	35	6,000	40	1,500	10	0	0	3	7,500	50
	As Said	49,328	10,000	20	17,500	35	17,500	35	5,000	10	0	0	3	22,500	45
	At Talh	13,715	2,000	15	3,500	25	6,000	45	2,000	15	0	0	3	8,000	60
	Ataq	53,467	8,000	15	21,500	40	21,500	40	2,500	5	0	0	3	24,000	45
	Ayn	32,434	5,000	15	11,500	35	13,000	40	3,000	10	0	0	3	16,000	50
	Bayhan	65,867	13,000	20	26,500	40	23,000	35	3,500	5	0	0	3	26,500	40
	Dahr	14,013	1,500	10	5,000	35	6,500	45	1,500	10	0	0	3	8,000	55
	Habban	42,234	8,500	20	15,000	35	15,000	35	4,000	10	0	0	3	19,000	45
	Hatib	18,861	3,000	15	5,500	30	6,500	35	4,000	20	0	0	4	10,500	55
	Jardan	23,034	3,500	15	8,000	35	9,000	40	2,500	10	0	0	3	11,500	50
	Markhah Al Olya	45,672	4,500	10	13,500	30	18,500	40	9,000	20	0	0	4	27,500	60
	Markhah As Sufia	58,245	8,500	15	20,500	35	23,500	40	6,000	10	0	0	3	29,500	50
	Mayfaah	58,932	17,500	30	23,500	40	12,000	20	6,000	10	0	0	3	18,000	30
	Nisab	59,628	12,000	20	27,000	45	15,000	25	6,000	10	0	0	3	21,000	35
	Osaylan	44,417	4,500	10	15,500	35	18,000	40	6,500	15	0	0	3	24,500	55
	Radum	32,761	6,500	20	13,000	40	10,000	30	3,500	10	0	0	3	13,500	40
	Total	665,881	121,500	-	247,500	-	230,500	-	68,500	-	0	-		299,000	37



Population Estimates July - December 2020 continued

Governorate	District	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Socotra	Hidaybu	52,774	10,500	20	16,000	30	18,500	35	8,000	15	0	0	3	26,500	50
	Qulensya wa abd al kuri	15,473	2,500	15	4,500	30	6,000	40	2,500	15	0	0	3	8,500	55
	Total	68,247	13,000	-	20,500	-	24,500	-	10,500	-	0	-		35,000	51
Taizz	Al Maafer	151,729	30,500	20	45,500	30	45,500	30	30,500	20	0	0	4	76,000	50
	Al Makha	90,291	18,000	20	36,000	40	22,500	25	13,500	15	0	0	3	36,000	40
	Al Mawasit	168,191	42,000	25	75,500	45	33,500	20	17,000	10	0	0	3	50,500	30
	Al Misrakh	134,789	27,000	20	47,000	35	40,500	30	20,000	15	0	0	3	60,500	45
	Al Mudhaffar	165,698	49,500	30	74,500	45	25,000	15	16,500	10	0	0	3	41,500	25
	Al Qahirah	120,505	30,000	25	60,500	50	18,000	15	12,000	10	0	0	3	30,000	25
	Al Waziyah	9,626	1,500	15	3,000	30	3,500	35	2,000	20	0	0	4	5,500	55
	Ash Shamayatayn	241,697	36,500	15	84,500	35	84,500	35	36,500	15	0	0	3	121,000	50
	Dhubab	26,481	5,500	20	10,500	40	6,500	25	4,000	15	0	0	3	10,500	40
	Jabal Habashi	160,621	32,000	20	64,000	40	40,000	25	24,000	15	0	0	3	64,000	40
	Mashrah Wa Hadnan	34,791	8,500	25	12,000	35	8,500	25	5,000	15	0	0	3	13,500	40
	Mawza	14,398	3,000	20	6,000	40	3,500	25	2,000	15	0	0	3	5,500	40
	Sabir Al Mawadim	141,715	42,500	30	49,500	35	35,500	25	14,000	10	0	0	3	49,500	35
	Salah	86,642	30,500	35	30,500	35	13,000	15	13,000	15	0	0	3	26,000	30
	Total	1,547,174	357,000	-	599,000	-	380,000	-	210,000	-	0	-		590,000	38
Grand Total		7,936,741	1,712,500	-	3,005,500	-	2,276,000	-	937,000	-	0	-		3,213,000	40

Note: The 2019 base population numbers used in estimating the IPC population in each Phase are the official numbers used in Yemen for response planning, prepared by the population working group and endorsed by CSO. Estimated IPC population estimates for each Phase are rounded to the nearest 500. Due to rounding, IPC population estimates in some areas may be rounded down to zero.