

**Overview of the Situation**

The acute food insecurity and malnutrition situation in Yemen has deteriorated further in 2022, with 17.4 million people (IPC Phase 3 and above) in need of assistance as of now, increasing to 19 million starting June to the end of the year. Of greatest concern is the 31,000 people facing extreme hunger levels (IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe) now, rising to 161,000 by June. In addition, approximately 2.2 million children under the age of five, including 538,000 severely malnourished, and about 1.3 million pregnant and lactating women are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition over the course of 2022. The severity increases dramatically in the projection period for both food insecurity and acute malnutrition, with 86 districts moving to higher IPC Phases, 82 of which move from Phase 3 to Phase 4.

Conflict and economic crisis remain the main drivers of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen, further exacerbated by the instability of humanitarian assistance. The outlook for 2022 indicates that both features will continue, with a likelihood of further escalation of fighting in critical hotspots, thereby leading to further displacement. In addition, as a result of the protracted conflict, access to public services has been brought to a near-halt resulting in delays/cuts of salaries, poor access to health services, inadequate access to water, and other services such as education, energy, etc. remain severely compromised.

At the household level, primary underlying causes of acute food insecurity and malnutrition include increased food prices amidst reduced incomes and labour opportunities, contributing to poor diet in terms of quantity and quality, as well as low coverage of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices, which have led to a high disease burden. As the economic crisis rages, more households are coping through erosion of their livelihoods (such as the sale of productive assets) and the adoption of crisis strategies (mainly a high reliance on assistance). Furthermore, households are increasingly experiencing a vicious debt cycle. They are taking on higher debt levels every month and maxing out their credit levels to cover basic needs. With such levels of negative coping strategies, many households are precariously exposed, and any sudden shocks at unprecedented levels would further worsen food insecurity and acute malnutrition to extreme levels.

Due to insufficient evidence and unclear population figures, two districts in Hajjah, Midi and Haradh, are not classified. The IPC Technical Working Group (TWG), the Global Support Unit (GSU) and the Famine Review Committee (FRC) advocate for immediate unimpeded access to these areas to conduct an assessment to determine the levels of food and nutrition insecurity.

**Increased Burden and Severity**

**Acute Food Insecurity:** 151 of the 333 districts (45 percent) are currently classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), representing a staggering 5.6 million people in the same phase. This increases to 233 districts (70 percent) in the projection period, representing 7.1 million (an increase of 1.6 million) starting June. In addition, three districts are currently identified to have pockets of population in IPC phase 5 (Catastrophe), totalling 31,000 people, increasing to 161,000 people in 23 districts during the second half of 2022.

**Acute Malnutrition Situation:** Out of the 43 zones (333 districts) analysed, 40 districts (12 percent) are classified as *Critical* (IPC Phase 4) and 199 (60 percent) in *Serious* (IPC Phase 3), with the remaining 94 (28 percent) in *Alert* (IPC Phase 2). In the projection period, similar to food insecurity, there is a dramatic increase in severity, with 72 districts moving from *Serious* to *Critical* making up 108 districts (32 percent) and 66 districts moving from *Alert* to *Serious* making up 193 districts (58 percent). Of greatest concern are the two districts in Hajjah (Abs and Hayran) classified as *Extremely Critical* (IPC Phase 5) by June.

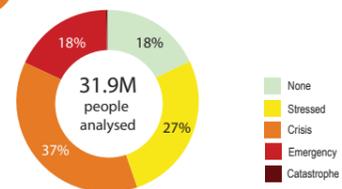
Publication date: March 14, 2022.  
\* IPC population data is based on population estimates by the Central Statistics Organisation of Yemen.  
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**Current Acute Food Insecurity | January - May 2022**

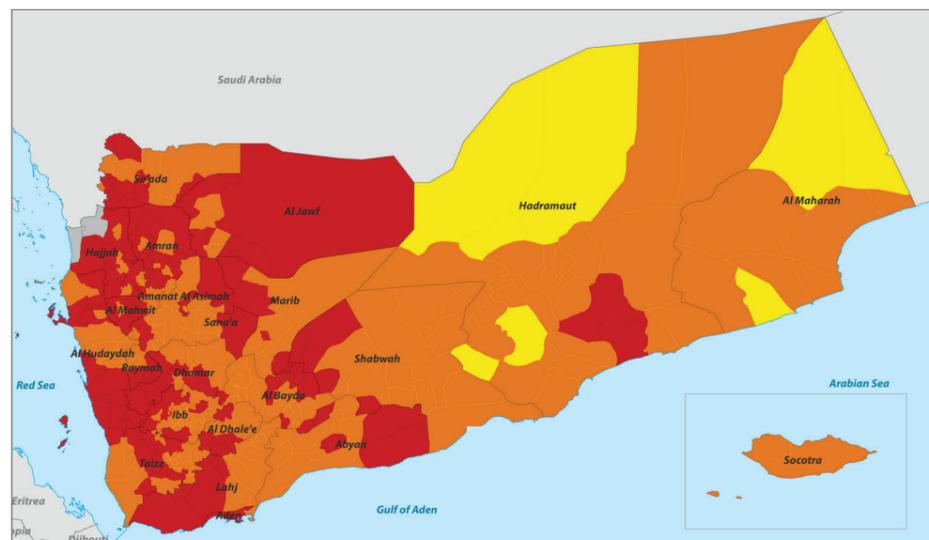


Nearly 17.4 million people in Yemen will experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) through May 2022. This includes 31,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and 5.6 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).\*

54% of the analysed population of 31.9 million will experience high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+).



**Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | January - May 2022**



**Key for the Map**  
**IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification**

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence

**Acute Malnutrition | January - December 2022**

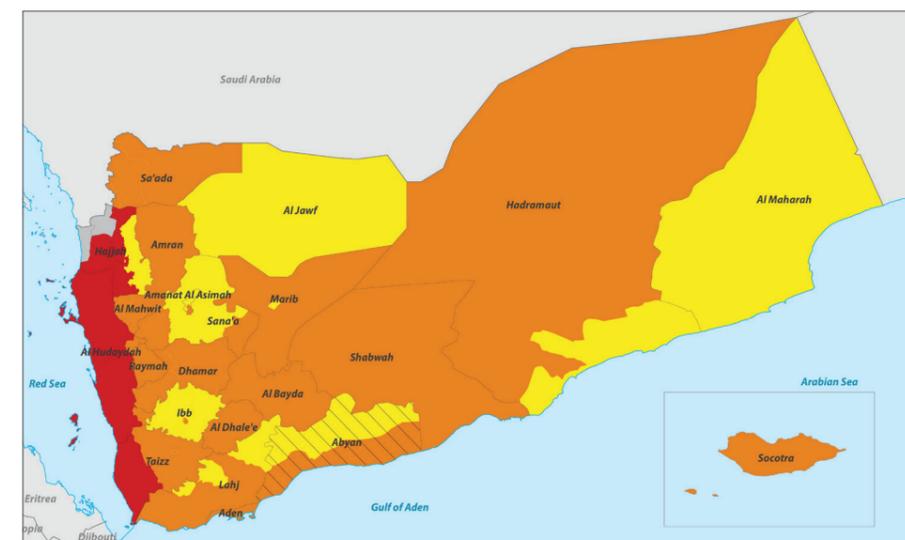


children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished. This includes over 500,000 children severely malnourished.\*  
IN NEED OF TREATMENT



pregnant and lactating women acutely malnourished.\*  
IN NEED OF TREATMENT

**Current Acute Malnutrition Situation | January - May 2022**



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**IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification**

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical

**Key Drivers**

- Conflict**  
Conflict remains the primary key driver of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Yemen. Port restrictions have led to severe fuel shortages and a further increase in the price of food and essential non-food items. Furthermore, the conflict has led to increased displacement (IDPs now stand at approximately 4.3 million) and disruption of public services. Civil unrest linked to the economic deterioration and the lack of public services is also rising. Without a permanent solution, it is unlikely that all other mitigation measures will have long-lasting effects.
- Economic shocks**  
Several economic factors are at play, including the depletion of foreign reserves and the highly volatile exchange rate that has led the YER to depreciate, hollowing out household purchasing power and driving price increases of food and essential non-food items. The foreign currency crisis is compounded by increasing global food prices, shortages of fuel, and reduced household incomes. The Ukraine-Russia conflict will lead to further import and price shocks, given that more than 40 percent of Yemen's total imports of cereal is from these countries.
- Reduced funding for humanitarian assistance**  
There is a high reliance on humanitarian food assistance in Yemen. Thus, acute food insecurity and malnutrition are highly sensitive to humanitarian funding. During the current analysis period (Jan-May), assistance levels are expected to cover 6.4 million people (50 percent of estimated beneficiaries). Starting June, planned assistance levels are expected to only cover 2.6 million people. These assumptions are based on funding estimates available at the time of analysis.
- Reduced access to basic services**  
Limited access to health, nutrition, and WASH services due to conflict and low immunisation coverage (polio, measles, etc.), leading to high morbidity (diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, fever). This, along with poor child-feeding practices, leads to high acute malnutrition levels.
- Natural hazards**  
A combination of droughts, floods and cyclones expected this year, together with increased incidence of crop, pests, and livestock diseases, will impact the agriculture season and affect many livelihoods. Along the coastal areas, fishing activities are expected to be most affected. This will further reduce incomes and food availability.

**Risk of Famine**

Given the current food insecurity and acute malnutrition levels, in four districts of Hajjah, namely Abs, Haradh, Hayran, and Midi, the Risk of Famine (RoF) is forecasted under the worst-case scenario.

The majority of the populations in these districts are displaced to the southern sub-districts of Abs, where IDPs reside in campsites or with host families. Should the conflict escalate and access to food assistance be further impacted by funding shortfalls, an already vulnerable large population would be displaced and impact the already stretched livelihoods of host families. The crude death rate would likely reach famine thresholds, exacerbated by a lack of humanitarian access and a collapse in health, nutrition and WASH systems.

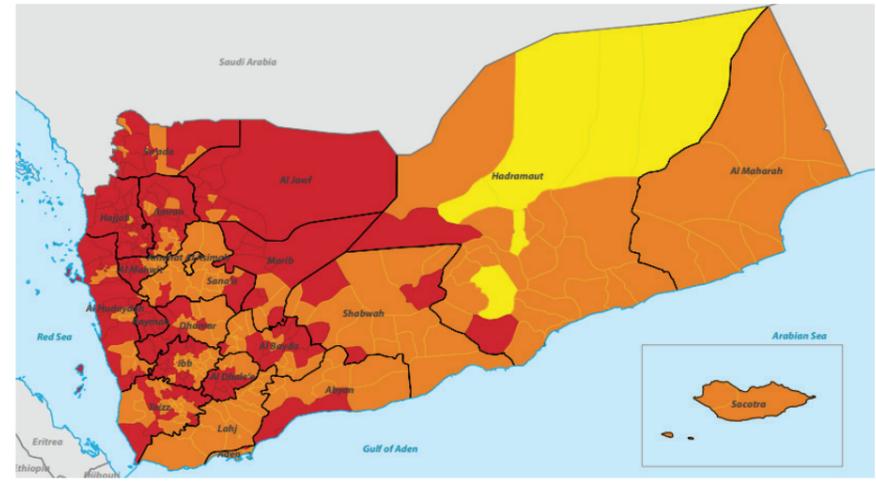
Additionally, although Al Hali and Al Hawak districts in Al Hudaydah are not forecasted to be at Risk of Famine within the projection period (Jun-Dec 2022), the analysis determined that should a worst-case scenario apply for a protracted period beyond the projection period, these districts will likely shift into famine.



**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

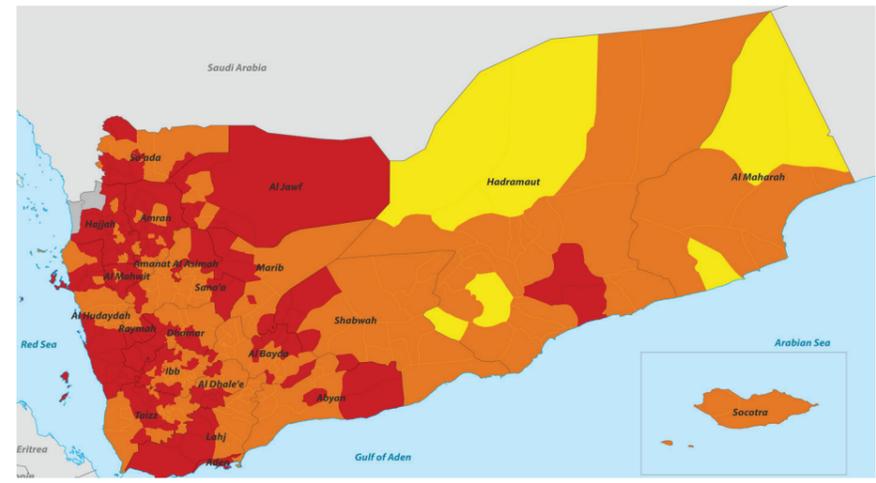
**2021 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity**  
January - June 2021

**16.2M** Nearly 16.2 million people (54% of the analysed population) in Yemen were projected to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between January and June 2021.



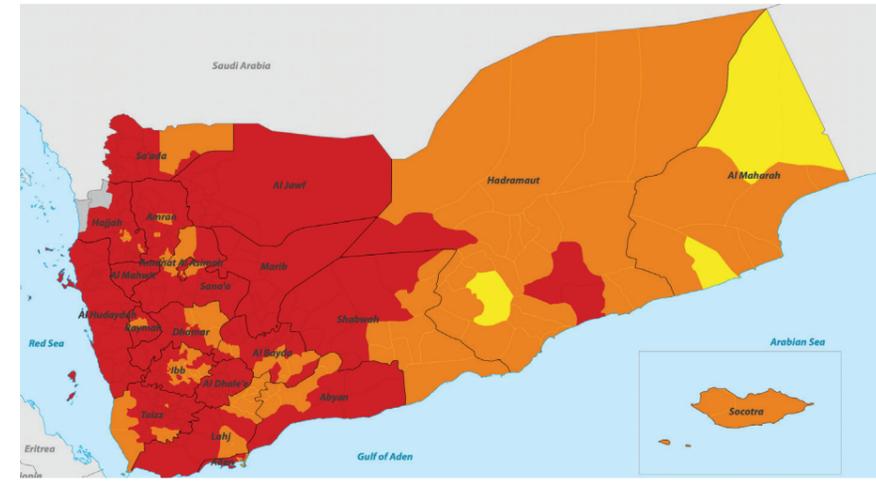
**2022 CURRENT Acute Food Insecurity**  
January - May 2022

**17.4M** Nearly 17.4 million people (54% of the analysed population) in Yemen will be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between January and May 2022.



**2022 PROJECTED Acute Food Insecurity**  
June - December 2022

**19.0M** Over 19 million people (60% of the analysed population) in Yemen will likely be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) between June and December 2022.



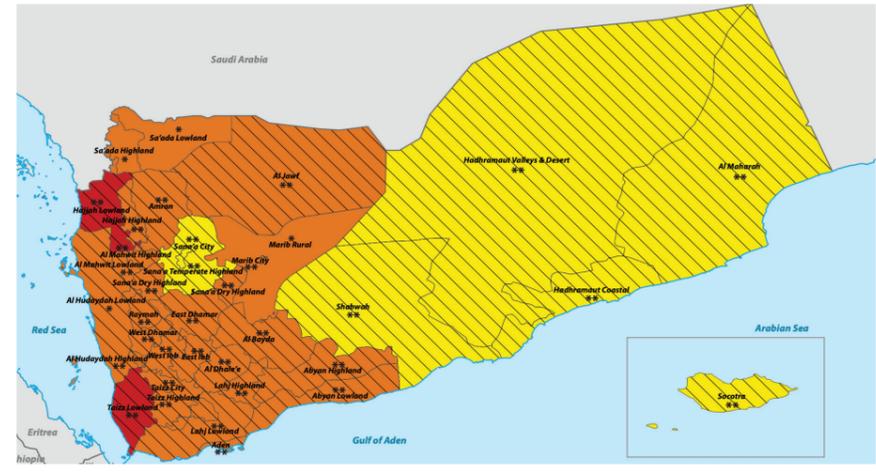
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**ACUTE MALNUTRITION**

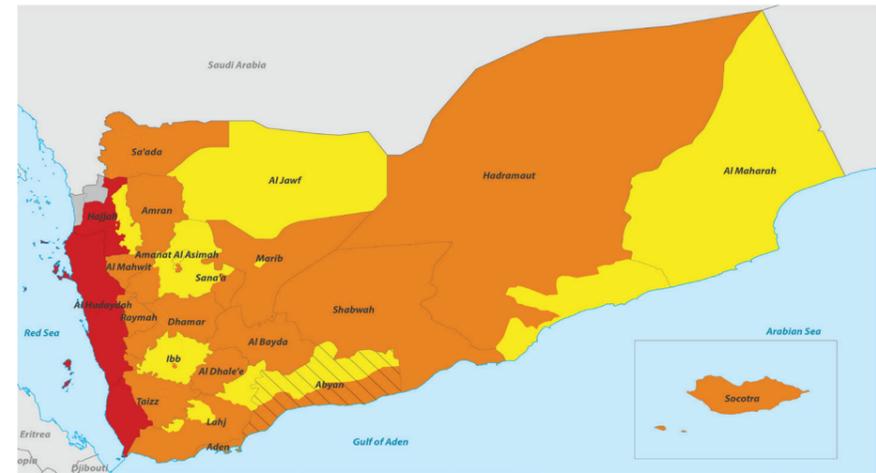
**2021 CURRENT Acute Malnutrition**  
January - December 2021

**2.3M** Between January and December 2021, 2.3 million children and 1.2 million women suffered from acute malnutrition; among those, 395,000 children suffered from Severe Acute Malnutrition.



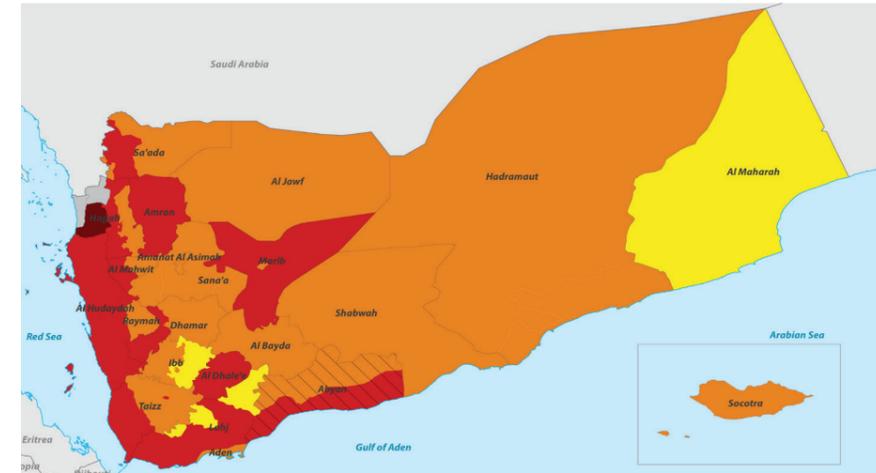
**2022 CURRENT Acute Malnutrition**  
January - May 2022

**2.2M** Between January and May 2022, it is projected that 2.2 million children and 1.3 million women will suffer from acute malnutrition; among those, 538,000 children will likely suffer from Severe Acute Malnutrition.



**2022 PROJECTED Acute Malnutrition**  
June - December 2022

Between January and December 2022, it is projected that 2.2 million children and 1.3 million women will suffer from acute malnutrition; among those, 538,000 children will likely suffer from Severe Acute Malnutrition.



**Key for the Map**  
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