

Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

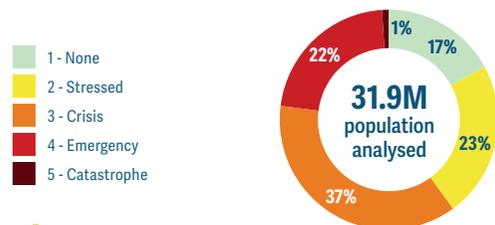
 **19.01M people**

were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in June–December 2022

 **11.71M people** in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)  **7.14M people** in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)  **0.16M people** in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5)

 In June–December 2022, a Risk of Famine is projected under the worst-case scenario in Abs and Heyran districts (Hajjah governorate). Due to insufficient evidence during data collection, further assessment was recommended in Midi and Haradh districts to ascertain the Risk of Famine. Al Hali and Al Hawak districts (Al Hudaydah governorate) are not forecast to be at Risk of Famine within the projection period, but 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.

60% of the analysed population was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



 **7.22M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

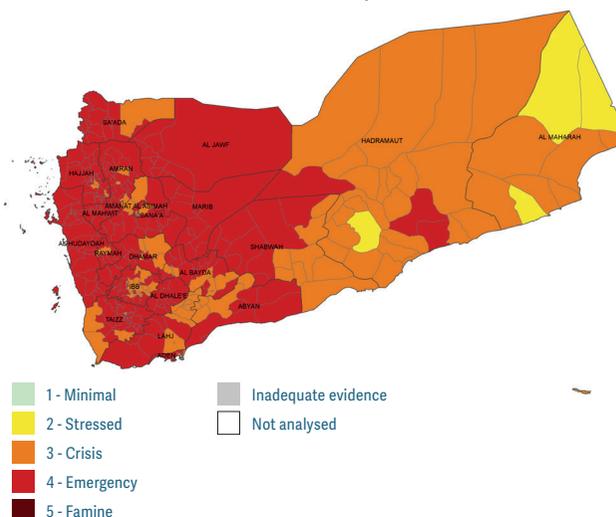
 The analysis covers **100%** of the country's total population of **31.9 million** people, excluding Midi and Haradh districts.

Source: IPC, March 2022.

MAP 3.69

Acute food insecurity situation, June–December 2022

Widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions were expected in the western half of the country, while in the eastern areas, mostly Crisis (IPC Phase 3) conditions were expected.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: IPC, March 2022.

In 2022, Yemen's food crisis is expected to deteriorate further in the absence of improvements in conflict, economic growth and available humanitarian funding.

Conflict/insecurity

Conflict is likely to continue at current high levels in most areas, similar to past years, with typical volatility in conflict intensity. Port restrictions contributed to continued increases in food prices and severe fuel shortages, while fuelling the number of internally displaced people (IPC, March 2022). Levels of civil unrest are likely to increase in southern areas that are already affected by high

prices and inadequate provision of public services, including electricity and water. Temporary access constraints are expected during protests (FEWS NET, December 2021; IPC, March 2022).

Economic shocks, including COVID-19

Due to the impacts of protracted conflict and foreign reserve shortages, macroeconomic conditions are likely to continue deteriorating, leading the national currency to depreciate further (IPC, March 2022). Payment of pensions and civil servant salaries will likely remain intermittent or absent in many areas because of persistent government revenue shortages, with SBA areas worst affected. Real income will remain significantly below pre-conflict levels. Driven by currency depreciation, increased costs of imports, and increasing fuel prices, prices of essential food and non-food items are expected to increase, with southern areas worst affected (FEWS NET, December 2021).

The IPC projection did not take account of the impact of the war in Ukraine, which is expected to further increase fuel and food prices, given that Yemen imports 95 percent of its wheat, and more than 30 percent of it comes from the Russian Federation and Ukraine (WFP, February 2022; Save the Children, March 2022).

Weather extremes

The confluence of droughts, floods and cyclones expected in 2022, combined with crop pests and livestock diseases, are expected to impact livelihoods and constrain incomes and food availability, particularly for fishing-based livelihoods (IPC, March 2022).

Humanitarian assistance

In March 2022, additional contributions were confirmed that will likely provide varying levels of support to 13 million people until May. These contributions were provided after the completion of the IPC analysis and were not factored into the IPC results. However, current funding levels for June–December indicate that without further resources, 8 million beneficiaries will not receive assistance from June onwards (IPC, March 2022).