



Yemen Food Security Update

August 2022



World Food Programme

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Highlights

The local currency in southern governorates has lost 22 percent of its value since mid-April. When the truce was announced, the Yemeni rial had appreciated sharply in IRG controlled areas. Shortages in foreign currency reserves prevail.

Fuel imports through Red Sea ports are up by 160 percent in 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. Thanks to the truce, the relative import volumes of Al Hodeidah and Salif ports changed vis-a-vis the southern ports, from one seventh in Q1-2022 to almost double since April.

Local prices of petrol and diesel increased across the country during July 2022. Fuel prices doubled year-on-year in the south and increased significantly in the north.

Total food imports through Hodeidah & As Salif during January-July 2022 are up by 10 percent compared to 2021. However, this increase could not compensate for the 52 percent drop in Aden ports.



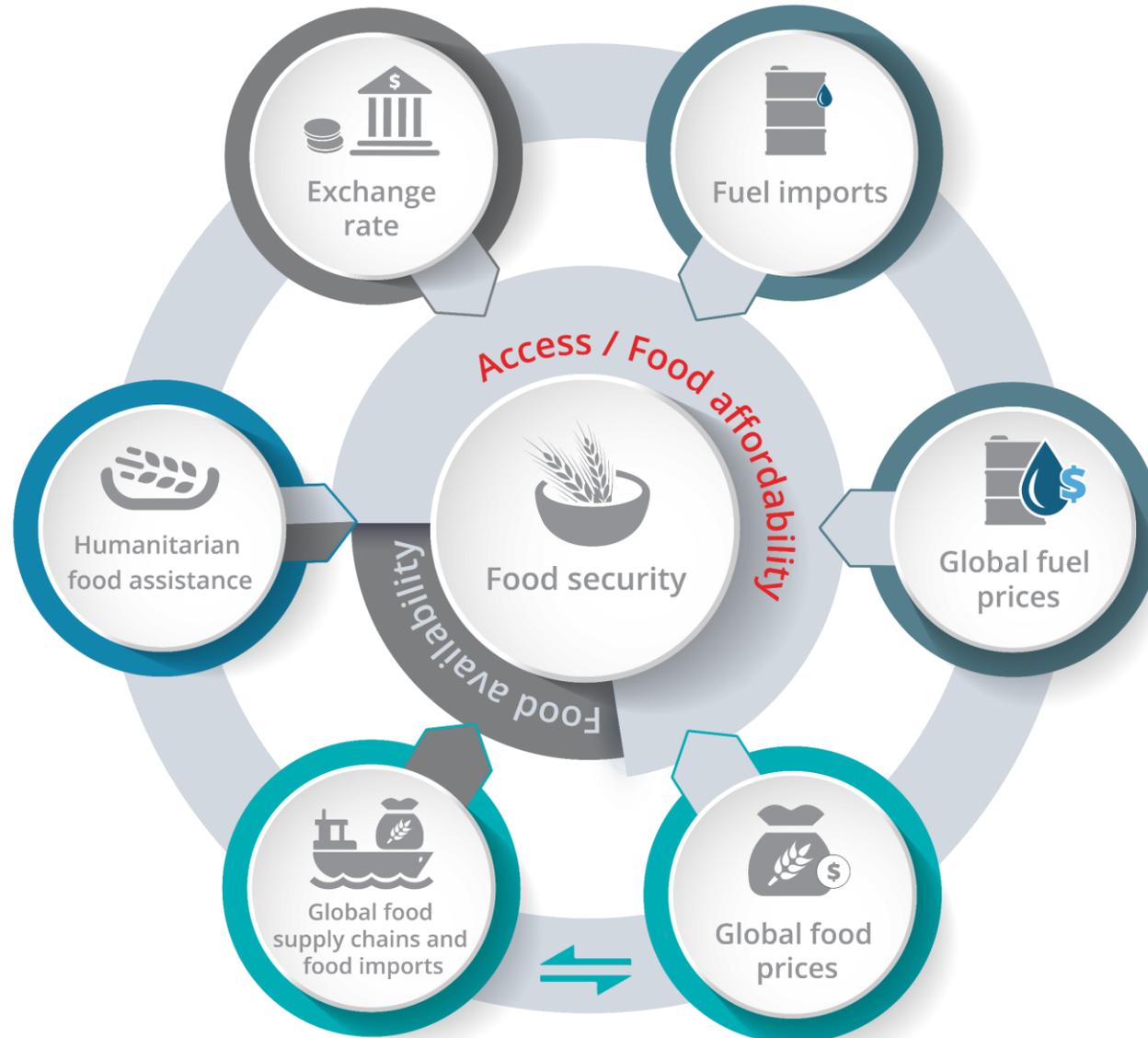
While global food prices remained 13 percent higher than in July 2021, the FAO Food Price Index decreased in July by nine percent month-on-month. This is partly associated with the recent UN-brokered agreement on grain exports from the Ukraine and harvest-driven improved seasonal availability in the northern hemisphere.

Continued shortages in funding and food stocks led WFP to further reduce food rations during the fourth distribution cycle in 2022.

Economic food access for Yemenis remains highly constrained. The cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) has increased by 74 percent in IRG areas and by 38 percent in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities over the past 12 months.

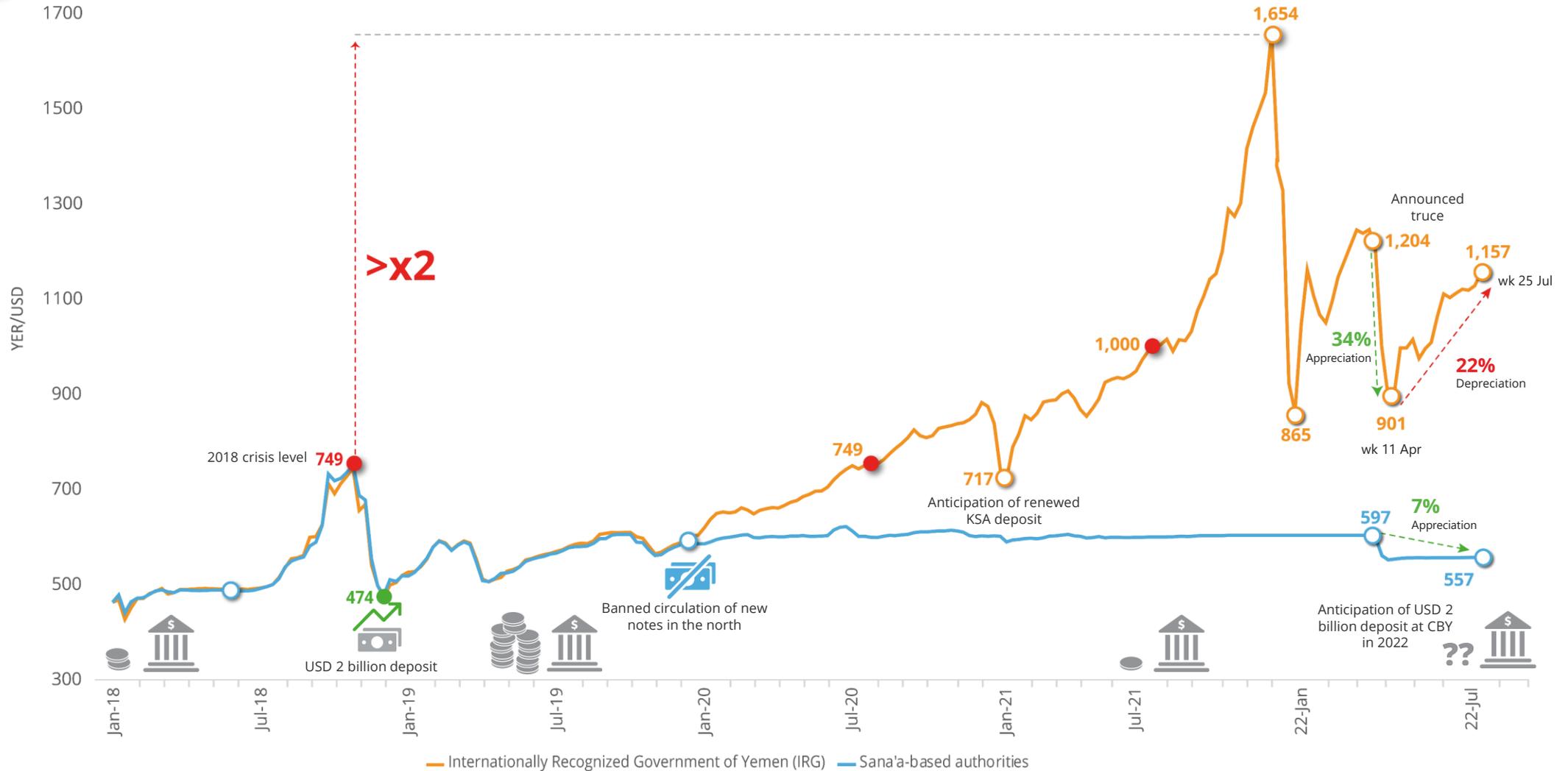
In July 2022, the proportion of households lacking access to adequate food increased to 55 percent in areas under the IRG, and to 50 percent in areas under the Sana'a-based authorities. Food insecurity reached critically high levels in 20 out of the 22 governorates.

Drivers of food insecurity, beyond conflict





Exchange rate



Source: weekly WFP monitoring data (average weekly exchange rates)



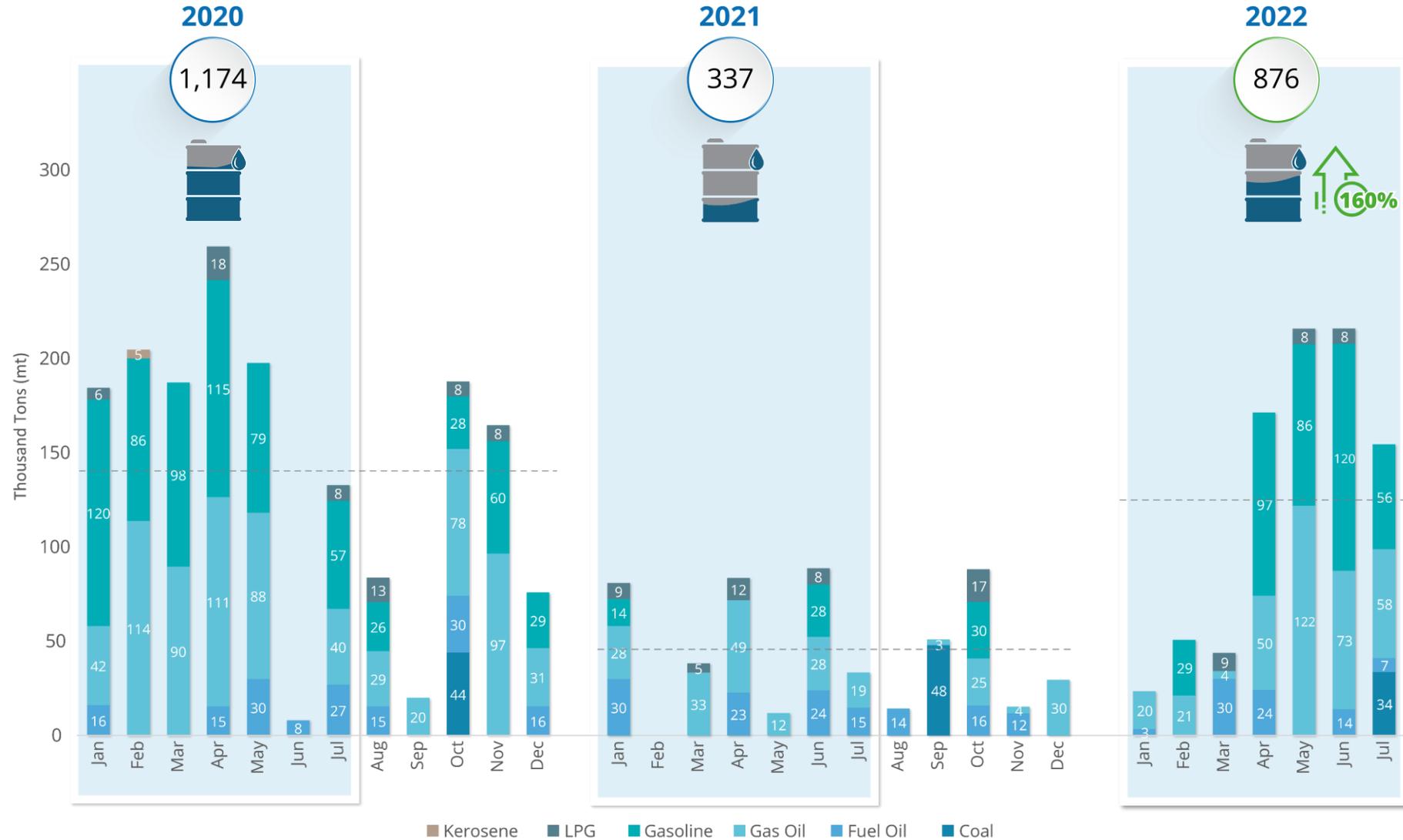
Fuel imports through Al Hodeidah and As Salif, Mukalla and Aden ports



Source: UNVIM and shipment data from Wilhelmssen
*Apr-Jul is corresponding to the truce period



Fuel imports through Al Hodeidah and As Salif ports

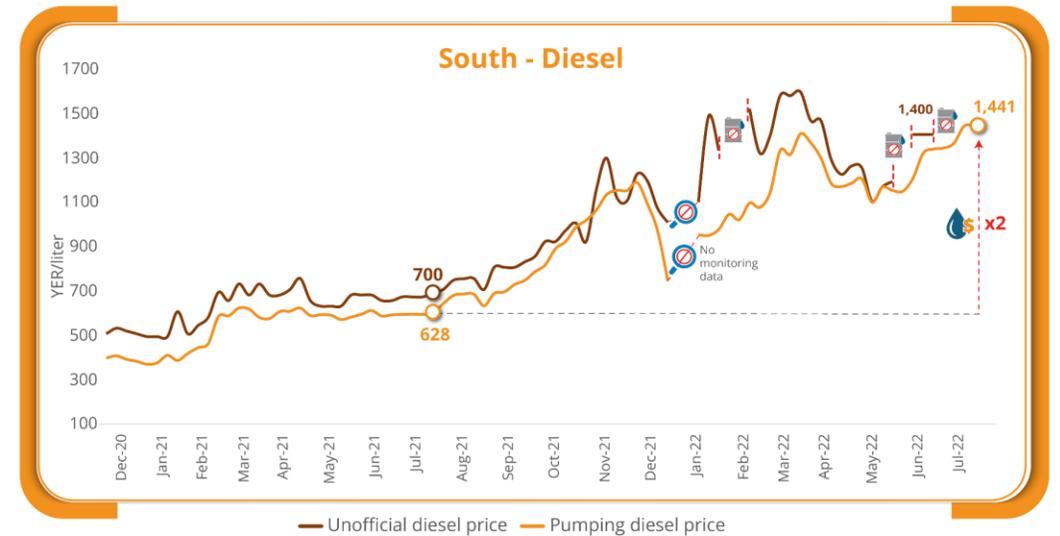
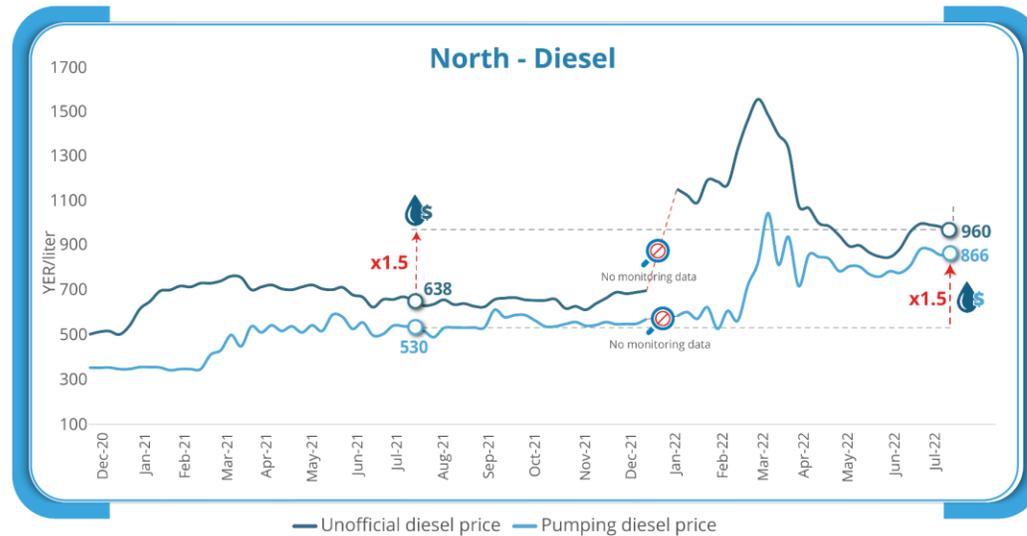
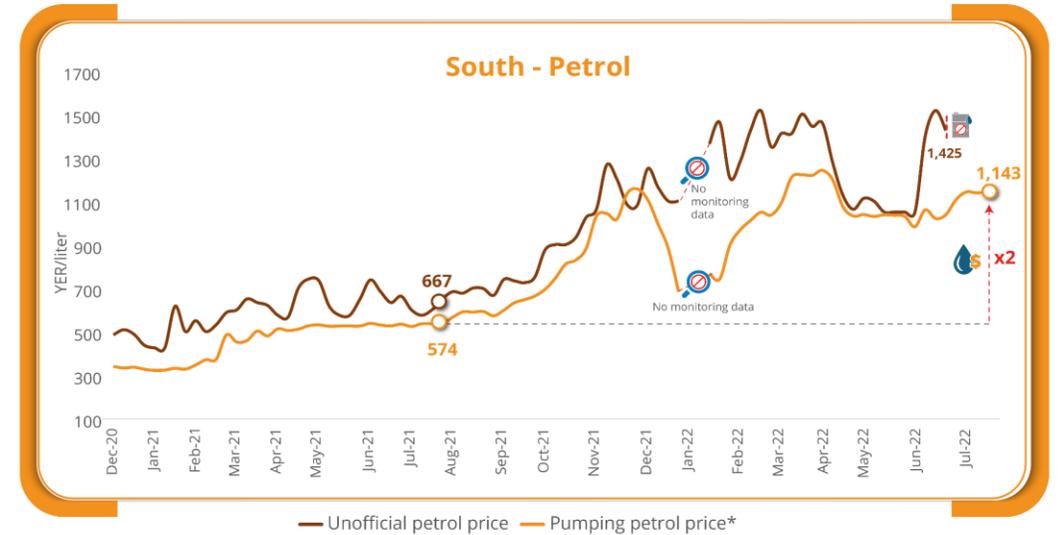
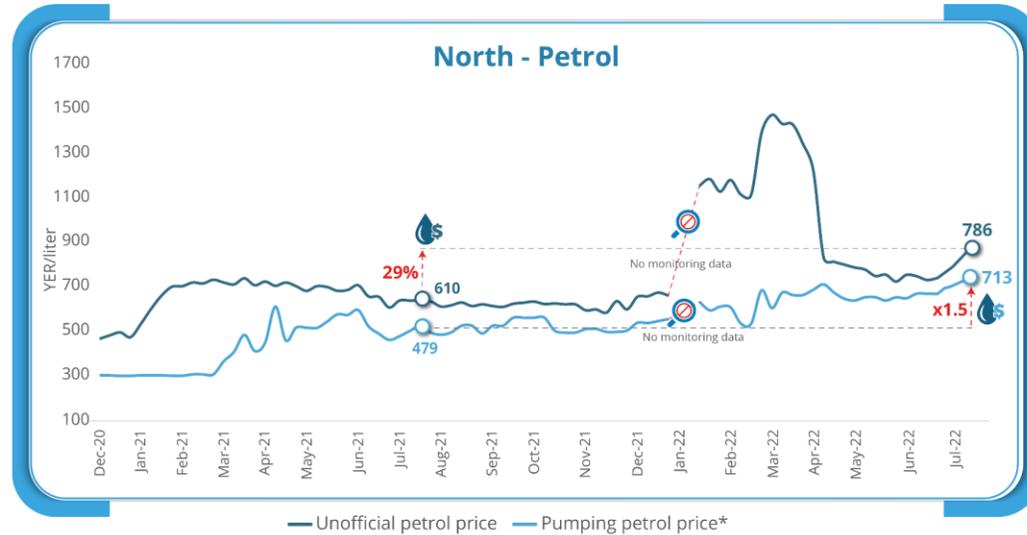


Commercial imports through Al Hodeidah and As Salif ports
Source: UNVIM data

Total for Jan-Jul (Thousand Tons)
 Average monthly imports per year (Thousand Tons)



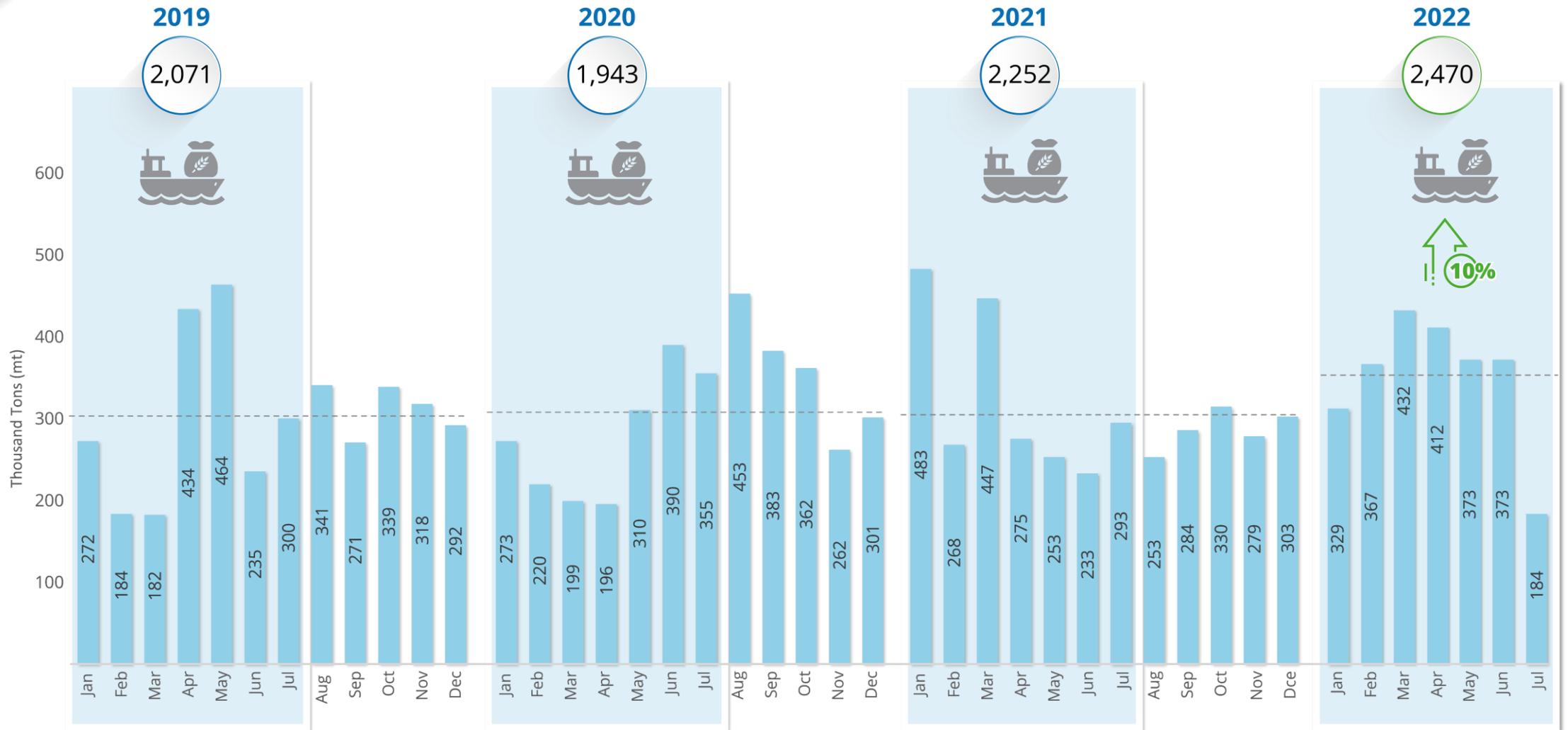
Fuel prices



Pumping price: The average price of the official and commercial petrol/diesel sold through the gas stations



Food imports through Al Hodeidah and As Salif ports

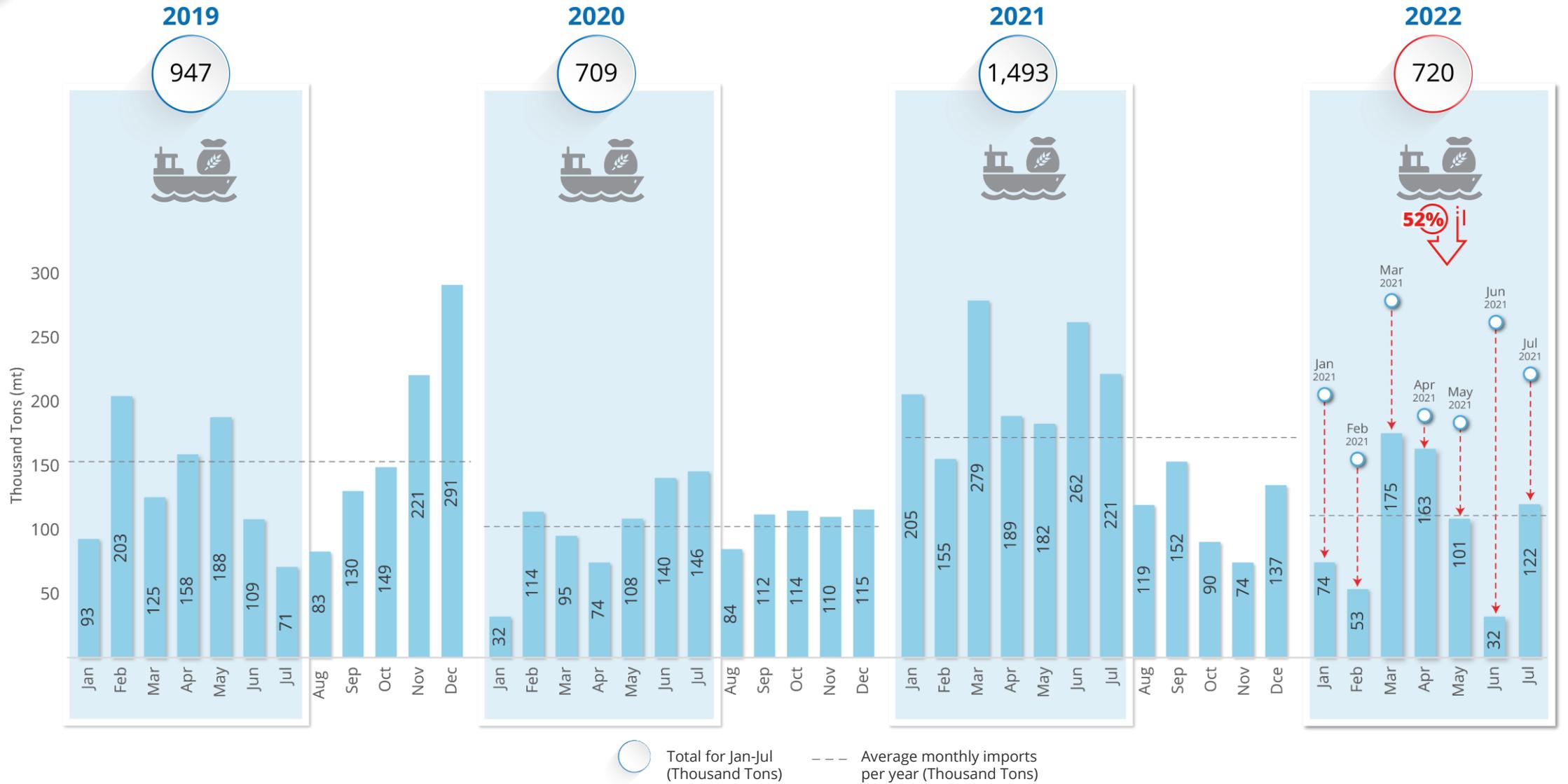


○ Total for Jan-Jul (Thousand Tons)

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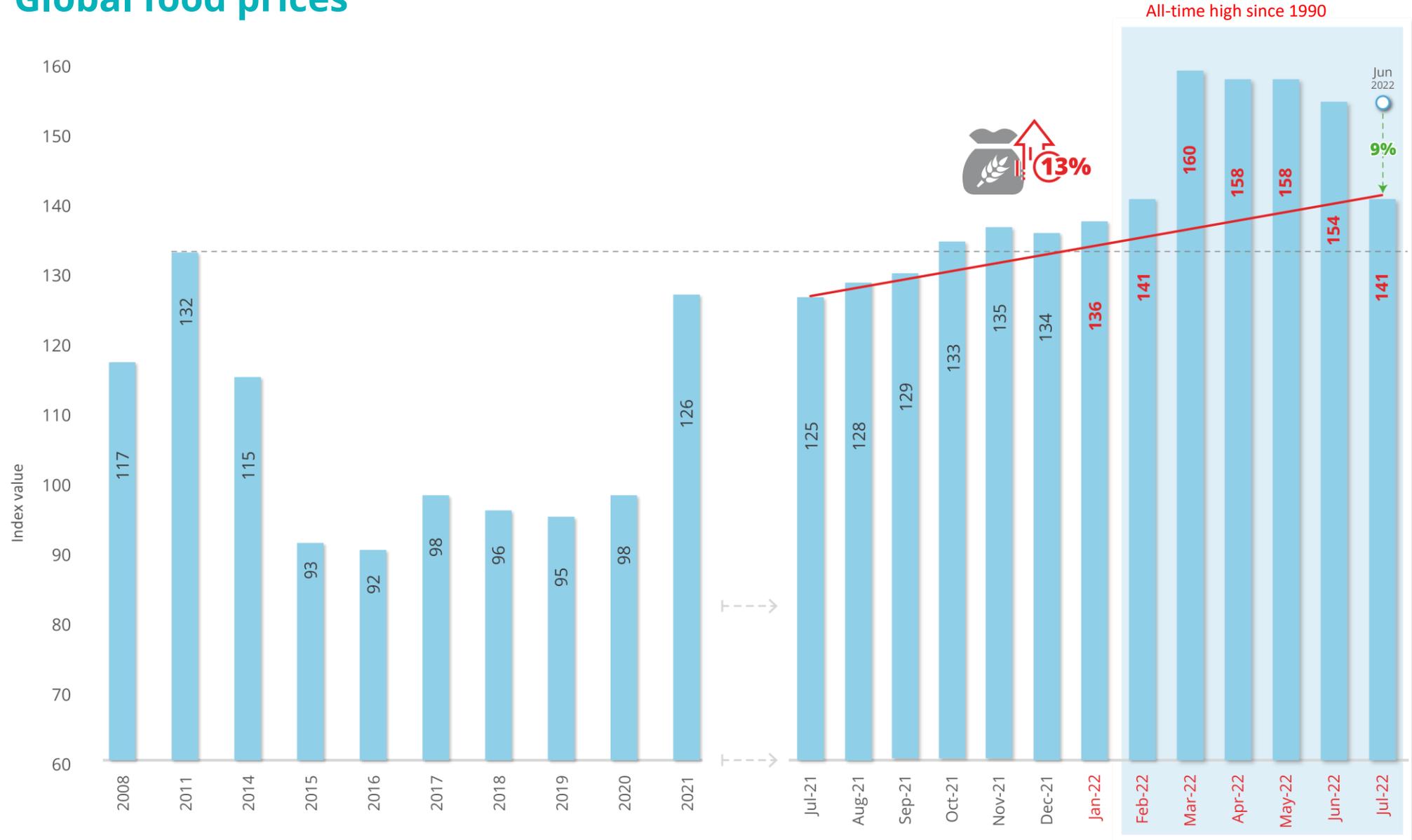
Food imports through Aden Port



Source: Aden Ports Authority



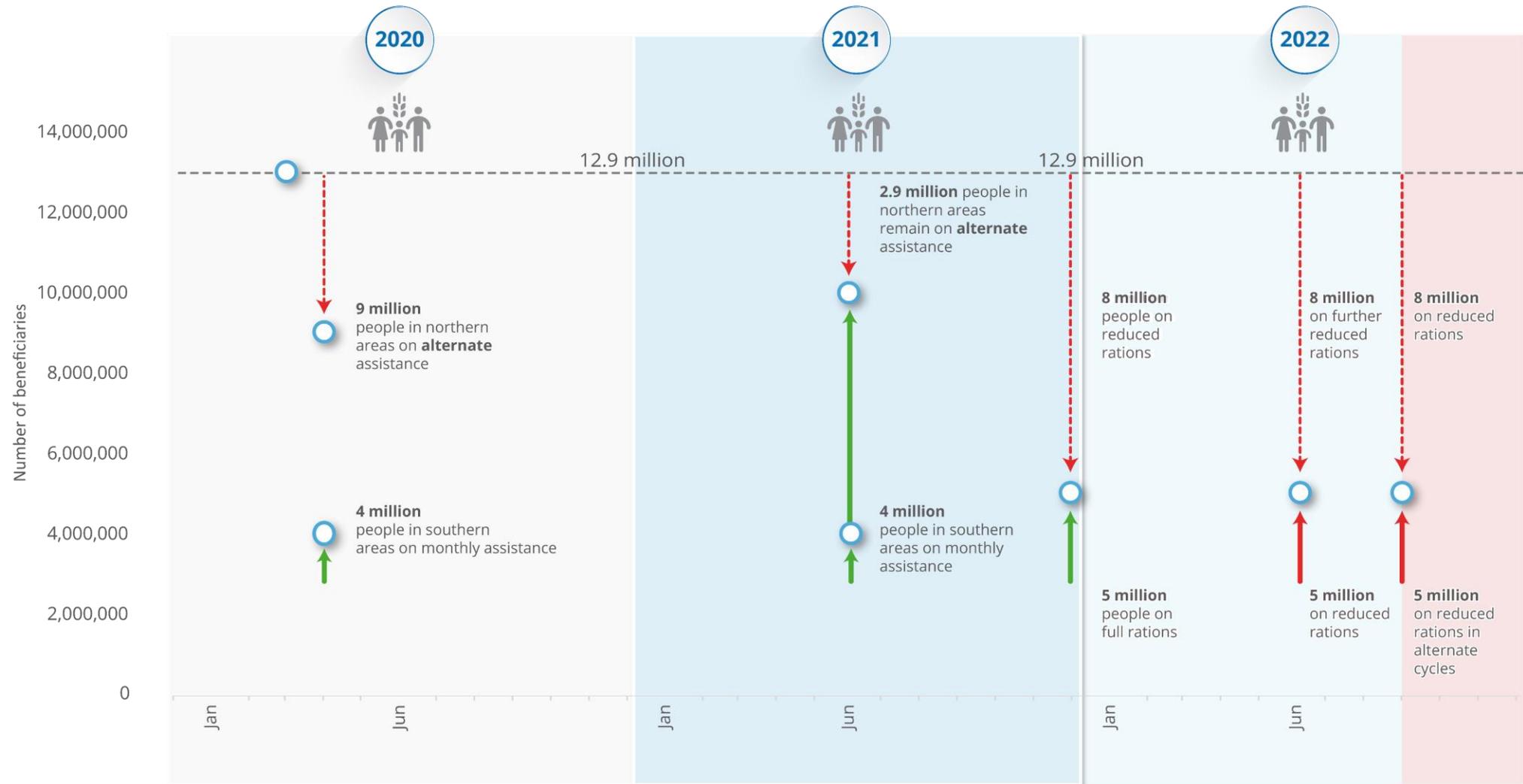
Global food prices



Source: FAO global food price index (FPPI)

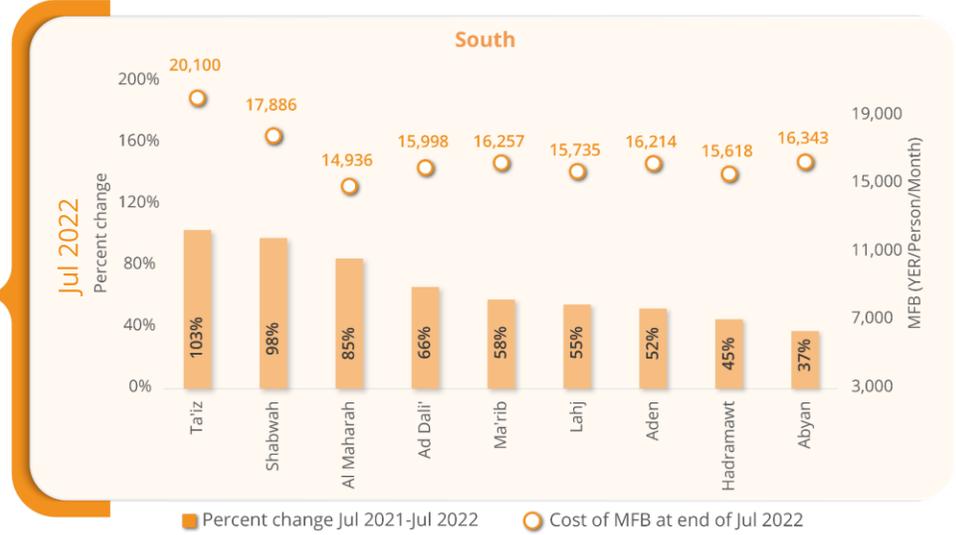
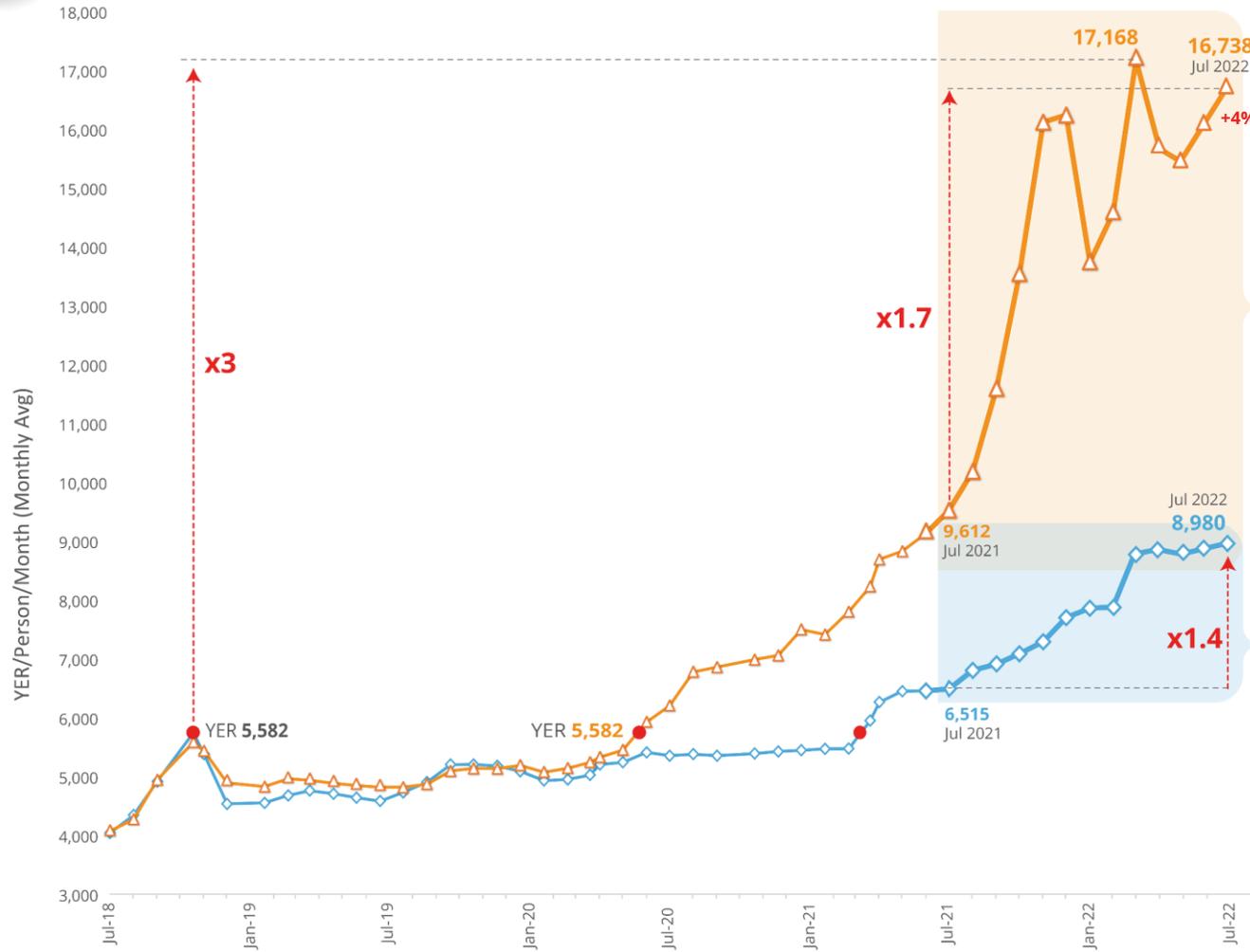


Humanitarian food assistance





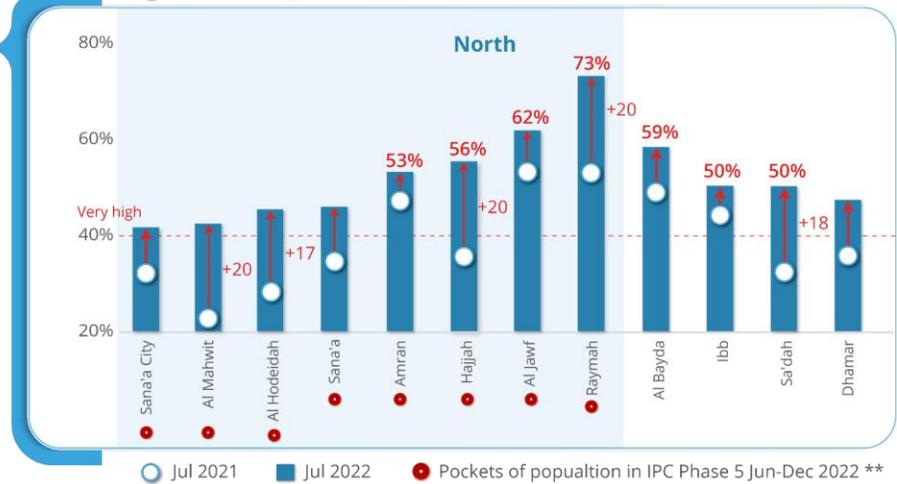
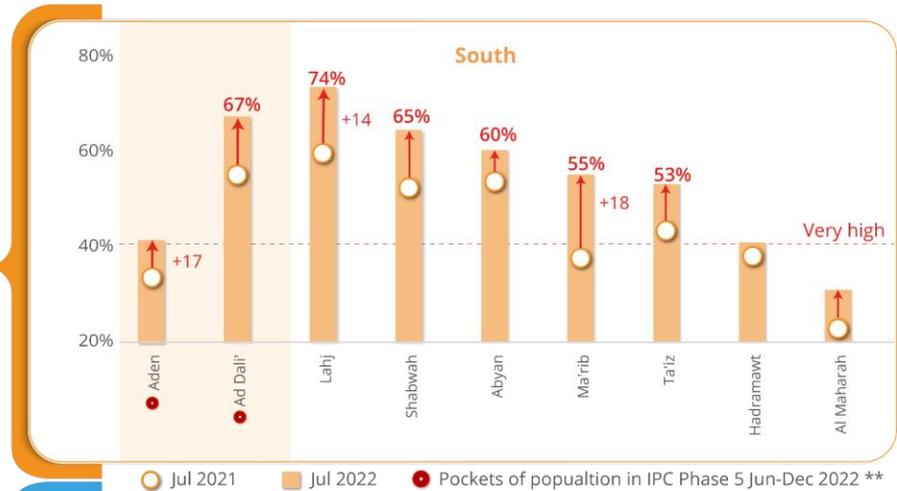
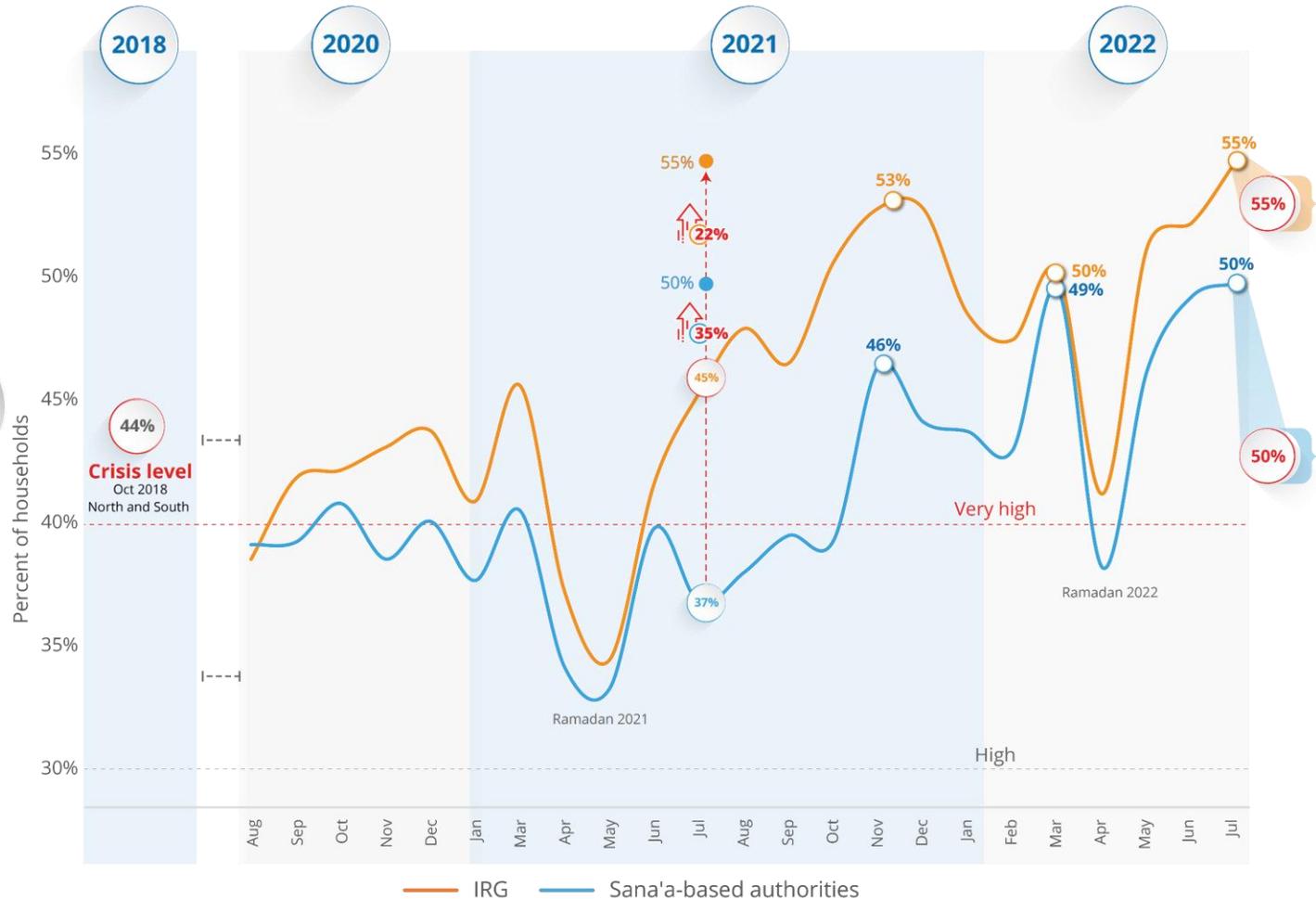
Average cost of minimum food basket (food affordability)



Source: Weekly WFP monitoring data



Food security outcomes (inadequate food consumption by governorate)



Source: WFP monitoring data
 **IPC AFI, issued in March 2022



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