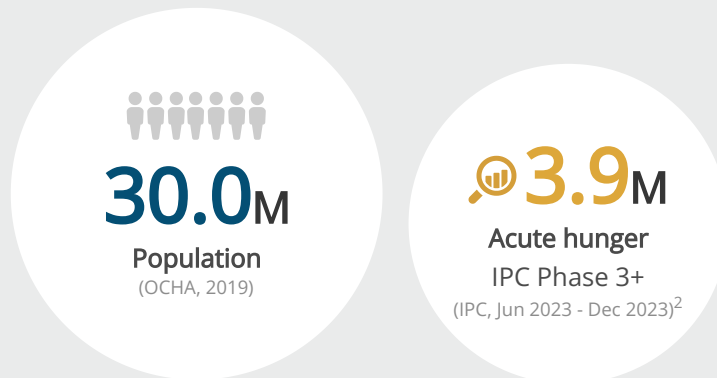


HungerMap^{LIVE}: Yemen insight and key trends

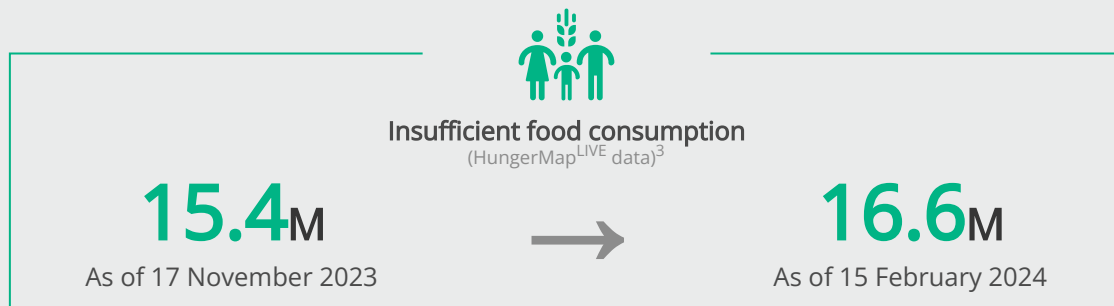
By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 15 February 2024

FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE



The HungerMap^{LIVE} tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihood behaviors, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean drinking water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap^{LIVE} primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, consumption-based coping and livelihood changes to track multiple aspects of food insecurity. As these are outcome level 1 indicators in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework, they can provide early indications of potential shifts in acute food insecurity.



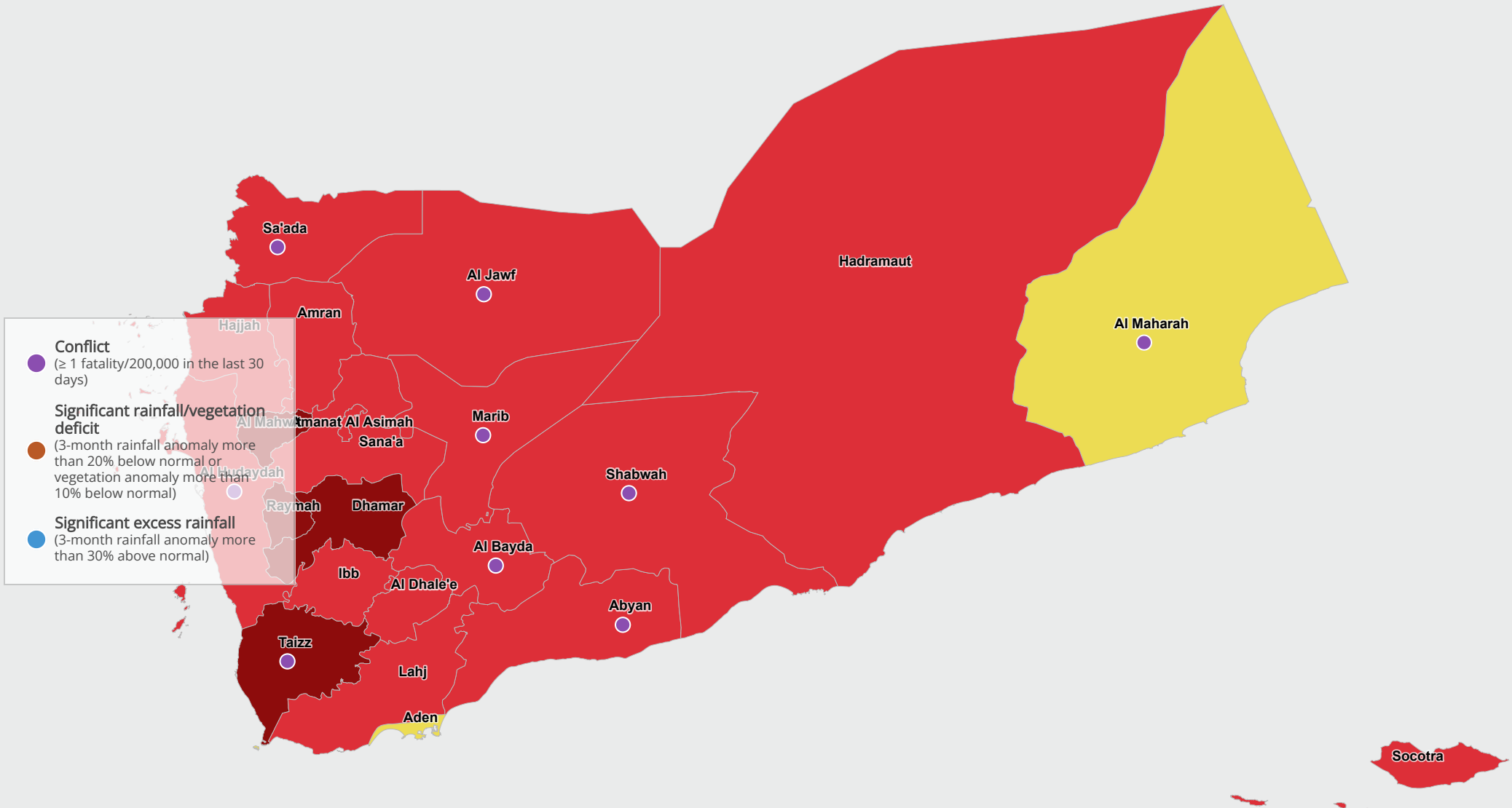
Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a region's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

² Source: IPC/CH analysis (ipcinfo.org)

³ Source: WFP HungerMap LIVE analysis, updated daily.

Current food security outlook

There are 20 regions considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Yemen



The HungerMap^{LIVE} divides regions into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (17 November 2023) until now (15 February 2024). Regions are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Regions marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

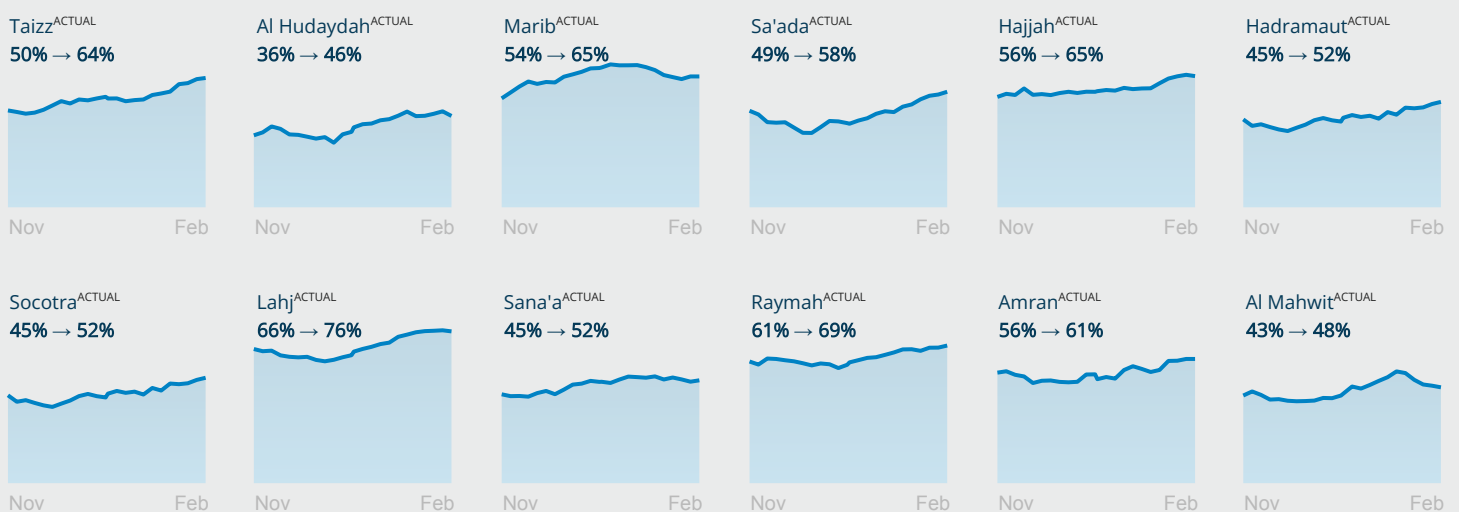
Currently, the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Lahj^{ACTUAL}, Al Bayda^{ACTUAL}, Al Jawf^{ACTUAL}, Raymah^{ACTUAL}, Al Dhale'e^{ACTUAL}, Marib^{ACTUAL}, Hajjah^{ACTUAL}, Taizz^{ACTUAL}, Shabwah^{ACTUAL}, Amran^{ACTUAL}, Sa'ada^{ACTUAL}, Ibb^{ACTUAL}.

These regions account for 61% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption in Yemen—amounting to approximately 10.2M people, increasing by 1.02M (11%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Lahj ^{ACTUAL}	76%	1.06M	807k
Al Bayda ^{ACTUAL}	75%	775k	584k
Al Jawf ^{ACTUAL}	73%	604k	443k
Raymah ^{ACTUAL}	69%	647k	445k
Al Dhale'e ^{ACTUAL}	69%	780k	534k
Marib ^{ACTUAL}	65%	496k	324k
Hajjah ^{ACTUAL}	65%	2.51M	1.63M
Taizz ^{ACTUAL}	64%	3.07M	1.98M
Shabwah ^{ACTUAL}	63%	666k	417k
Amran ^{ACTUAL}	61%	1.21M	740k
Sa'ada ^{ACTUAL}	58%	981k	568k
Ibb ^{ACTUAL}	56%	3.08M	1.73M

Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



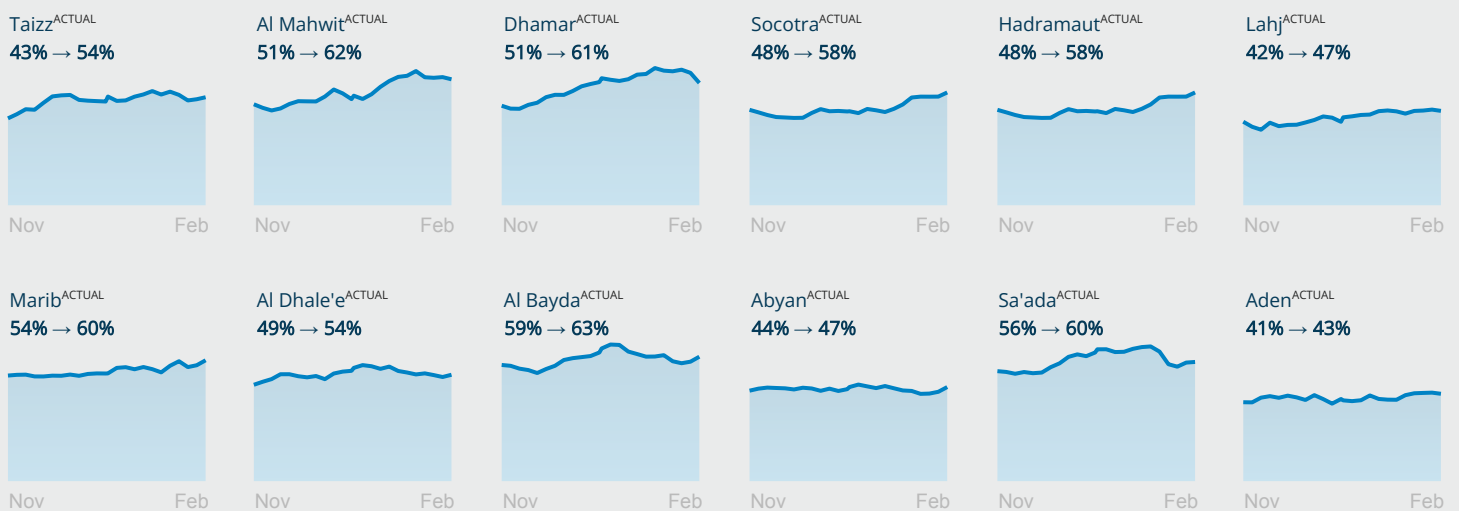
Regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in Yemen. The table below shows the current situation in regions with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These regions account for 53% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping in Yemen—amounting to approximately 9.01M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION	NO. AFFECTED
Hajjah ^{ACTUAL}	70%	2.51M	1.76M
Al Bayda ^{ACTUAL}	63%	775k	487k
Al Mahwit ^{ACTUAL}	62%	775k	480k
Amran ^{ACTUAL}	61%	1.21M	737k
Dhamar ^{ACTUAL}	61%	2.18M	1.33M
Marib ^{ACTUAL}	60%	496k	300k
Sa'ada ^{ACTUAL}	60%	981k	585k
Al Jawf ^{ACTUAL}	59%	604k	356k
Hadramaut ^{ACTUAL}	58%	1.51M	876k
Socotra ^{ACTUAL}	58%	68.2k	39.6k
Raymah ^{ACTUAL}	58%	647k	373k
Al Hudaydah ^{ACTUAL}	57%	2.99M	1.69M

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days. The percentages detailed below the region name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with regions sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.



Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics in Yemen, 15 February 2024

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)
Abyan ^{ACTUAL}	0.62	0.33	0.29	—
Aden ^{ACTUAL}	1.00	0.37	0.43	—
Al Bayda ^{ACTUAL}	0.78	0.58	0.49	—
Al Dhale'e ^{ACTUAL}	0.78	0.53	0.42	—
Al Hudaydah ^{ACTUAL}	2.99	1.38	1.69	—
Al Jawf ^{ACTUAL}	0.60	0.44	0.36	—
Al Maharah ^{ACTUAL}	0.17	0.05	0.07	—
Al Mahwit ^{ACTUAL}	0.77	0.37	0.48	—
Amanat Al Asimah ^{ACTUAL}	3.41	1.32	1.85	—
Amran ^{ACTUAL}	1.21	0.74	0.74	—
Dhamar ^{ACTUAL}	2.18	1.00	1.33	—
Hadramaut ^{ACTUAL}	1.51	0.79	0.88	—
Hajjah ^{ACTUAL}	2.51	1.63	1.76	—
Ibb ^{ACTUAL}	3.08	1.73	1.70	—
Lahj ^{ACTUAL}	1.06	0.81	0.50	—
Marib ^{ACTUAL}	0.50	0.32	0.30	—
Raymah ^{ACTUAL}	0.65	0.45	0.37	—
Sa'ada ^{ACTUAL}	0.98	0.57	0.58	—
Sana'a ^{ACTUAL}	1.47	0.76	0.82	—
Shabwah ^{ACTUAL}	0.67	0.42	0.34	—
Socotra ^{ACTUAL}	0.07	0.04	0.04	—
Taizz ^{ACTUAL}	3.07	1.98	1.67	—

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver

