

Disclaimer: This analysis factors in all data and information available up to 20 April 2026

## Overview

One in two people in Government of Yemen (GoY)-controlled areas of Yemen continue experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, with continued instability, localised violence, security incidents, and a deteriorating macroeconomic crisis leaving millions unable to meet basic food needs.

Nearly 5 million people are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) conditions between March and May 2026. Of these, 1.4 million people are experiencing IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), indicating large food consumption gaps and that people are undertaking extreme coping strategies, such as selling their last female animal, selling their house or land, and begging. Without the limited humanitarian food security assistance (HFSA) provided to 1.7 million people during this period, the severity of acute food insecurity would likely have been significantly higher.

Despite the enduring hardship, the current period shows marginal seasonal improvements in food availability and access compared to the previous period (September 2025–February 2026) in which 1.6 million people were in Phase 4. This slight improvement is driven by domestic agro-pastoral production, increased support from zakat and sadaqah for a large number of residents during the month of Ramadan, and the scale-up of HFSA in areas facing the most severe food insecurity—which, while insufficient, was significantly more than previous months. However, these gains remain temporary and inadequate to offset persistent economic and structural pressures. Erratic rainfall in late 2025, compounded by pest and disease outbreaks in early 2026, undermined the full benefits of the winter cereal harvest. With around 60 percent of households reliant on agriculture and domestic production that meets only 25–30 percent of national food needs, this decline is increasing Yemenis' exposure to volatility in international food import prices amid the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Households' purchasing power continues to erode despite relative exchange rate stability, as only limited and uneven food price reductions have materialised and salary payments remain irregular.

Severe food gaps are widespread across all GoY-controlled areas. All 12 governorates are classified in IPC Phase 3 or above in the current period, reflecting vulnerabilities that are increasingly structural, as households' capacity to absorb shocks is increasingly fragile due to sustained pressures over time. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), marginalised groups and poor households are disproportionately affected by economic decline, rising prices, reduced aid and ongoing conflict. Any escalation in conflict or further funding cuts will widen food gaps and accelerate the use of erosive coping strategies in the projected periods.

The food security situation is expected to deteriorate rapidly during the June–September 2026 lean season (first projection period), with 5.4 million people (51 percent of the analysed population) projected to be in Phase 3 or above, including 1.6 million people in Phase 4. This represents an increase of 400,000 people, or 10 percent, in Phase 3 or above and in need of assistance compared to the same period in 2025. Severe funding shortfalls will sharply reduce HFSA, which is expected to reach 1.2 million people with only one third of the standard ration, leaving most areas with little to no support. Climatic shocks—flash floods, delayed planting, below average harvests and heightened pest outbreaks—and soaring input costs will further suppress production and income.

Despite the harvest season, the number of people in urgent need of assistance is expected to persist at around 5.4 million during the second projection period (October–December 2026). However, severity is projected to worsen, with a 9 percent increase to 1.8 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Emergency outcomes during a harvest period, when food access typically improves, underscore the depth of the crisis and the consequences of losing HFSA, leaving seasonal gains unable to offset widening food gaps. At the same time, rising costs and reduced availability of agricultural inputs—particularly fertilisers—threaten the upcoming production season, risking lower yields, reduced income and greater future reliance on severe livelihood coping strategies. The expected deterioration during both projection periods, from June–December 2026, reflects the population's heavy reliance on external humanitarian assistance to meet minimum food needs and exposure to global markets, as well as the underlying fragility of livelihoods and local economic systems.



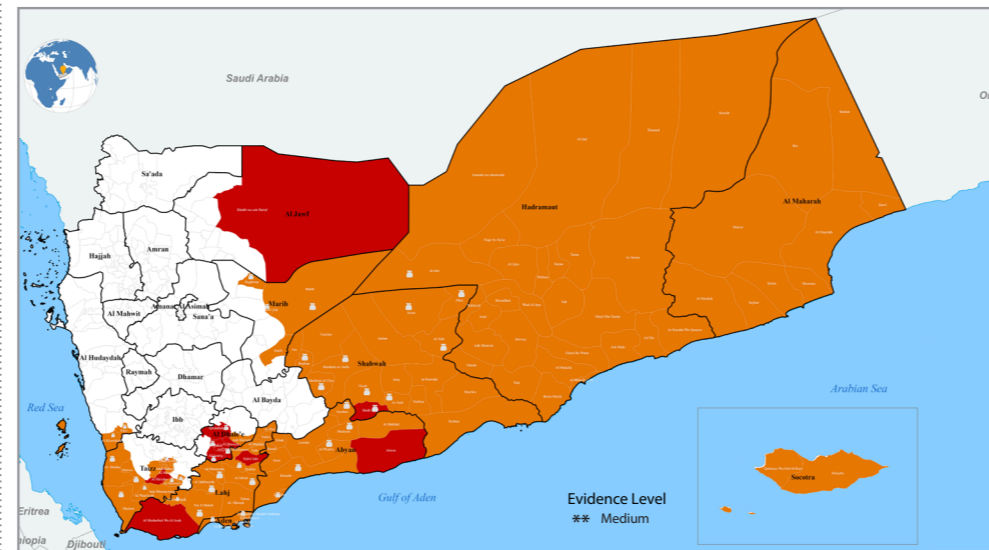
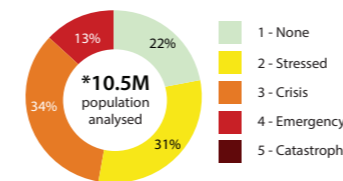
## Current Acute Food Insecurity | March - May 2026



5.0 M

An estimated 5.0 million people in Government-controlled areas of Yemen are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity - IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) - between March and May 2026.

47 percent of the analysed population of 10.5 million people are experiencing IPC Phase 3 or above.



### Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification (mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)



Areas with inadequate evidence  
Areas not analysed

### Map Symbols

Area receives significant humanitarian food security assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

- ≥25% of households meet between 25 to 50% of caloric needs through assistance
- ≥25% of households meet ≥50% of caloric needs through assistance



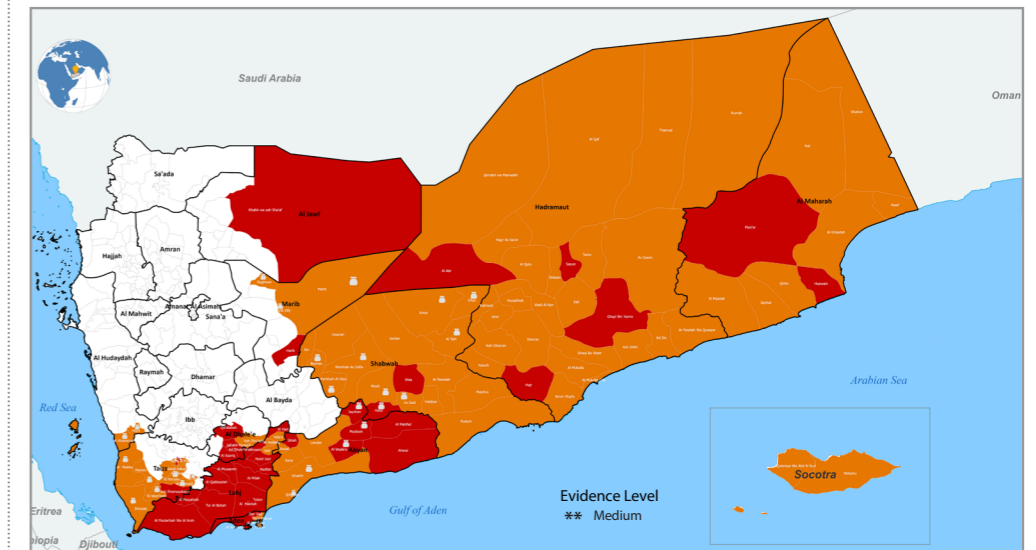
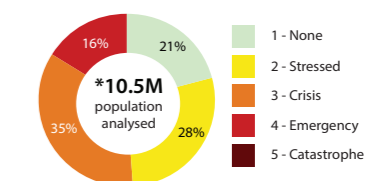
## Projection 1 Acute Food Insecurity | June - September 2026



5.4 M

An estimated 5.4 million people in Government-controlled areas of Yemen are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity - IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) - between June and September 2026 (lean season).

51 percent of the analysed population of 10.5 million people are projected to experience IPC Phase 3 or above.



### Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification (mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)



Areas with inadequate evidence  
Areas not analysed

### Map Symbols

Area receives significant humanitarian food security assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

- ≥25% of households meet between 25 to 50% of caloric needs through assistance
- ≥25% of households meet ≥50% of caloric needs through assistance

## Key Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity



**Intensifying macroeconomic and financial crisis:** The Yemeni Riyal remains volatile under pressure from depleted reserves and halted oil exports. Food and fuel prices will stay elevated amid global trends and Red Sea disruptions, keeping the Minimum Food Basket well above historical averages. With irregular salaries and limited labour opportunities, household purchasing power continues to weaken.

Shortage of local currency, mainly due to hoarding in local markets and banks, continues to limit food access, especially for households dependent on remittances. Ongoing tensions involving the Central Bank—including withdrawal limits and financial instability—further disrupt trader operations and constrain household purchasing power.



**Persistent localised conflict and civil unrest:** Although a large-scale truce largely holds, localised clashes and military activity are still expected along key frontlines in Ma'rib, Al Jawf, Al Hodeidah, Lahej, Aldhalea, Shabwah and Ta'iz governorates. Civil unrest—driven by poor public services and economic hardship—continues in Aden, disrupting markets and daily life. Meanwhile, armed conflict in Abyan and Shabwah, along with tensions in Hadramawt, continues to undermine livelihoods and restrict humanitarian access.



**Insufficient humanitarian food security assistance:** Despite its critical role, HFSA in Government-controlled areas has been sharply reduced following major funding cuts in early 2025. Only 1.7 million people are currently slated to receive support, with different levels of caloric coverage. The limited coverage, reduced transfer values, and lower delivery frequency of food assistance are increasingly widening food consumption gaps for people who rely on this support.

## Recommended Actions



**Provide urgent and sustained funding for HFSA:** Prevent the projected pipeline break through immediate advocacy and funding mobilisation for populations in Phase 3 or above. This is the most critical action to avert widespread deterioration into higher phases. Integrate food assistance with nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and livelihood and multi-purpose cash to maximise impact.



**Support economic stability:** Ensure sustained, coordinated action by the government and partners to stabilise the economy, including measures to contain inflation and renewed negotiations to resume oil and gas exports and restore foreign currency flows.



**Enhance climate preparedness and early warning systems:** Implement anticipatory actions for forecasted flash floods by pre-positioning supplies, reinforcing IDP shelters and providing agricultural support to protect remaining crops and livestock.



**Promote lasting peace:** Sustain efforts toward a durable peace, including de-escalating tensions in frontline districts. Ending the conflict remains essential for any long-term solution.



**Monitor risk factors:** Closely track HFSA funding and delivery, local currency exchange rates, conflict escalation along frontlines, the impact of flash floods, pest infestation levels and the effects of the regional conflict on Yemen. A rapid re-analysis may be needed if these assumptions change significantly before the first quarter of 2027.

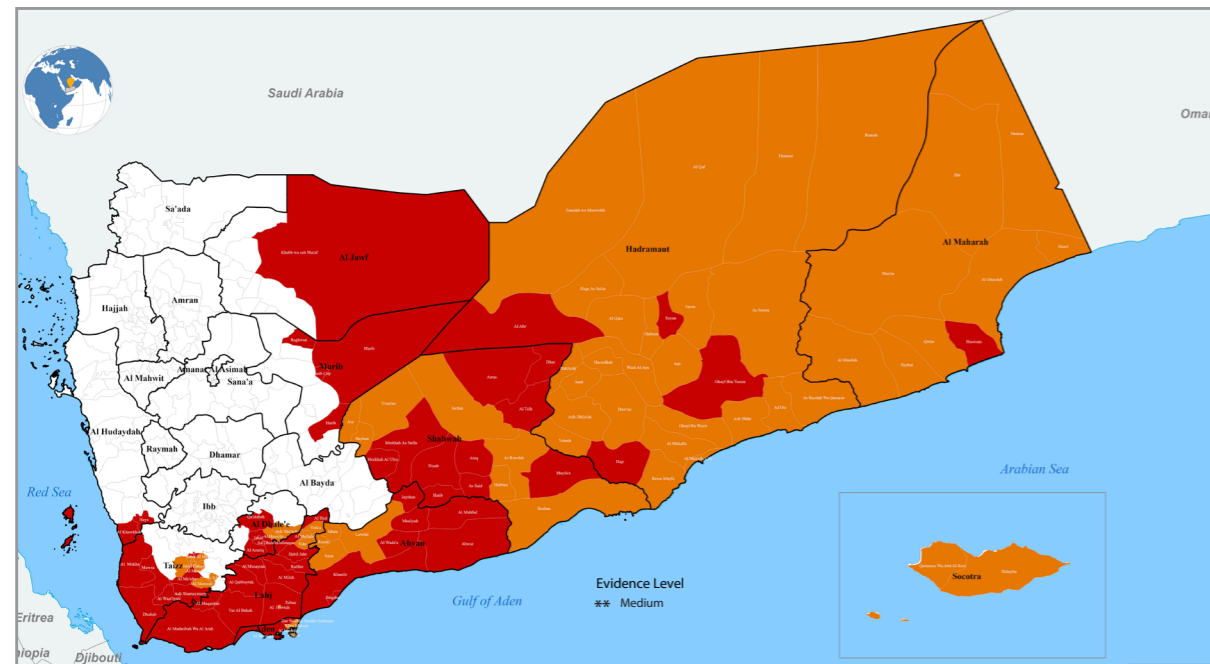
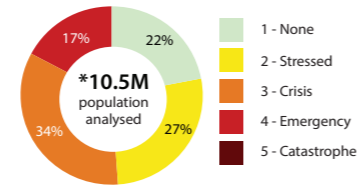


## Projection 2 Acute Food Insecurity | October - December 2026

**5.4M**

An estimated 5.4 million people in Government-controlled areas of Yemen are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity - IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) - between October and December 2026 (harvest season)

51 percent of the analysed population of 10.5 million people are projected to experience IPC Phase 3 or above.



**Key for the Map**  
**IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification**  
 (mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

**Map Symbols**

- Area receives significant humanitarian food security assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)
- ≥25% of households meet ≥50% of caloric needs through assistance
- ≥25% of households meet ≥50% of caloric needs through assistance

## Acute food insecurity population table for the first projection period | June - September 2026 (lean season)

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 or above	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Abyan	654,100	133,393	20	174,932	27	236,641	36	109,133	17	0	0	345,774	53
Ad Dali'	576,191	93,973	16	166,555	29	192,754	33	122,910	21	0	0	315,664	54
Aden	1,345,136	325,739	24	366,245	27	438,921	33	214,230	16	0	0	653,151	49
Al Hodeidah	182,022	29,898	16	57,201	31	67,620	37	27,304	15	0	0	94,924	52
Al Jawf	86,163	12,924	15	21,541	25	30,157	35	21,541	25	0	0	51,698	60
Al Maharah	223,770	59,197	26	60,267	27	70,756	32	33,553	15	0	0	104,309	47
Hadramawt	1,788,937	414,095	23	537,123	30	636,073	36	201,646	11	0	0	837,719	47
Lahj	1,182,913	246,307	21	314,339	27	404,412	34	217,862	18	0	0	622,274	52
Ma'rib	1,632,530	327,303	20	408,133	25	645,320	40	251,775	15	0	0	897,095	55
Shabwah	736,350	147,661	20	233,923	32	253,444	34	101,323	14	0	0	354,767	48
Socotra	82,012	27,794	34	24,604	30	21,414	26	8,202	10	0	0	29,616	36
Ta'iz	1,989,298	397,017	20	538,052	27	726,371	37	327,861	16	0	0	1,054,232	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,479,422</b>	<b>2,215,301</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2,902,915</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,723,883</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,637,340</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,361,223</b>	<b>51</b>

## Acute food insecurity population table for the second projection period | October - December 2026 (harvest season)

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 or above	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Abyan	654,100	133,393	20	163,517	25	234,674	36	122,518	19	0	0	357,192	55
Ad Dali'	576,191	100,276	17	159,211	28	193,796	34	122,910	21	0	0	316,706	55
Aden	1,345,136	325,739	24	366,245	27	438,921	33	214,230	16	0	0	653,151	49
Al Hodeidah	182,022	29,898	16	52,012	29	63,708	35	36,404	20	0	0	100,112	55
Al Jawf	86,163	12,924	15	21,541	25	30,157	35	21,541	25	0	0	51,698	60
Al Maharah	223,770	58,627	26	60,267	27	75,860	34	29,020	13	0	0	104,880	47
Hadramawt	1,788,937	431,764	24	572,854	32	584,855	33	199,467	11	0	0	784,322	44
Lahj	1,182,913	258,839	22	321,074	27	390,304	33	212,700	18	0	0	603,004	51
Ma'rib	1,632,530	327,303	20	334,199	20	644,523	39	326,506	20	0	0	971,029	59
Shabwah	736,350	147,661	20	220,185	30	244,092	33	124,412	17	0	0	368,504	50
Socotra	82,012	27,794	34	24,604	30	21,414	26	8,202	10	0	0	29,616	36
Ta'iz	1,989,298	397,017	20	559,932	28	664,259	33	368,091	19	0	0	1,032,350	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,479,422</b>	<b>2,251,235</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,855,641</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,586,563</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,786,001</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,372,564</b>	<b>51</b>

Disclaimer: Marginal inconsistencies that may arise in the overall tables percentages of totals and grand totals are attributable to rounding.

### IPC Analysis Partners:



## Acute food insecurity population table for the current period | March - May 2026

Governorate	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3 or above	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Abyan	654,100	133,393	20	192,489	29	229,225	35	98,995	15	0	0	328,220	50
Ad Dali'	576,191	96,352	17	191,871	33	180,579	31	107,391	19	0	0	287,970	50
Aden	1,345,136	325,739	24	406,547	30	460,237	34	152,616	11	0	0	612,853	45
Al Hodeidah	182,022	29,898	16	63,708	35	63,708	35	24,709	14	0	0	88,417	49
Al Jawf	86,163	12,924	15	25,849	30	30,157	35	17,233	20	0	0	47,390	55
Al Maharah	223,770	58,627	26	64,428	29	73,053	33	27,666	12	0	0	100,719	45
Hadramawt	1,788,937	421,847	24	600,690	34	614,394	34	152,007	8	0	0	766,401	42
Lahj	1,182,913	264,213	22	363,816	31	391,304	33	163,582	14	0	0	554,886	47
Ma'rib	1,632,530	327,303	20	489,759	30	570,588	35	244,880	15	0	0	815,468	50
Shabwah	736,350	147,661	20	229,530	31	260,307	35	98,853	13	0	0	359,160	48
Socotra	82,012	27,794	34	25,514	31	23,693	29	5,012	6	0	0	28,705	35
Ta'iz	1,989,298	397,017	20	601,967	30	680,046	34	310,270	16	0	0	990,316	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,479,422</b>	<b>2,242,768</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3,256,168</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3,577,291</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,403,214</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,980,505</b>	<b>47</b>