

## FSTS - MONTHLY SECTOR UPDATE

No: 17

June 2021

### 1. Background/ Introduction:

This report includes a description of the food security situation during June 2021 based on the weekly reports and monthly update reports by the Governorate Focal Units (GFUs) from 12 governorates, namely Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Al dhalea, Shabwa, Hadhramaut-Mukalla, Hadhramaut -Seiyun, Amhara, Taiz, Marib, Aljawf and Socotra. The weekly and monthly update reports include price data for locally produced and imported food commodities and other basic materials, which are collected from six marketing centers in each governorate, including three in the main cities and three in the rural, in addition to health and nutrition indicators related to access and uses of food, as well as climate data were also collected for four governorates in the Aden hub, which are Dhalea, Elkod-Abyan, AlShahr-Hadramout Sarfeet-Almahrah and Almaafer -Taiz.

The total number of targeted indicators reached 135, including retail and wholesale prices of food commodities and the prices of various agricultural inputs, 100 indicators that include the prices of grains and legumes, vegetables, animals and animal products, prices of imported food commodities, fuel, exchange rates for the dollar, irrigation and drinking water. The total indicators of factors (determinants) related to food security reached 19 and qualitative indicators 16.

### 2. Food Availability:

#### 2.1 Local Production & Inputs:

##### Agricultural Production:

The month of June 2021 witnessed the Manasif Dates production season in the coastal areas, and there is a continuation of the local production of tropical fruits, bananas, papayas, lemons and mangoes, and many vegetables were available in the market, especially tomatoes, potatoes, peppers, onions and eggplant from the northern highlands.

##### 2.2 Importation:

The following table represents the imports of basic food commodities from the ports of Aden - Shahn - Al-Wadia - Socotra, as well as aid for the month of June 2021, Where the total amount of basic food commodities imported, including food aid for the World Food Program during the month of June 2021 to sea ports and land ports, amounted to (

**Table 1. Imports of Basic Food Commodities (ton) During June 2021**

Commodities	Aden	Mukalla	Shahen	Alwad	Socotra	Total	%
<b>Wheat</b>	131961	11000	225	0	0	143186	<b>74</b>
<b>Flour</b>	6167	700	1897	0	0	8764	<b>5</b>
<b>Rice</b>	17038	6648	112	0	0	23798	<b>12</b>
<b>Sugar</b>	3343	675	155	0	0	4173	<b>2</b>
<b>Cooking Oil</b>	8329	600	1230	74	0	10233	<b>5</b>
<b>Milk</b>	2787	389	411	455	0	4042	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	169625	20012	4030	529	0	194196	<b>100</b>

### 2.3 Food supply and availability

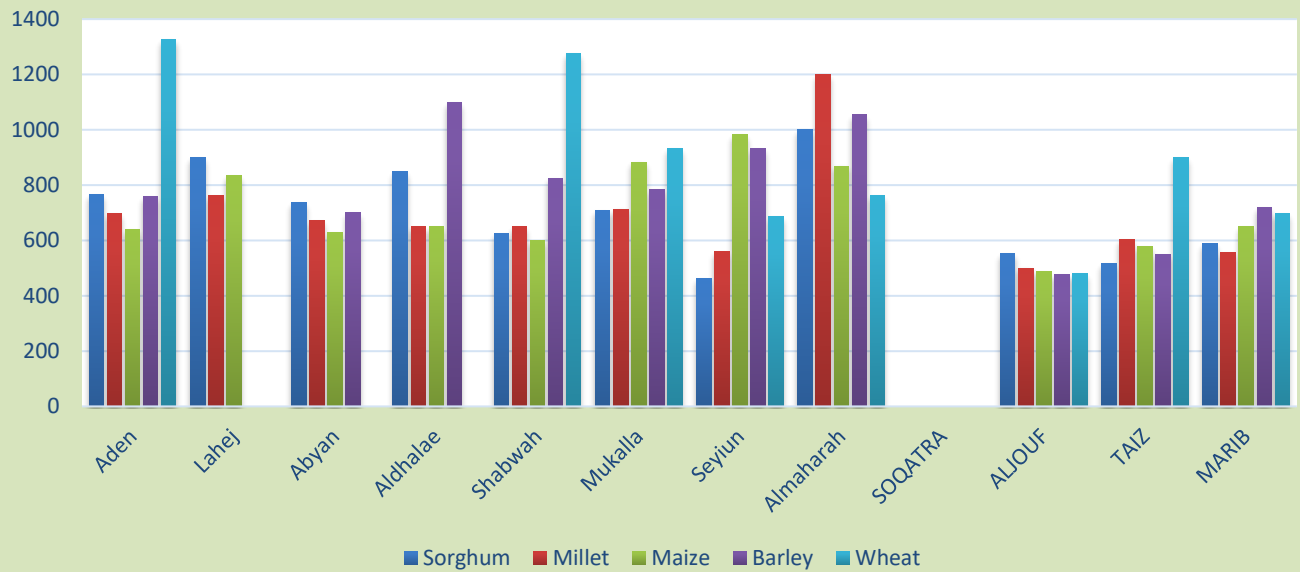
Food was available throughout the month of June 2021, but there are difficulties faced by most of the population in accessing it due to the high prices, although the supply of food commodities is available throughout the month.

### 3. Food Access:

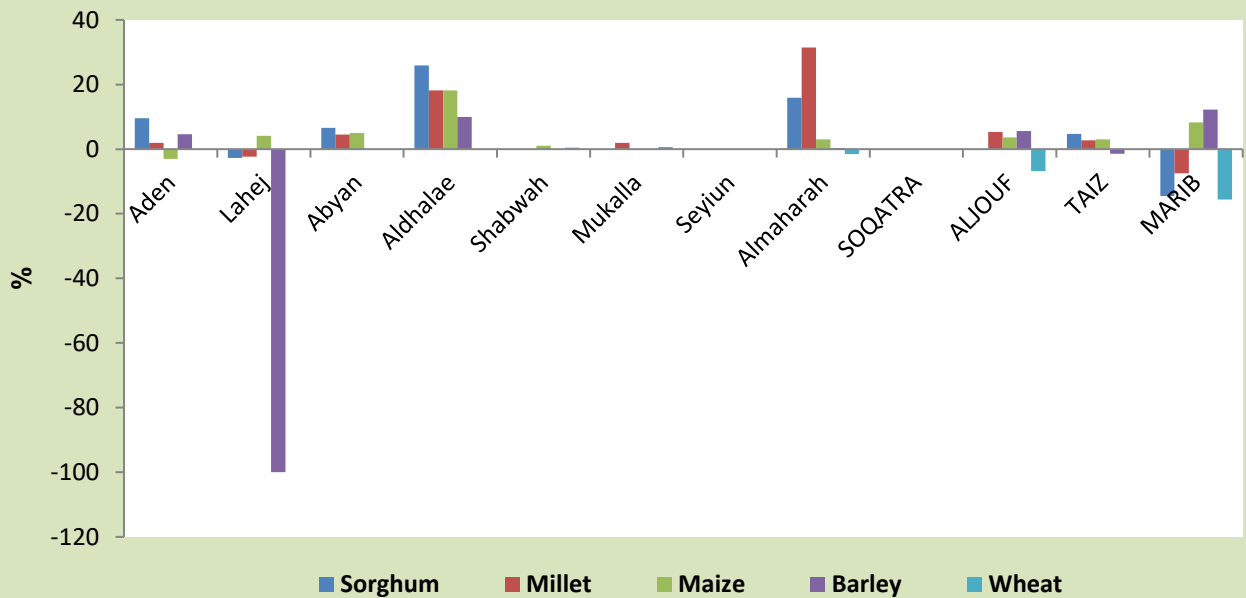
#### 3.1 Market and Staple Food Prices

**Retail prices for local grains**, most of the locally produced cereals were available at the city or rural markets in the targeted governorates. The average retail prices of sorghum, millet, maize, barley and domestic wheat were 701, increase 1.4% 0.688 increase 5.1% 0.709 increase 9.4% 798 8.1% decrease 0.882 decrease of 2.9%. The highest price for sorghum was 1000 in Almahrah, for millet 1200 in Almahrah, for maize 983 in h. Seiyun, barley 1100 in Al-Dhalea, wheat 1325 riyal/kg in Aden, while the lowest price for sorghum was 461 riyals in Seiyun, millet 500 in Al-Jawf, maize 488 in Al-Jawf, barley 475 in Al-Jawf, and wheat 480 riyals/kg in Al-Jawf. (Fig 1a and 1b).

**Fig.1b Retail Prices for Local Grains During June 2021**

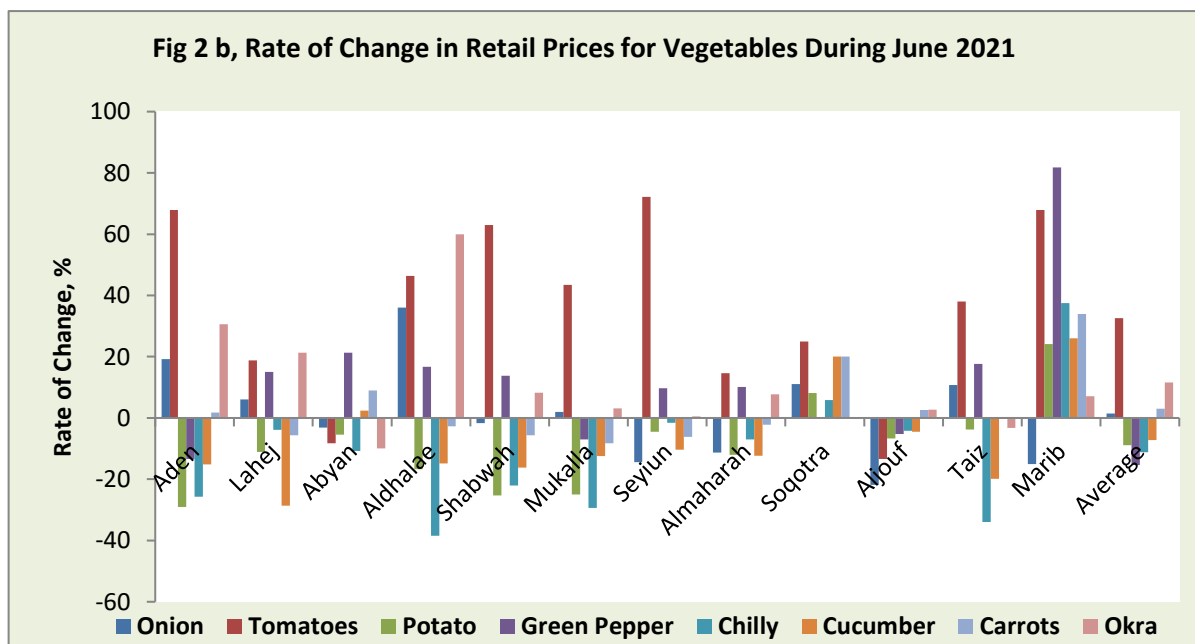
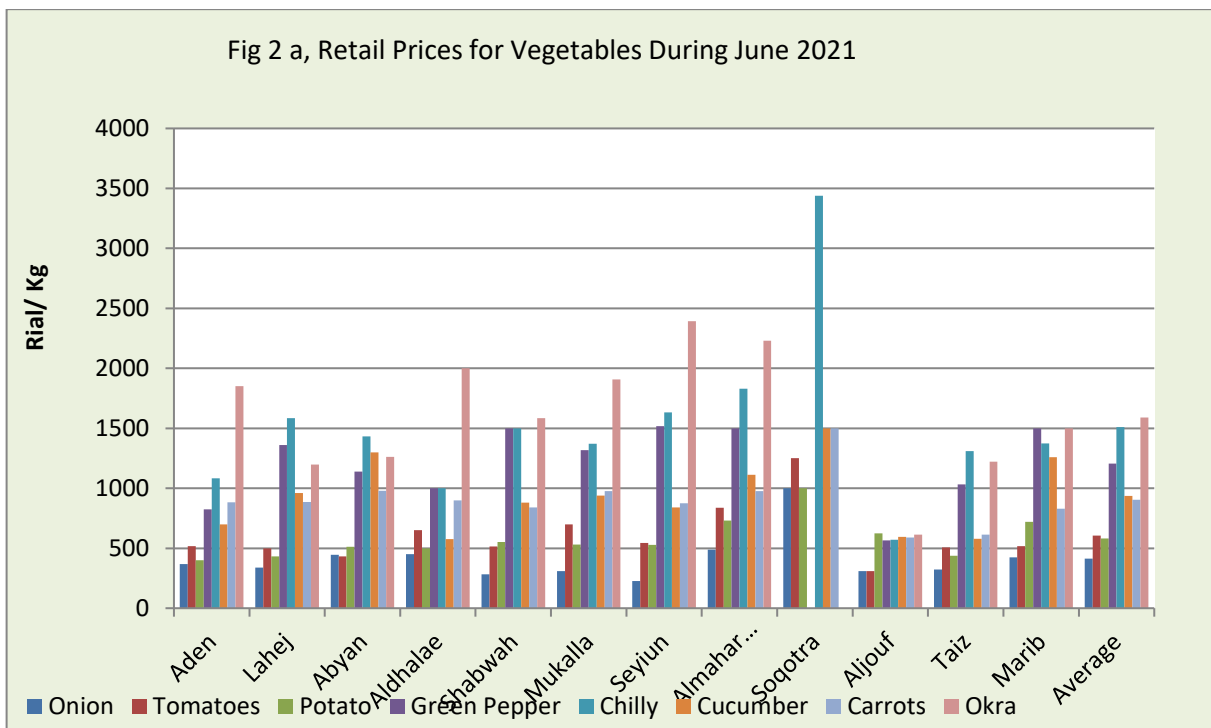


**Fig 1 b, Rate of Change in Retail Prices for Local Grains During June 2021**

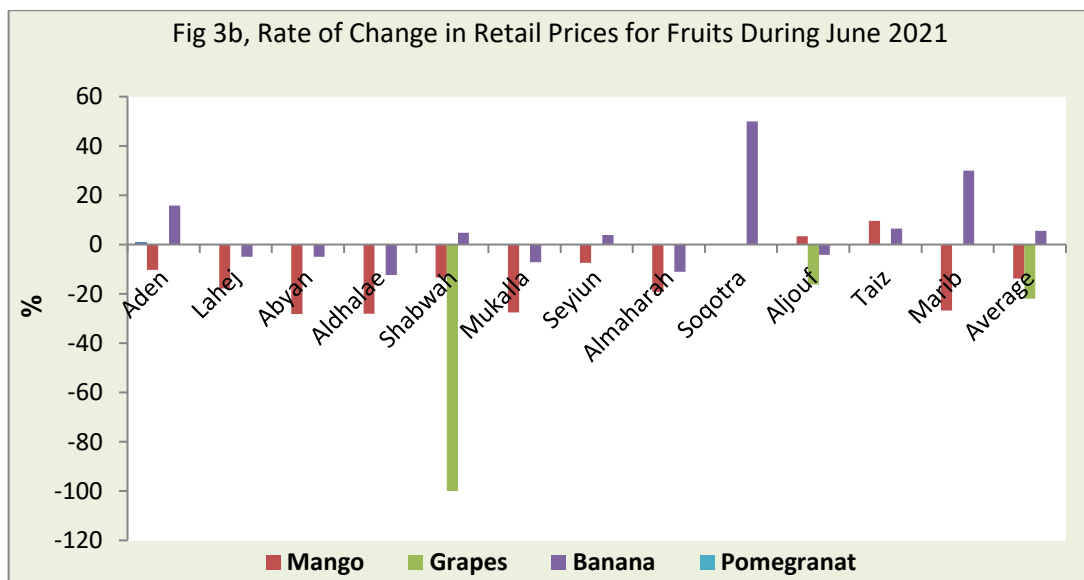
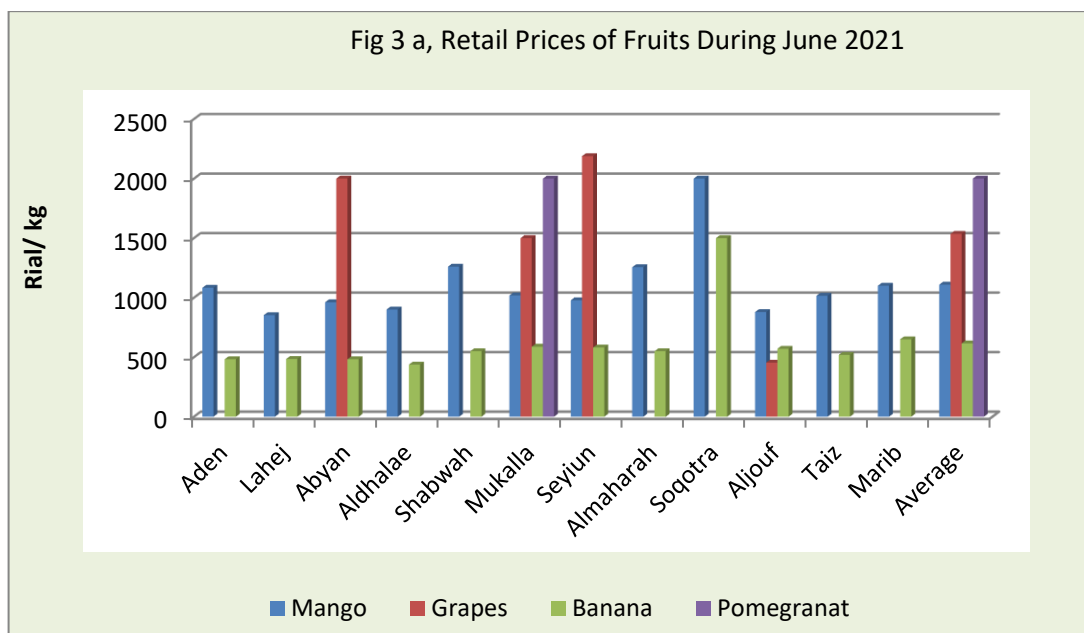


**Retail prices for local vegetables:** Average retail prices for onions, tomatoes, potatoes, green peppers, cucumbers, carrots and okra, 413, an increase of 1.5%, 605 increase of 32.6%, 581 decrease of 8.9%, 1205 decrease of 15.4%, 1511 decrease of 11.2%, 937 decrease of 7.2%, 904 increase of 3.0% and 1591

increase of 11.6%, respectively. The highest price of onions reached 1000 in Socotra, tomatoes 1250 in Socotra, potatoes 1250 in Socotra, green pepper 1518 Seiyun, hot pepper 3438 in Socotra, carrots 1500 in Socotra, cucumbers 1500 in Socotra, okra 2394 in Seiyun, while the lowest price for onions was 283 in Shabwa, tomatoes 310 in Al-Jawf, potatoes 431 in Lahj, green peppers 565 in Al-Jawf, and hot peppers 570 in Al-Jawf, cucumber 580 in Taiz, carrots 590 in Al-Jawf and okra 614 riyals/kg in Al-Jawf (Fig 2a and 2b).



**Retail Prices of fruits:** The average retail price for mango, grape, banana, and pomegranate, 1109, decrease 13.8% compared to the previous month, then grapes 1536, decrease of 21.9%, bananas 616, increase of 5.5%. Pomegranate 2000 riyals / kg, the highest price of grapes was 2188 Seyiun, bananas 1500 in Socotra, and pomegranates 2000 in Mukalla, while the lowest price reached Mango 853 in Lahj. Grapes 454 in Al-Jawf Banana 438 in Dhale (Fig 3a and 3b).

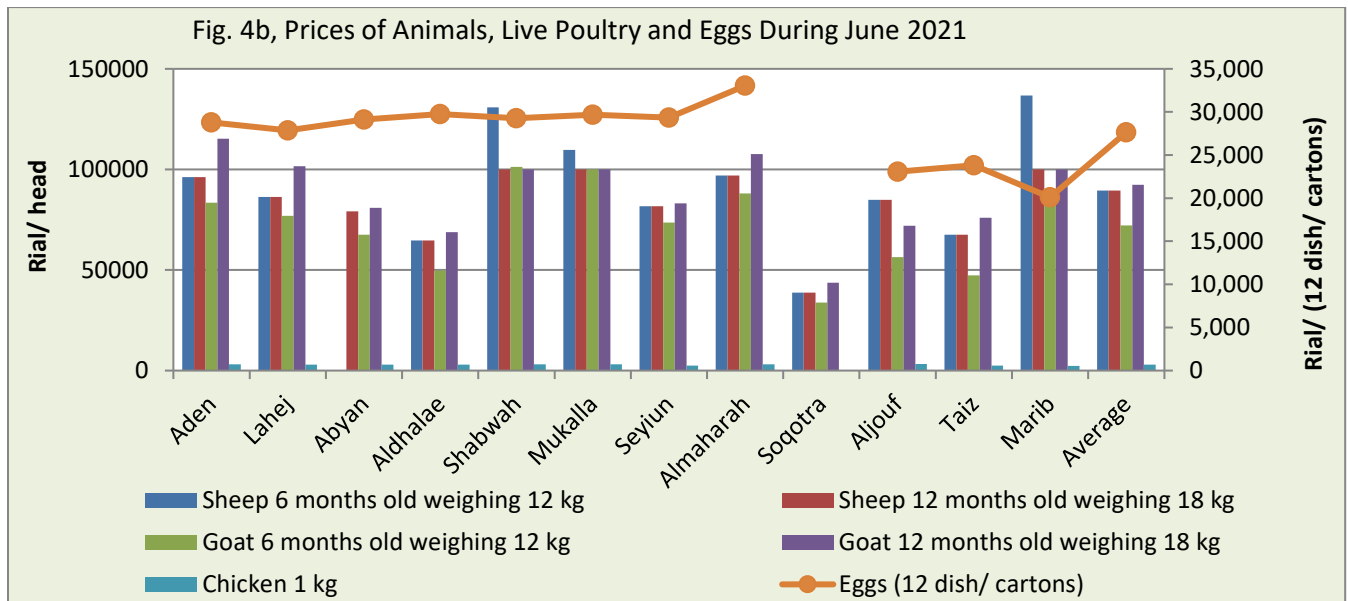


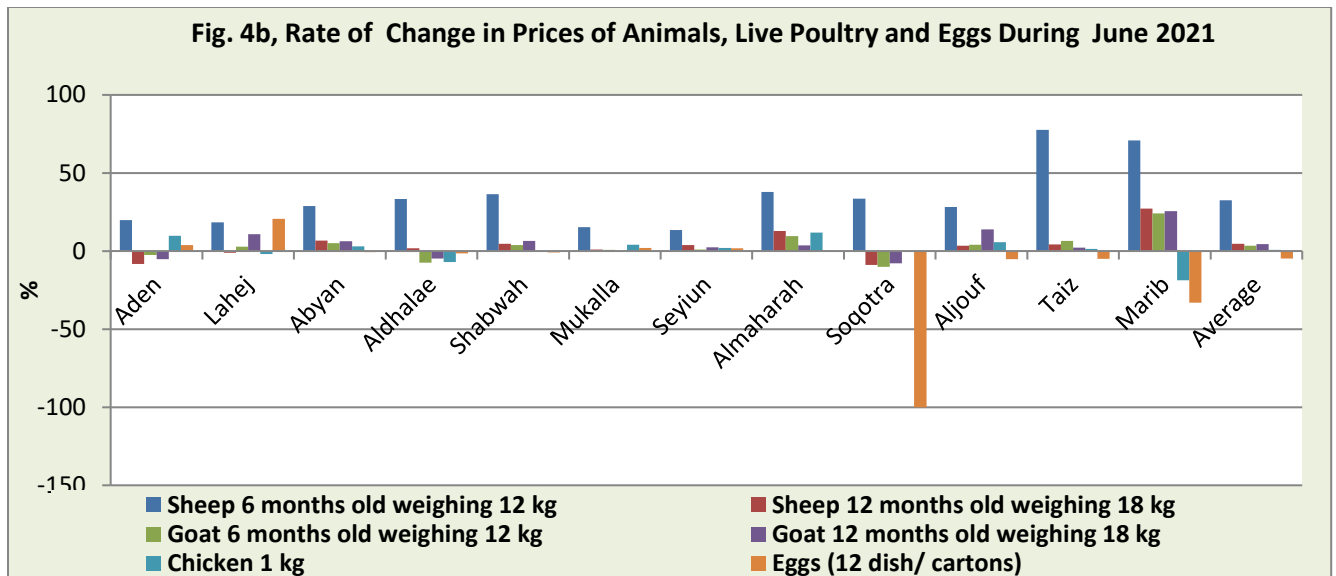
### 3.2 Livestock and Product Prices

**Animals, live poultry and eggs:** Animals, live poultry and eggs were available in June 2021 and they were (sheep 6 months old weighing 12 kg and 12 months old weighing 18 kg), (goat 6 months old weighing 12 kg and 12 months old weighing 18 kg), chicken 1 kg and eggs (12 dish/ cartons). Their average prices compared to previous month were respectively 89479 increase 32.2%, 89479, increase of 4.2%, 72,179, increase 6.6%, 88399 riyals/head, increase 3.5%, 2,918 riyal/chicken, increase 0.8%, 27623 riyal/carton, decrease 4.8%, compared to the previous month.

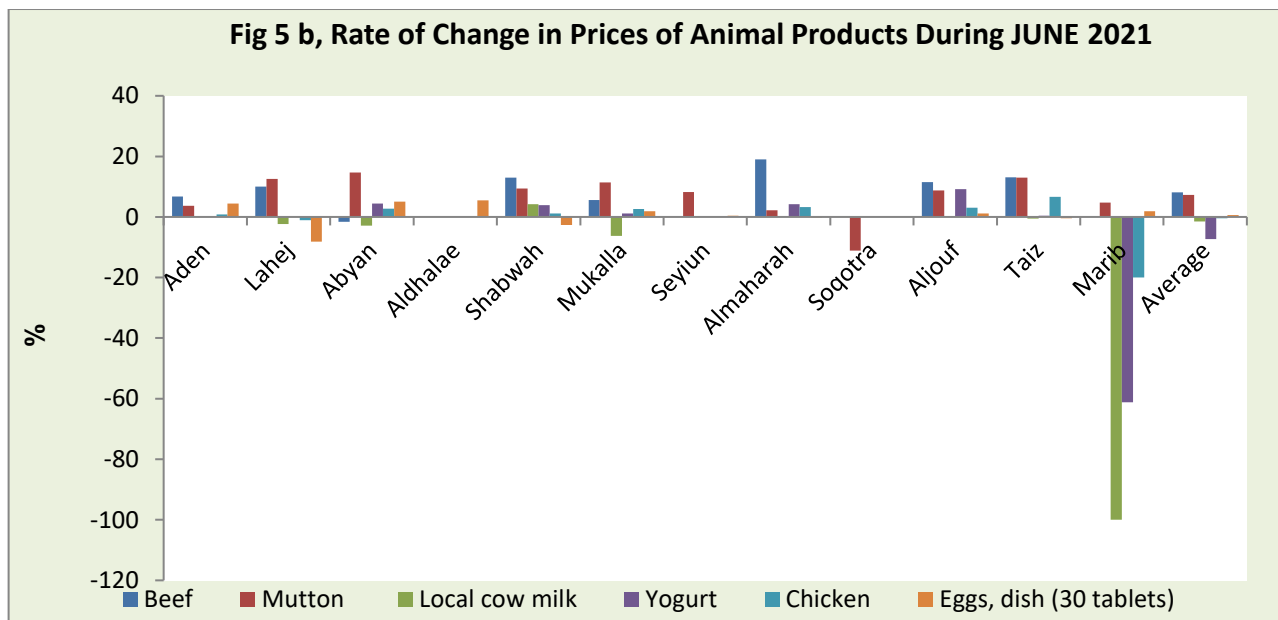
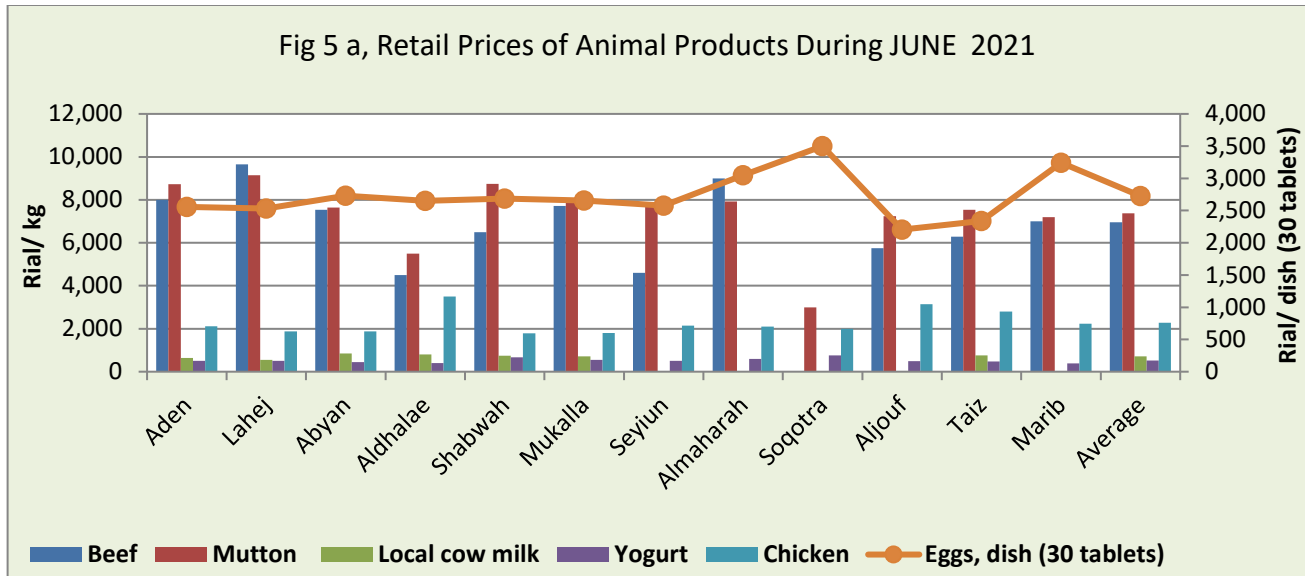
The highest average price of sheep (6 months, weighing 12 kg) was 130833 in Shabwa, the lowest price was 38750 riyal/head in Socotra, the highest average price of sheep (12 months, weighing 18 kg) was 105958 in Mukalla, and the lowest price was 33750 riyal/head in Socotra. The highest price of goats (6 months, weight 12 kg) 105958 in Mukalla, the lowest price in Socotra was 33750 riyal/head, and the highest price of goats (12 months, weight 18 kg) was in Mukalla 137500, and the lowest price in Socotra was 43750 riyal/head. The highest price for live chicken was 3250 in Marib, while the lowest price was 2458 riyal/carton in Seiyun. The highest price for eggs (carton) was 33042 in Socotra, and the lowest price was 23073 riyal/carton in Marib.

(Fig 4a and 4b).





**Retail Prices of Animal Products:** Average retail prices for beef, Mutton, and chicken 7123, increase 2.3%, 7578, increase 2.8%, 2894 riyals / kg, an increase of 3.7%, respectively. The average retail price of local cow's milk was 756 riyals / liter, an increase of 4.8%, and yoghurt was 530 riyal / 500 grams, an increase of 1.3%. And table eggs 2681 riyal/ dish (30 tablets), decrease 1.7% compared to the previous month. The highest retail price for beef, mutton and chicken reached 9694 in Lahj, 9200 in Lahj riyal / kg, 3275 in Aldhalea, while the lowest price was 4500 in Aldhalea, 3000 In Socotra, 3444 riyal / kg in Al-Jawf. The highest retail price for local milk was 888 riyal / liter in Abyan, while the lowest price was recorded in Lahj 563 riyal / liter, and the highest price for yogurt was 750 in Socotra, while the lowest price was recorded at 433 riyals in Abyan, and the highest price for an egg dish was 3500 riyal in Socotra, while the lowest 2125 riyal/ dish (30 tablets) in Aljawf (Fig5a5b).

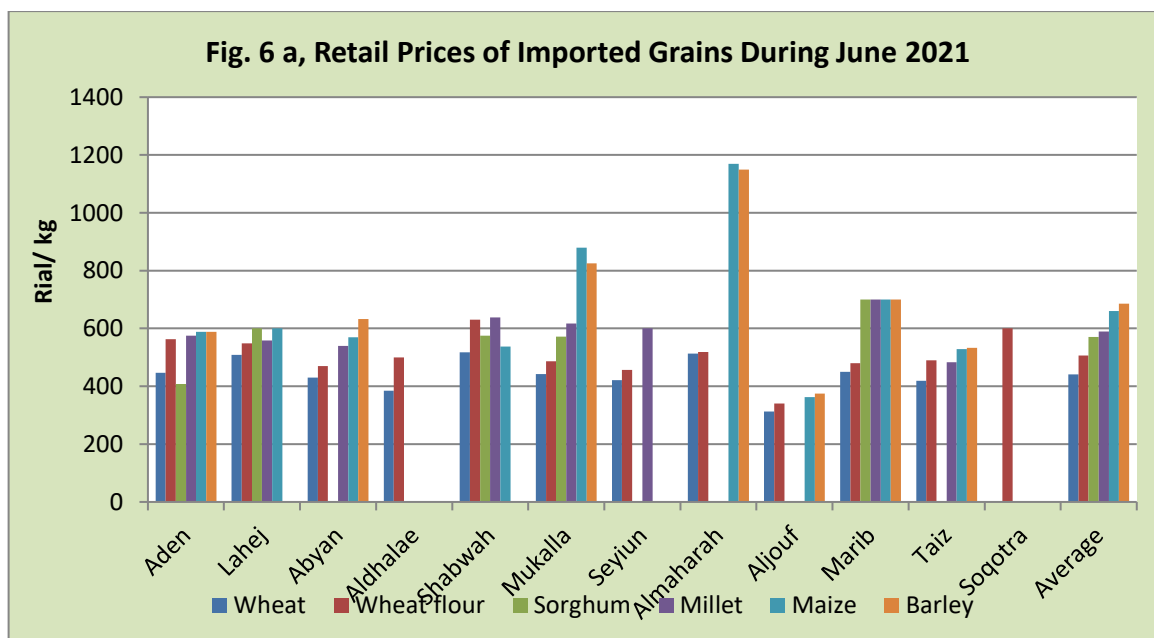


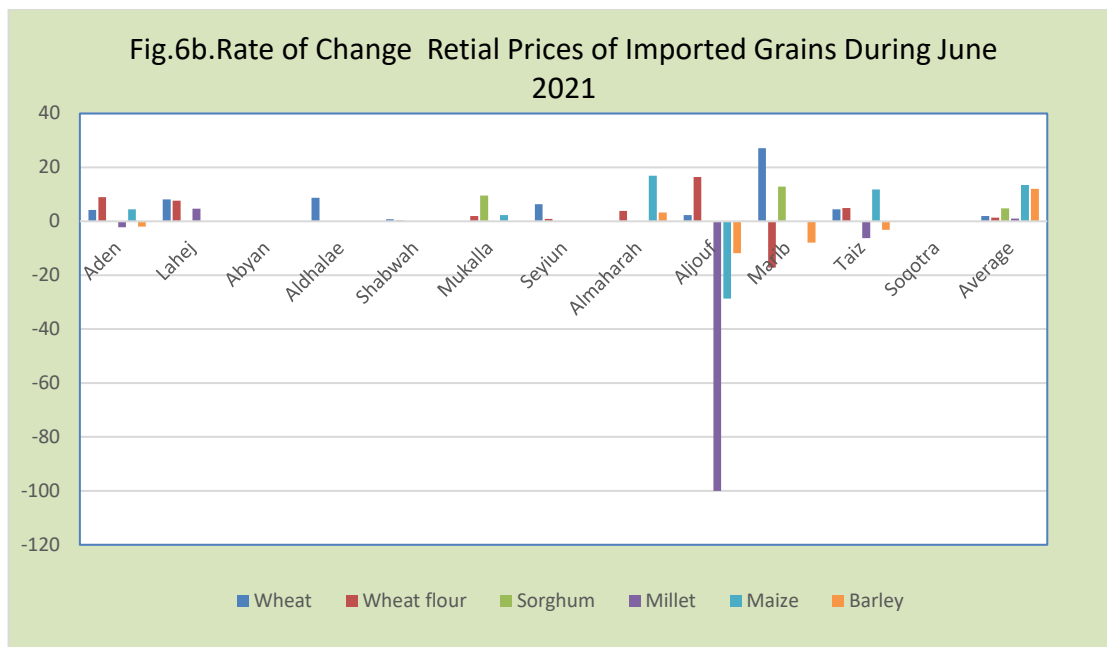
**Challenges of production and marketing of agricultural products:**

- ❖ High production costs due to the increase in fuel prices and the rise in the prices of various agricultural inputs because of the deterioration of the local currency exchange rates against foreign currencies.
- ❖ Weak purchasing power due to low per capita income and widespread unemployment among young people who are able to work.
- ❖ The lack of modern means of storage for farmers' products in the central markets and means of transportation exposes farmers to great losses.

- ❖ High concentrated diets, especially in poultry feeding, due to the deterioration of the local currency against hard currencies.
- ❖ The farmer cannot market his animals that he raises due to the high costs of transporting them. Rather, they are sold through intermediaries, and the purchase is made from homes or from the farm door, and this mediator controls the price.
- ❖ Fear of the spread of the Corona virus COVID-19, and this will expose farmers to great losses due to the difficulty of marketing their products and will affect the livelihoods of small farmers who depend on their main income from animal production.

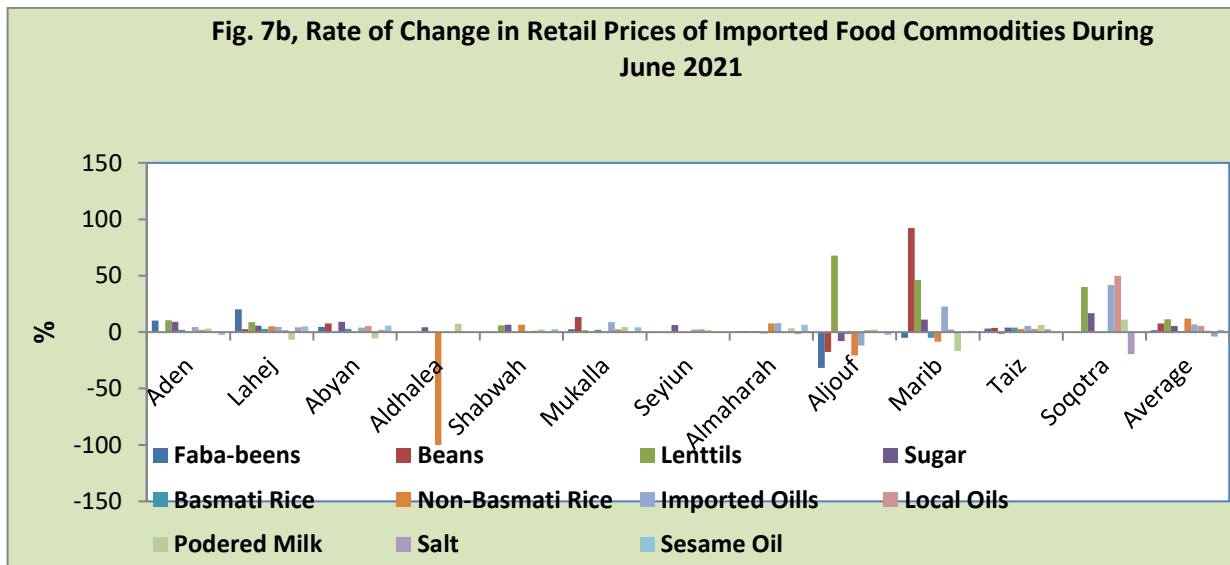
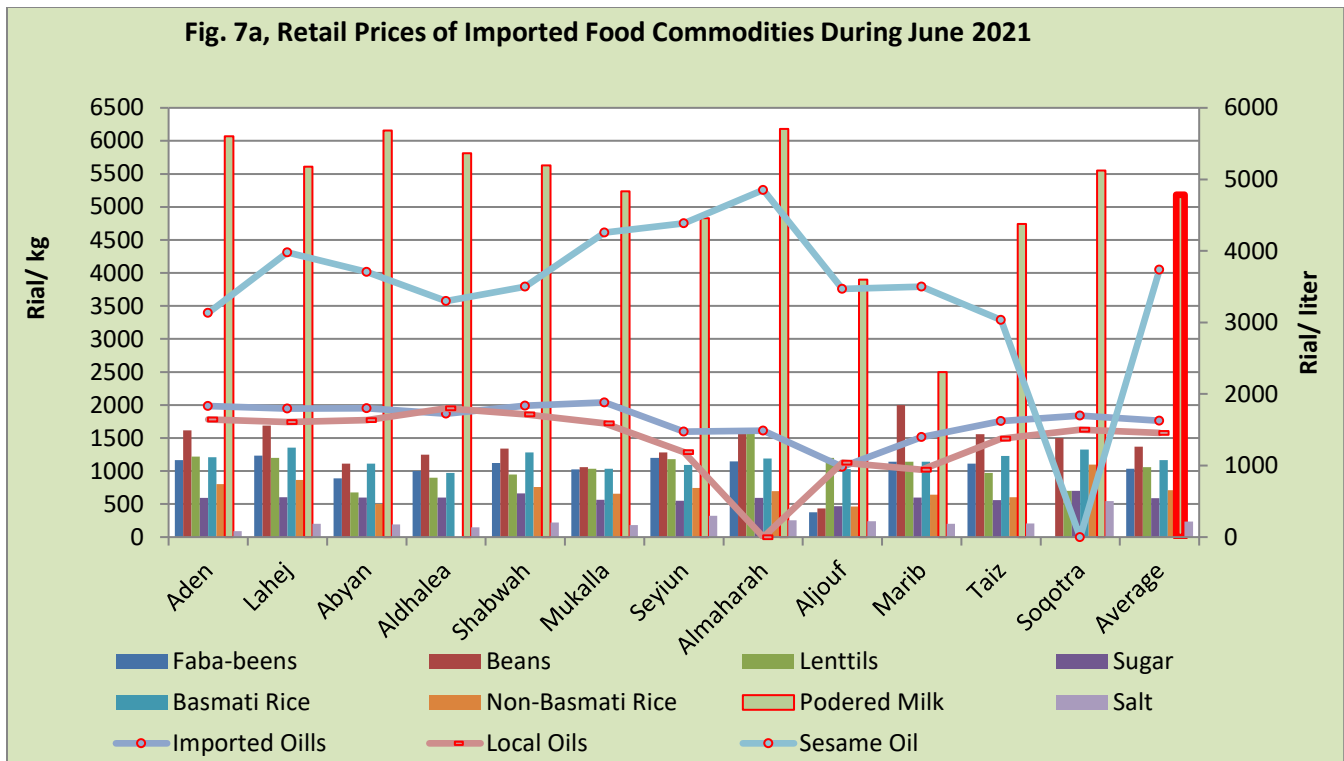
**3.3 Retail prices of imported food commodities (grains):** Average retail prices for imported cereals (wheat, flour, sorghum, millet, maize, and barley) 441 an increase of 2%, 507 an increase of 1.4%, 571 an increase of 8.4%, 589 an increase of 1%, 660 an increase of 13.5% and 686 riyals/kg, an increase of 12%, respectively. The highest price of wheat was 517 in Shabwa, flour 630 in Shabwa, sorghum 700 in Marib, millet 700 in Marib, maize 700 in Marib, maize 1169 riyals/kg in Almahra, while the lowest price of wheat was 313 in Aljawf, flour 340 in Aljawf, and sorghum 408. In Aden, millet 483 in Taiz, maize 363 in Taiz and barley 375 in Aljaw (Fig.6a,6b).





### 3.4 Retail prices for imported commodities:

The average price of imported food commodities in June 2021 compared to the previous month (beans, Faba-beans and lentils) 1037, an increase of 1.6%, 1370, an increase of 7.8%, and 1061 riyals/kg, an increase of 11.5%, respectively. The highest price of beans reached 1233 in Lahj, beans 2000 in Marib and lentils 1567 in Mahra, while the lowest price of beans reached 375 in Al-Jawf, beans 432 in Al-Jawf and lentils 675 riyals/kg in Abyan. The average prices of (sugar, basmati rice, non-basmati rice, Powdered milk and salt, imported oils, local oils and sesame oil) 590, an increase of 5.5%, 1164, an increase of 0.6%, 711 an increase of 12%, 5184 increase of 1.4%, 233 riyals/kg, a decrease of 4%, 1628, an increase of 6.8%, 1458, an increase of 5.3%, 3738 riyals / liter, an increase of 1.9% Straight. The highest price of sugar was 700 in Socotra, basmati rice 1325 in Socotra, non-basmati rice 1100 in Socotra, powdered milk 6179 in Mahra, salt 544 riyals/kg in Socotra. The highest price for imported oils was 1883 in Mukalla, local oils 1800 in Al Dhalea, and sesame oil 4853 riyals/liter in Al Mahra, while the lowest price for sugar was 470 in Al Jawf, basmati rice 970 in Al Dhale, and non-basmati rice 462 in Al Jawf, dried milk 2500 in Marib and Salt. 92 riyals / kg in Aden, the lowest price for imported oils was 982 in Al-Jawf, 940 local oils in Marib and sesame oil 3034 riyals / liter in Taiz (Fig7a and 7b).



**Challenges in accessing imported food commodities:**

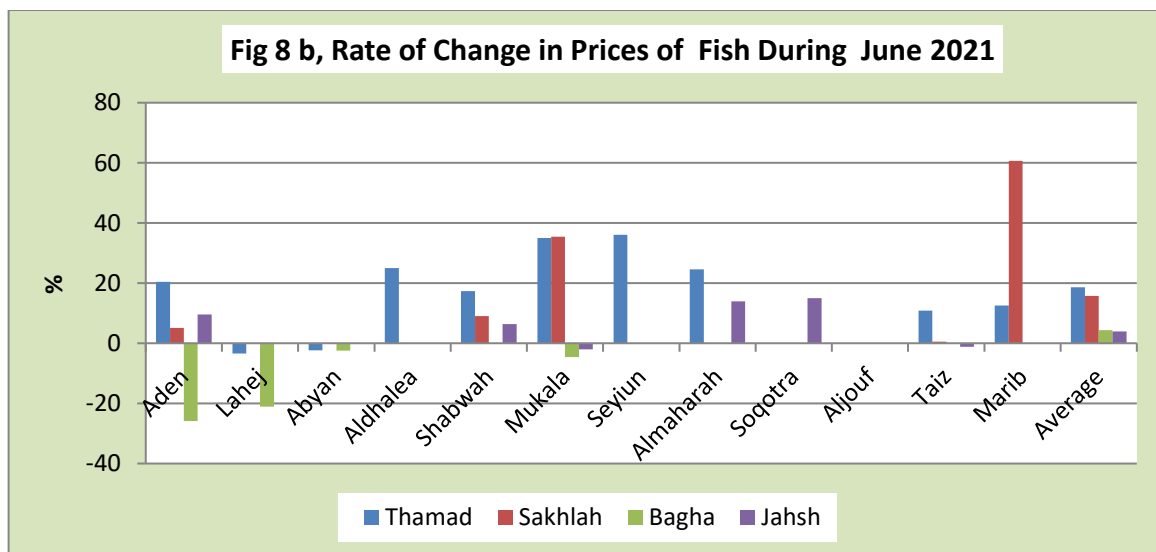
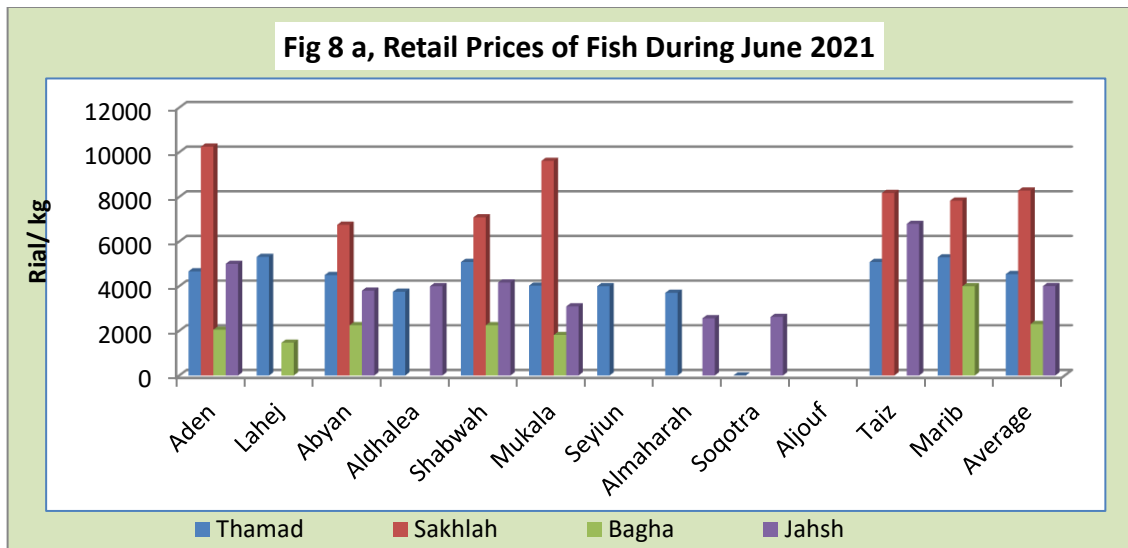
The basic and imported food commodities were available in the governorate markets. However, access and access to food is a major problem facing most of the governorate’s population, and the reasons for this include the following:

- ❖ Due to the increase in food commodity prices because of the fall in the local currency and the instability of the local currency exchange rates against foreign currencies.

- ❖ Fluctuating imports of food commodities because of the poor availability of cash in hard currency on the one hand, and the impact of the Corona pandemic on international shipping and the depletion of the Saudi deposit at the Central Bank of Yemen.
- ❖ The high costs of transporting food commodities between governorates.
- ❖ The decrease in foreign remittances because of imposing high residence fees for Yemeni workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the return of a large part of them to the homeland, in addition to the effects of the Corona pandemic that led to the loss of expatriates rather than their workers as a result of the urbanization imposed by neighboring countries
- ❖ Lack of work opportunities, widespread unemployment among young people who can work, and an increase in the number of the poor and their inability to provide the minimum basic food requirements.
- ❖ The presence of IDPs from the governorates in which the war prevails, and there are no statistics to know their status in relation to the food situation and their impact on the food situation in the governorates to which they are displaced.
- ❖ Failure to provide the governorates with adequate allocations of domestic gas from the Yemeni Gas Company Marib, which results in the emergence of a parallel market that drains the citizen's income due to the high price of this material. And this problem has been for years.
- ❖ Delaying the arrival of goods because of inspection in neighboring countries, which raises the shipping cost and raises the insurance fees for imported goods, considering Yemen an insecure country.

### **3.5 Retail Prices of Fish Products**

**Fish Retail Prices:** The average retail prices for target fish during June 2021 compared to the previous month (Thamd, Sakhla, Bagha and Jahsh) 4541, increase 18.6%, 8,284, an increase 15.7%, 2209, increase 9.1%, 2305, increase 4.4%, and 4005 increase 3.9%, respectively. The highest price of Thamd was 5292 in Marib, Al-Sakhla 10250 in Aden, Bagha 4000 in Marib 6875 riyals/kg in Taiz, while the lowest price for Thamd was 2,633 in Socotra, Al-Sakhla 4875 in Marib, and Bagha 1863 in Lahj and Al-Jahsh 2,250 riyals/kg in Almahra. (Fig 8a and 8b).



**Challenges facing fish activity:**

- ❖ Lack of production due to the lack of suitable preservation devices on the boat.
- ❖ Old boats, unqualified specifications, and old means of fishing also do not enable the fisherman to sail to the places where the fish are found.
- ❖ Low quality fish.
- ❖ The high price of snow.
- ❖ Sometimes there is no ice in the drop-off centers.
- ❖ The lack of facilities and facilities in the landing center yards that help the process of storing and preserving fish and maintaining quality.
- ❖ Low level of income.

- ❖ Inability to obtain soft loans and financial facilities.
- ❖ The inability to maintain boats and equipment, as there is no central workshop serving the fishermen in the coastal areas.
- ❖ The inability to purchase modern equipment for trapping and locating fish locations.
- ❖ Transportation difficulties.
- ❖ Many transports in open carts
- ❖ Rough roads and difficult access from one center to another.
- ❖ Increasing fuel prices and transportation prices.
- ❖ The absence of fish research.
- ❖ Lack of knowledge of fish stocks.
- ❖ Unavailability of a research boat.

#### **Suggestions and recommendations:**

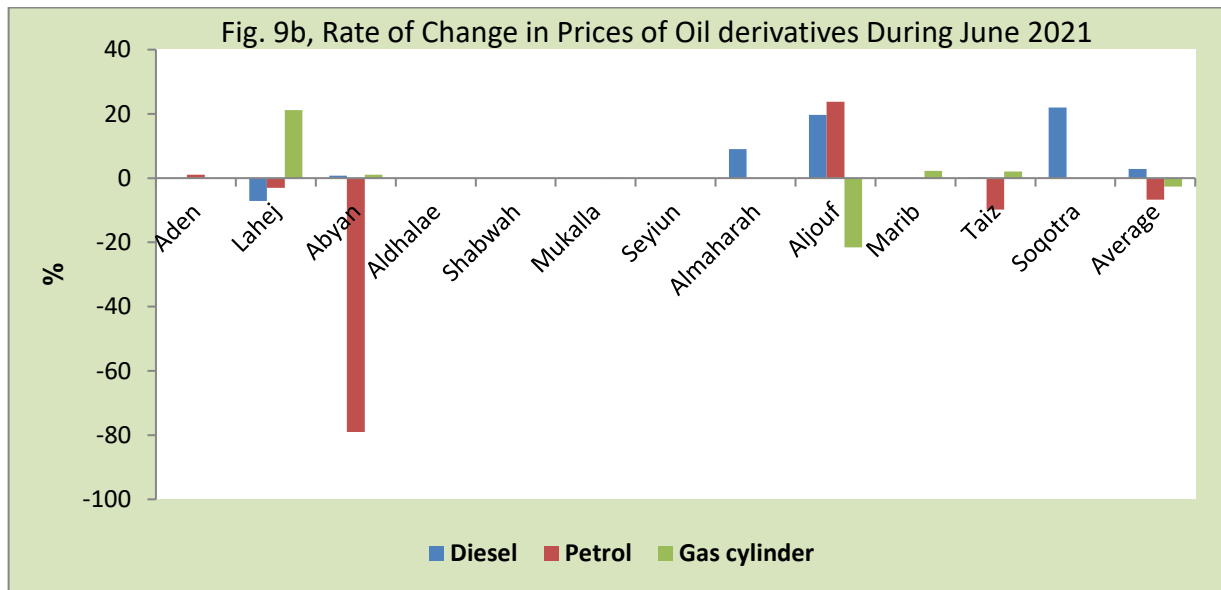
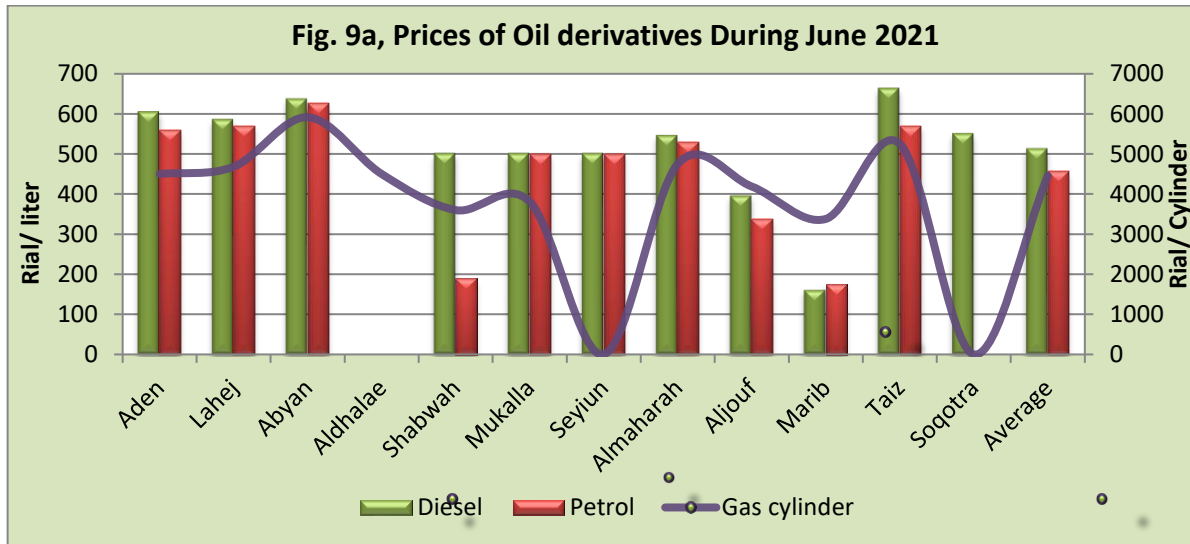
- ❖ Support with modern boats.
- ❖ Work to support the fisherman by installing tanks on boats to keep fish with modern specifications.
- ❖ Awareness of fishermen on the importance of quality and handling.
- ❖ Support in building woodland yards and landing sites equipped with preservation and handling facilities.
- ❖ Support by providing plants and ice factories close to the drop-off centers.
- ❖ Supporting coastal communities by repairing roads, linking landing centers and markets.
- ❖ Supporting the construction and provision of a station (central workshop) for the maintenance of boats and equipment in coastal areas, serving all fishermen.
- ❖ Supporting fishermen by providing safety tools at sea.
- ❖ Providing the necessary funds to carry out fish research.

#### **3.6 Fuel Availability:**

**Oil derivatives (petrol and diesel) and domestic gas:** The average official price of diesel in June was 512 riyals / liter, an increase of 2.9% over the previous month, and Taiz recorded the highest price of 662 riyals / liter, while Marib recorded the lowest price of 160 riyals / liter. The official price in June was 456 riyals / liter, a decrease of 6.7% from the previous month, and Abyan recorded the highest price of 626 riyals / liter, while Marib recorded the lowest price of 175 riyals / liter. and Socotra.

**Cooking gas:** The official gas cylinder price in June amounted to 4458 riyals/cylinder, a decrease of 2.6% from the previous month. Abyan recorded the highest price of 5917 riyals/cylinder, while Marib recorded

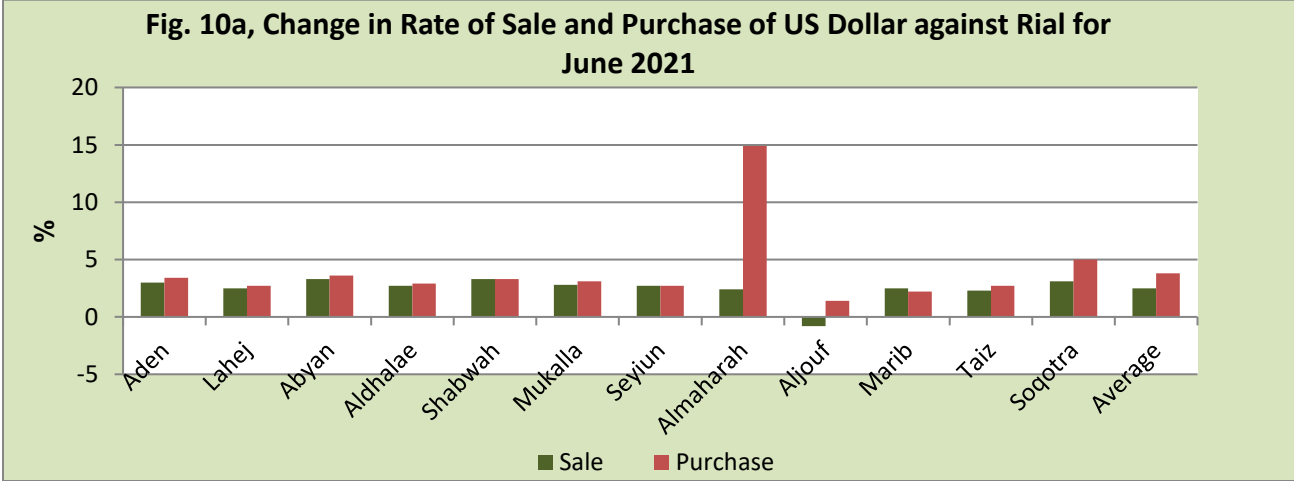
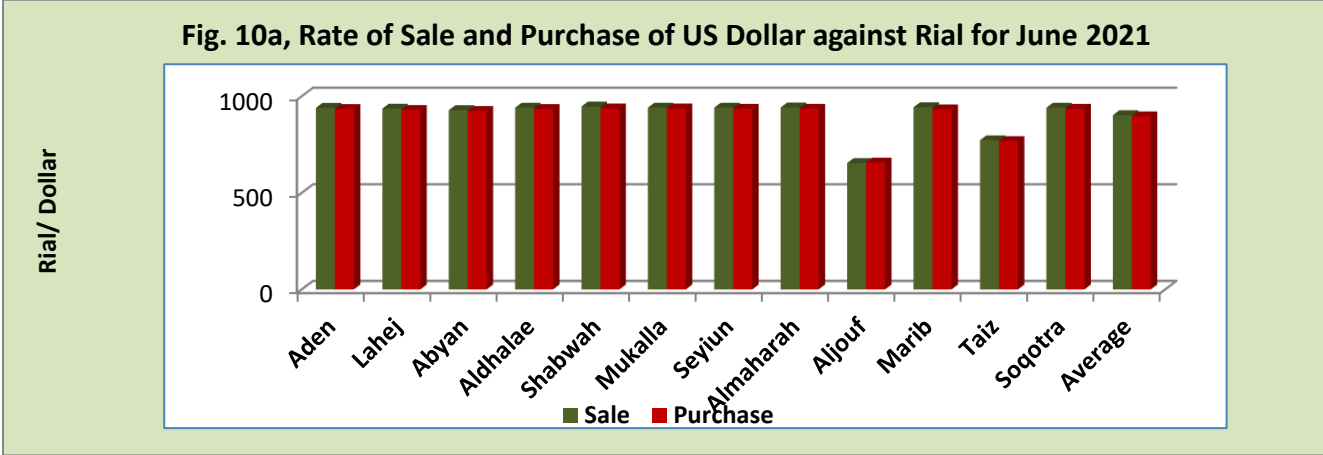
the lowest price of 3380 riyals/cylinder. The official price is not always available in Socotra Governorate. Also, Seyiun, which was not available for the second month (Fig. 9a, 9b).



### 3.7 Currency Exchange Rate:

The average selling exchange rate for the month of June 2021 was 903 riyals, an increase over the previous month. 2.6%, while the average exchange rate for buying 896 riyals, an increase of 3.8% from the previous month, reached the highest average selling price in Shabwa, 947 riyals, and the lowest selling price in Aljawf governorate was 664 riyals, and prices continued to rise in all governorates, all with simple rates less than 5%, The highest purchase exchange rate in Shabwa and

Mukalla reached 937 riyals, and the lowest purchase exchange rate in Al-Jawf governorate was 657 riyals. (Fig 10a and 10b).

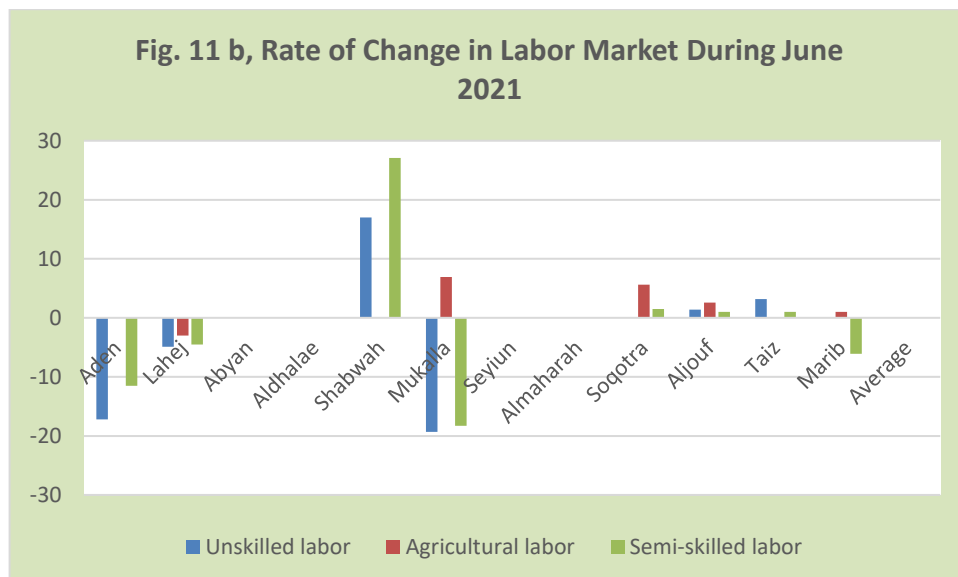
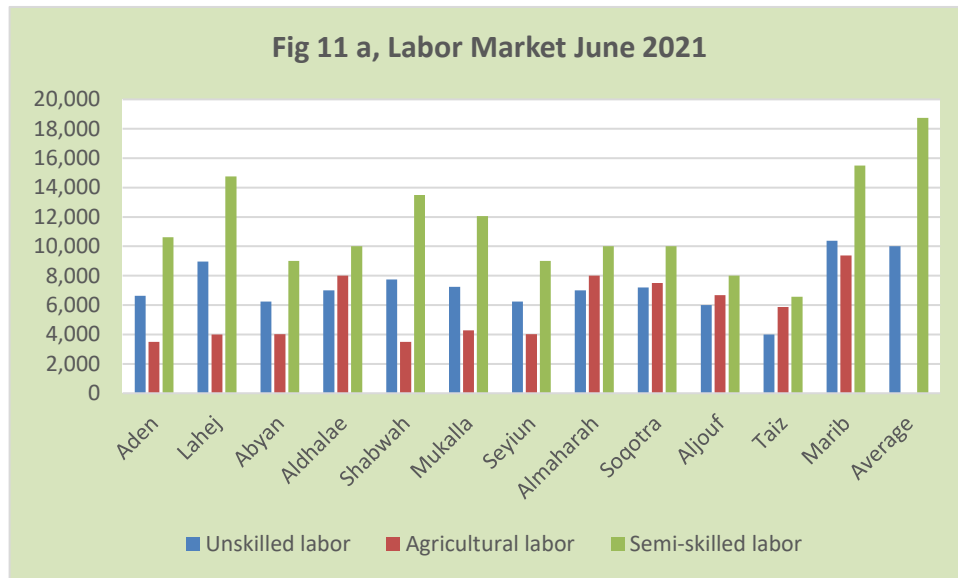


**3.8 Job opportunities and the labor market**

**Unskilled labor:** The average wage for unskilled workers during June 2021 was 6969 riyal/day, decreasing by 1.0% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage was 10000 riyal/day in Socotra, while the lowest average wage was 4000 riyal/day in Seyiun.

**Agricultural labor:** The average wage for agricultural workers during June 2021 amounted to 6217 riyal/day, an increase of 1.7% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage for agricultural labor was 9375 riyal/day in Almahra, while the lowest average wage for agricultural labor was 3500 riyal/day in Aden

**Semi-skilled labor:** The general average wages for semi-skilled workers during June 2021 10757 riyal / day, an increase of 0.7% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage for semi-skilled workers was 18750 riyal/day in Socotra, while the lowest average wage was 6563 riyal/day in Seyiun. (Fig 11a, 11b).

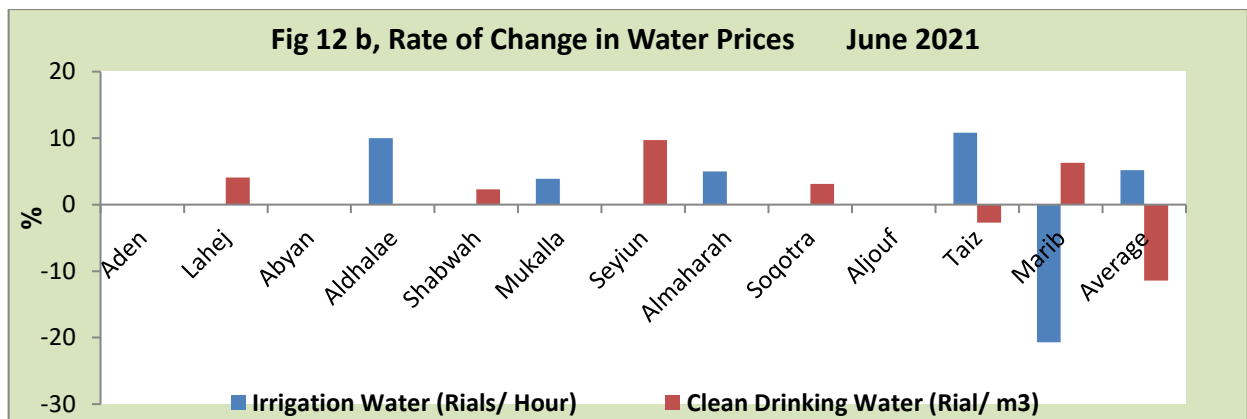
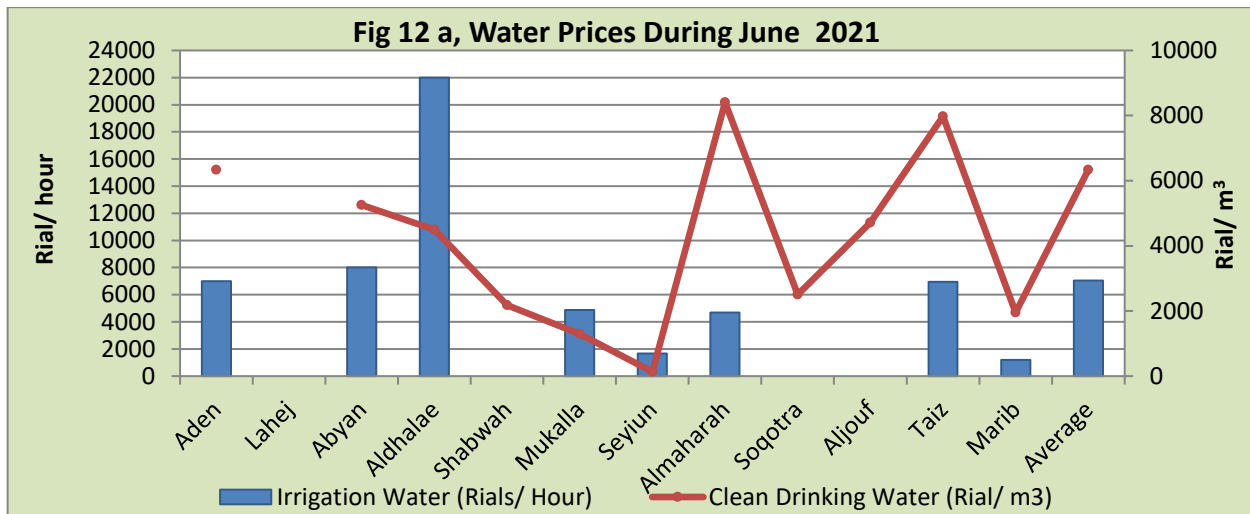


#### 4. Food Utilization:

##### 4.1 Water and Environment

**Irrigation Water:** The average price of irrigation water during June 2021 amounted to 7,047 riyals/hour, an increase of 5.2% over the previous month. (Fig 12a, 12b).

**Clean drinking water:** The average price in June 2021 for drinking water was 6333 riyal/m<sup>3</sup>, an increase of 4.1%, the highest price was 7979 in Taiz, and the lowest price was 134 riyal per cubic meter in Seyiun. (Fig 12a, 12b).



## 4.2 Climate

Climatic data was monitored from the automatic monitoring stations for the month of June 2021 for five cities, namely, Serfeet in Almahra governorate- Aldhalae -Alkod in the Abyan governorate and the Shehr in the Hadhramaut governorate, and Almaafer city in Taiz governorate

**4.2.1 Sarfeet (Almaharha):** The highest wind gust during 15 minutes was 27.9 m/s, while the lowest value during 15 minutes was 3.83 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind velocity during the 24 hours was 165.6 km/day, which is medium, the highest value for evaporation and transpiration (7.1 mm/day) is 42.4 mm/day. How many days. The monthly average wind speed is 86.7 km/day. The maximum temperature is 38.2 degrees Celsius, knowing that the average monthly maximum temperature is 30.4 degrees Celsius and the lowest temperature is 19.6. The highest relative humidity is 100 and the lowest relative humidity is 7%, the monthly average of the lowest relative humidity is 9%. The rain was recorded during fourteen days, and it was very heavy in one day (the twenty-ninth day of June), reaching 48.8 mm, medium in two days (9.0 mm and 6.5 mm), below average in two days (2.6 mm and 2.7 mm), and light in nine days. . The hours of solar brightness ranged from 9.89 and 0.0 (9 hours, 89% of the hour and zero hours), and the monthly average was 5.97 (5 hours and 97% of the hour), indicating that it was low. As for the evaporation and transpiration process, the lowest amount is 1.4 mm / day, which is the day when the largest amount of rain (48.8 mm) was recorded. The largest value is 7.1 mm/day, the day when the highest value of the total wind velocity was recorded during the 24 hours (165.6 km/day), the recorded monthly average of 4.1 mm/day. The rain is very heavy on one day, medium on two days, below average on two days, and light on nine days.

**4.2.2 Al Dhalea (Al Dhalea city):** The highest wind gust during 15 minutes was 7.5 m/s, while the lowest value during 15 minutes was 5.4 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours is 76.5 km/day, while the lowest is 37.0 km/day. Monthly average 54.5 km/day Maximum temperature 35.5°C Monthly average 32.0°C. While the lowest temperature was recorded 17.4 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity is 88%. And below 9%, the monthly average is 13%. Rain was recorded during only three days in this month and was light overall. The recorded solar brightness hours ranged between 10.95 and 7.07 (10 hours and 95% of the hour and seven hours and 7% of the hour), the monthly average of 9.14 (9 hours and 14% of the hour) indicates the high and similar number of hours of sunshine during The month, which leads to a high and similar amount of evaporation and transpiration. For the process of evaporation and transpiration, the lowest amount recorded is 3.5 mm/day. While the largest value was 5.4 mm/day, given the monthly average of 4.8 mm/day, the rain fell during only three days and was light, so the drought was mostly.

**4.2.3 Alkod (Abyan)** The highest wind gust within 15 minutes is 10.4 m/s and the lowest value within 15 minutes is about 6.3 m/s. The monthly average for the highest value is 8.1 m/s, which is high.

The highest value recorded for the total wind velocity during the 24 hours within 278 km/day. While the lowest speed was 92 km / day, noting that the monthly average is 170 km / day, which is a high number indicating that the wind speed was high during the days of this month and it indicates an increase in evaporation and transpiration. The highest maximum temperature is 36.9 degrees Celsius. The lowest minimum temperature is 25.7 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity is 92%. While the lowest

relative humidity 33%. Rain did not fall at all during the month of June on the code station. The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness for the month of June were recorded as: 11.67 and 8.57 (11 hours and 67% of the hour and eight hours and 57% of the hour) The monthly average of the hours of sunshine was 10 hours and 48% of the hour, which indicates that the number of hours of sunshine was often Very close and long days during this month, which increases the rate of evaporation and transpiration. For the process of evaporation and transpiration, the minimum amount is 4.85 mm / day. The largest value is 6.82 mm, which is the day when the second highest temperature was recorded during this month (36.5 dm). The monthly average is 6.11 mm, which is a high value. The amount of rain for the city of Al-Kud The rain did not fall during this month, the amount of evaporation and transpiration was the dominant one, which resulted in severe drought in the Al-Kud area during the month of June.

**4.2.4 Al-Shahir (Hadramout):** The highest wind gust during 15 minutes was 10.2 m/s, while the lowest value was 5.2 m/the highest value recorded for the total wind velocity during the 24 hours was 183 km/day, while the lowest speed was 3 km/day, which is a questionable value, especially since no reading of the amount was given in it. Evaporation and transpiration, in addition to the absence of a noticeable difference between the maximum and minimum temperature and the hours of sunshine, recorded zero hours, and the monthly average is 131 km/day, which is a relatively high number indicating that the wind speed was high during the month of June. The maximum temperature is 36.2 degrees Celsius and the minimum is 26.5 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity is 92%. The lowest relative humidity is 43%. The rain fell on one day during this month and was light on this day (0.2 mm). The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness were recorded 11.29 and 0.0 (11 hours and 29% of the hour and zero hours are questionable) and the average hours of sunshine during this month was 8 hours and 84% of the hour, which is a long period and influential in increasing the process of evaporation and transpiration. For the process of evaporation and transpiration, the lowest amount recorded was 4.29 mm / day. The highest value of evaporation and transpiration recorded is 6.17 mm/day which is the day when the highest temperature was recorded during the month (36.2°C). Note that the average monthly evaporation during this month was 5.47 mm/day, which is a high value that indicates drought in the soil resulting from the high evaporation process and also due to the lack of rainfall most days of the month. Rain did not fall except on one day only during this month, and it was light. The drought in the soil was effective all days of June.

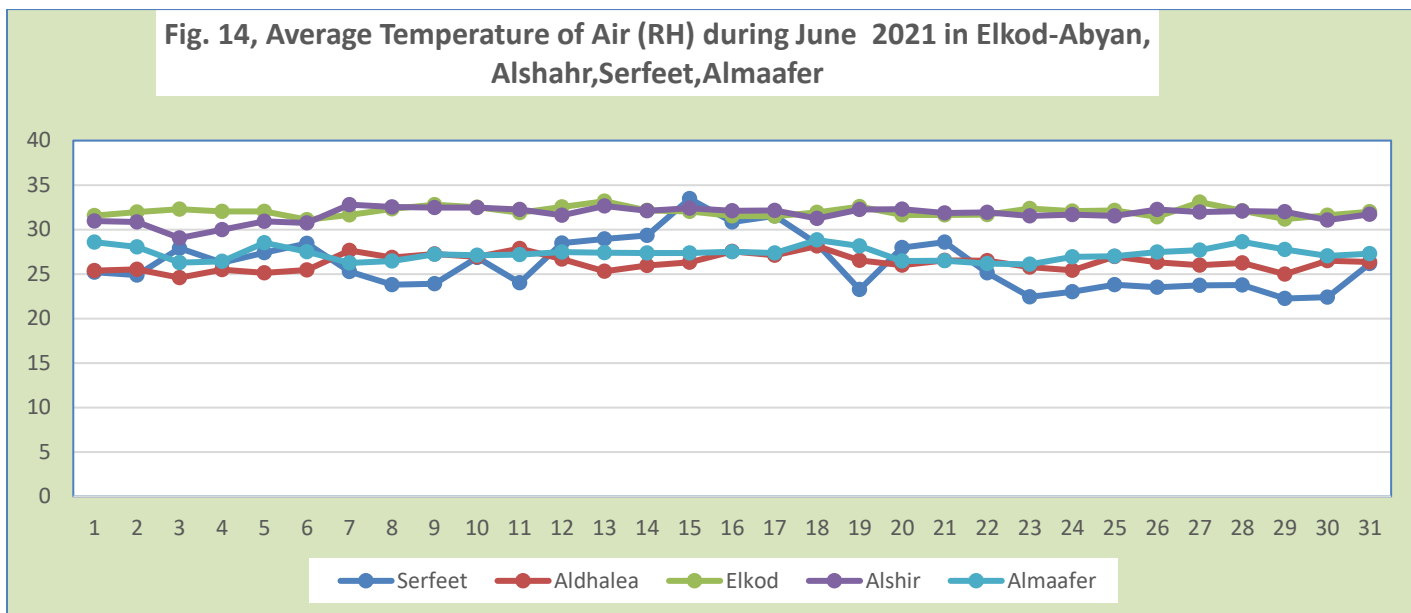
**4.2.5. Al-Maafer (Taiz)** The highest wind gust within 15 minutes was 20.8 m/s (which is a very high value through which we note that it was due to winds descending on the station from a thunder cloud confirmed by recording a quantity of 7.1 mm of rain), while the lowest wind value was 5.7 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 hours is 158 km/day, which is large, the highest maximum temperature is (35 dm) and therefore the highest value for evaporation and transpiration (6.06 mm/day) and the lowest speed is 74.0 km/day. The monthly average is 118 km/day, which is a high value that indicates a rise in wind speed during this month, which in turn leads to an increase in the process of evaporation and transpiration. The maximum temperature is 35.0 degrees Celsius, and the monthly average is 33.5 degrees Celsius. The lowest temperature was 18.2 degrees Celsius and the day when the second highest amount of precipitation was recorded (37.3 mm). The highest relative humidity was 89%. The lowest relative humidity 15%, the monthly average, 28%. The rain was recorded during 13 days in this month, where it was heavy

on two days (37.6 mm and 37.3 mm) and average on two days (7.1 mm and 7.5 mm) and below average in five days (3.5 mm and 3.4 mm) and 3.8 mm, 5.0 mm and 4.6 mm) and were mild at four days (0.4 mm, 0.1 mm, 0.1 mm and 0.5 mm).

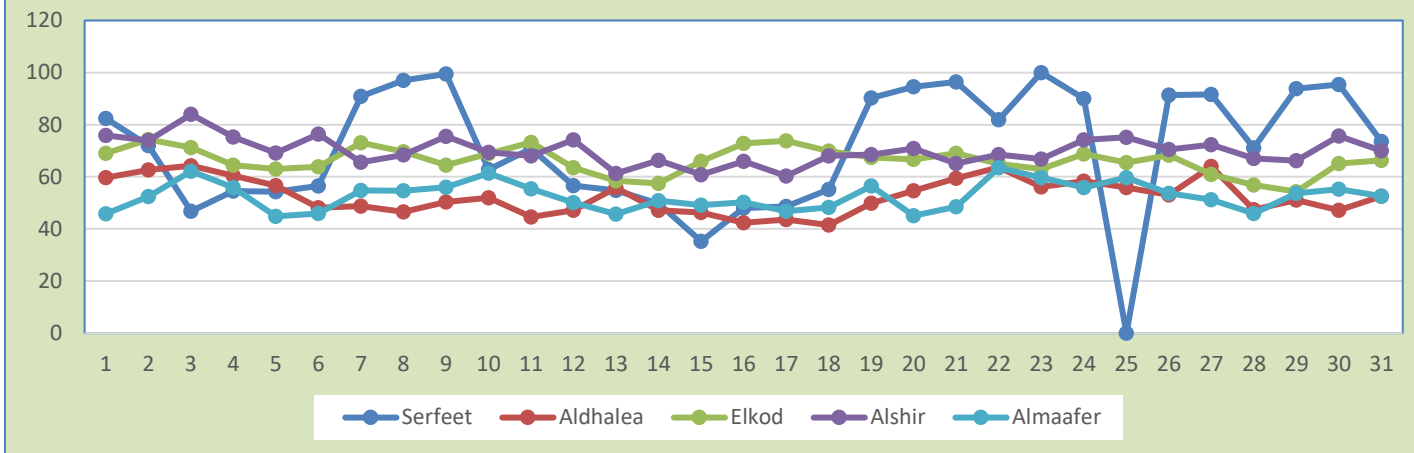
The hours of sunshine ranged between 11.41 and 5.34 (11 hours and 41% of the hour and five hours and 34% of the hour) and the day with the lowest hours of sunshine was the day on which the second largest amount of rain fell (37.3 mm), the monthly average 8.26 (8 hours and 26% of the hour), which leads to a high amount of evaporation and transpiration.

Regarding the process of evaporation and transpiration, the lowest amount is 4.3 mm/day, which is the day on which the second largest amount of rain (37.3 mm) fell and less (five hours and 34% of the hour). While the largest value recorded for evaporation was 6.6 mm/day, the monthly average was 5.4 mm/day, which is a significant value. Indicates a high amount of evaporation and transpiration.

The rains were recorded during 13 days in this month, where they were heavy on two days (37.6 mm and 37.3 mm), medium on two days (7.1 mm and 7.5 mm) and below average on five days (3.5 mm, 3.4 mm, 3.8 mm, 5.0 mm and 4.6 mm). mm).



**Fig. 13, Average Humidity of Air during June 2021 in Elkod-Abyan, Alshar,Serfeet ,Almaaffer**



## 5. Desert Locust

### Situation

Bayhan (1452N/4545E), west of Al Abr (1608N/4714E), near Shabwah (1522N/4700E), in several wadis on the plateau north of Wadi Hadhramaut between Minwakh (1650N/4812E) and Thamud (1717N/4955E), and in the east near Hat (1719N/5205E) and the Oman border. On the 19<sup>th</sup>, an immature swarm was seen near Al Hazm (1610N/4446E) and on the following day near Sana'a (1521N/4412E), which may have come from earlier breeding in the Euphrates Valley close to the Iraq/Syria border. On the 26<sup>th</sup>, an immature swarm crossed into Saada Governorate from adjacent areas of Saudi Arabia. A few swarms were reported near Sada'a (1656N/4345E) during the following days. Ground teams treated 5 ha on the 19<sup>th</sup>.

### Forecast

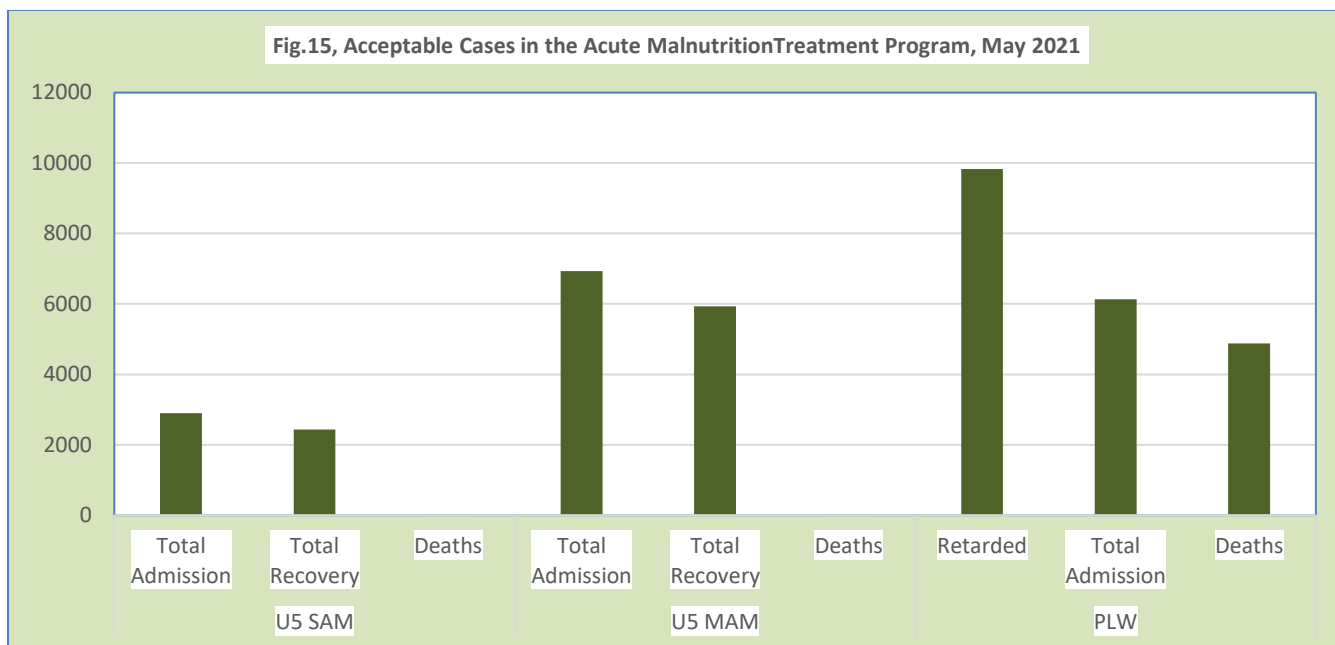
Small-scale breeding is likely to occur in areas of recent rainfall in the interior between Marib, Ataq and Thamud. This may be supplemented by immature groups and small swarms arriving from Saudi Arabia, the Yemen highlands, or the Horn of Africa in early July.

## 6. Health & Nutritional

### 6.1 Nutrition:

Through the reports of the acute malnutrition treatment program in the coordination units of the governorates of Shabwah, Aden, Almahra, Aljawf, Socotra, Marib, Abyan, Taiz and Lahj, which submitted its reports to the Technical Secretariat for Food Security, which reflects cases of acute

malnutrition in the CMAM program that It was discovered and treated\_ there is an increase in the number of admissions for severe acute malnutrition (CMAM U5) over the previous month by 46.40%, and the change rates for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were 77.48% and 45.44%, respectively, from the previous month.\_At the same time, there is an increase in the cure rate for cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) compared to the previous month, by 17.29% and 5.84%, respectively 6 deaths were recorded in the program during the month of June 2021, and they were in Taiz Governorate\_As for acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers (PLW), there is also an increase in the number of admissions compared to the previous month, with a rate of 17.37%, and also in the number of recoveries, with a change of 2.76% from the previous month , no deaths were recorded among pregnant and lactating mothers (Fig.15)

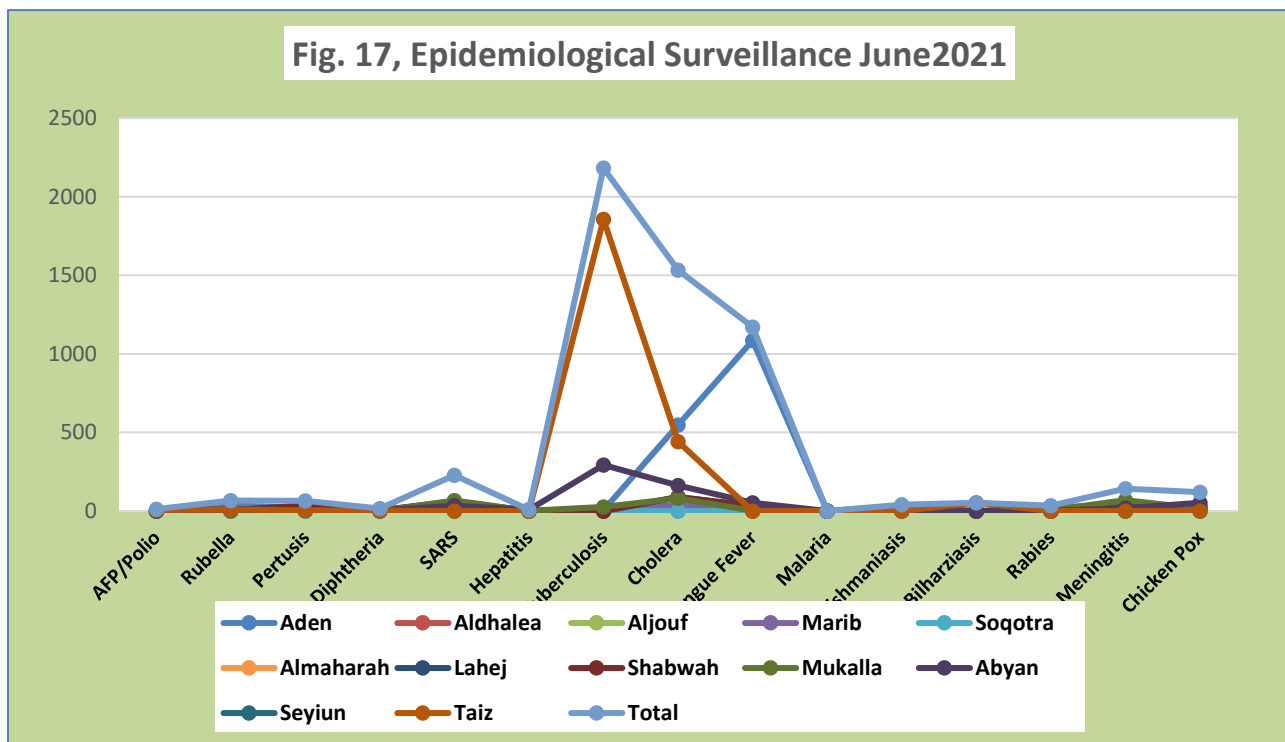
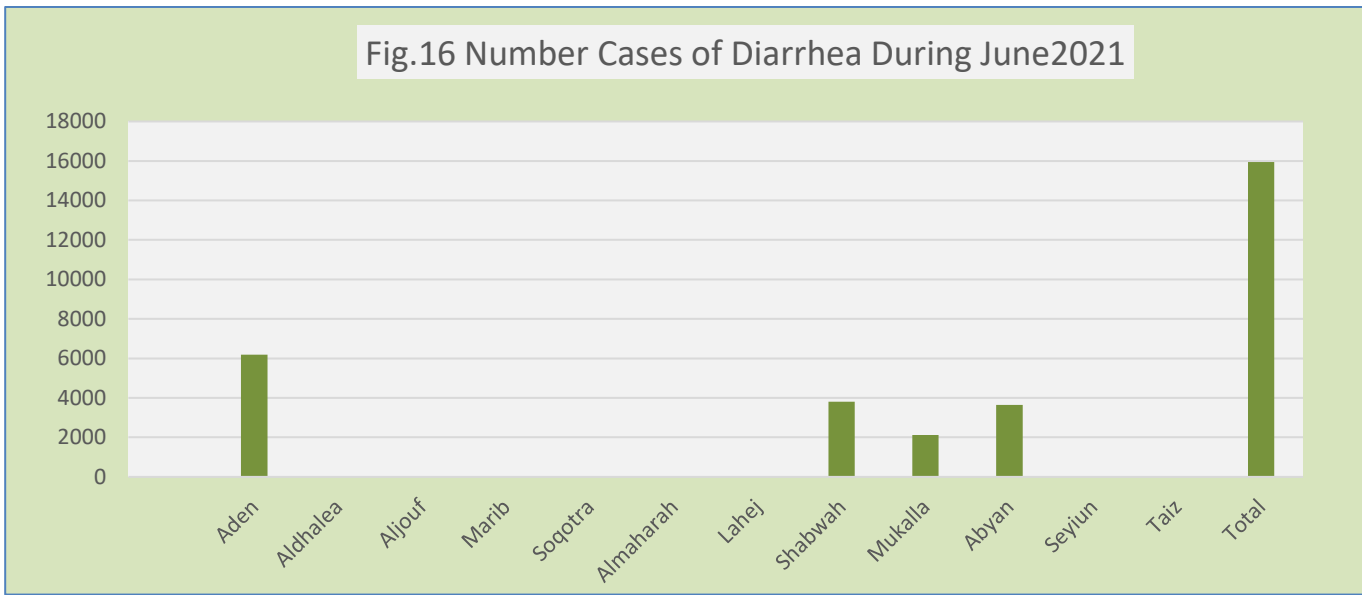


## 6.2 Epidemiological surveillance:

Fig.17 noted that:

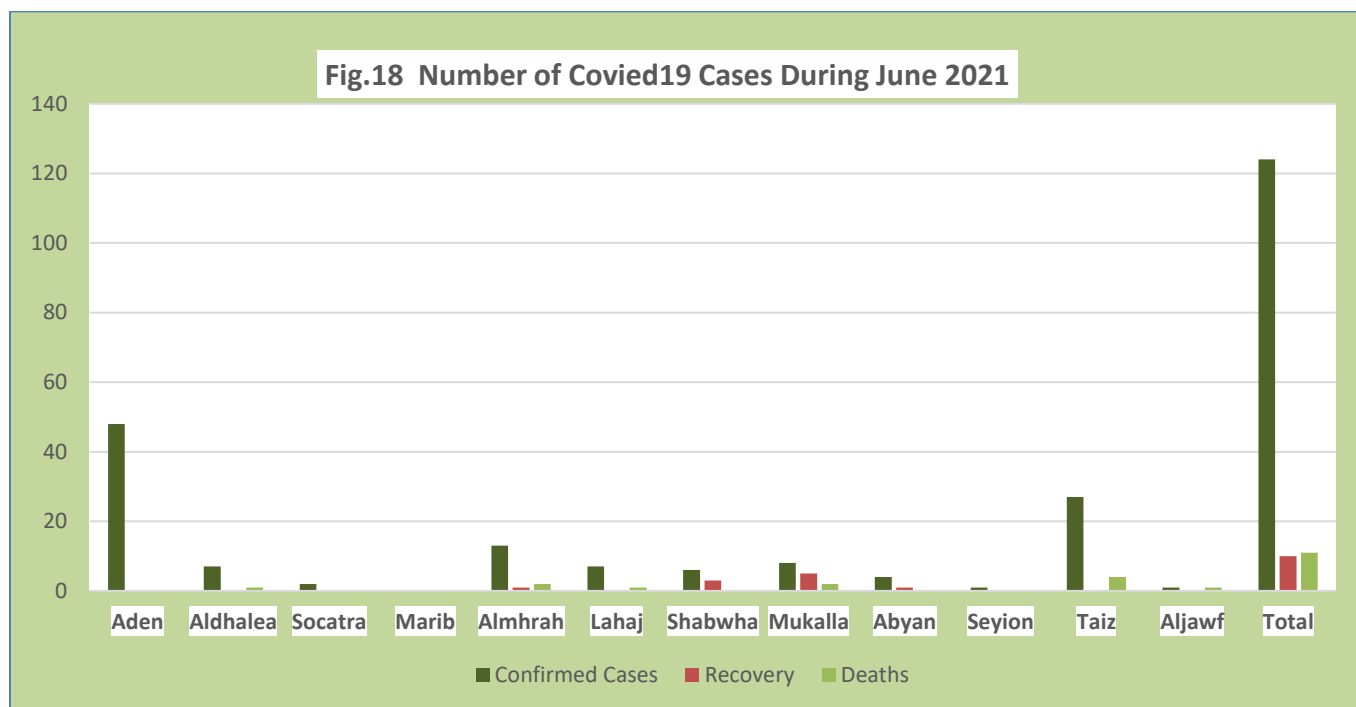
- ❖ The total cases of epidemic diseases during the month of June 2021 reached about 21,611 cases, an increase of 31.25% over the previous month. The highest rate of reports among the reported governorates was Aden (8042 cases).
- ❖ The majority of reported cases are acute diarrhea (15,944 cases), an increase of 41.86% over the previous month, and most of them were in Aden Governorate (6,184 cases). Fig.16

- ❖ An increase in the reporting of suspected dengue fever compared to the previous month, by 24.86%, and most of the reported cases were in Aden Governorate, with about 548 cases.
- ❖ Decreased reporting of malaria, at a rate of 24.26% from the previous month, mostly in Aden Governorate, with 1085 cases, with an increase of 39.28% over the previous month.
- ❖ There is a clear increase in the reporting rates of some other epidemic diseases.



### 6.3 Covid 19:

Fig. 18 showed the spread of Covid 19, where the total number of laboratory-confirmed cases is PCR. 124 cases, with a decrease rate of -72.57% from the previous month. Most of the confirmed cases are in Aden Governorate, 48 cases, followed by Taiz with 27 cases. The number of deaths reached 11 cases, with a decrease rate of -78.43% percent from the previous month, most of them in Taiz governorate with 4 cases.



### 7. Conclusions:

Food commodities were available during the month of June 2021 from the local production and imports of various food commodities. However, citizens found great difficulties in accessing food due to the high prices, as their rise is due to several factors, the most important of which is the drop in the price of the local currency against foreign currencies. In addition, the delayed payment of salaries for a large segment of the civil and military employees for several months and the decrease in foreign transfers because of imposing high residence fees for Yemeni workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the return of many expatriates has doubled the suffering and difficulties in accessing food.

### 8. Recommendations:

- ❖ Take all possible measures to limit the deterioration of the local currency, which is the main reason for the rise of food commodities.
- ❖ Encourage traders to import food commodities through providing required facilities to them by the state, as well as supporting and encouraging local grain production.
- ❖ Determining the prices of food commodities according to the cost with a margin profit and imposing strict control on the market prices.
- ❖ Obliging all food merchants to adhere to declaring the prices of food commodities on the front of their stores, and to take legal measures against violators.
- ❖ Increasing the monthly allocations for domestic gas to the governorates, which will lead to price stability and reduce manipulation.
- ❖ Activating the role of the health sector in managing the COVID -19 pandemic file to reduce human and material losses.
- ❖ The State must adopt the establishment of grain silos in the port of Aden to maintain a strategic stock of wheat to cope with crises.

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