

FSTS - MONTHLY SECTOR UPDATE

No: 12

January 2021

1. Background/ Introduction:

This report includes a description of the food security situation during January 2021 based on the weekly reports and monthly update reports by the Governor orate Food Security Units (GFUs) from 12 governorates, namely Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Al dhale'e, Shabwa, Hadhramout-Mukalla, Hadhramout-Seyiun, Almahrah, Taiz, Marib, Aljouf 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 Aldhalea, Elkod-Abyan, AlShahr-Hadramout and Sarfeet-Almahrah.

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 January witnessed the harvest season of maize and millet, and there is continued local production of tropical fruits, bananas, papayas and lemons in the coastal areas, and many vegetables were available in the market, especially peppers, tomatoes, onions from the production of the coastal plain, as well as production of cold regions fruits (orange and tangerine).

2.2 Importation:

The total amount of basic food commodities imported during the month of January 2021 to sea ports and land ports reached (180757) ton the percentage of change 96% with compare previous month and wheat 45.3% followed by rice 23.6% then cooking oil 17. 2%and sugar 8.8%, milk and flour 2.8% 2.3%, respectively.

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

Commodities	Aden	Mukalla	Shahen	Alwadeah	Socotra	Total	%
Wheat	81932	0	--	-	30	81962	45.3
Flour	2700	-	1120	-	300	4120	2.3
Rice	29237	12450	570	-		42604	23.6
Sugar	15889	0	-	-		15889	8.8
Cooking Oil	29461	469	1085	18		31033	17.2
Milk	3660	613	460	460		5149	2.8
Total	162879	13532	3191	478	677	180757	100

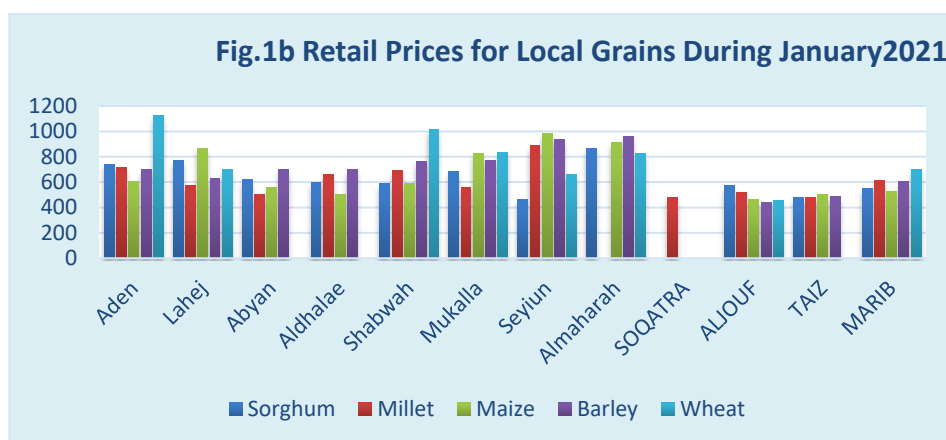
2.3 Food supply and availability

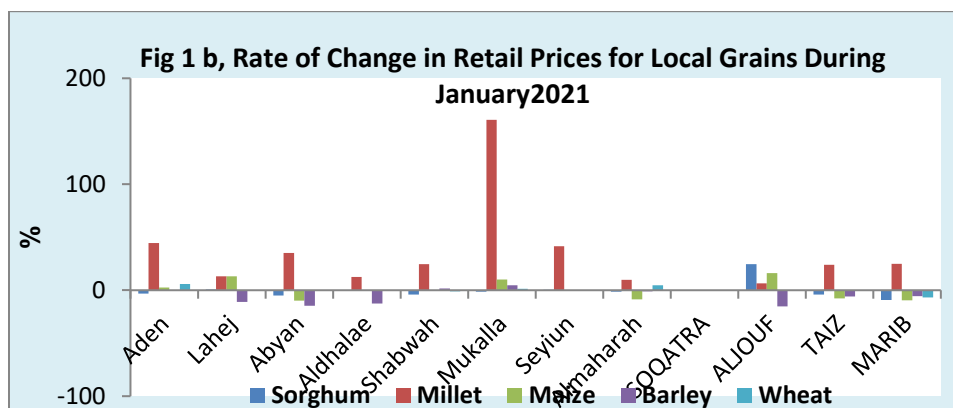
Food was available throughout the month of January 2021, but there are difficulties faced by most of the population in accessing it due to the high prices, although the supply of food commodities is available throughout the month.

3. Food Access:

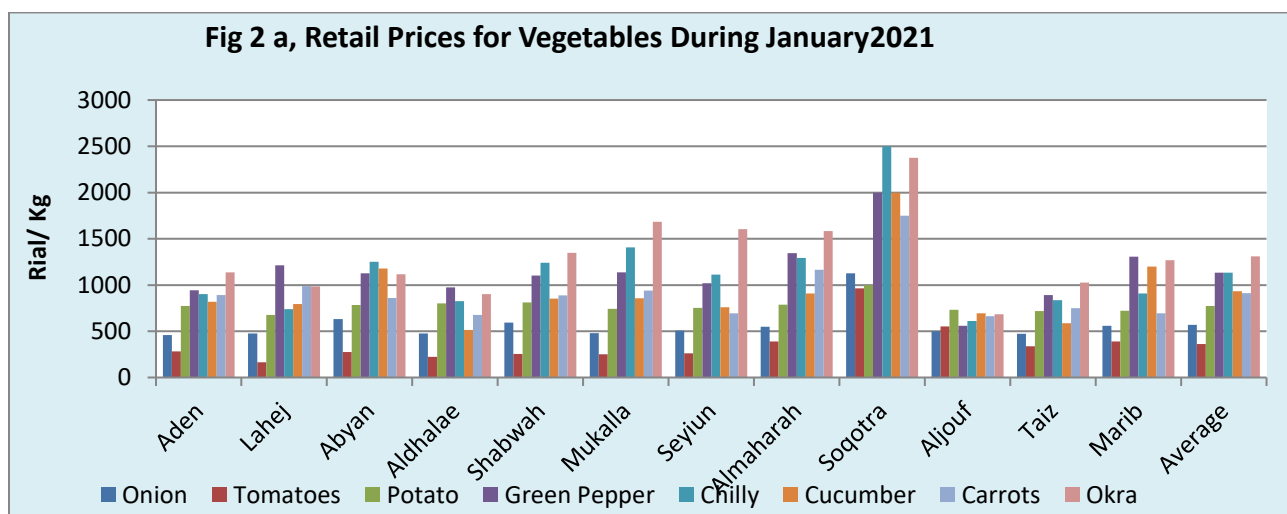
3.1 Market and Staple Food Prices

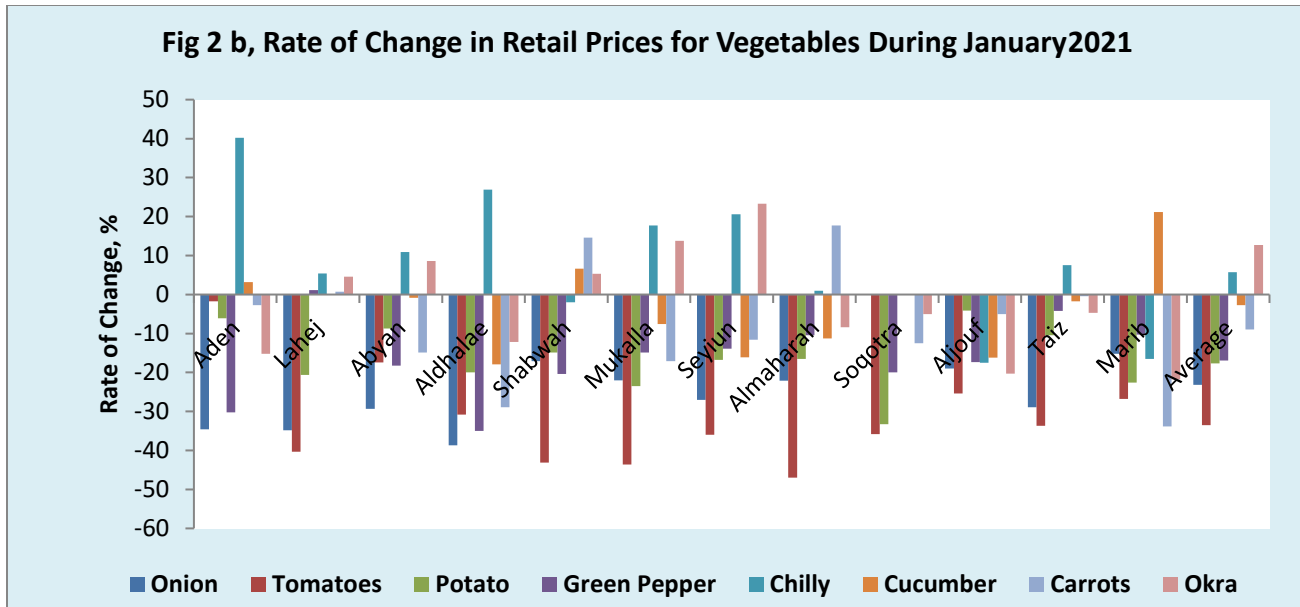
Retail prices for local grains, most of the locally produced cereals were available at the city or rural markets in the targeted governorates. The average retail prices of sorghum, millet, maize, barley and domestic wheat were 630, decrease 0.8%, 613 decrease 0.4%, 667 decreasing 0.2%, 698 decreasing 5%, and 701 decreasing 11.8%. The highest price for sorghum was 863 in Almahra, for millet 888 in Almahra, for maize 983 in Seyiun, barley 963 in Almahra, wheat was 1125 Riyal / kg in Aden, while the lowest price for sorghum was 572 in Aljawf, for millet 475 in Aljawf, and maize 464 In Aljawf, barley is 516 in Aljawf, and wheat is 455 YR / kg in Aljawf (Fig 1a and 1b).



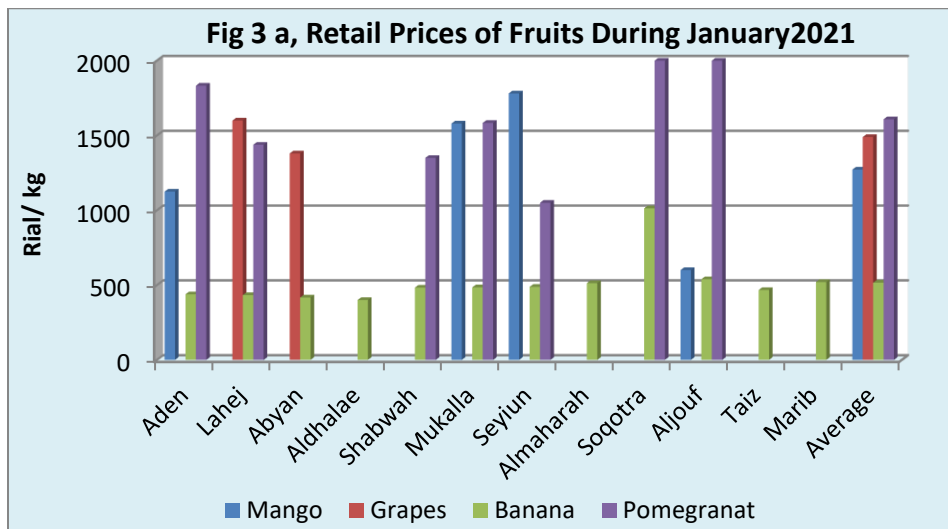


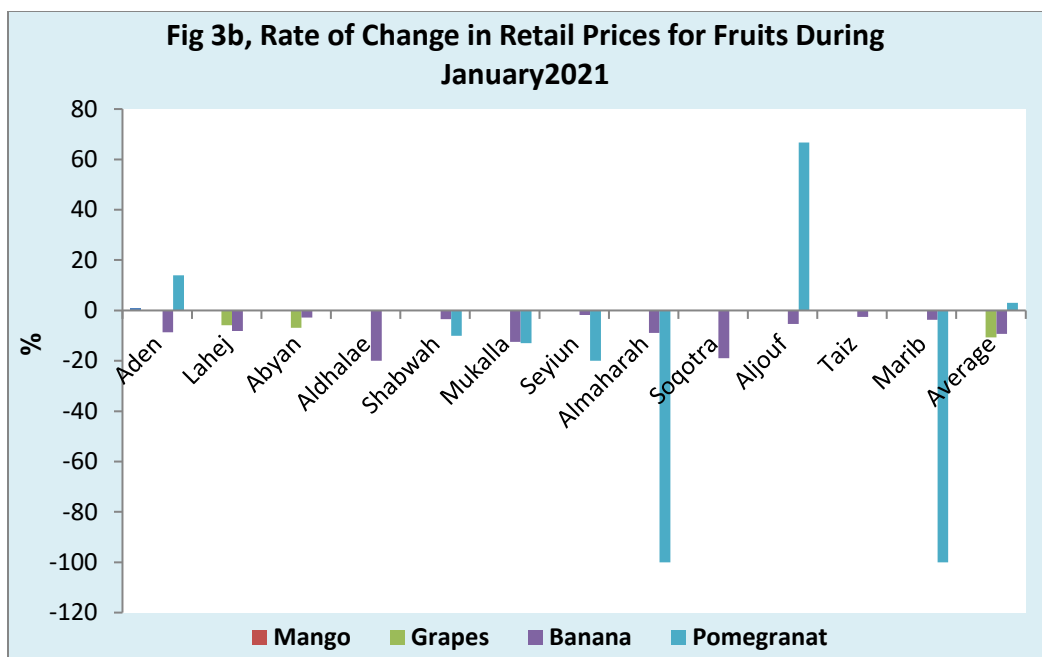
Retail prices for local vegetables: Average retail prices for onions, tomatoes, potatoes, green peppers, cucumbers, carrots and okra during the month January 2021 569 decreased 2.7%, 362 decreased 33.5%, 775 decreased 17.7%, 1135 decreased 16.9%, 1135 increased 5.7%, 956 decreased 3.3%, 913 decreased 9%, decreased 1310, increased 12.7%, respectively. The highest price for onion 1125 in Socotra, tomatoes 963 in Socotra, potatoes in Socotra 1000, green pepper 2000 in Socotra, hot pepper 2500 in Socotra, carrots 1750 in Socotra and cucumbers 2000 in Socotra, okra 2375 in Socotra while the lowest price for onions was 458 in Aden Tomatoes 163 in Lahj, potatoes 731 in Aljawf, green pepper 558 in Aljawf, hot pepper 610 in Aljawf, cucumbers 513 in Aldalea, carrots 663 in Aljawf and okra 685 riyals / kg in Aljawf (Fig 2a and 2b).





Retail Prices of fruits: The average retail price for mango, grapes, bananas, and pomegranate, 1272, as it was not available in the previous month, then grapes 1490, a decrease 10.7%, bananas, 516, a decrease 9.3%, pomegranate, 1608 Riyal / kg, increase 3%. The highest price for grapes was 1781 in Seyun, bananas 1600 in Lahj and pomegranate 2000 in Socotra and Aljawf, while the lowest price for mangoes was 600 in Taiz grapes 1380 in Abyan, bananas 400 in Aldhalea and pomegranate 1050 Riyal / kg in Seyun. (Fig 3a and 3b).

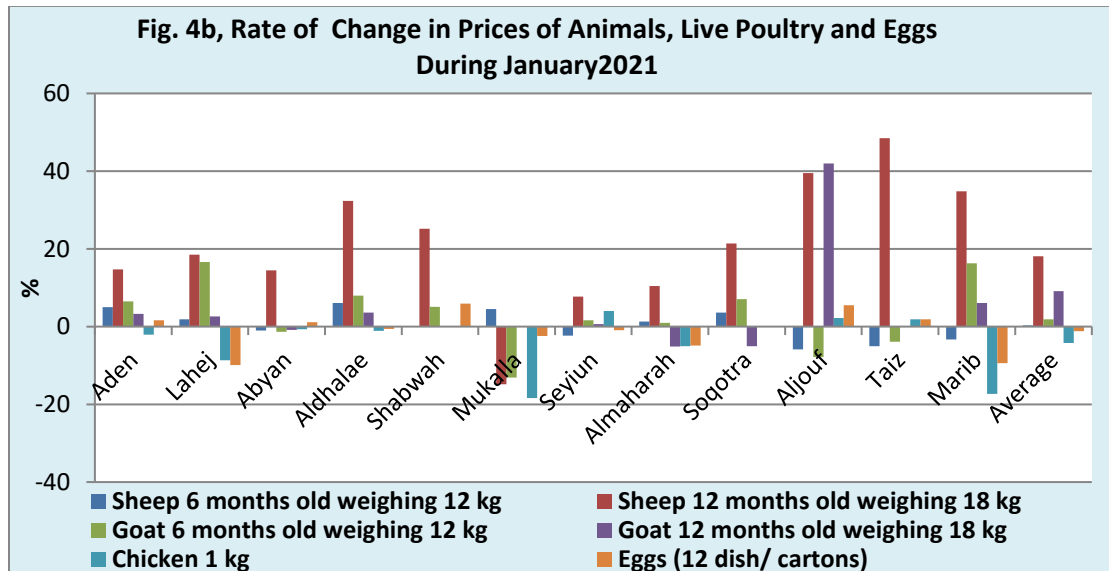
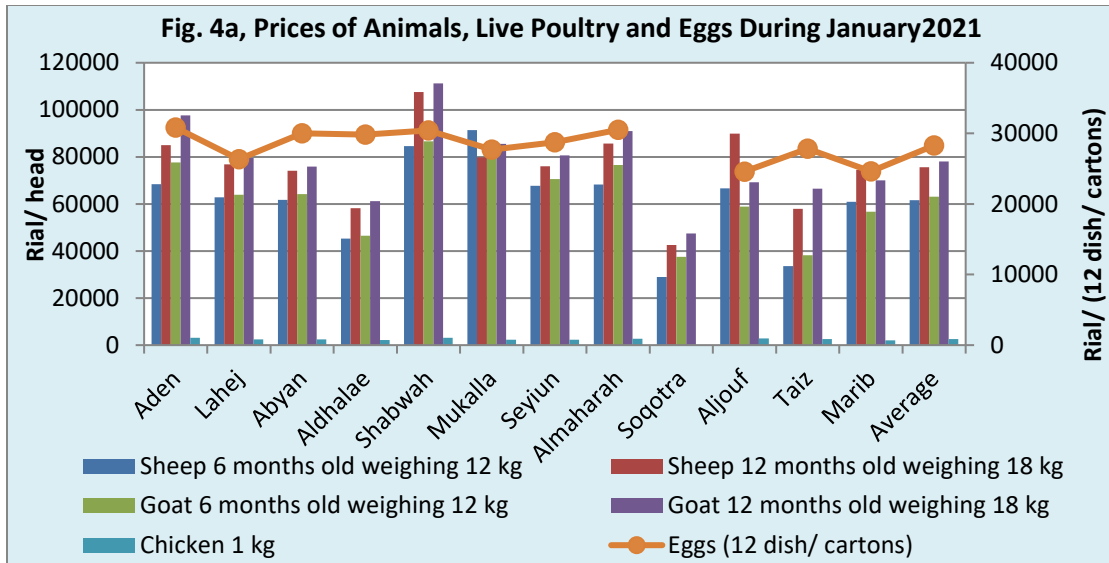




3.2 Livestock and Product Prices

Animals, live poultry and eggs: Animals, live poultry and eggs were available in January 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 61657, increase 0.3%, 75666, increase 18.1%, 63097 increase 1.9%, 77992 Riyal / head, increase 9.1%, 2557 Riyal / chicken, decrease 4.2%, 28302 Riyal/ carton 1.2% compared to the previous month.

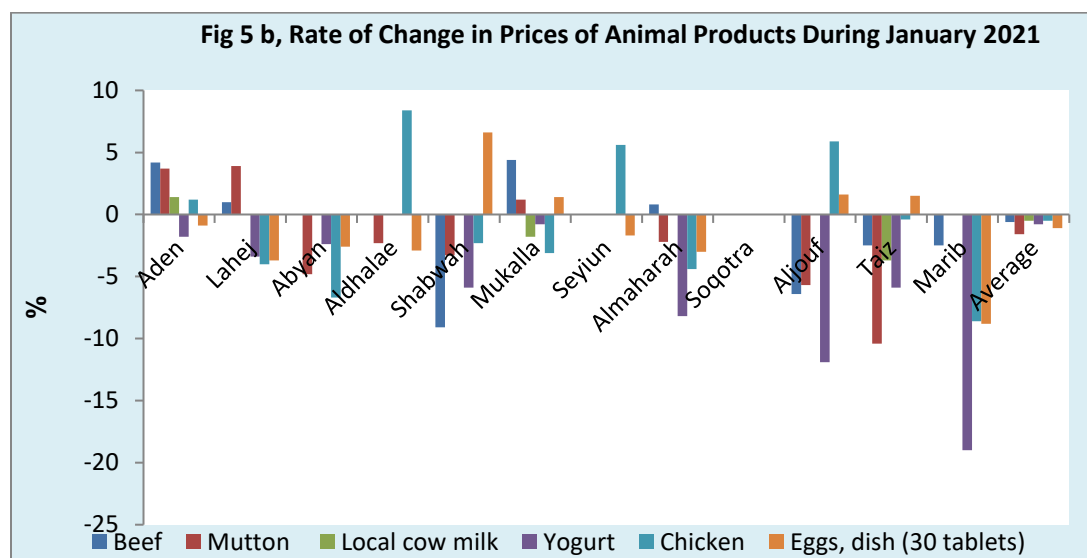
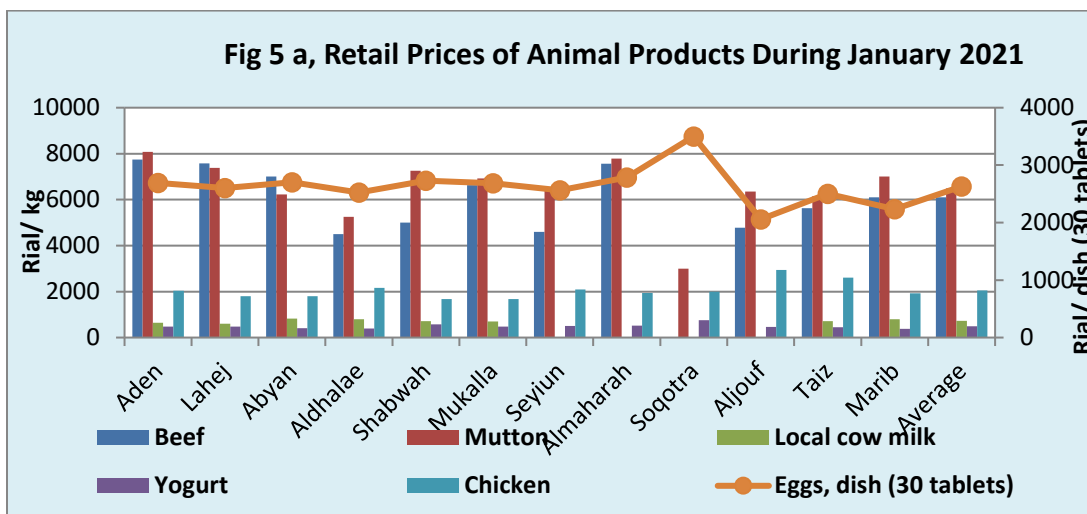
The highest average price for sheep (6 months weighing 12 kg) was 91333 in Mukalla, and the lowest price 29,000 Riyal / head in Socotra, and the highest average price for sheep (12 months weighing 18 kg) was 107,500 in Shabwa and the lowest price was 42,500 Riyal/ head in Socotra. The highest price for goats (6 months for 12 kilograms) 86667 in Shabwa, the lowest price in Socotra 37500 Riyal / head, and the highest price for goats (12 months for 18 kilograms) was in 112500 Shabwah and the lowest price in Socotra was 47,500 Riyal / head. The highest price for live chicken was 1 kilo 3167 in Shabwa, while the lowest price was recorded in Marib 2030, while the highest price for eggs (carton) was 30808 in Aden, and the lowest price was 24583Riyal / carton in Aljawf (Fig 4a and 4b).



Retail Prices of Animal Products: Average retail prices for beef, Mutton, and chicken meat 6101 decreased 0.6%, 6495 decreased 1.6%, 2054 Rial/ kg, increase 0.5%, respectively. The average retail price for local milk was 725 Riyal/ liter, decrease 0.5%, yogurt 490 Riyal / 500 gram 0.5% and table eggs 2632 Riyal / plate (30 tablets), decrease 1.1% compared to the previous month.

The highest retail price for beef, lamb and chicken was 7750 in Aden, 8083 in Aden, 2945 Riyal/ kg in Aljawf while the lowest price was 4500 Riyal / kg in Aldhalea, 3000 in Socotra, 1673 Riyal / kg in Mukalla. The highest retail price for local milk was 825 Riyal / liter in Abyan, while the lowest price was recorded in Lahj at 600 Riyal/ liter, and the highest price for yogurt was 750 in Socotra, while the lowest price was

recorded at 380 Riyal in Marib, and the highest price for an egg dish was 3500 Riyal in Socotra, while the lowest price was recorded at 2235 Riyal / dish (30 tablets) in Marib (fig5a5b).

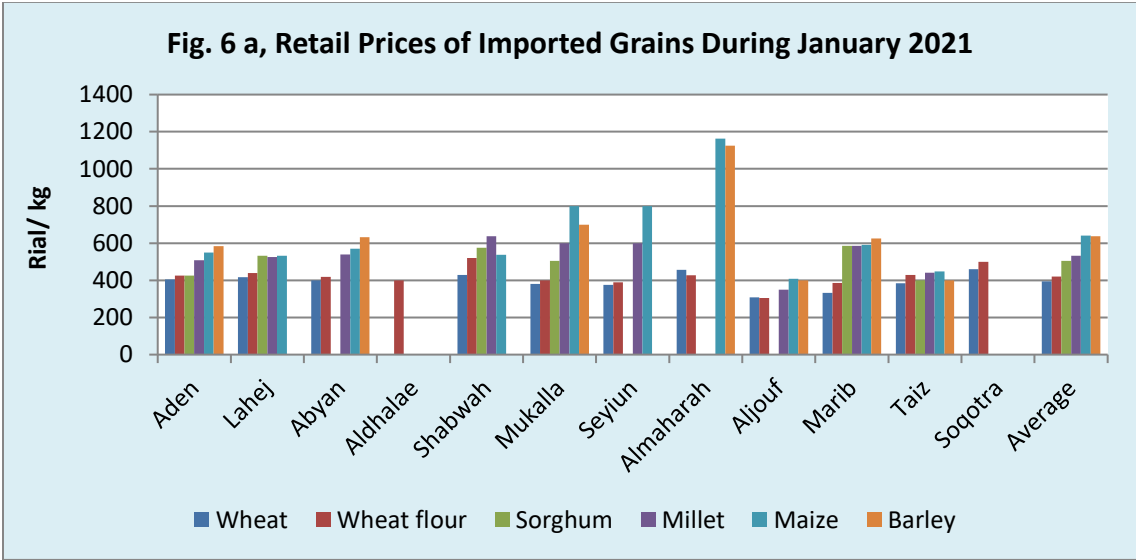


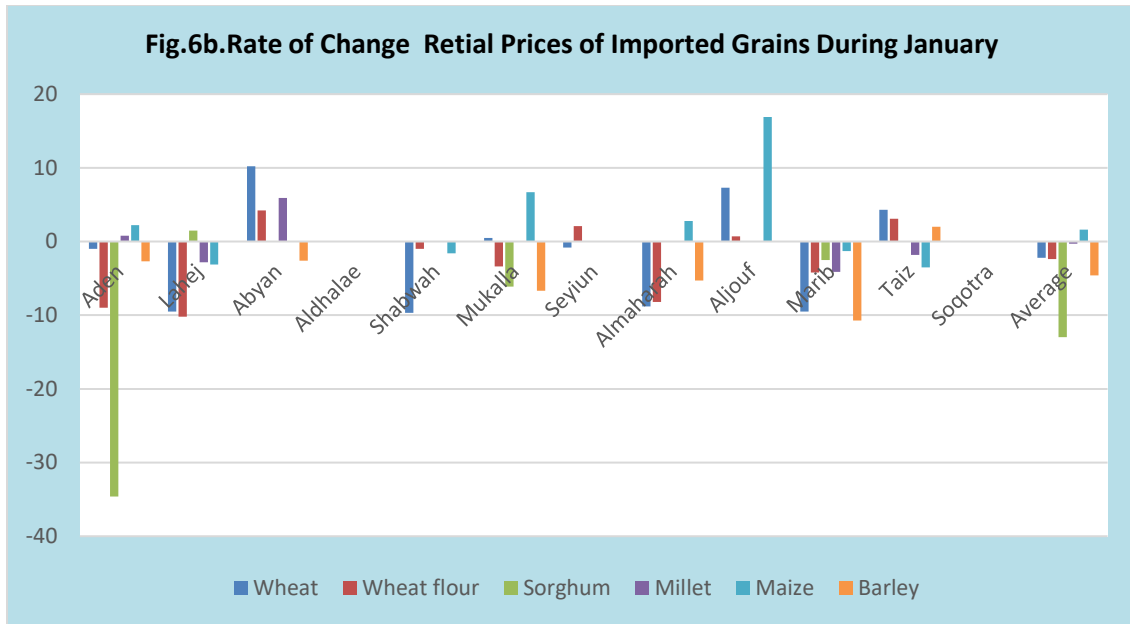
Challenges of production and marketing of agricultural products:

- ❖ 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) 3 95 decreased 2.2%, 420 decreased 2.4%, 504 decreased 13%, 532 decreased 0.3%. 640 increased 1.6% and 638 Riyal / kg decreased 4.6% respectively. The highest price of wheat was 460 in Socotra, flour 520 in Shabwa, sorghum 585 in Marib, millet 638 in Shabwah, maize 800 in Mukalla, Seyiun, and barley 1125 Rial / kg in Almaharah, while the lowest price of wheat was 308 in Aljawf, flour 305 in Al-Jawf, sorghum 400 in Taiz, millet 350 Aljawf, maize 409 in Aljawf, and barley 400 in Aljawf and Taiz (fig6a,6b).





3.4 Retail prices for imported commodities: The average price of imported food commodities in January 2021 compared to the previous month (beans, feba-beans and lentils) was 925, decreased 3.8%, 1078 decreased 4.5%, 843Riyal/ kg, a decreased 7.2%, respectively. The highest price for beans was 1193 in Seiyun, 1500 feba-beans in Socotra and 1205 lentils in Seiyun, while the lowest price for beans was 550 in Aljawf, 353 feba-beans in Aljawf and lentils 500 Riyal / kg in Soqatra. The average prices of (sugar, basmati rice, non-basmati rice, Powdered milk and salt, imported oils, domestic oils and sesame oil) 487 decrease 7.7%, 1082 decrease 3.3%, 635 decrease 2.5%, 4618 decrease 4.7% 206 Rial / kg decrease 5.5%, 1168 decrease 1.4%, 1050 decrease 1.6% 3426 Rial / liter, an increase of 2.5%, respectively. The highest price for sugar was 522 in Almaharah, basmati rice 1225 in Socotra, non-basmati rice 850 in Socotra, powdered milk 5493 in Aden, salt 500 Riyal / kg in Socotra. The highest price for imported oils is 1418 in Seiyun, local oils 1236 in Abyan and sesame oil 4746 riyals / liter in Almahra, while the lowest price for sugar is 442 in Aden, basmati rice 910 in Mukalla, non-basmati rice 478 in Aljouf, powderd milk 2500 in Marib and salt 83 Rial / kg in Aden, while the lowest price for imported oils was 911 in Almhara, 863 local oils in Lahj, and sesame oil 2717 Riyal / liter in Abyan ((Fig7a and 7b).

Fig. 7a, Retail Prices of Imported Food Commodities During January2021

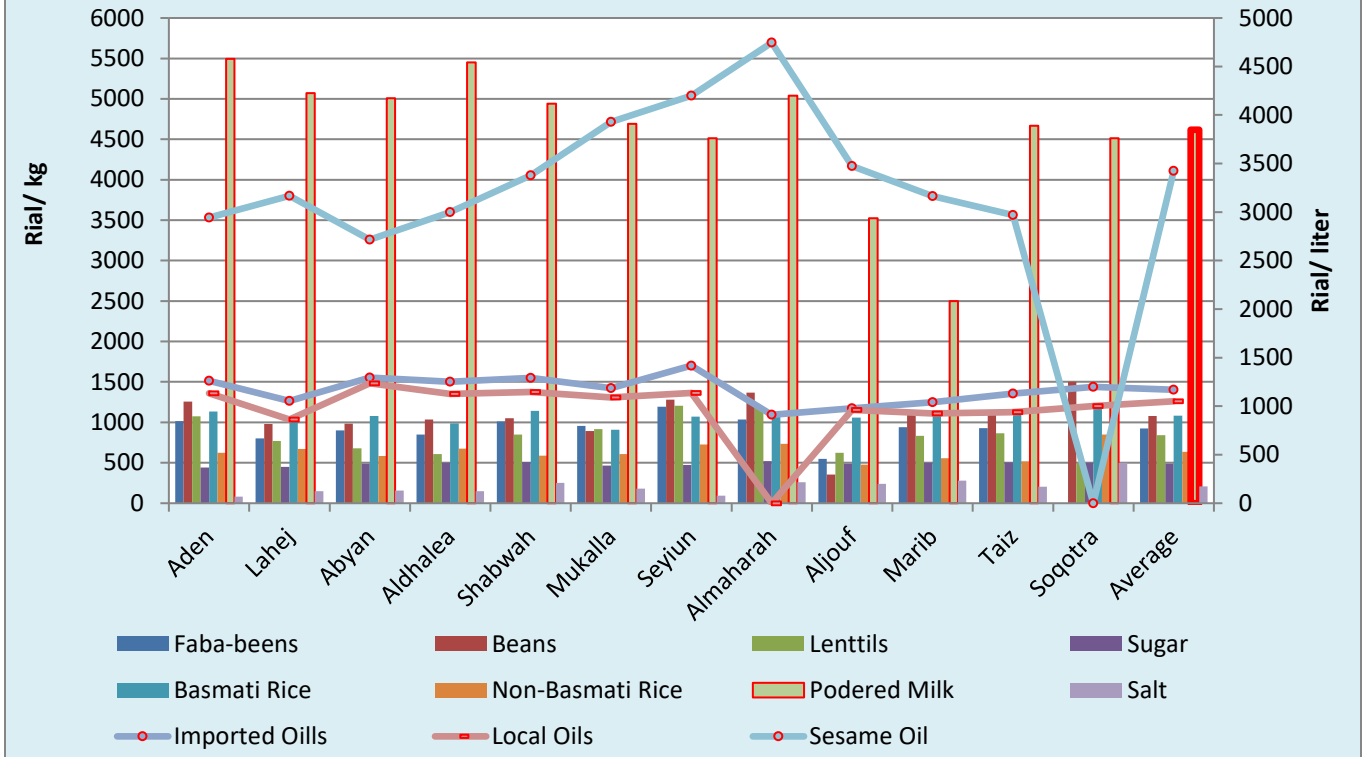
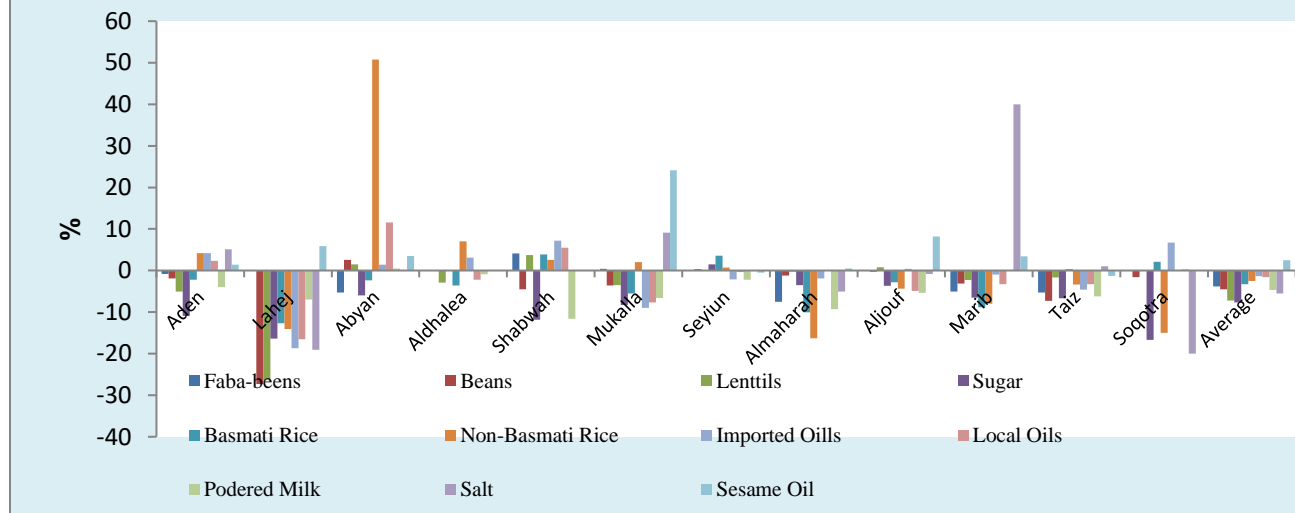


Fig. 7b, Rate of Change in Retail Prices of Imported Food Commodities During January2021



Challenges in accessing imported food commodities:

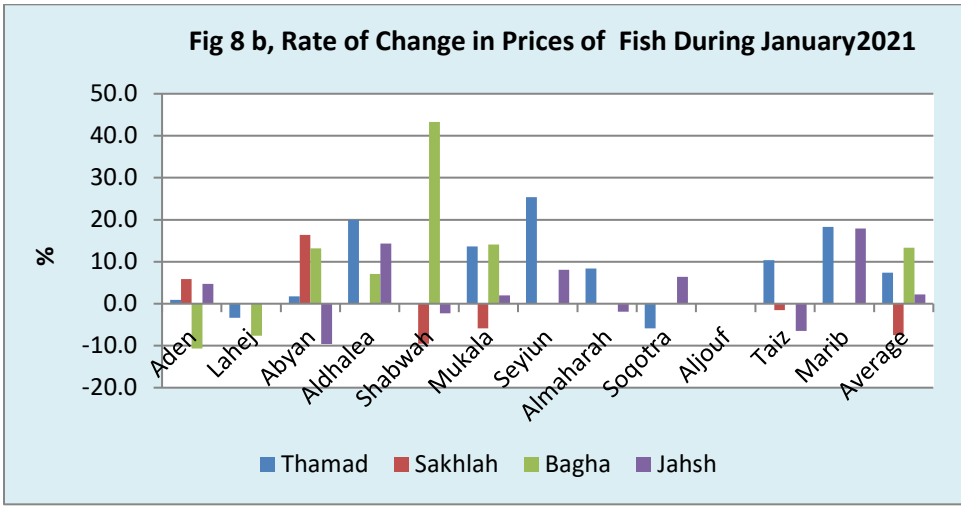
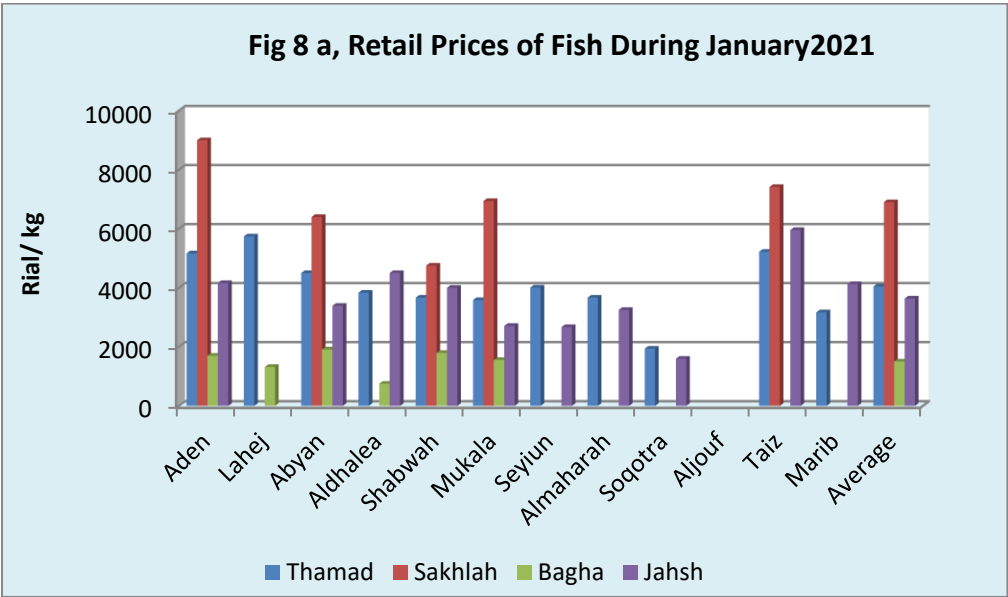
The basic and imported food commodities were available in the governorate markets. However, access and access to food is a major problem facing most of the governorate's population, and the reasons for this include the following:

- ❖ 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 of the targeted fish during the month of January 2021 compared to the previous month (Thamd, Sakhala, Bagha and Jahsh) 4044, increase 6.5%, 6901, decrease 7.5%, 1503, increase 13.3%, 3636, increase 2.2%, respectively. The highest price of Thamad 5738 in Lahj,

Sakhla 9000 in Aden, Bagha 1910 in Abyan and Al-Jahsh 5958 Riyal / kg in Taiz, while the lowest price 1938 in Socotra, Al-Sakhala 4750 in Shabwa, Bagha 750 in Aldhlea and Al-Jahsh 1596 Riyal / kg in Socotra (Fig 8a and 8b).



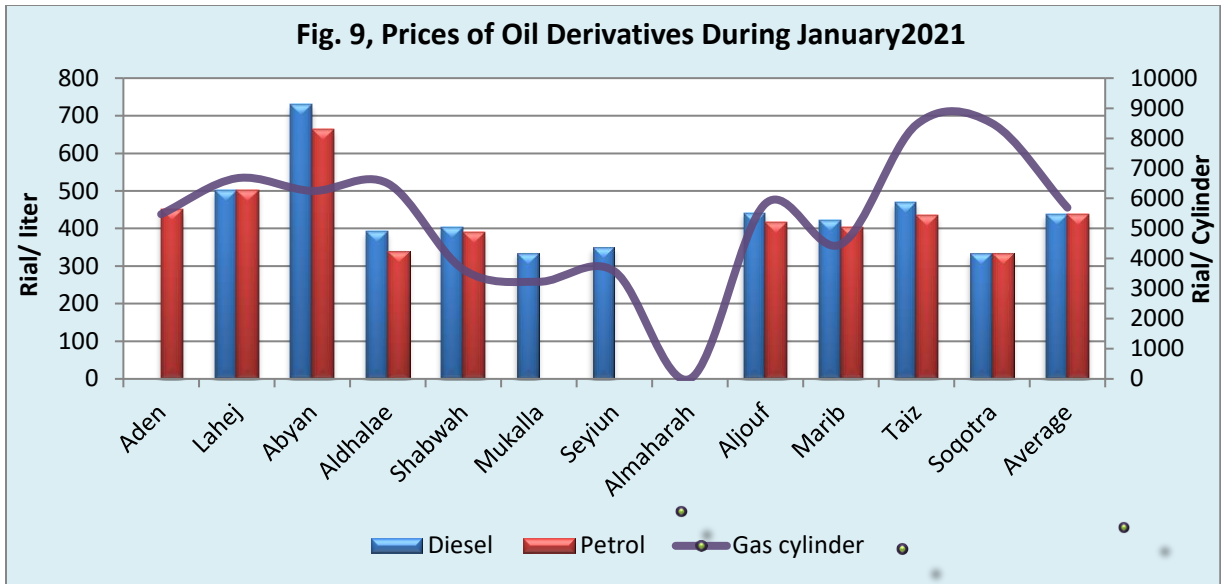
Challenges facing fish activity:

- ❖ Fishermen were blackmailed for their efforts to obtain a simple profit margin as a result of the absence of laws that restrict the process of selling and selling.
- ❖ And that some agents provide the fishermen with snow and supply them with fuel before the fishing trip, provided that the fish are sold to them, and thus he gets the lowest prices compared to if he sold them by free auction.
- ❖ By this they are agents or intermediaries the most profitable factor and not exposed to any risks.

- ❖ Because the risk is borne by the hunter.
- ❖ The lack of productive infrastructure and means of preserving the fish that affect its quality and consequently its effect is reflected on the preparation and export laboratories due to the inability to obtain enough fish with high quality.
- ❖ Consequently, the inability to compete in foreign markets is the result of:
 - ❖ Increased maritime transport prices.
 - ❖ High rates of marine transportation insurance.
 - ❖ High prices of packaging materials.
 - ❖ Difficulty transferring funds and credits.
 - ❖ Loss of confidence in Yemeni exports and exporters as a result of the war.
 - ❖ Difficulty accessing European markets due to:
 - ❖ Increased cost.
 - ❖ The inability to meet the demands of some customers due to the security conditions and the war through irregular navigation and shipping.
 - ❖ The export of air is permanently stopped (for fresh fish).

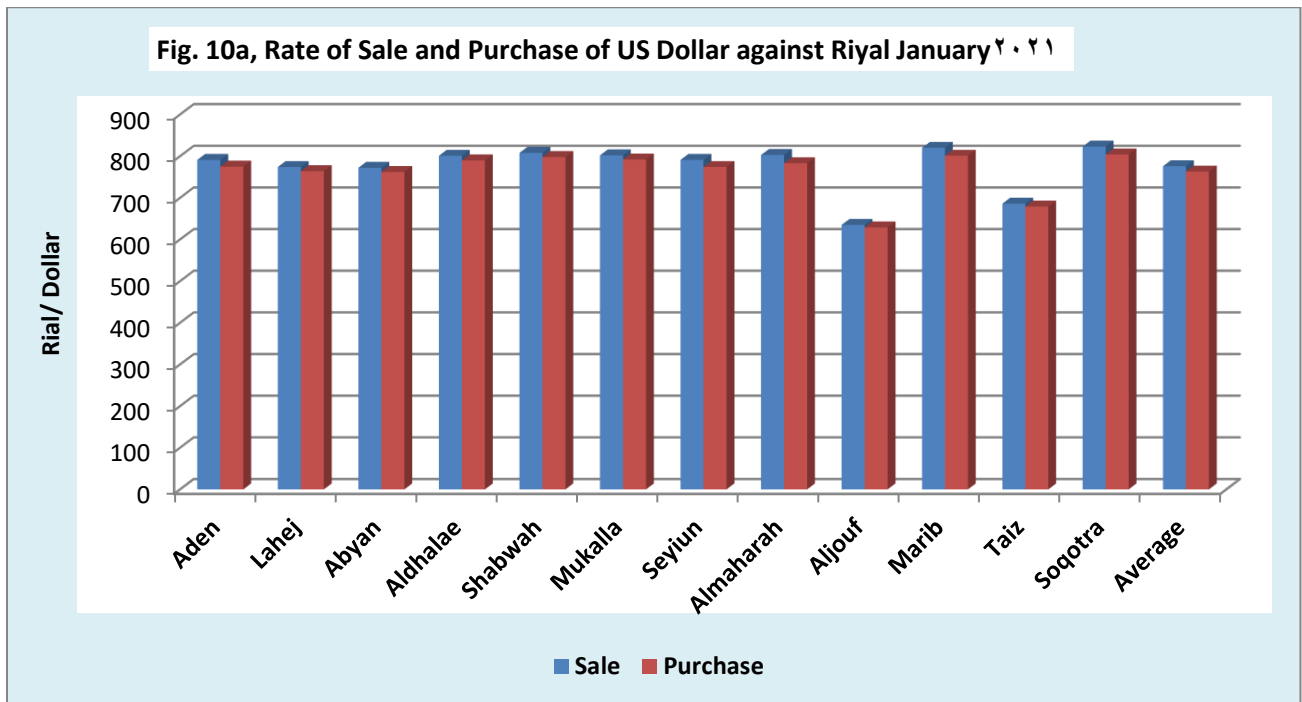
3.6 Fuel Availability:

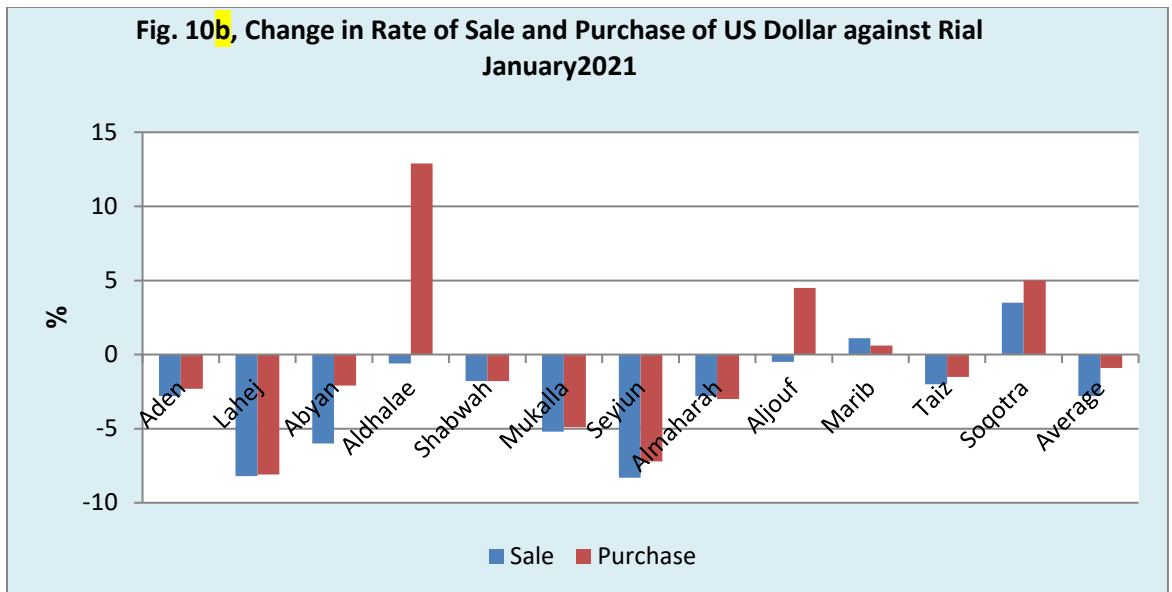
Oil derivatives (petrol and diesel) and domestic gas: The indicators of oil derivatives showed the availability of this substance within a month in all governmental and private stations in all the targeted governorates, where the average retail prices for fuel (diesel, petrol, and gas cylinder) compared to the previous month were 438Riyal / liter, 437 Riyal / liter, 5693 Riyal / cylinder on Straight. The highest price for diesel was 730 in Abyan, oil 665 Riyal / liter in Abyan and gas cylinder 8500 in Socotra respectively, while the lowest price for diesel was 334 in Socotra, gasoline 334 Riyal / liter in Socotra and a gas cylinder 3229 Riyal / cylinder in Mukalla (Fig 9)



3.7 Currency Exchange Rate:

The average unofficial exchange rate in January 2021 compared to the previous month of selling was 776, decrease 2.8%, and the highest selling price 823 in Socotra, while the lowest price for sale 635 was in Aljawf. The average purchase price was 763 Riyal, decrease 0.9%, and the highest purchase price was 804 in Socatra, while the lowest purchase price was 629 in Aljowf (Fig 10a and 10b).



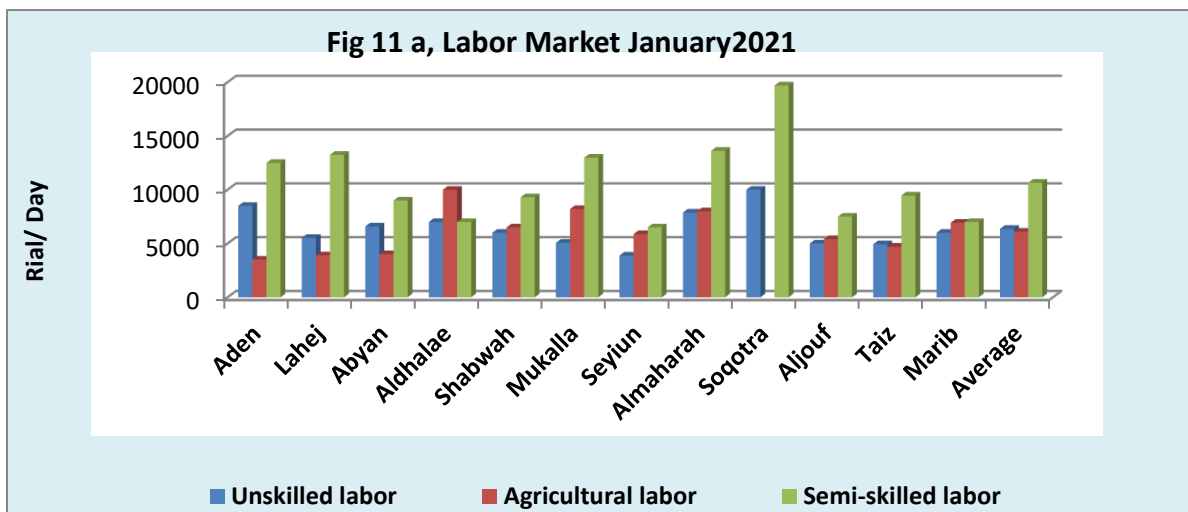


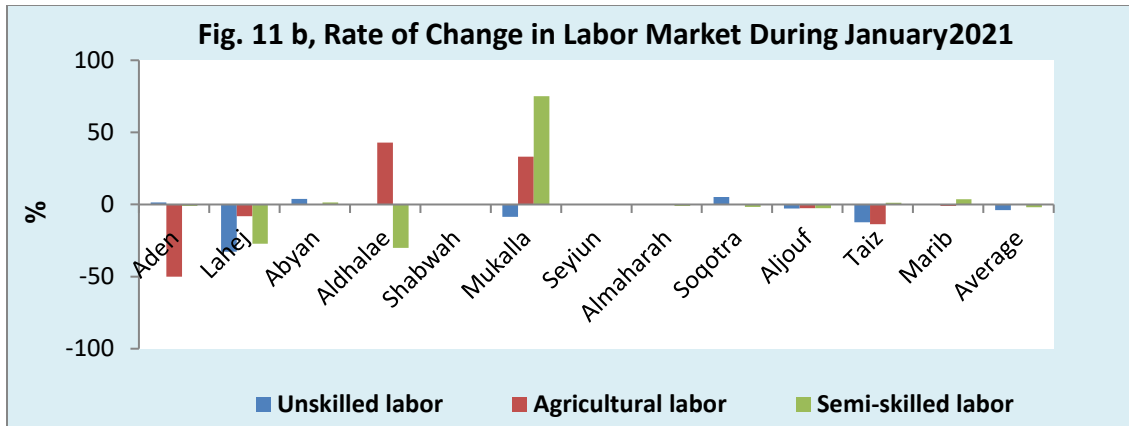
3.8 Job opportunities and the labor market

Unskilled labor: The average wages during January 2021 was 6363 Riyal / day, decrease of 3.9 % compared to the previous month. The highest average wage was 10000 Riyal / day in Socotra, while the lowest average wage was 3875 Riyal/ day in Seyiun.

Agricultural employment: The average wages 6094 Riyal / day, increase 0.4% compared to the previous month, and the highest was 10000 Riyal / day in Aldhalea, while the lowest 3500 Riyal / day in Aden.

Semi-skilled workers: The average wages during the month of during January was 10650 Riyal / day decrease 2% compared to the previous month. The highest average wage for semi-skilled workers was 19688 Riyal / day in Socotra, while the lowest were 6500 Riyal/ day in Seyiun (Fig 11a and 11b).



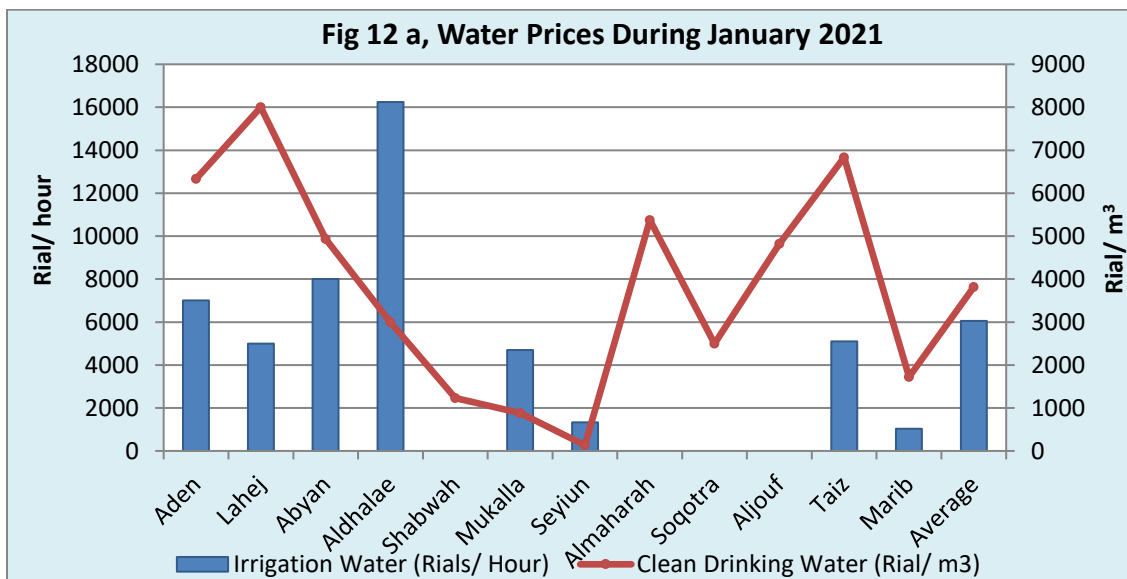


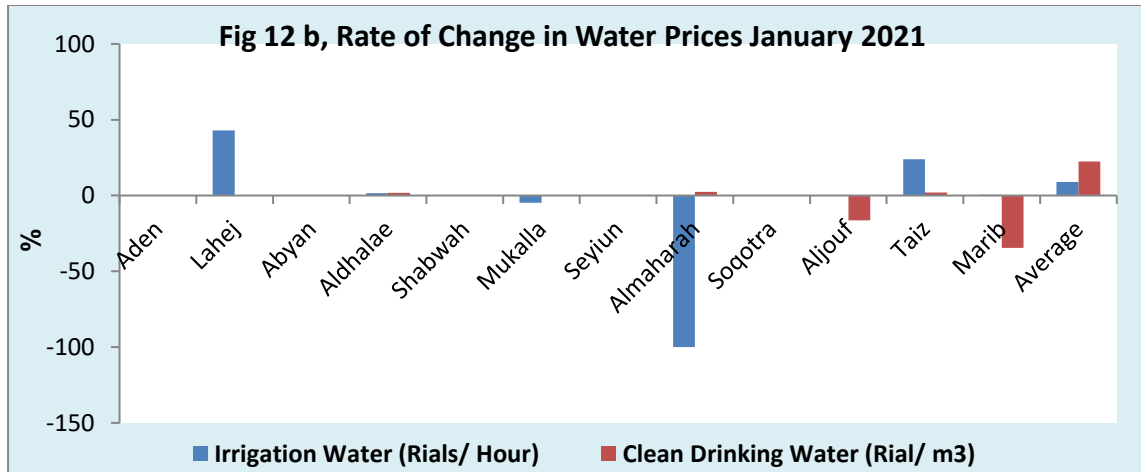
4. Food Utilization:

4.1 Water and Environment

Irrigation Water: The average price of irrigation water 6051 Riyal / hour, increase 9% over the previous month, the highest price was 16250 in Aldhlea 'and the lowest price was 1030 Riyal / hour in Marib (Fig 12a12b).

Drinking water: The average price of drinking water 3814 Riyal / m3, increase 22.4%, the highest price was 6708 in Taiz, and the lowest price was 134 Riyals per cubic meter in Seyiun.





4.2 Climate

Climatic data was monitored from the automatic monitoring stations for the month of January 2021 in the cities of Aldhalea in the Governorate of Aldhalea, Alkod is in the Governorate of Abyan, Al-Shihr and Sarafit, and the climatic information for the Aldhale Station has not been received due to the continued lack of communication coverage, and the following is an explanation of the most important climatic elements of these cities

Aldhalea: The highest wind gust during 15 minutes during the month of January was 7.0 m / s, while the lowest value of the wind during 15 minutes was 4.9 m / s. As for the highest value recorded for the total wind velocity during the 24 hours during January, it was 66 km / day. It is a small flow velocity during 24 hours, noting that the monthly average total wind flow during the 24 hours is about 55 km / day.

The maximum temperature recorded was 26.1 degrees Celsius, knowing that the monthly average maximum temperature this month was 22.9 degrees Celsius. While the lowest temperature was recorded at 8.8 degrees Celsius and the monthly average minimum temperature of 10.7 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity is 96%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded during this month was 16%, noting that the monthly average of minimum relative humidity was 34%. The rains that were recorded this month fell in only four days, and the rains during the four days were very light and not affecting.

The lowest recorded value of the dew point temperature is 3.8 ° C, while the highest recorded temperature of the dew point is 13.5 ° C.

The hours of solar brightness recorded in this month ranged between 8.91 and 7.03 (8 hours, 91% of the hour, 7 hours, 3% of the hour), and the monthly average hours of sunshine were 8 hours and 20% of the hour.

As for the process of evaporation and transpiration, it is noticeable that the lowest amount recorded during this month was 3.1 mm / day. While the highest value of evaporation during this month was 3.1 mm / day, and the monthly average of the process of evaporation and transpiration was 3.5. Mm / day. Since in this month the rains fell within only four days, during which the rains were very light, the process of evaporation and transpiration was during this month greater than the amount of rain, meaning that drought was dominating the city during the month.

Alkod (Abyan): The highest wind gust during 15 minutes was 9.3 m / s, while the lowest gust value within 15 minutes was about 5.2 m / s.

As for the highest value recorded in the total wind velocity during the 24 hours during this month, it was 242 km / day. While the lowest speed recorded for the total wind flow during the 24 hours during the month of January was about 86 km / day, noting that the monthly average total wind flow speed during the 24 hours is 163 km / day, which is a high number indicating that the wind speed was High during the days of this month and an indication of increased evaporation and transpiration.

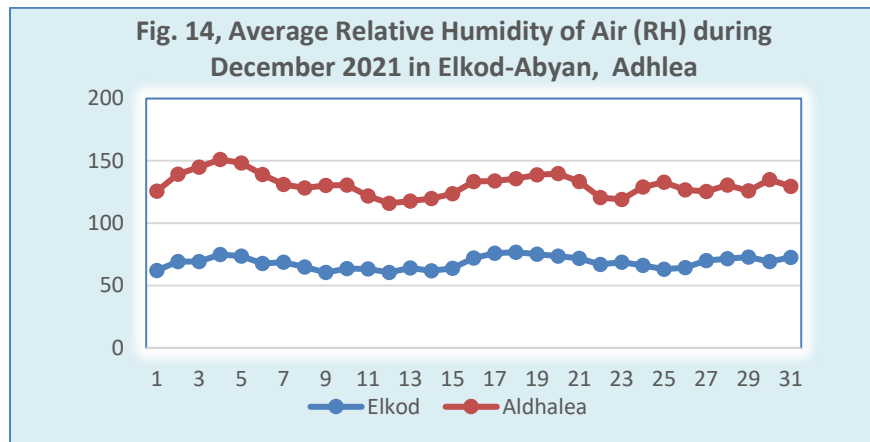
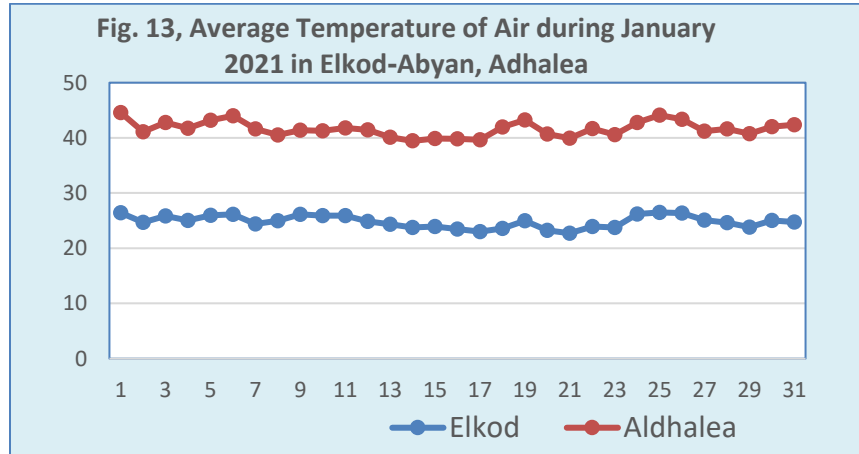
The maximum temperature was about 28.9 degrees Celsius, with it noticed that the monthly average maximum temperature was 28.1 degrees Celsius. The lowest temperature recorded in this month was 17.5 degrees Celsius.

The highest relative humidity during this month was 94%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded was 40%. Rain this month did not fall at all. The lowest value recorded for the temperature of the dew point was 16.9 degrees Celsius, while the highest temperature for the dew point was recorded at 20.6 degrees Celsius and the average monthly temperature of the dew point was 18.9 degrees Celsius.

The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness were recorded at 10.51 and 6.84 (10 hours, 51% of the hour, six hours, 84% of the hour) knowing that the monthly average hours of sunshine in January were 9 hours and 54% of the hour, which indicates the number of hours of sunshine were Often similar and long, which increases the rate of evaporation and transpiration.

As for the process of evaporation and transpiration, it is noticeable that the lowest amount recorded this month was 3.73 mm / day. While the largest value recorded for evaporation and transpiration was 5.23 mm / day, knowing that the monthly average of the process of evaporation and transpiration for the month of December was 4.6 mm / day, which is a high value.

Evaporation transpiration and the amount of rain That rain did not fall during this month, the amount of evaporation and transpiration was greater than the amount of rain during the month, which results in severe drought in the area of Alkod during the month of January.



4.3 Desert Locust:

Situation:

During January 2021, mainly scattered immature and mature solitarious adults were present on the Red Sea coast between Suq Abs (1600N/4312E) and Zabid (1410N/4318E) and on the Gulf of Aden coast between Am Rija (1302N/4434E) and Bir Ali (1401N/4820E).

Several immature and maturing swarms were seen during the second week in the highlands between Sana'a (1521N/4412E) and the Red Sea coast. During the last week, immature swarms were seen further south in the highlands to the east of Bajil (1458N/4314E) and on the coast near Bayt Al Faqih (1430N/4317E) and

Al Zuhrah (1541N/4300E) while immature adult groups were present near Suq Abs. The swarms are likely to have arisen from inaccessible coastal and interior areas of the north.

Forecast:

Unless further rains fall, breeding will be limited, and remaining adults are likely to concentrate as vegetation dries out and form small groups and perhaps a few very small swarms on the Red Sea coast. There remains a risk that a few swarms may be present in inaccessible areas on the coast and in the highlands. Scattered adults are expected to persist along parts of the Gulf of Aden coast, but breeding is less likely unless further rainfall occurs.

5. Health & Nutritional Situation

Nutrition:

Through the reports of the acute malnutrition treatment program in the coordination units of the governorates of Abyan, Aden, Shabwa, Al Dhale'e, Al-Jawf, Al-Mahra, Taiz and Lahj, which submitted its reports to the Technical Secretariat for Food Security, which reflects severe acute malnutrition cases that were discovered and treated in the In general the total admission 10058 case there is a decrease in the number of admission for acute malnutrition (CMAM) from the previous month by 9.9% due to the lack of reporting by 4 governorates, namely Hadramout, Sahel and Wadi - Aldhale - Abyan, as a result of the annual change of monthly reporting forms, and the rates of change were for acute malnutrition. Table 2 showed that the total case of CMAM 10058 decreased by 9.9% compared to previous month and mean SAM is a decrease of 19.1% and 5.9%, respectively, compared to the previous month. A decrease in the recovery rate of (37.9%) cases of (SAM) and 4.6% of (MAM) cases compared to the previous month are also noted. 9 deaths were recorded in the program during the month of January 2021, all of which were in Taiz (Fig 15).

Table (2) Acceptable Cases in the Acute Malnutrition Treatment Program, January 2021

CMAM	MAM				SAM				Month
	Retarded	Deaths	Total Recovery	Total Admission	Retarded	Deaths	Total Recovery	Total Admission	
10058	603	2	5321	7357	190	7	1851	2701	January
11160	480	0	5576	7821	258	2	2979	3339	December
-9.9	25.6		-4.6	-5.9	-26.4	250	-37.9	-19.1	% Change

Epidemiological surveillance:

The total cases of epidemic diseases during the month of January 2021 amounted to about 25144 cases, a decrease of 24.7% compared to the previous month. The highest percentage of reports among governorates in the number of cases (8937 cases) is in Aden Governorate, an increase of 3.16% over the previous month. The majority of the reported cases are acute diarrhea (20005 cases) with a decrease of 25.4% compared to the previous month, and most of them were in Aden Governorate, 7039 cases (Fig 16).

An increase in the reporting of dengue fever compared to the previous month, by 16.1%, and most of the reporting was in Aden Governorate, with about 1334 cases (224) in the previous month. Underreporting of suspected cholera, by 38.5% from the previous month, however, there is a noticeable increase in Aden Governorate (241 cases) compared to the previous month (28 cases). Malaria was underreported by 74.6% compared to the previous month, mostly in Taiz governorate, with a total of 503 cases. We notice previously that there is a clear increase in the spread of epidemic diseases in Aden Governorate, as a result of the deterioration of environmental sanitation services and the accumulation of garbage and sewage in the streets and residential neighborhoods.(fig.17).

Covid 19:

Figure (18) shows the spread of Covid 19, as the total number of suspected cases of Covid 19 in the governorates for the month of January 2021 reached 188, with a decrease of 23% compared to the previous month, of which only 17 cases were confirmed by laboratory PCR. With a decrease of 17.1% from the previous month, most of the confirmed cases are in Hadramawt Governorate, 8 cases, followed by Shabwa Governorate 4 cases. The number of deaths reached 4 cases compared to one case in the previous month, distributed over 4 governorates of Aden - Aldhale - Hadramout Al Sahel - Shabwa (Fig. 17).

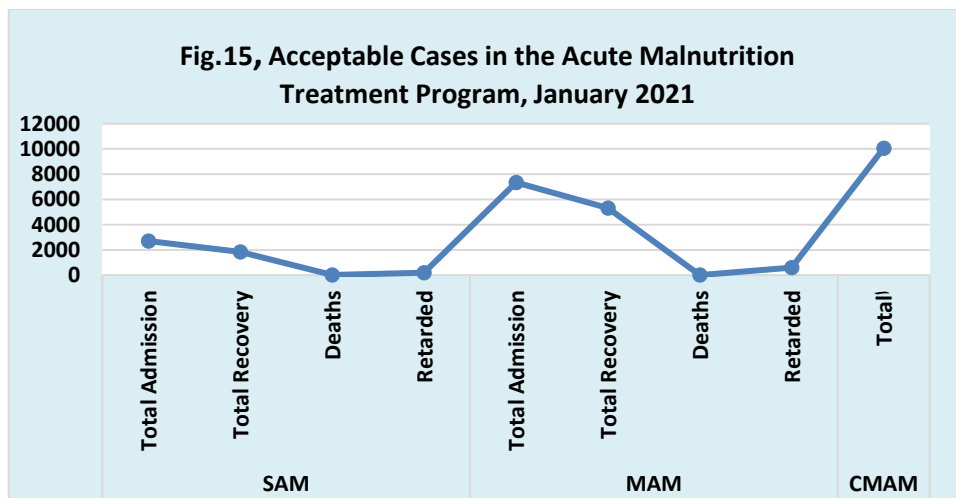


Fig.16 Number of Cases of Diarrhea

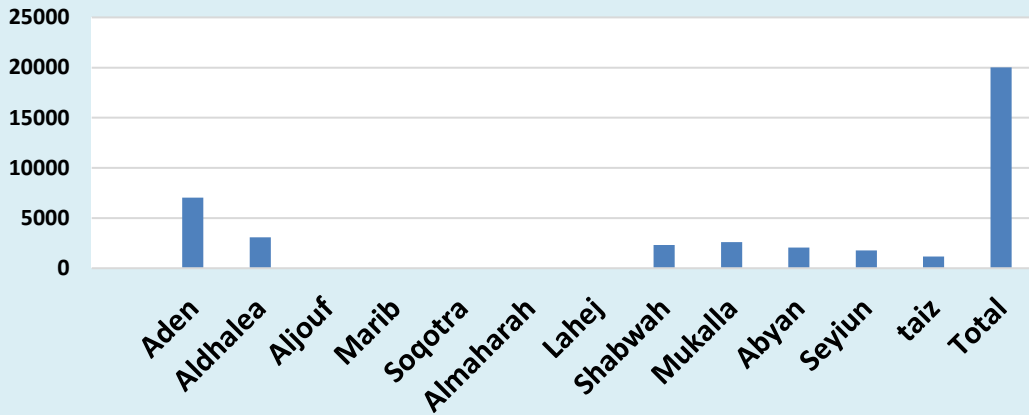


Fig17 Epidemiological Surveillance January 2021

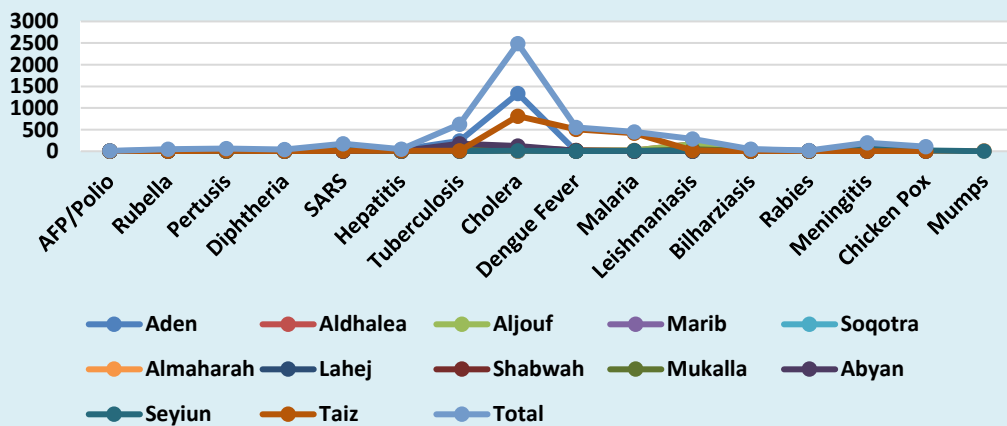
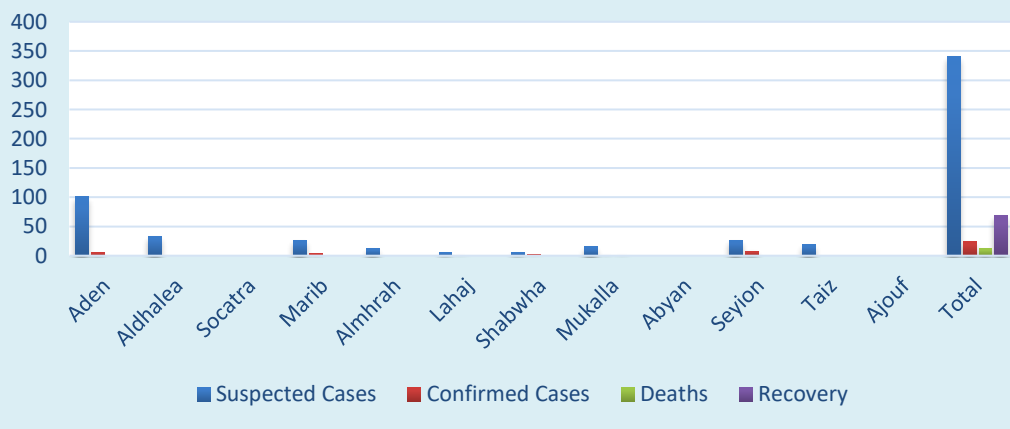


Fig.18 Number of Covid19 Cases During January 2021



Conclusions:

Food commodities were available during the month of January 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.

Recommendations:

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.