

1. Background/ Introduction:

This report includes a description of the food security situation during **January 2023** based on the weekly reports and monthly update reports by the Governorate Focal Units (GFUs) from 12 governorates, namely Aden, Abyan, Lahj, Aldhalee, Shabwa, Hadhramaut-Mukalla, Hadhramaut-Seiyun, Almhara, 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 Maafer -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 January 2023 witnessed the harvest of wheat and barley in the eastern plateau, as well as the harvest of maize and millet, in addition to watermelon, sweetmelon, tomato, okra, green onion, eggplant and green pepper in the southern coastal plain, with the continued decline in the production of tropical fruits, bananas, papaya, and lemons. Potatoes, carrots and cucumbers were available in the market from the Northern Highlands.

Importation:

The following table represents the imports of basic food commodities from the ports of Aden, Shahn, Al-Wdeeah and Socotra for the month of **January 2023**, including humanitarian food aid, where the total amount of basic food commodities during the month to the seaports and land ports (308055) tons wheat 48% milk %21 oils 13 %, rice 9 %, flour 8%, sugar 1 %.

Table 1. Imports of Basic Food Commodities (ton) January 2023

Commodities	Aden	Mukalla	Shahen	Alwadeah	Socotra	Total	Humanitarian Assistants	Grand Total	%
Wheat	128700	18000	35			146735		146735	48
Flour	21927	0	4686			26613		26613	8
Rice	20291	6226	30	10		26557		26557	9
Sugar	2163	460	75			2698		2698	1
Cooking Oil	38704	108	2178	441		41431		41431	13
Milk	8269	54828	642	282		64021		64021	21
Total	220054	79622	7646	733		308055		308055	100

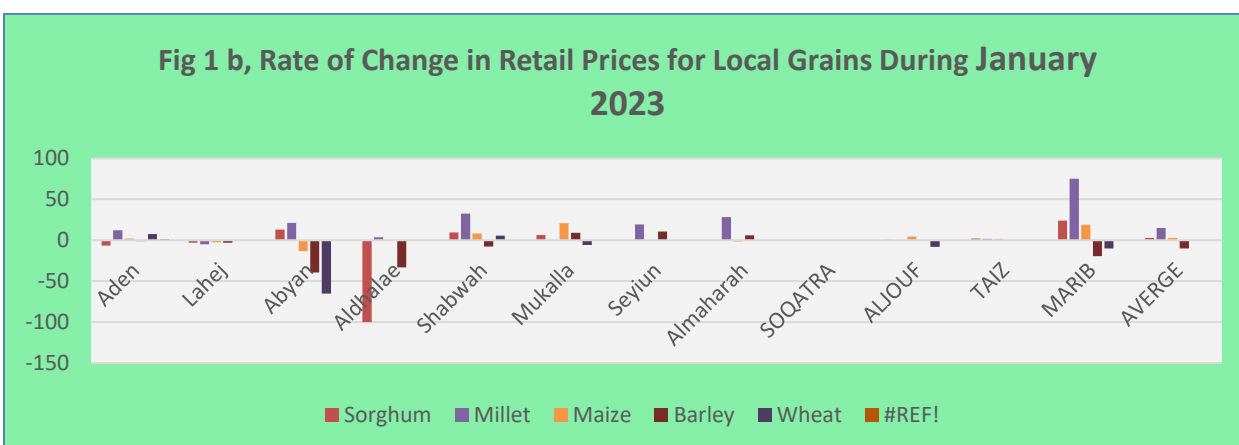
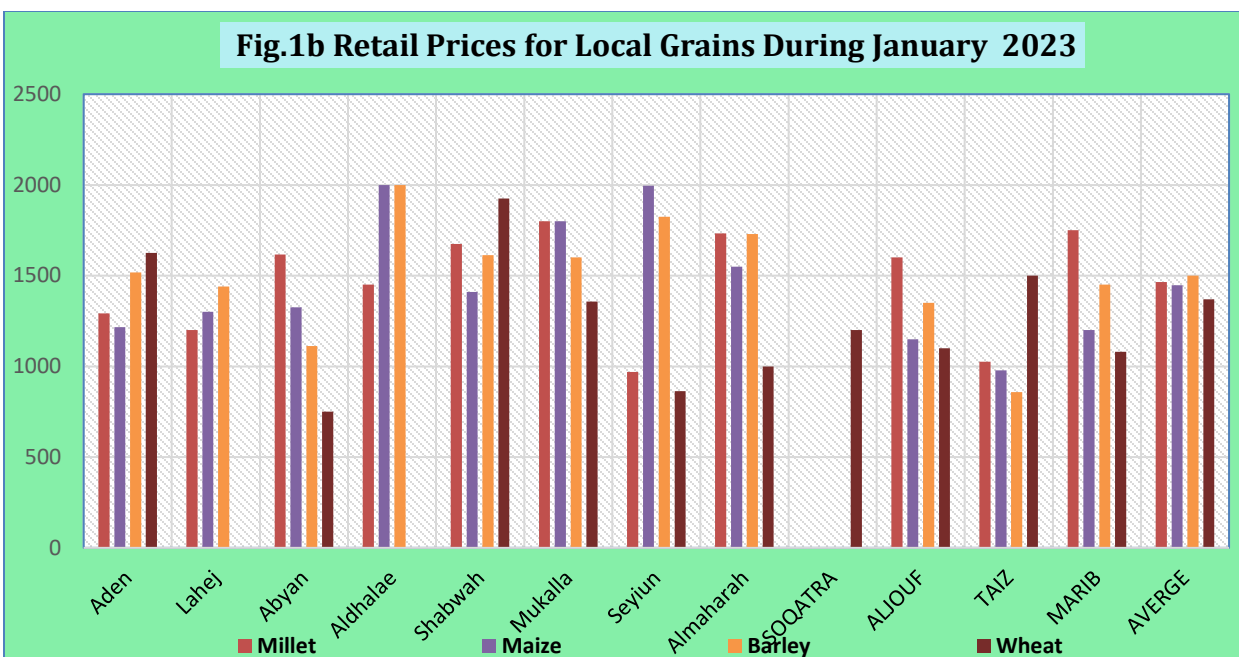
2.2 Food supply and availability

Food was available throughout **January 2023**.

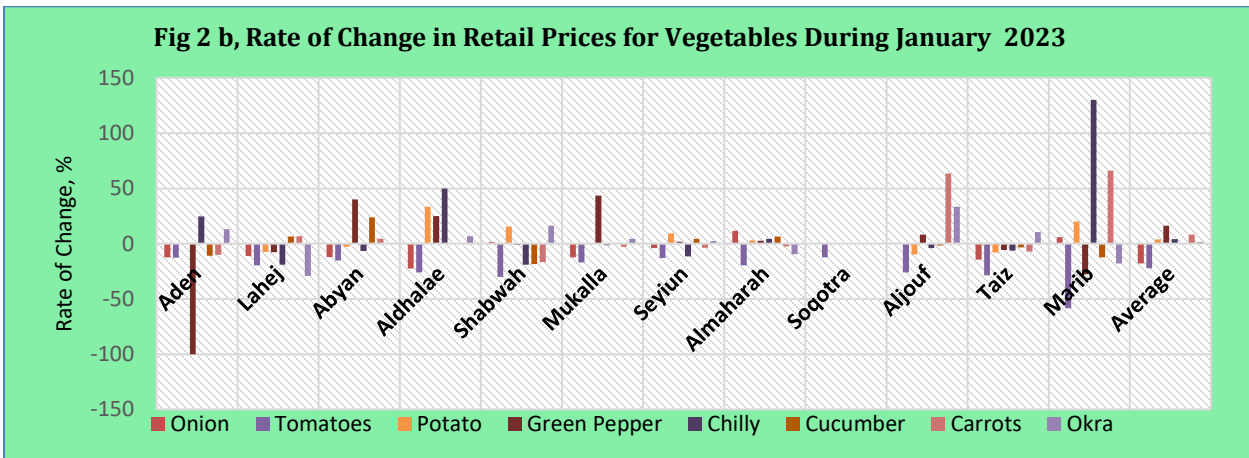
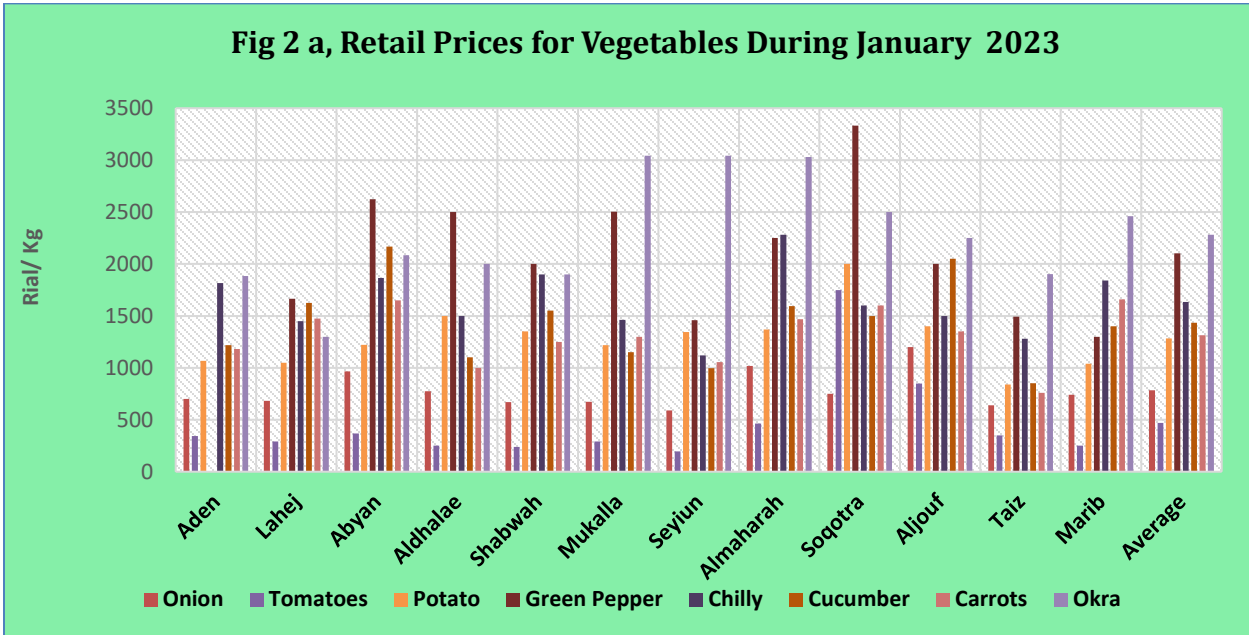
Food Access:

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, 1456, an increase of 2.7%, 1465, an increase of 15.1%, 1448, an increase of 2.8%, 1500, a decrease of 10.2%, 1369. The highest price for sorghum 1950 in Mukalla, millet 1800 in Mukalla, for maize 2000 in Al-Dhalea, barley 2000 in Al-Dhalea, wheat 1925 riyals / kg in Shabwa, while the lowest price for sorghum was 948 in Taiz, for millet 970 in Seiyun, maize 978 in Taiz, barley 858 in Taiz, and wheat 750 riyals / kg in Abyan (Fig 1a and 1b).



Retail prices for local vegetables: Average retail prices for onions, tomatoes, potatoes, green peppers, cucumbers, carrots, and okra, 784 with a decrease of 17.8%, 470 with a decrease of 22.3%, 1283 with an increase of 3.7%, 2103 with an increase of 16.2%, 1635 with an increase of 4.2%, 1433 with a decrease of 0.3%, 1313 with an increase of 8.1%, 2283 with an increase of 1.5%, respectively. The highest price of onions was 1200 in Al-Jawf, tomatoes 1750 in Socotra, potatoes 2000 in Socotra, green pepper 3333 in Socotra, hot pepper 1900 in Shabwa, carrots 3031 in Al-Mahra, cucumber 2167 in Abyan, okra 3044 in Seyiun, while the lowest price of onions was 591 in Seyiun. Tomatoes 196 in Seyiun, potatoes 840 in Taiz in Marib, green peppers 1459 in Seyiun, hot peppers 1119 in Seyiun, cucumbers 851 in Taiz, carrots 760 in Taiz, then 1300 in Lahj. (Fig 2a 2b).



Retail Prices of fruits: The average retail price in (grapes, bananas and pomegranate) 3014, bananas 939, a decrease of 6.6%, pomegranates 2167 riyals / kg, a decrease of 2.7%, and the highest price of mangoes reached 4000 in Al-Mahra, bananas 1625 in Socotra, pomegranates 2500 in Aden and Mukalla, while the lowest price of bananas reached 581 in Seyjun, and 1500 in pomegranates. Taiz (Fig 3a and 3b).

Fig 3 a, Retail Prices of Fruits During January 2023

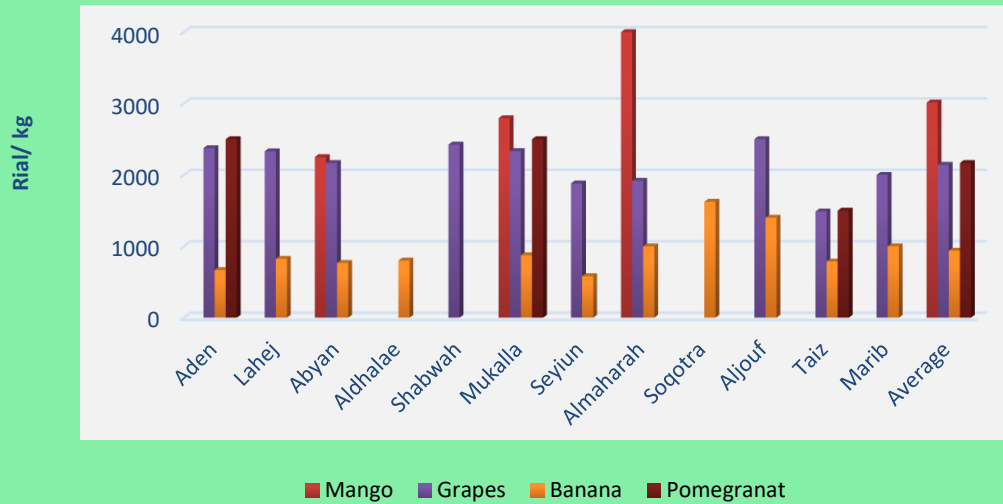
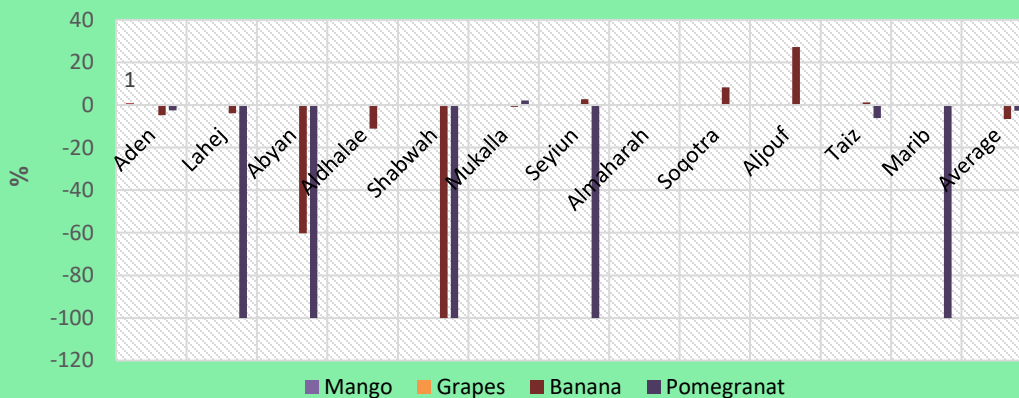


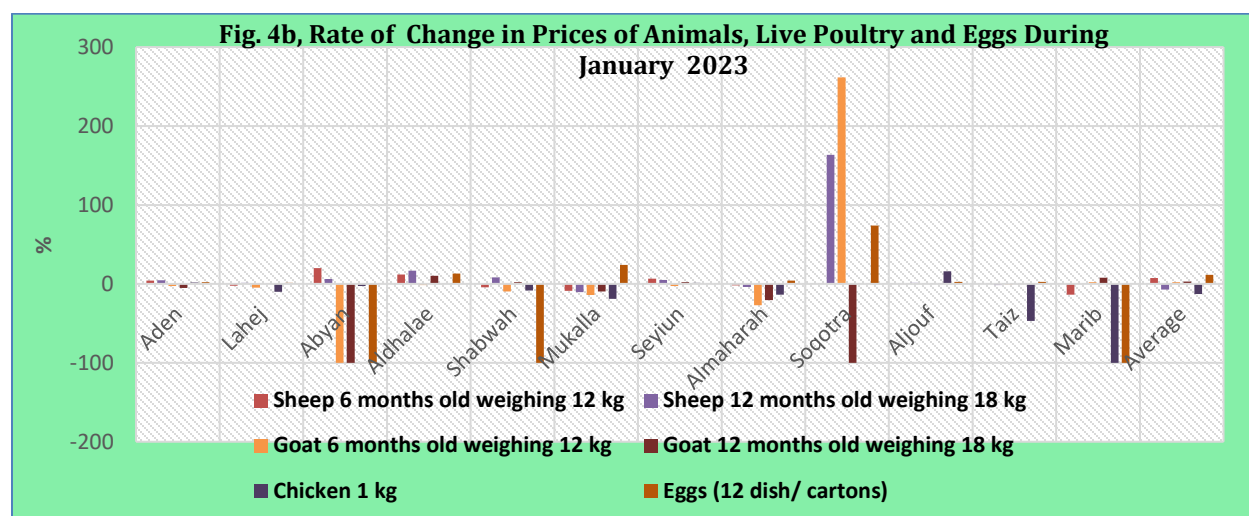
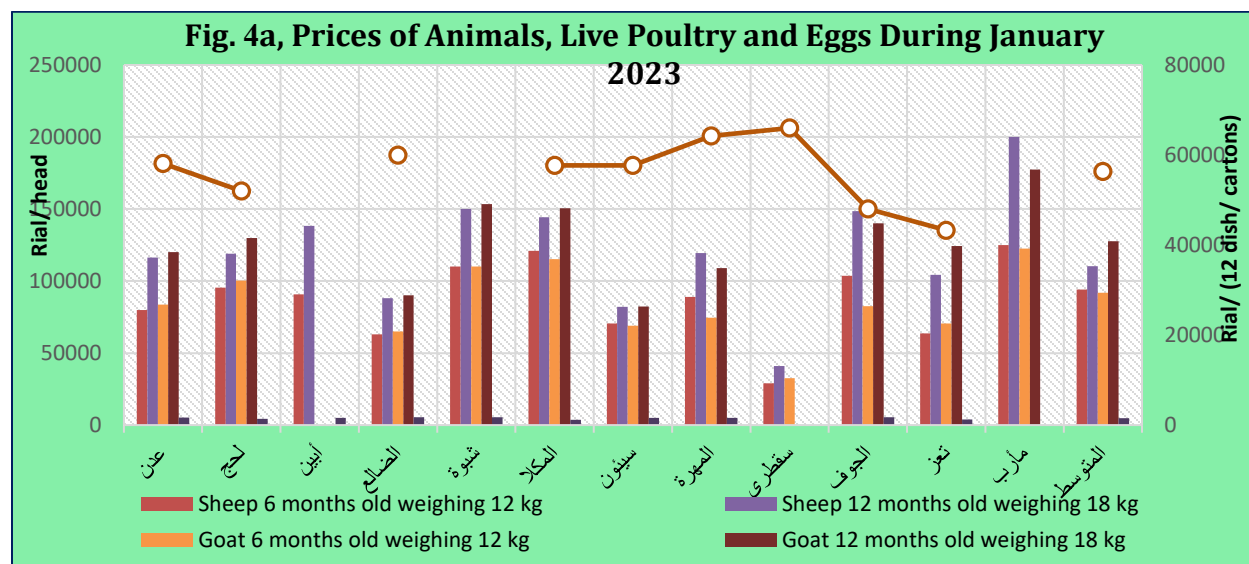
Fig 3b, Rate of Change in Retail Prices for Fruits During January 2023



3.2 Livestock and Product Prices

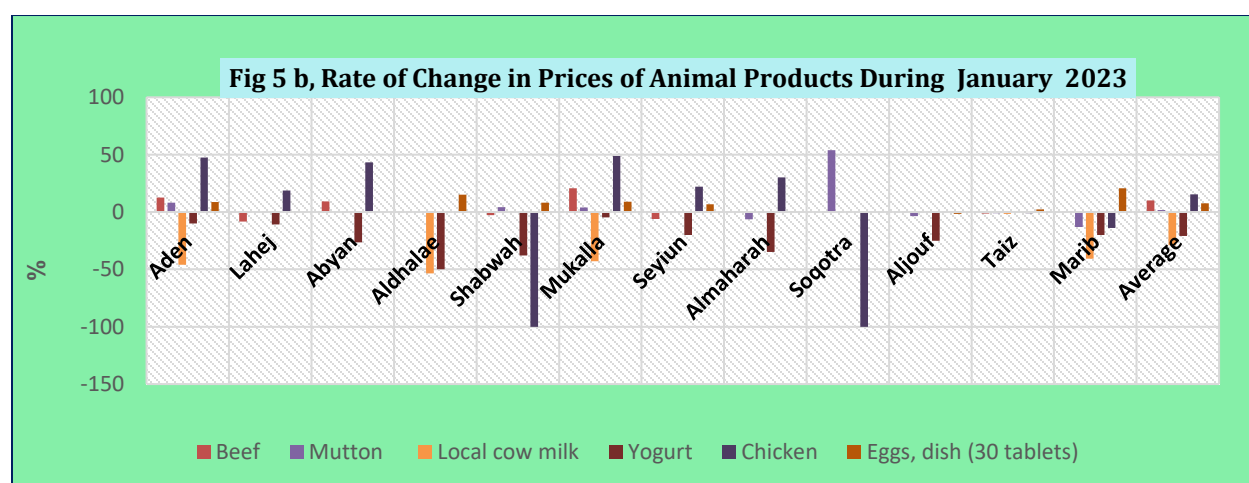
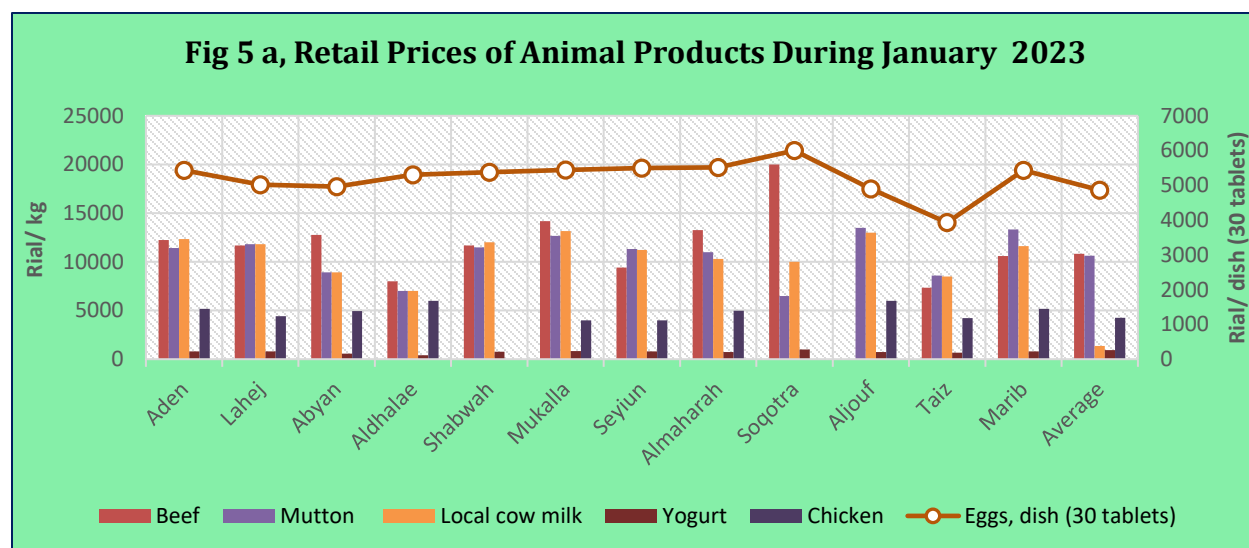
Animals, live poultry and eggs: Animals, live poultry and eggs they were (sheep 6 months old weighing 12 kg and 12 months old weighing 18 kg), (goat 6 months old weighing 12 kg and 12 months old weighing 18 kg), chicken 1 kg and eggs (12 dish/ cartons). Their average prices compared 94133, an increase of 7.3%, 110399, a decrease of 7.3%, 91899, an increase of 2%, 127680 riyals / head, an increase of 2.8%, 4894, a decrease of 12.7%, 56335 riyals / carton, an increase of 11.6%. The highest average price for sheep (6 months, weighing 12 kg) was 125,000 in Marib, and the lowest price was 29,000 riyals/head in Socotra. The highest average price for sheep (12 months, weighing 18 kg) was 148,500 in Al-Jawf, and the lowest price was 41,000 riyals/head in Socotra. The highest price for goats (6 months, weighing 12 kg) was 122500 in

Marib, and the lowest price in Socotra was 32500 riyals/head. The highest price of live chicken was 5500 in Al-Jawf, Shabwa and Al-Dhalea, while the lowest was 3964 riyals in Taiz. The highest price of eggs (carton) was 66000 in Socotra, and the lowest price was 43301 riyals/carton in Taiz. (Fig 4a and 4b).



Retail Prices of Animal Products: The average retail prices in, beef, lamb, and chicken 11919, an increase of 10% 10819, an increase of 1.8%, 4892 riyals / kg, an increase of 15.3%, respectively. The average retail price of local cow's milk was 974 riyals / liter, a decrease of 29%, and yogurt was 741 riyals / 500 grams, a decrease of 20.8%. Table eggs 5235 riyals/dish (30 pieces), an increase of 7.7% compared to the previous month. The highest retail price of beef, lamb and chicken was 13250 in Al-Mahra, the lowest price was 7357 riyals / kg in Taiz, the highest price of lamb meat was 13000 in Al-Jawf, and the lowest price 7000 in Al-Dhalea, the highest price for

chicken in Al-Dhalea and Al-Jawf 6000, the lowest price in 4000 in Al-Mukalla and Seiyun, and the highest retail price of local cow's milk was 2000 riyals / liter in Shabwa, while the lowest price was recorded in Al-Dhalea 650 riyals / liter, and the highest price for yogurt reached 1000 in Socotra While the lowest price was 564 riyals in Abyan, and the highest price for an egg dish was 5519 riyals in Al-Mahra, while the lowest price was 3929 riyals/dish (30 pcs) in Taiz.(.Fig5a5b).

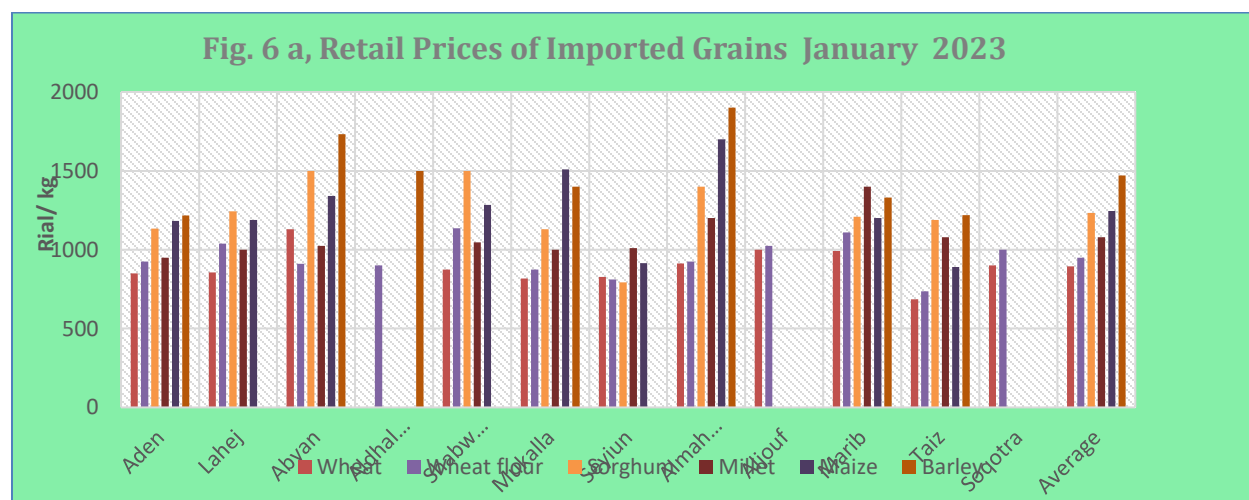


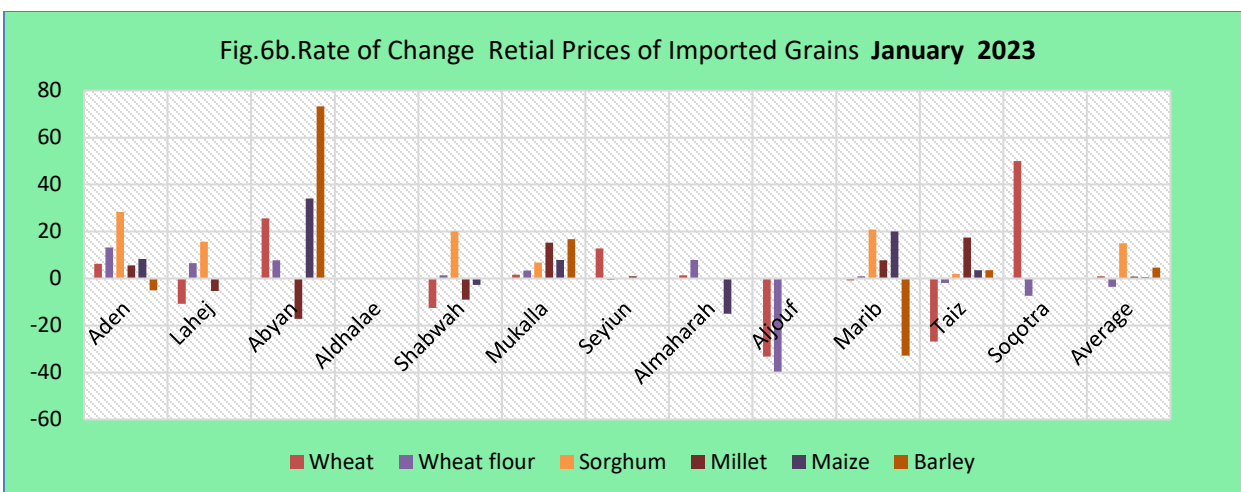
Challenges of production and marketing of agricultural products:

- ❖ 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): The average retail prices of imported grains (wheat, flour, sorghum, millet) 895 with an increase of 1%, 949 with a decrease of 3.5%, 1233 with an increase of 15%, 1079 with an increase of 0.8%, 1245 with an increase of 0.5%, and 1471 with an increase of 4.6%, respectively. The highest price of wheat is 1130 in Abyan, flour 1135 in Shabwa, sorghum 1500 in Shabwa and Abyan, millet 1400 in Marib, maize 1700 in Al-Mahra, barley 1900 riyals / kg in Al-Mahra, and the lowest price for wheat is 686 in Taiz, flour 736 in Taiz. Sorghum 792 in Seiyun, millet 950 in Aden, maize 890 in Taiz and barley 1217 in Aden (Fig.6a,6b).

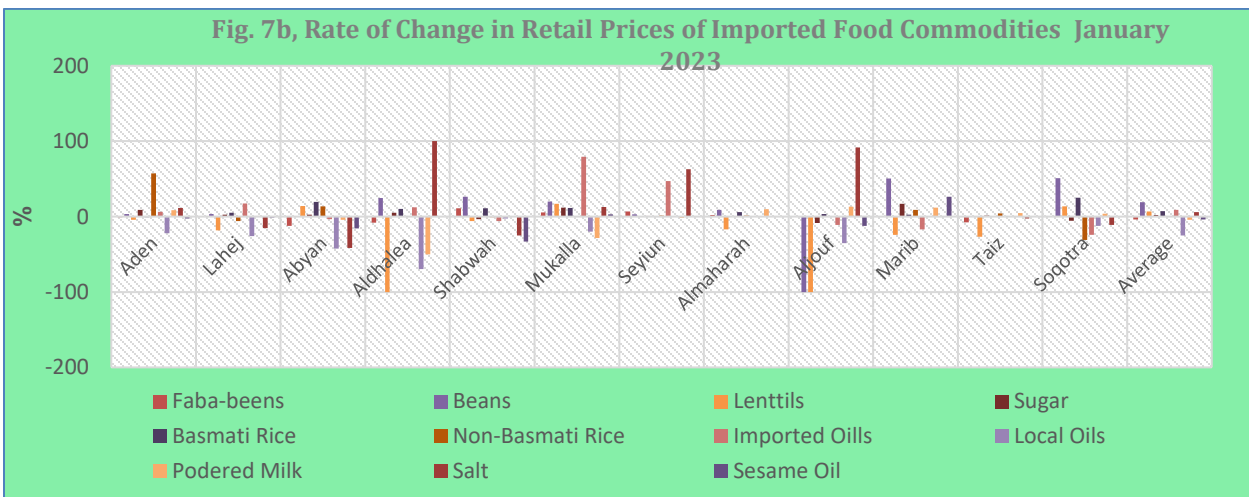
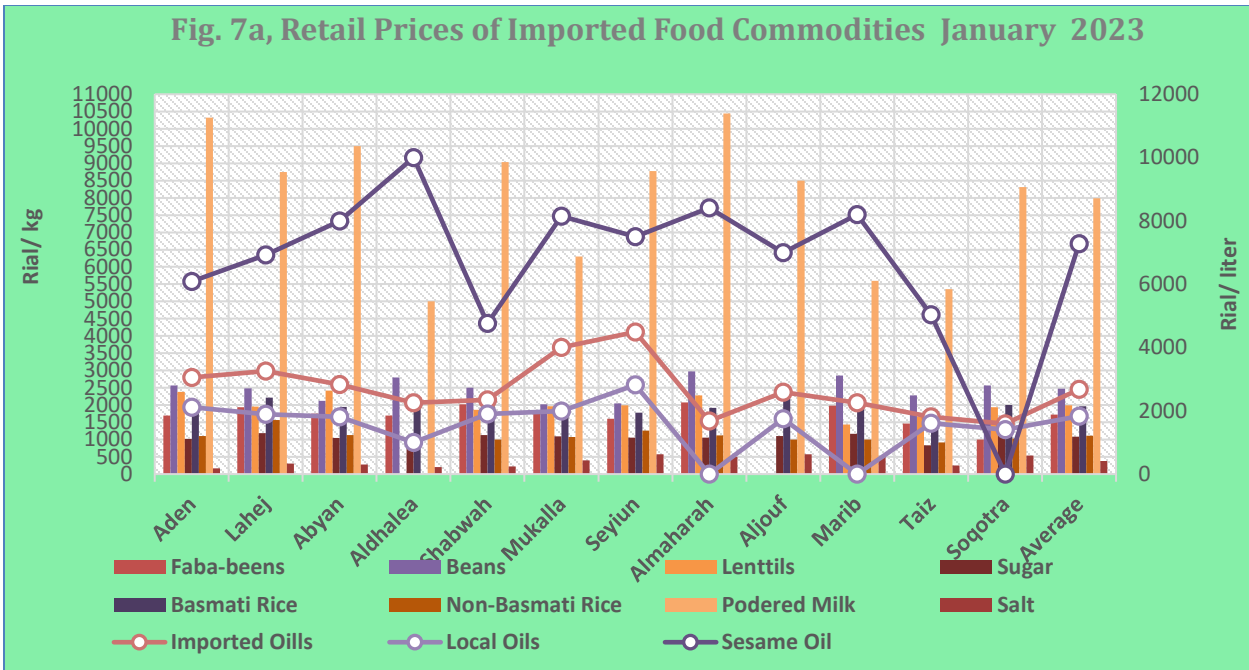




The average prices of imported food commodities in January 2023, (beans, beans and lentils riyals / kg) were 1728, a decrease of 3.8%, 2474, an increase of 19%, 1989 riyals, an increase of 4.2%. As for the highest and lowest price, respectively, the highest price of fava beans was 2075 in Al-Mahra, and the lowest price in Socotra 1000. Beans, the highest price in Al-Mahra 2975, and the lowest price in Mukalla 2020. Lentils, the highest price in Abyan, 2417, while the lowest price in Marib was 1440 riyals / kg.

The average price of (sugar, basmati rice, non-basmati rice, powdered milk and salt riyals / kg) was 1081, an increase of 2.3%, 1969, an increase of 7%, 1110, a decrease of 0.6%, then milk powder 7991, a decrease of 4.2%, salt 376 riyals / kg, an increase of 5.9% . As for the highest price of sugar, 1230 in Socotra, and the lowest price in Taiz, 835. Basmati rice, the highest price in Lahj, 2217, and the lowest price in Taiz, 1587. As for non-basmati rice, the highest price is 1567 in Lahj, and the lowest price in Taiz is 916. Milk powder, the highest price is 10444 in Al-Mahra, and the lowest price. In Al-Dhalea 5000, salt has the highest price in Seyun and Al-Jawf 575 and the lowest price in Aden 167 riyals/kg.

The average price of (imported oils, local oils and sesame oil riyals / liter) amounted to 2678, an increase of 8.7%, 1827, a decrease of 25%, and 7278, a decrease of 3.8%, respectively. As for the highest and lowest price, respectively, the highest price of imported oils was in Seyun 4490, and the lowest price in Socotra 1590, and the highest price for local oils was in 2818 in Seyun, the lowest price in Al-Dhalea 1000, the highest price for sesame oil in Al-Dhalea 10000, and the lowest price in 4760 liters / riyals in Shabwa (Fig7a and 7b).



Challenges in accessing imported food commodities:

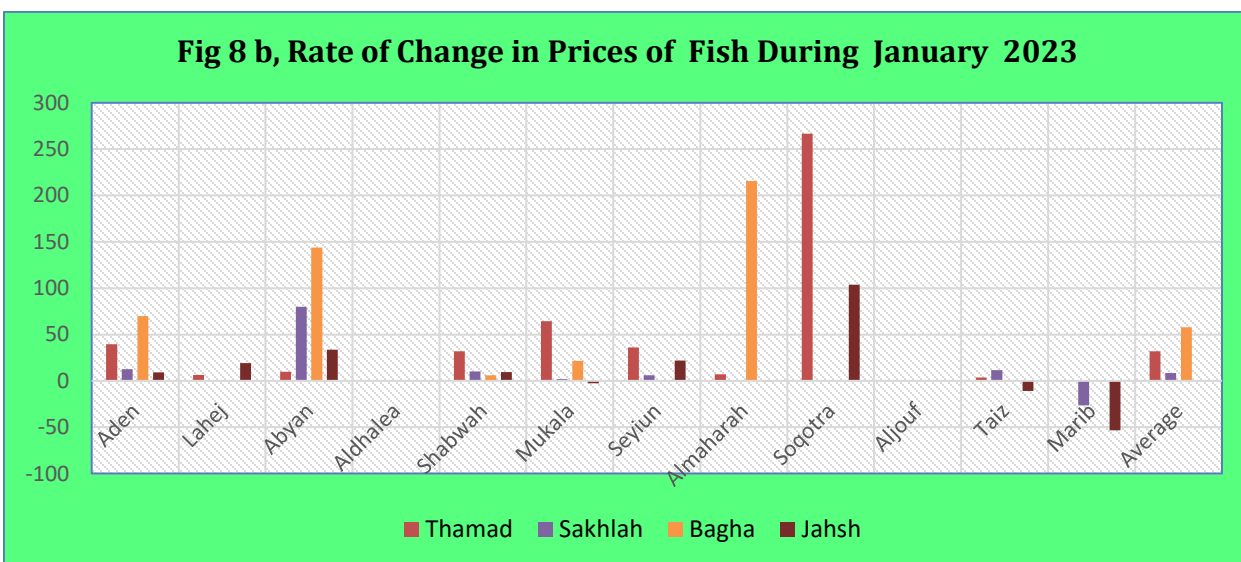
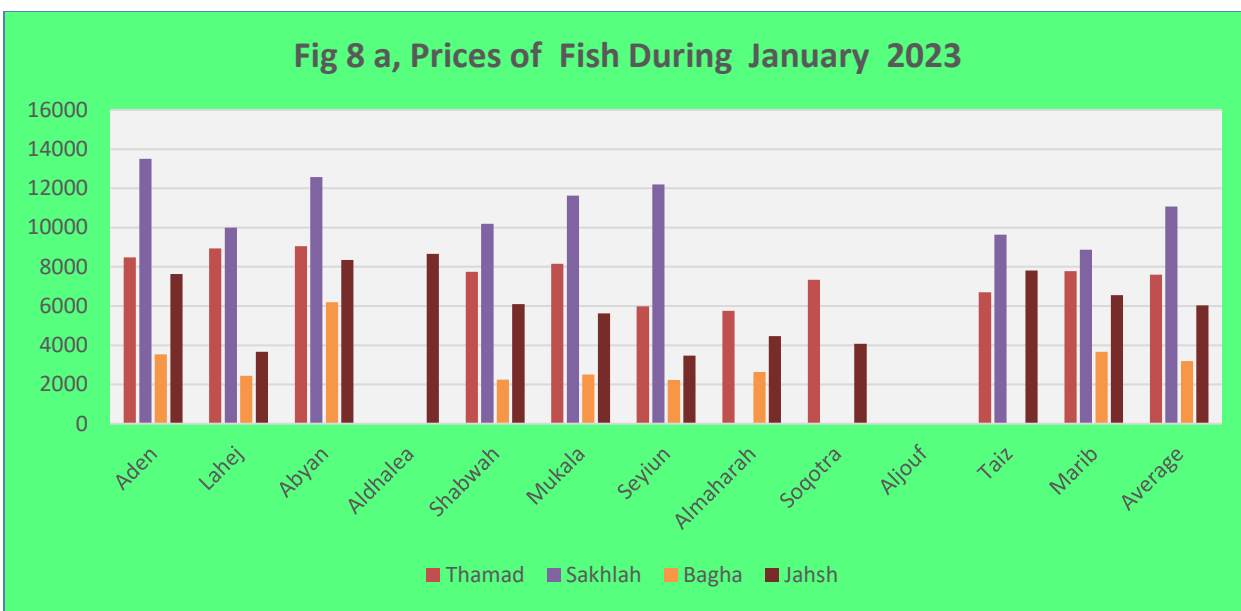
The basic and imported food commodities were available in the governorate markets. However, access and access to food is a major problem facing most of the governorate's population, and the reasons for this include the following:

- ❖ 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 because 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.

3.4 Retail Prices of Fish Products

Fish Retail Prices: The average retail prices of the targeted fish (Thamd, Sakhla, Bagha, Jahsh) during **January** 2023, 7592, up 31.9%, 11,078, up 8.3%, 3,185, up 57.9%, and 6,038, up 1.0%, respectively. The highest price of Thamd was 9050 in Abyan, Al-Sakhla 13500 in Aden, Bagh 6200 in Abyan, Al-Jahsh 8667 riyals / kg in Al-Dhalea, while the lowest price for Tamed was 5975 in Al-Mahra, Al-Sakhla 8867 in Marib, 2225 in Hadhramaut Al-Wadi and Al-Jahsh 3475 riyals / kg in Hadramawt Valley (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.

3.5 Fuel Availability:

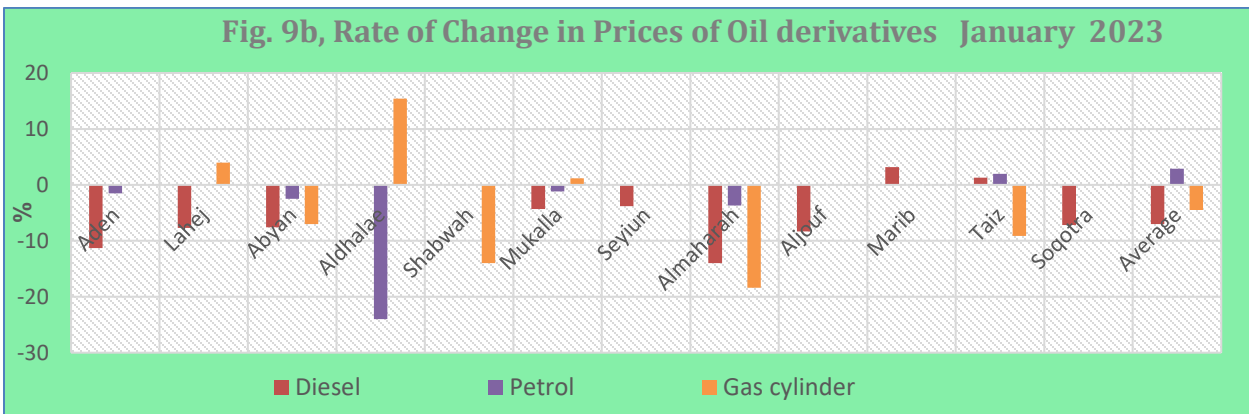
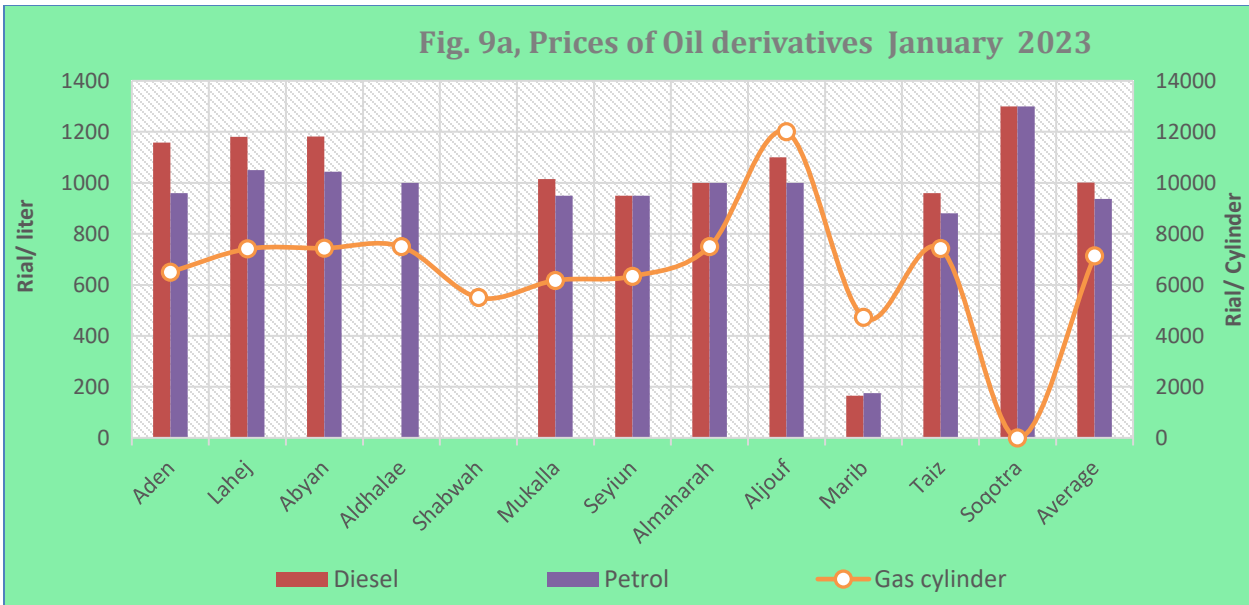
Oil derivatives (gasoline, diesel, and domestic gas (official)):

Diesel: The average official price of diesel in January was 1001 riyals / liter, a decrease of 7% from the previous month. Socotra recorded the highest price at 1300 riyals / liter, while Marib recorded the lowest price at 165 riyals / liter. This substance is not available in Shabwa and Al-Dhalea, while the average the unofficial price of diesel is 1243 riyals / liter, a decrease of 0.9%

from the previous month. Socotra recorded the highest price at 1800 riyals / liter, and Mukalla recorded the lowest price at 940 riyals / liter. Diesel is not available in Shabwa at the official price for several months, and the unofficial price prevails in this governorate. The rate of increase between the two prices is 24%, up from the previous month by 7%, but this percentage is variable and linked to the availability of diesel.

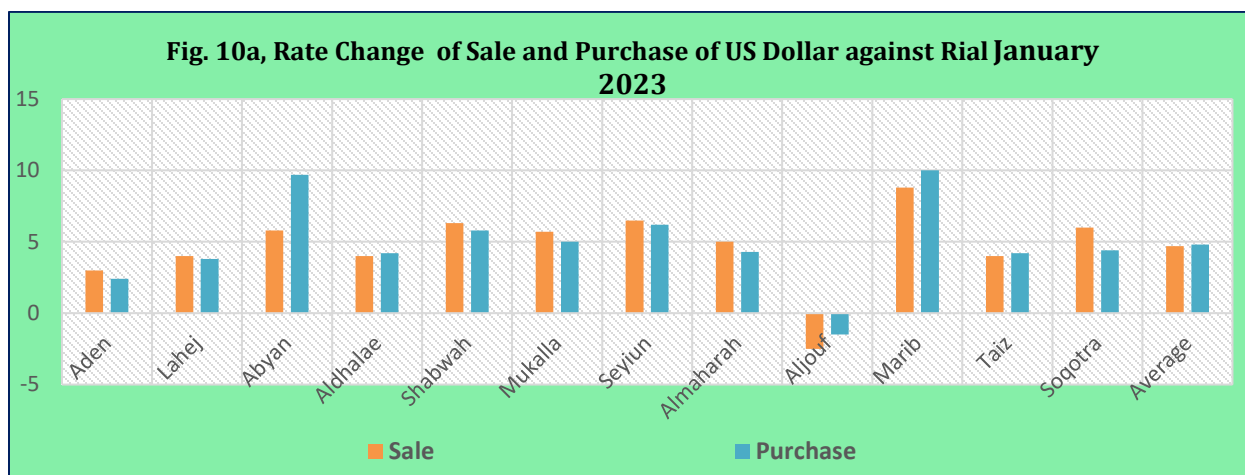
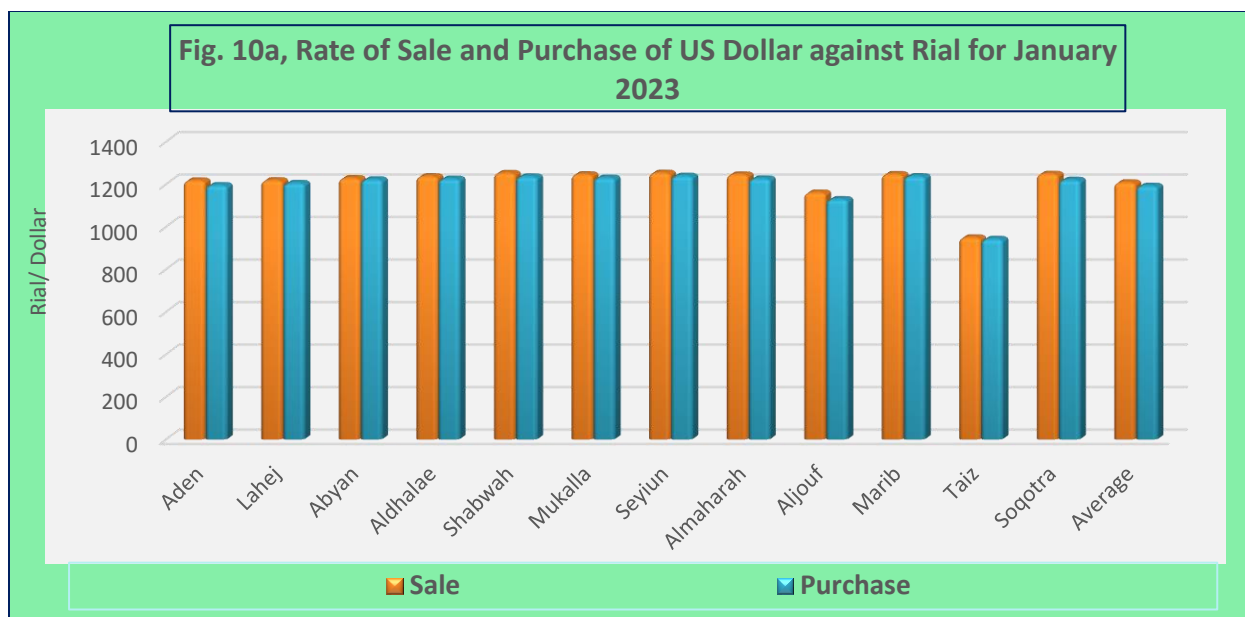
Petroleum: The average official oil price in January was 937 riyals / liter, an increase of 2.9% over the previous month. Socotra recorded the highest price at 1300 riyals / liter, while Marib recorded the lowest price at 175 riyals / liter. Marib is the lowest official price at the governorate level. This article is not available in Shabwa governorate for several months. While the average unofficial price of oil reached 1200 riyals / liter, an increase of 1.8% over the previous month, and Socotra recorded the highest price at 2000 riyals / liter, while Mukalla recorded the lowest price at 950 riyals. The unofficial price is available in all governorates, and the percentage of increase between the two prices is 28%, with a decrease 1% from the previous month, and this price is variable and linked to the level of oil availability at the official price during the month.

Gas cylinder: The average official price of a gas cylinder in January was 7,136 riyals/cylinder, a decrease of 4.5% from the previous month. Al-Jawf recorded the highest price of 12,000 riyals/cylinder, while Marib recorded the lowest price, amounting to 4,725 riyals/cylinder. The official price is not available in Socotra Governorate. On a permanent basis, the average unofficial gas cylinder price was 12031 riyals/cylinder, a decrease of 0.7% from the previous month. Socotra recorded the highest price of 16,250 riyals/cylinder, while Shabwa recorded the lowest price of 6700 riyals/cylinder. The percentage of increase between the two prices is 69%, an increase of 7% from the previous month, and this price is variable and linked to the level of availability of household gas at the official price. (fig.9a,9b).



3.6 Currency Exchange Rate:

The average selling exchange rate for the month of January 2023, selling exchange rate for the month of January 2023 was 1208 riyals, an increase of 4.7% over the previous month. While the average buying exchange rate was 1192 riyals, an increase of 4.8% compared to the previous month. The average selling price in Seiyun reached 1253 riyals, and the lowest selling price in Taiz governorate was 949 riyals. Taiz is considered the lowest price, due to the presence of two prices in the governorate. While the highest average purchase price in Seiyun was 1239 riyals, and the lowest purchase price in Taiz was 942 riyals. (Fig 10a10b)

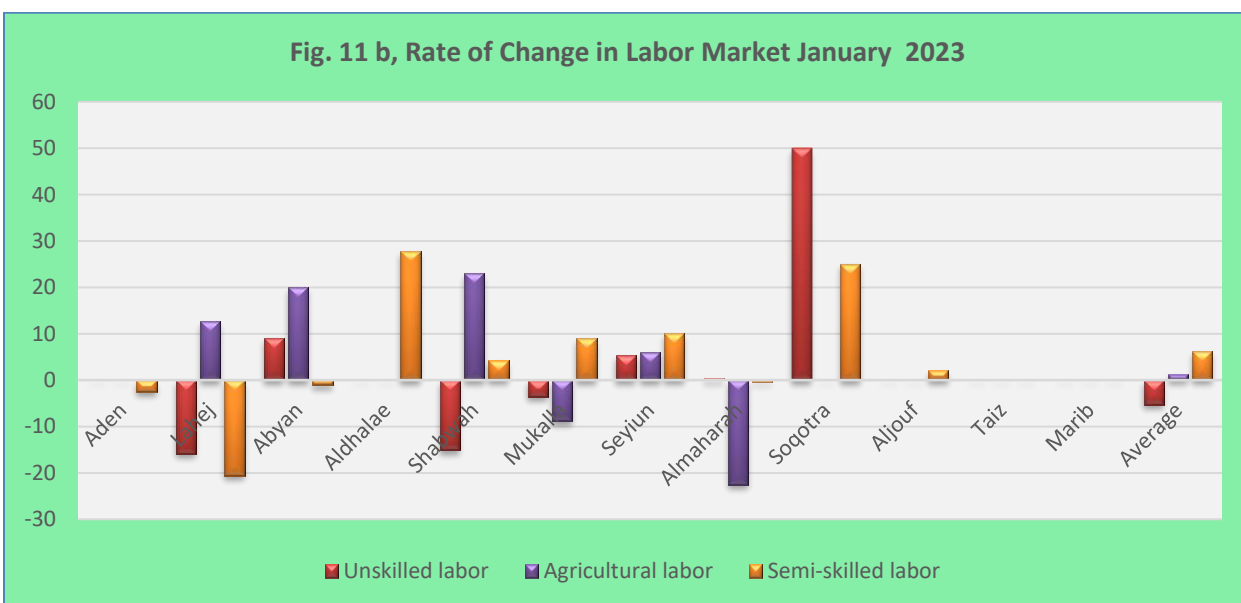
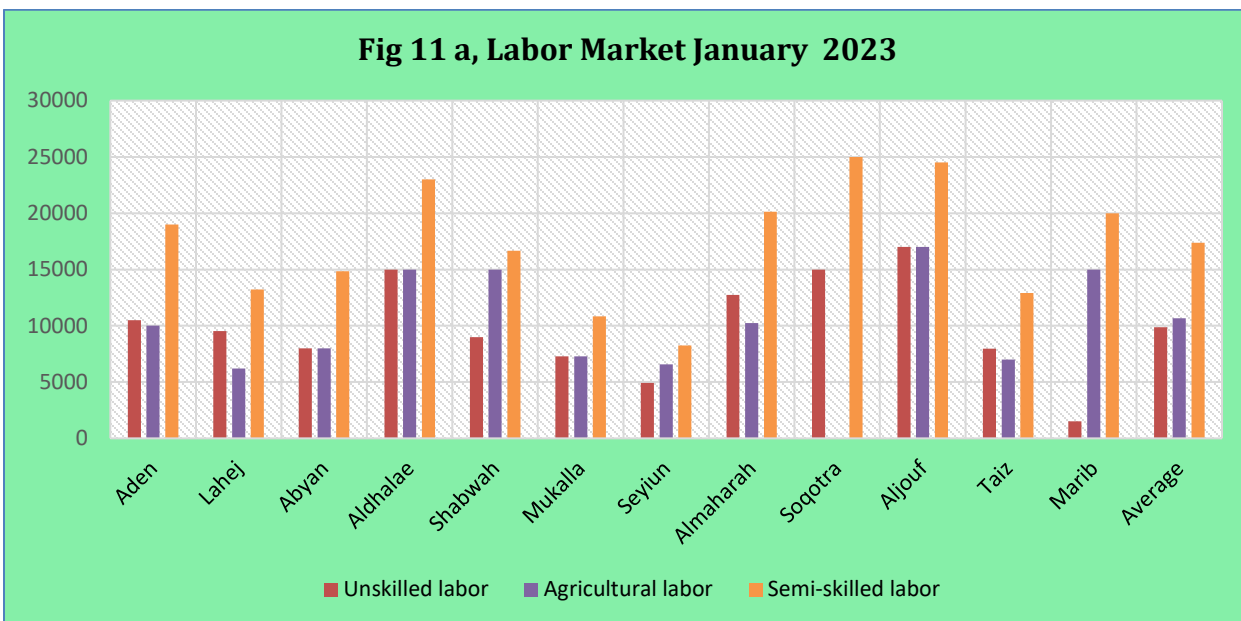


3.7 Job opportunities and the labor market

Unskilled labor: The general average daily wage for unskilled labor in January 2023 was 9,872 riyals/day, a decrease of 5.3% compared to the previous month. Al-Jawf recorded the highest wage at 17,000 riyals/day, while the lowest wage in Seiyun was 4938 riyals/day.

Agricultural labor: The general average daily wage in January 2023 was 10,665 riyals/day, an increase of 1.3% compared to the previous month. Al-Jawf recorded the highest average wage at 17000 riyals/day, and the lowest wage in Lahj governorate was 6,200 riyals/day. Agricultural labor is required, especially the coastal areas, because it is an agricultural season, is characterized by harvesting some agricultural crops, the most important of which are tomatoes, maize, onions, etc., which are available in the markets at cheap prices, especially tomatoes.

Semi-skilled labor: The general average daily wage in January 2023 was 17,362 riyals/day, an increase of 3.6% compared to the previous month. Socotra recorded the highest average wage of 25,000 riyals/day, while the lowest daily wage was in Seyun 8,250 riyals/day, due to the availability of labor in this area. (Fig 11a, 11b).



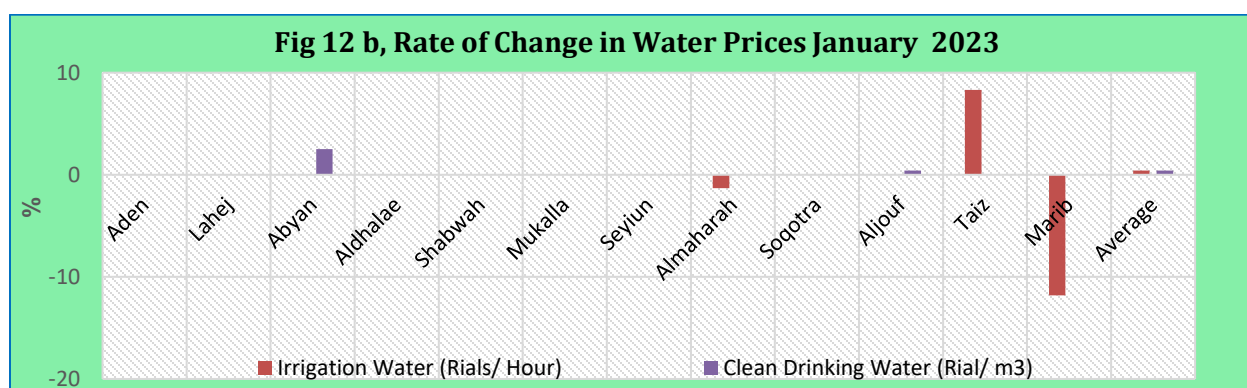
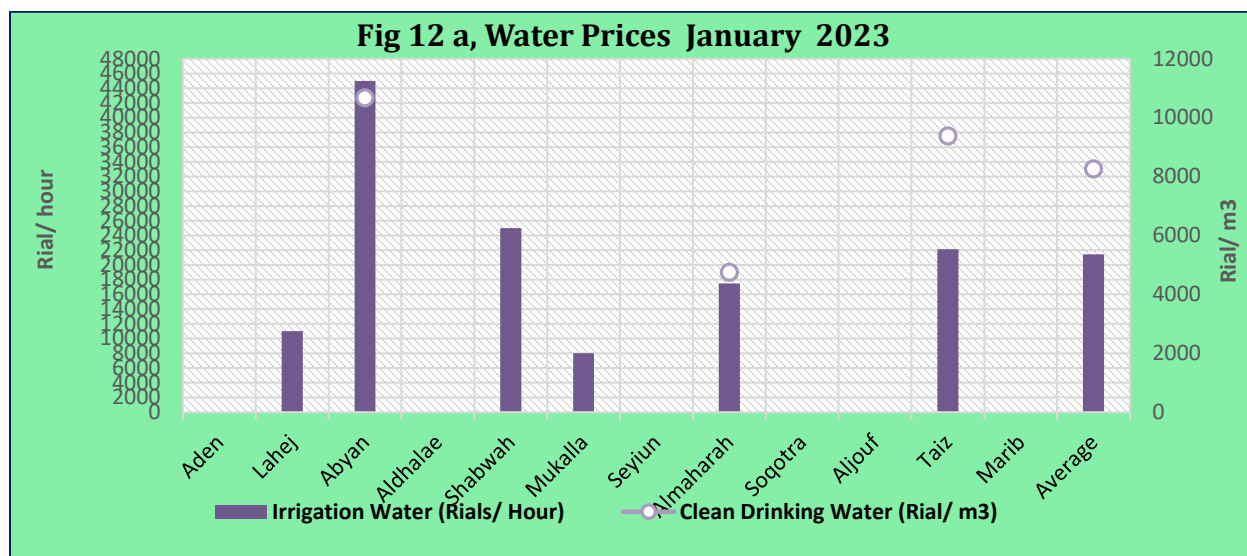
3. Food Utilization:

3.1 Water and Environment

Irrigation water: The average price of irrigation water in January 2023 was 21435 riyals/hour, an increase of 49.7% compared to the previous month. The highest price was recorded in Abyan

at 45000 riyals/hour, and the lowest price for irrigation water in Marib was 17500 riyals/hour in Al-Mahra. .

Clean drinking water: The average price in January 2023 was 8,264 riyals/cubic meter, an increase of 10.8% compared to the previous month. (Fig 12a and 12b).



4. Climate monitoring: Climate data was monitored from automatic monitoring stations for the month of January 2023 in five cities: The following is an explanation of the most important climatic elements in four cities: Sarfeet, Alkod Al-shier, Al-Maafer, and Al-Dhalea did not receive the data for the month of January 2023.

4.1 Sarfit (Al-Mehra): The highest wind gust for 15 minutes was 23.0 m/s, while the lowest value was 4.8 m/s. The monthly average for the highest gust was 9.2 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24-hour period was 346.4 km/day. The highest gust was (23.0 m/s), and the lowest speed is 45.2 km / and the monthly average is 166.9 km / day. The highest maximum relative humidity reached 100% (twenty-three days during this month recorded 100% humidity),

while the lowest minimum relative humidity recorded 10%. The average monthly minimum relative humidity was 58%. The rain recorded fourteen rainy days during this month. It was heavy on four days, below average on three days, and light on the rest of the days. The recorded solar hours of sunshine this month in the city of Sarfit ranged between 9.87 and 0.0 (9 hours 87% of the hour and 0 hours), knowing that the monthly average of the hours of sunshine is 5 hours and 18% of the hour, and it is noted that the hours of sunshine were high Relatively, which contributes to an increase in evaporation and transpiration, had it not been for the rainy days that were almost half of the days of the month. The process of evaporation and transpiration is the lowest amount of 0.25 mm/day, the highest value is 5.1 mm/day, and the monthly average is 2.5 mm/day. Rainfall recorded fourteen rainy days, and it was heavy in four days, below average in three days, and light in the rest of the days. We notice that the process of evaporation and transpiration was greater than the amount of rain during the days of this month, except for seven days when the rain was greater than the process of evaporation and transpiration.

4.2 Al-Dhalea: Data for Al-Dhalea station for January 2023 has not been received

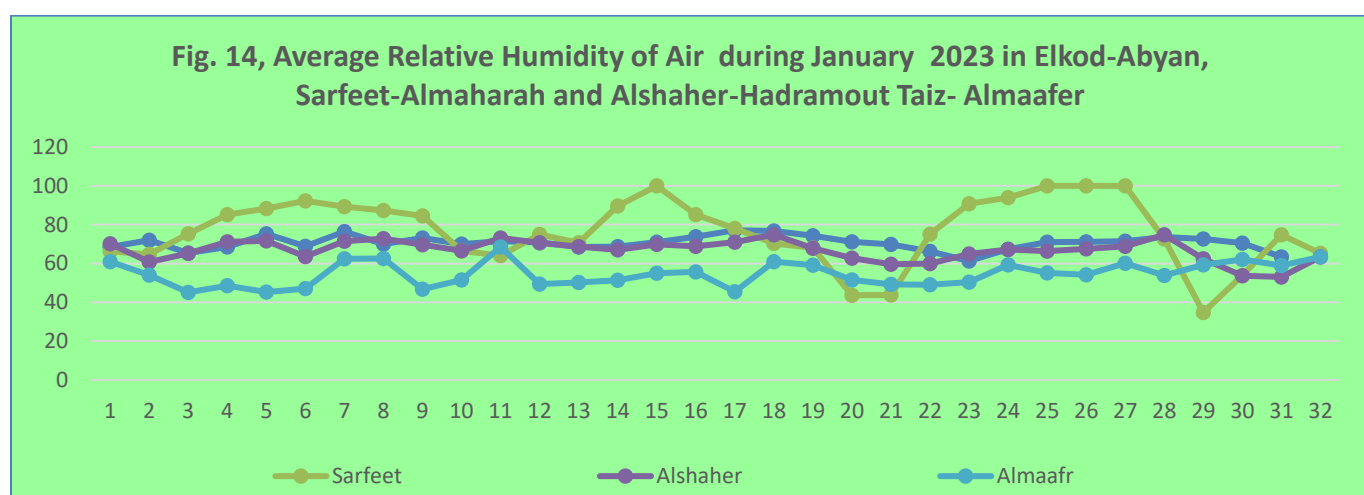
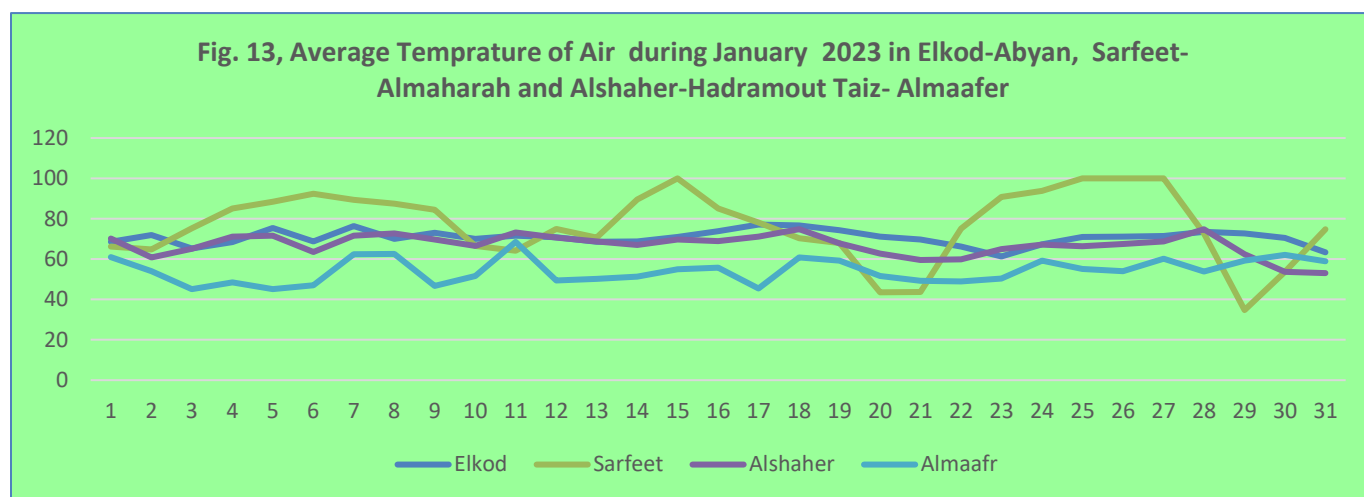
4.3 Alkod (Abyan): The highest gust for 15 minutes was 9.6 m/s, the lowest value was 6.2 m/s, and the monthly average for the highest gust for 15 minutes was 8.2 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed was 335.3 km/day and the lowest was 96.7 km/day. The monthly average is 230.9 km/day, the maximum temperature is 29.6 degrees Celsius, and the monthly mean is 28.9 degrees Celsius. While the lowest temperature was recorded at 21.8 degrees Celsius. The maximum relative humidity is 90% and the minimum relative humidity is 49%. Knowing that the monthly average of the minimum relative humidity was 60%. Rain has never been recorded during this month. The solar brightness hours ranged between 10.62 and 6.25 (10 hours 62% of the hour and 6 hours 25% of the hour) and the monthly average was 9 hours and 55% of the evaporation and transpiration process. The lowest amount was 3.79 mm/day. The largest value recorded for evaporation and transpiration during this period. The month is 5.9 mm/day, knowing that the recorded monthly average of evaporation and transpiration is 5.0 mm/day, which is a relatively high value indicating a high level of evaporation and transpiration during this month. The rains were never recorded, meaning that drought was dominating the city during the days of January.

4.4 Al-shier (Hadramout): The highest gust for 15 minutes was 7.5 m/s, while the lowest value of the gust during 15 minutes was about 5.3 m/s, and the monthly average of the highest value was 6.4

m/s, with the highest value being 137.8 km/day. While the lowest speed was 54.4 km/day, noting that the monthly average of the total wind speed during the 24 hours is 74.2 km/day. The highest maximum temperature is 29.3 degrees Celsius. The lowest minimum temperature is 19.5 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity is 85%. While the lowest relative humidity is 38%. The monthly average is 54%. Rain was not recorded in the city of Al-shiur during this month. The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness were recorded: 10.43 and 2.79 (10 hours and 43% of an hour and two hours and 79% of an hour), knowing that the monthly average hours of sunshine in January amounted to 9 hours and 08% of an hour, which indicates the number of hours of sunshine was long during the days of this month, which raises 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 2.8 mm/day, which is the same day in which the least hours of sunshine were recorded (two hours and 79% of the hour), while the largest recorded value of evaporation and transpiration was 4.3 mm/day, knowing the monthly mean of evaporation and transpiration for the month of January was 3.9 mm, which is a relatively high value. Rain was not recorded in the city of Al-Shier, as the process of evaporation and transpiration was greater than the amount of rain on all days of the month, which resulted in drought prevailing in the city of Al-Shier during the month of January.

4.5 Al-Maafer (Taiz): The highest wind gust for 15 minutes was 12.8 m/s, while the lowest value of the wind gust for 15 minutes was about 6.9 m/s, knowing that the average for this period of the highest value of the wind gust for 15 minutes was 11.1 m/s. The highest value recorded for the total wind speed during the 24 at 162.7 km/day. While the lowest speed was 98.8 km/day, noting that the average for this period of the total wind speed during the 24 hours is 127.1 km/day. The highest maximum temperature recorded for this period in January was 28.7 degrees Celsius. The lowest recorded minimum temperature in this period was 13.3 degrees Celsius. The highest relative humidity recorded during this period was 89%. While the lowest relative humidity recorded was 12%. Knowing that the average for this period of the lowest relative humidity was 32%. The maximum and minimum hours of solar brightness for this period of January were recorded as follows: 10.53 and 6.79 (10 hours and 53% of the hour and 6 hours and 79% of the hour), knowing that the average for this period of sunshine hours in January amounted to 9 hours and 94 % of the hour, which indicates that the number of hours of sunshine was long during the days of this month, which raises the rate of evaporation and transpiration, and the lowest amount recorded was 3.3 mm/day. The highest recorded value was 5.4 mm/day, and the average was 4.5 mm. Since the rain did not fall during this month on the city of Al-

Maafer, the amount of rain was less than the process of evaporation and transpiration, which results in the fact that there were always dry days in the city of Al-Maafer.



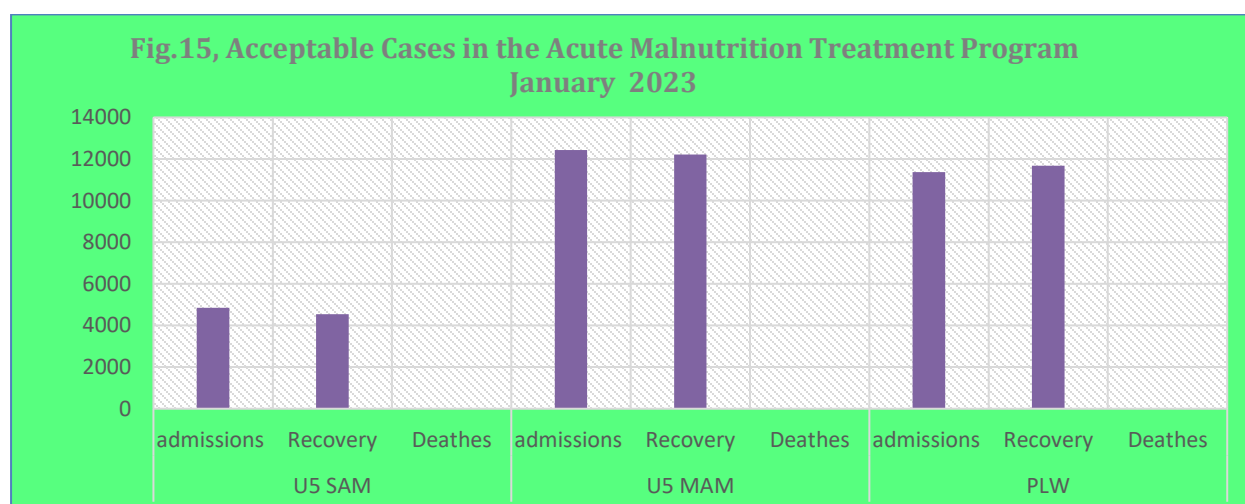
Desert Locust

Situation: During January, scattered immature and mature solitarious adults were present in the Red Sea coast from Zabid (1410N/4318E) to Suq Abs (1600N/4312E). Only a few isolated immature and mature solitarious adults were seen in the southern coast near Am Rija (1302N/4434E), Zinjibar (1306N/4523E) and Ahwar (1333N/4644E).

Forecast: Low numbers of breeding may occur on the Red Sea coast but will decline in the Gulf of Aden unless further rain occurs.

6. Health & Nutritional

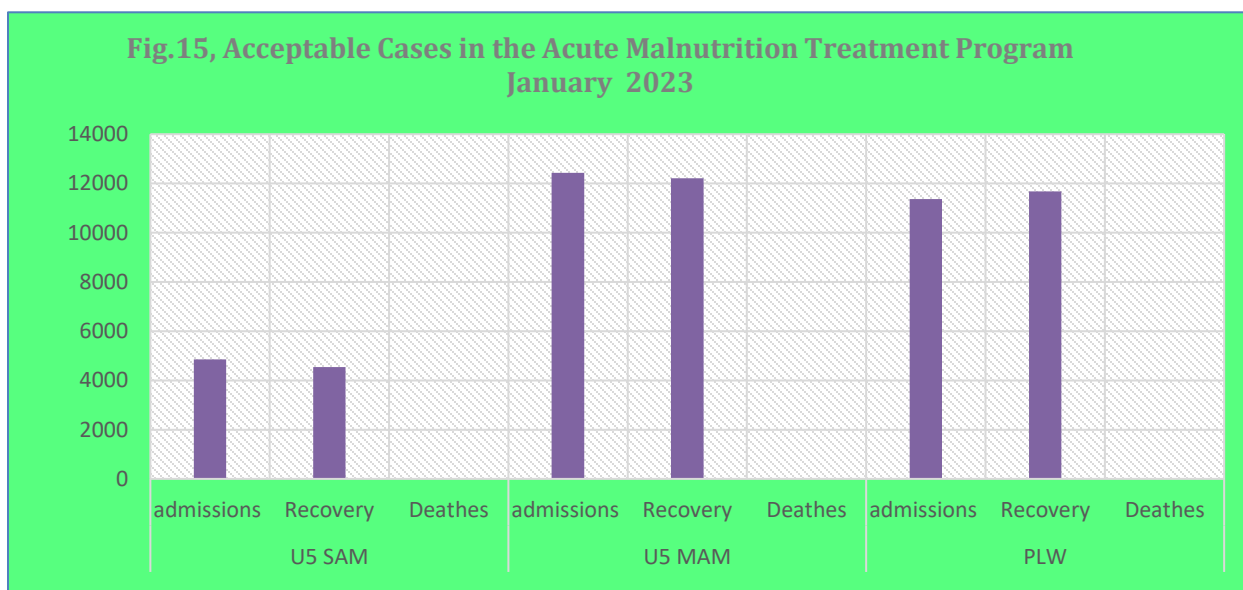
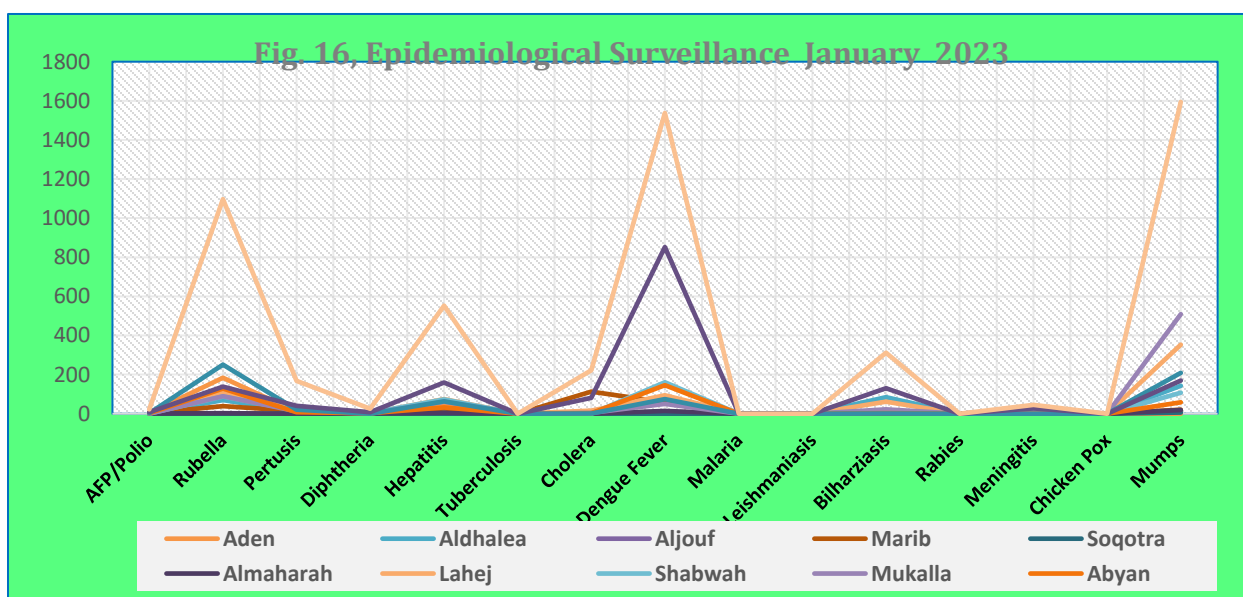
6.1 Nutrition: Fig. No. (15), in January 2023, there increase in the number of admissions for severe acute malnutrition (CMAM U5) from the previous month, at a rate of 4.8%, there increase in the rates of change for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) compared to the previous month by 4.39 %, and 4.9% in the rates of change for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) compared to the previous month by 4.96%. There is a decrease in the cure rate for cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) compared to the previous month by compared to the previous month by - 7.16% and increase in the cure rate for cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) compared to the previous month by 1.13% One death was recorded in the program during the month January 2023,.As for acute malnutrition for pregnant and lactating mothers (PLW), there is a decrease in the number of admissions compared to the previous month with a percentage of 6.87% , and there is a decrease in the number of recoveries, with a change of -3.14 % from the previous month. One of death was recorded among pregnant and lactating mothers.



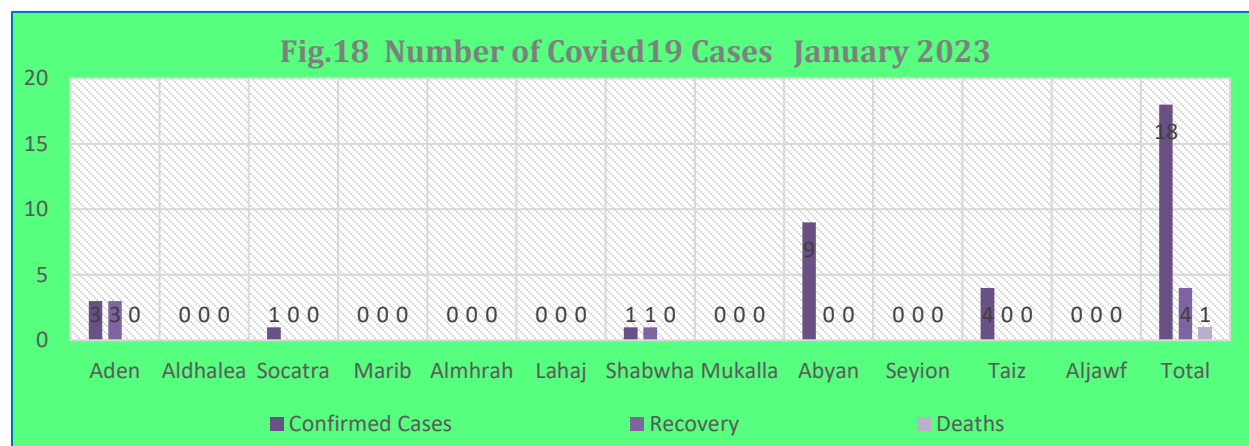
6.2. Epidemiological surveillance: Fig.16 noted that:

- ❖ The total cases of epidemic diseases during the month of January 2023, amounted to about 47394 cases, a decrease of -9.31% over the previous month the highest rate of reports among the reporting governorates was Lahj 7278 cases.

- ❖ Most reported cases are acute diarrhea (41815 cases) an increase compared to the previous month at a rate 3.56%, and most of them were in Aden Governorate (6619 cases). (fig.17)
- ❖ A decrease in the reporting of dengue fever disease compared to the previous month, by -21.01 %, and most of the reporting was in Taiz Governorate with about 852 cases.
- ❖ An increase reporting of suspected with cholera, at a rate of 12.12 % from the previous month, and most of the cases were in Marib Governorate, with 113 cases.



6.3. Covid 19: Fig .18 shows the spread of Covid 19, where the total number of laboratory-confirmed cases reached PCR 18 cases, with increase of 55.56 % from the previous month. Most of the confirmed cases in Taiz governorate are 9 cases. Not Deaths were recorded.



4. Conclusions:

Food commodities were available during the month of **January** 2023 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 local currency prices deterioration 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.

5. 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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Email: kbatroosh@hotmail.com

Mobile: 00967734673266/ 00967773229056