

BI - MONTHLY UPDATE

FSAC YEMEN NEWSLETTER



© WFP

Key Highlights

Situation Overview (Key Messages):

Yemen continues to face one of the world's largest food security crises. In April, 2026 59 per cent of households reported inadequate food consumption, while reliance on crisis and emergency coping strategies continued to increase, signaling deteriorating household resilience and growing humanitarian needs (WFP April 2026 Food Security Outlook). Without sustained humanitarian assistance, the risk of further deterioration and localized catastrophic outcomes remains high, particularly in identified hunger hotspot districts. Yemen remains among the world's most operationally constrained humanitarian environments, with operational space challenges in certain locations limiting the scale and timeliness of assistance (ACAPS).

Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA):

Humanitarian food assistance (HFA) is a critical lifesaving intervention for millions of food-insecure households. Despite growing needs, the 2026 Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) response was only 7.6% funded by mid-April, resulting in significant reductions in planned assistance. In GoY areas and commensurate with available resources, WFP completed the first cycle of the Targeted Emergency Food Assistance (TEFA) programme and initiated the second cycle, targeting approximately 1.7 million people per cycle across 53 IPC Phase 4 districts. However, continued funding shortfalls and regional supply chain disruptions are placing additional pressure on response capacity. In SBA-controlled areas, WFP food assistance remains suspended due to operational space constraints. Complementing WFP HFA response, NGO partners reached a total of 104,000 people with HFA, with 30,000 people reached in GoY and 74,000 people reached in SBA.

Emergency Livelihood Assistance (ELA):

Emergency Livelihood Assistance continues to play a critical role in protecting productive assets, preserving livelihoods, and reducing reliance on negative coping strategies, while supporting household food security and resilience. During April 2026, 4,000 people received emergency livelihood support. FAO supported 3,000 beneficiaries through interventions focused on improving agricultural productivity and sustaining livestock-based activities. NGOs assisted an additional 1,000 people through complementary livelihood interventions aimed at strengthening income generation and household self-reliance.

IN THIS ISSUE

**FSAC RESPONSE: KEY HIGHLIGHTS -
MARCH & APRIL 2026**

**WFP YEMEN FOOD SECURITY
UPDATE - APRIL 2026**

**FAO YEMEN MARKET & TRADE
BULLETIN - MARCH 2026**

**FAO AGROMETEOROLOGICAL EARLY
WARNING BULLETIN - MAY 2026**

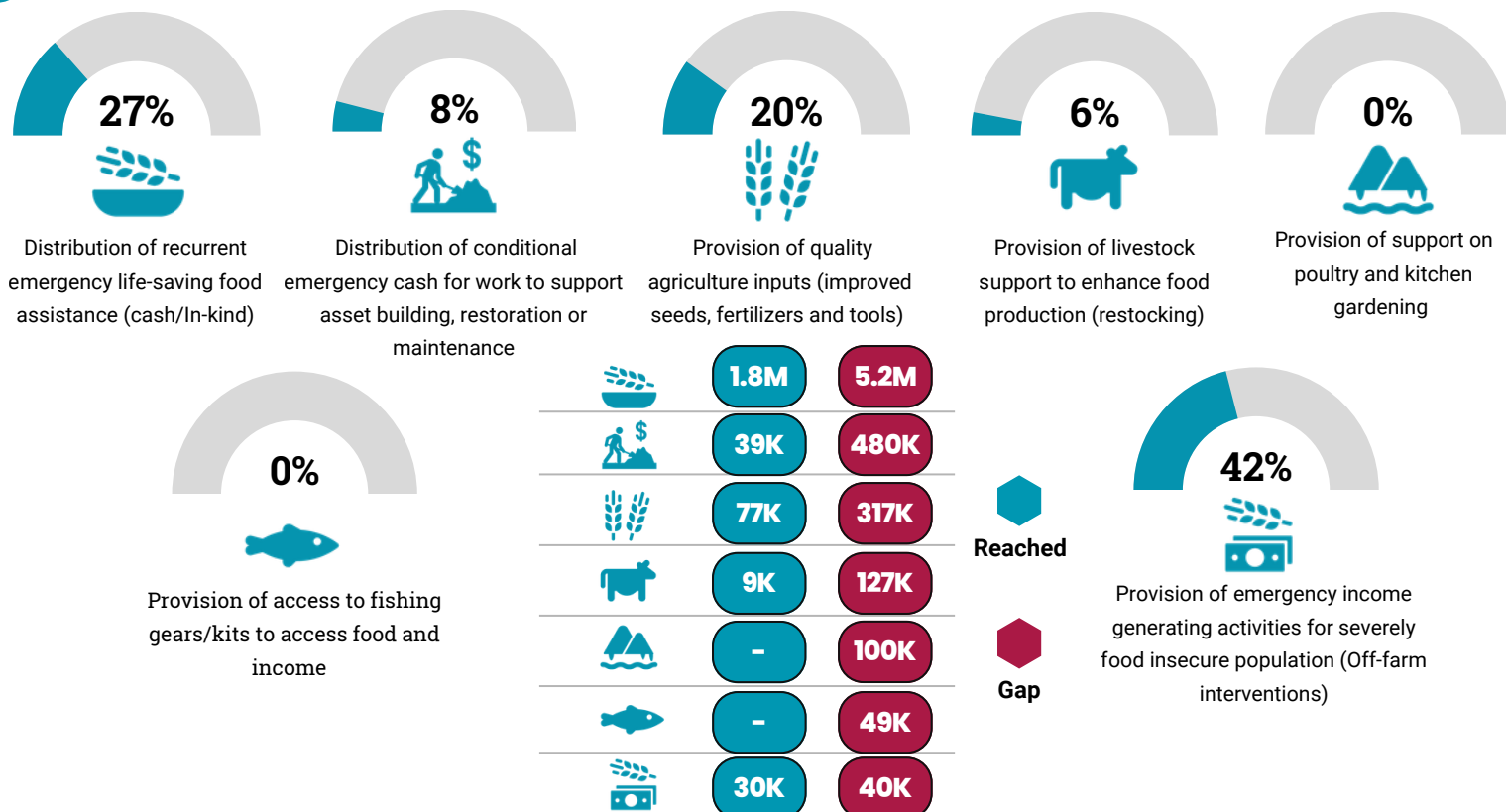
**YEMEN JOINT MONITORING REPORT
#14 - APRIL 2026**

**FSAC PARTNERS CONTRIBUTION -
YGUSSWP**

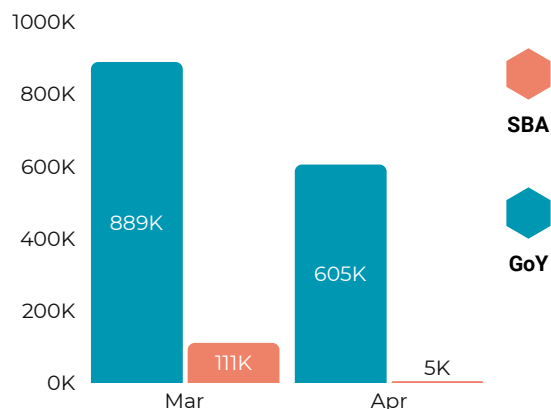
**FSAC KEY DOCUMENTS AND
GUIDELINES**

**FSAC COORDINATION AND IM
TEAM**

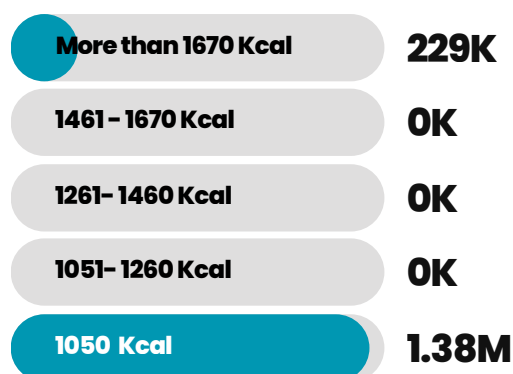
FSAC Reached in 2026 – up to Apr:



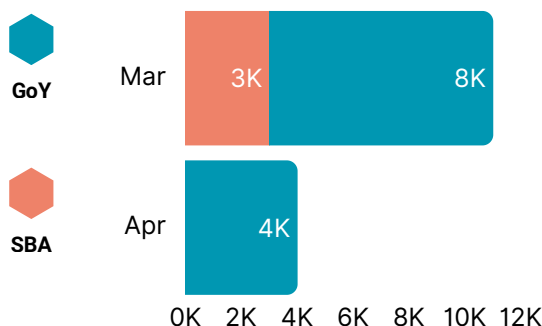
HFA Individuals Reached – Monthly Trend (In Thousands):



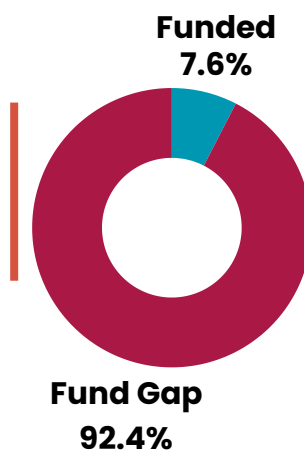
HFA Beneficiaries (Individuals) Reached by Kilocalories in March & April:



ELA Beneficiaries (Individuals) Reached – Monthly Trend (In Thousands):



FSAC Funding progress 2026:



Consequences of Underfunding and Operational Space Constraints

- Humanitarian needs continue to outpace available resources, leaving millions of vulnerable people without adequate assistance.
- Reduced assistance is driving worsening food consumption, increased reliance on negative coping strategies and erosion of household livelihoods and resilience.
- Urgent funding and improved operational conditions are critical to sustain lifesaving assistance and prevent further deterioration in food security and nutrition outcomes.



WFP Yemen Food Security Update - April 2026



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

YEMEN FOOD SECURITY UPDATE

April 2026

Food Security Updates



The policy-driven measures kept the exchange rate in IRG-controlled areas on a nearly stable trend since August 2025, reaching YER 1,543/US\$ as of end-March 2026. This reflects a 52 percent appreciation year-on-year. In SBA areas, the exchange rate remained steady at YER 529/US\$,



In March 2026, the cost of the minimum food basket (MFB) in IRG-controlled areas rose by two percent compared to the previous month. In SBA areas, similar dynamics were observed in early April, where vegetable oil prices rose sharply by 13 percent month-on-month.



Petrol and diesel prices at fuel stations in IRG areas remained broadly stable in March 2026 compared to February 2026, while registering year-on-year declines between 24 and 29 percent. In SBA areas, local sources reported that fuel prices remained unchanged as of 20 April 2026.



Food imports continued to arrive in sufficient volumes in March 2026, with cumulative levels through all Yemeni seaports during Q1 2026 increasing by 28 percent compared to the same period last year. This was driven by a 15 percent decline at IRG-controlled ports.



In March 2026, the global FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) rose for the second consecutive month (up by two percent from February), with all sub-indexes increasing month-on-month (MoM), particularly sugar and vegetable oil (up by seven and five percent, respectively).



WFP completed the first cycle of its new targeted emergency food assistance (TEFA) programme in IRG areas in early May, with the second cycle underway. Continued regional tensions are disrupting supply chains, jeopardizing WFP's ability to stabilize food access and driving up the costs of its lifesaving operations.

[Read more...](#)



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK AND IMPLICATIONS ON FOOD SECURITY:

The food security outlook for Yemen in early 2026 remains alarming, with 18.3 million people facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) and the country bearing the world's highest burden of populations in Phase 4. While localized exchange-rate stability in Government-controlled areas offers fragile relief, the situation in SBA-controlled areas is critical due to a full pause in UN operations and severe funding shortfalls, with the 2026 humanitarian response less than 10 percent funded as of March. These internal vulnerabilities are being exponentially worsened by regional escalation in the Middle East, where disruptions to trade and energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz are driving up the costs of food, fuel, and agricultural inputs. Consequently, the threat of a slide into widespread catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5) is imminent without immediate multi-year funding and the restoration of unfettered humanitarian access.

EXCHANGE RATES: The Yemeni rial in GoY-controlled areas appreciated by 2% in March 2026 to average YER 1,553/USD, representing a significant 50% year-on-year increase in value driven by enhanced CBY-Aden oversight and improved market confidence, though the exchange rate outlook remains structurally fragile.

FUEL PRICES: Fuel prices in GoY-controlled areas remained generally stable in March 2026; however, while costs have declined significantly compared to the previous year, they persist above the three-year average. The price outlook is increasingly vulnerable to upward pressure from rising global energy costs.

CASUAL LABOR WAGE RATES: In March 2026, labor wage trends in GoY-controlled areas were inconsistent across sectors; agricultural wages sustained a strong position above both 2025 levels and long-term averages, whereas casual labor wages experienced a year-on-year decline, reverting to historical norms.

FOOD PRICES: Staple food prices in GoY-controlled areas remained broadly stable in March 2026, with the exception of a marginal increase in the price of imported kidney beans. Despite significant year-on-year price declines, the risk of renewed food price inflation persists due to the continued fragility of the exchange rate.

MINIMUM FOOD BASKET (MFB): The Minimum Food Basket (MFB) cost in GoY-controlled areas remained stable in March 2026, staying below both 2025 levels and the three-year average; nevertheless, severe affordability gaps persist as households struggle with depleted purchasing power.

TERMS OF TRADE (ToT): In March 2026, both casual labor-to-cereal and livestock-to-cereal terms of trade (ToT) showed slight improvements, signaling a modest increase in household purchasing power. However, the positive impact of these gains remains constrained by a stagnant labor market.

[Read more...](#)



FAO AGROMETEOROLOGICAL EARLY WARNING BULLETIN – MAY 2026



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

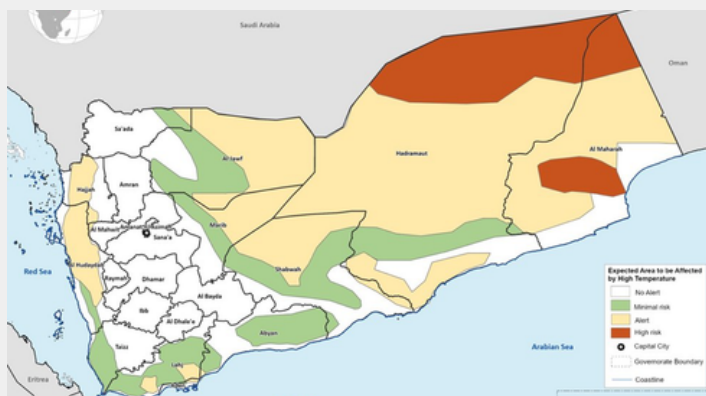
FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION INFORMATION SYSTEM PROJECT (FSNIS)
AGROMETEOROLOGICAL EARLY WARNING BULLETIN
21 - 31 May 2026



KEY CONCERNS:

- **Decreasing rainfall and flood recession:** During the last dekad of May 2026, rainfall is expected to decline gradually to very low levels, with only occasional residual showers over the central highlands, particularly in Dhamar and Ibb governorates. Bi-weekly forecasts from the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) indicate a moderate (40%) probability of below-average rainfall along the western slopes of the highlands.
- **Soaring temperatures:** Above-average temperatures are forecast across most governorates during the third dekad of May 2026, with the strongest anomalies over the coastal plains—including Tihama, Aden, and the Hadhramaut coast—and inland desert areas such as Al Jawf, Marib, and the Hadhramaut interior, increasing the likelihood of heatwaves (Fig. 1). Maximum temperatures are expected to reach 35–42°C in coastal and desert areas, while the central highlands—including Sana'a, Dhamar, Ibb, and Taizz governorates—are likely to see temperatures of 25–31°C.
- **Rainfed agriculture:** Conditions are likely to remain generally favorable for early-stage sorghum and millet, though localized rainfall variability may delay planting and other field activities in some areas.
- **Irrigated agriculture:** Higher temperatures and increased evapotranspiration are expected to raise irrigation demand, with heightened water-stress risks in already water-scarce basins.
- **Livestock and pastoral systems:** Heat-stress risk is expected to increase in desert rangelands, coastal areas, and lowlands. Meanwhile, pasture conditions may improve slightly in parts of the central highlands following convective rainfall.

Fig 1: Areas expected to be affected by Elevated Temperatures (CAMA Temperature Forecast 21–31 May 2026)



[Read more...](#)

Yemen Joint Monitoring Report #14 - April 2026



Key Messages

- Yemen saw a seasonal improvement in food consumption in February 2026, with inadequate food consumption declining to 57% from 63% in January 2025, driven by Ramadan-related support (reaching the same percentage as during Ramadan 2025), remittances, currency appreciation in areas under Government of Yemen (GoY) control, and partial public sector salary payments. That said, severe food deprivation remained high at 30% nationwide, with all governorates above critical thresholds. At the same time, reliance on coping strategies persisted or worsened; severe food-based coping increased to up to 43% in areas under the control of Ansar Allah (AA) and 39% in GoY areas, while 62–69% of households resorted to Crisis or Emergency strategies.
- According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), severe food insecurity is expected to persist through September 2026, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in parts of AA areas and widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) nationwide. Limited income opportunities, high prices, and regional tensions related to the conflict between US–Israel and Iran and its impact on global trade routes affecting energy markets are likely to deepen food consumption gaps, while poor households continue to face insufficient job opportunities and livelihood disruptions.
- In March 2026, the Joint Monitoring Report (JMR) recorded 16 critical and 544 heightened risk alerts. The proxy food imports indicator accounted for the largest share, with 16 critical and 276 heightened alerts, reflecting continued divergence between local and global food prices across districts in Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Jawf, Al Maharah, and Lahj, where critical alerts were recorded. The proxy fuel imports indicator recorded 215 heightened alerts, all in AA-controlled areas, where local fuel prices remained above global benchmarks despite limited monthly changes up to March, as well as in Socotra, where average fuel prices began decreasing from October 2025, although the indicator remained above the heightened risk threshold. Food prices also triggered 30 heightened alerts across both areas of control, with increases ranging from 2–16% above the five-month moving average in governorates including Hadramawt, Ma'rib, Shabwah, and Socotra. Meanwhile, displacement and conflict indicators recorded a limited number of heightened alerts linked to earlier displacement spikes and persistent localized violence in Ta'iz and Al Jawf.

Pre-assessment for triggering the Food Security Crisis Preparedness Plan for Yemen

Up until March 2026, the JMR Risk Team did not recommend triggering the plan but advised continued close monitoring, given the range of compounding risks that could further deteriorate food security conditions. While key food security outcome indicators, including the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), remained well above critical thresholds and showed temporary improvement during the month, this was likely driven by seasonal factors such as Ramadan and a short-lived appreciation of the Yemeni rial in GoY areas. However, these improvements should be interpreted cautiously, as Yemen continues to face one of the world's most severe food crises, with 18.3 million people acutely food-insecure and a significant share of the population experiencing emergency conditions due to protracted conflict, economic decline, and heavy dependence on imports.

Emerging pressures are expected to reverse recent gains, including rising regional tensions that have disrupted trade through the Strait of Hormuz and increased fuel and transport costs, reflected in a 24% rise in fuel prices in GoY areas after the reporting period, with likely spillover effects on food prices and access to essential services. Additional risks include potential flooding during the upcoming rainy season, persistent operational constraints on humanitarian activities, particularly in AA-controlled areas, and severe funding gaps. It is also important to note that the lower number of critical alerts recorded in March largely reflects changes in the underlying food price dataset, which affected several indicators, including food and fuel prices and proxy import indicators, thereby limiting comparability with previous months.

[Read more...](#)



FSAC Partners Contribution - YGUSSWP



How Emergency Cash Assistance for Food Helped Salma's Family Meet Their Basic Food Needs

Salma, a 55-year-old mother of eight, fled conflict in Al Hudaydah with her children seeking safety in Al Ahmedi IDPs Site in Al Bayda. Displacement, combined with her husband's permanent disability following a severe injury, left the family facing severe hardship and struggling to meet their most basic food needs.

"I carried my children in my arms, not knowing if we would survive," Salma recalls. "Sometimes my children would ask for food, and I did not know how I would provide it."

Like many displaced households affected by conflict and economic hardship, the family was often forced to reduce meals and rely on borrowing from neighbors to survive.

Following a household assessment conducted by YGUSSWP, Salma's family was identified as highly vulnerable based on FSAC vulnerability criteria, including displacement status, food insecurity, disability-related vulnerability, and limited coping capacity. Through the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF)-funded project, her household became one of 250 internally displaced families supported through unconditional cash transfers (UCT).

Salma's family received six monthly rounds of unconditional cash assistance for food valued at USD 100 per round, enabling her family to meet essential food needs and reduce negative coping mechanisms during a particularly difficult period of displacement.

"For the first time in months, I could go to the market and buy enough food so my children could eat regularly," she says.

The assistance also helped restore a sense of dignity and stability for the family. "This support reminded us that we are not forgotten," Salma adds. Salma's story highlights the critical role of timely humanitarian cash assistance in helping vulnerable displaced households meet basic food needs, reduce food-related stress, and cope with the impacts of crisis and displacement"



For the first time in months, I could go to the market and buy enough food so my children could eat regularly"

Salma, Al Bayda City District



FSAC KEY DOCUMENTS AND GUIDELINES



Information Management Products



FSAC Conditional Cash Transfer Guidelines (03.2025 update)



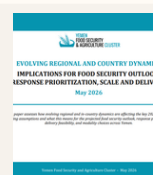
FSAC Newsletters



FSAC Unconditional Cash Transfer Guidelines (02.2025 update)



Information Management Tools 2026



FSAC Implications of Regional and Country Dynamics on Food Security Outlook and Response - May 2026



FSAC Membership Application Form



FSAC Operational Guidelines for Implementing Income Generation Activities and Micro-Business Programmes - Effective 15 July 2023



Yemen FSAC Cluster 2026 - Humanitarian Needs and Response Strategy



Interim Guidance on Unconditional Cash Transfer Value for the Minimum Food Basket - August 2025



2026 Yemen FSAC PiN and Severity Methodology Note



Yemen FSAC Vulnerability and Targeting Guidance Note - Effective September 2024



Robust Assurance Mechanisms for cash based response modalities in areas facing operational space challenge in Yemen - January 2026



Programmatic articulation for HFA and MPCA in Yemen FSAC and CWMG - January 2026

Key Links:

- **FSAC Yemen Website**
<https://fscluster.org/yemen>
- **IPC Global Platform**
<https://www.ipcinfo.org/>
- **FAO Market Information System**
[FAO Market Information System dashboard](#)
- **WFP VAM DataViz**
https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/economic_explorer/prices
- **Food Security and Livelihoods Indicator Handbook**
<https://fscluster.org/document/food-security-and-livelihoods-indicator-0>
- **FSAC Terminology**
<https://sites.google.com/view/fsc-terminology/home>



FSAC COORDINATION AND IM TEAM

National/ Sub- National	Name	Function	Email
National	Abigael Nyukuri	Technical Advisor	Abigael.Nyukuri@fao.org
	Musaed Nasser	Food Security Specialist	Musaed.nasser@fao.org
	Ahmed AlMuraisi	FSAC National NGO facilitator	Ahmed.AlMuraisi@care.org
	Ahmed Al-Musawa	Information Management Officer	Ahmed.Almusawa@fao.org
Sub-national	Musaed Nasser	FSAC SNCC – Al Mukalla Hub Sana’a Hub Sa’ada Hub Ibb Hub	Musaed.nasser@fao.org
	Shadi Abdulgalil	FSAC SNCC – Aden Hub Marib Hub Taizz Hub	Shadi.abdulgalil@fao.org
	Hasan Hagori	FSAC SNCC – Al Hudaydah/Hajjah Hub	Hasan.hagori@fao.org

* SNCC: Sub-National Cluster Coordinator

