



# GIEWS Country Brief

## The Republic of Yemen

Reference Date: 08-September-2025

### FOOD SECURITY SNAPSHOT

- Cereal production likely to be negatively affected by adverse weather conditions in 2025
- Cereal imports forecast at near-average levels in 2025
- Over half of population projected to face severe acute food insecurity in 2025/26

### Cereal production likely to be negatively affected by adverse weather conditions in 2025

The harvest of the 2025 cereal crops is expected to start in late September and production is forecast at about 400 000 tonnes, about 15 percent below the average, as prolonged dry weather conditions and high temperatures since the start of the season in March constrained planted area and adversely affected yields.

The greatest losses are expected in the governorates of Ibb, Lahij, Taizz, Al Dhale'e, Dhamar, Marib, Hadramout and Amran. Cumulative rainfall amounts between March and July 2025 were significantly delayed and were below the average in key rainfed producing regions of Amran, Hajjah, Marib and Sana'a. Abundant rainfall amounts at the beginning of the *Kharif* season in August improved soil moisture conditions, but were late and caused some localized floods with damages to irrigation channels and infrastructure. In addition, crop production has been undermined by the ongoing conflict which disrupted agricultural activities and by the high costs of inputs, which constrained farmers' access to fuel, agricultural inputs and pesticides.

Livestock keepers are increasingly struggling to secure food. After years of conflict, herd sizes have fallen by more than 50 percent due to disease, mortality and distress sales. Delayed and insufficient seasonal rains have prevented rangeland recovery and limited water access, resulting in below-average milk yields, poor animal body condition, depressed market prices, reduced incomes and a diminished ability for livestock households to afford food.

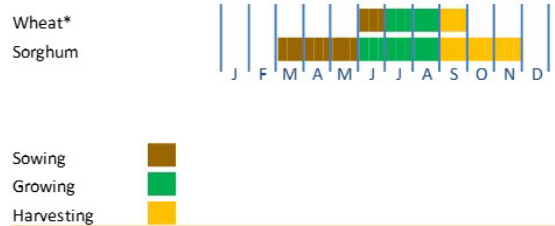
### Cereal imports forecast at near-average levels in 2025

Cereal imports in the 2025 marketing year (January/December) are forecast at a near-average level of 5.2 million tonnes, driven by the anticipated above-average rice imports offset by lower

### Yemen

#### Crop Calendar

(\*major foodcrop)



### Yemen

#### Cereal Production

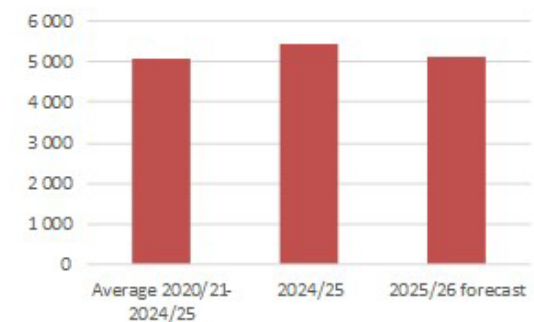
	2020-2024		2025	change
	average	2024	forecast	2025/2024
	000 tonnes			percent
Sorghum	200	190	180	-5.3
Wheat	120	98	95	-3.1
Maize	72	58	57	-1.7
Others	78	70	67	-4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>-4.1</b>

Note: Percentage change calculated from unrounded data.

### Yemen

#### Cereals Imports

000 tonnes



Notes: Includes rice in milled terms. Split years refer to individual crop marketing years (for rice, calendar year of second year shown).

volumes of wheat and maize. Wheat imports will largely depend on the capacity of commercial importers, as wheat is the staple commodity for bread production. However, the ongoing conflict and ripple effects of port destructions, economic downturn, import restrictions, international financial restrictions, monetary policy instability and limited foreign currency reserve remain challenging for the country to buy cereals from international markets.

## Over half of population projected to face severe acute food insecurity in 2025/26

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, between September 2025 and February 2026, 18.1 million people, 52 percent of the population analysed, are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and above), including 5.5 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). This is largely driven by the ongoing conflict, macro-economic downturn, lack of income opportunities as well as constrained access to humanitarian assistance due to funding cuts, damaged essential infrastructure, insecurity, climatic variability and restriction of movements of goods and people particularly in Sana'a Based Authorities controlled areas.

In areas under the internationally recognized government, the Yemeni rial depreciated to a new record low against the United States dollar in June 2025, down by more than 30 percent year-on-year. The sharp currency depreciation drove food and fuel prices to record highs, further weakening households' purchasing power and constraining access to essential goods. In Hadramout Market, within the areas controlled by the Government of the Republic of Yemen, prices of wheat flour surged by about 40 percent in July 2025 compared to 12 months before. According to the latest [Yemen Market and Trade Bulletin](#), food and financial markets are expected to experience heightened instability and uncertainty in the wake of the Central Bank Yemen's in Aden implementing new foreign exchange and import regulations. According to a recent World Bank report, at least 74 percent of the population is currently living in extreme poverty, reflecting the worsening economic hardship across the country.

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*This brief was prepared using the following data/tools:*

FAO/GIEWS Country Cereal Balance Sheet (CCBS)

<https://www.fao.org/giews/data-tools/en/>.

FAO/GIEWS Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Tool

<https://fpma.fao.org/>.

FAO/GIEWS Earth Observation for Crop Monitoring

<https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/>.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) <https://www.ipcinfo.org/>.

## Yemen

### Retail prices of wheat flour

Yemeni rial per kg

