Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts

Large-scale humanitarian assistance improves food security in conflict-affected governorates

Key points

Food security indicators have improved in Ad Dali and Al Bayda

Of the 46 percent of households with inadequate food consumption, more than half are relying on food assistance as their primary source of food

Despite better availability of basic foods in several markets, a lack of income means households are still unable to buy enough to eat

WFP/Marco Frattini

Situation update

In September, seasonal flooding and a heatwave increased cholera infection rates in several governorates, especially in Al Hodaydah (+20%), Sa'ada (+53%), Mokalla (+25%) and Sayon (+50%). However, according to WHO, the national number of new cases per week has been stable since the last week of August. The cumulative number of cholera cases reported between 27 April and 30 September is 771,945, including 2,132 deaths. In September, the five governorates worst affected by cholera were Al Hodaydah, Hajjah, Amanat al Asimah (Sana'a city), Amran and Dhamar.

Insecurity, airstrikes and bureaucratic access constraints continue to result in civilian casualties and hinder the humanitarian response across Yemen. According to OCHA data from 20 September, there are 1.7 million people living in districts with very restricted access; 700,000 of this population are in acute need of humanitarian assistance. The districts with the greatest access constraints primarily fall within the conflict-affected governorates of Marib, Al Jawf, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Taizz and Al Bayda.

http://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/yemen/Yemen_Cholera_Response_-_Daily_Epidemiological_Update_-_2017-09-30_1.pdf?ua=1

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/yemen_humanitarian_bulletin_issue27_20092017.pdf

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In September 2017, mVAM conducted the 25th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. The data were collected during the first two weeks of September. Responses are likely to be biased towards younger, somewhat better-off households who live in urban areas and have better access to electricity and phone-charging services. In March 2016, a question on the number of active mobile phone owners per household was introduced to the questionnaire to adjust for the fact that households with more phones are more likely to be selected. The findings of this report are weighted by the number of SIM cards held by households and the population estimates for IDPs and non-IDPs. The maps present a snapshot of household food consumption patterns at the time of data collection and do not represent the prevalence of food insecurity at population level (as is the case for IPC maps). Details on methodology and aggregate data tables are available online.

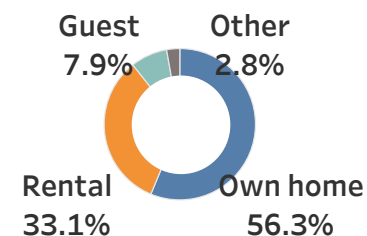**Households Surveyed**
2,414

Displacement status
71.0% Non-IDP
29.0% IDP

Gender Head of Household
3.1% Female
96.9% Male

Average age of respondents
39

Residence Type

Guest 7.9%
Other 2.8%
Rental 33.1%
Own home 56.3%

http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/read_me_yemen.pdf

Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts

Food consumption improves as food assistance reaches more households

Map 2: % of households with Poor or Borderline Food Consumption

Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent figures 1 and 2

Legend:
- 0% - 30%
- 30% - 55%
- 55% - 70%
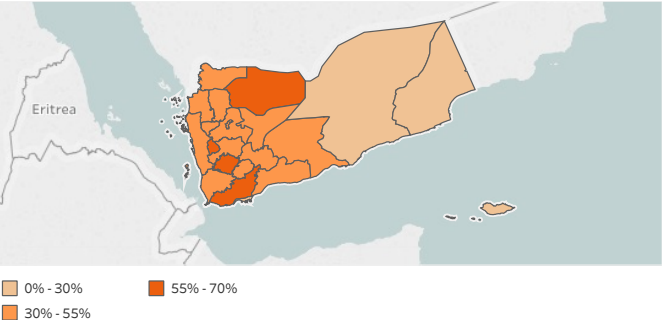
The national mean food consumption score (FCS) rose for the second consecutive month, increasing from 43 in July to 46.9 in September (Figure 1). This is the highest FCS recorded in the past six months. The rise in the national FCS was driven by better scores mainly in Ad Dali (from 38.8 in August to 46.8 in September) and Al Bayda (from 38.6 in August to 48.2 in September). However, according to survey results, households' diets consist mainly of staples, fats and sugar.

Around 46 percent of the surveyed households continue to have inadequate food consumption: 20 percent have poor consumption and 26 percent have borderline consumption. In Ad Dali governorate, the share of households with poor food consumption fell from 45 percent in August to 17 percent in September. Around 45 percent of surveyed households reported receiving food assistance in September – a 12 percent increase from August. There were significantly lower shares of households with poor food consumption in Shabwah (from 27 percent in August to 11 percent in September) and Taizz (from 30 percent in August to 19 percent in September).

The average FCS improved for displaced and non-displaced populations in September. The share of displaced households with poor food consumption also continued its downward trend, falling from 34 percent in July to 27.4 percent in September. Around 46 percent of surveyed IDP households reported receiving food assistance in September, an improvement on previous months. In August, WFP provided food assistance to a record 7 million people in Yemen.

Figure 1. National mean FCS in 2014 (pre-crisis), 2016 and 2017
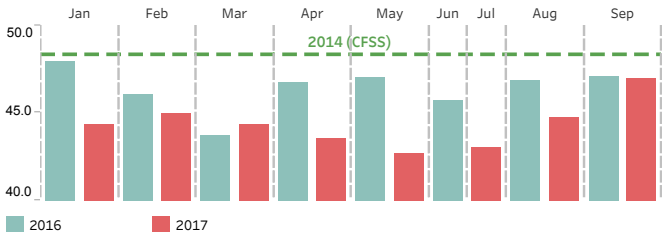

Figure 2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption, March - Sept..
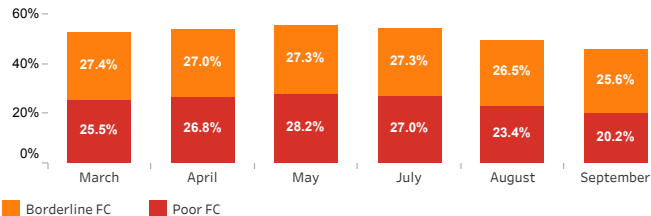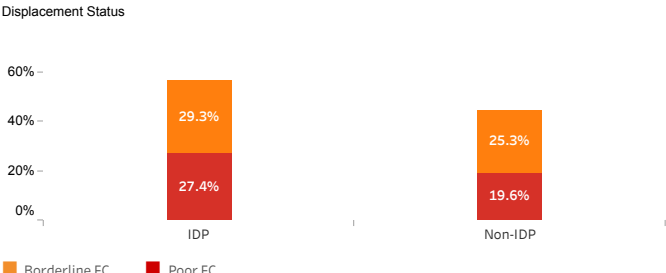

Figure 3. Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:

Displacement Status

Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts

Households resort less to food-based coping strategies, especially in Ad Dali and Al Bayda

Map 3. Mean rCSI by governorate, August 2017

Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent figures 5 and 6

Legend:
- 0 - 15
- 15 - 20
- >20
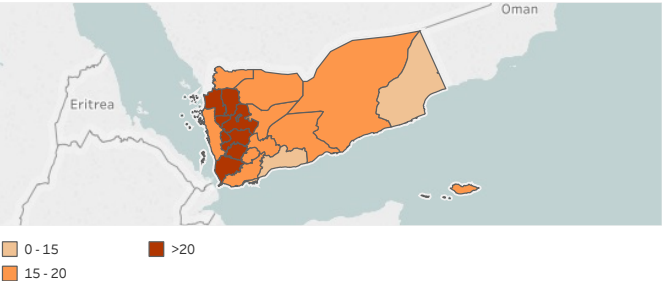
The overall use of negative food-related coping strategies was slightly lower in September than in August, with the national mean reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) standing at 21 (Figure 5). In September, fewer households bought less expensive food, limited portion sizes, reduced the number of meals eaten per day, and restricted adult consumption so children could eat. In line with the FCS, rCSI fell between August and September from 21.3 to 16.3 in Ad Dali and from 23.0 to 18.6 in Al Bayda.

In September, the gap in rCSI between displaced households and non-displaced households grew in comparison with August (Figure 7): the mean rCSI for IDPs in September was 27.6, compared with 20.4 for non-IDPs. A smaller share of non-displaced households reported buying less expensive or less preferred food (-4%), limiting portion size (-5%), and restricting adult consumption so children could eat (-4%). Purchasing from the market or shops continues to be the main source of food for 38 percent of the population. Another 22 percent cited food assistance as their primary source of food, followed by 20 percent who reported working in exchange for food.

A comparison of households in the three food consumption groups shows that 29 percent of households with poor food consumption and 27 percent of those with borderline consumption rely on food assistance as their main source of food – compared with 17 percent of households with acceptable food consumption. Around 46 percent of those with acceptable food consumption use the market as their main source of food, compared with 25 percent of households with poor consumption and 33 percent of those with borderline consumption.

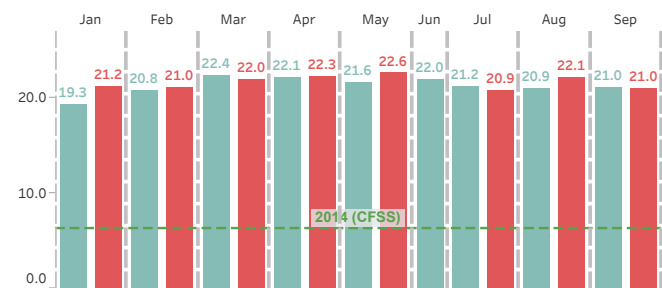Figure 5: National mean rCSI in 2014 (pre-crisis), 2016 and 2017

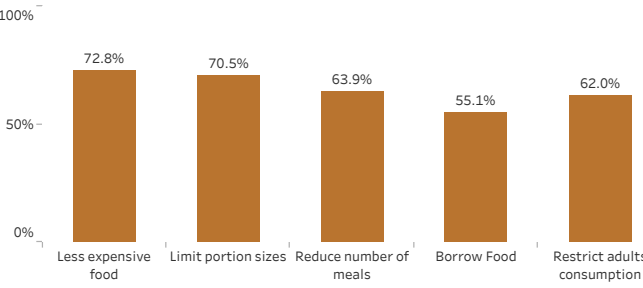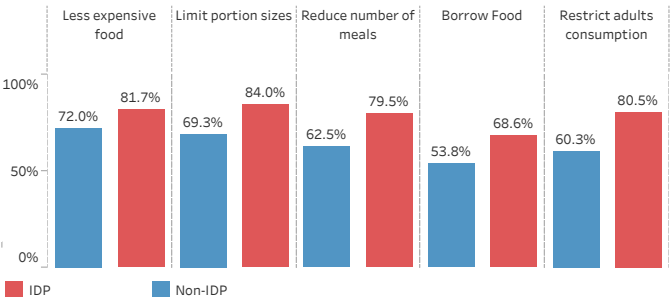Figure 6: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies in September 2017

Figure 7. Household coping strategies by:

Displacement Status

| Highlights | Methodology | Food Consumption Score | reduced Coping Strategy Index | In the words of the respondents | Contacts |

Lack of work and salary cuts continue to hamper food access

According to WFP Market Watch, although food availability has improved in markets in the past three months, households are still unable to buy enough to meet their minimum food needs. At the end of the questionnaire, participants were asked to report on the main food security problems faced by their households.

The three primary concerns identified by households were a lack of employment opportunities, shortages of money to buy food, and cuts in salaries. These were followed by problems related to housing and rent for displaced populations, unemployment, and high food prices for the resident population. OCHA estimates that 1.25 million public employees across Yemen have not been regularly paid for more than 10 months now.

In the graph to the right, responses are viewable by hovering over the circles. Responses can also be filtered by one or more of the following criteria: sex of the head of household, displacement status, food assistance received, governorate and/or keywords.

Source: YEMEN Market Watch Report
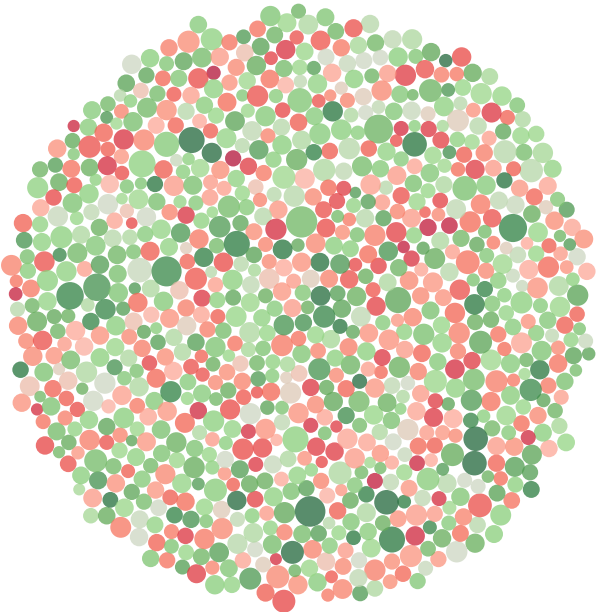
The colour of the bubble represents the Food Consumption Score (FCS);
red bubbles represent poor and borderline respondents while green represent acceptable.
The size represents the respondent's age. To undo a filter, click on the icon again.

FCS
6 ▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬ 112

Filters

Gender of Head of Household

Displacement status

Received food assistance?

By governorate
All

By keyword All
(ex: water..

Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts

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