

Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts
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Households increasingly dependent on food assistance and negative coping strategies to cover food gap

Key points



Indicators show that food consumption deteriorated in Sa’dah



Household reliance on the most severe negative coping strategies increased in November



Over half of households with inadequate food consumption are dependent on food assistance as their primary source of food



WFP/MENA

Situation update

At the beginning of November, the conflict escalated in Yemen leading to the closure of all land borders, seaports and airports, which prevented commercial and humanitarian goods from entering the country. The cost of food, water, fuel and other household goods increased sharply. The blockade was partially lifted on 13 November; however, sea and airports in the north remained inaccessible until 25 November. Access to al Hudaydah and al Saleef ports has since been restored for humanitarian cargo and in the recent announcement the ambassador of Saudi Arabia to Yemen, also announced that for 30 days, the port of Hudaydah and al Saleef are open for commercial shipments of food, fuel and other non-food items. The WFP-chartered vessel MV Amazon, the first humanitarian food shipment since the blockade began, arrived at al Saleef port on 26 November carrying 25,000 tons of wheat, enough to feed over 1.8 million people for one month. Between 17 April and 26 November, the total of 959,810 suspected cholera cases were reported in Yemen, with 2,219 associated deaths. A drop in reported cases has prompted a reduction of cholera response activities.

Source 1: [OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, Yemen](#)

Source 2: [WHO Yemen Cholera Response, November 2017](#)

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In November 2017, mVAM conducted the 27th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Data were collected between 1 and 18 November. 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
2,422



Displacement status
68.8% Non-IDP
31.2% IDP



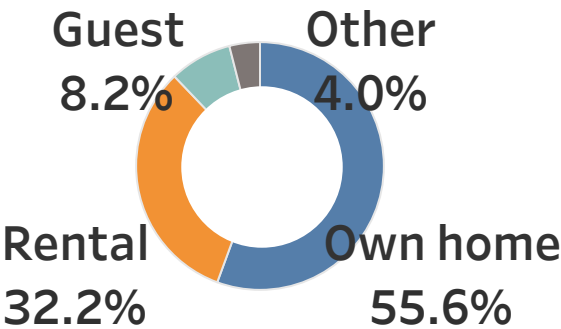
Gender Head of Household
3.1% Female
96.9% Male



Average age of respondents
40



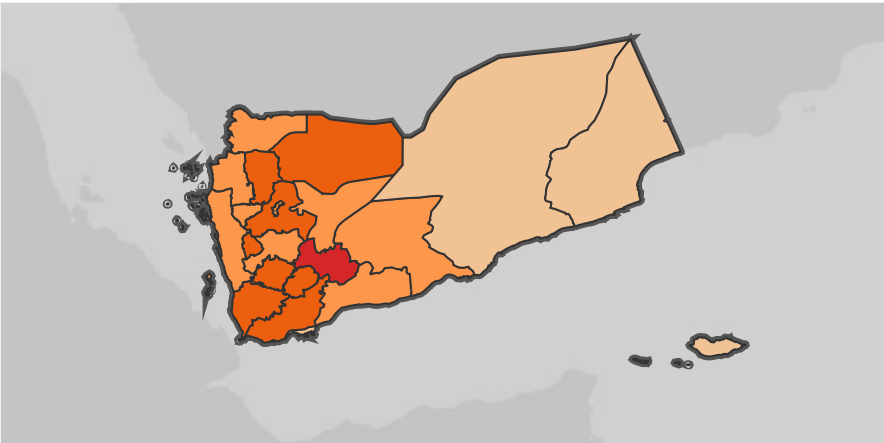
Residence Type



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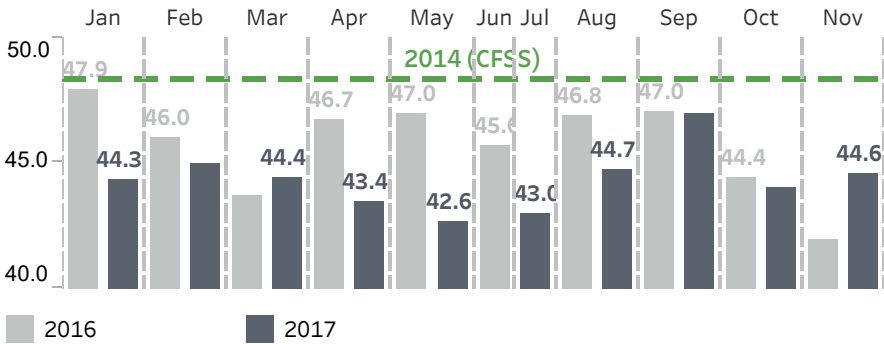
Food consumption worsens in Sa’dah

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



0% - 30% 30% - 55% 55% - 70% >70%

Figure 1. Mean FCS, 2017 vs. 2016 vs. 2014 (pre-crisis)



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

The national mean food consumption score (FCS) was stable between October and November (Figure 1). Concurrently, 50 percent of the surveyed population reported having inadequate food consumption. Over half the surveyed governorates reported a mean FCS below the national average, with the lowest levels recorded in Raymah (36.0), Al Bayda (37.2) and Taizz (37.8). In these governorates, more than 60 percent of the surveyed population have poor or borderline food consumption. The weekly diet of these households consists mainly of staple foods and sugar, which are eaten five times a week. Pulses, vegetables and dairy products are consumed twice a week, and fruit and animal protein less than once a week. Despite WFP assistance continue to reach almost 75 percent of the population in Sa’ada, a fall in the mean FCS has been noticed in Sa’dah governorate, from 52.4 in October to 45.6 in November. Consequently, the share of households with poor or borderline food consumption has risen from 35 percent to 50 percent.

Figure 2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumpt..

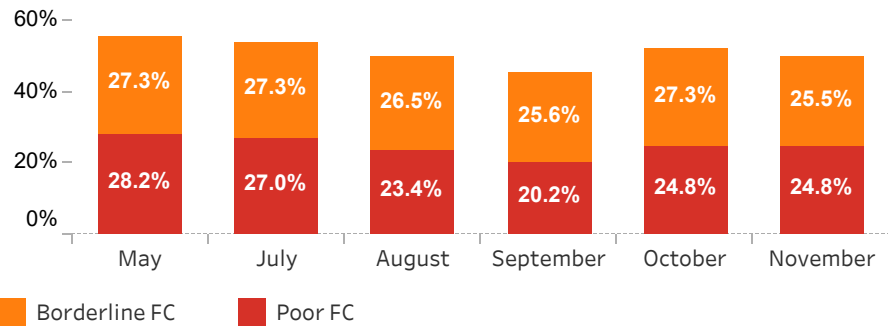
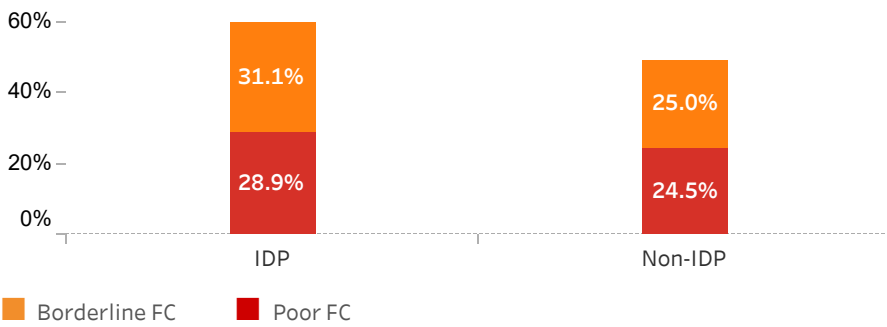


Figure 3. Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:

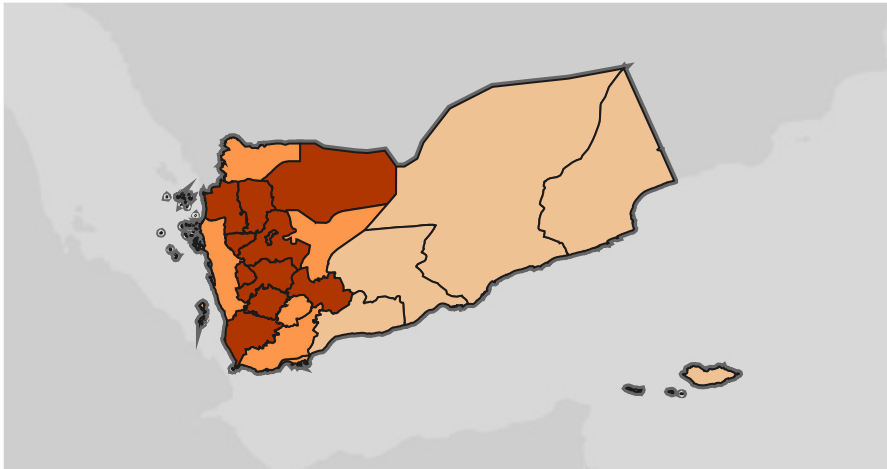
Displacement Status



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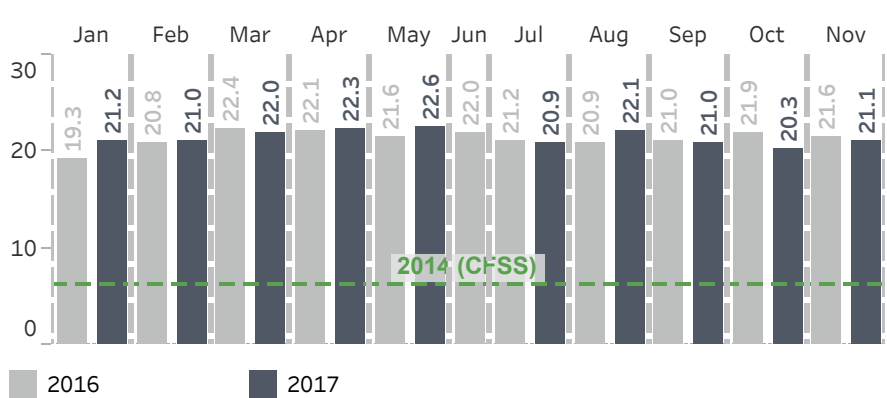
Rise in food-related negative coping strategies

Map 3. rCSI by governorate, October 2017



0 - 15 15 - 20 >20

Figure 4. Mean rCSI, 2017 vs. 2016 vs. 2014 (pre-crisis)



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

The use of food-related negative coping strategies continued to be widespread across Yemen in November, with 91 percent of households employing at least one of the five monitored strategies. The national mean reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) was higher in November (21.1) than October (20.3), indicating increased levels of stress among households. This trend was mainly seen in Al Bayda governorate, where mean rCSI rose from 20.3 in October to 22.8 in November. The use of consumption-based strategies is particularly high in Hajjah (25.7), where more than 80 percent of households are eating smaller portions, eating fewer meals a day, and restricting the consumption of adults so small children can eat. Overall, households reported relying more frequently on the two most severe coping strategies: borrowing food (used by 52 percent of households in October and 57 percent in November) and restricting adult consumption so small children can eat (60 percent in October and 64 percent in November). The mean rCSI for IDPs rose in November, reaching 26.3. This is higher than the national average (21.1) and higher than the mean rCSI of non-displaced households (20.6). In November, more households reported food assistance as their primary source of food (24 percent). This reliance was greater among displaced households (39 percent) than resident households (23 percent). Around 25 percent of households with poor food consumption and 31 percent of those with borderline consumption are reliant on food assistance as their main source of food, compared with 19 percent of households with acceptable food consumption. The market is the main source of food for 37 percent of those with acceptable food consumption, 30 percent of those with poor consumption and 26 percent of those with borderline consumption.

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

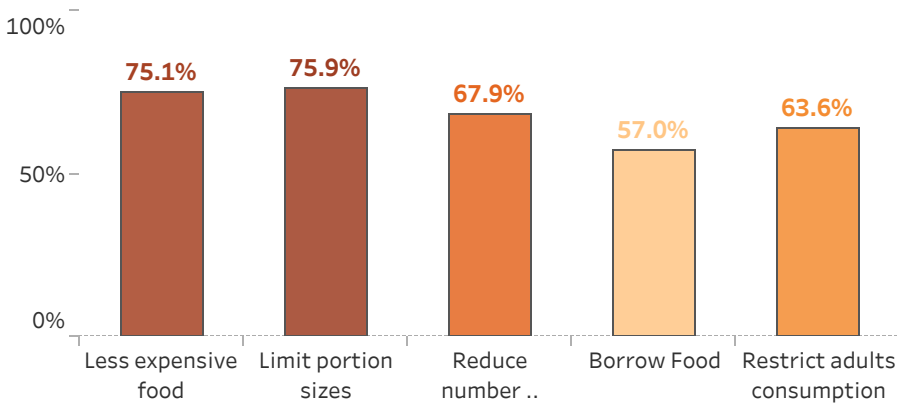
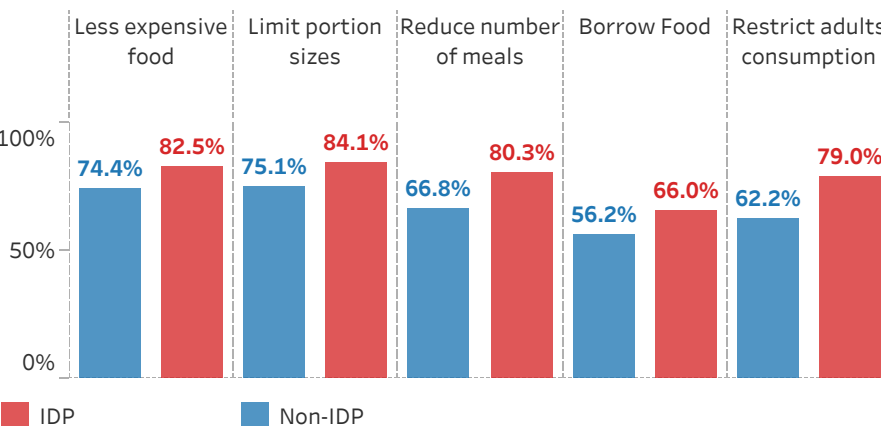


Figure 7. Household coping strategies by:

Displacement Status

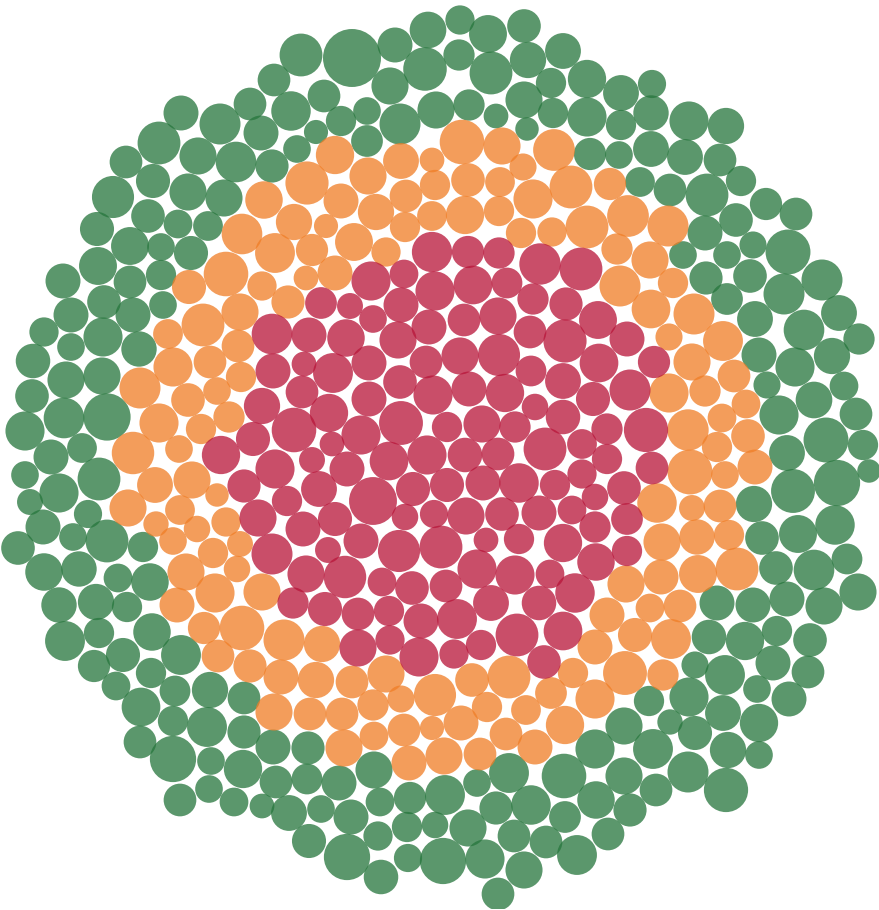


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Households concerned about high food prices and food scarcity

Households were asked to share their opinions on the main issues affecting food security in their communities. The most recurrent terms in their replies reveal their concerns: shortages of food and money, lack of drinking water, need for assistance, high food prices, unemployment, and diseases.

In the graphic below, 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.



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..

Filters

Gender of Head of Household



Displacement status



Received food assistance?



By govern.. All

By keywor.. All

YEMEN

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Highlights

Methodology

Food Consumption
Score

reduced Coping
Strategy Index

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respondents

Contacts

For further information

YEMEN

Endalkachew Alamnew

endalkachew.alamnew@wfp.org

Rome HQ

Arif Husain

Chief Economist & Deputy Director

Policy and Programme Division

arif.husain@wfp.org

Jonathan Rivers

Head, mVAM

jonathan.rivers@wfp.org

RESOURCES

mVAM Monitoring web:

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

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