




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

No improvement in household food security after suspension of blockade

Key points

- 

Food insecurity remains high across Yemen, although the winter harvest has improved food access in Hadramaut
- 

More households are borrowing food in Taizz as intensified fighting has reduced access to food assistance
- 

Food shortages and lack of income continue to erode household food security across the country

Situation update

Fighting has intensified in Hodeidah and Taizz governorates over the past two months. Fleeing populations are reported to have arrived in parts of Hodeidah and Ibb as well as in southern Abyan, Aden and Lahj governorates. Meanwhile, Sana’a governorate remains encircled by fighting. The impact of Yemeni riyal depreciation and the port closure by coalition in December has continued to impact the market along with other factors such as taxation.

On 22 January, the Saudi-led coalition announced the launch of a comprehensive humanitarian plan for Yemen, the Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations (YCHO), through which it will contribute US\$1.5 billion to the 2018 UN Humanitarian Response Plan – half of the US\$2.96 billion total requirement. As part of the plan, the coalition announced specific measures to expand port capacity, operate an air bridge from Riyadh to Marib, and set up 17 overland corridors for aid deliveries in the interior of the country. The plan also proposes doubling the quantity of fuel importation into Yemen.



Source: [Yemen Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations \(YCHO\): Unprecedented Relief to the People of Yemen](#)

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

In January 2018, mVAM conducted the 29th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Data were collected between 2 and 24 January. 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. Since 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. They are also weighted by 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**  
**2,410**



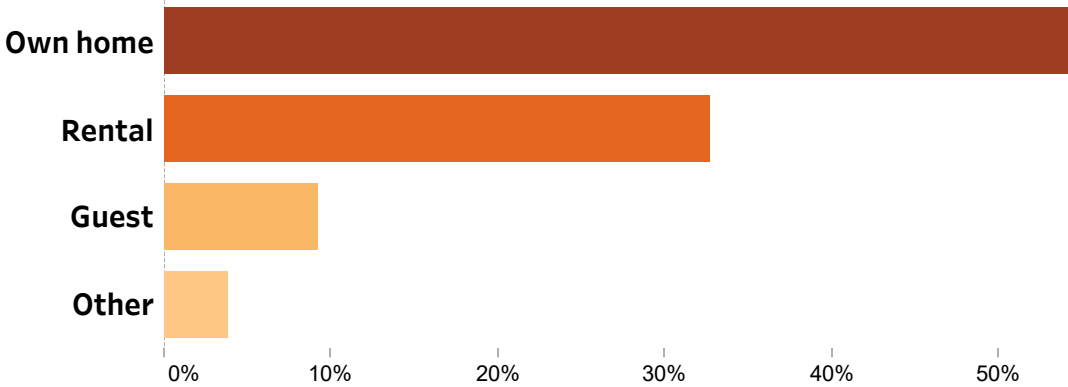
**Average age of respondents**  
**40**



**Displacement status**  
**66.5% Non-IDP**  
**33.5% IDP**



**Residence Type**



**Gender Head of Household**  
**3.3% Female**  
**96.7% Male**

Food security improves in Hadramaut but remains stressed in governorates worst affected by conflict

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

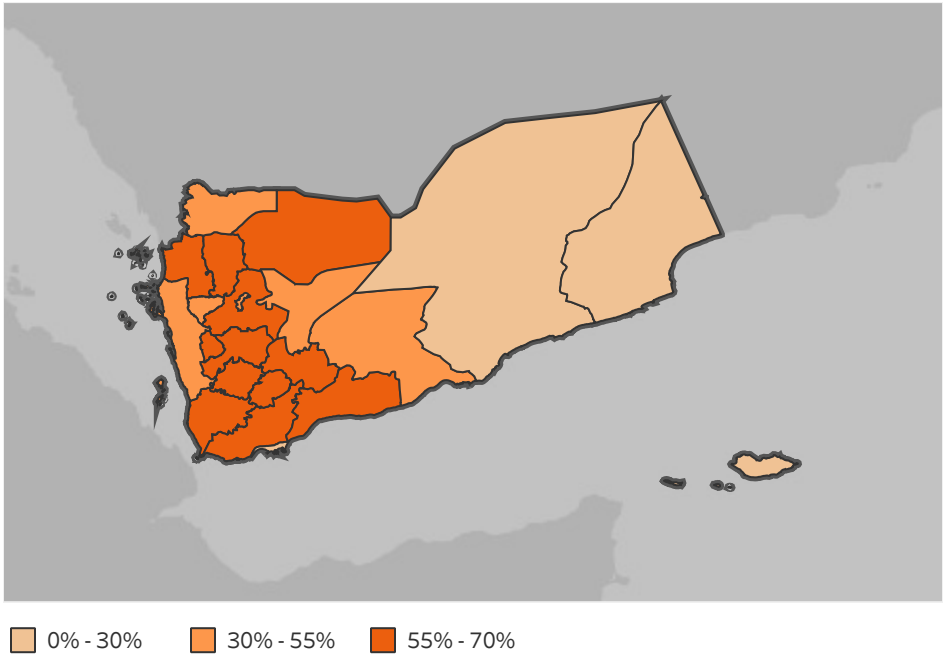
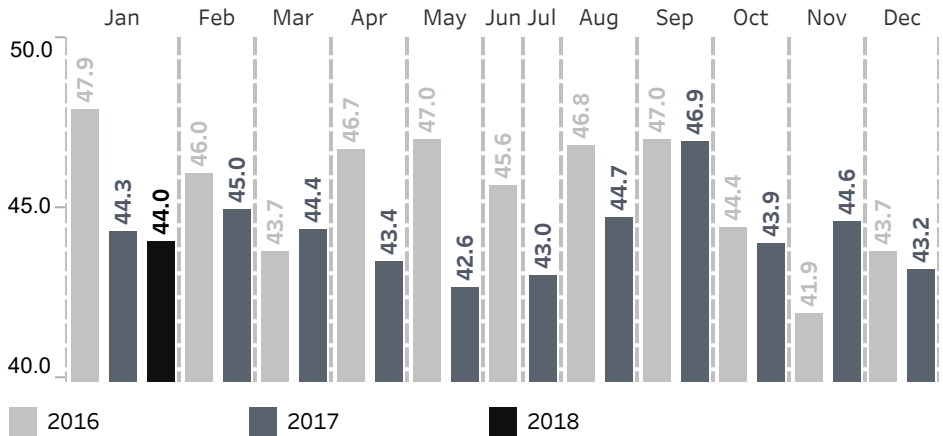


Figure 1. Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018



The national mean food consumption score (FCS) fell in December. In January, it remained at the same low level (43.9) and was lower than during the same period in 2016 and 2017 (Figure 1). At governorate level, mean FCS improved in Hadramaut, rising from 53.5 in December to 61.9 in January thanks to the winter harvest. A similar trend had been recorded in this governorate in the past two years. The share of surveyed households with poor or borderline food consumption also fell, from 32 percent in December to 14 percent in January. Among displaced households, mean FCS rose from 37 in December to 39 in January. However, over two thirds of displaced households still reported having inadequate food consumption in January (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption, August 2017 - January 2018

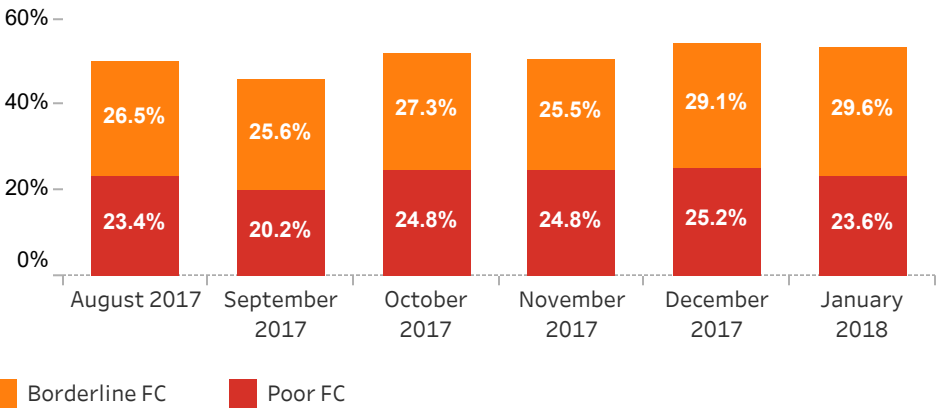
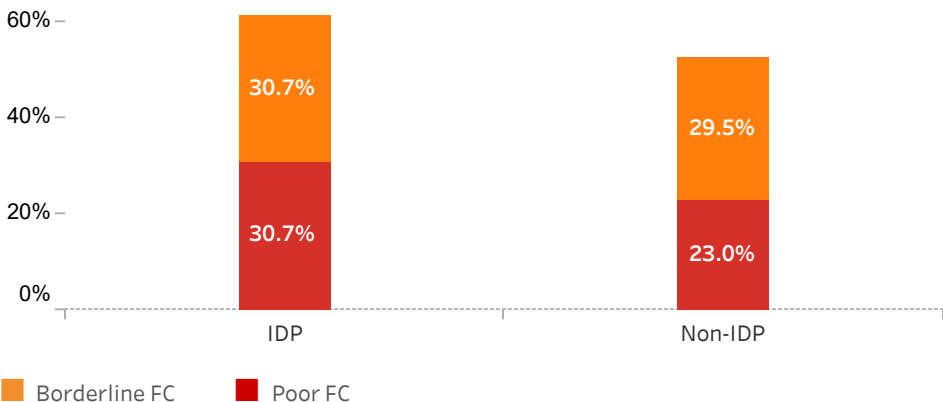


Figure 3. Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:

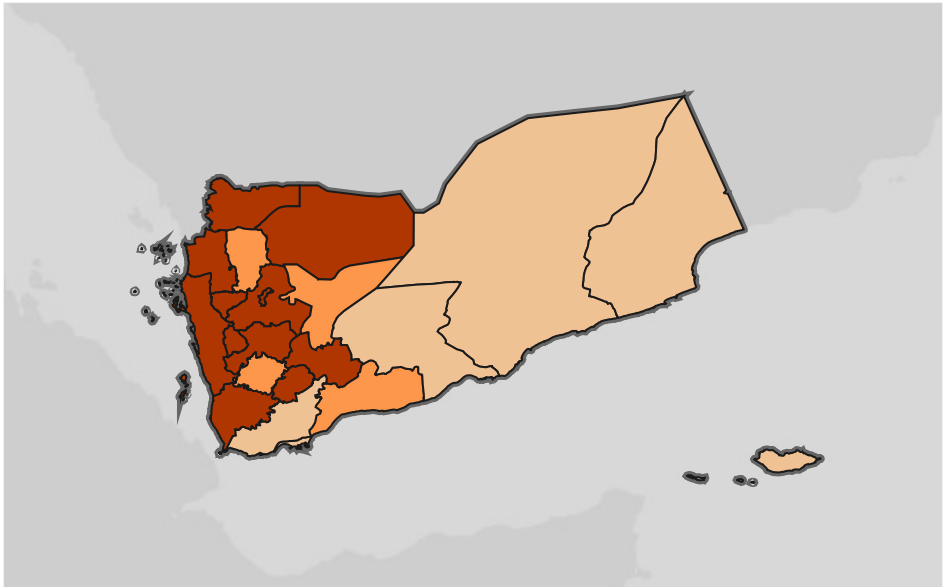
Displacement Status



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

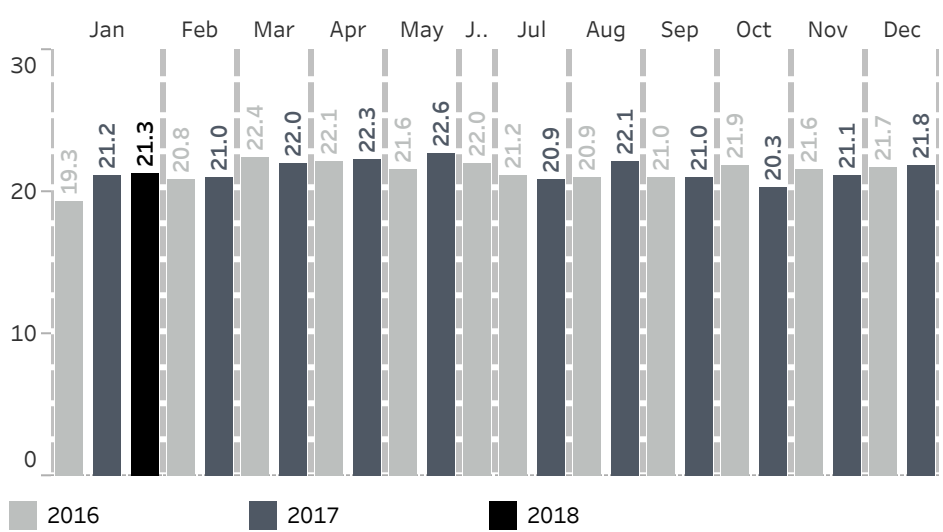
Coping levels remain high in Sana’a City and Hajjah

Map 3. rCSI by governorate, January 2018



0 - 15      15 - 20      >20

Figure 4. Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018



Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent figures 4 and 5

Nationally, negative food-related coping behaviour remained high with a mean reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) of 21.3 in January. Mean rCSI has improved since 2016 but it remains at the same level as 2017. The use of food-based strategies continues to be the highest in Sana’a City (27.3) and Hajjah (25), where over 80 percent of the population are limiting portion sizes and more than 60 percent are restricting adult consumption so small children can eat. In January, the share of households who received food assistance increased in Lahj (from 44 to 64 percent), Raymah (from 23 to 48 percent) and Sa’ada (from 51 to 64 percent), but it decreased in Taizz (from 51 to 34 percent). In Taizz, the percentage of households who reported food assistance as their primary source of food dropped by 10 percentage points between December and January, and the share of households reporting borrowing as primary source of food rose from 11 percent to 17 percent.

Figure 5: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies in January 2018

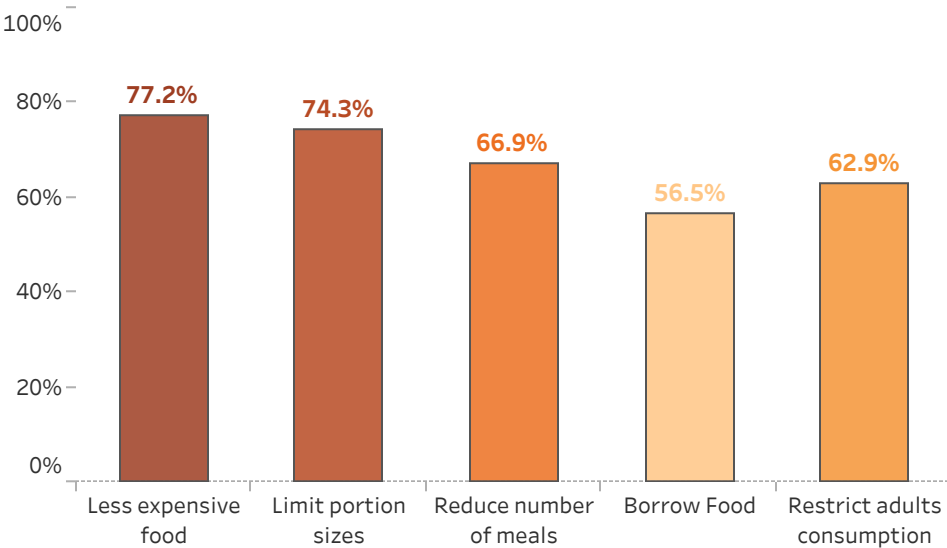
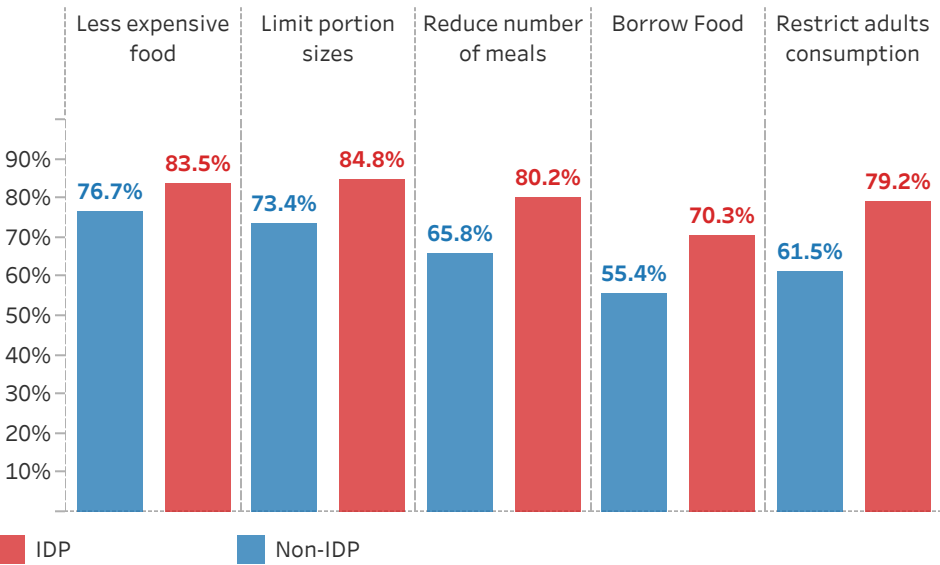


Figure 6. Household coping strategies by:

Displacement Status

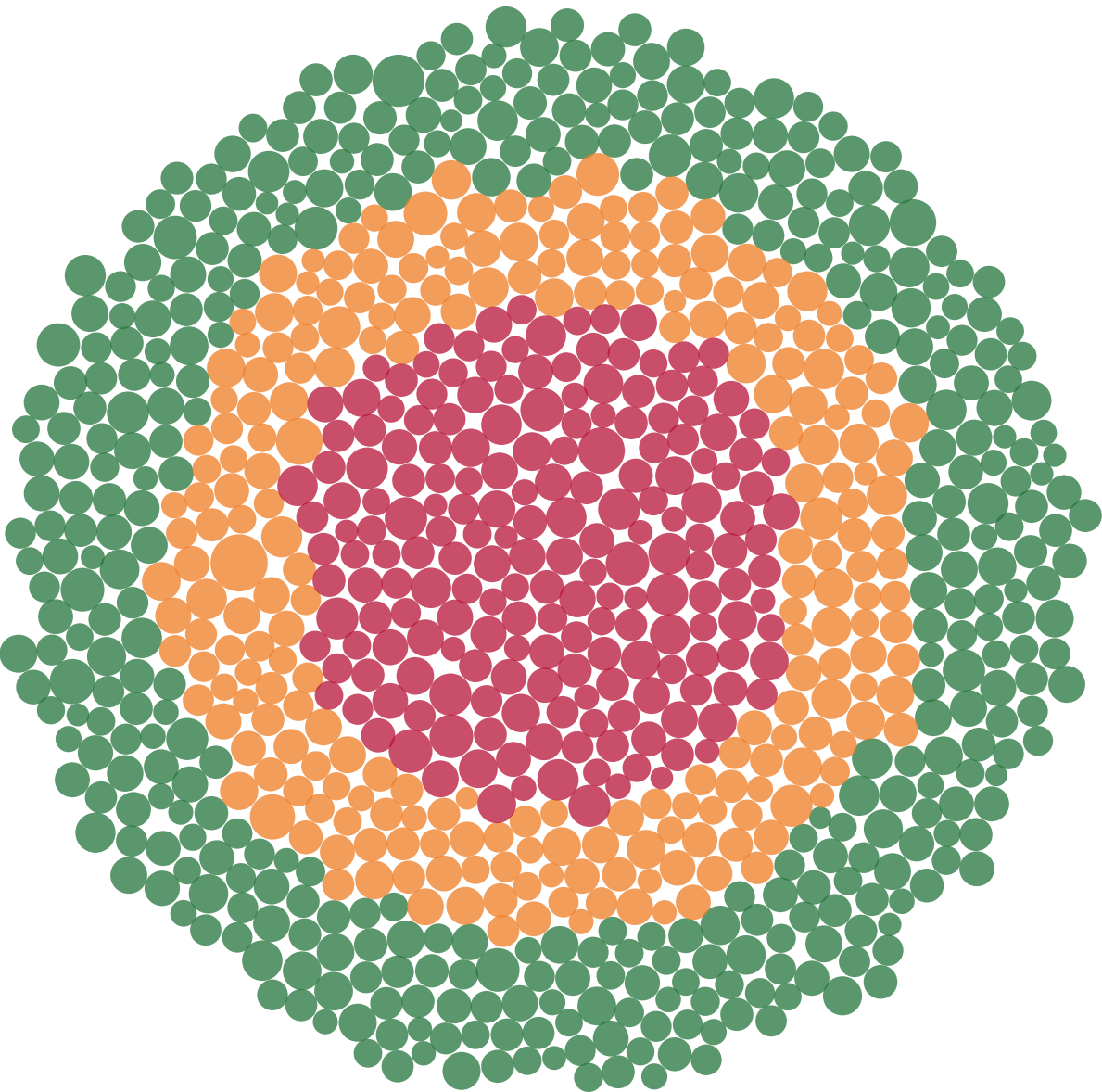


Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts
------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------

Households concerned about high food prices and food scarcity

Households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting food security in their communities. The main problems reported in January were higher food and fuel prices, health expenditure, loss of employment, and associated increased indebtedness. All these issues are directly or indirectly linked to the protracted conflict and displacement. Lack of food and income remain the dominant themes in respondents’ answers. In January, the Yemeni currency has dropped in value and is likely to hurt households, many of who are already struggling to cope with high prices and lack of incomes.

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.



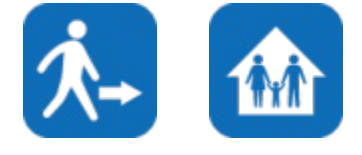
The colour of the bubble represents the Food Consumption Score (FCS); red bubbles represent poor and borderline respondents while green represent acceptable. The size represents the respondent’s age. To undo a filter, click on the icon again.

Filters

Gender of Head of Household



Displacement status



Received food assistance?



By governorate

All

By keyword  
(ex: water, food ..)

All

# YEMEN

mVAM Bulletin #29: January 2018

Highlights

Methodology

Food Consumption  
Score

reduced Coping  
Strategy Index

In the words of the  
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/](http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/)

VAM Resource Centre

<http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mvam>

Blog

<http://mvam.org/>

Toolkit:

<http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mVAM>

Twitter

<https://twitter.com/mobileVAM>



Kingdom of the Netherlands

**THE BELGIAN  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

