




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

Food assistance continues to play an important role in supporting food security of households in Yemen

Key points

- 

In May 2018, overall food consumption improved as more household received food assistance
- 

The use of negative coping strategies remains widespread especially among displaced households
- 

More than one third of the surveyed households relying on food assistance, gifts or borrowing food as their primary source of food



Situation update

Over the last six months, the intensification of the conflict in Yemen’s western coast has prompted the displacement of 100,000 new people in Abyan, Lahj and Aden governorates. The new IDPs have mostly originated from conflict areas of Al Hudaydah, Taizz and Shabwah governorates. Since mid-April, humanitarian partners’ access in these governorates has been very limited, both from Ibb and Aden governorates. As frontlines change quickly in areas where fighting is taking place, people living in these areas are mainly relocating within the same districts before returning to their villages once the violence has decreased. Humanitarian partners estimate that some 140,000 more people were anticipated to be at risk of being displaced from the three southern Al Hudaydah districts. Furthermore, if the conflict reaches Al Hudaydah City, an additional 200,000 people are likely to be displaced, mostly within Al Hudaydah Governorate. Humanitarian partners in Aden and Al Hudaydah hubs have scaled up the delivery of assistance to accessible areas and are finalising contingency plans in anticipation that humanitarian needs will increase as the conflict expands across the west coast.

In anticipation that the April-August rainy season could further spread the cholera epidemic in Yemen, Health Cluster partners have prioritised their preparedness and response plan. The newly developed plan builds on lessons learnt from the second wave of this outbreak cholera that started in April 2017 and have resulted in one million suspected cholera cases and 2,282 associated deaths as of May 2018. While the outbreak has largely stabilised, almost 150 out of 305 affected districts are continuing to report suspected cases.

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

In May 2018, mVAM conducted the 33th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Data were collected between 1st and 30th May. 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
2,414



Average age of respondents
40



Displacement status
70.5% Non-IDP
29.5% IDP



Gender Head of Household
2.4% Female
97.6% Male

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

National food consumption improved as more household are receiving food assistance

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

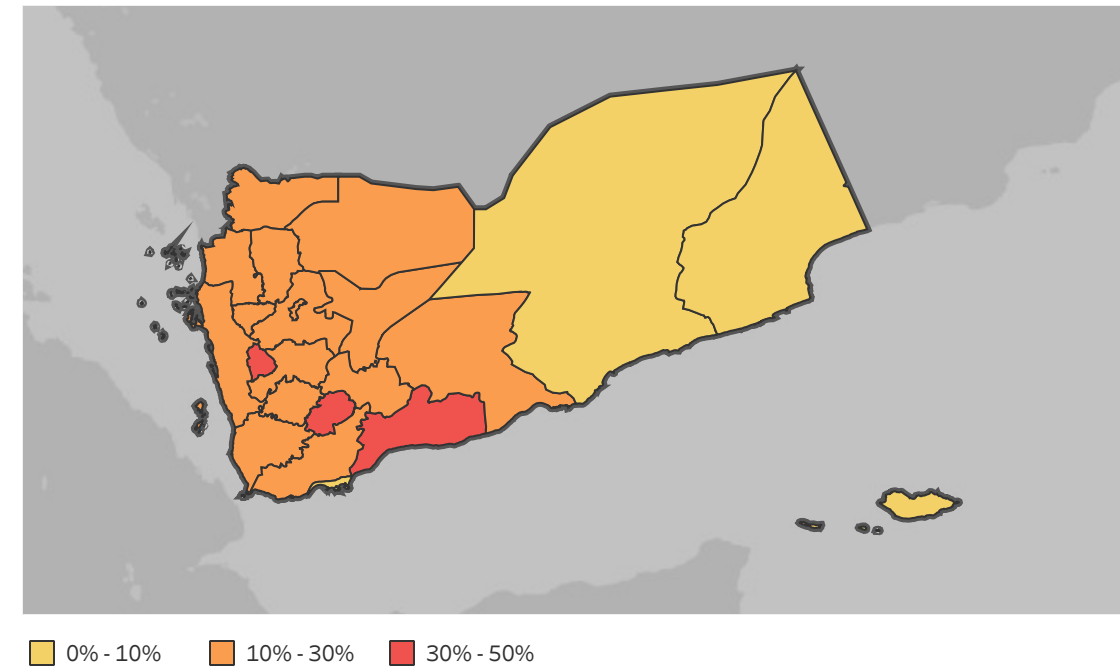
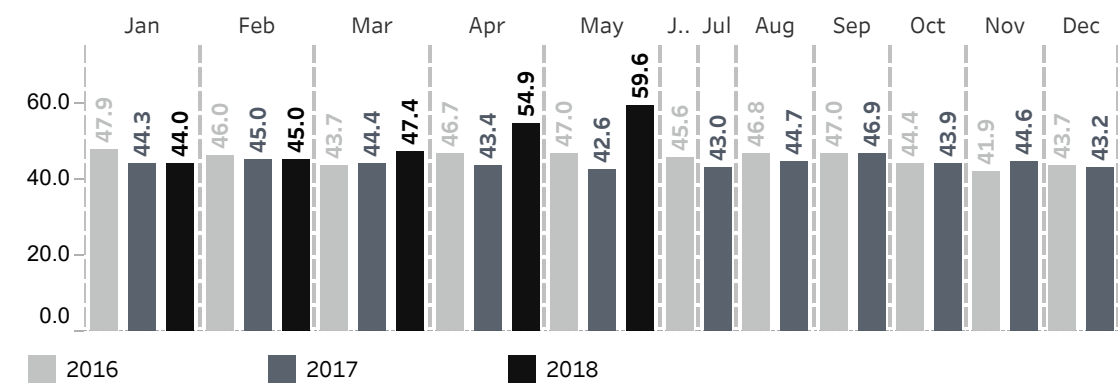


Figure 1. Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018



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

The national mean food consumption score (FCS) showed a slight increase in May 2018 reaching 59.6, the highest level since the beginning of the conflict (Figure 1). However, still almost 23 percent of the surveyed households reported having an inadequate level of food consumption (Figure 2). The fasting month of Ramandan started on 16 May, and charity organizations organised distributions of monthly food packs and water, daily iftar meals and other kind of support that improved the consumption of people. A similar trend has been noticed at the governorate level, with slight improvements in the mean FCS recorded in all the surveyed governorates with the exception of Shabwah, where the mean FCS decreased compared to April. In this governorate 29 percent of the surveyed respondents report an inadequate level of food consumption. According the Market Monitoring Bulletin, the prices of wheat grains and vegetable cooking oil increasing sharply in Shabwah. In half of the surveyed governorates more than almost a third of the interviewed households continue to report an inadequate food consumption. The rate of households with poor and borderline food consumption fell among both surveyed displaced and non-displaced households reaching 30 percent and 22 percent respectively. Around 44 percent of the surveyed non-displaced households and 55 percent of the displaced households reported having received food assistance from WFP during the month. Households who reported having received food assistance are showing a better food consumption and a less tendency to use negative coping strategies than those households who reported not having received food assistance.

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

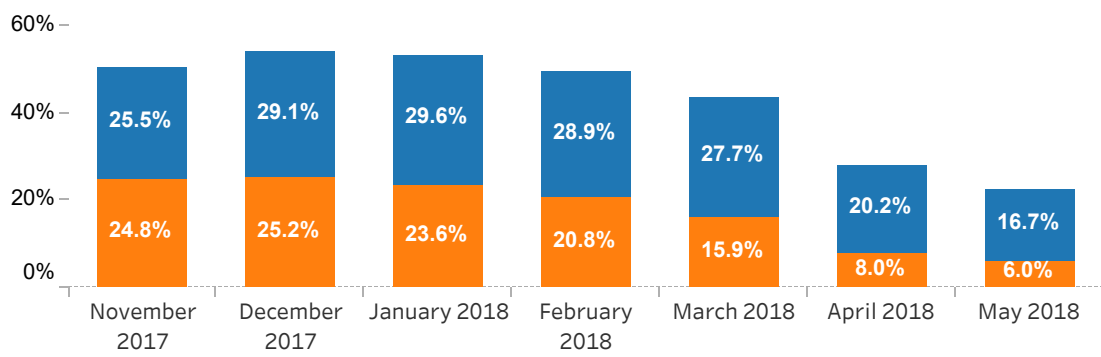
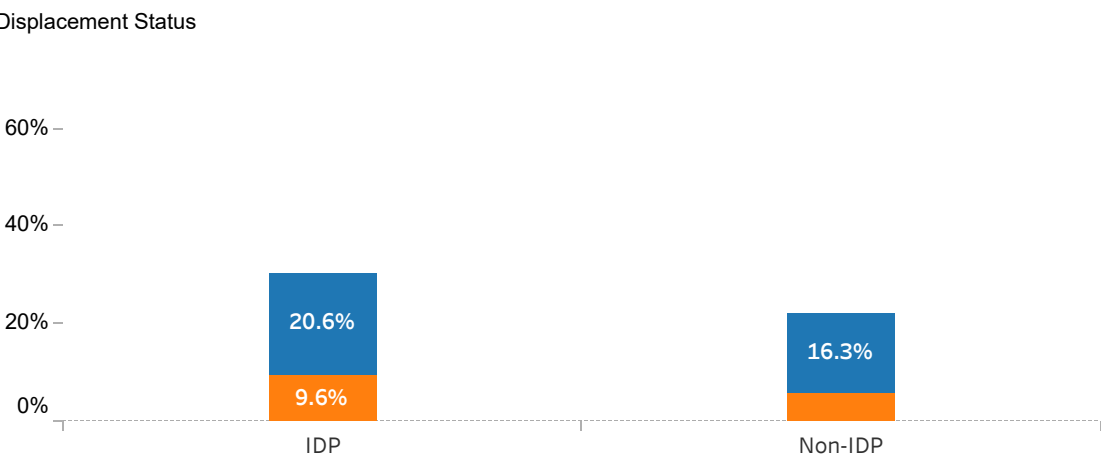


Figure 3. Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:



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

Negative coping levels remain high among displaced households

Map 3. rCSI by governorate, May 2018

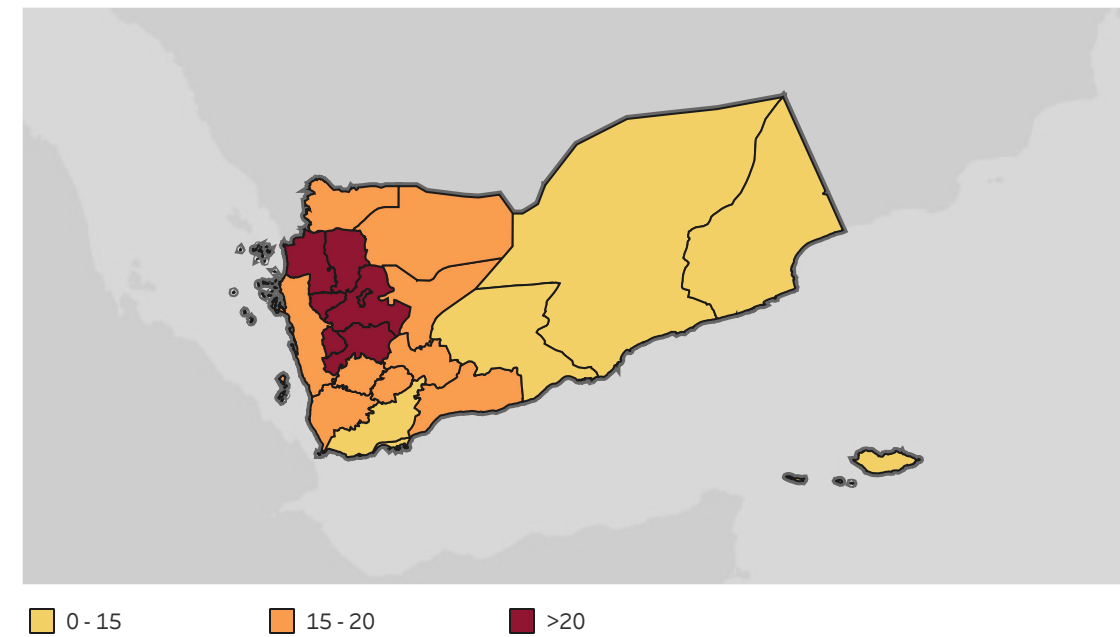
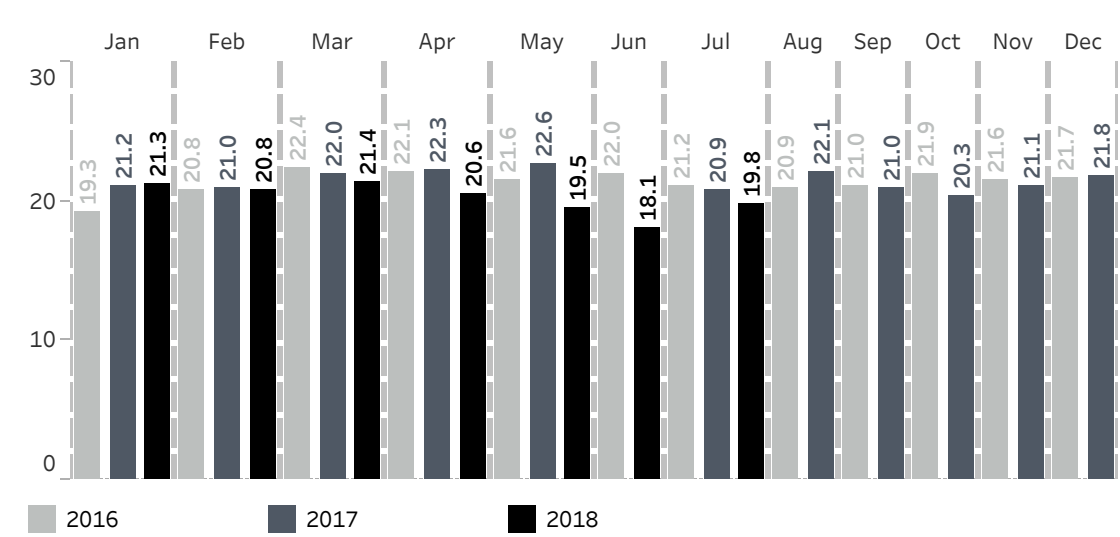


Figure 4. Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018



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

The use of negative food-related coping behaviour remains high and widespread across the country, 86 percent of all surveyed households are struggling to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food. The national mean rCSI slightly declined in May due to the increase assistance provided during the month of Ramadan, reaching 19.5 (Figure 4). At governorate level, no improvements were recorded in the use of food-based coping strategies except for Sana’a city and Marib where the mean rCSI decreased from 24.8 in April to 21.7 in May and from 21.6 in April to 17.0 in May respectively. The highest levels of food based coping strategies were recorded in Hajjah (rCSI=25.2) and they are well above the national average. In this governorate, more than 80 percent of the surveyed households are buying less expensive or less preferred food and are limiting the portion sizes, 65 percent are borrowing food and reducing the number of meals eaten per day and 77 percent are restricting consumption for adults so that children can eat. The mean of rCSI decreased for IDPs from 25.5 in April to 24.4 in May 2018 however more than 80 percent of these households reported having to limit the size of their meal portions and to buy less expensive or less preferred food (Figure 5). More than one third of the surveyed households (35 percent) reported relying on food assistance, gifts or borrowing food as their primary source of food, highlighting the vulnerability of these households. Among these especially those who are relying on gifts reported the lowest FCS (46.6) and extremely high levels of coping strategies (rCSI=30.1)

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

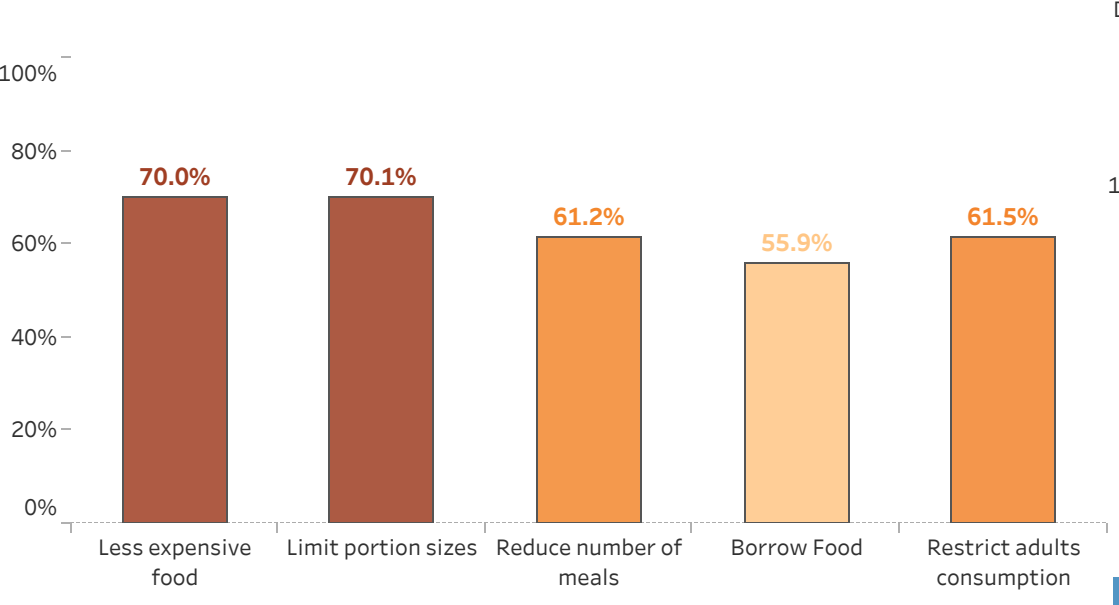
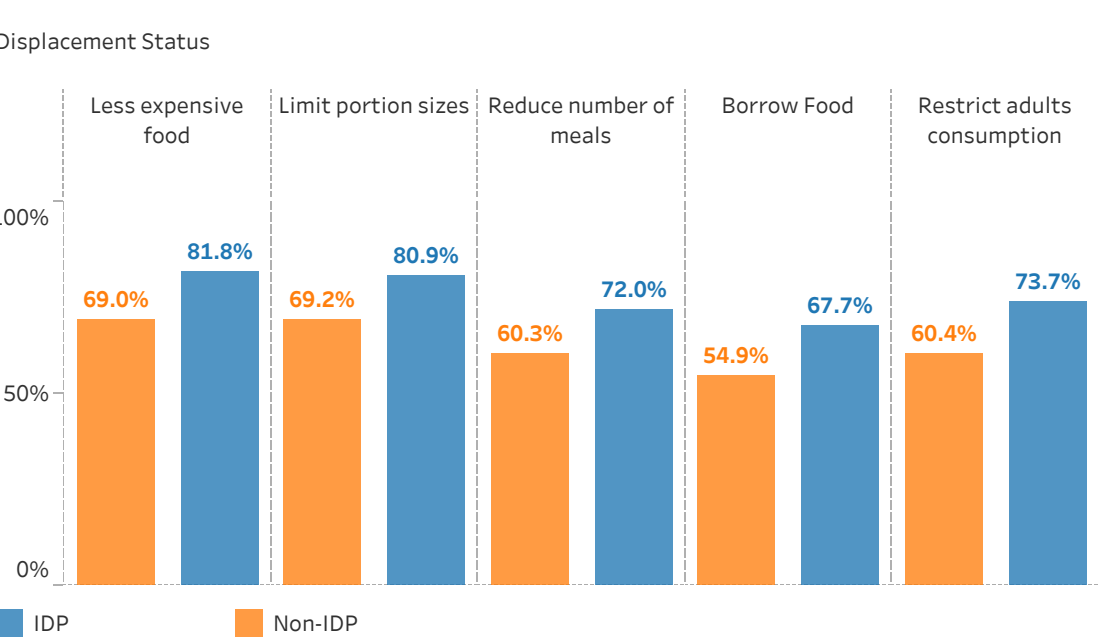


Figure 6. Household coping strategies by:

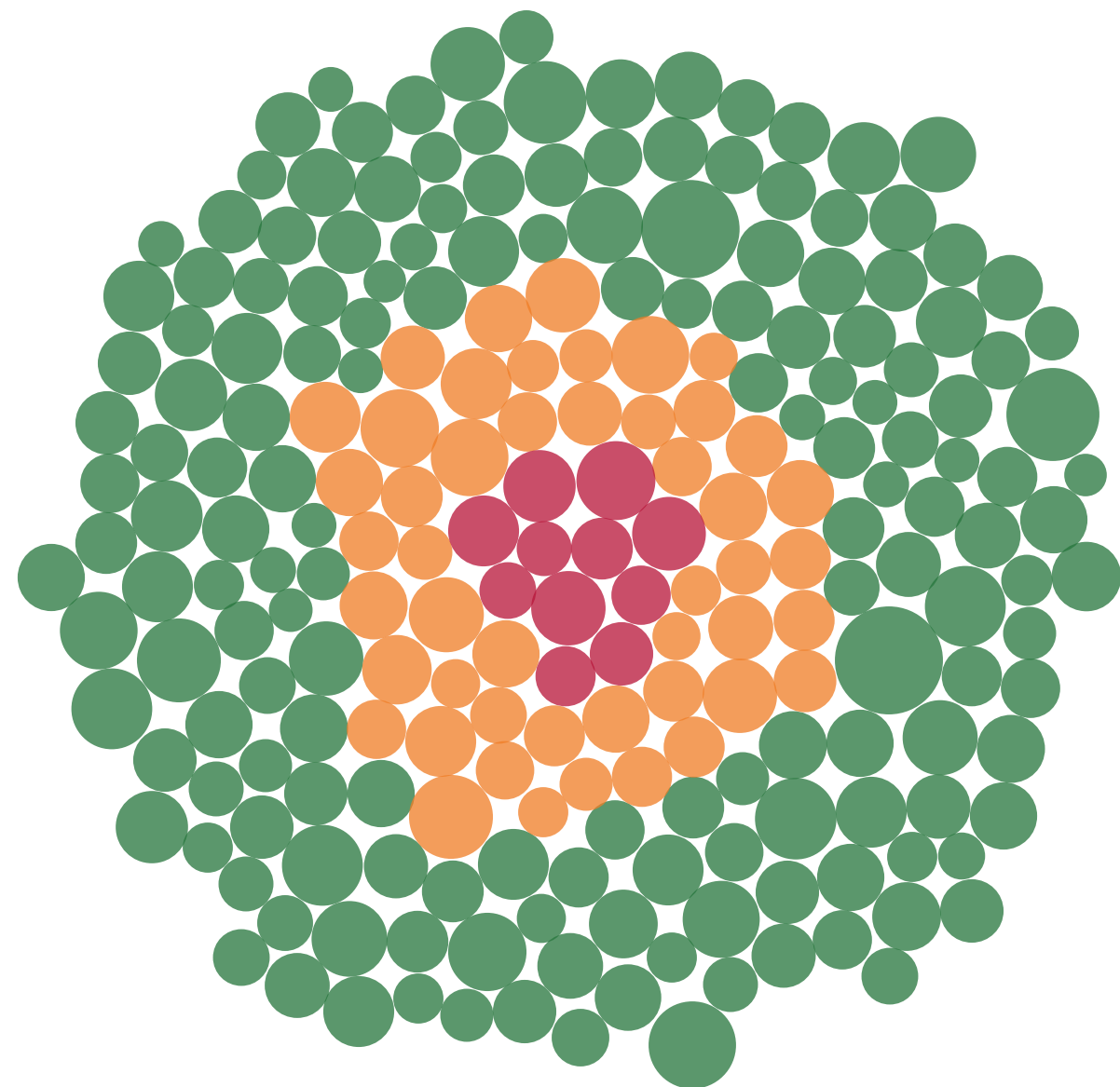


Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts
------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------

Households reported high food and fuel prices due to shortages of these commodities

Households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting food security in their communities. In the graphic below, responses can be viewed 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

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/

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>