

Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts
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Food consumption remains stable but conflict drives deterioration in heavily affected governorates

Key points



Food consumption remains stable with deteriorations in some governorates



The use of negative coping declined for displaced and non-displaced households



Households reporting food assistance as the main source of food increased in some governorates

Situation update

Fighting in Yemen escalated dramatically in late-May and the first two weeks of June 2018:

In Al Hudaydah: the frontlines shifted at the edge of Al Hudaydah City. Violence was also reported in the southern districts of Al Durayhimi, At Tuhayat, Bayt Al Faqiah and Hays. It is estimated that 5,200 families have fled the fighting since the beginning of June. Conflict continues to affect infrastructure including houses, roads, bridges, telecommunication infrastructure, port and airport, schools and healthcare facilities. Conflict on the western coastal frontline including Taizz and Al Hudaydah, continues to result in significant new internal displacement. In June, there were already more than 18,000 IDP households who had arrived in southern governorates, over 60% from Al Hudaydah, since the beginning of the year. The majority of these were displaced in the southern parts of Al Hudaydah, Abyan, Lahj and Shabwah. With the fighting reached Al Hudaydah city, thousands of IDP households have been displaced within Al Hudaydah, as well as to Ibb, Sana'a and Aden.

In addition to the conflict, the cholera epidemic continues to aggravate the dire situation of the Yemeni population.



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In June 2018, mVAM conducted the 34th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. 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
2,422



Displacement status
68.7% Non-IDP
31.3% IDP



Average age of respondents
40

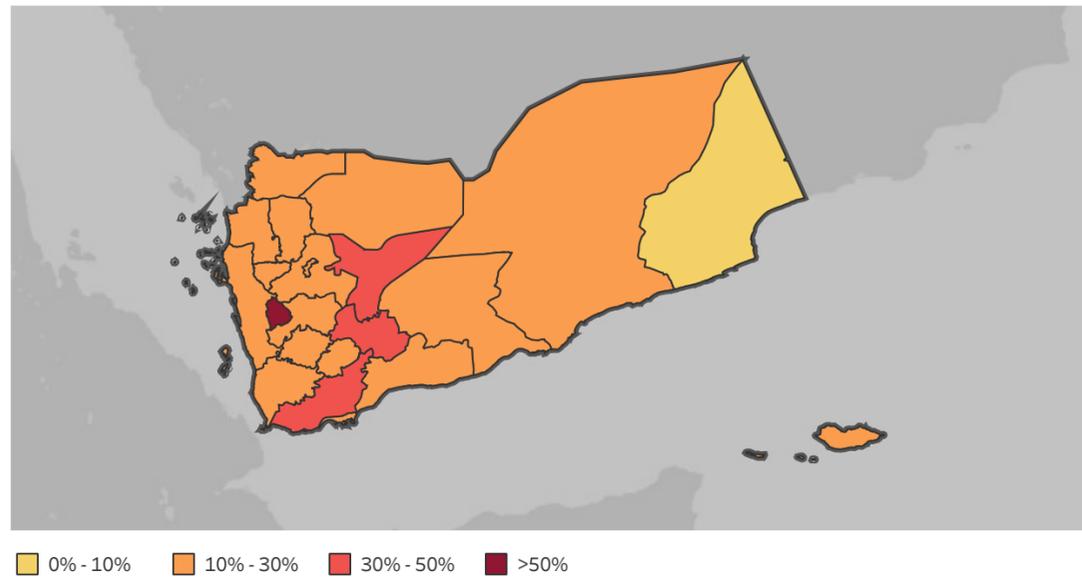


Gender Head of Household
2.5% Female
97.5% Male

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Food consumption remains stable with deteriorations in some governorates

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

In June 2018, household food consumption and dietary diversity at the national level remained stable compared to May (Figure 1). However, deteriorations in food consumption were observed in Al Hudaydah, which is generally one of the governorates most affected by conflict and has recently seen further upticks in violence. Outside of the main conflict zones, deterioration of food consumption was also observed in Hadramout and Marib. As a result, the proportion of households with inadequate diet consistently increased for those governorates. (Figure 2). June data also shows that the level of consumption remained poor in the conflict affected governorates of Sana'a, Sana'a City, Sa'adah and Taizz. For Shabwah governorate, the data shows a different trend. Food consumption improved and the proportion of households with inadequate diet dropped from 28 percent in May to 14 percent in June. This improvement could be the result of the continued food assistance to families in need: the proportion of surveyed households who reported receiving food assistance by WFP and other organizations considerably increased in June. In June, the share of households who reported food assistance as the main source of food increased in Ad Dali (from 8% to 18%), Hadramaut (from 2% to 19%), Ibb (from 8% to 17%), Marib (from 8% to 27%), but decreased in Abyan (from 16% to 6%) and in Al Hudaydah (from 26% to 15%). In March and May, 1.5 million of households - an estimated 9 million people or one third of the population - with no other source of income, received emergency cash transfers. The cash transfers allowed food and medicine purchases improving the food security situation and helping avert further deterioration. The food security situation has remained relatively stable also for both displaced and non-displaced households (Figure 3). In June, displaced and non-displaced households are using negative coping strategies less than in May. Limiting portion size and consumption of less expensive foods are the most common negative ways of coping by displaced and non-displaced households (Figure 6).

Figure 1. Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018

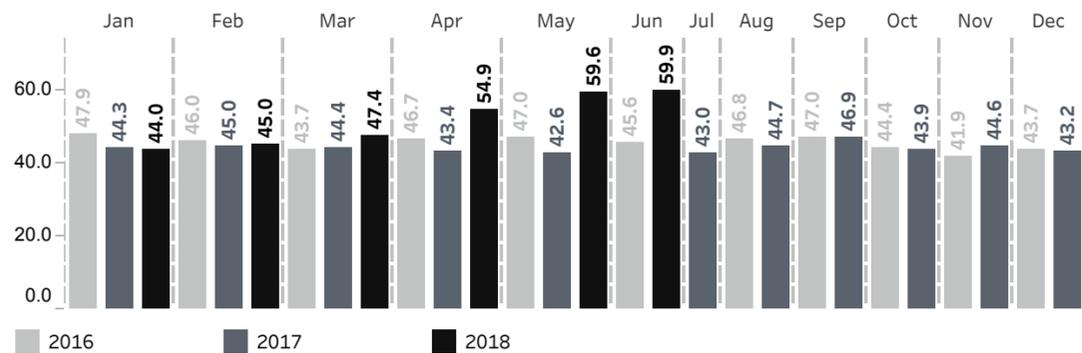


Figure2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption in surveyed governorates

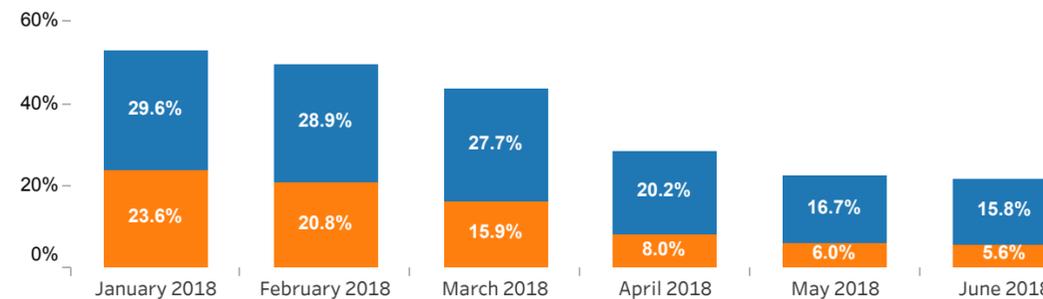


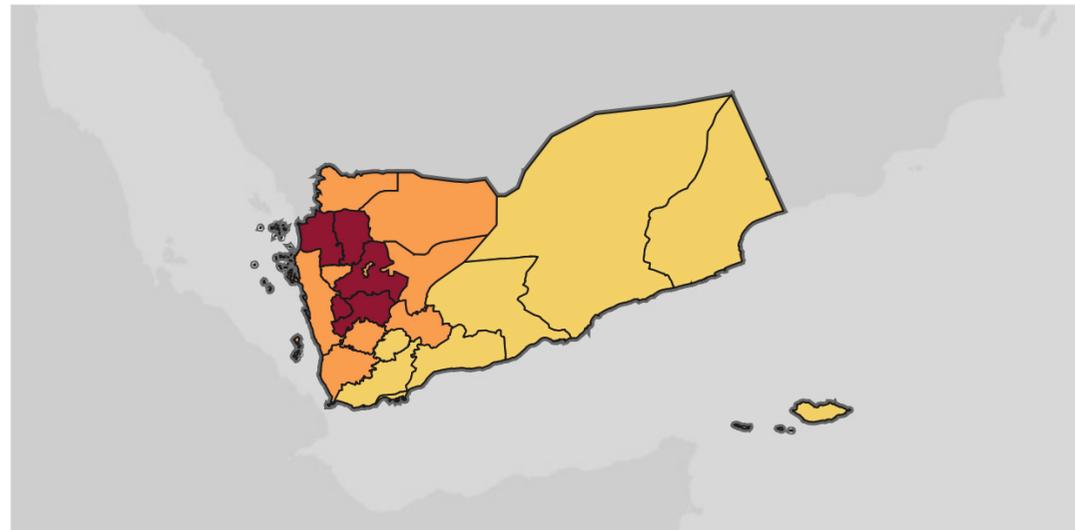
Figure 3. Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:

Displacement Status



Overall reductions in the levels of negative coping

Map 3. rCSI by governorate, March 2018



0 - 15 | 15 - 20 | >20

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

The levels of negative coping decreased from May to June. The national mean reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) dropped from 19.5 to 18.1 (Figure 4). However, the use of negative coping remained high across the country; four out of five surveyed households used at least one negative coping strategy. At the governorate level, lower levels of negative coping were observed in the conflict affected areas of Taizz, Sana'a City and Al Hudaydah. Households in Shabwah had the lowest levels of negative coping, with a slight reduction from May to June. Households in Hajjah had the highest levels of negative coping, again a slight reduction from May to June was observed. The most common negative coping strategies used by the surveyed households were borrow food in the Shabwah governorate (used by around 45 percent of surveyed households) and limit portion size in the Hajjah governorate (used by more than 70 percent of households).

Figure 4. Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018

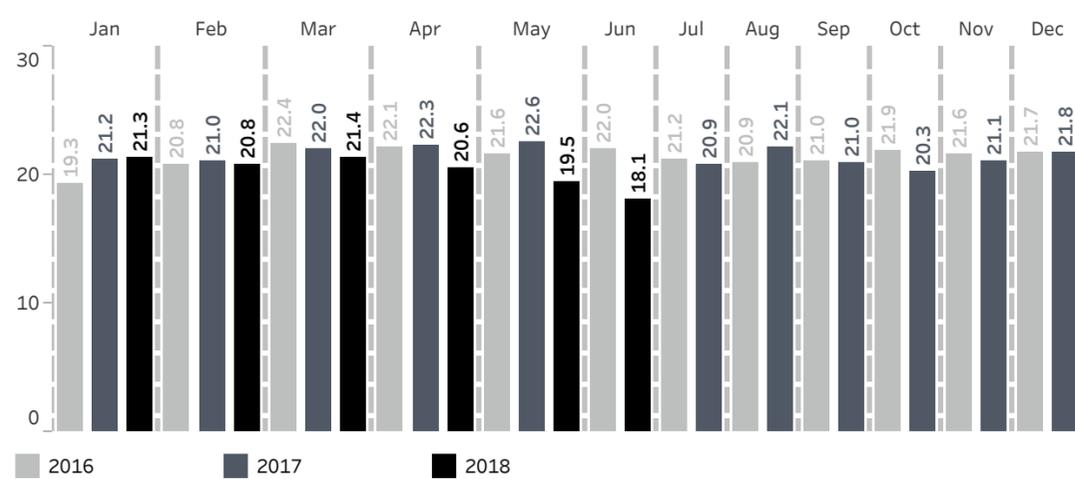


Figure 5: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies in June 2018

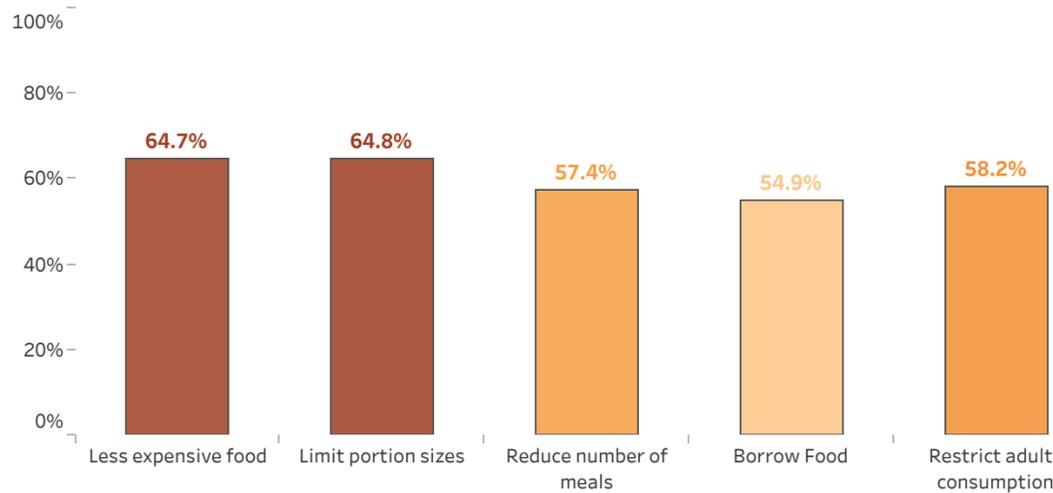
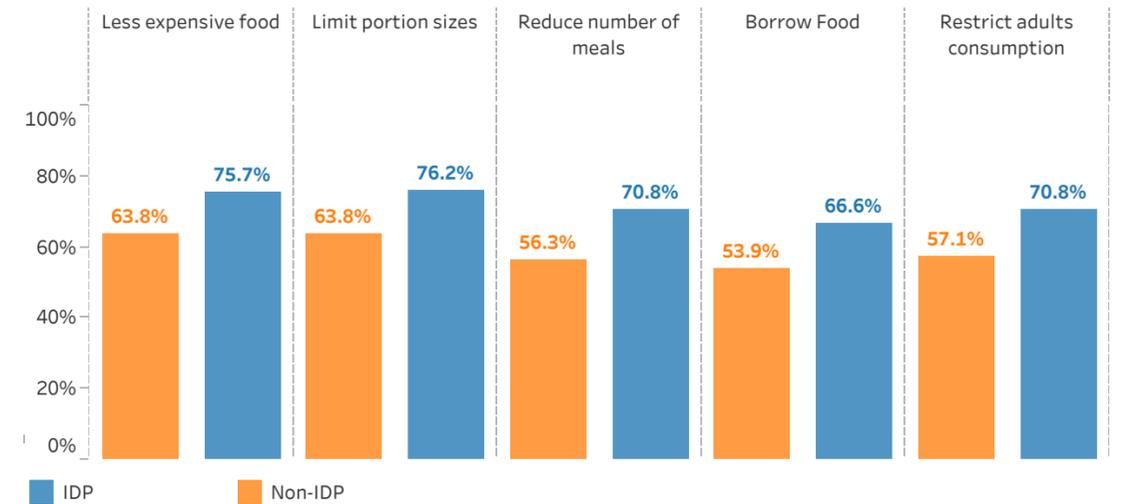


Figure 6. Household coping strategies by:

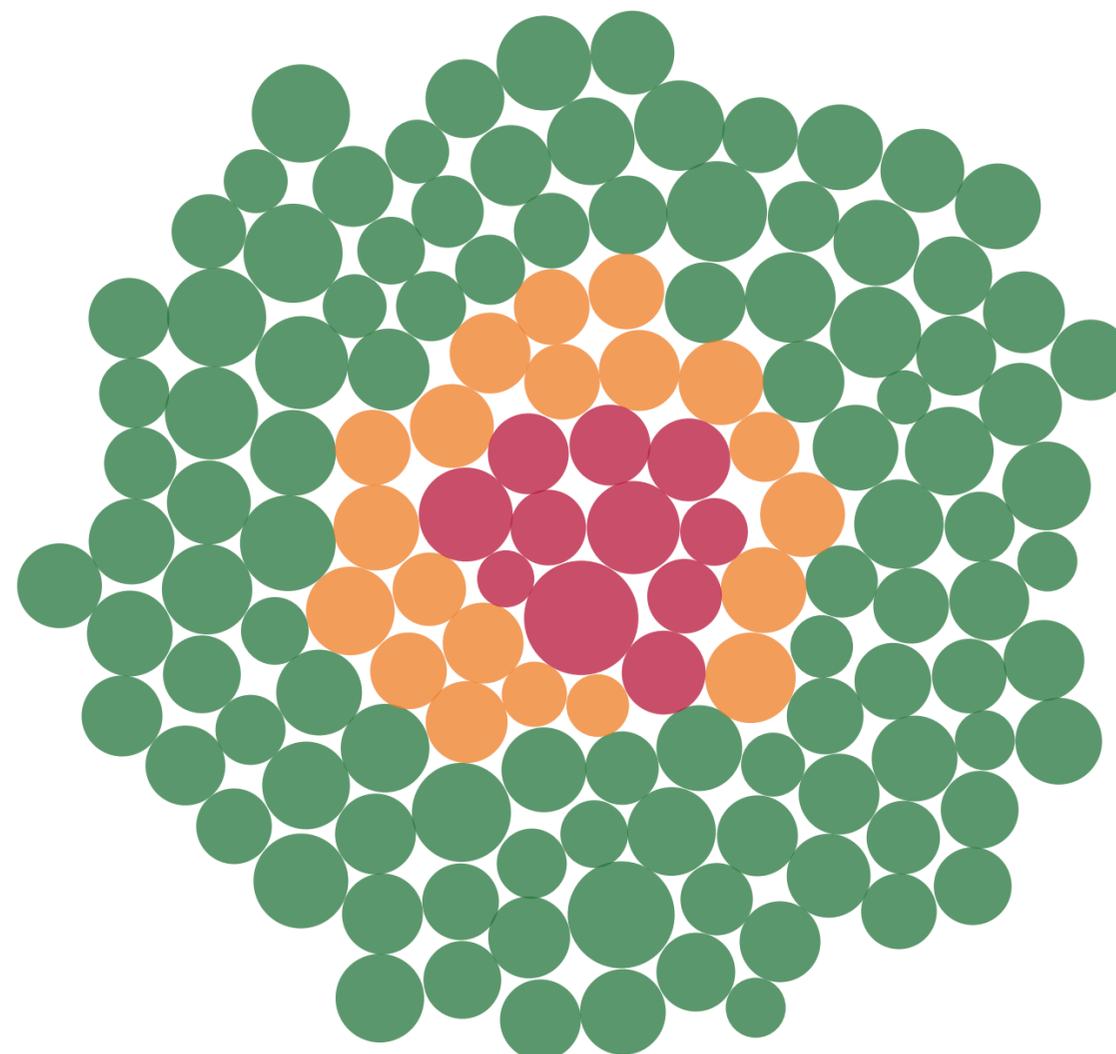
Displacement Status



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Households concerned about high food prices and unemployment

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

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