




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

Escalation of conflict has further deteriorated household food security in Yemen

Key points

- 

In September, inadequate food consumption continues to increase across surveyed governorates compared to August
- 

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

Common concerns among households remain about high food prices and unemployment



Situation update

According to a new report of the Task Force on Population Movement, over 2.3 million people are estimated to have been displaced by conflict in Yemen since March 2015, and an additional 58,000 were displaced between June and August 2018. Taizz, Hajjah, Amanat al Asimah, Ibb and Amran governorates recorded the highest displacement figures with over 25,000 households each. In Al Hudaydah, over 300,000 people are estimated to have been displaced by the escalated conflict. Armed clashes continued in the eastern side of Al Hudaydah City near the airport and along the main road linking the city to Sana’a and Taizz governorates. Hundreds of families have fled villages in frontline areas for nearby districts, but there was no major displacement of civilians from the city. Sporadic clashes also took place in areas of At Tuhayat and Ad Durayhimi districts. Civilian casualties were reported in both districts. In September, the overall price of the three main commodities – sugar, wheat and flour – rose to record levels with the cost of sugar rising by more than 20 per cent, wheat prices up by 23 per cent and wheat flour up by 27 per cent. As a result, food security has worsened with humanitarian partners estimating that this will add 3.5 million people to the 8.4 million people who currently need emergency food assistance.

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

In September 2018, mVAM conducted the 37th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Data were collected between 1st and 30th 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. 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 are available online.



Households Surveyed  
2,078



Average age of respondents  
41



Displacement status  
67.7% Non-IDP  
32.3% IDP



Gender Head of Household  
2.6% Female  
97.4% Male

[Highlights](#)[Methodology](#)[Food Consumption Score](#)[reduced Coping Strategy Index](#)[In the words of the respondents](#)[Contacts](#)

### Food consumption continue to deteriorate among IDPs

Map 1: % of households with Poor or Borderline Food Consumption

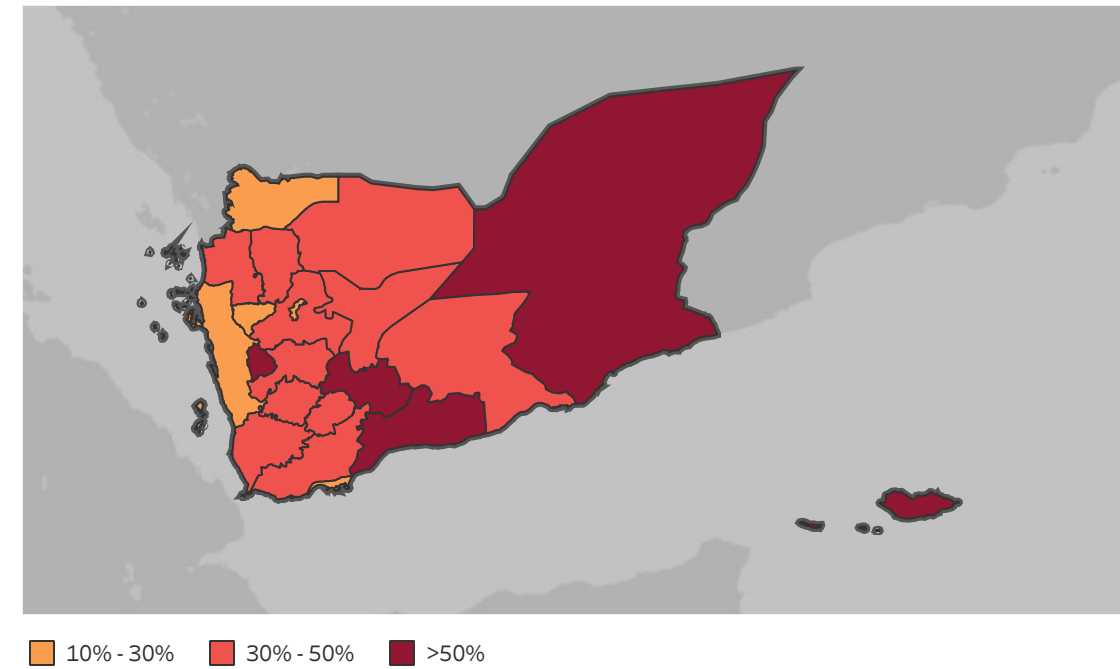
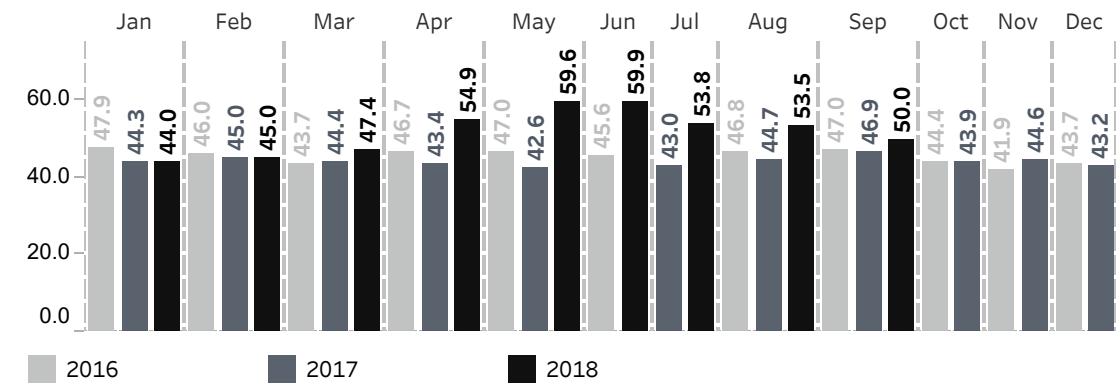


Figure 1: Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018



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

The national mean food consumption score (FCS) decreased from 53.5 in August to 50.0 in September reaching the lowest score since April 2018 (Figure 1). Around 37 percent of the surveyed households reported having an inadequate level of food consumption and this is the highest recorded percentage in the last six months (Figure 2). Moreover, the percent of inadequate food consumption among IDPs increased from 36 percent in August to 39 percent in September and from 29 percent in August to 35 percent in September among non-displaced population (Figure 3). Food consumption varied considerably across the 21 surveyed governorates, the highest percent of inadequate food consumption in September was recorded in Hadramout, Raymah, Abyan and Bayada (Map 1)

Figure 2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption, April 2018 - September 2018

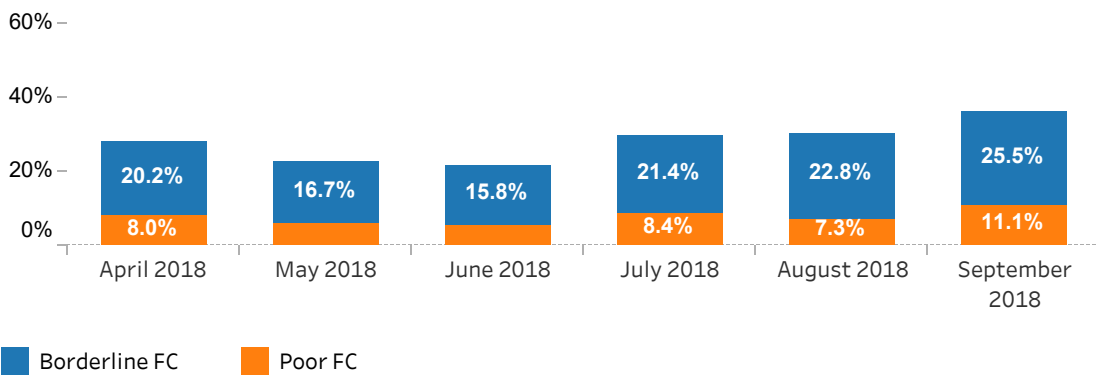
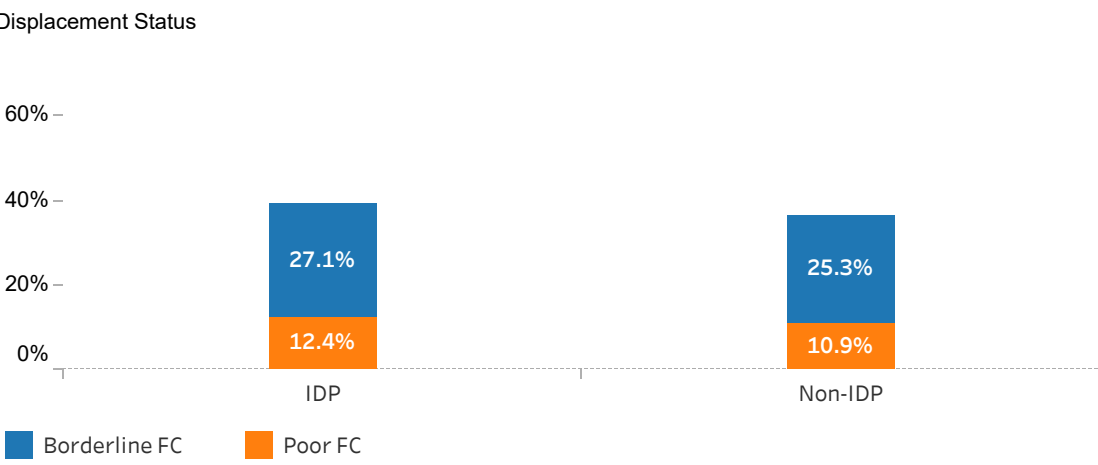


Figure 3: Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:



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

Negative coping levels increased in most of the surveyed governorates

Map 2: rCSI by governorate, September 2018

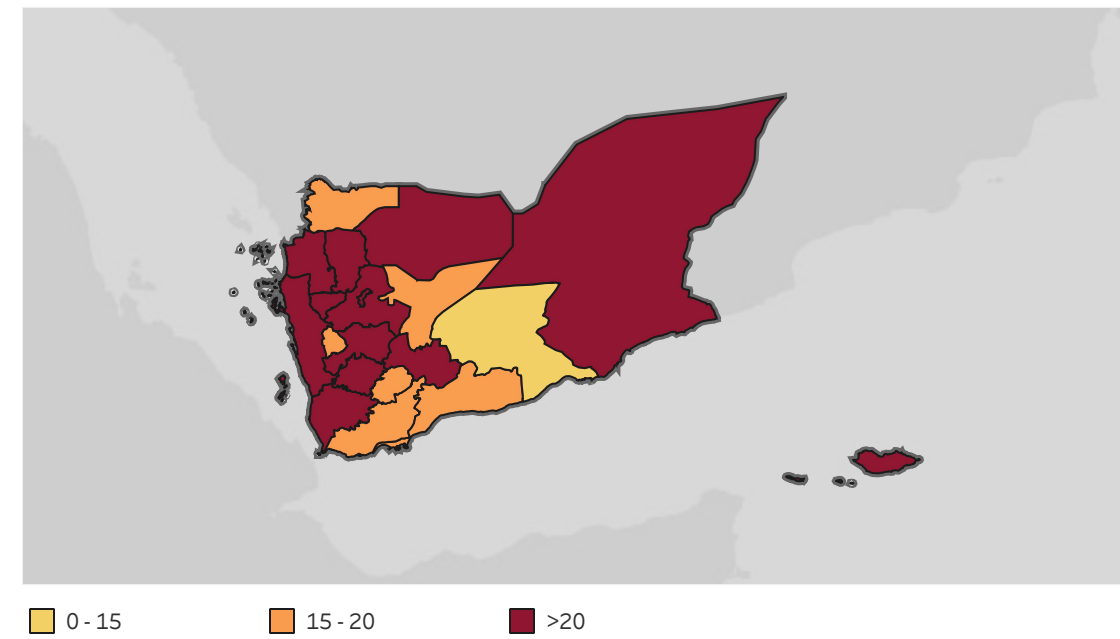
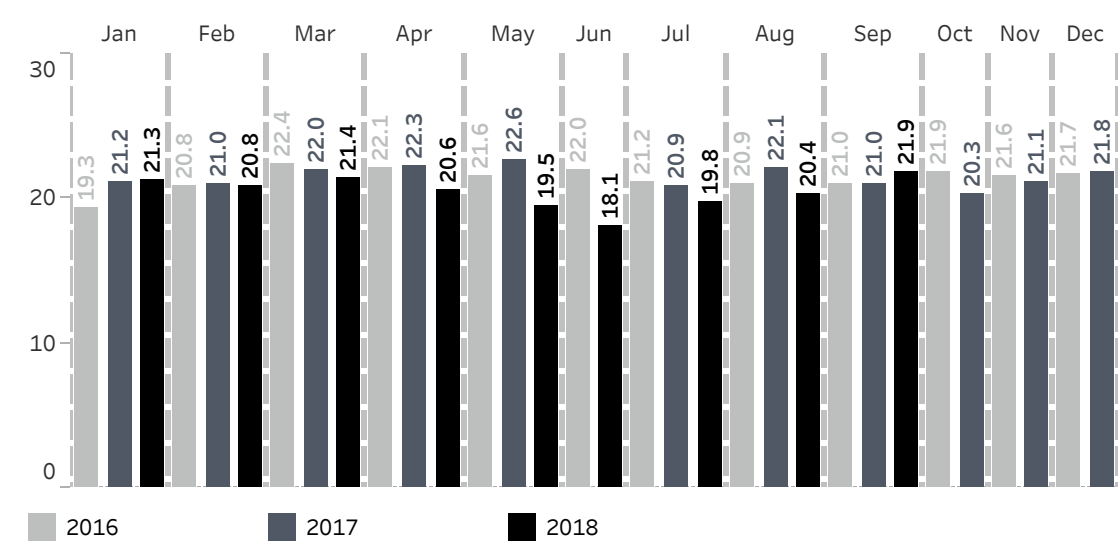


Figure 4: Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018



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 in most of the governorates across the country, around 77 percent of all surveyed households are struggling to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food (Figure 5). In September, the national mean rCSI slightly increased reaching the highest level since the beginning of the year (21.9). Responded households in Hajjah, Dhamar, Al Jawaf, Ibb, Al Hudaydah, Amran, Al Mahawit, Hadramout and Sana’s City relied to more food-based coping strategies to cover the food shortage than respondents in the other governorates. The mean rCSI in these governorates rose above 20 (Map 2). As in the previous rounds, displaced households resort more negative coping strategies than non-displaced households. The mean rCSI amongst IDPs increased from 24 in August to 27 in September. Buying less expensive and preferred food and limiting the size of their meals were the two most common coping strategies adopted by both IDPs and non-IDPs (Figure 5)

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

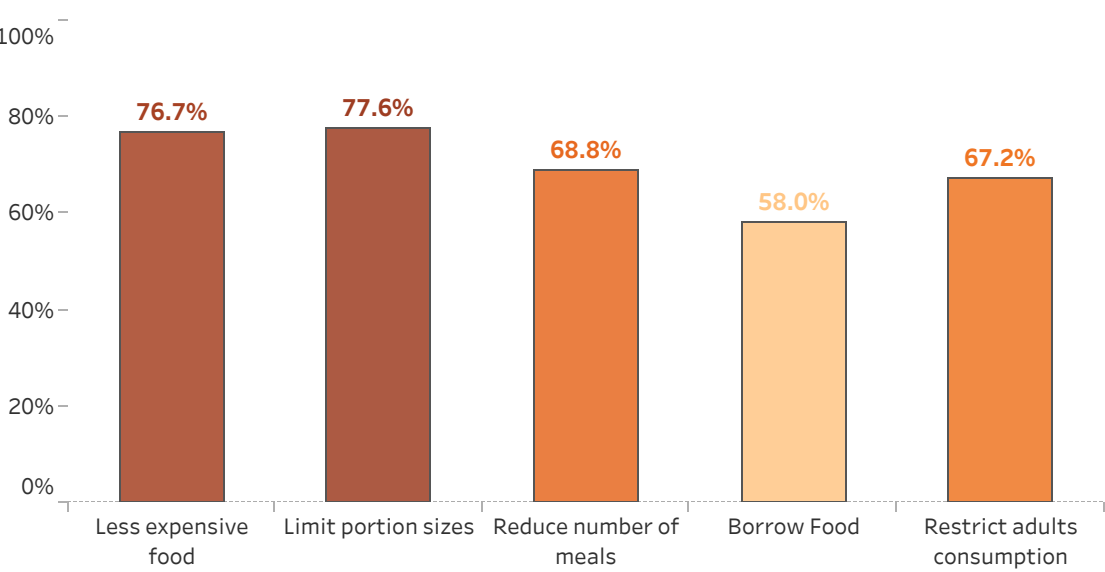
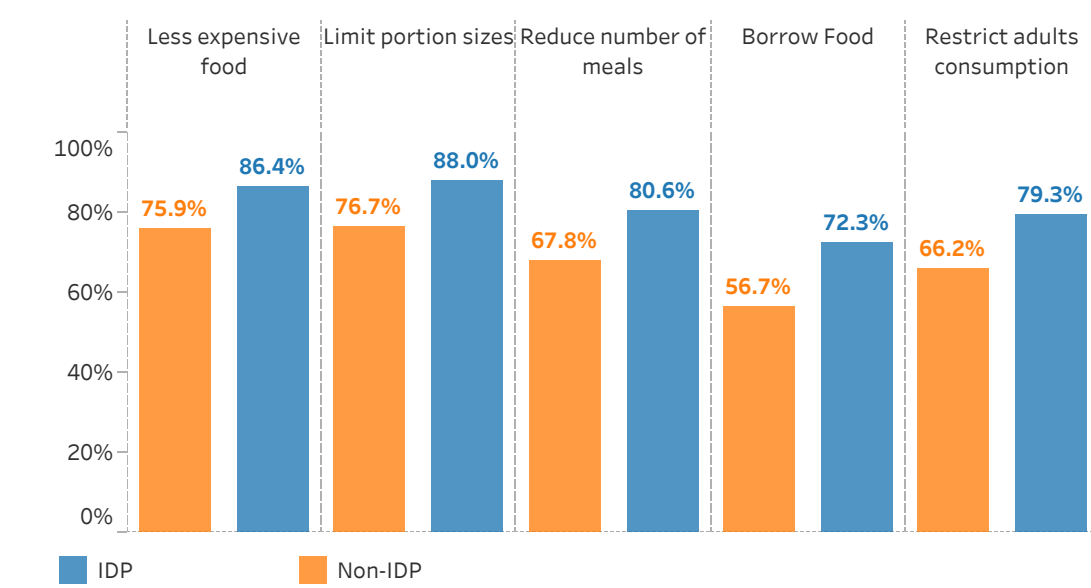


Figure 6: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies by:

Displacement Status



## Respondents report suffer from high food prices and lack of jobs and money

HoHSex  
All

IDP\_YN  
All

**ADM1\_NAME**  
All

Households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting the food security situation in their communities. In September, most respondents reported an increase in prices driven by the US dollar rise against the local currency as the main concern. The majority of surveyed households stated that the combination of rising food and fuel prices, unemployment and declining wages is preventing them access basic services and food.



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>