




Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts
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Household food security in Yemen remains stable despite the continuation of the conflict as humanitarian assistance is reaching mo..

Key points

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In August, overall food consumption remains stable as more household are receiving food assistance
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The use of negative coping strategies remains widespread especially among displaced households
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Concerns persist over lack of food and income and the spread of diseases



Situation update

During the reporting period, violence continues in Al Hudaydah and Hajjah governorates with dozens of civilians killed by airstrikes, shelling and clashes in several districts. On 23 August, an airstrike in Al Durayhimi, a district in Al Hudaydah governorate, killed at least 22 children and four women. The incident occurred only two weeks after another airstrike hit a school bus in Sa’ada, killing 51 people, including 40 children, and injuring dozens of others. Fighting and strikes have resulted in numerous movement restrictions and hampered access for civilians and aid organizations. WFP continues to face serious access constraints and access to As-Sabari Warehouse 1 and 2 remains limited. Despite the current security situation in Al Hudaydah, vessels carrying food and fuel including WFP chartered vessels are still granted access to Al Hudaydah and Saleef ports, and both ports are still operational. As a result of the overall good supply of food commodities, most of the essential food items are available in all governorates except in Al Hudaydah where basic commodities are scarcely available due to the intensified fighting that has disrupted the markets and movements of traders and commodities. Markets in Ad Dhuraimi and At Tuhyata districts of Al Hudaydah governorate have been closed and availability of food is scarce, while access to these districts for supply of humanitarian aid has not been possible for two months now. The number of suspected cholera cases has increased in Yemen, suggesting that the country might face a possible third wave of the epidemic. The current rains have increased the risk.

Source : [OCHA , Humanitarian Update , Issue 25](#)

[WFP](#)

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In August 2018, mVAM conducted the 36th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Data were collected between 1st and 30th August. 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**  
**2,409**



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



**Displacement status**  
**68.3% Non-IDP**  
**31.7% IDP**



**Gender Head of Household**  
**2.3% Female**  
**97.7% Male**

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National food consumption remain stable as more household are receiving assistance

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

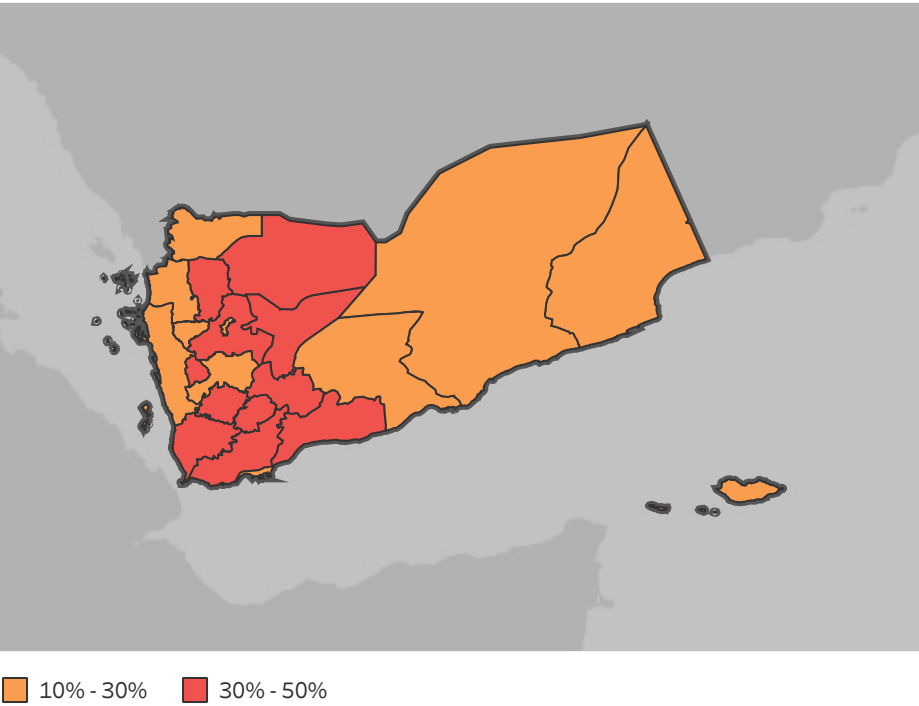
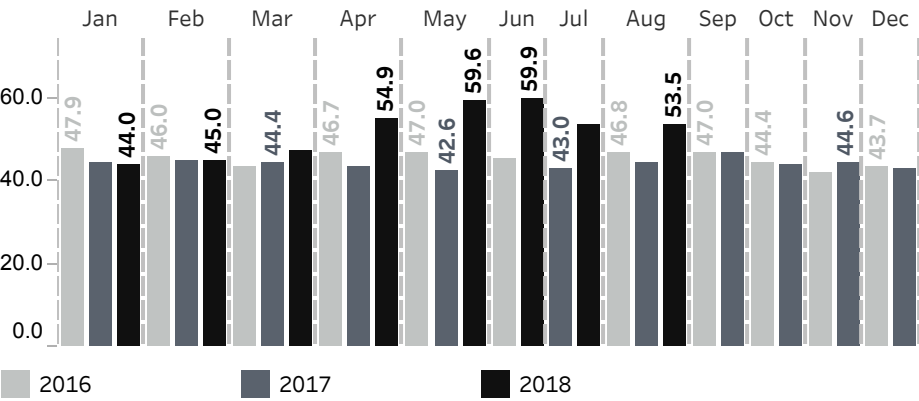


Figure 1: Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018



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

The national mean food consumption score (FCS) remained unchanged compared to July at 53.5 (Figure 1). Around 30 percent of the surveyed households reported having an inadequate level of food consumption (Figure 2). In August 2018, UNICEF provided the third round of World Bank-funded transfers to former Social Welfare Fund beneficiaries in 333 districts in 22 governorates. These transfers are targeting 1.5 million households, or approximately 9 million people. In addition, WFP is increasingly reaching more people (approximately 7.6 million people in June) with general food assistance through in-kind food and commodity-vouchers. Around 80 percent of the surveyed households in Sa’adah and more than 60 percent in Al Jawf, Lahj, Al Mahwit and Hajjah reported having received food assistance from WFP during the last month. Food consumption varied considerably across the 21 surveyed governorates, with FCS ranging from over 69 in Al-Maharah to 42 in Raymah where half of the interviewed households reported having an inadequate food consumption. The share of displaced households who reported poor and borderline food consumption slightly increased from 35 percent in July to 37 percent in August (Figure 3). The diet of the surveyed households mainly consists of staples that are eaten almost every day and fats and sugars that are consumed six days a week.

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

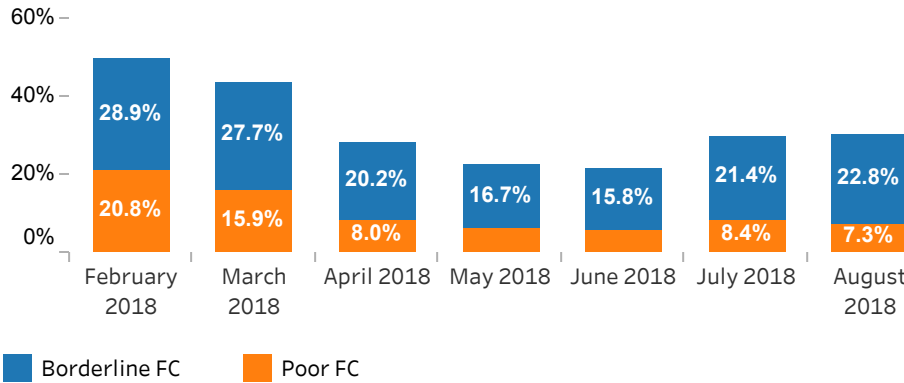
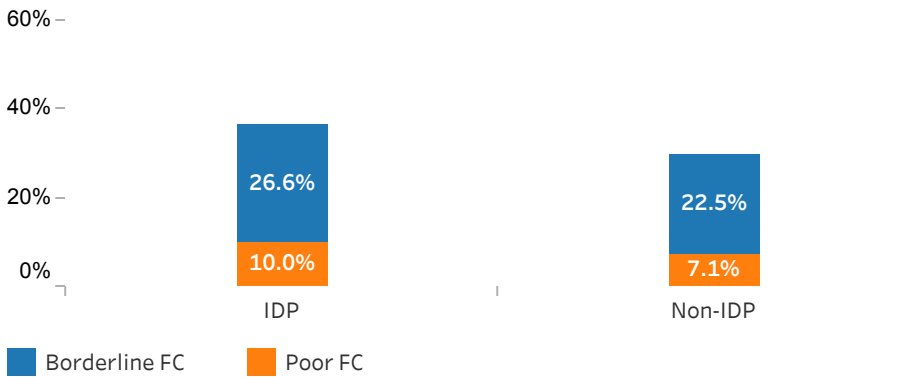


Figure 3: Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:

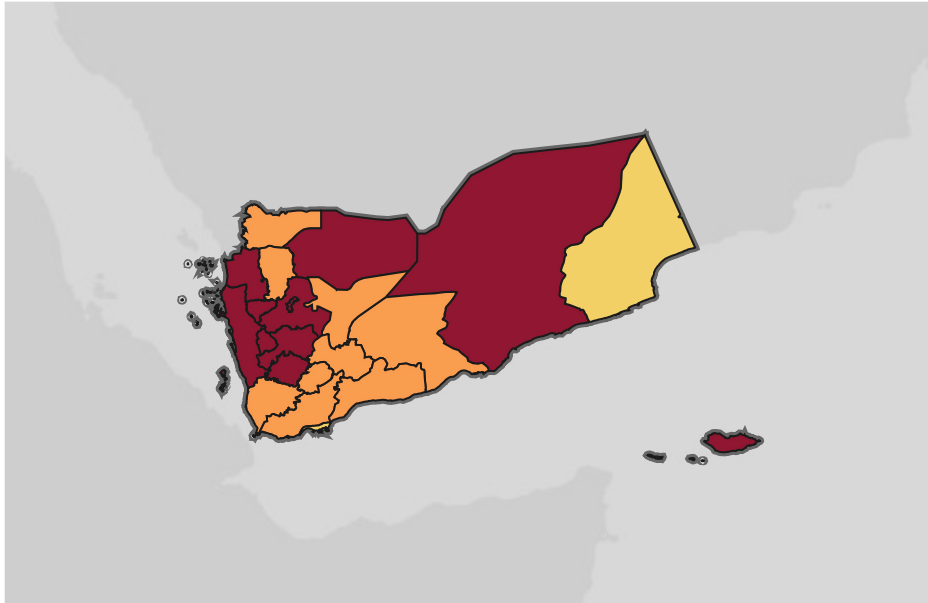
Displacement Status



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Negative coping levels slightly increased among surveyed households

Map 2: rCSI by governorate, August 2018



0 - 15      15 - 20      >20

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, 89 percent of all surveyed households are struggling to cope with a lack of food or money to buy food. In August, the national mean rCSI slightly increased for the second consecutive month, reaching 20.4 (Figure 4). There was an increase in the share of households buying less expensive food, limiting their portion size and reducing the number of meals eaten per day. Respondents are resorting more to negative coping in Hajjah, Dhamar, Al Mahwit and Sana’s City than in the other governorates. The mean rCSI in these locations rose above 22, and more than 50 percent of the surveyed households reported high rCSI (>20). As in the previous rounds, displaced households are resorting more frequently to negative coping strategies than non-displaced households (Figure 6). The mean rCSI for IDPs in August was 24.2, compared to 20.1 for non-IDPs. However, in August there was a rise in the percentage of non-displaced households who reported reducing the number of meals eaten per day and restricting adult consumption so children could eat. Displaced households are relying more on food assistance (35 percent) and gifts (8 percent) as their primary source of food in comparison with non-IDPs, who are purchasing more (40 percent) and relying less of food assistance (21 percent).

Figure 4: Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018

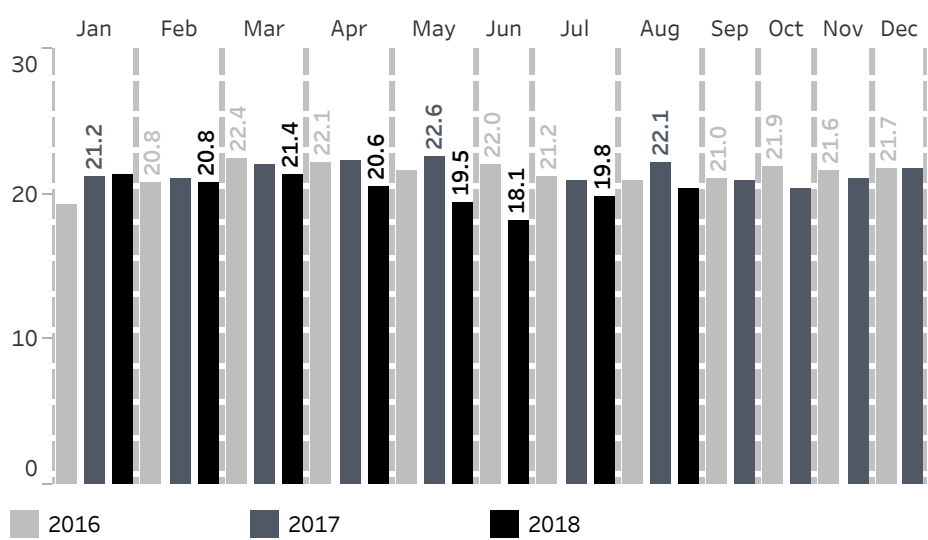


Figure 5: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies in August 2018

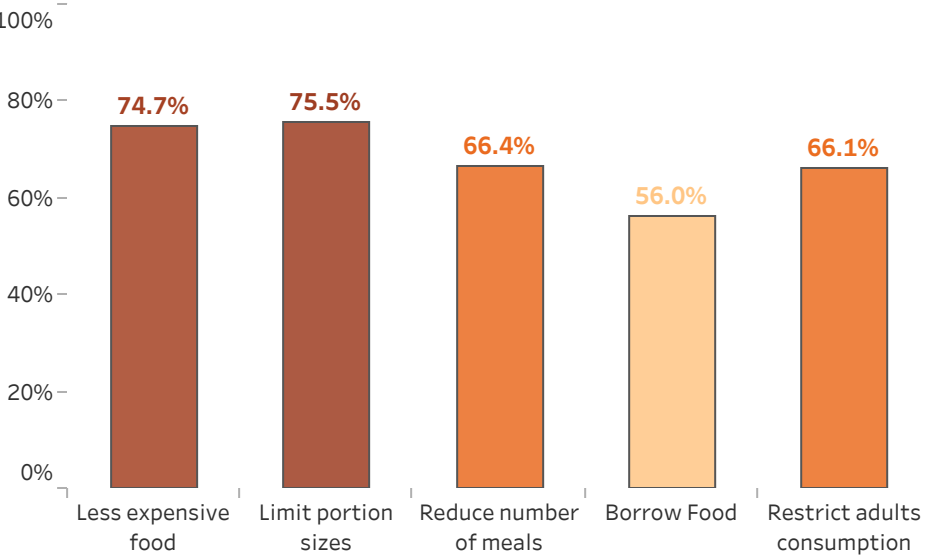
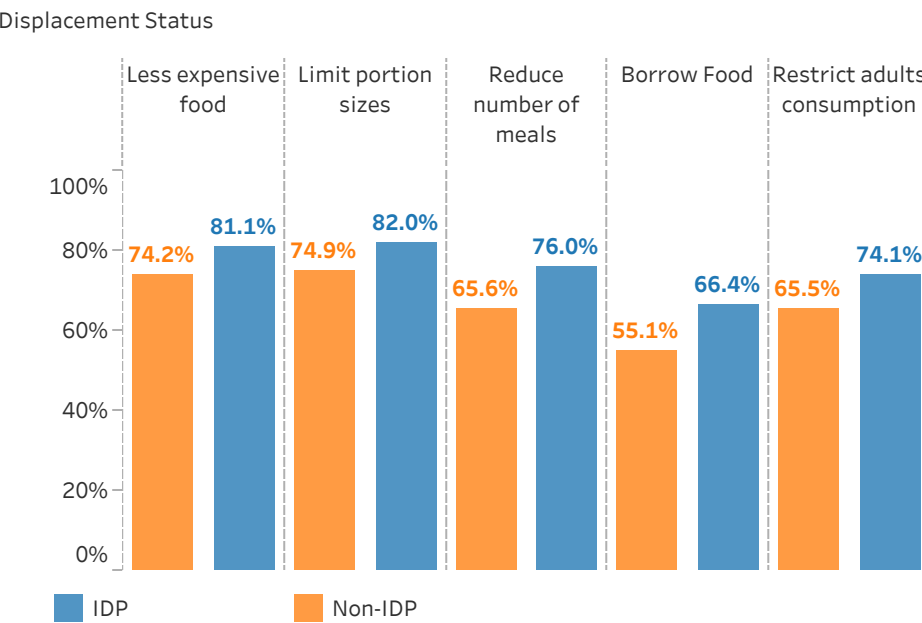


Figure 6: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies by:

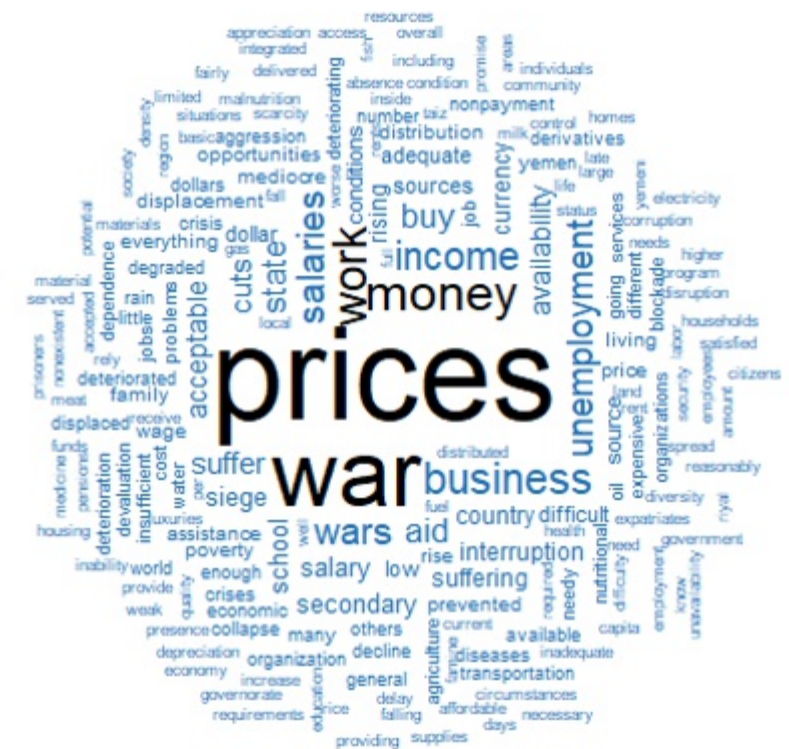


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## Respondents report major concerns over shortages of food and money and the spread of diseases

Households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting food security in their communities. In August, most respondents reported an increase in prices and the very high cost of food. Several participants cited the lack of access to food driven by the unemployment and insufficient wages. Participants also mentioned that drinking water is either unavailable or unaffordable and that diseases are spreading.

Respondents also pointed to the further deterioration in the economic situation and the collapse of the health system, noting that most health workers have not received their salaries in the past year.



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## For further information

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### 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/>

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