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

Overall food security indicators remain very poor across the country

Key points

In November, overall levels of food consumption don't show any sign of improvements

In Al-Hudayda food consumption among households is sharply deteriorating

Food assistance helped to stabilize and slightly reduced food coping strategies across the governorates

Situation update

On 12 November, a pause in fighting in and around Al Hudaydah City contributed to a significant reduction of violence. However, artillery shelling and airstrikes did not completely stop and continued to pose a threat to civilians. Field reports indicated that most shops are closed and the number of people in the city has decreased significantly. As of 19 November, Rapid Response Mechanism partners identified more than 132,000 displaced households in Al Hudaydah governorate and assisted more than 123,000. Armed clashes continued also in Taizz Governorate and Taizz City, which is crossed by different frontlines.

In October, commercial food imports through Al Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports – where most food enters Yemen – fell by more than 50 per cent compared to September. Only 17 ships discharged cargo in these ports in October – the second lowest monthly figure ever recorded.

During the reporting period, the Yemeni Rial recovered significantly with the exchange rate rising to about 595 YER per dollar from as low as 800 YER/US$. The recovery is an indication that steps to stabilize the exchange rate are beginning to take effect. The rapid depreciation of the currency since July led to fears that staple food prices could further increase beyond the capacity for households to meet their basic food needs. Between July and October, the value of the Rial dropped by half, from 496 YER/US$ to between 700 and 800 YER/US$.

Sources : OCHA Humanitarian Update Issue 32

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

In November 2018, mVAM conducted the 39th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen via live telephone interviews. Data were collected between 1st and 30th November. 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
2,553

Average age of respondents
40

Displacement status

68.5% Non-IDP
31.5% IDP

Gender Head of Household

3.1% Female
96.9% Male

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

Poor food consumption increased sharply in Al-Hudaydah

Map 1:   % of households with Poor or Borderline Food Consumption
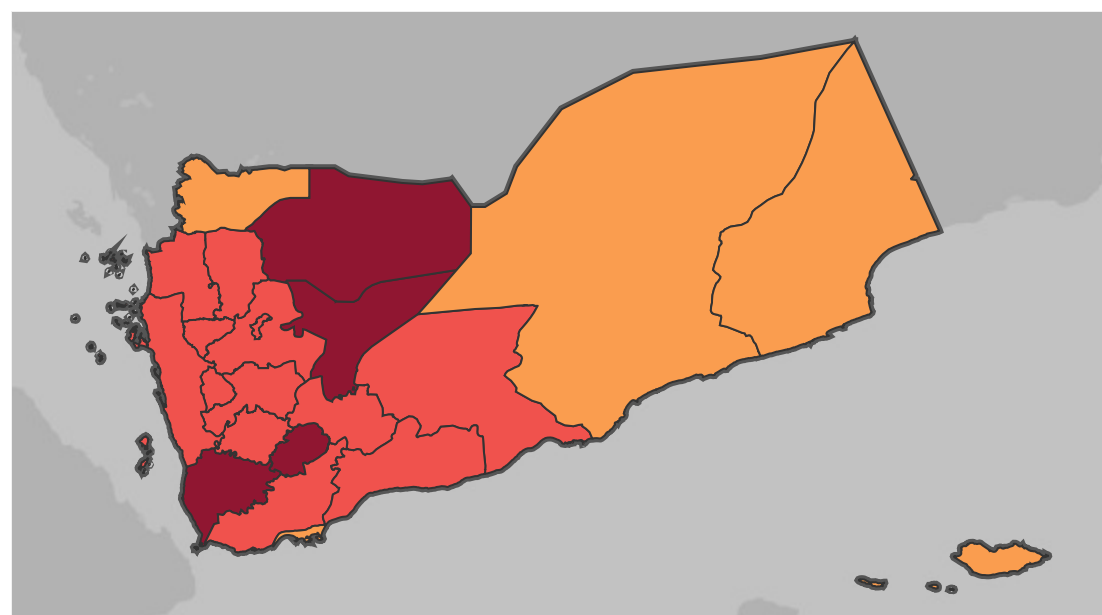
Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent Figures 1 and 2

■ 10% - 30%   ■ 30% - 50%   ■ >50%

The national mean food consumption score (FCS) in November (49.5) doesn't show any significant sign of improvement and it remained at the same low levels as October (Figure 1). As shown in Figure 2, in November 42 percent of the surveyed households continue to have inadequate food consumption with only one percent of the households who reported poor food consumption in October moving to borderline food consumption in November.

Similarly, at governorate level, the food consumption of households didn't improve compared to last month with the exception of Abyan, Hadramaut, Lahj, Raymah and Sa'dah that showed some level of improvement in the households' food consumption. On the other hand, in Al Hudaydah where conflict is continuing the share of households with poor food consumption sharply increased from 7.4 percent in October to 16.1 percent in November.

The lowest FCS was recorded in Ad Dali (48.1) where 60 percent of the surveyed households was found to have inadequate food consumption (27 percent poor 33 percent borderline). In another three governorates the percentage of households with inadequate food consumption was more than 50 percent namely, Marib (55 percent), Taizz (54 percent) and Al Jawf (51 percent).

November mVAM data suggest that the current deterioration of the situation in Yemen is affecting similarly both displaced and resident population: overall 45 percent of IDPs have reported inadequate food consumption (15 percent poor and 30 percent borderline) and among the non-displaced households, 42 percent reported inadequate food consumption (14 percent poor and 28 percent borderline) (Figure 3).
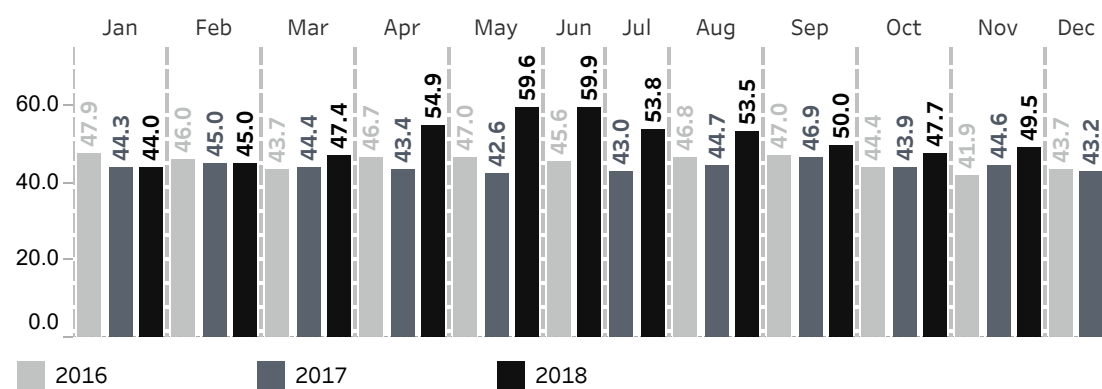
Figure 1: Mean FCS, 2016-2017-2018

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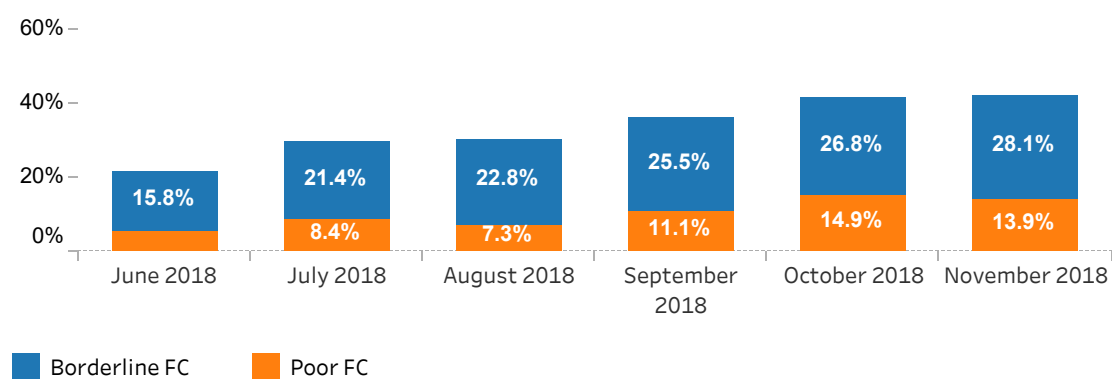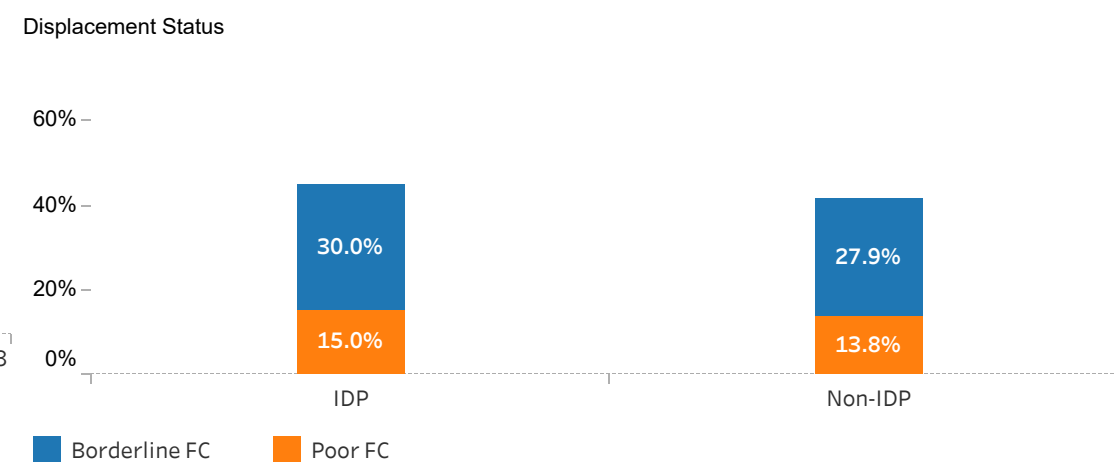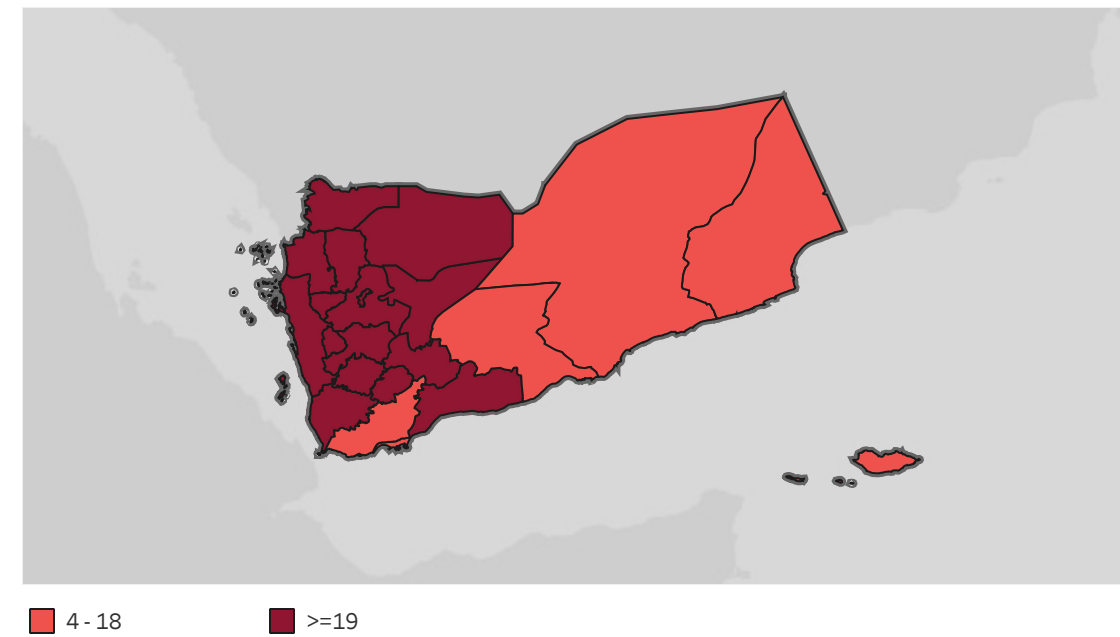

Figure 3: Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by:

Displacement Status

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

Use of negative food based coping strategies remain high across the country

Map 2: rCSI by governorate, November 2018

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

In November, the national mean rCSI decreased from 23.7 to 21.3 as the mVAM data shows a general decrease in the percentage of households who reported relying on the food consumption coping strategies (Figure 4). However, the November mean rCSI remain still higher than the mean rCSI in November 2017 when the sea, land and air blockade was further constricted by the Saudi-coalition resulting in shortages of necessary supplies such as food and water. This is showing that the coping situation in Yemen continue desperately to deteriorate and expand across all the governorates with 90 percent of the households having to rely on coping strategies.

In November 2018, a decreased percentage of household reporting having to buy less expensive or preferred food (-6 percent), limiting the size or their portion (-8 percent), reducing the number of meals eaten per day (-6 percent) and restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat (-6 percent) was recorded by the mVAM data.

This trend has been observed in almost all the governorates across the country. However mean rCSI has slightly increased in Abyan, Al Bayda and Marib. Hajjah (25.4) and Raymah (24.7) continue to report the highest rCSI. More than two third or the country reported a mean rCSI more or equal than 19, corresponding to IPC Phase 3 or above (Map 2).

As in the previous rounds, displaced households (mean rCSI 25.4) resort more to negative coping strategies than non-displaced households (mean rCSI 21). The use of food based coping strategies continue to be widespread among the two surveyed population groups (Figure 6) however in November fewer households amongst the non-displaced population resorted to buy less expensive food, limit portion sizes, reduce the number of meals and restrict consumption of adults so that children could eat.

In November the percentage of households reporting having received food assistance increased from 39 percent to 47 percent of which 43 percent reported receiving assistance from WFP. This increase could explain the slight improvement in the food security indicators that the data shows this month in some governorates: households who are receiving food assistance reported a better food consumption and lower level of coping strategies in comparison to those households who reported to having received food assistance in the previous month.

■ 4 - 18   ■ >=19

Figure 4: Mean rCSI, 2016-2017-2018

■ 2016   ■ 2017   ■ 2018

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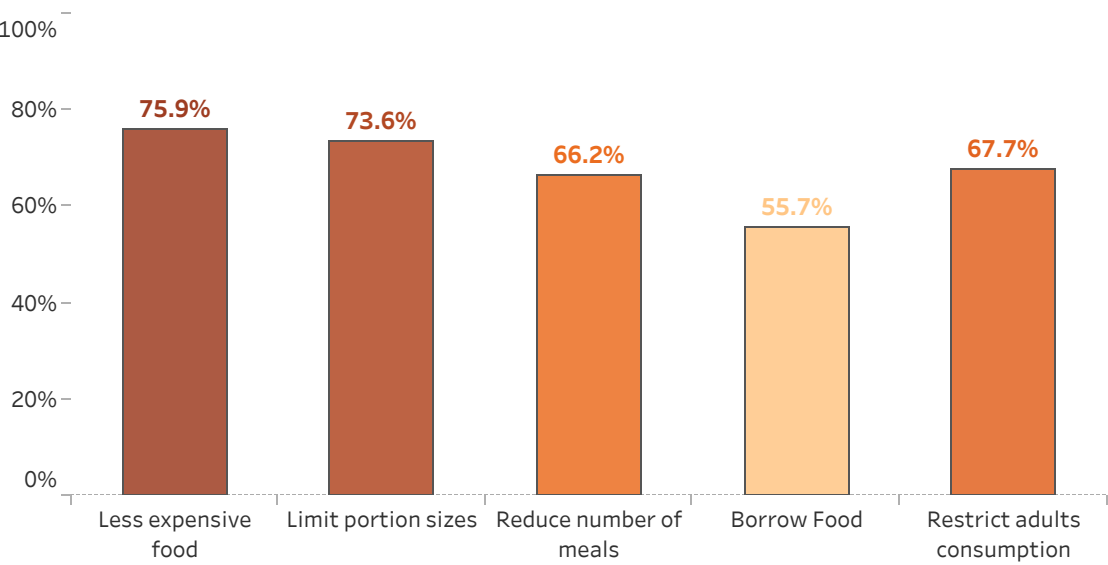

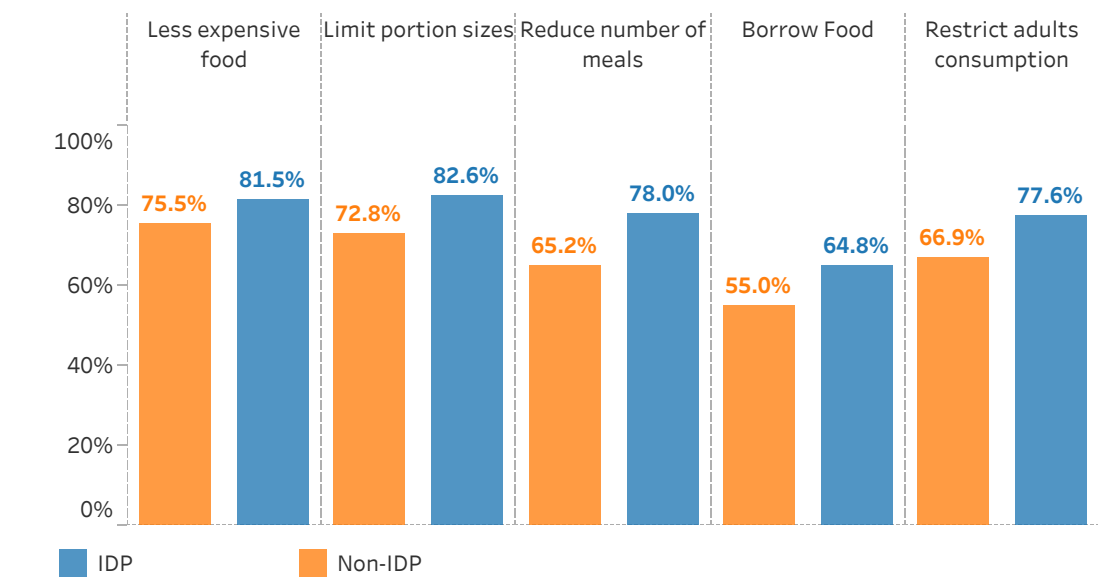Figure 6: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies by:
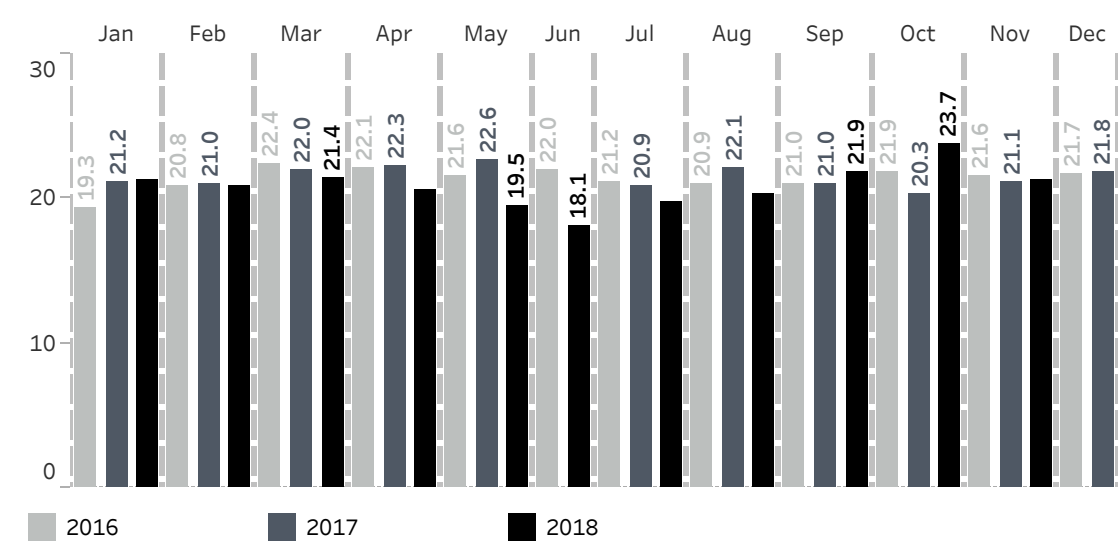
Displacement Status

■ IDP   ■ Non-IDP

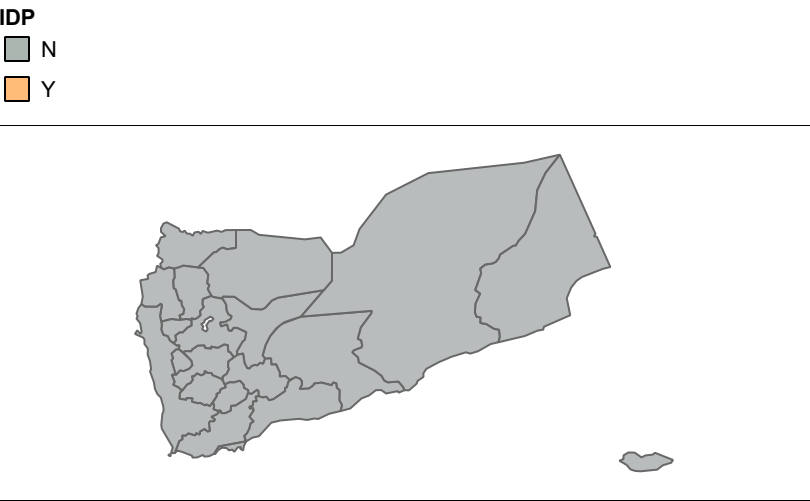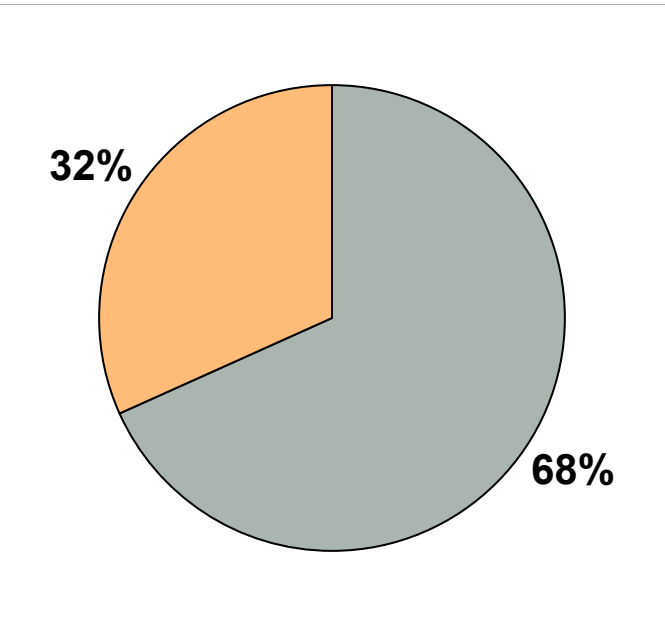| Highlights	Methodology	Food Consumption Score	reduced Coping Strategy Index	In the words of the respondents	Contacts

In the words of the respondents

Households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting the food security situation in their communities.
In the graphic below, the main topics mentioned by households are viewable by hovering over the governorates. Responses can also be filtered by displacement status.

"The food situation is bad because of the war, interruption and insufficient food aid"
Non-displaced male head of household –Al Hudaydha

"Current situation is very bad because of lack of food and money to buy food also the deterioration of Yemeni currency and the spread of diseases"
Non-displaced male head of household –Sana'a

"The food situation is very poor because of US dollar raise and lack of salaries also food is almost unavaiable"
Displaced male head of household- Ibb.

Buy Food Rising Prices
Cost Living Job Opportunities Decline Yemeni
Unemployment Lack
Collapse Currency Siege Lack Income
Lack Salaries
Difficult Business Interruption Lack Job
Low Salaries
Food Availability Wars Needs Food
Bad Salary Prices Food
Money Disruption
Lack Business Yemeni Currency
Low Income Adequate Food Degraded Lack
Income Source
Rise Dollar

32%   68%

IDP
- N
- Y

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