

# YEMEN mVAM Bulletin no.47 (July 2019)



## Key Figures



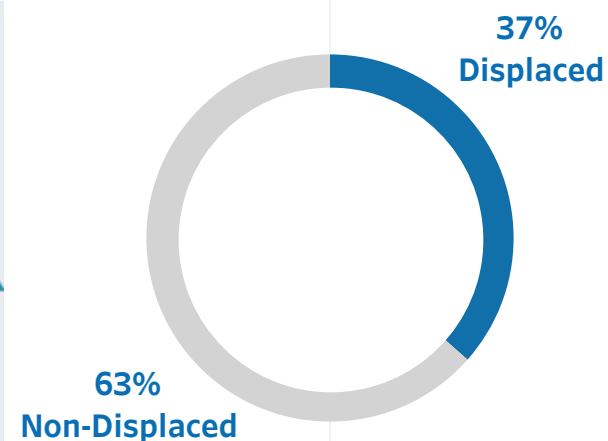
**2,507**  
Households surveyed



**42**  
Respondents' average age



**95%**  
Not acceptable dietary diversity among women



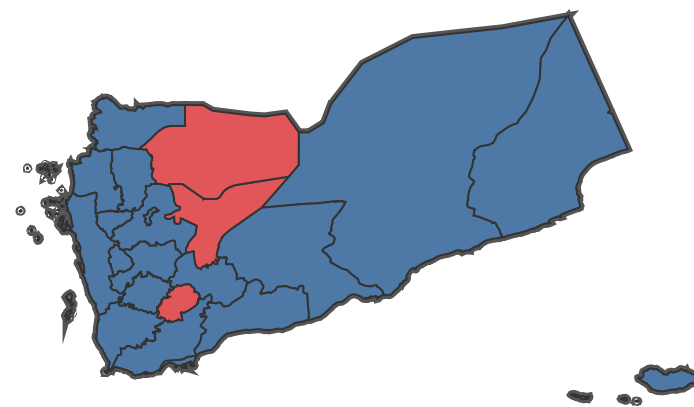
## Key Points

Ad Dali governorate recorded the highest level of inadequate food consumption during July followed by Marib and Al Jawf.

A significant increase in households relied on borrowing food or asking others for help as a main coping strategy in Al Jawf during July.

Households that were able to pay for food with cash reported fewer deprivations in food access, education, and health than households that had to turn to other sources to pay for food.

42 percent of women relied on maximum two food categories in their diet, while 95 percent limited their consumption to four food categories at a maximum.



## mVAM Methodology for Yemen



**vam**  
food security analysis



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

## Situation Update

In 2019, Ad Dali governorate has been classified as one of the most conflict-affected governorates in Yemen. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) was able to verify 78 civilian casualties, including 32 fatalities in Ad Dali in the first half of 2019, more than 60 percent of which were recorded after the escalation of violence in the governorate in late March. As of mid-July, humanitarian partners were able to provide emergency food assistance to around 12 thousand families across Ad Dali, in addition to Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) assistance kits, non-food items, and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance.

In the last six months, the number of displaced households from Ad Dali due to the escalated conflict exceeded 10 thousand households. These households have scattered in more than 77 districts across Yemen. Between January and July 2019, above six thousand households have been also newly displaced from Al-Hudaydah to Sana'a, Sana'a City and Lahj.

WFP's general food assistance in Sana'a City continued to be suspended also in July. However, support through nutrition programmes was scaled up. In early August, WFP and the Sana'a based authorities signed a document and technical annexes on safeguards to ensure humanitarian food assistance reaches the most vulnerable children, women and men in areas of Yemen under their control. Henceforth, food distribution resumed after Eid Al-Adha.

Since February 2019, the number of suspected cholera cases reported each week started to increase, peaking at over 29 thousand cases at the beginning of April and reaching over 19 thousand cases by mid of July, the highest number of suspected cases of cholera during 2019 were reported in Sana'a City, Sana'a and Al Hudaydah.



Women and Dietary Diversity

- In July 2019, 353 adult women have completed the minimum dietary diversity module. Women were asked about their consumption during the last day. Around 95 percent did not reach the acceptable level of dietary diversity of five food categories in their diet; in particular, they relied on grains and pulses as main components of their diet.
- Around 42 percent of respondent women consumed two food groups at a maximum. Also 33 percent of women with unacceptable dietary diversity exposed to insufficient food consumption (poor or borderline). Although the overall food consumption score was acceptable, some women experienced unacceptable dietary diversity, this indicates having some households relied on very limited food groups over the week, and also some women that had to restrict their consumption in favor of children to eat more.

Figure 1: Average number of food groups consumed by women

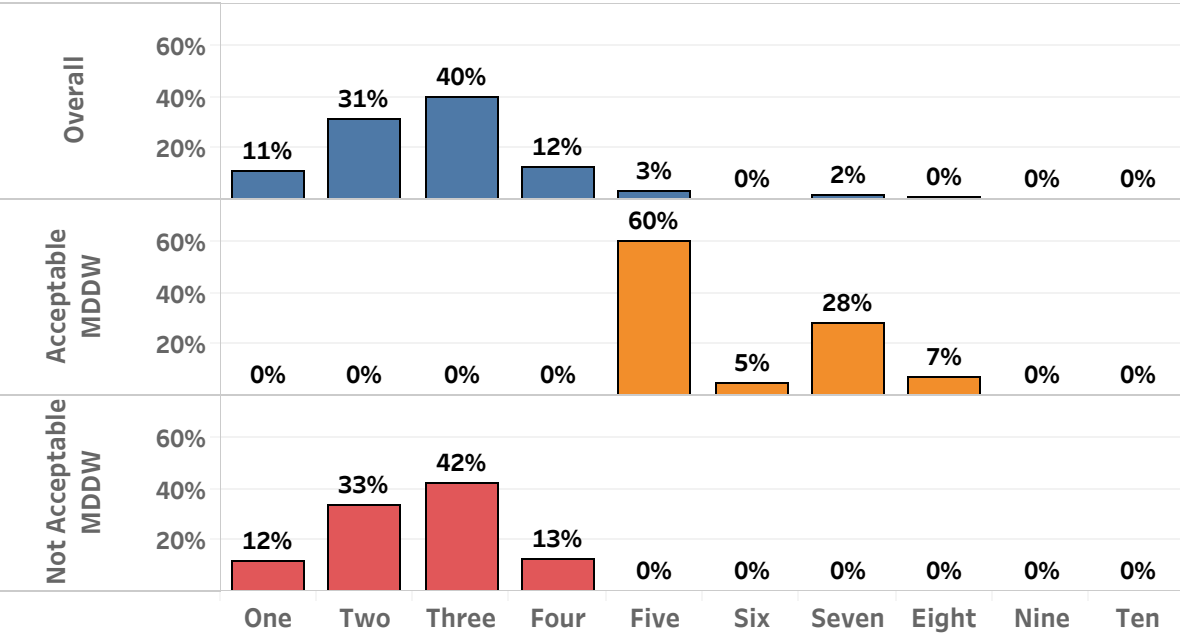


Figure 2: Percentage of households food consumption for MDD-W respondents

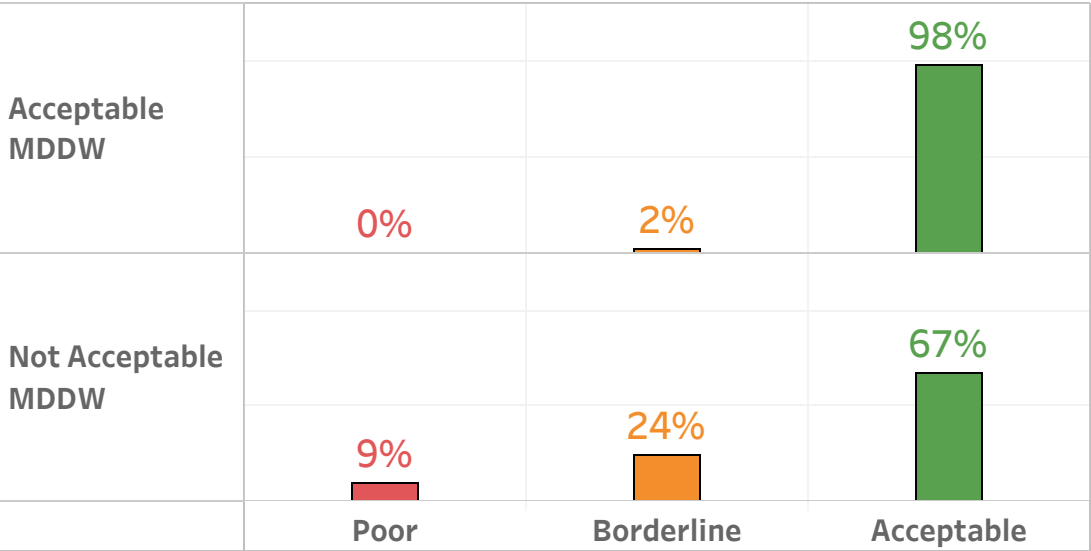
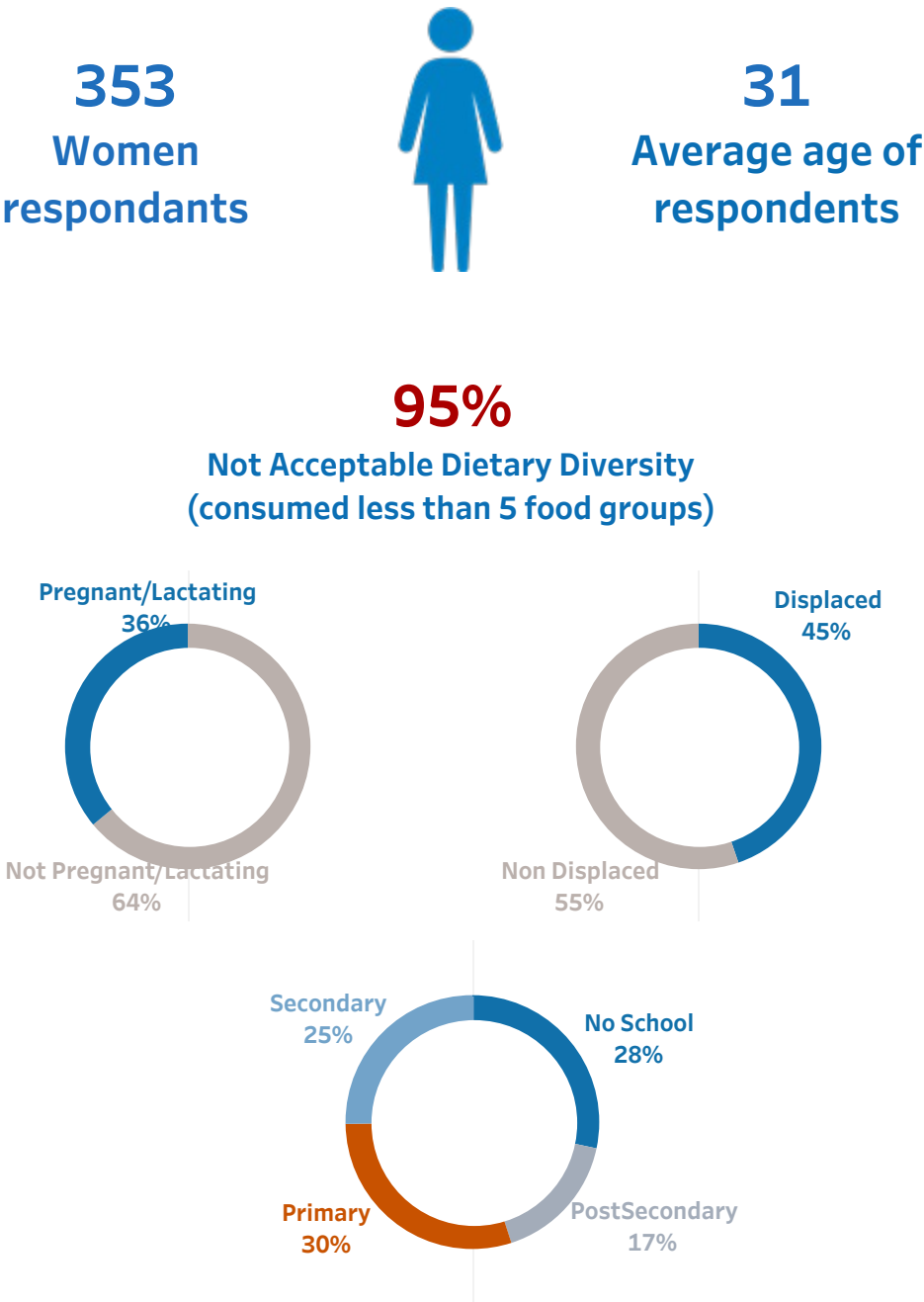
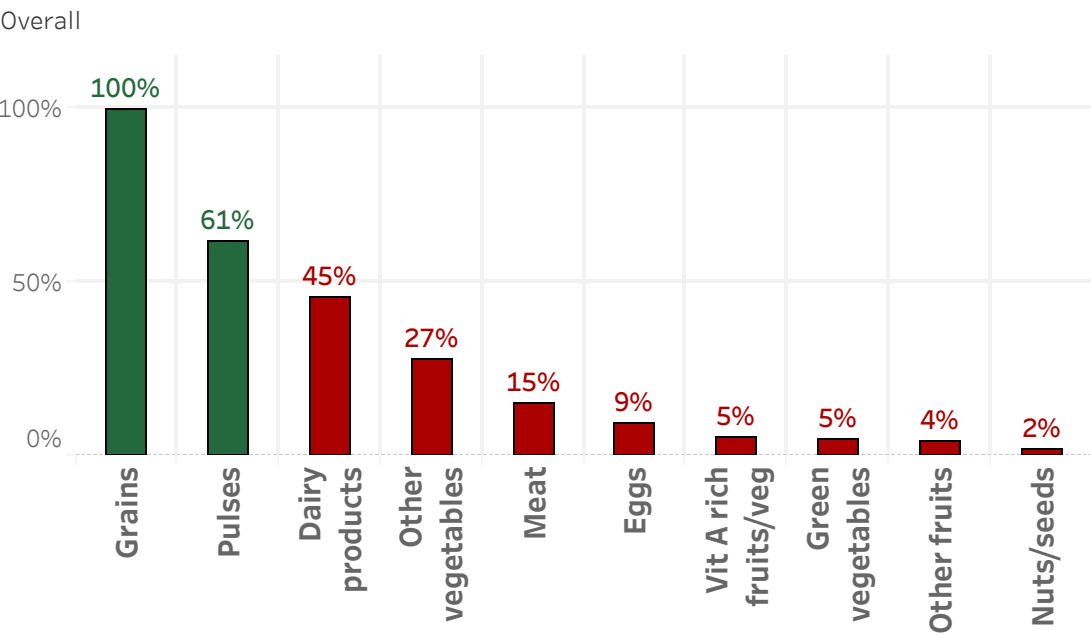


Figure 3: Percentage of women consuming each of MDD-W food groups





Additional Deprivations and Multidimensional Poverty Analysis

Overall, there has been little change in multidimensional welfare measures. There has been a little change in the share of respondents who reported deprivations in any single dimension (Figure 4). Consequently, the share of respondents, who reported at least one deprivation, has remained constant in nearly all governorates (map 1). However, there has been a reduction in the share of respondents who report extreme amounts of stress, whereas the share reporting to experience three or more deprivations simultaneously has reduced from 24 percent to 20 percent.

Deprivations in access to services can be caused either by a problem in the availability of those services (e.g., no school within walking distance), or a problem in the financial access to those services (e.g., cannot pay for school supplies to send my child). Although these results cannot demonstrate to what degree availability is an issue in service delivery, the results do suggest that there are problems with financial access even if those services are available. Figure 5 demonstrates that households that are able to pay for food with cash report fewer deprivations in food access, education, and health than households that are forced to turn to other sources to pay for food.

When increasing the threshold to experiencing a security deprivation to living in a district in which there was more than one violent incident, the share reporting a deprivation approximately halves in both the entire country and in Al Maharah. However, when increasing the threshold to living in a district in which there was at least one fatality, nobody in Al Maharah experiences a conflict deprivation, and the governorate has a significantly lower share of respondents reporting at least one deprivation than the rest of the country.

Map 1: Share of respondents experiencing at least one deprivation

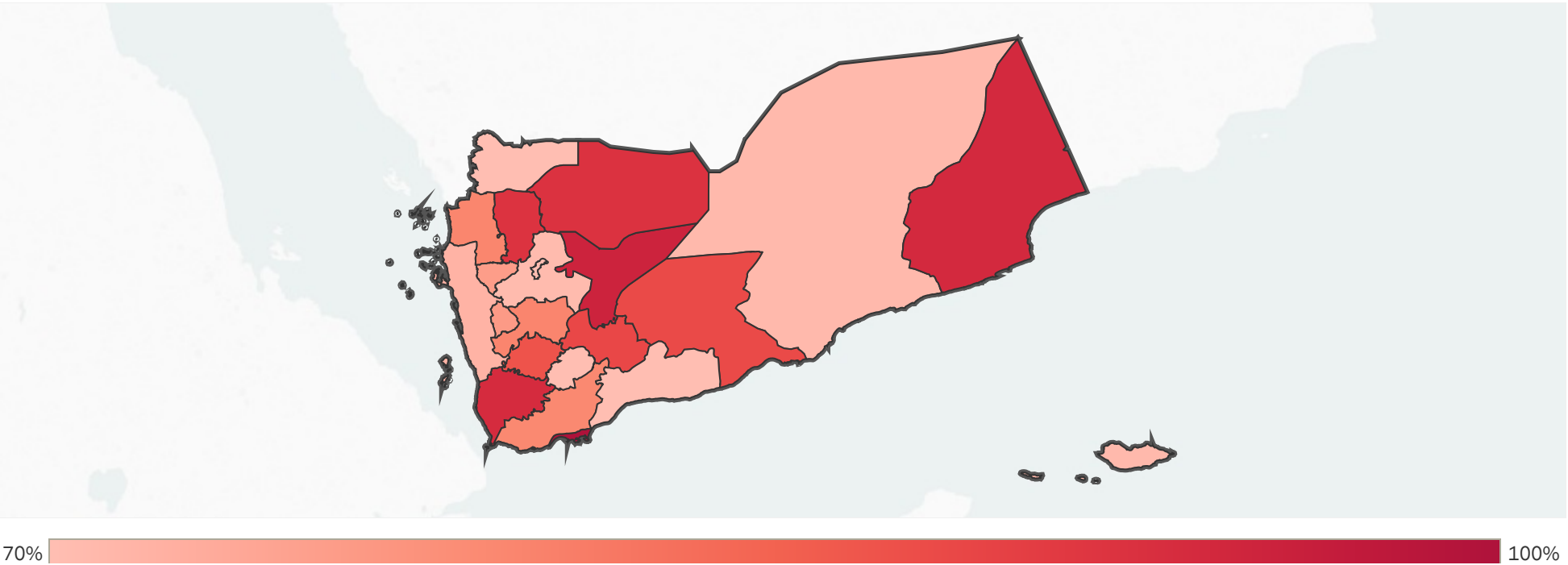
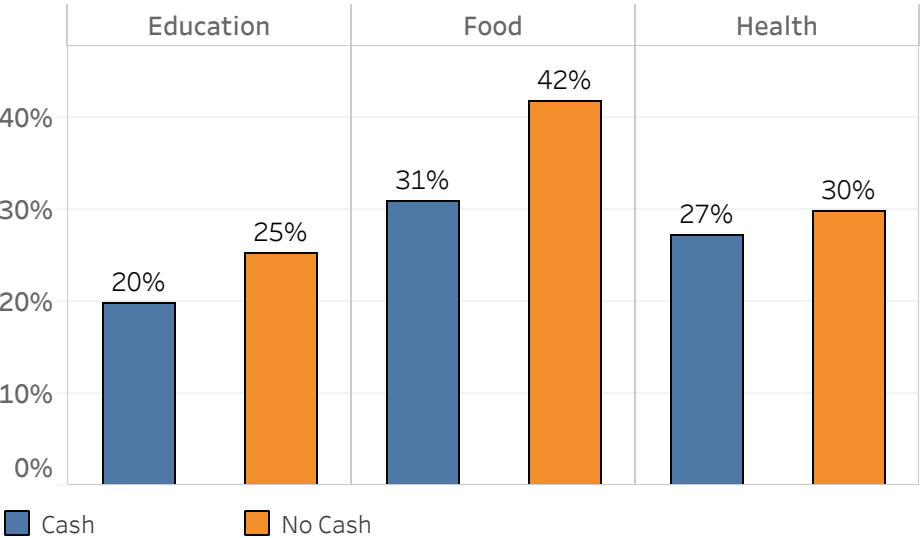


Figure 4: Welfare dimensions and indicators of deprivations

Dimensions (group)	Indicators	Jun-19	Jul-19
Displacement	Household hosts IDP's	28%	26%
	Households is displaced themselves	14%	14%
Education	Any school-aged child not attending school	20%	22%
Health	Any member cannot receive needed medical care	29%	28%
Food Access	Household has inadequate Food Consumption Score	35%	36%

Figure 5: Share deprived by dimension and according to food purchasing method





Multidimensional Poverty Analysis

Figures 6-8 demonstrate that not all households observed a drop in food consumption following displacement. The many households that had the worst food consumption prior to displacement actually did not observe any changes in reported FCS (figure 6) or rCSI (figure 8) in the month of displacement. Those households had very stable reported levels of food access before and well-after displacement, suggesting that they were already struggling so much that becoming displaced did not significantly affect their food consumption.

Alternatively, the best-off households reported a sharp decline in food access the month of displacement as measured by both their FCS (figure 6) and rCSI (figure 8). Food consumption plunged to levels similar to the food consumption of the worst-off households prior to displacement, but then, for the best-off households, food consumption proceeded to climb back towards pre-displacement levels.

However, this pattern was not true according to food consumption, as reported by the share of displaced household that owned their own homes in Figure 7. There was a sharp decline in home ownership in the month of displacement for both the worst and best-off households, and then home ownership proceeded to climb back towards pre-displacement levels for both types of households. Thus, although there is little change in food access for the worst-off households, there is still a decline in asset accumulation that likely affects all displaced households.

Figure 6: Average Monthly FCS Surrounding Displacement of Households by Pre-Displacement Food Access

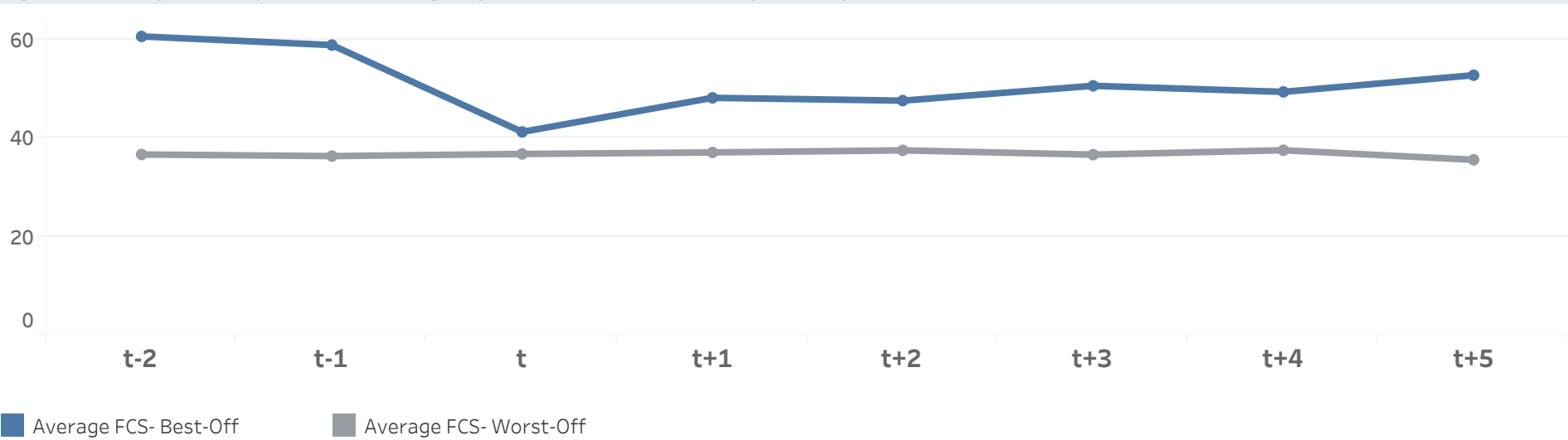


Figure 7: Share of Displaced Households Owning Their Own Home

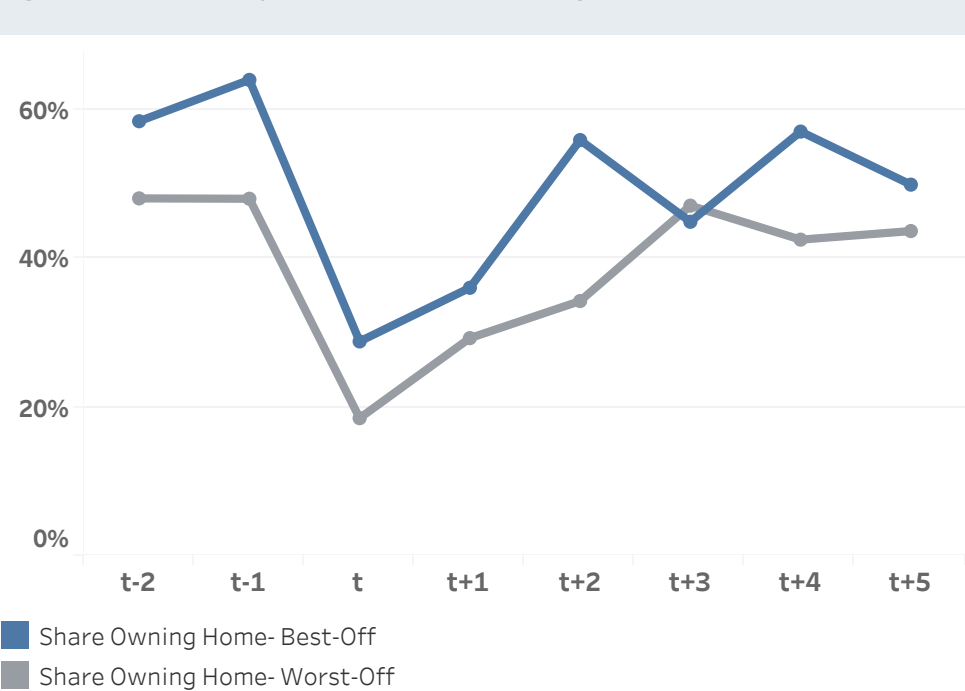
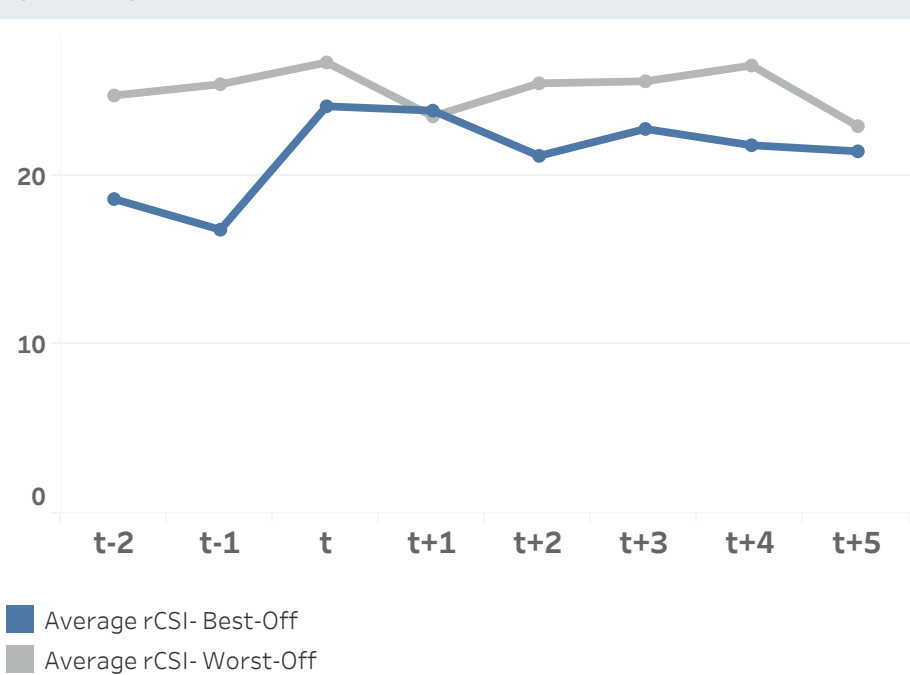


Figure 8: Average Monthly rCSI Surrounding Displacement of Households by Pre-Displacement Food Access





Food Consumption

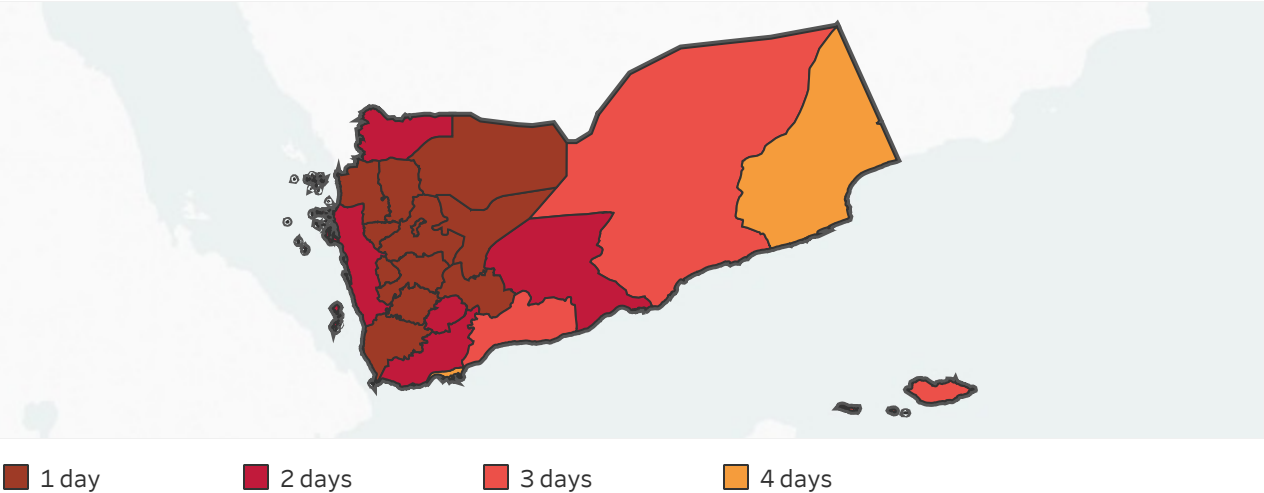
In July, 37 percent of households reported poor or borderline food consumption. This is the same level as in June. Ad Dali governorate was the governorate with the highest share of households with inadequate food consumption during July, i.e. almost 58 percent, followed by Marib (55 percent) and Al Jawf (54 percent). The share of households who reported poor food consumption in Sana’a governorate has doubled during July to reach 15 percent after being 7 percent in June.

Food consumption deteriorated among displaced households in July. 17 percent of displaced households reported poor food consumption in July, a significant increase compared with 11 percent in June. In particular in Marib governorate, a dramatic increase has been recorded in the percentage of displaced households experienced poor food consumption (almost 27 percent) during July comparing with 8 percent in June.

Almost 21 percent of households reported having no income source; 16 percent depended on agriculture wages and 12 percent were self-employed. More than half of the households without income source faced inadequate food consumption (53 percent).

Map 5: Average weekly consumption by governorate for

Proteins



Map 4 : Percentage of hosueholds by governorate with

Poor or Borderline Food Consumption

click on one or more governorates to get the correspondent figure 10 and figure 11

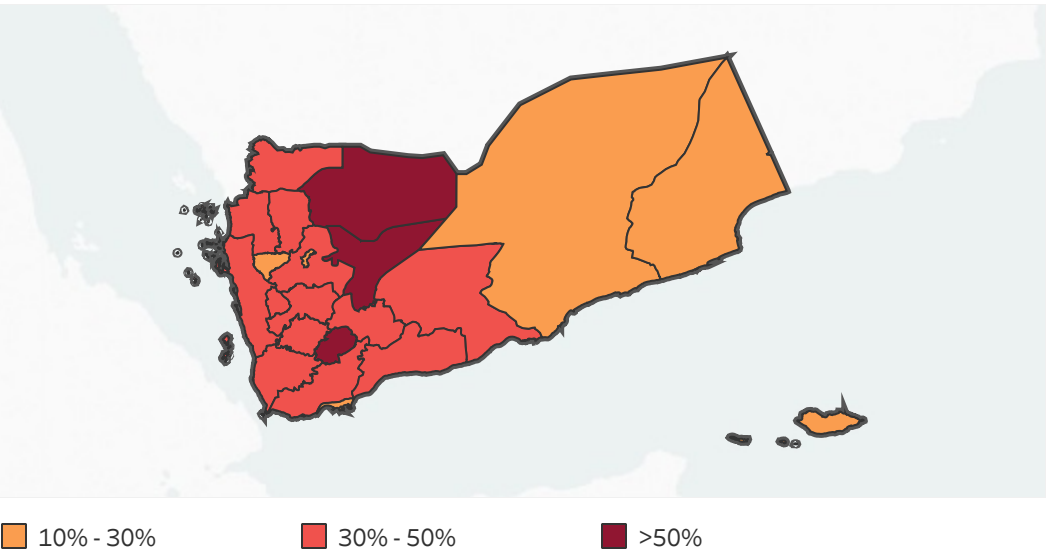


Figure 10: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption (Feb 2019 - July 2019)

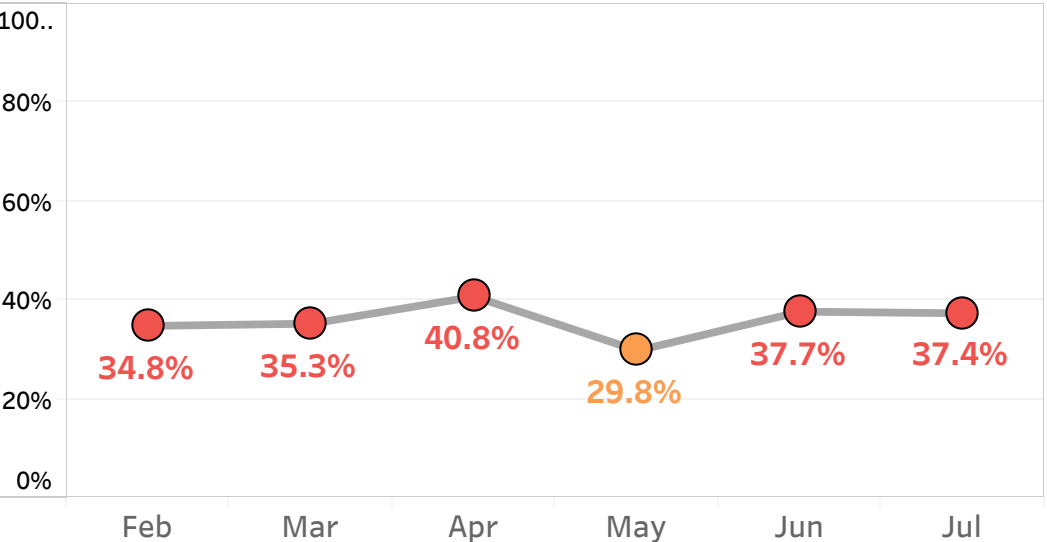


Figure 9: Percentage of households report.. hosting displaced households

for each food consumption group (July 2019)

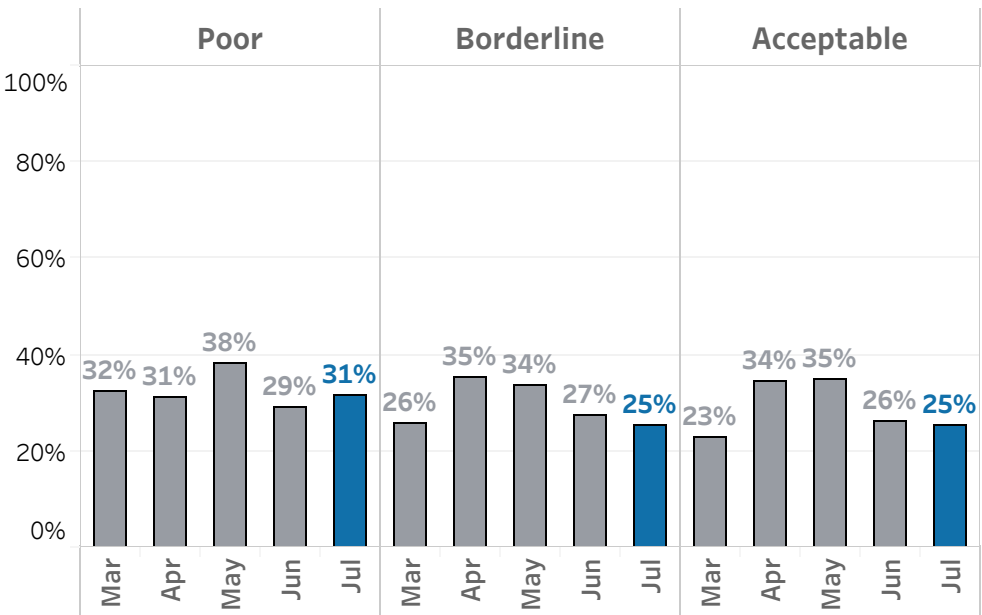
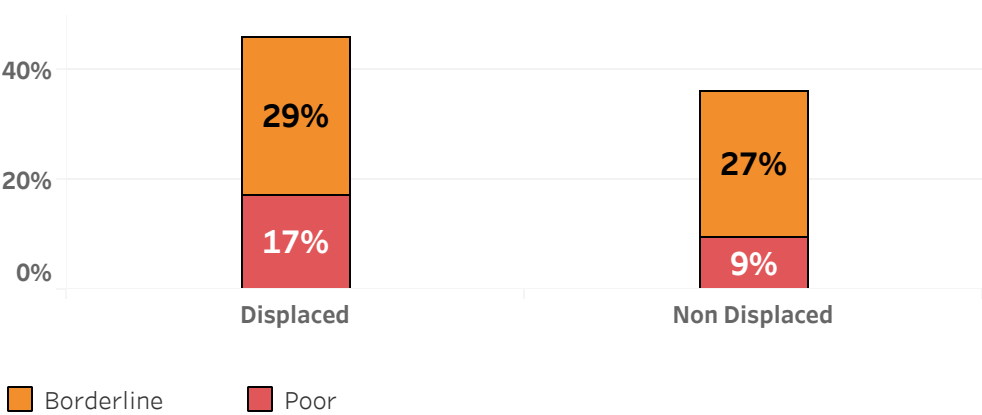


Figure 11: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline) according to

Displacement status





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## Coping Strategies

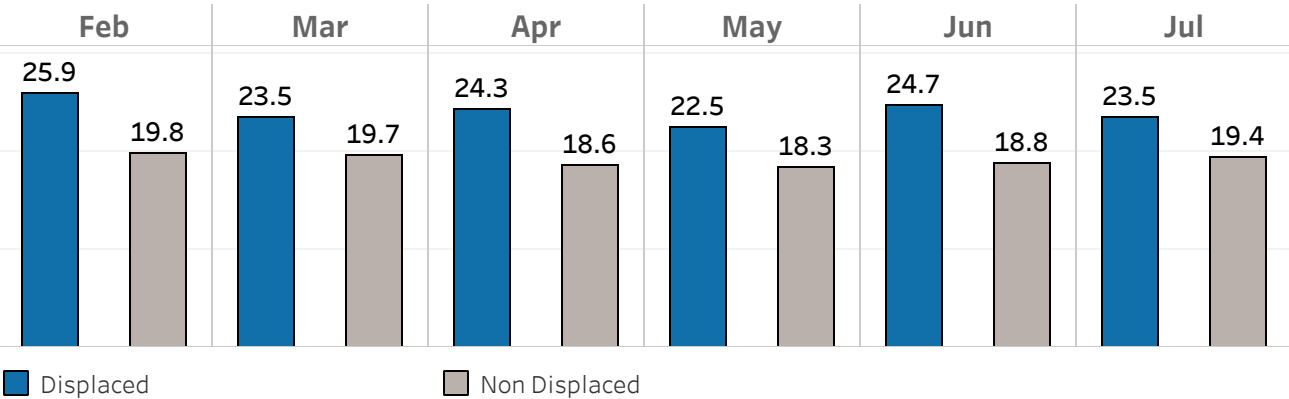
Nationally the reduced coping strategy index remained on average at the same level as last month (19.9). Al Jawf, Dhamar, Sana’a, and Hajjah recorded the highest values of rCSI during July (24.6, 23.1,23.1,23) respectively.

The average rCSI has increased significantly in Al Jawf during July where it reached 24.6 after being 20.1 in June; this increase was derived by an increase in the percentage of households borrowing or asking for food to reach 71 percent in Al Jawf generally and 74 percent among displaced households.

rCSI average has increased significantly also among households hosting displaced households during July to reach 24.3 on national level, 30.1 in Al Jawf, 28.7 in Dhamar and 28.4 in Sana’a City.

Figure 13: National rCSI average according to

Displacement Status



Map 6 : Average of rCSI by governorate (July 2019)

Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent Figure 14

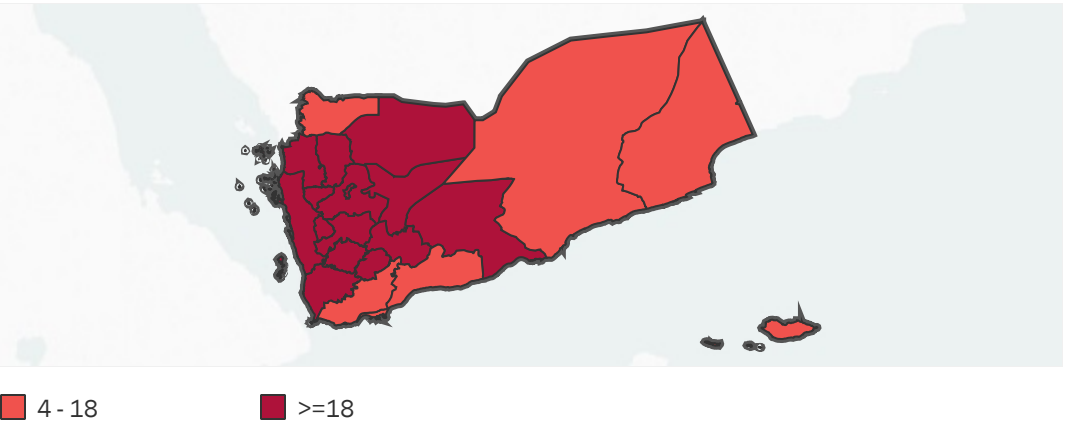


Figure 14: Average of rCSI (Feb 2018 - July 2019)

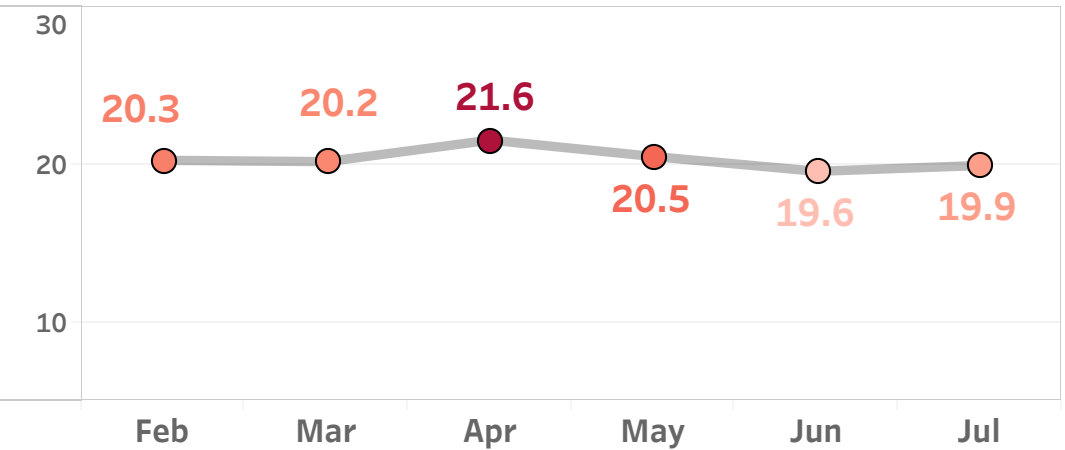
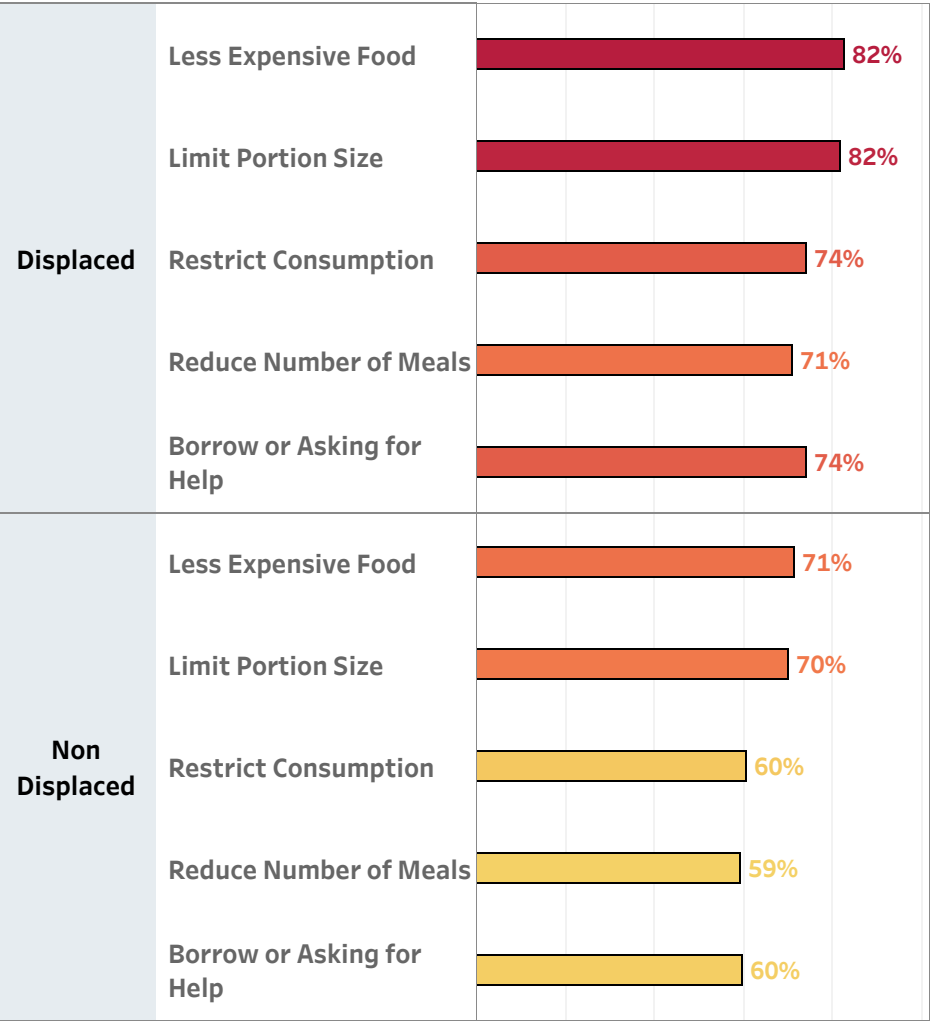


Figure 12: Percentage of households adopted food based coping strategy by displacement status (July 2019)



For Further Information

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