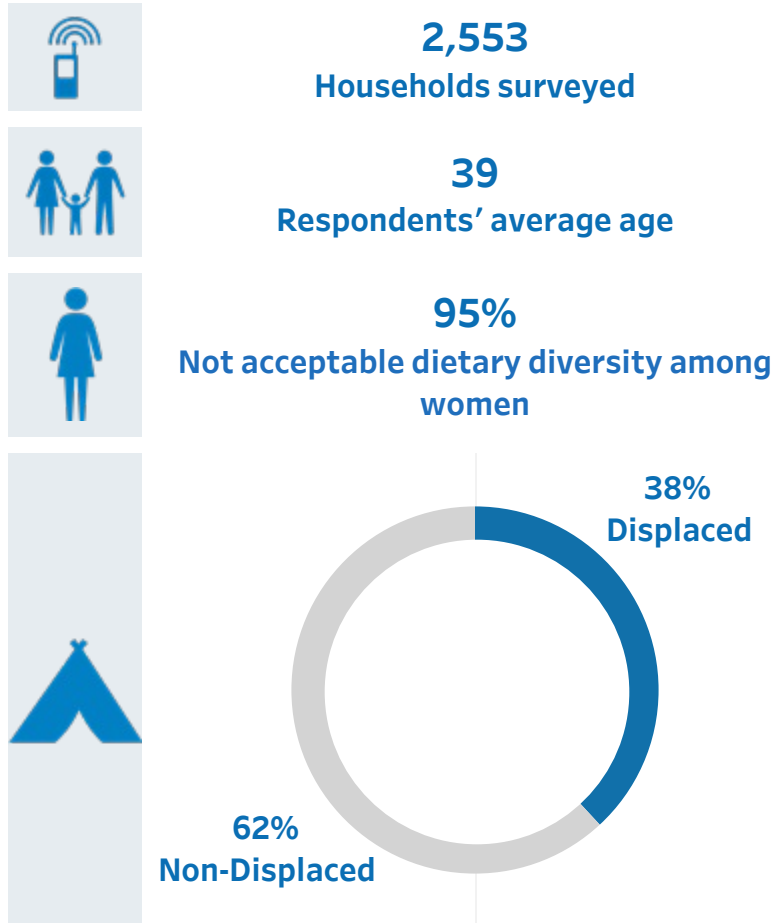


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Key Figures



Key Points

Even though food consumption indicator shows overall sign of improvement, the nutritional imbalance of most of the households' diet, dominated by cereals, cannot be highlighted enough.

An overall significant increase in coping strategies such as borrowing money has been recorded, reaching 60 percent of the total surveyed population and 85 percent among displaced households.

Women dietary diversity worsens even among women in households where weekly food consumption is reported as acceptable.

A declining ability to achieve an adequate diet is likely to be one of the main households become displaced multiple times.

Situation Update

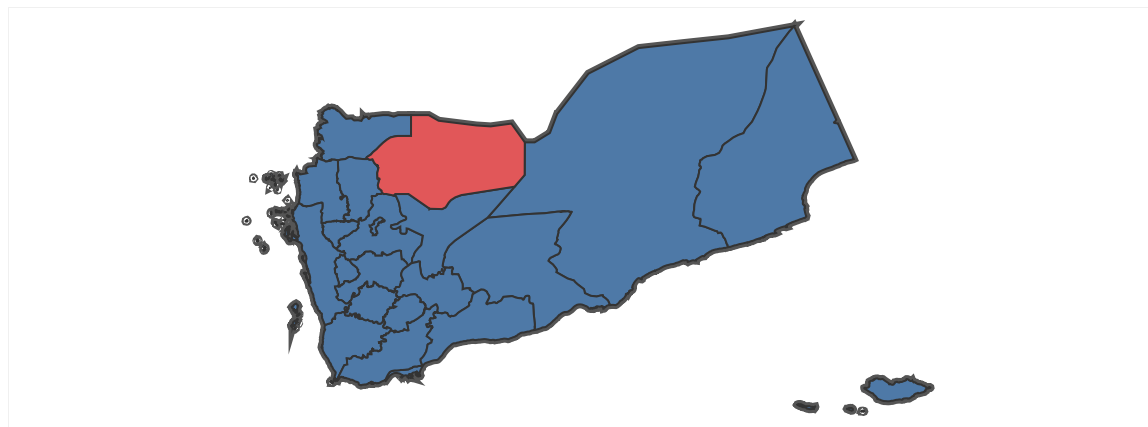
On 30 July, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) published the analysis of 29 out of the 45 districts identified with pockets of IPC 5 (Catastrophe) populations from the December 2018 IPC assessment. The current analysis indicates that due to the increased provision of humanitarian food assistance in these 29 districts, there are no longer populations in IPC Phase 5 conditions. However, some 1.25 million people are still severely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4 combined).

High levels of conflict continue across Yemen, particularly in Sa'dah, Al Hudaydah, and Al Dali'. Starting from July fighting has substantially escalated in Aden increasing the risks of displacement, damaging port and airport infrastructure and restricting humanitarian access. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), over 300,000 people have been displaced due to persistent conflict between January 1 to July 27, 2019.

Meanwhile widespread flooding beginning in the second week of June has affected an estimated 70,000 people, especially IDPs, and has rendered many roads inaccessible to humanitarian assistance. The most affected governorates are Al Hudaydah, Ta'izz, Al Mahwit, Sana'a, and Ibb.

Macroeconomic conditions in Yemen remain extremely poor, marked by depreciation of the local currency, limited income-earning opportunities, and high food prices. As of early August, the exchange rate was on average 580 YER/USD, compared to 575 YER/USD in July.

High numbers of cholera cases continue to be reported. After peaking in early April at around 30,000 suspected cases per week, the trend has been fluctuating. The cumulative total number of suspected cholera cases from 1 January 2018 to 11 August 2019 is 936,822, with 1313 associated deaths. Children under five represent 24.5 % of total suspected cases during 2019.



mVAM Methodology for Yemen





Women and Dietary Diversity

In August 2019, 378 adult women have completed the minimum dietary diversity module. Women were asked about their consumption during the last day. Around 95 percent of women of reproductive age (10–49 years old) consume inadequately diverse diets (five or less of ten food groups in the prior 24 hours; in particular, they relied on grains and pulses as main components of their diet.

Overall women dietary diversity deteriorated in comparison with July, with a 10-percentage point increase in the share of women reporting having consumed only two food groups the day before the survey.

Even though the overall consumption of animal proteins has increased in August, the dietary diversity among women and especially pregnant and lactating women remain very poor and therefore, women are likely to be consuming inadequate amounts of micronutrients, putting them at risk of deficiency and associated adverse health outcomes for themselves and their offspring.

This situation has been recorded even among households who reported an acceptable weekly food consumption.

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

Acceptable MDDW	Poor	0%	0%	100%
	Borderline	0%	0%	100%
	Acceptable	0%	0%	100%
Not Acceptable MDDW	Poor	12%	33%	55%
	Borderline	12%	33%	55%
	Acceptable	12%	33%	55%
	Poor			
	Borderline			
	Acceptable			

353 Women respondents



31 Average age of respondents

95% Not Acceptable Dietary Diversity (consumed less than 5 food groups)

Figure 1: Average number of food groups consumed by women

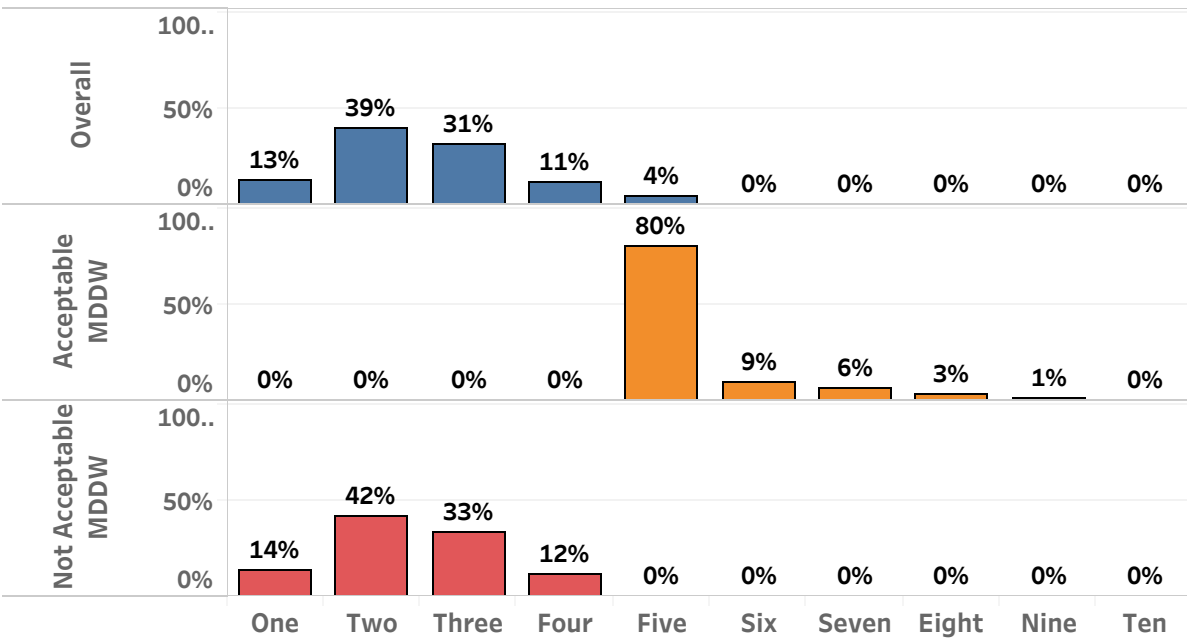
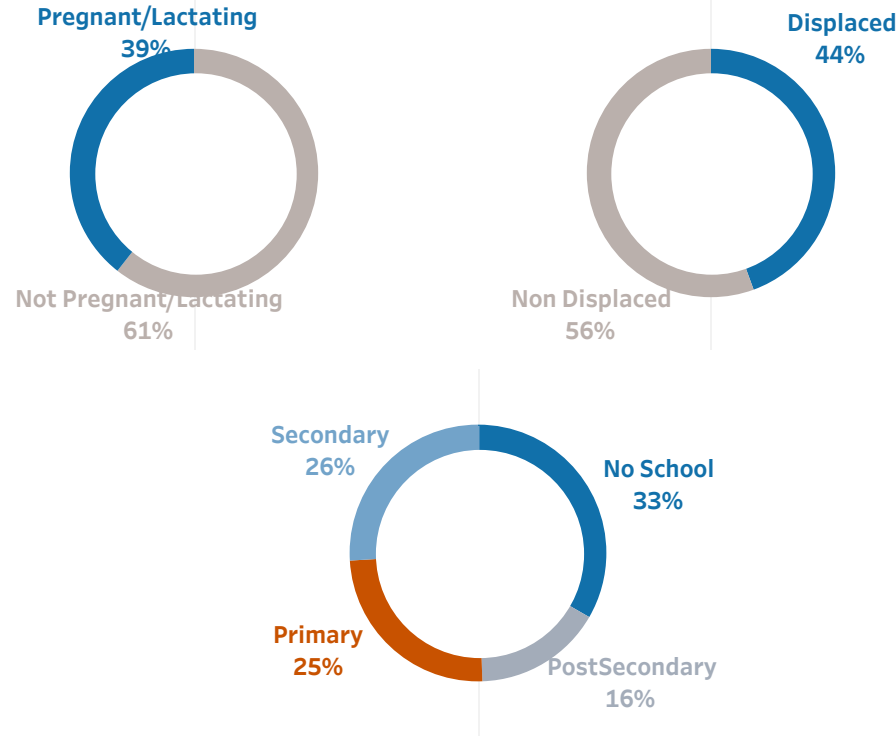
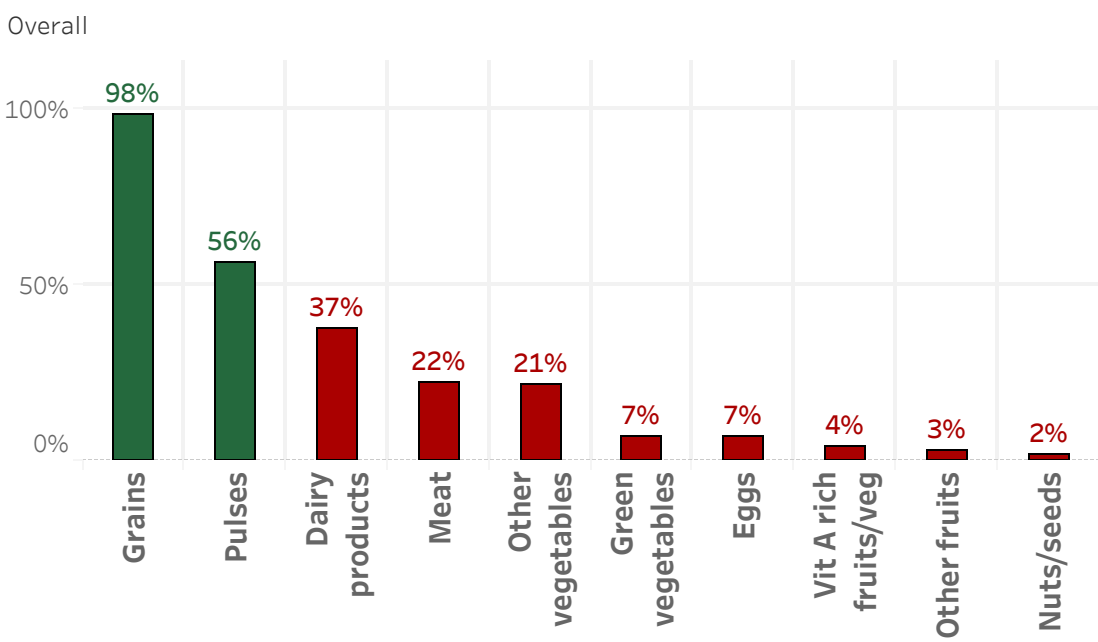


Figure 3: Percentage of women consuming each of MDD-W food groups



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Additional Deprivations and Multidimensional Poverty Analysis

Overall, there has been little change in multidimensional welfare measures since July. The share of respondents who report at one or more deprivations simultaneously has remained essentially constant in nearly all governorates (map 1). Furthermore, there has been little change in deprivations in any individual dimension or indicator (Figure 4). However, as has been the case in every survey, the share of households experiencing deprivations in each dimension is much higher than pre-conflict levels.

These national averages could be masking significant changes in welfare due to the violence that occurred in the south of the country over the course of August. Figure 6 investigate the effects of the increased violence in Abyan, Aden, and Shabwah during August on all types of deprivations captured by the survey. Figure 5 demonstrates that each of the governorates had a substantial increase in violence in August relative to July- both in the number of violent incidents and the number of fatalities.

However, Figure 6 demonstrate that there was essentially no change in any of the deprivations captured by the survey. Although there was an increase in those who had poor food consumption scores in Abyan, this increase was driven by households who were not in districts where the violence was centered, and this change was not accompanied by a worsening in any other dimension. Additionally, there were no changes in the approximately 200 households surveyed in each month in the 11 districts in which nearly all the increased violence was centered. Although there are many causes of the poor welfare levels of households aside from violence experienced, the violence that occurred in the past month also involved the capture of territory from the internationally-recognized government. The fact that these events did not have a measurable effect on households in the short term further demonstrates the poor conditions in which the Yemeni population currently lives.

Map 1: Share of respondents experiencing at least one deprivation - August 2019

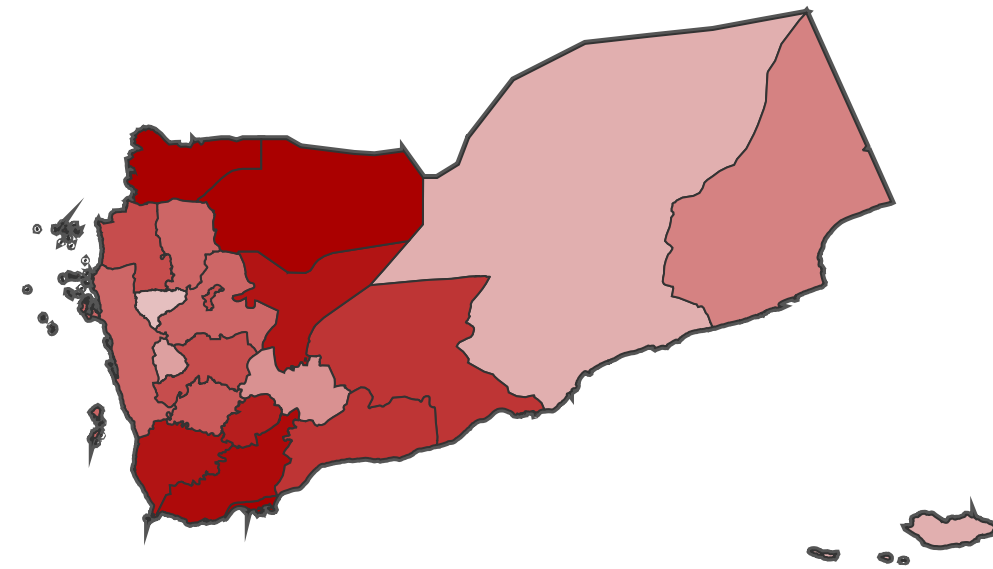


Figure 4: Welfare dimensions and indicators of deprivations

Dimensions (group)	Indicators	Jul-19	Aug-19
Food Access	Household has inadequate Food Consumption Score	36%	33%
Displacement	Household hosts IDP's	26%	26%
	Households is displaced themselves	14%	14%
Education	Any school-aged child not attending school	22%	21%
Health	Any member cannot receive needed medical care	28%	26%
Violence	Any violent incidents in the past month in district	43%	44%

Figure 5: Change in Fatalities in Abyan, Aden, and Shabwah

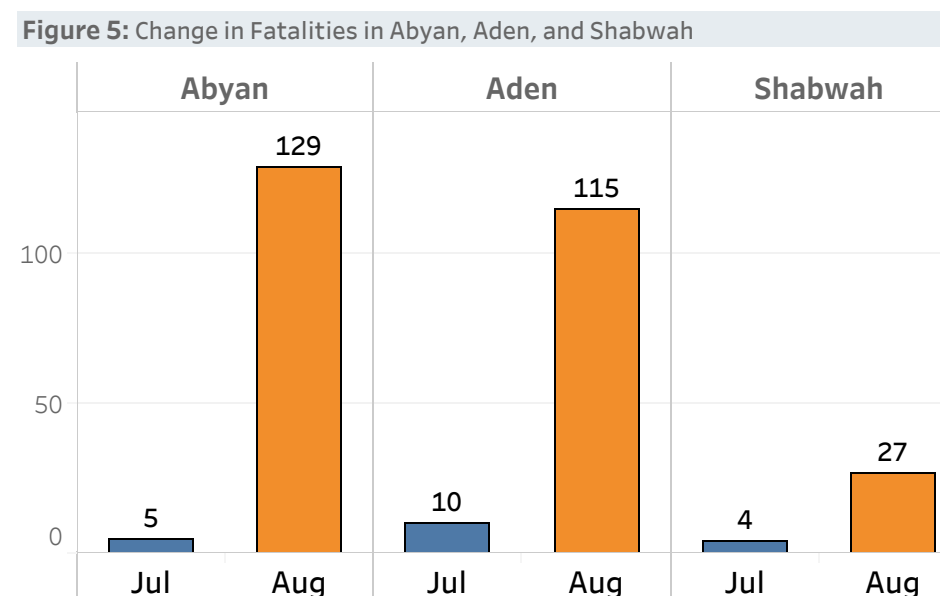
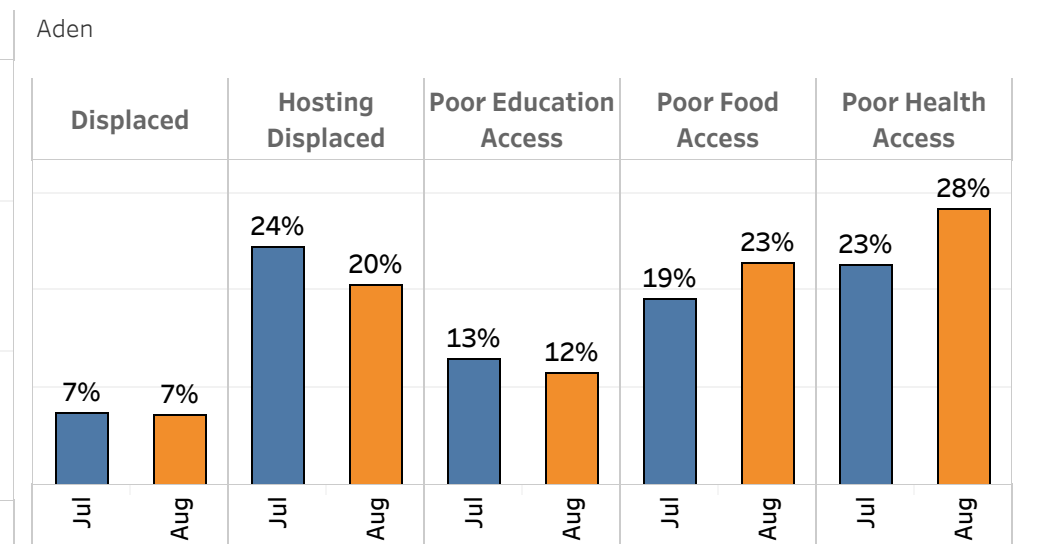


Figure 6: Change in Deprivations Following Increase in Violence





Multidimensional Poverty Analysis

In previous months, we reported the food access for households that did not report to being displaced in the first survey they were reached, but then at some point did report to becoming displaced in later months. These households are particularly interesting in that we can observe their food access both after and before their displacement. In the June bulletin we reported that households that became displaced had worse food access than households that did not migrate, and that displaced households had a drop in food access in the month of the survey but quickly recovered to pre-displacement levels.

Here, we further demonstrate that this pattern extends to both households that face multiple displacements, and households who return to their pre-conflict regions. Around 18,000 households reported between one and 13 total displacements, where their district changes between survey rounds and they continue to report being displaced (Figure 8).

Importantly, welfare effects of relocating might be different for households who face repeated displacements and for households that decide to return to their pre-conflict regions. In Figure 7, food consumption scores significantly decline in the month of migration, and then eventually rebound to reach pre-migration levels. Figure 7 demonstrates that the average food consumption scores for households that face multiple displacements are significantly lower than food consumption scores for households surrounding their first displacement, and households that stop reporting to being displaced.

In addition, Figure 7 demonstrates that for multiple displacements and returnees, food consumption scores rebound immediately to pre-migration levels in the month after migration, however, this rebound takes much longer for households that are displaced for the first time.

And lastly, also demonstrates that food consumption scores are declining for households that become displaced for the second or more times prior to migration and are increasing for households that return.

Overall, these patterns suggest that the motivation and ability to become displaced for the first time are different than becoming displaced multiple times or becoming a returnee. Specifically, these figures are consistent with a declining ability to achieve an adequate diet being one of the reasons that households become displaced multiple times; and these figures are consistent with households returning as their financial resources become sufficient to better afford basic goods and services.

In total, approximately 55 percent of households in the survey report never being displaced; 45 percent report being displaced only once; and 10 percent report being displaced more than once. Alternatively, of the 45 percent of households that report at least one displacement, 34 percent of them eventually stop reporting that they are displaced.

Figure 7: Average Food Consumption Scores in the Months Before and After

First displacement

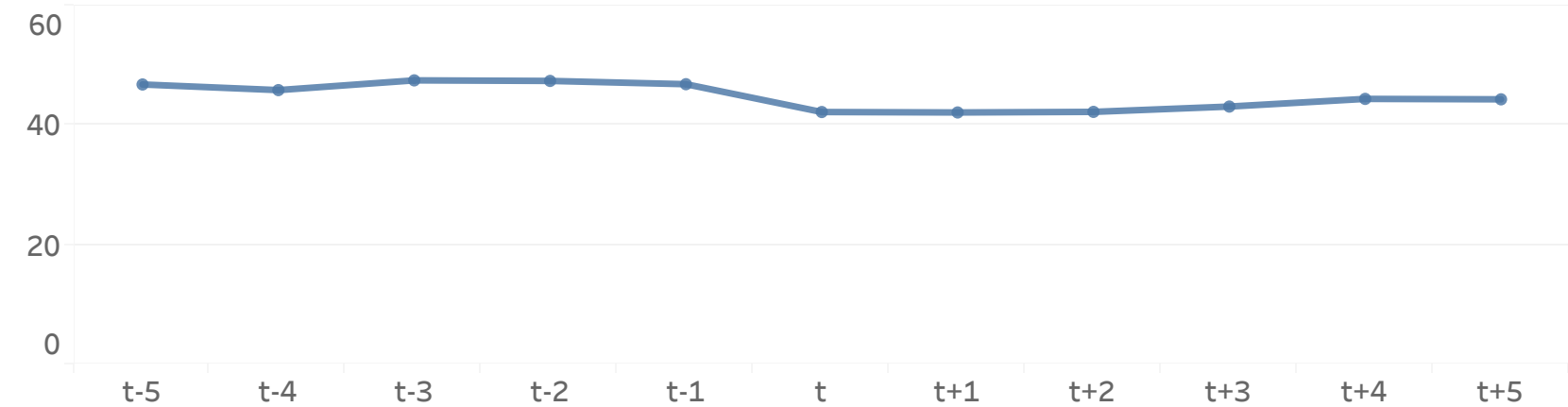
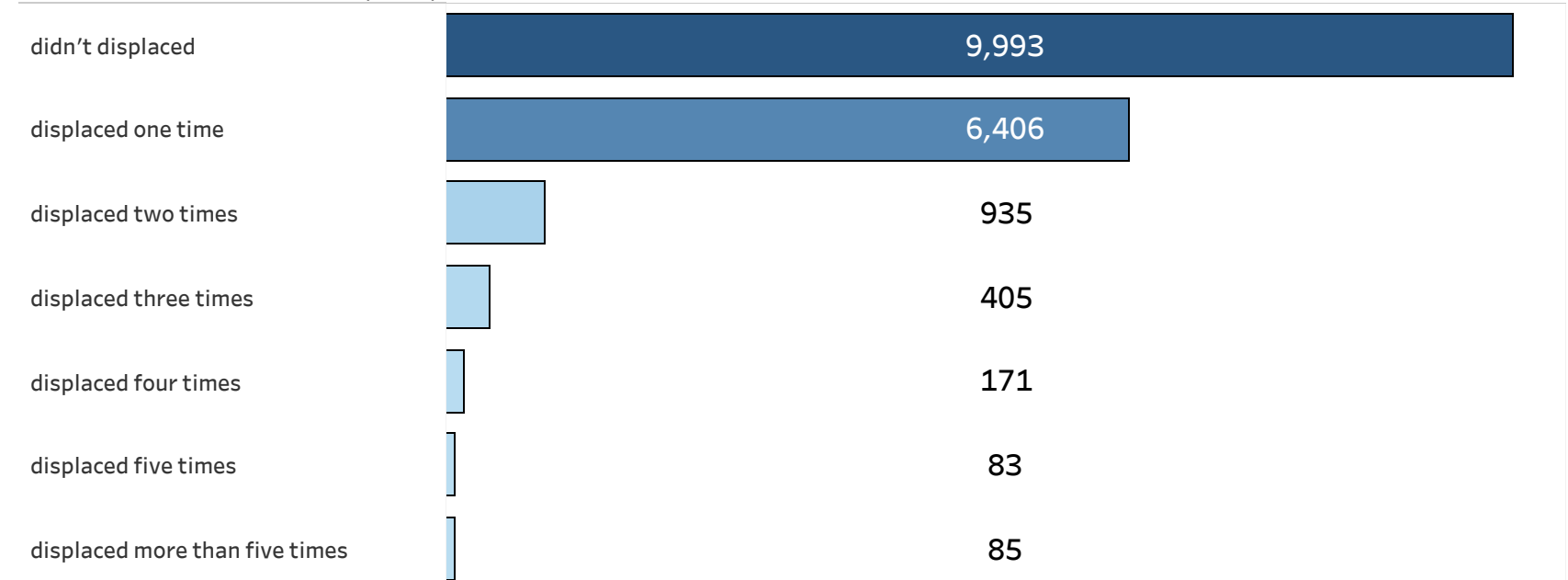


Figure 8: Number of Households according to number of displacement times (2015 - 2019)

Total Number of Displacements (group)



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Food Consumption

In August, m-VAM data shows a significant decrease on national level in percentage of households reported inadequate food consumption, where almost one out of three households reported insufficient food consumption, this decrease was particularly in Ad-Dali and Marib where percentage of households reported poor or borderline food consumption levels were (43%, 34%) after being (58%, 55%) in July respectively, this was aligned with Eid Al-Adha (sacrifice feast) where families are more likely to share food and distribute money as main rituals during this season. However, almost half of surveyed households in Al Jawf reported inadequate food consumption in August that remarks Al Jawf as the highest vulnerable governorate in August.

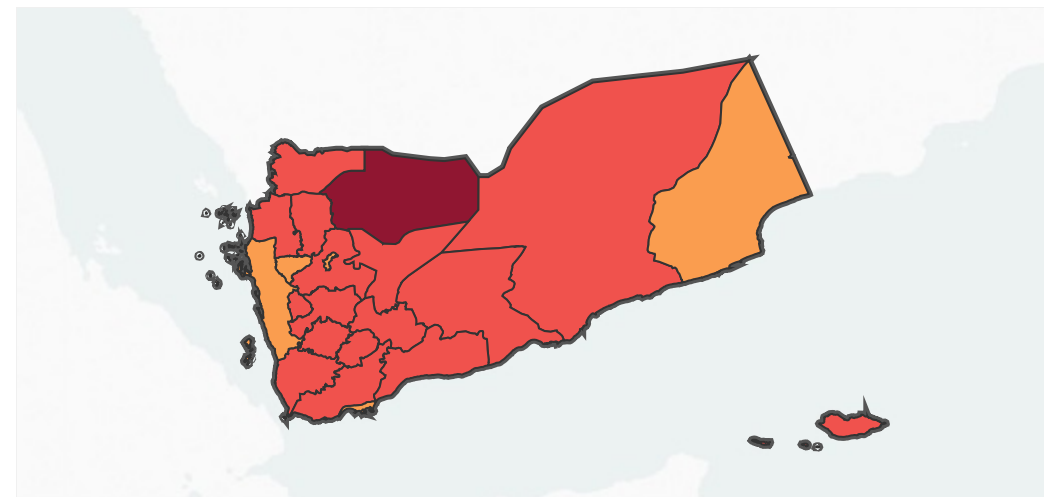
Displaced households on national level had exposed to inadequate food consumption (38%) more than non-displaced (34%). In particular displaced households in Ad Dali where 62% of displaced households reported poor or borderline food consumption in August compared with 58% in July, similarly in Al Jawf around 60% of displaced households didn't reach the acceptable level of food consumption.

On national level, an extreme shortage in households that reported a sufficient consumption of protein rich food items, where this kind of items were consumed twice a week on average, and among households with poor food consumption, zero consumption of protein rich food items has been reported.

Map 2 : Percentage of households by governorate with

Poor or Borderline Food Consumption

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



10% - 30% 30% - 50% >50%

Figure 10: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption (Mar 2019 - Aug 2019)

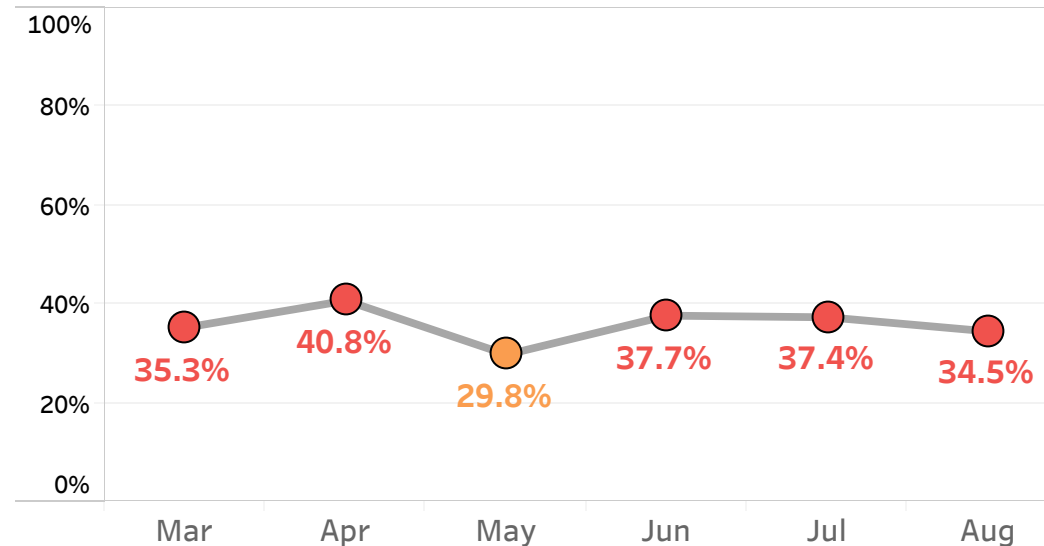


Figure 9: Percentage of households report.. being displaced

for each food consumption group (August 2019)

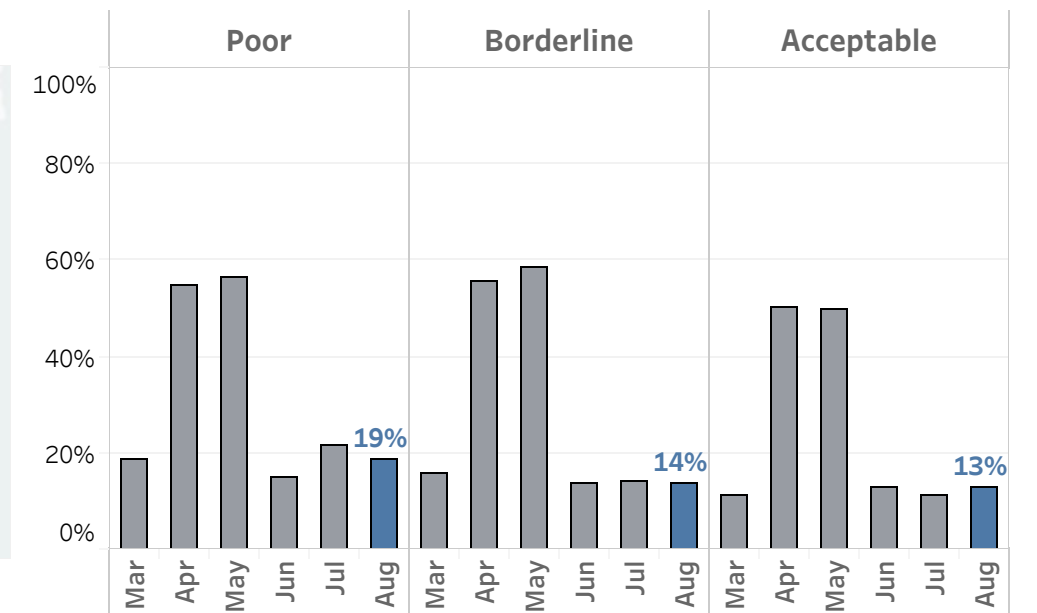
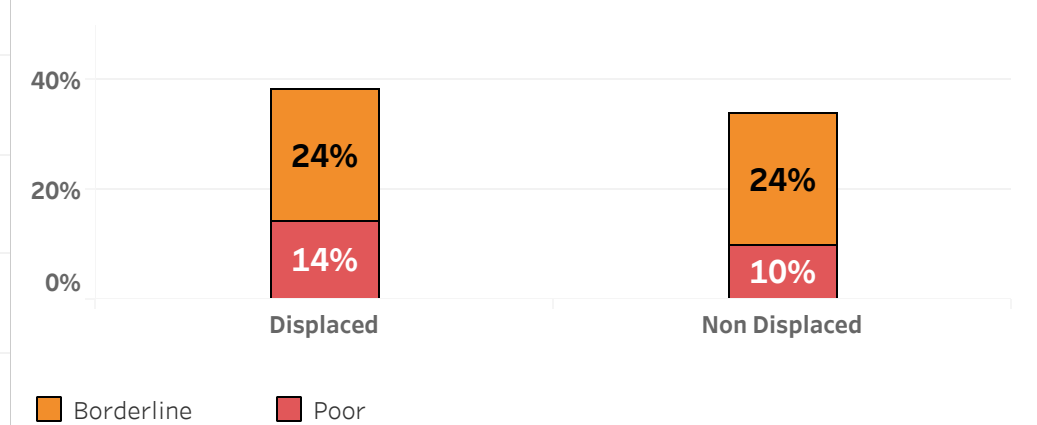


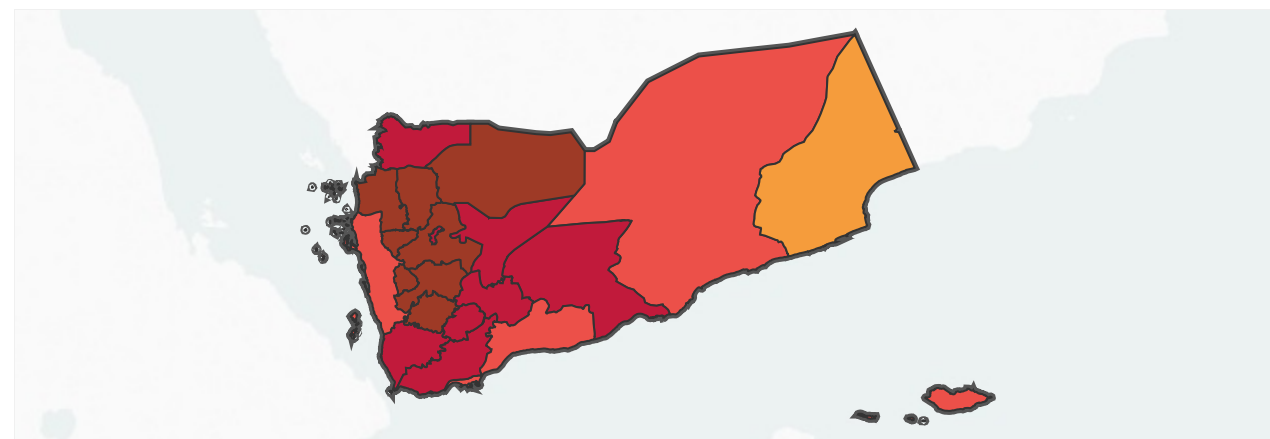
Figure 11: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline) according to

Displacement status



Map 3: Average weekly consumption by governorate for

Proteins



1 day 2 days 3 days 4 days

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Coping Strategies

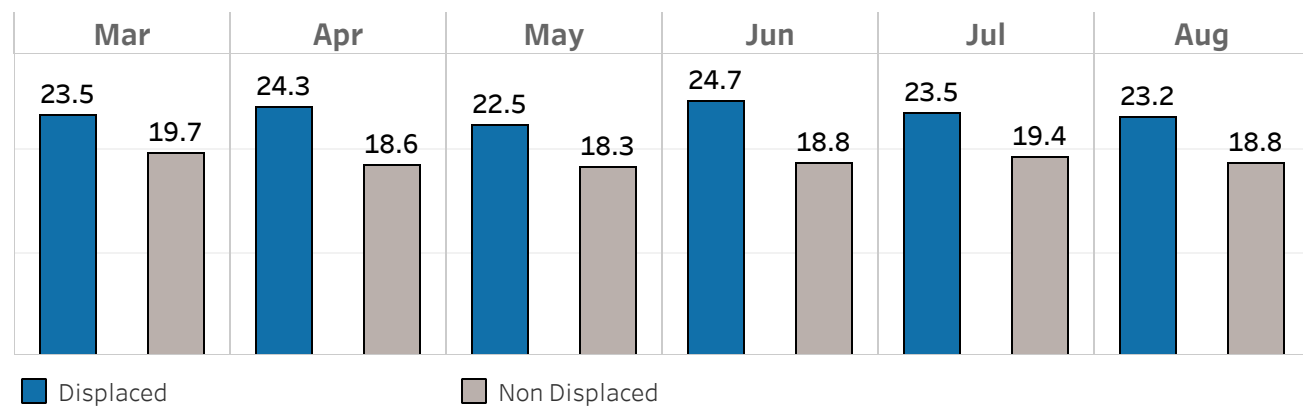
Overall, the reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) reached the lowest levels in the past six months, suggesting that households are resorting less frequently to food based coping strategies in August. However still almost the entire surveyed population (89 percent), relied to at least one coping strategy to manage with shortages of food or lack of money to buy food.

Eight out of the 21 surveyed governorates reported a mean rCSI above the national average with the highest levels of coping having been recorded in Hajjah (rCSI=24.5) where households are resorting to reducing the number of meals eaten per day and also the size of their meals more frequently (almost 4 times a week) than in other governorates. Restricting consumption of adults in favour of children is also widespread in this governorate with more than 80 percent of the households having reported the use of this strategy in the week before the survey.

The percentage of households who are borrowing money has increased since July and especially among displaced population with around 85 percent of the surveyed IDPs reporting having taken loan in the past month and around 70 percent having borrowed food. Households are increasingly incurring debt to buy food, cover health expenses and pay for other expenses, hence increasing their vulnerability. The overall share of households borrowing money for food reached 60 percent of the total surveyed population.

Figure 13: National rCSI average according to

Displacement Status



Map 4 : Average of rCSI by governorate (August 2019)

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

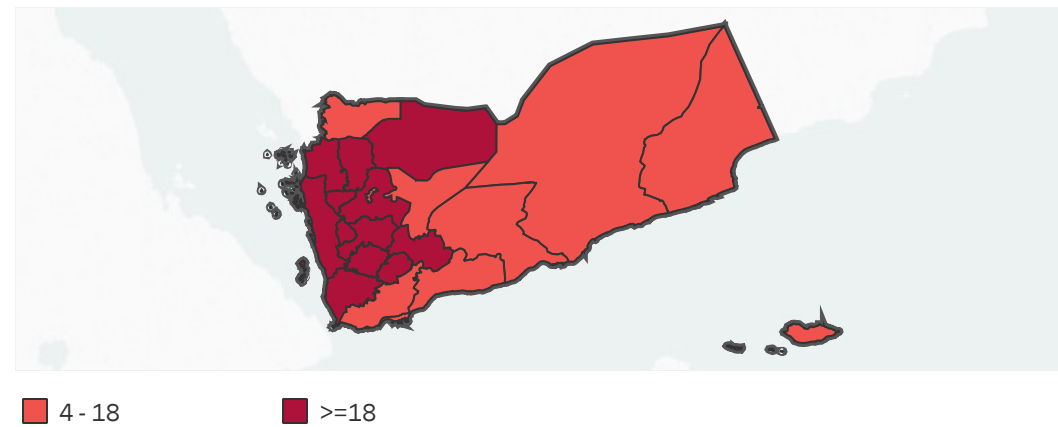


Figure 14: Average of rCSI (Mar 2018 - Aug 2019)

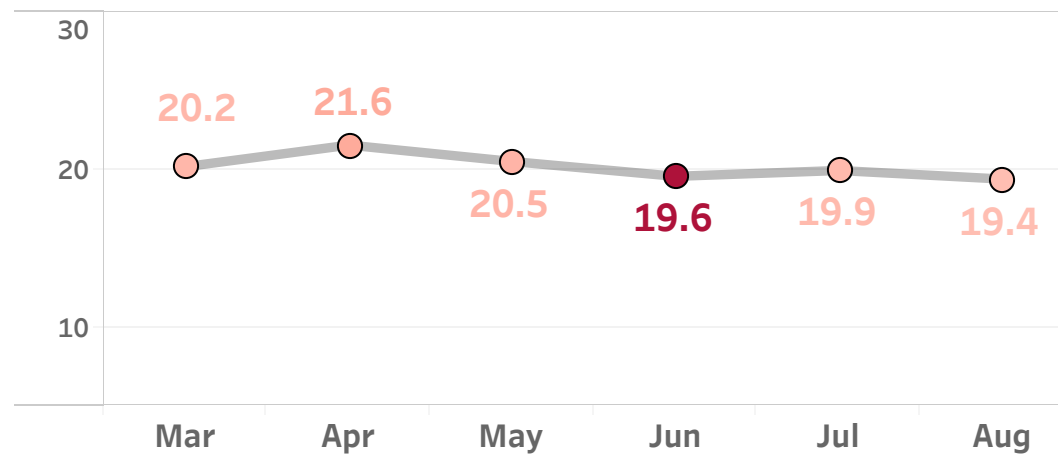
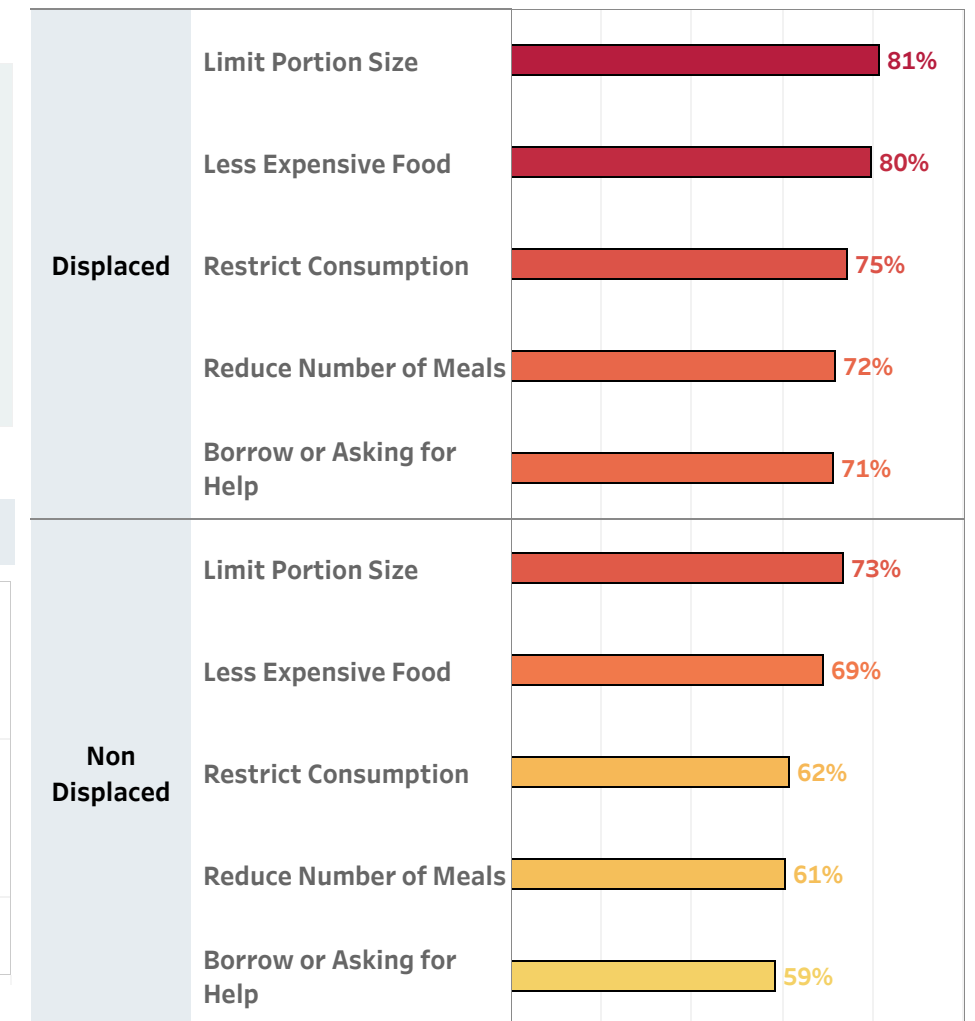


Figure 12: Percentage of households adopted food based coping strategy by displacement status (August 2019)



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