

YEMEN mVAM Bulletin no.49 (September - October 2019)

Highlights

Women and Dietary Diversity

Deprivations & Multidimensional  
Poverty Analysis I

Deprivations & Multidimensional  
Poverty Analysis II

Food Consumption

Coping Strategies



4,250  
Surveyed households



39  
Respondents' average age



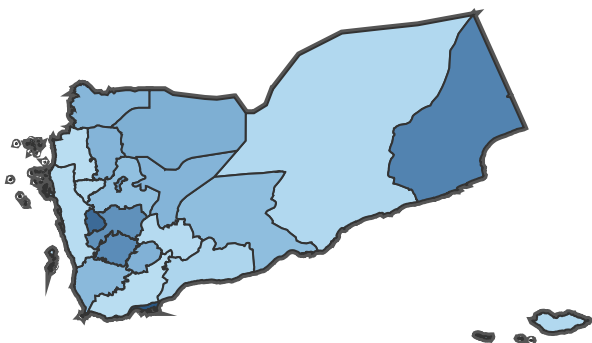
94%  
Not Acceptable Dietary Diversity



20%  
Displaced Households



mVAM coverage (Sep-Oct 2019)



185

422

Situation Update

Following the security unrest in the south of Yemen in August, the situation has seen improvement in September, but remains unpredictable. According to data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), although the number of incidents of explosions has steadily decreased in recent months, September 2019 was one of the deadliest months in Yemen with scores of civilians killed in attacks – with reports of 338 killed or injured due to conflict across the country. Increased levels of conflict at the governorate level were observed mainly in Al Hudaydah and Hajjah.

Between June and October, heavy rains caused flash floods in most western areas of Yemen. In affected areas, rains and floods destroyed the houses of many IDPs and contaminated water supplies. As of September, Al Hudaydah, and Al Mahwit were among the worst-affected governorates, with 4,172 and 1,820 IDP households impacted, respectively. On September 27, further rain caused flooding in southern and central areas of Yemen, impacting 1,329 IDP households in Lahj and 1,057 households in Aden. In Ta'izz, over 800 households were affected. On October 1, heavy rains impacted Hajjah and Al Hudaydah in the west.

According to WFP price data, staple food prices remain high and many households lack sufficient income to meet their basic food needs from market purchases. In Yemen, harvest is complete for main season wheat and sorghum crops. Due to conflict related constraints as well as outbreaks of Fall Armyworm, total cereal production in 2019 further decreased compared to already below-average harvest last year.

Throughout the second half of September, fuel shortages were observed primarily in northern Yemen but they expanded quickly in all the other areas of the country, due to the new Yemeni government regulations on commercial fuel imports. In late October, according to UNVIM, the Yemeni government cleared eight ships carrying fuel. As a consequence, after remaining relatively stable since May, fuel prices increased between August and September according to WFP, and reports indicate that further increases were observed in October.

Crop Monitoring – Early Warning, No. 44 – November 2019

Yemen Food Security Outlook October 2019 to May 2020, FEWSNET

Highlights

- Taizz, Sana'a and Al Bayda registered a deterioration in households food consumption in the last round of survey.
- Large increases in the share experiencing three or more deprivations in Al Jawf, San'a City, Sa'dah, and Shabwah.
- Taizz and Al Bayda have the lowest prevalence of women achieving minimum dietary diversity.
- More than 80 percent of the surveyed households are borrowing money to buy food and around 20 percent are borrowing food as their main source of food because they have exhausted their savings.



vam  
food security analysis



WORLD BANK GROUP

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|            |                             |  |   |                  |                   |
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In September-October 2019, 747 adult women have completed the minimum dietary diversity module (MDD-W). The MDD-W is a proxy for access to a nutritious and well-diversified diet of women in reproductive age (WRA - 14-59 years old). In each sampled household, women were asked if they had consumed ten defined food groups in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Around 94 percent of women do not meet their minimum dietary requirements.

Indeed, the average consumption of food groups is very far from the acceptable threshold of five, hence suggesting that women’s diet lacks over one of the key sources of micro and macronutrients enabling them to reach a minimally balanced diet. As an example, figure 3 shows how the consumption of fruit and vegetable groups, among the main sources of key vitamins, is extremely limited.

Prevalence of MDD-W varies slightly among the different governorates, a sign that the situation is similar across the country. However, women in All Hudaydah and Al Mahrah have access to a more diversified diet while Taizz and Al Bayda have the lowest prevalence of women achieving minimum dietary diversity.

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

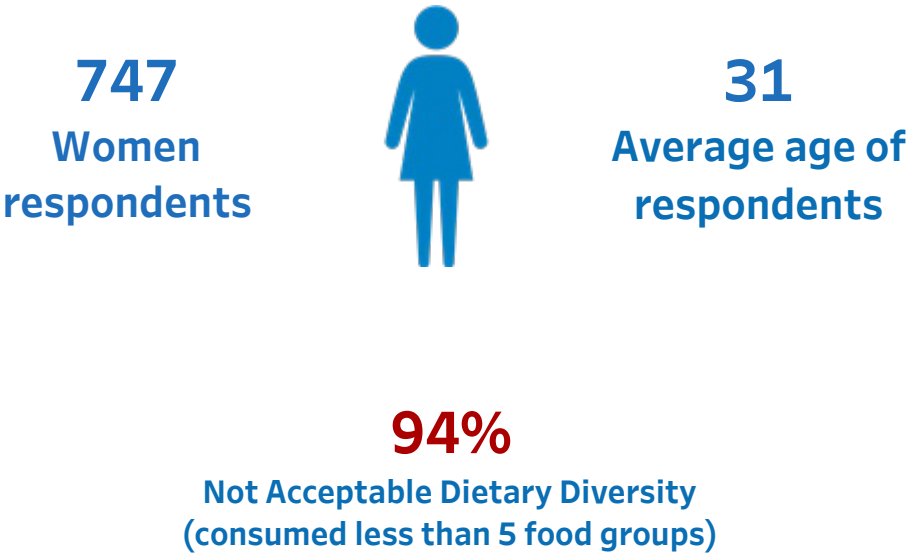
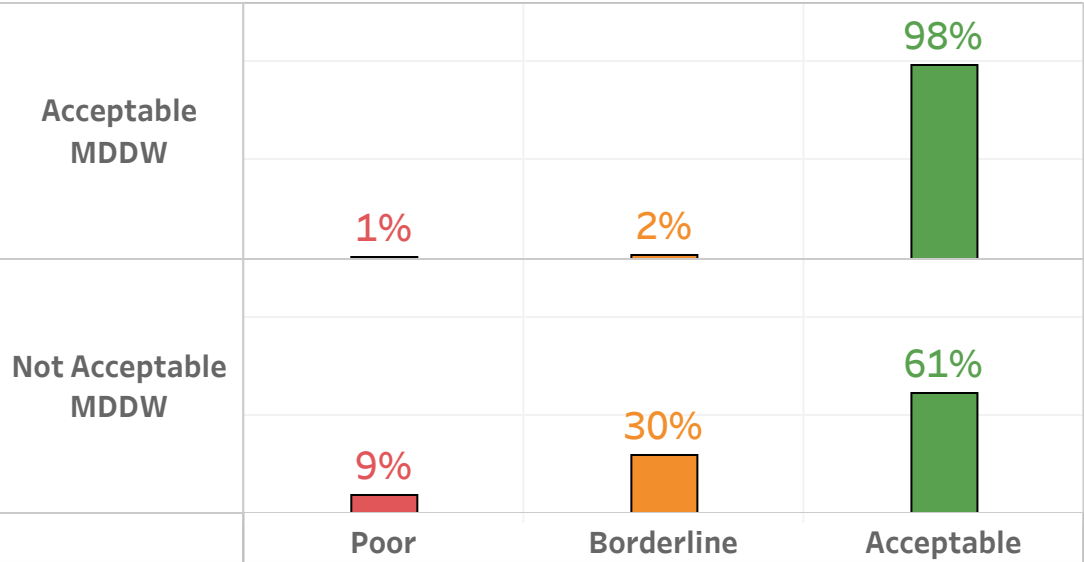


Figure 1: Average number of food groups consumed by women

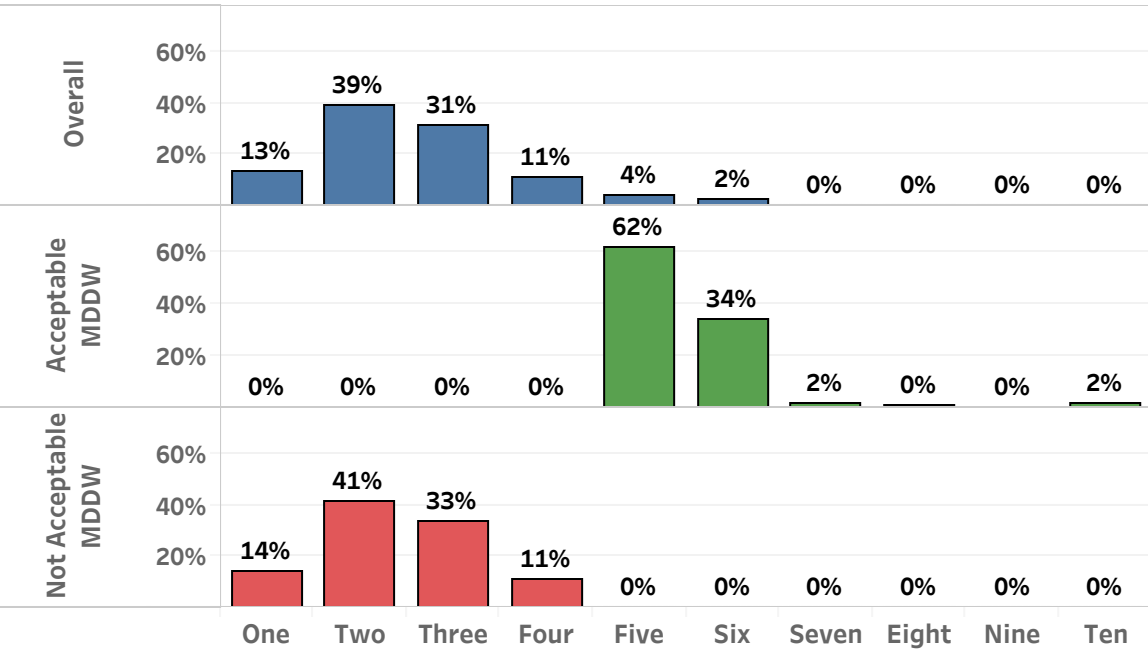
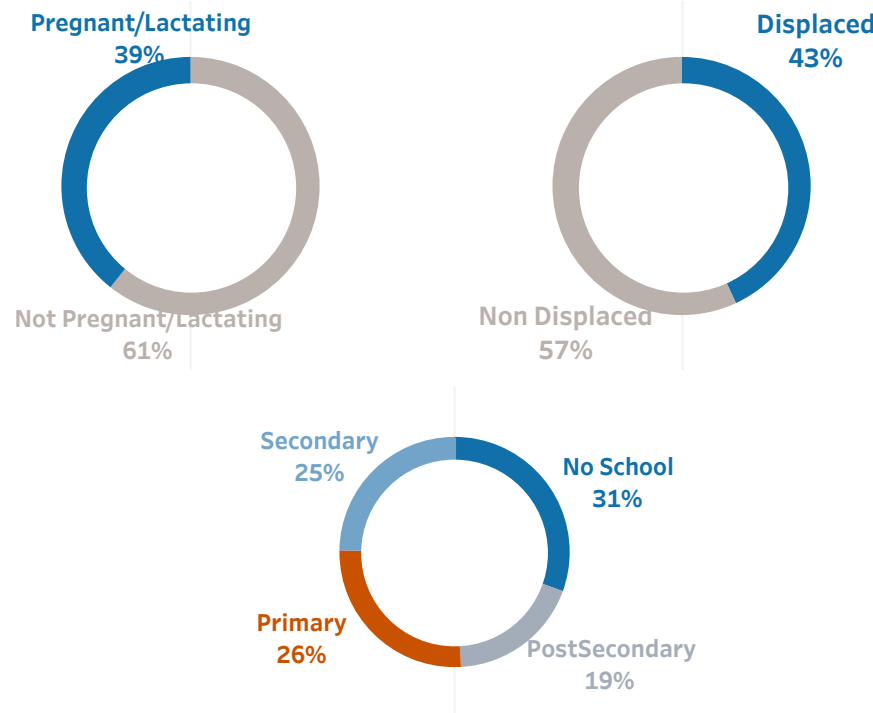
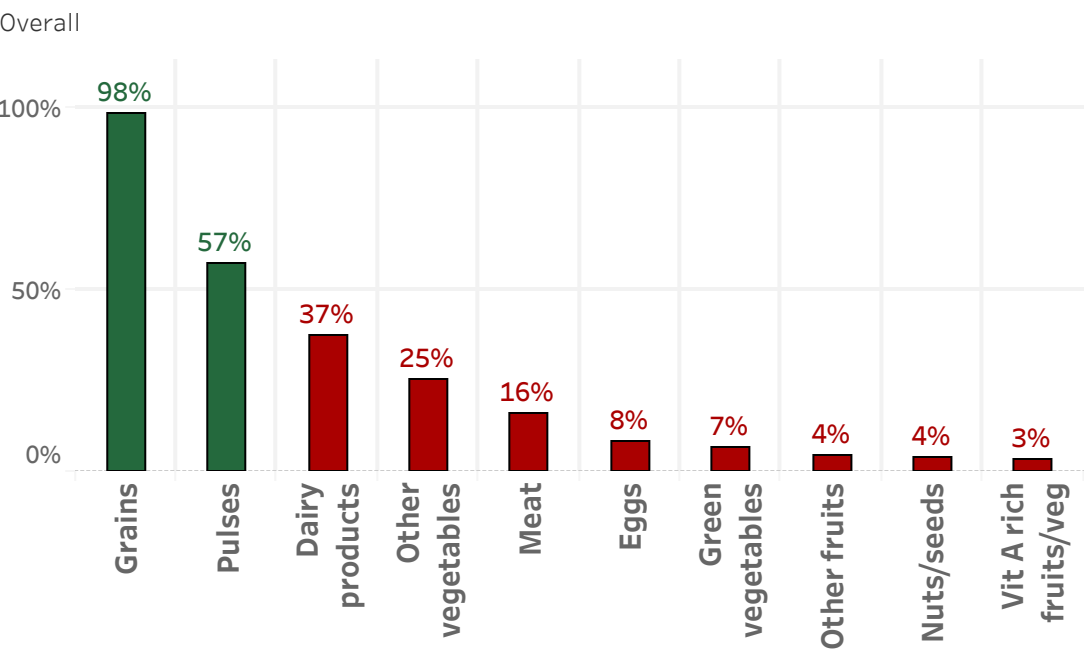


Figure 3: Percentage of women consuming each of MDD-W food groups



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- Overall, there has been little change in multidimensional welfare measures at the national level since August. The share of respondents who report at least one deprivation has remained essentially constant in nearly all governorates (map 1), and there has been little change in the share experiencing more deprivations simultaneously. 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.

- Although there was not a significant change in national deprivations, Figure 5 demonstrates there were some significant changes at the governorate level in the share of people experiencing extreme hardships. There was a large drop in the share of households experiencing three or more deprivations in Aden, which was primarily driven by a significant drop in violence since August. Alternatively, there were large increases in the share experiencing three or more deprivations in Al Jawf, Amanat Al Asimah, Sa’ada, and Shabwah, and each of these increases were driven by factors aside from violence.

- There were a number of individual welfare dimensions that also had large governorate-specific shifts (reported in Figure 6). There was a large decrease in access to health care in in Hadramaut, Lahij, and Shabwah; there was a large decrease in access to education in Amanat Al Asimah (change between September and October); and there was a large increase in the share of households hosting displaced individuals in Amanat Al Asimah and Sa’ada. Although there were large increases in each of these deprivations at the governorate level, more detailed investigation in each governorate can better identify the factors associated with the increase.

Map 1: Share of respondents experiencing at least one deprivation (Sep - Oct 2019)

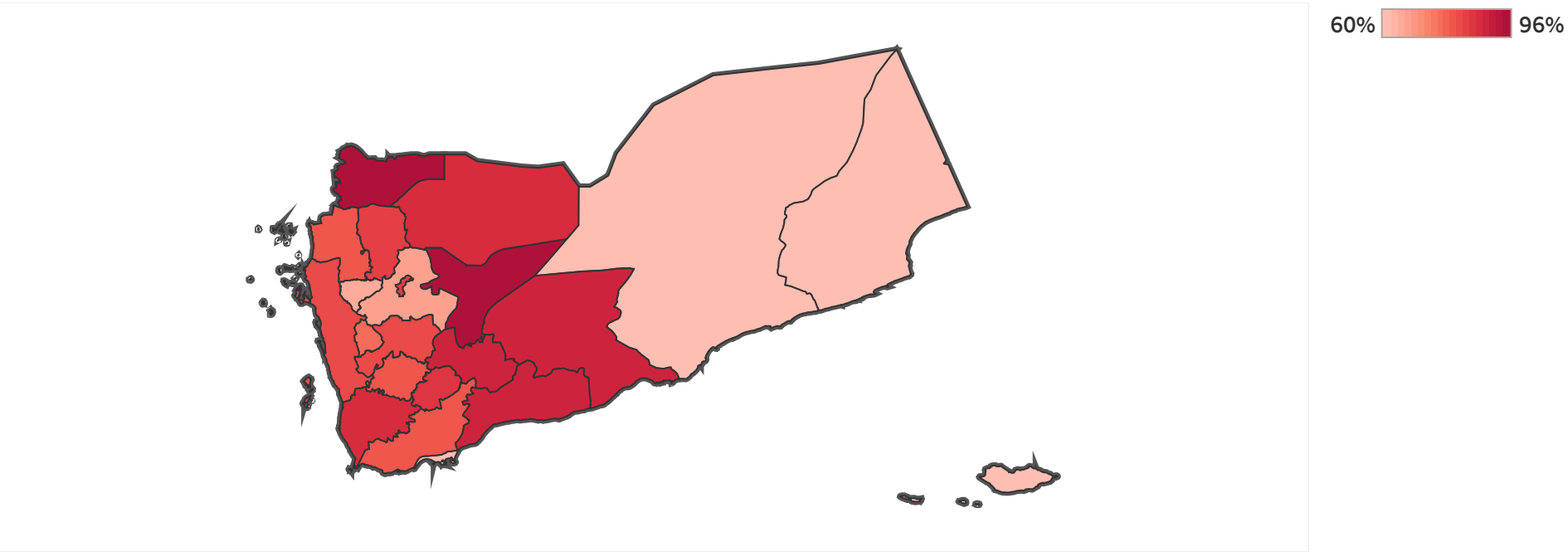


Figure 4: Welfare dimensions and indicators of deprivations

| Dimensions (group) | Indicators                                      | Aug-19 | Sep-19 | Oct-19 |
|--------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Food Access        | Household has inadequate Food Consumption Score | 35%    | 39%    | 39%    |
| Displacement       | Household hosts IDP's                           | 26%    | 29%    | 27%    |
|                    | Households is displaced themselves              | 14%    | 19%    | 20%    |
| Education          | Any school-aged child not attending school      | 21%    | 23%    | 18%    |
| Health             | Any member cannot receive needed medical care   | 26%    | 25%    | 28%    |
| Violence           | Any fatalities in the past month in district    | 22%    | 27%    | 18%    |

Figure 5: Households experiencing three or more deprivations

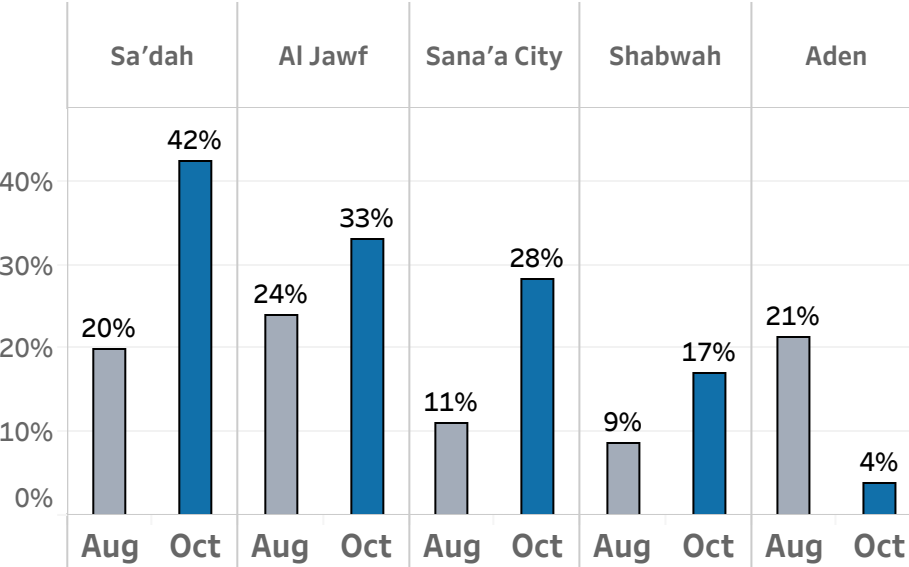
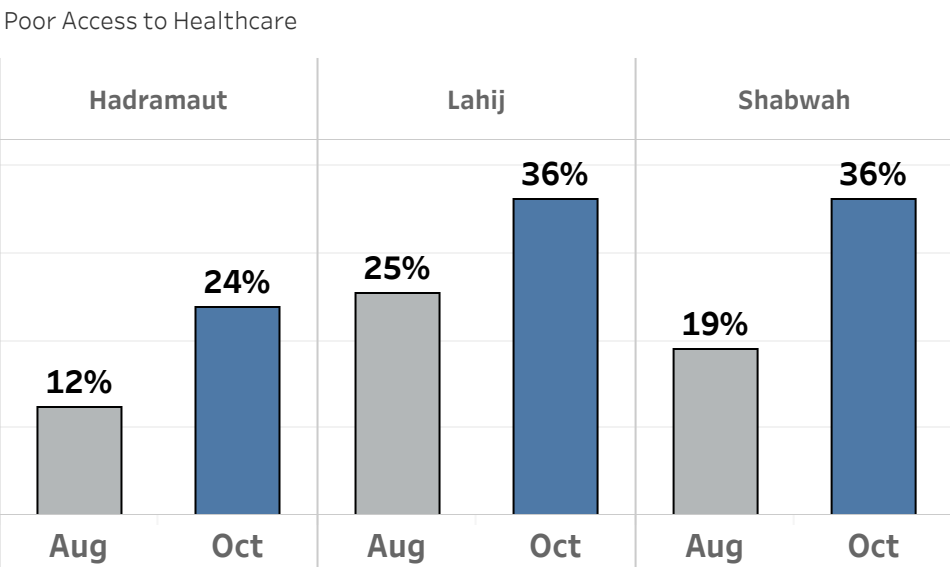


Figure 6: Share of households reporting deprivations by governorate



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- One of the advantages of the Yemen mVAM is that a number of households are reached more than once. The number of households by the total number of interviews they have completed since March 2019. In total, over 10,000 households have been reached at least for one survey, but nearly 5,500 households have been reached more than once.

- This structure allows us to investigate the stability of those welfare deprivations in individual households over time. There are key differences in stability over time for each of the welfare deprivations as compared to the deprivations reported in each individual survey. First, a much larger share of households reported to being deprived in at least one survey than report being deprived in each individual survey. In October, between 17 and 36 percent of households report to being deprived in either food consumption, access to health care, or access to education. However, Figure 7 demonstrates that between 37 and 53 percent of households that were surveyed more than once report to being deprived in at least one of their surveys.

- Second, there are households with very persistent welfare deprivations where they are deprived in every single survey. Of the households that are interviewed more than once, Figure 7 further demonstrates that approximately 15 percent of households have inadequate food consumption in each interview, 6 percent are deprived in access to health care in each survey, and 6 percent are deprived in access to education in each survey.

- Third, these patterns are even more pronounced for the share of households experiencing extreme hardships- those experiencing three or more deprivations. In October, nearly 18 percent of households reported experiencing three or more deprivations. However, 46 percent of households surveyed more than once experienced at least three deprivations at once in at least one survey, and 12 percent of those households experienced at least three deprivations in every survey.

- And lastly, access to health care is less stable over time than other welfare deprivations. Although figure 7 shows that the share of households experiencing a deprivation in at least one of their surveys is similar between health, education, and in food consumption, figure 8 demonstrates that this fails to be true as household as are surveyed more than two times. For households that were surveyed at least four times, approximately three-quarters of households report to having a health deprivation, while approximately 55 percent and 42 percent report having deprivations in food consumption and education respectively.

Figure 7: Deprivations reported by households surveyed more than once

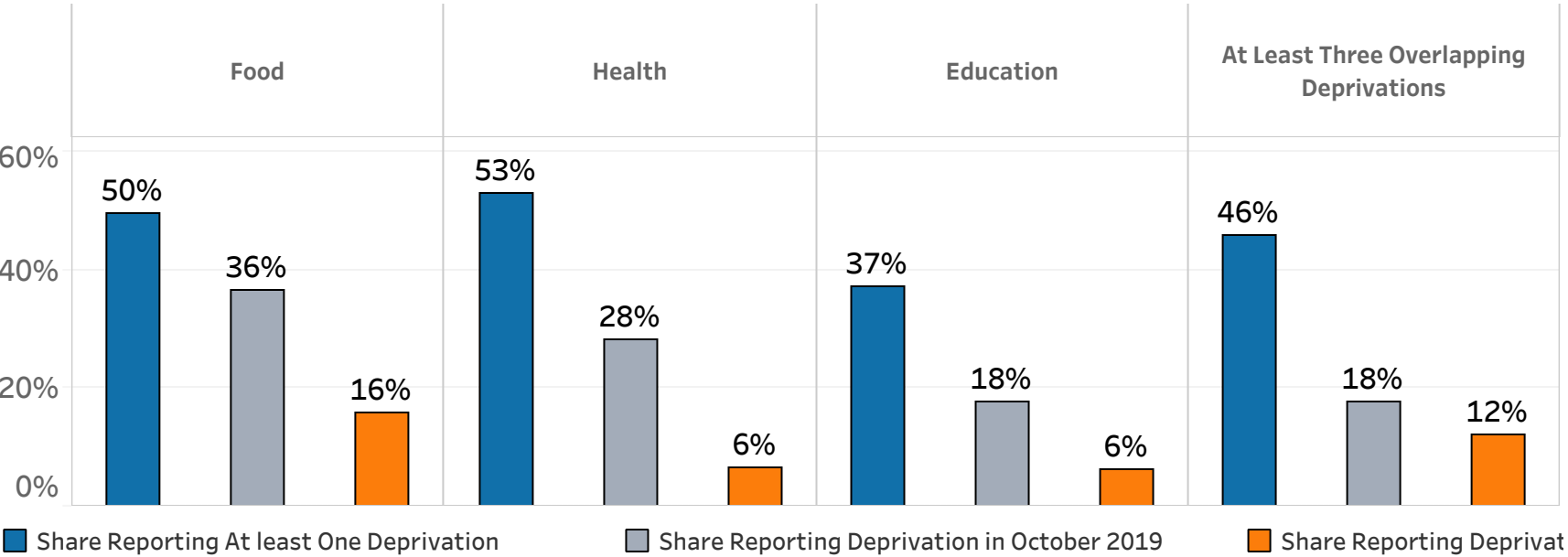
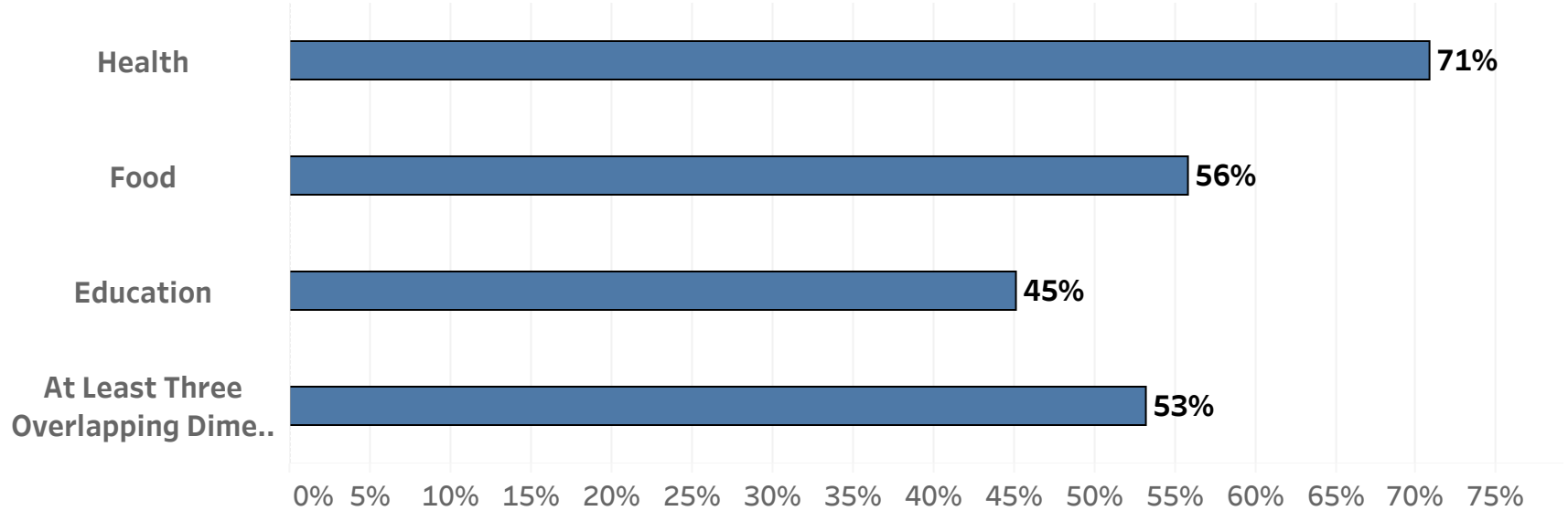


Figure 8: Share of households deprived in at least one survey



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click on one or more governorates to get the correspondent figure 9 and figure 10

households reported inadequate food consumption and almost 40 percent of households continue to have a poor and borderline food consumption.

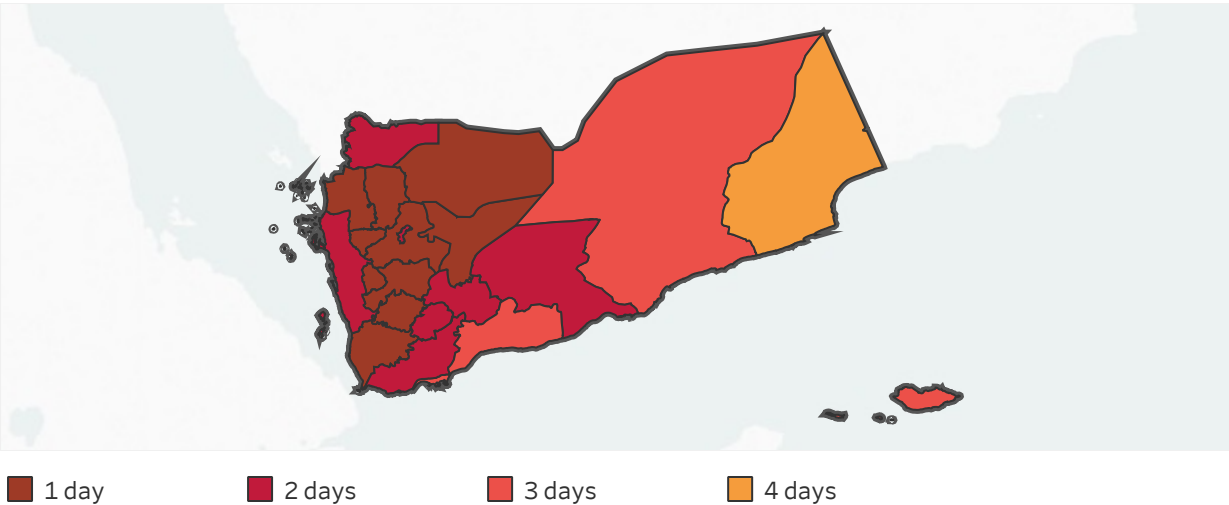
At governorate level, following the stabilization of the situation in Aden and Abyan the share of households reporting a poor and borderline food consumption decreased almost by 10 percent when compared with August. On the other hand, during the reporting period in Taizz, Sana'a and Al Bayda more households (around 10 percent) are reporting not having had access to an adequate food consumption in comparison with August. Districts with the highest percentage of poor and borderline food consumption were found in Raymah (Al Jabin anbsd Mazhar - 50 percent), Ad Dali (Damt - 50 percent), Sana'a (Manakhan - 43 percent) and Amran (Amran - 35 percent).

Among displaced households, IDPs in Raymah, Al Jawf and Sa'adah reported the levels of poor food consumption while among the resident population the highest shares of poor food consumption where found among households in Dhamar and Ad Dali.

The majority of the population is purchasing their food at the market with cash as their main source of food, however food assistance is increasingly becoming the main way to obtain food among Yemeni population. On national level, around 28 percent of the households are depending on food a..

Map 3: Average weekly consumption by governorate for

Proteins



Map 2 : Percentage of hosueholds by governorate with

Poor or Borderline Food Consumption

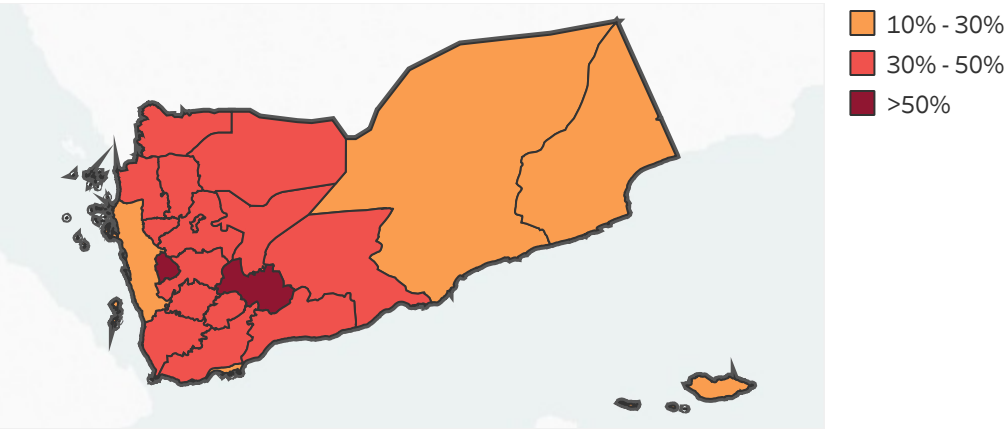


Figure 9: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption (May - Oct 2019)

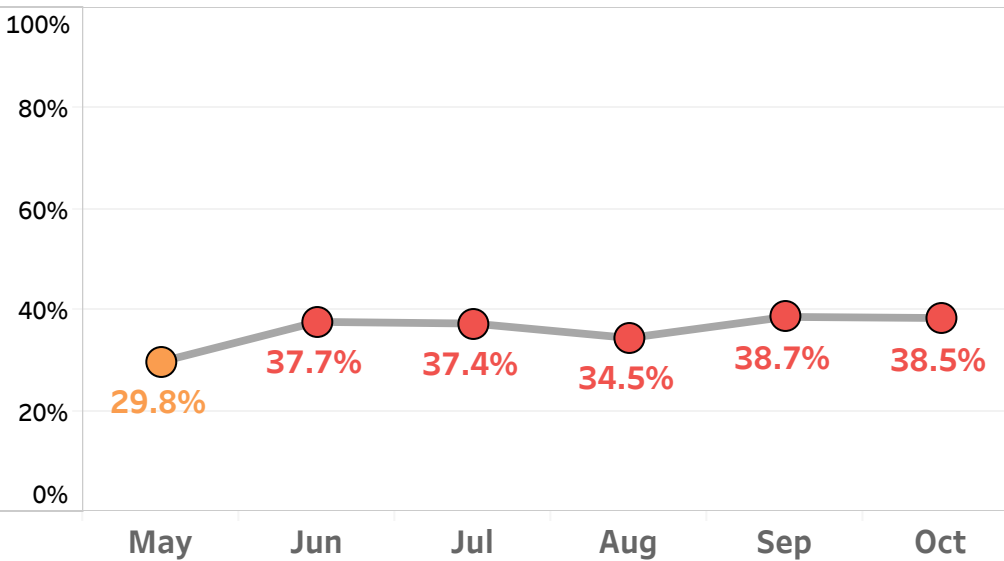


Figure 11: Households main food source according to

Food consumption groups

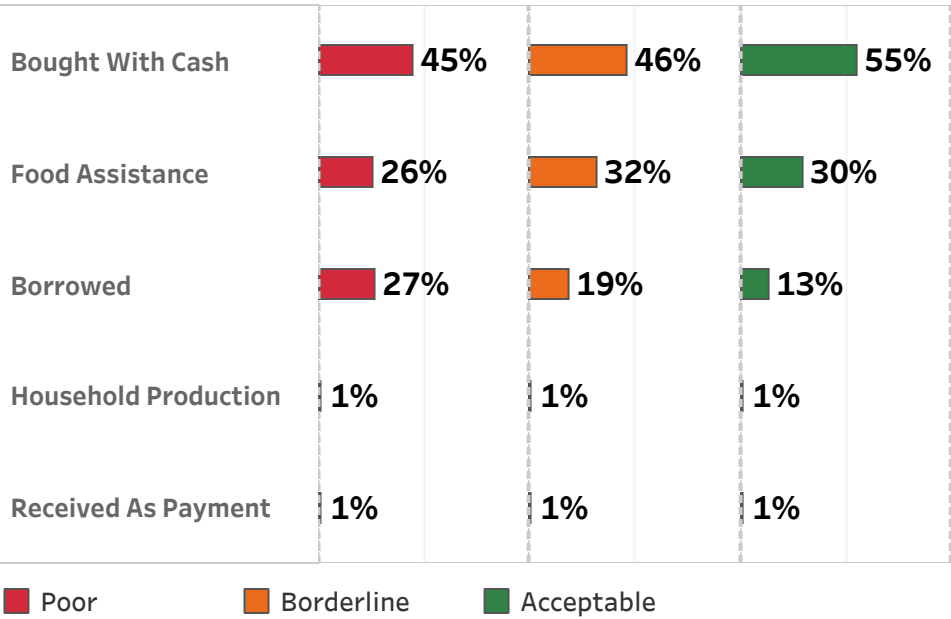
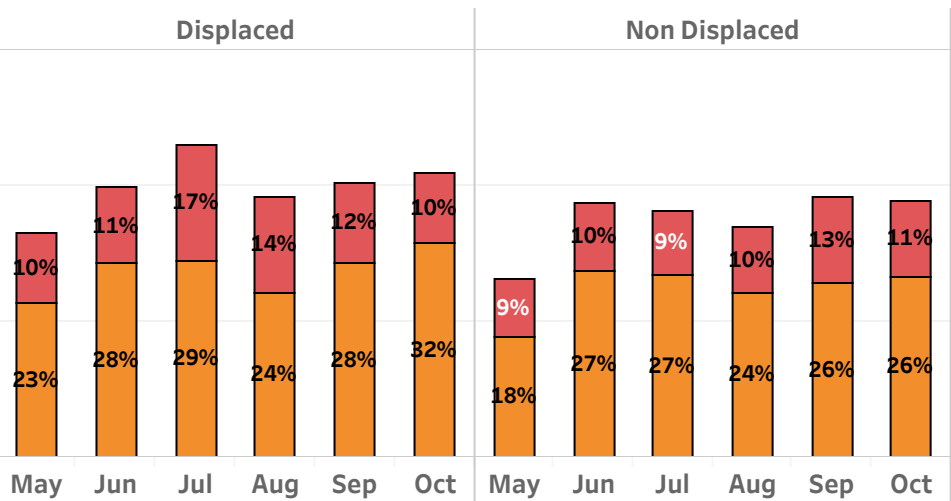


Figure 10: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption according to

Displacement status





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Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent Figures 12, 13 & 14

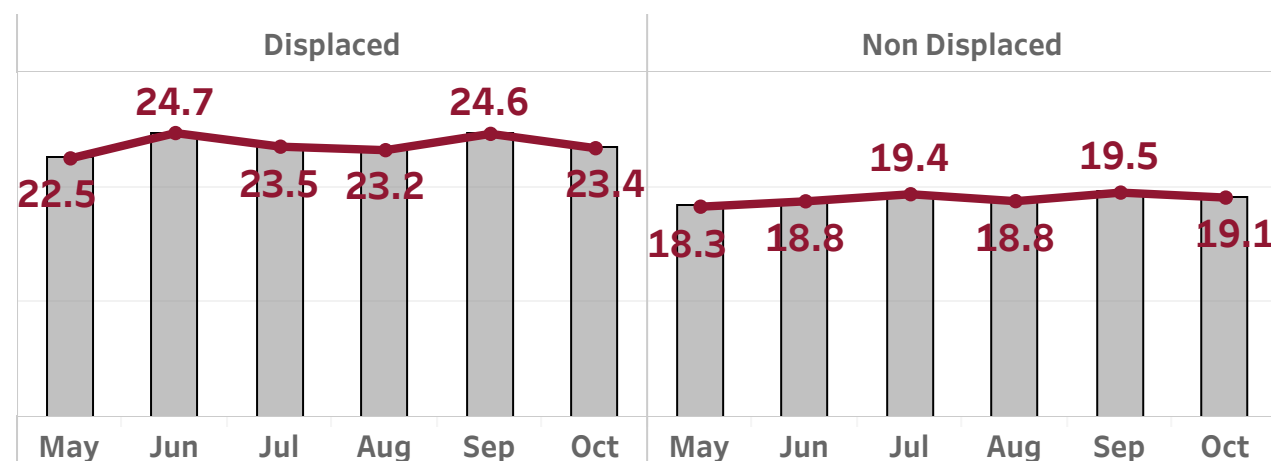
Overall, almost the entire surveyed population (88 percent), adopted at least one food-related coping strategy - such as reduction of relied to at least one coping strategy to manage with shortages of food or lack of money to buy food. This ranges from 95 percent on Hajjah to 73 percent in Al Maharah.

The reduced Coping Strategy Index is generally high showing that the frequency and severity of food-related coping strategies adopted are seriously high. Displaced households have a higher rCSI than the resident population with different values among the governorates. IDPs in Sana'a and Al Bayda are showing the highest levels of coping in order to overcome shortages of food or lack of money to buy food.

Consumption of less preferred food and limiting the portion of meals are the most common food-related coping strategies among Yemeni population. Other common coping strategies that have a negative impact on households' livelihoods are also employed like borrowing money to buy food that reached on average 81 percent of the surveyed households.

Figure 13: National rCSI average in the past six months according to

Displacement status



Map 4 : rCSI average by governorate (Sep - Oct 2019)

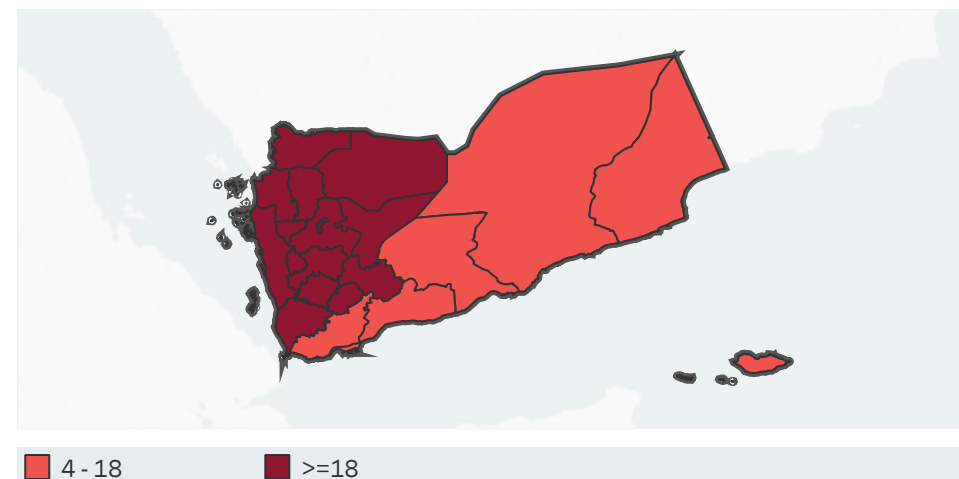


Figure 14: National rCSI average trend in the past six months.

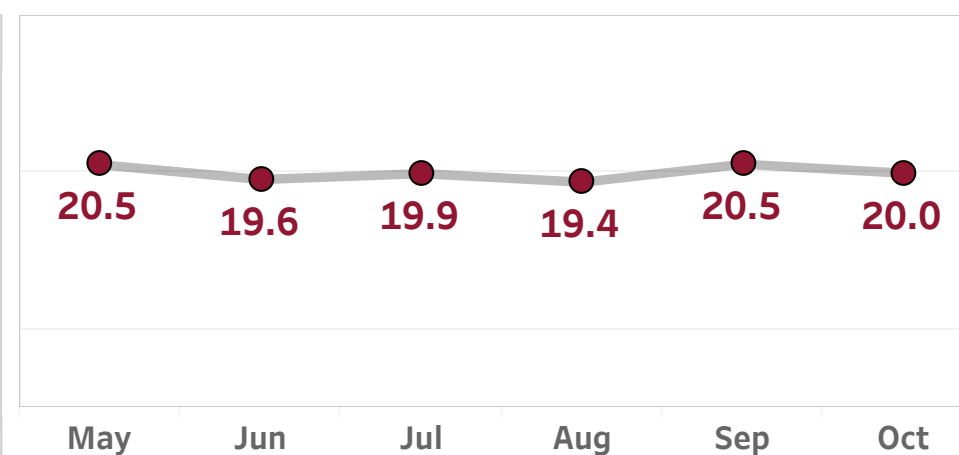


Figure 12: Percentage of households adopted each coping strategy in the past six months according to displacement status

|               |     | Limit Portion Size | Less Expensive Food | Restrict Consumption | Reduce Number of Meals | Borrow or Asking for Help |
|---------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Displaced     | May | 83%                | 83%                 | 72%                  | 71%                    | 67%                       |
|               | Jun | 86%                | 82%                 | 78%                  | 76%                    | 72%                       |
|               | Jul | 82%                | 82%                 | 74%                  | 71%                    | 74%                       |
|               | Aug | 81%                | 80%                 | 75%                  | 72%                    | 71%                       |
|               | Sep | 83%                | 82%                 | 74%                  | 79%                    | 72%                       |
|               | Oct | 79%                | 77%                 | 71%                  | 71%                    | 74%                       |
| Non Displaced | May | 68%                | 68%                 | 60%                  | 58%                    | 55%                       |
|               | Jun | 71%                | 72%                 | 61%                  | 60%                    | 54%                       |
|               | Jul | 70%                | 71%                 | 60%                  | 59%                    | 60%                       |
|               | Aug | 73%                | 69%                 | 62%                  | 61%                    | 59%                       |
|               | Sep | 72%                | 73%                 | 63%                  | 62%                    | 61%                       |
|               | Oct | 70%                | 71%                 | 63%                  | 63%                    | 62%                       |

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