

### KEY MESSAGES:



**The overall Food Consumption Score (FCS) has deteriorated after two months of stabilization.**



**Food insecurity is particularly on the rise in Al Hudaydah and Lahj governorates.**



**The food security of non-IDPs has worsened, but IDPs remain the most vulnerable.**



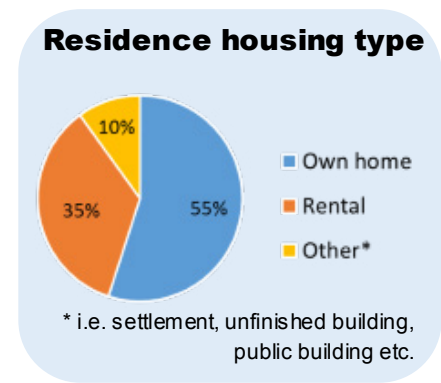
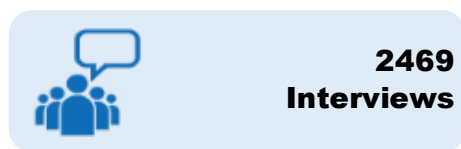
WFP/ Ahmed Basha

### JUNE SITUATION OVERVIEW

The [June 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) showed that 51 percent of the population are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity. Nearly 2.8 million people are currently displaced. Food prices are continuing to rise and the availability of food on the market has decreased, with fuel scarcely available throughout the country ([WFP Yemen Market Watch May 2016](#)).

### METHODOLOGY - mVAM REMOTE DATA COLLECTION

In June 2016, mVAM conducted the eleventh round of household food security monitoring using live telephone interviews throughout Yemen. The data was collected during the first two weeks of June. 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. The findings in this report are weighted by the number of SIM cards held by households and the population estimates for internally displaced persons (IDPs) vs. non-IDPs. Details on methodology and aggregate data tables are available [online](#).

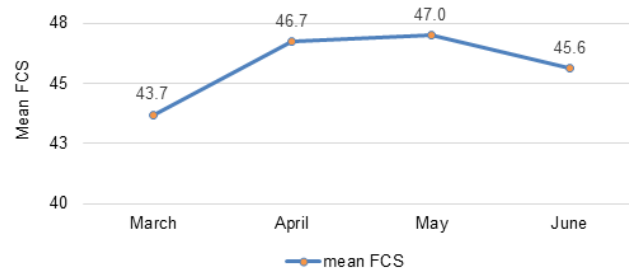




**NATIONAL DETERIORATION IN FOOD CONSUMPTION**

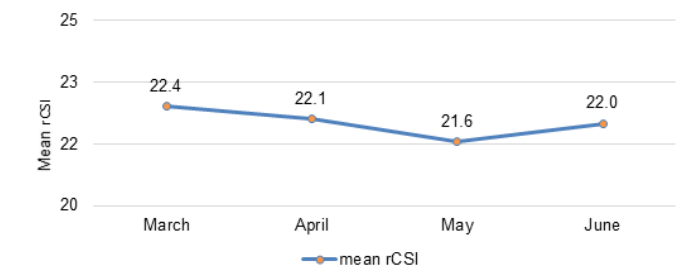
In June, a deterioration in the mean food consumption score (FCS) was observed across Yemen coinciding with the agricultural lean season that goes through mid-June (Figure 1). The proportion of respondents with poor or borderline food consumption increased from 44 percent in May to 48 percent in June. At the same time, negative food-related coping remained high throughout the country, with a mean reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) of 22.

**Figure 1: National mean FCS, March-June 2016**



Source: WFP mVAM, June 2016

**Figure 2: National mean rCSI, March-June 2016**



Source: WFP mVAM, June 2016



**FOOD SECURITY WORSENING IN AL HUDAYDAH AND LAHJ**

Household food consumption appears to have deteriorated in the governorates of Al Hudaydah and Lahj compared to May. The mean FCS dropped from 58 to 52 in Al Hudaydah and from 49.3 to 43.2 in Lahj. This is mainly due to the escalation of conflicts that further reduced access to food and essential commodities, and hindered the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need (USAID, WFP).

mVAM data also indicates that in both governorates more households are engaging more frequently in the most severe negative coping strategies such as borrowing food and restricting adult consumption. The June 2016 IPC classified the two governorates as being in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). According to UNICEF/MoPHP-SMART surveys in March 2016, Al Hudaydah had the highest rates of global acute malnutrition (21.7%) of the six governorates surveyed.

**Map 1: Percentage of households with poor food consumption by governorate**



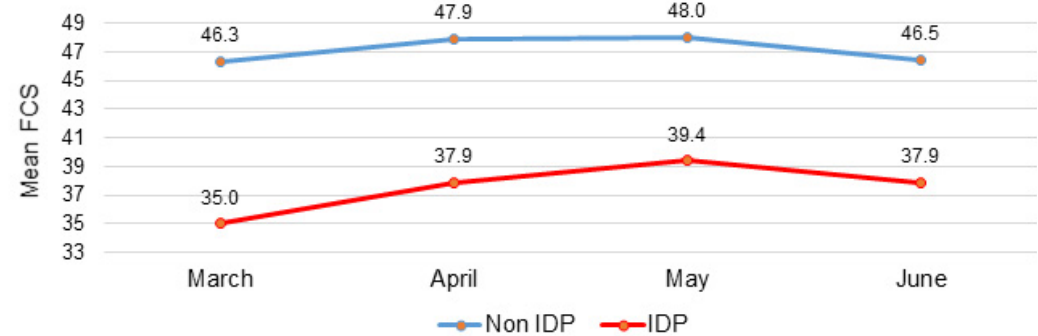
Source: WFP mVAM, June 2016



**IDPs REMAIN THE MOST VULNERABLE WITH THE HIGHEST FOOD INSECURITY LEVELS**

In June, the food security situation for non-IDPs deteriorated after three consecutive months of stabilization. The mean FCS among non-IDPs decreased from 48 to 46.5. Food insecurity among IDP households remained constant but high, with poor dietary diversity and with a high share of households using negative food-related coping strategies. Over 84 percent of IDP respondents reported borrowing money/food and eating smaller portions.

**Figure 3: Mean food consumption score (IDP and non-IDP), March–June 2016**



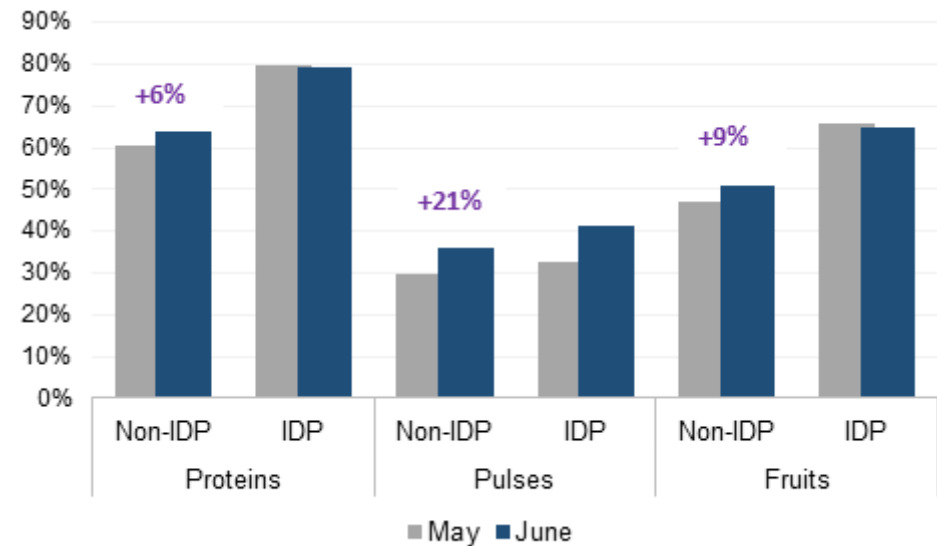
Source: WFP mVAM, June 2016



**NON-IDPs ARE CONSUMING FEWER PROTEINS, PULSES AND FRUITS**

Food consumption worsened in June: a higher proportion of non-IDP households consumed no proteins, pulses and fruits in their weekly diet. Meanwhile, IDP households reported no changes in the frequency with which they consumed all monitored food items compared to May.

**Figure 4: Percentage of IDP and non-IDP households consuming proteins, pulses and fruits less than one day per week**



Source: WFP mVAM, June 2016



## CONCERNS OVER THE SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND MEDICINES

Respondents continue to indicate shortages of food (such as milk, oil, wheat flour and sugar) and medicines in the market as one of their main problems. The food supply in the markets has been affected by the ongoing conflict, which is restricting the movement of goods and causing road closures and the scarcity of fuel. High prices, unemployment, electricity outages and the unavailability of drinking water are also reported to be sources of concern among respondents.

Figure 4: Word cloud



Source: WFP mVAM, June 2016

### In the words of the respondents:

*“There is a lack of money, food, water and medicines and there are no hospitals or/and health centers in the region”* - (Male respondent from Al Hudaydah)

*“Goods are expensive in the market. There is no money and I cannot cover the cost of the rent”* - (Male respondent from Amran)

*“There is a lack of food and fuel and high food prices”* - (Female respondent from Sana'a)

*“I moved from one province to another because of the war. There are no jobs and high unemployment among people”* - (Male respondent from Al Bayda).



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### mVAM resources:

Website [http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam\\_monitoring/](http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/)

Blog [mVAM.org](http://mVAM.org)

Toolkit <http://resources.vam.wfp.org/mVAM>



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