

Highlights

Methodology

Food Consumption  
Score

reduced Coping  
Strategy Index

In the words of the  
respondents

Bulletin #18: January 2017

## No improvement in household food security across Yemen

### Key points



In January, food insecurity remained high across Yemen, especially in Ad Dali and Al Jawf.



Access to food assistance has improved; the use of negative coping strategies is stable but high.



Food shortages and lack of income continue to erode household food security.



### Situation update

The security situation in Yemen remains precarious, with heavy fighting across multiple fronts. The main focus of military activity is in the border region of Sa'ada, the Sana'a/Marib corridor, Taizz, Hajjah and Shabwah. OCHA announced on 16 January that the civilian death toll in the conflict has now reached at least 10,000, with some 40,000 wounded and 10 million in urgent need of assistance. According to the Yemen Task Force on Population Movement, there were two million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 1 million returnees in January, with data showing that the clear number one priority of IDPs and returnees remains access to food. An Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) is currently underway in Yemen, the results of which will inform WFP programming from April onwards. Data is being analysed from 19 of the 20 governorates planned to be covered by the assessment. The assessment has encountered significant difficulties and data collection in Sa'ada could not proceed. As a result, secondary data would be used to complement the EFSNA analysis for this governorate. The next IPC cycle is expected to commence after the EFSNA has been completed.

OCHA Yemen, January 16, 2017 [https://twitter.com/OCHAYemen/status/821070788161839106/photo/1?ref\\_src=twsrc%5Etfw](https://twitter.com/OCHAYemen/status/821070788161839106/photo/1?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw)

Task Force on Population Movement, 12th report, January 2017  
<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/task-force-on-population-movement-12th-report-january-2017.pdf>

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In January 2017, mVAM conducted the 18th round of household food security monitoring in Yemen, using live telephone interviews. The data were collected during the first two weeks of January. 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. In March 2016, a question on the number of active mobile phone owners per household was introduced to the questionnaire to adjust for the fact that households with more phones are more likely to be selected. The findings in this report are weighted by the number of SIM cards held by households and the population estimates for IDPs and non-IDPs. Details on methodology and aggregate data tables are available online.



**2,402 Households Surveyed**



### Displacement status

**31.6% IDP**  
**68.4% Non-IDP**



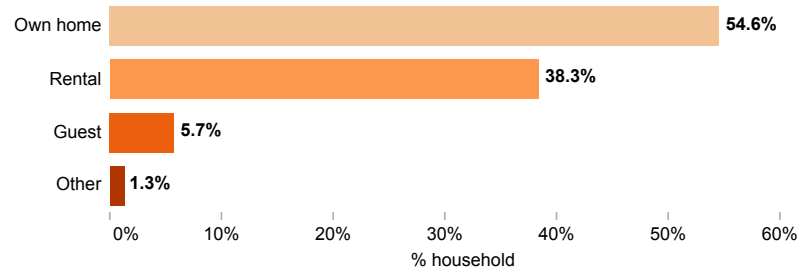
### Gender Head of Household

**4.7% Female**  
**95.3% Male**



**39 Average age of respondents**

### Residence Type



source: [http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam\\_monitoring/read\\_me\\_yemen.pdf](http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/read_me_yemen.pdf)

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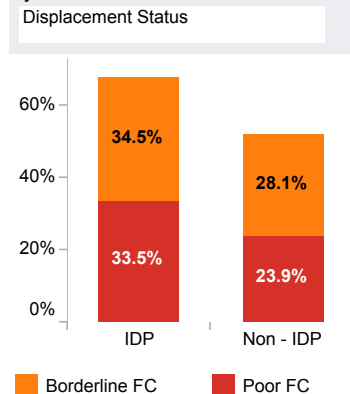
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### National food consumption improves slightly but remains poor among displaced households

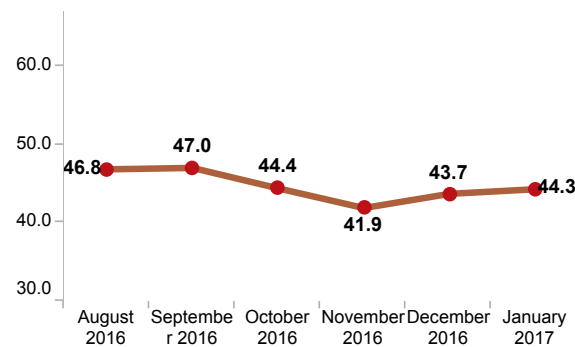
The national mean food consumption score (FCS) shows that the positive trend that started in December (43.7) continued into January (44.3) (Figure 1). However, the national FCS is still lower than six months ago. There are significant differences in FCS between governorates, ranging from 35.1 in Ad Dali to 59.1 in Aden.

As in previous rounds, January data indicate that IDPs continue to have considerably worse food consumption than non-displaced households. The proportion of IDPs classified as having poor or borderline food consumption remained stable but high between December and January, at around 68 percent.

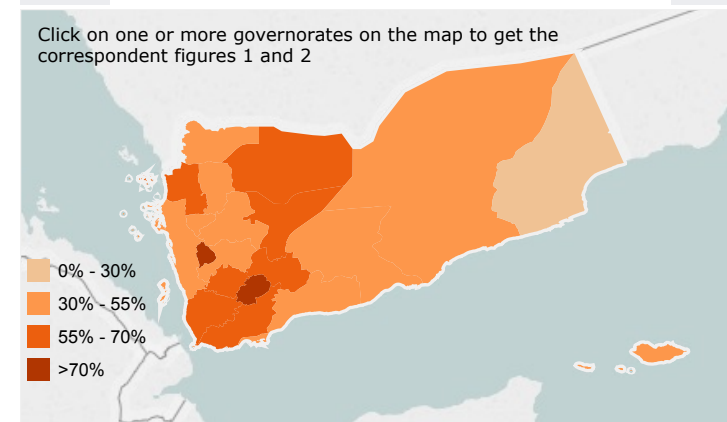
**Figure 3: Households with poor and borderline Food Consumption by Displacement Status**



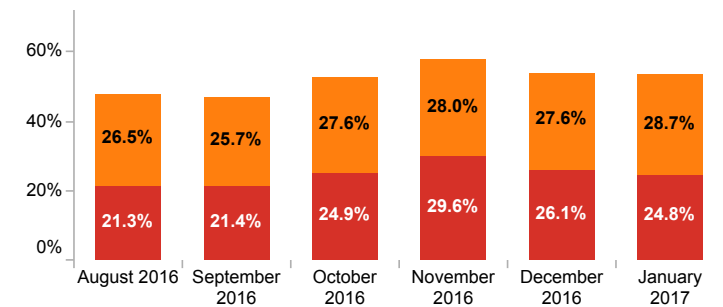
**Figure 1. Mean FCS, August–January 2017**



**Map 2:** % of households with Poor or Borderline Food Consumption



**Figure 2. Percentage of households with poor and borderline food consumption, August–January 2017**



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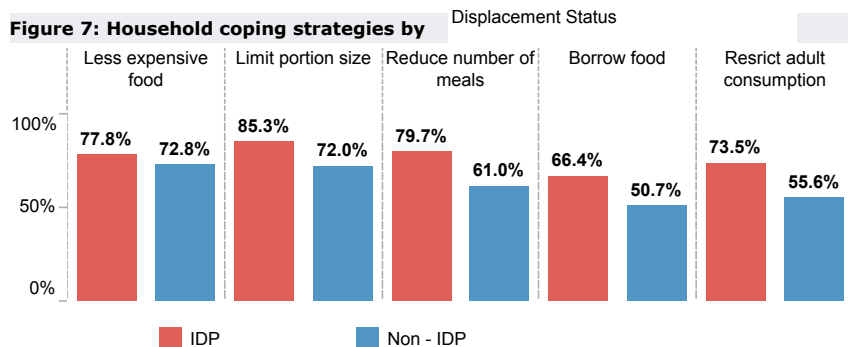
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### Use of negative food-based coping strategies is stable

The overall use of negative food-related coping strategies remained stable from December to January; currently, the national mean reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) is 21.2 (Figure 5). However, 88 percent of all respondents reported using at least one negative strategy during the week before the survey due to lack of food or money to buy food. The most frequently used strategies – employed by more than 70 percent of respondents – are relying on less expensive food and eating smaller portions. In January, there were reports of better access to food assistance (voucher and in kind). This could have played a role in stabilizing the use of the negative coping mechanisms.

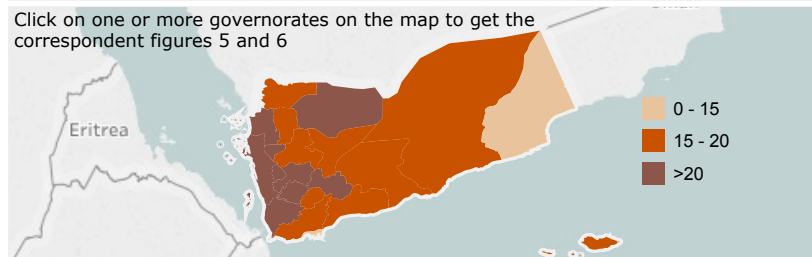
In January, there were no changes in the mean rCSI at the governorate level, except in Abyan and Taizz where households appear to be resorting less frequently to negative coping strategies than in December: rCSI fell from 20.1 to 15.2 in Abyan, and from 23.7 to 20.6 in Taizz.

As in previous months, IDP households have been resorting to negative coping strategies more frequently than non-displaced households (Figure 7). The mean rCSI is much higher for displaced households (27.0) than non-displaced ones (20.6) and it is above the national average.

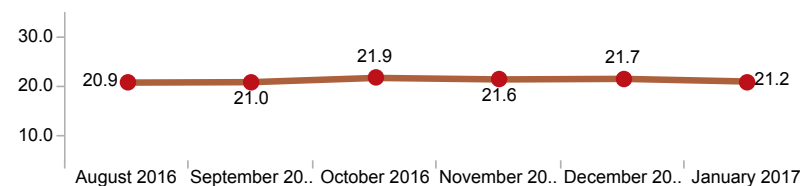


**Map 3: rCSI by governorate, January 2017**

Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent figures 5 and 6



**Figure 5: Mean rCSI, August–January 2017**



**Figure 6: Percentage of households using negative coping strategies in January 2017**

