



WFP - Yemen

In addition to being food insecure, around 47% of sampled households reported severe constraints in access to health or education

Key Points

- Households continue to have poor access to food in Yemen. Despite increased assistance, the percentage of households with adequate food consumption did not improve over the last six months.
- Dietary diversity of women is exceptionally low and worse than for the rest of the population. The majority of women report eating mainly grains and pulses.
- Food insecurity measured by food consumption score and reliance on food coping strategies is worse in households with poor access to education, that lack sufficient income sources, that are displaced, or that host displaced individuals.
- Marib governorate depicted a significant increase in percentage of households reporting inadequate food consumption. In Marib has the highest IDP population.
- We included violence, hosting displaced individuals, access to education for school-aged children, and access to health services for the first time in the survey. Large shares of the population are deprived in each of these dimensions, and half the respondents report experiencing more than one deprivation at a time.

Situation Update

- In March, fighting continues to displace people in Hajjah Governorate, already one of the most food insecure areas of Yemen. Humanitarian partners estimate that the number of displaced people in Hajjah Governorate has doubled in the last six months from 203,000 to around 420,000 people.
- In its latest Yemen Economic Monitoring Brief, the World Bank stated that Yemen's economic and social fabric continues to disintegrate.
- According to the World Bank report, available information and anecdotal evidences suggest that since 2014 Yemen's GDP has contracted by 39 per cent and the poverty rate, defined using the World Bank's International Poverty Line of a daily per capita consumption of \$US1.90 PPP, is projected to have increased since 2014 by 33 percentage points, to approximately 52 percent of the population in 2019.
- In March, the value of the Yemen rial (YER) had decreased from YER575/US\$ to about YER579/US\$ over the previous month.
- According to WFP price monitoring, the price of petrol increased from YER293 to YER315 per litre and diesel from YER323 to YER358 per litre compared to February.
- Suspected cases of cholera have spiked in recent weeks. Data collected by the Ministry of Public Health and Population with the support of WHO indicates that 108,889 suspected cases and 190 associated deaths were recorded between 1 January and 17 March.
- Following the results of the latest IPC, WFP is scaling-up its assistance reaching in February 9.3 beneficiaries with general food assistance, a 1.7 million increase compared to December 2018.

Key Figures



2,542

Households surveyed



41

Average respondents age

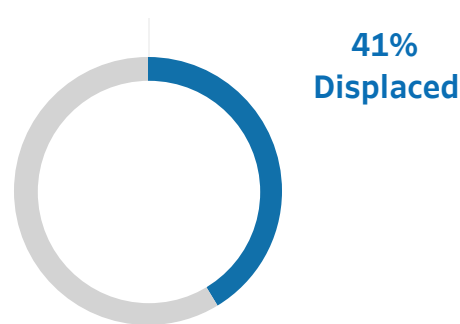


94%

Not Acceptable Dietary Diversity Among Women



59%
Non-Displaced



mVAM Methodology for Yemen

vam
food security analysis



YEMEN mVAM Bulletin no.43 (March 2019)



Women and Dietary Diversity

-The **Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)** provides a simple tool to measure an important aspect of diet quality and nutrition of women of reproductive age (15-49 years). When women consume foods from five or more food groups, i.e. reaching a minimum dietary diversity, they have a greater likelihood of meeting their micronutrient requirements compared to women who consume foods from fewer food groups.

-In March 2019, we interviewed 480 women with the MDD-W module. 94 percent of the surveyed women did not reach the MDD-W and consumed only three food groups or less during the day before the survey (Figure 1).

-Figure 2 shows the percentage of women who consumed the different food groups in the day before the survey. Women with below the MDD had a diet based on only starchy staples, pulses and dairy products. Less than 10 percent of the women in this group consumed nutrient-rich foods groups such as Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables, eggs, nuts, seeds and other fruits.

-The analysis of disaggregated data by displacement, physiological status (pregnancy, lactating) and education level did not show any significant association with the MDD-W outcome.

Figure 2: Average food consumption of households who responded to MDD-W module and of households who did not respond to MDD-W module.

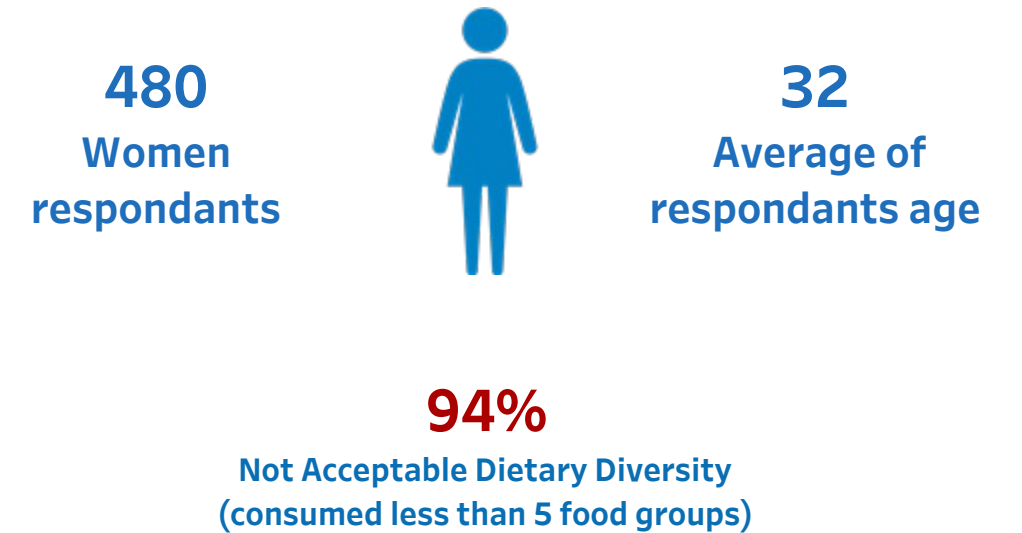
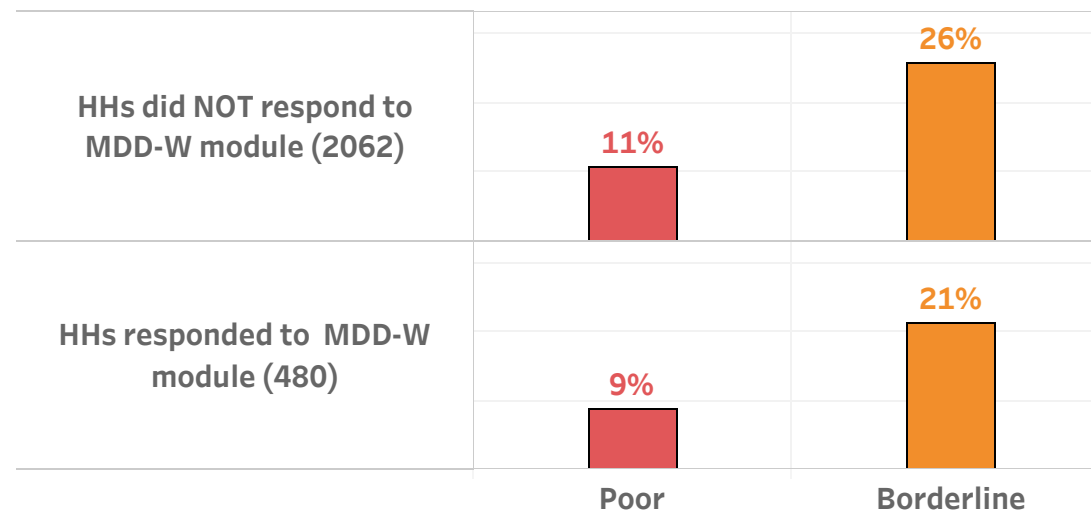


Figure 1: Average Number of food groups consumed by women

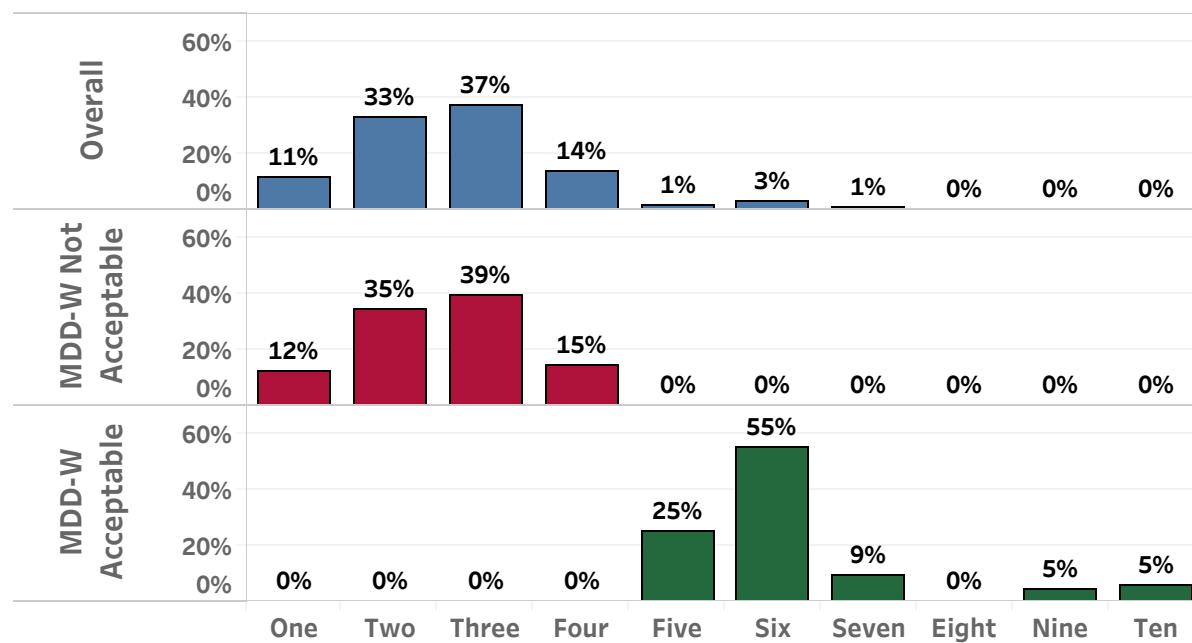
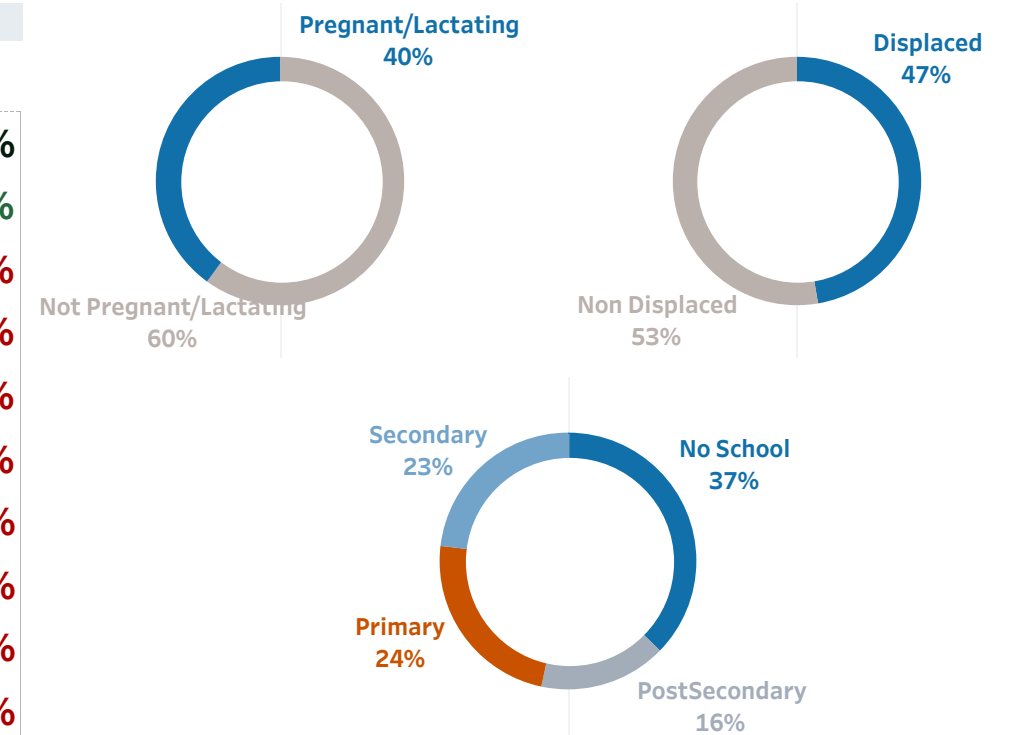
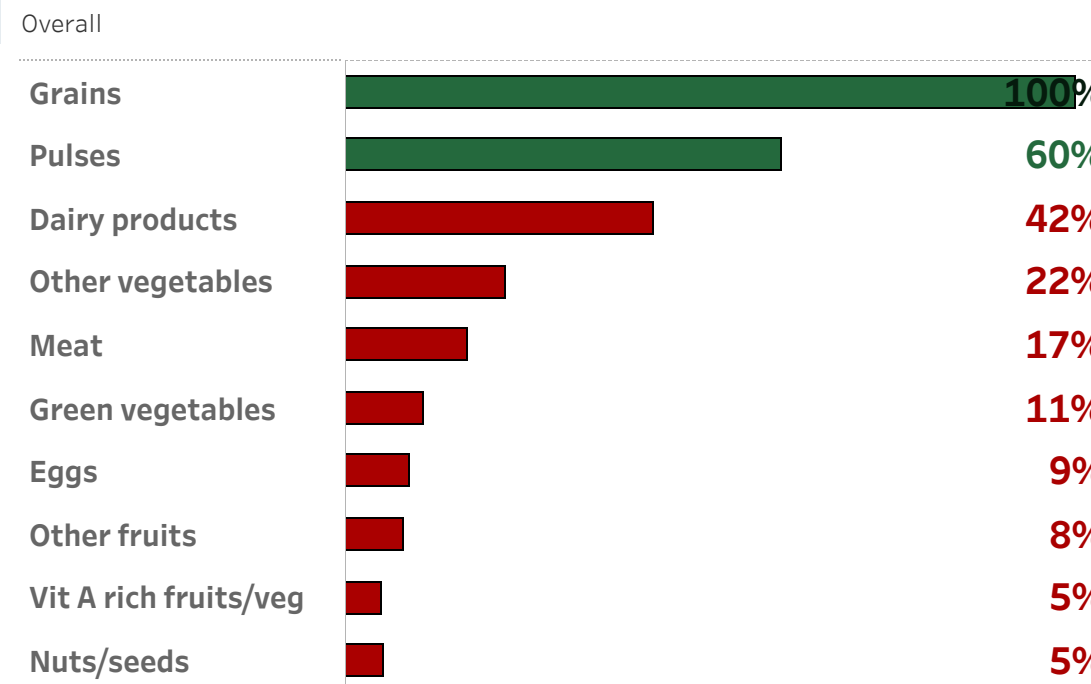


Figure 3: Percentage of women consumption for each food group



YEMEN mVAM Bulletin no.43 (March 2019)



Additional Deprivations and Multidimensional Poverty Analysis

-Traditional monetary measures of poverty are insufficient to fully describe the consequences of the conflict in Yemen and measure the many non-monetary deprivations currently being felt by individuals. To better capture these realities, the Yemen mVAM has been revised to include indicators of deprivation from a number of different welfare dimensions that are being affected by the conflict. The degree to which respondents are deprived in each individual dimension can be informative of the needs of the population, and furthermore, the degree to which multiple deprivations overlap in the same household can illustrate the added amount of stress being faced by households in such tumultuous circumstances.

-Dimensions that are salient to the conflict have been selected, including **food security, displacement, health, education, and violence**. For each dimension, indicators have been selected that help to capture the main impacts of the conflict and that can change rapidly as conditions on the ground change. Figure 4 demonstrates that **deprivation across the country is widespread**, with violence, inadequate food consumption, and poor access to health services being the most prevalent. Figure 4 further demonstrates that all indicators have increased dramatically since the last population estimate from the 2014 Household Budget Survey, which was conducted prior to the escalation of the conflict.

- As shown in Figure 5, households are experiencing **multiple deprivations simultaneously**. Approximately **half the respondents** report experiencing **more than one deprivation**, and **20 percent** report experiencing **three or more**. Map 1 demonstrates that a subset of the regions with the least adequate food consumption simultaneously experience other shortfalls and have a high prevalence of overlapping deprivations. Furthermore, it is important to note that different combinations of deprivations are contributing to stress in different regions (Figure 6).

Map 1: Percentage of Households with one or more deprivation by governorate (March 2019)

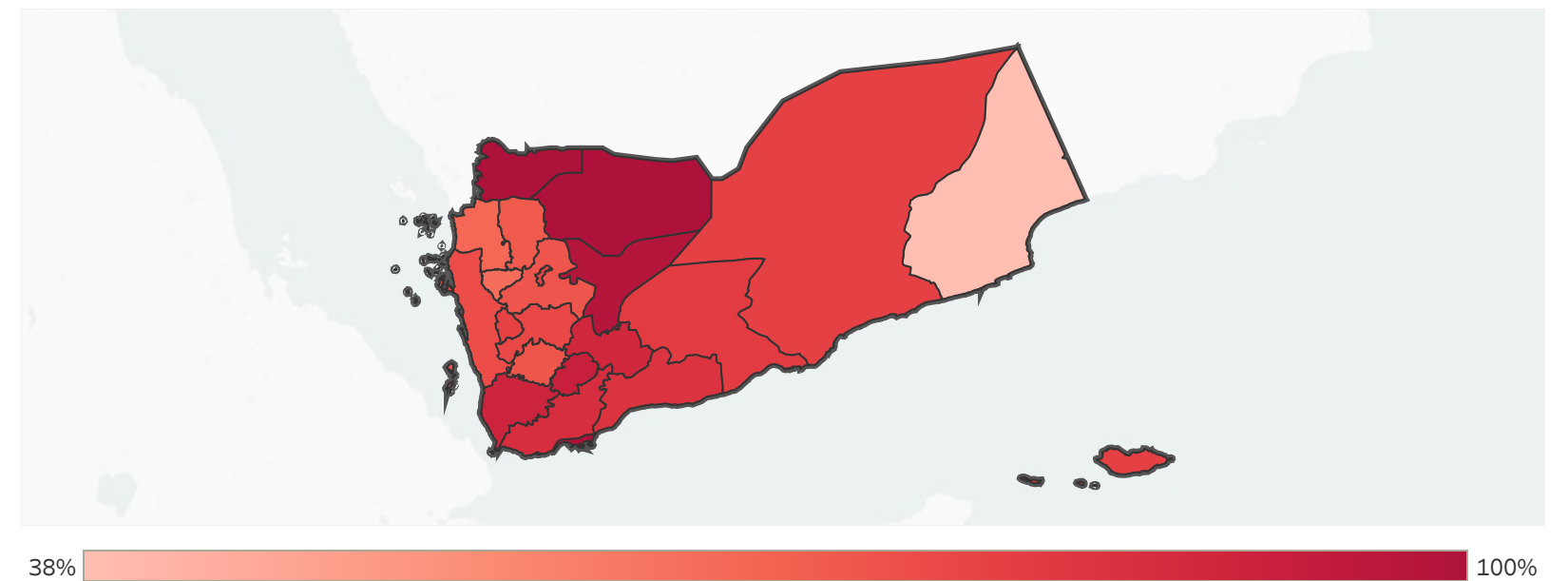


Figure 4: Dimensions and indicators selected for the analysis

| Dimension | Deprivation | March 2019 | Pre-conflict 2014 |
|---------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| Food Security | Household has inadequate food consumption | 34% | 8% |
| | Household hosts IDP's | 25% | |
| Displacement | Household is displaced themselves | 14% | |
| | Any member cannot receive needed medical care | 27% | 20% |
| Health | Any school-aged child not attending school | 17% | 8% |
| Education | Any violent incidents in the past month in district | 40% | 2% |
| Violence | | | |

Figure 5: Percentage of households experiencing deprivations in March 2019 comparing to pre-conflict (2014)

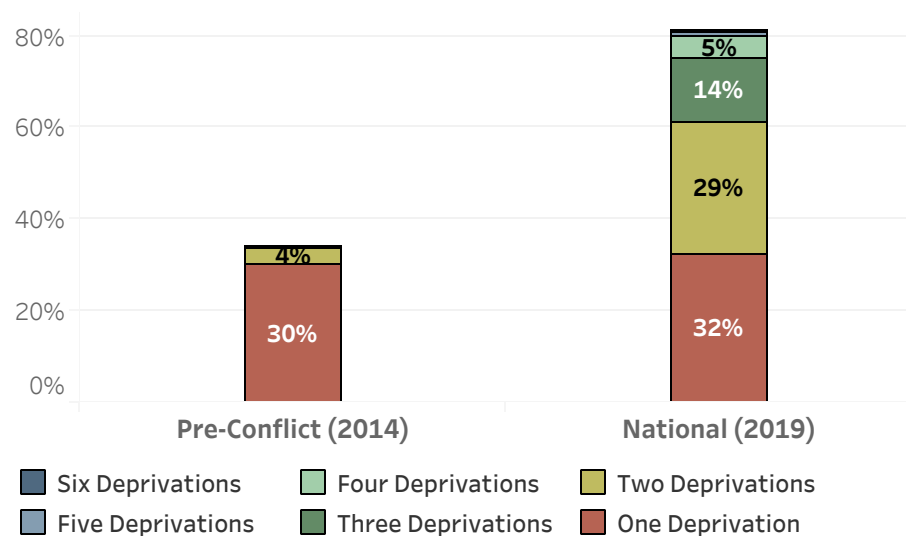
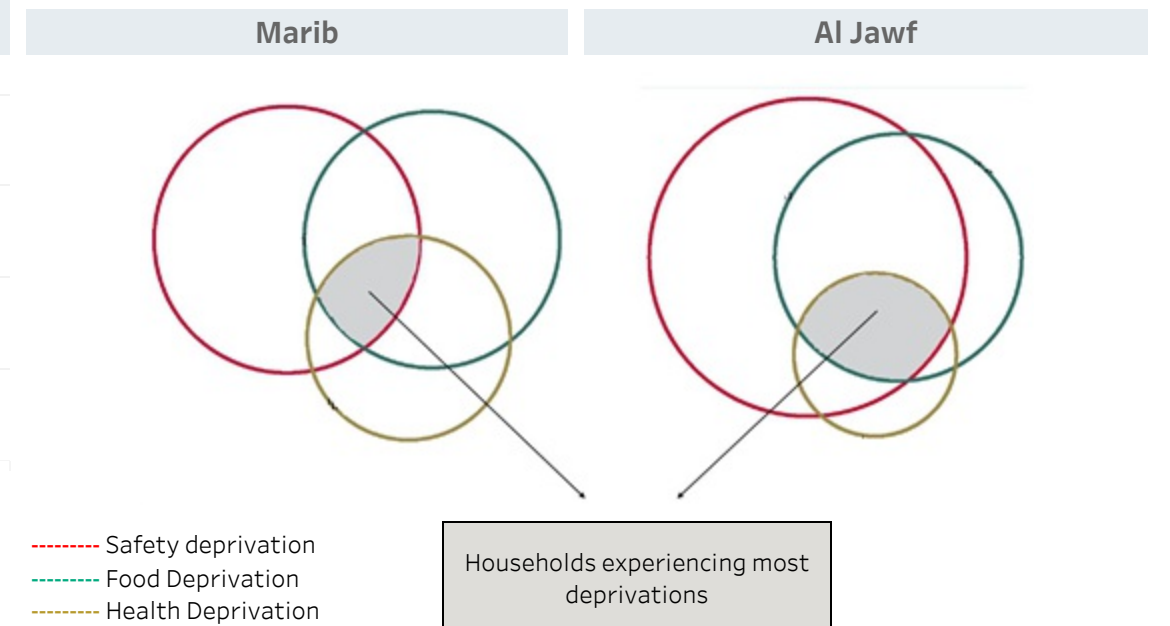


Figure 6: Different combinations of deprivations in Marib and Al Jawf



YEMEN mVAM Bulletin no.43 (March 2019)



Food consumption

click on one or more governorates to get the correspondent figure 7 and figure 9

-In March, the national mean food consumption score (FCS) did not improve compared to February 2019. Despite the increased assistance, **dietary diversity** of households remains **very low**. As shown in Map 3, only in four governorates, proteins are consumed more than twice a week.

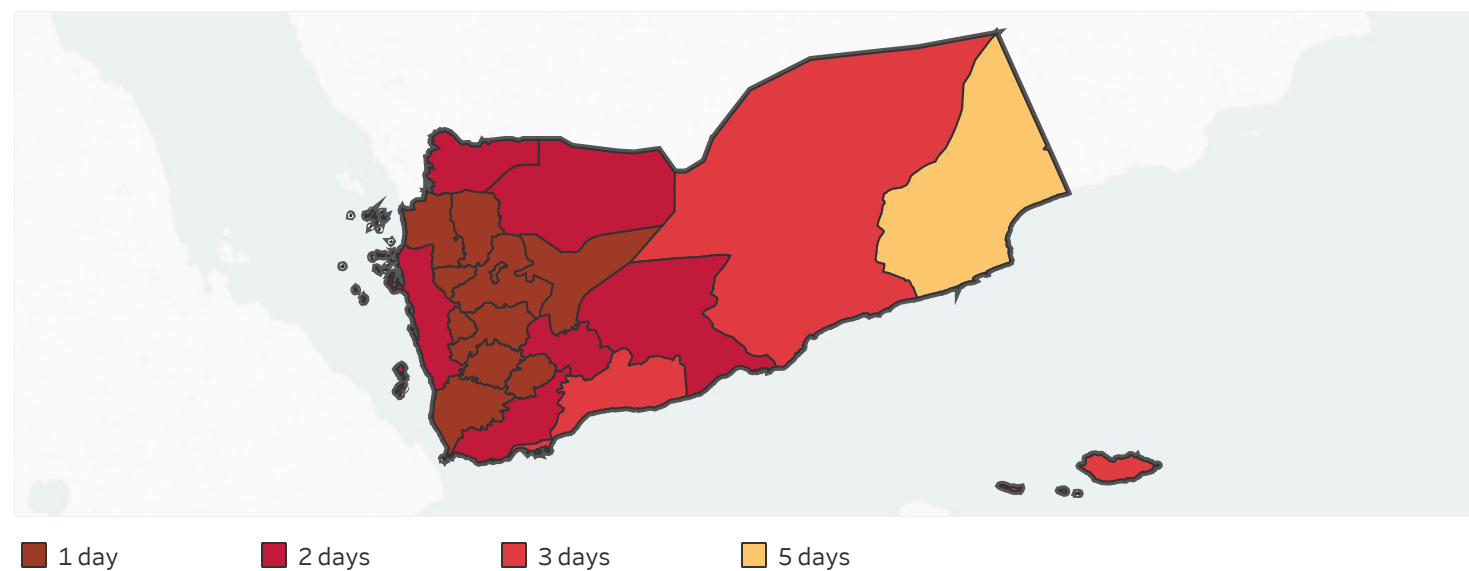
-The highest percentage of households reporting inadequate (**poor and borderline**) food consumption was recorded in **Ad Dali** and **Al Jawf**, where **56 percent** of the surveyed households reported inadequate food consumption in March. A significant increase in the share of households reporting inadequate food consumption was recorded in **Marib**, where **25 percent** reported **poor** food consumption compared to 10 percent in February and **30 percent** reported **borderline** food consumption compared to 25 percent the previous month.

-**IDP households** depict **higher levels of inadequate food consumption** compared to non-displaced households particularly in Marib (58 percent), Amran (49 percent), Taizz (44 percent) and Sana'a City (30 percent). Very high percentages of inadequate food consumption among displaced households were also recorded in Al Jawf (63 percent) and Al Bayda (60 percent).

-The data shows also that **inadequate food consumption** is connected with a lack of access to adequate services, including health care facilities and education. Among the households with inadequate food consumption, nearly **two in three families don't have access to medical facilities**. In addition, around **46 percent** of the households who reported **not being able to send their children to school** have a **poor** (16 percent) and **borderline** (30 percent) food consumption.

Map 3: Average weekly consumption by governorate for Proteins

Proteins



Map 2: Percentage of households by governorate with

Poor and Borderline Food Consumption

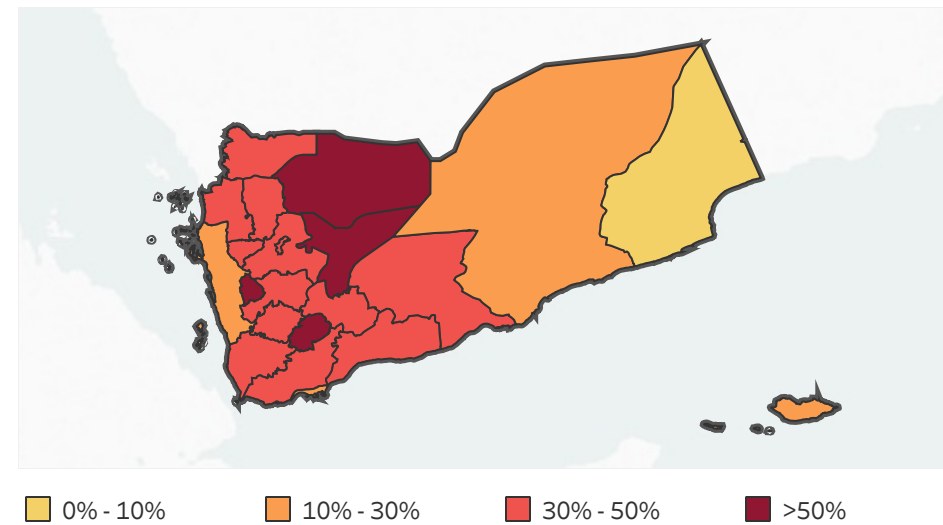


Figure 7 : Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption Oct 2018 - Mar 2019

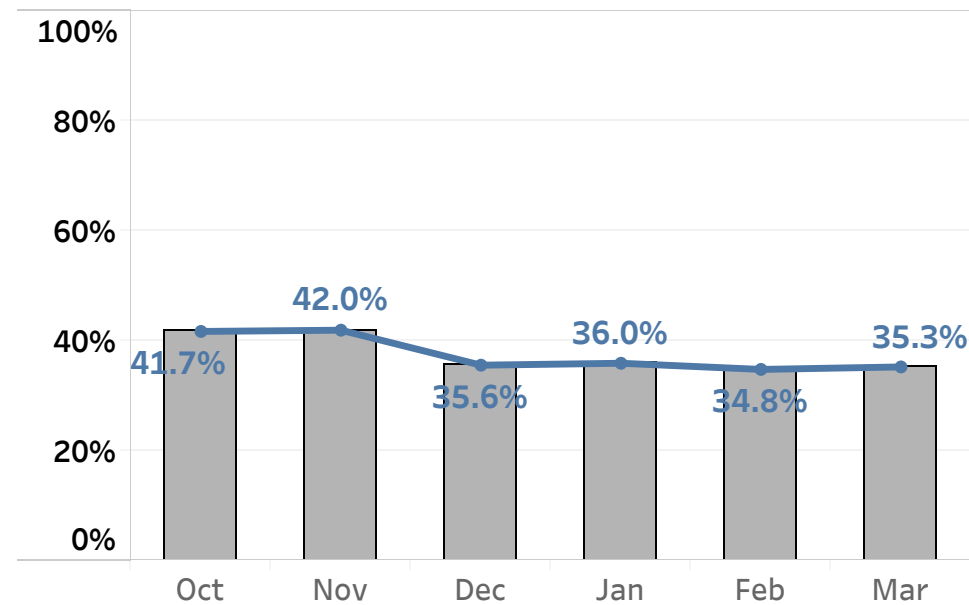


Figure 8: Percentage of households with no access to medical services

for each food consumption group (March 2019)

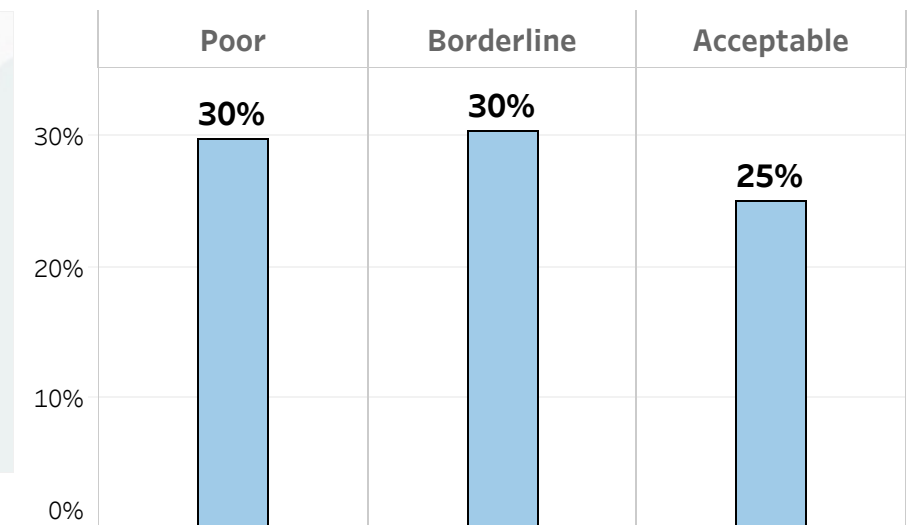
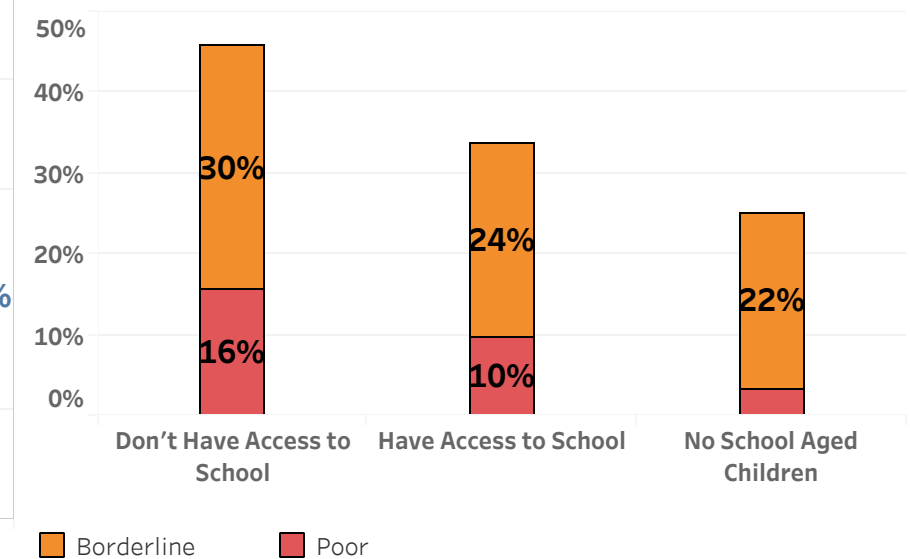


Figure 9: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline) according to

Access to education



YEMEN mVAM Bulletin no.43 (March 2019)



Coping strategies

Click on one or more governorates on the map to get the correspondent Figure 11

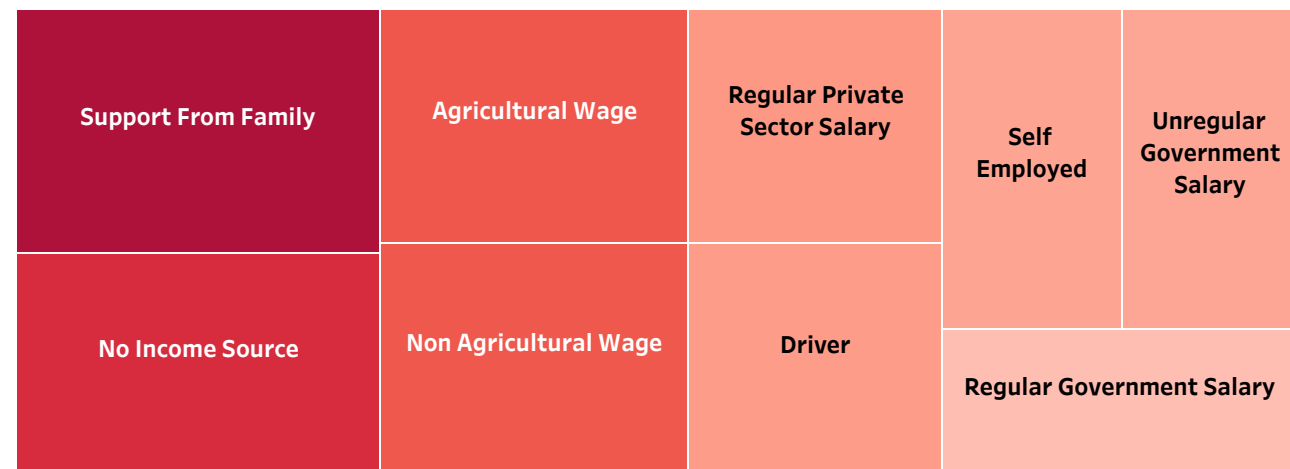
-March mVAM data found that the national rCSI is 20.2, which is almost unchanged since November 2018.

-Among all the governorates in the country, the **highest** average rCSI reported in March was recorded in the neighbouring governorates of **Al Mahwit and Hajjah** (24) followed by **Marib and Raymah** (23). In these governorates, the most severe food based coping strategies borrow food and restrict consumption are used by households on average three and two times a week, respectively.

-The level of coping and access to food is linked to households' source of income. The households with the **poorest food consumption** are **unemployed** or live out of **irregular incomes** and unskilled jobs such as casual labor and assistance from family/friends.

-Households without regular income source or relying on support from family, **apply coping strategies more often** than households with a regular salary from government (figure 10).

Figure 10: National average of rCSI according to households main income source



Map 3 : Average of rCSI per governorate (March 2019)

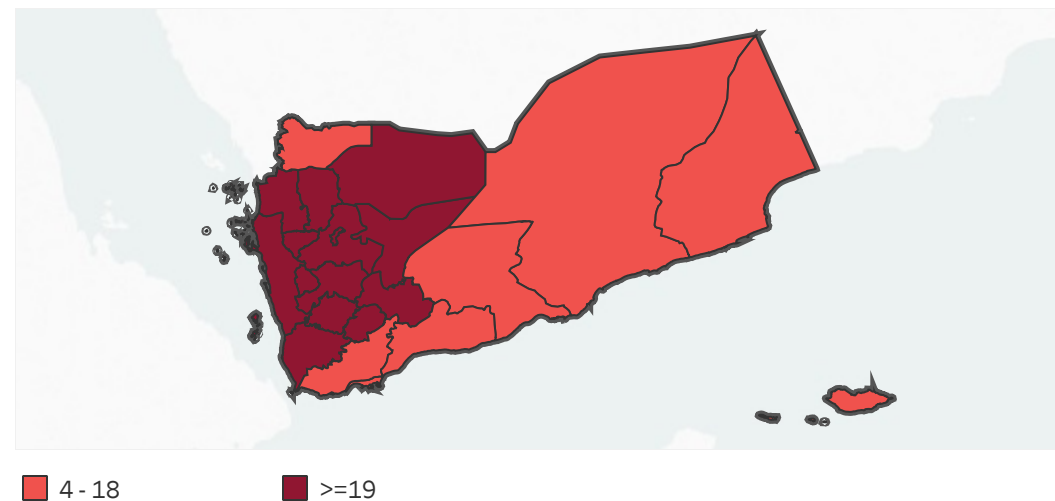


Figure 11: Average of rCSI (Oct 2018 - Mar 2019)

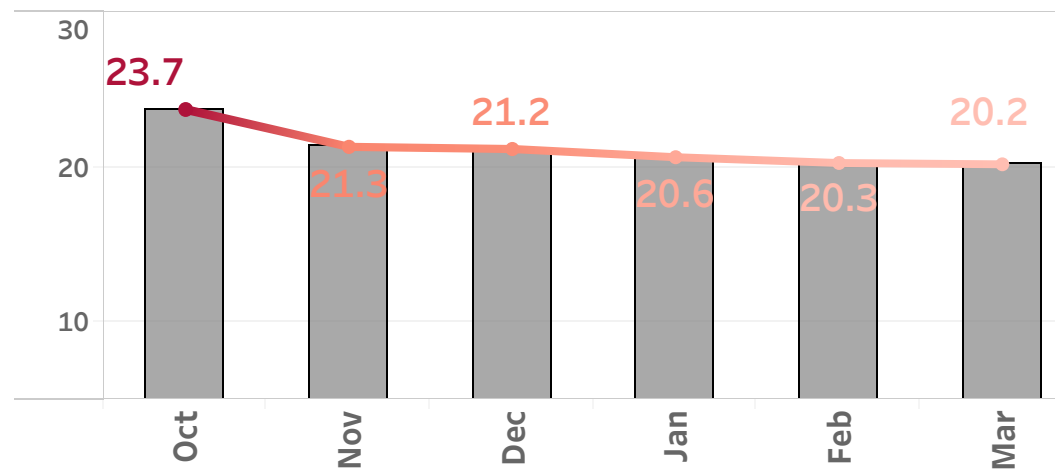
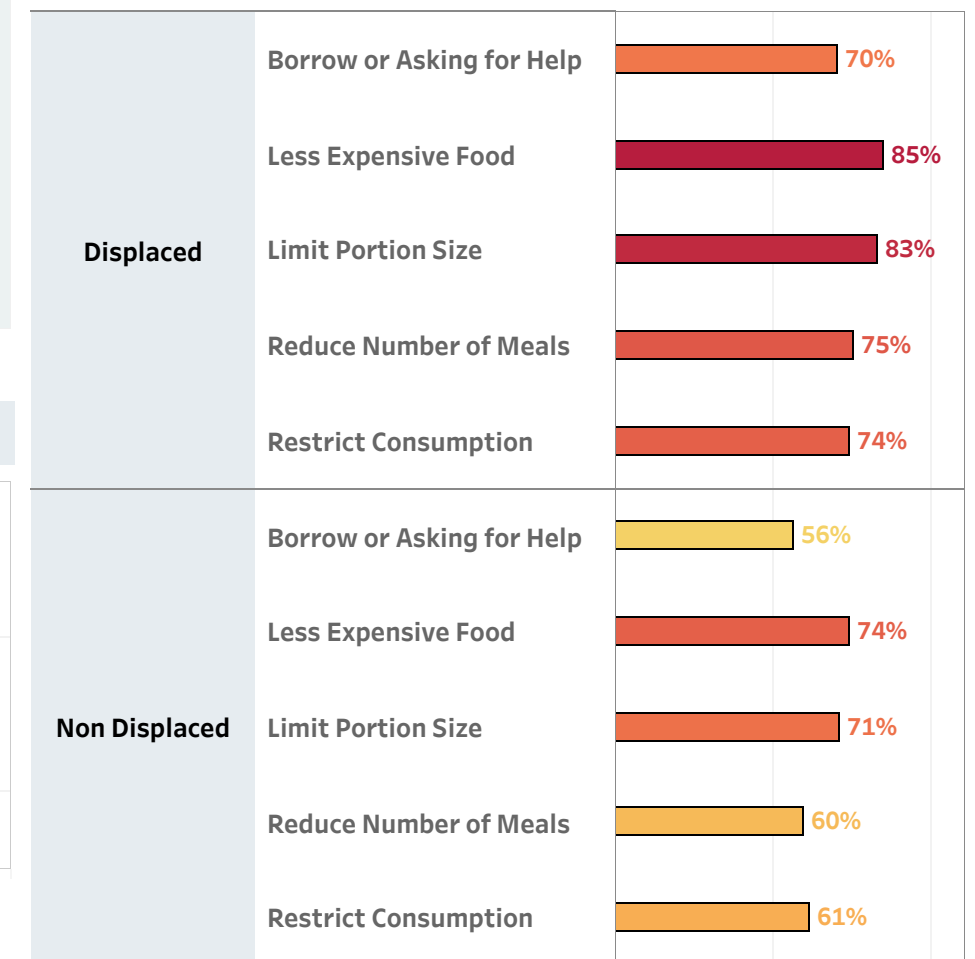


Figure 12: Percentage of households adopted food based coping strategy by

Displacement status



For Further Information

Arif Husain
Chief Economist, Deputy Director
Policy and Programme Division
arif.husain@wfp.org

Siddharth Krishnaswamy
Regional VAM Advisor, RBC
siddharth.krishnaswamy@wfp

Eliana Favari
VAM Officer, RBC
eliana.favari@wfp.org

Tobias Flaeming
VAM Officer, WFP Yemen
tobias.flaeming@wfp.org

Sharad Alan Tandon
Senior Economist, World Bank
standon3@worldbank.org