



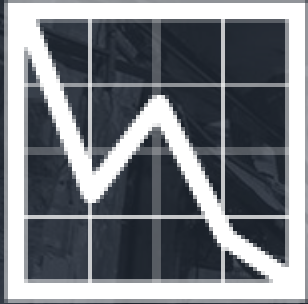
vam
food security analysis



Food Security Update | 30 November 2017



Yemen



Food consumption and dietary diversity have deteriorated after two months of stability



In October, more than half of surveyed households reported inadequate food consumption



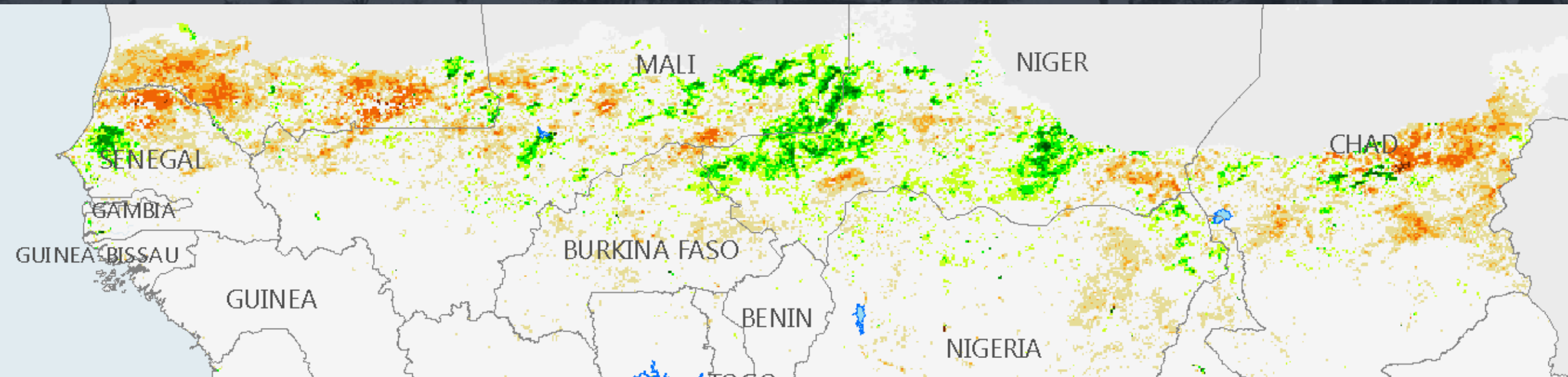
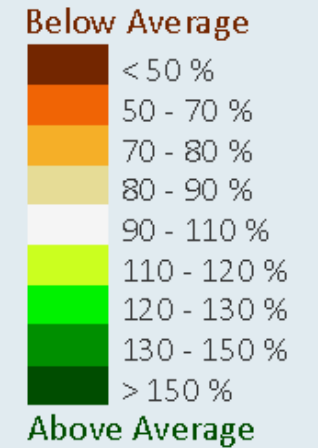
The recent blockade, particularly of Al-Hudaydah port, could worsen the food security situation in coming months



The Sahel

Despite a good start to the season, conditions have been progressively drier since July

Rainfall deficits affect marginal crop and pastoral regions; scarcity of resources increases likelihood of localized insecurity and conflict



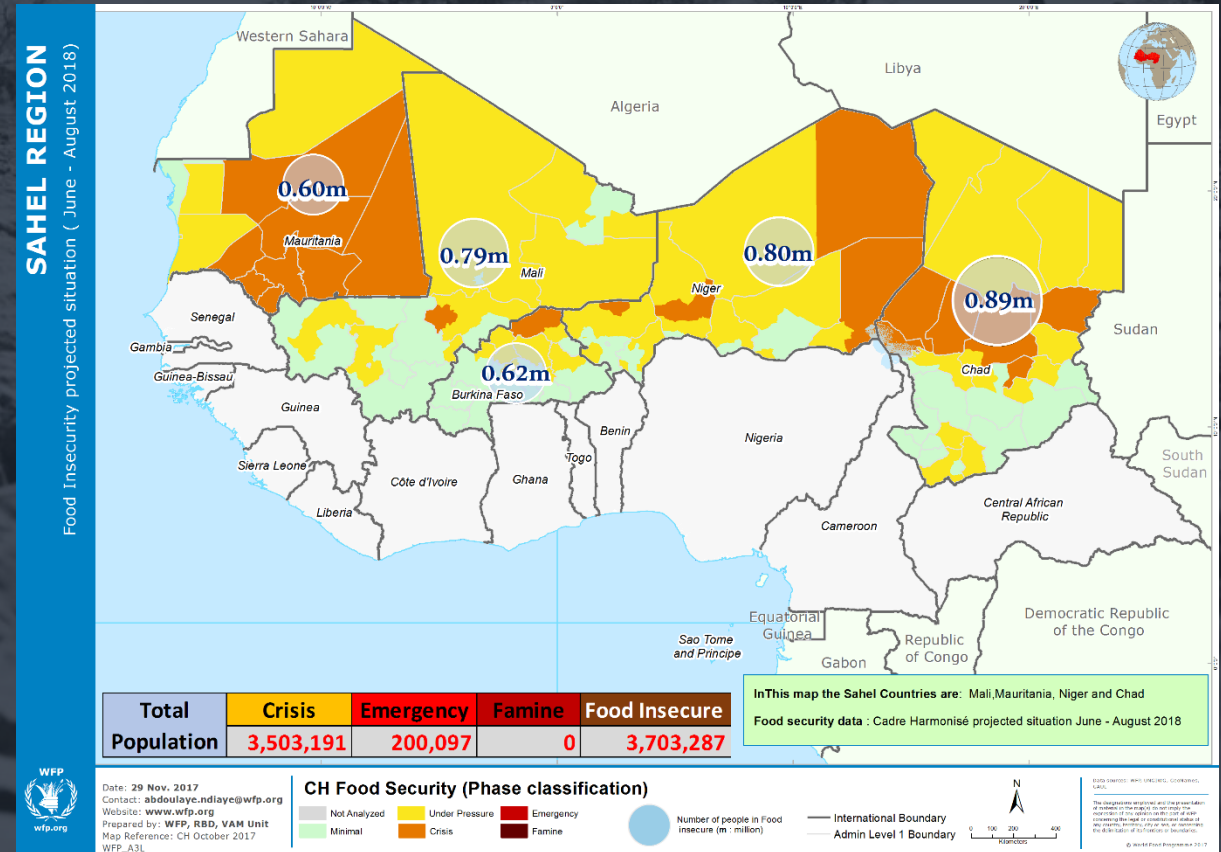
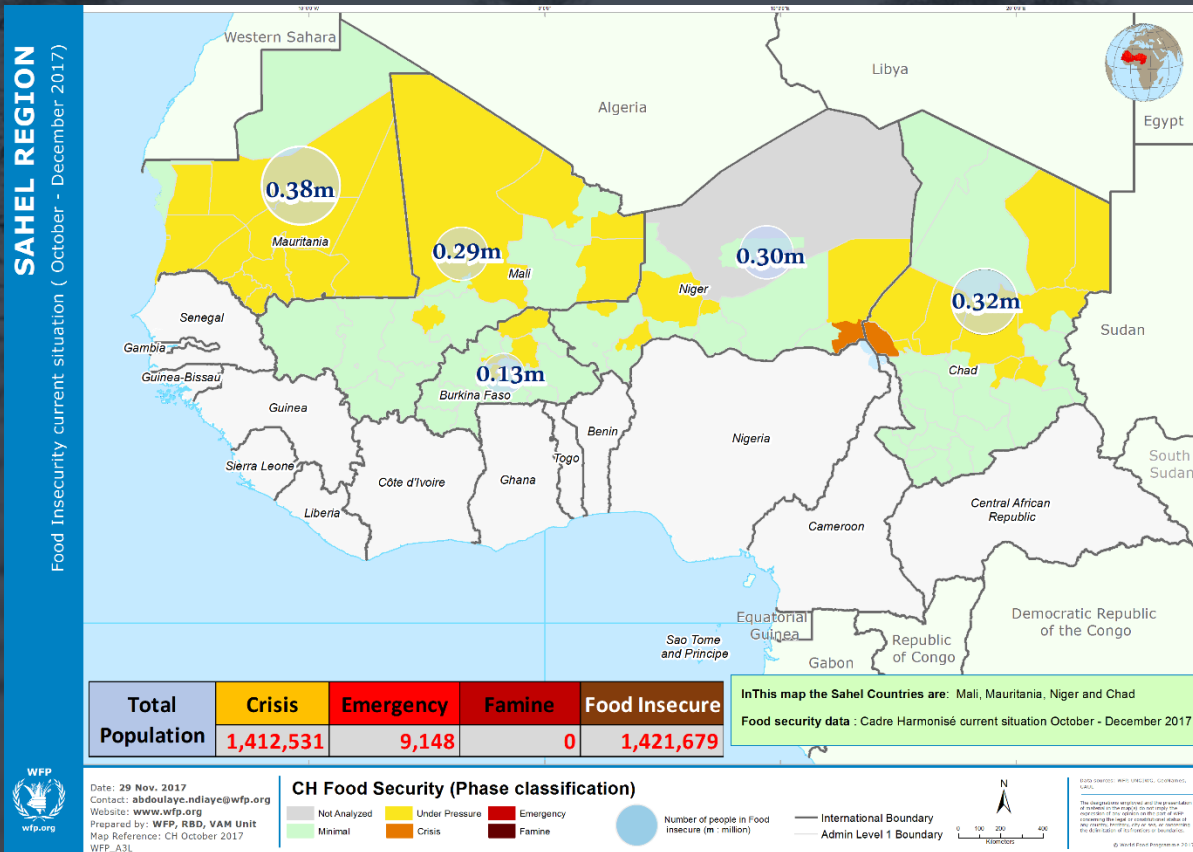
Most affected areas include **southern Mauritania**, borders with **Senegal** and **Mali** and **eastern Niger** and **central eastern Chad**



The Sahel

Current: **1.4 million** people in severe hunger
(October-December 2017)

Projected: **3.5 million** people in severe hunger
(June-August 2018)





Myanmar/Bangladesh



In children under five years old:

Global Acute Malnutrition

24.3%

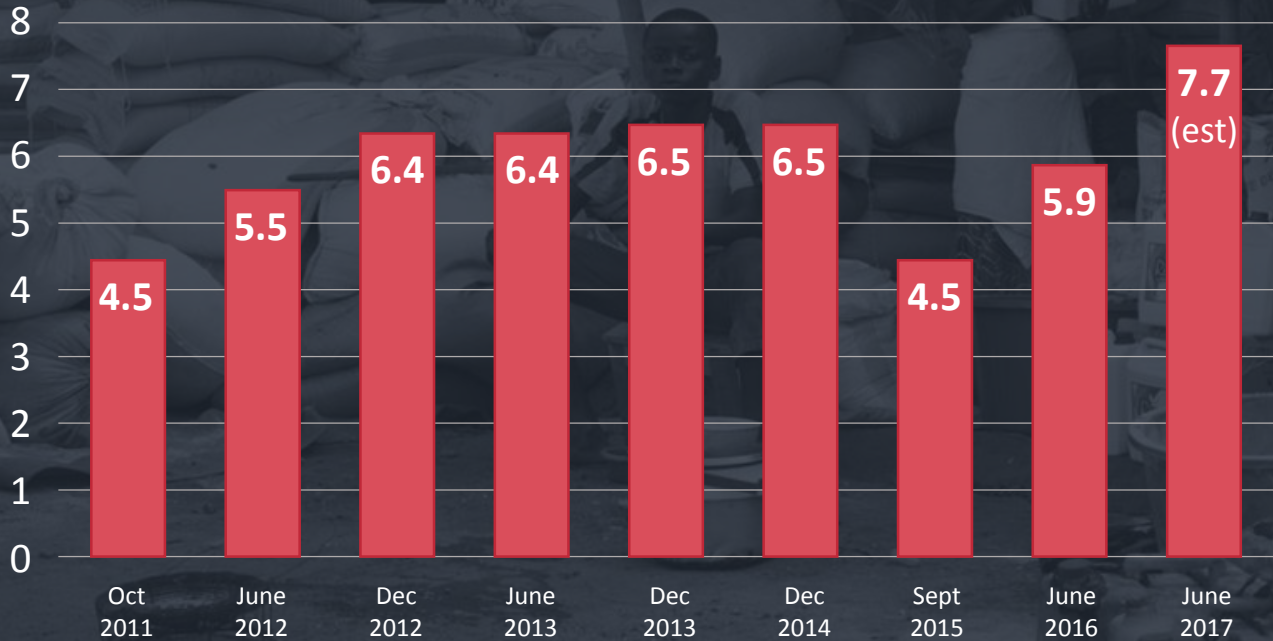
Global Chronic Malnutrition

43.4%

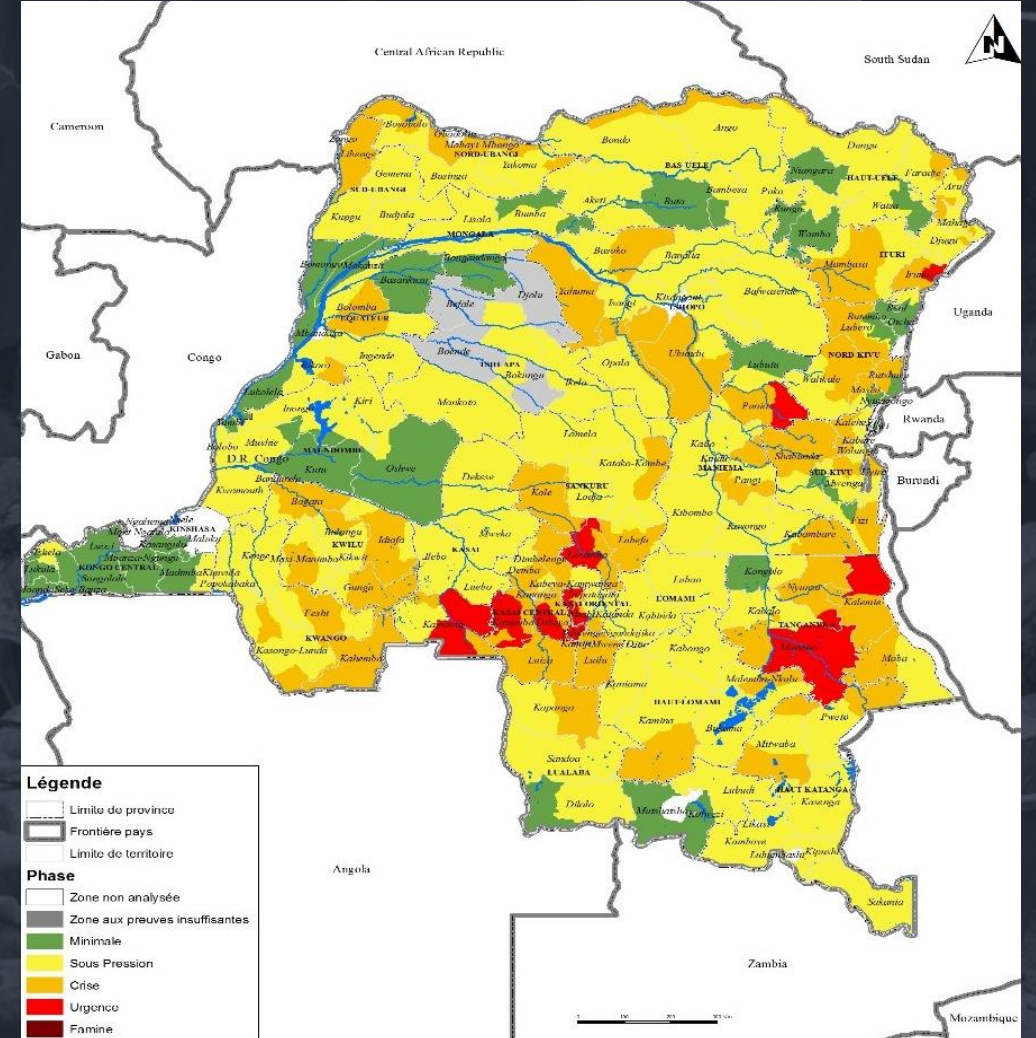
- Both are critical levels according to WHO -



Democratic Republic of Congo



Number of people (millions) in IPC phase 3+4





Kasai (DRC)



Checkpoints, poor infrastructure and illegal taxation disrupt food market



Low income opportunities



Food prices increase 30-50% in the last year



3.2 million people in need of food assistance



Good harvest prospects



Increased food availability expected in Kasai Central during harvest



Improved security in Kasai Oriental allows people to restart farming



Market-based intervention recommended for Kasai Central



mVAM should be able to reach ~300 households through surveys