



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 13.3% **Stunting:** 46.6% **Proportion of population underweight:** 35.5%

Source: Gov. of Yemen (Food Security Survey, 2011)

### Strong Performance

**Government of Yemen** has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.

**The Government** encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.

**Yemen has** devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

**Yemen has** introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.

**The Government** has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

### Areas for improvement

**In Yemen**, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

**Relative to** other HANCI countries, Yemen's medium/long term national development policy (Socio-Economic Development Plan for Poverty Reduction) places weak importance to nutrition.

**Yemen does** not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.

**Even though** Yemen has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.

**Policymakers in** Yemen do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2007.

**The Government** of Yemen does not promote complementary feeding practices.

**Weak access** to an improved source of drinking water (54.9% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (53.3% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Yemen.

**In Yemen** only 64.8% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2012.

**In Yemen**, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is weak.

**Social safety** nets in Yemen are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	1.06%	2007	42nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	4%	2012	44th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	Strong	2013	Joint 2nd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	Strong	2013	Joint 15th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	17.1%	2012	42nd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	Weak	2014	Joint 36th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Weak	2011	Joint 20th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	Not in Law	2011	Joint 30th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2006	Joint 31st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	No	2014	Joint 28th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	87%	2013	26th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	No	2010	Joint 44th
 Population with access to an improved water source	54.9%	2012	37th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	53.3%	2012	14th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	64.8%	2012	40th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Weak	2006-2010	32nd
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	2012	Joint 37th
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2007	Joint 34th
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes