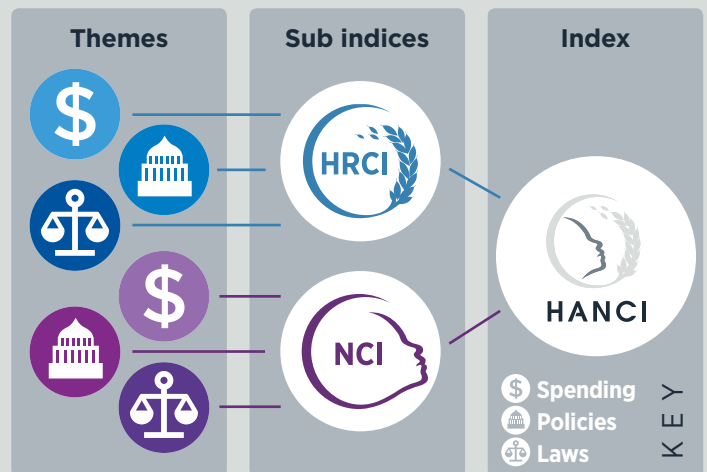
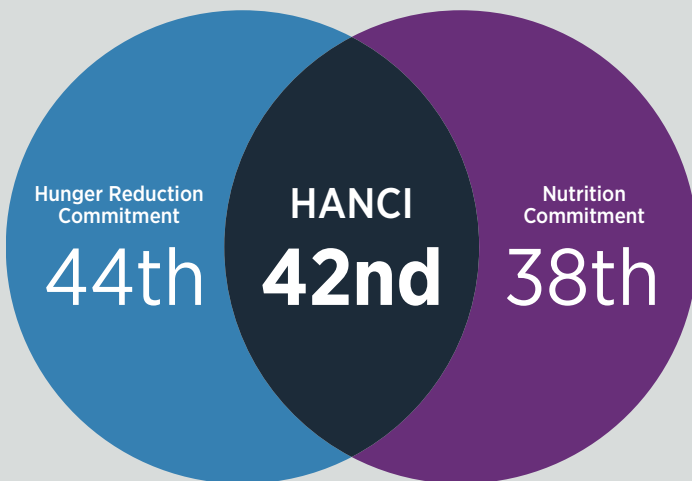


 **Key data for Yemen**



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 16.3% **Stunting:** 46.5% **Proportion of population underweight:** 16.3%

Source: Government of Yemen (DHS, 2013)











Strong Performance




- The 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.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- 91.7% of the population of Yemen in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.

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.
- Policymakers in Yemen do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013.
- The Government of Yemen does not promote complementary feeding practices and has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 8% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (59.7% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- In Yemen only 59.8% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- 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 ¹	1.1%	2007	43rd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	2.2%	2015	43rd
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2013	Joint 15th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	30.7%	2013	37th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2016	Joint 22nd
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Weak	2017	Joint 30th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2014	Joint 30th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	No	2017	Joint 34th

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ 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	2017	Joint 35th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	8%	2015	43rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	No	2010	45th
 Population with access to an improved water source	91.7%	2015	10th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	59.7%	2015	11th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	59.8%	2013	43rd
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2006-2010	32nd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2013	Joint 40th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)² Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes