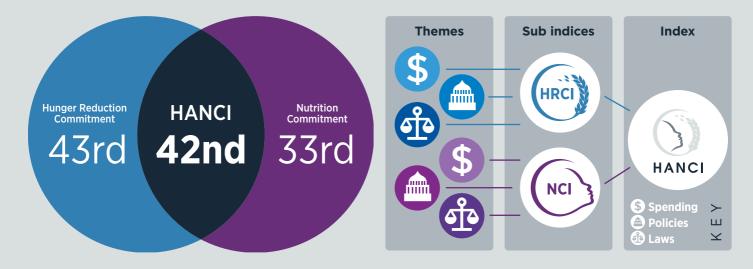
Key data for Yemen





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.

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Key data for Yemen



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

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

³ Possible scores are: • Weak • Moderate • Strong

⁴ 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		
Policies					
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 ¹	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		
Laws					
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st		
¹ Possible scores are: Weak Odderate Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).					

² Possible scores are: • Not Enshrined in Law • Voluntary Adoption • Fully enshrined.

^ International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit: www.hancindex.org





