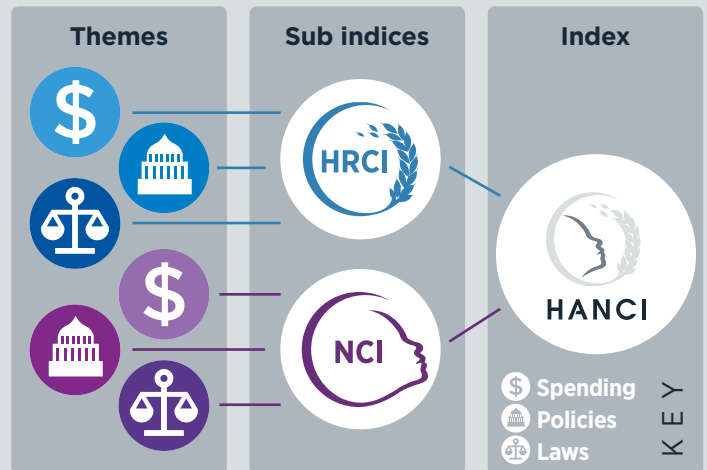
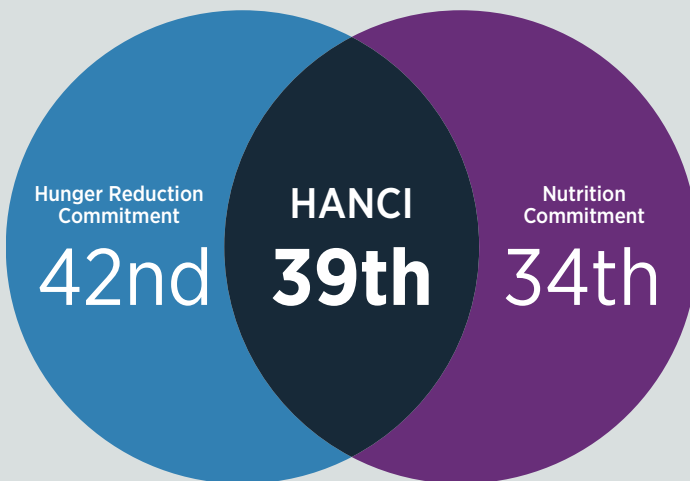


 **Key data for Yemen**



Existing rates of: **Wasting: 16.4%** **Stunting: 46.4%** **Proportion of population underweight: 39.9%**

Source: Government of Yemen (DHS, 2013)

Strong Performance











- 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.
- 92% of the population of Yemen in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Yemen, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

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.
- 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 13% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (59.1% in 2017) 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 is weak.
- The Government of Yemen does not provide social safety nets.
- Civil registration rates are weak (30.7% in 2013) and potentially hold back children’s access to critical public services such as health and education.













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.

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	45th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 22nd
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 26th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	30.7%	2013	38th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Very Weak	2018	Joint 43rd
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	2019	Joint 3rd
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2018	Joint 1st

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)	Sectoral only	2019	Joint 24th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	13%	2018	43rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	No	2018	Joint 43rd
 Population with access to an improved water source	92%	2017	10th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	59.1%	2017	14th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	59.8%	2013	44th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2006-2010	34th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2013	Joint 39th
Laws			
 ICMSB [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2019	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