

UNDP Multi-dimensional livelihoods assessments in conflict affected areas in Yemen

Presented by: Leontine Specker
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, UNDP

13 September, UNDP Side event on Development Approaches to Migration and Displacement

The assessment was carried out by....



 UNDP and the Central Statistics Organization with the Ministry of International Cooperation and Planning and relevant line ministries

 In cooperation with other UN agencies and civil society, through the UNCT cluster on Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment Generation working group

Objectives



 To collect comprehensive <u>community and household</u> level data on sources of vulnerability, asset base, businesses, coping mechanisms and adaptive strategies

Basis for evidence based policy and programme development

Baseline for programme development, monitoring and evaluation

Methodology



Development of assessment tools

Qualitative assessments- desk review

 Quantitative assessments- detailed household surveys and focus group discussions

 Development of a replicable assessment model and global guidance

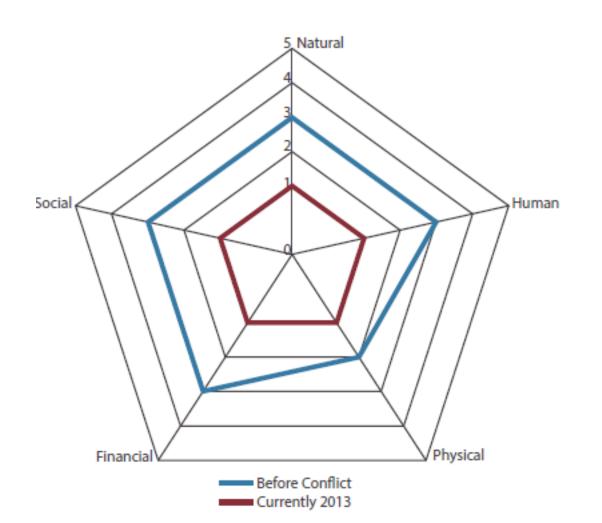


- National level and Governorate specific livelihoods and Empowered lives. Resilient nations employment contexts
- Impact of conflict on livelihoods and vice versa
- Analysis of livelihoods systems, in particular the most vulnerable (IDPs, returnees, landless women and small farmers)
- Coping mechanisms and adaptive livelihoods strategies
- Local labor market demand and supply
- Social cohesion and conflict prevention

Table 1: Livelihood Capitals and some indicators used to measure them

Capitals	Relevant Indicators
Human	Household characteristics, level of education, available skills, participation in the labor force, age dependency ratio, and health particularly disability and chronic diseases
Physical	Housing and shelter, water supply system and sanitation facility used by households, household assets, transport infrastructure, and telecommunications
Social	Social fabrics and networks, including support and gifts from friends and relatives, ability to influence and participate in decision making, gender roles, rights and entitlements
Financial	Salaries, livestock, remittances, access to credit, support from Social Welfare Fund, food security
Natural	Landholding, food security and agriculture, access to common resources, rainfall and vegetation, land use and environmental degradation

Example diagram- Small farmers- livelihoods assets before and after the conflict



Displacement related findings

- Reduced household access to remittances
- Border restrictions significantly impacted labor migration and trade
- Significant impact of internal displacement on access to basic social services and livelihoods assets and employment (host communities and displaced persons alike)
- Social and economic impact of internal displacement on access to water and land- critical sources of conflict

Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen through support to sustainable livelihoods





OUTCOME 1

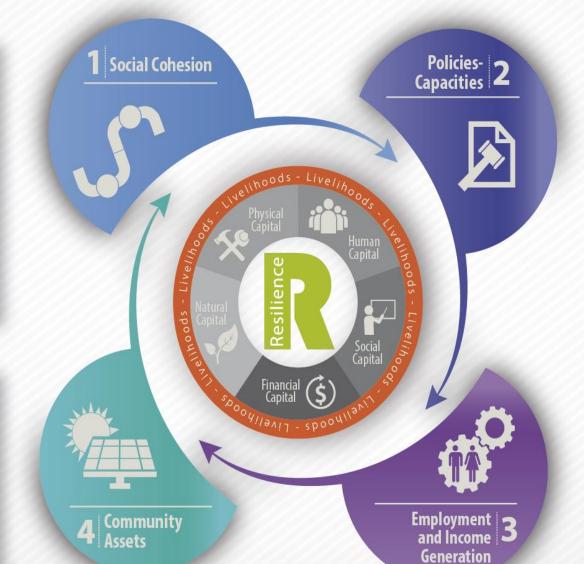


have the capacity to implement manner; and take ownership of, mentally sustainable community

OUTCOME 4



Enhance community access to socio-economic infrastructure particular solar energy in their



OUTCOME 2





OUTCOME 3





