

United Nations Development Programme

MULTIDIMENSIONAL LIVELIHOODS ASSESSMENT IN CONFLICT AREAS IN YEMEN:

INTEGRATED SUMMARY REPORT



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

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





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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 community and household 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



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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



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Scope

- National level and Governorate specific livelihoods and 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



Communities, in partnership with civil society organizations (CSOs), and local GoY authorities, have the capacity to implement conflict sensitive Area Based Livelihoods Development plans in a participatory self-help manner; and take ownership of, manage and maintain environmentally sustainable community assets including water resources.

1 Social Cohesion



Policies-Capacities 2



OUTCOME 2



Strengthen policies, institutions, local and national level coordination, technical capacities and knowledge management to support sustainable livelihoods, including job creation.

Resilience



4 Community Assets



Employment and Income Generation 3



OUTCOME 3



Create immediate employment opportunities and access to sustainable employment opportunities for at least 13,000 people (of which at least 5,600 women) through cash for work, microfinance, stimulating and enabling equitable MSMEs development, market access and value chain development. At least 92,000 men and women are expected to benefit from the project indirectly through higher income at household levels.

OUTCOME 4



Enhance community access to socio-economic infrastructure for more than 277,000 men and women to support productive activities, access to water and sustainable energy sources, in particular solar energy in their communities.