

Directorate-general for Development Cooperation

DGD

BASELINE REPORT

FOOD SECURITY (Livelihoods)

SADA`A - IN YEMEN

OXFAM

Aug 2022



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1. Executive Summary

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the baseline study of DGD in Al Majiz Districts of Sada`a Governorate which was done in Aug 2022.

1.2 TOPLINES

➤ **Beneficiary profile**

The baseline study was conducted in Sada`a governorate targeting areas in Majz Districts.

The baseline was conducted on a sample of 129 HHs. IDPs consist 100% of HHs (85% Male, 15% Female)

The age breakdown of the household members revealed that 60% were less than 5 years living in the same HH, 16% were above 60 years.

It was noted that vulnerable/ disabled persons formed 2% of the HHs

➤ **Household food sources**

Data analysis showed that most of the income is mostly coming from agriculture or crop production (producing Qat, cereals, fruits etc for sell there were 50% Sell their crops.

➤ **Household expenditure**

Deciding HH expenditure was made by 22% of (Male) head of HHs while 24% of expenditure were decided by the wife (Female) of the head of HHs, 54% shared the decision in their HHs.

➤ **Food consumption score**

The results revealed that 49% of the HHs are not having adequate food security (0-28) poor, 45% (28.5-42) borderline, while 6% of the HHs were indicated acceptable (>42).

➤ **Coping strategy Index**

The results of CSI level showed that 1% are medium, 98% high and 1% are low.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Oxfam and its partners will carry out under this project awareness sessions, awareness products, capacity building workshops, meetings with community representatives, orientation sessions for the project beneficiaries, advocacy meetings and roundtables. The project activities and achievements will be documented, and information will be disseminated in different forms through Oxfam platforms and whenever possible on external media.

Linked to the global advocacy activities, 3 events will be held targeting key decision makers, including at least one event targeting the UNSC members. All events will involve speakers from local partners and communities. The nature of the events will be determined in line with the advocacy strategy.

Involving partners and other stakeholders when relevant. The quality team, along with technical staffs and the partners will define the program's assessment tools and timeframe, including baseline, endline, Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT), internal project review, post-distribution monitoring, establishment of feedback and complaints mechanisms and final project evaluation. As this is a two-year program, mid-term reviews might be conducted. Those mechanisms and assessments will allow Oxfam to grasp changes in the contexts, adapt interventions when necessary and capitalize on what has been achieved.

Oxfam has been operational in Sada`a since 2010 and has excellent experience and capacity to implement the cash-based proposed intervention in a participatory, collaborative, transparent, and accountable manner, whilst addressing specific and differentiated needs of particularly vulnerable groups including women, and girls, and people with disabilities.

Oxfam will closely work coordinate and collaborate with the SCMCHA, Leaders, merchants, traders, IDP Executive Unit, NGOs, INGOs, RRM, UN agencies, & Nutrition, Protection, WASH, Health & FSAC clusters on inclusive food security activities and to successfully implement the project, including specific and differentiated needs relating to men, women, boys, and girls, and people with disabilities.

Food security gaps/needs that require immediate cash assistance aligned with DGD to provide rapid funding to assist people in acute humanitarian needs with a view to mitigate the risks of famine and negative consequences of COVID-19 on Yemen as the project will provide two years Livelihoods assistance to meet 100% of the minimum food value recommended by FSAC of the most vulnerable 444 HHs or 3108 individuals (914 men, 898 women, 659 boys, and 637 girls).

➤ Overall objective

The program aims to make communities affected by crises more able to manage risks and shocks to increase resilience and self-reliance. Improving community livelihoods, productive assets and food security to enhance resilience and self-reliance. Communities and local authorities have strengthened their capacity to respond to conflict-sensitive needs

3. -Baseline Objectives:

The key objective of the baseline study was to understand the pre-assistance situation with wide analysis for the findings, including:

4. Understand the pre-assistance or start reference points for the project indicators, make a clear track and provide basis for the comparisons of pre-and post-situation on the ground.
5. Provide key program level recommendation on the feasible implementation approach based on baseline findings.
6. Understand current livelihood activities in which people are engaged and what opportunities can be further created.
7. Identify the key challenges and constraints that IDPs and host communities are encountering to access to food and income opportunities to fulfil their food and other essential non-food needs.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 DATA COLLECTION

The data collection tool utilized was a household survey questionnaire developed before the start of the survey through a consultative process between Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) team and program team.

Data collection was done by recruited enumerators and as a quality control measure, the enumerators were taken through a one-day training and was closely supervised by Oxfam's MEAL staff in field, with the final quality checks being done by the MEAL staff before data analysis.

Oxfam used papers data collection method to collect data from random HHs in the community from the list generated by the EFSVL team. The survey took a timeline of 5 days, please refer to the plan in the annexes section.

4.2 SAMPLE SIZE

- A random sample size of **129HHs (29%)** OUT of the total target **444HHs** were selected, covering all targeted beneficiaries and for all targeted areas in Maijz districts of Sada`a governorate.

5. DATA ANALYSIS

A simple excel statistical model was carried out during data analysis. The results were presented in the form of numerical, tabular and graphical forms in the report format.

6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All activities involved in this study have taken into consideration the four main ethics in research principles:

- 1) free consent; 2) no harm; 3) justice; and 4) beneficence.

Description of the main study objectives and confirmation of free consent was provided to all potential respondents involved in the actual study. Respondents were entitled to stop responding or participating in the study at any time.

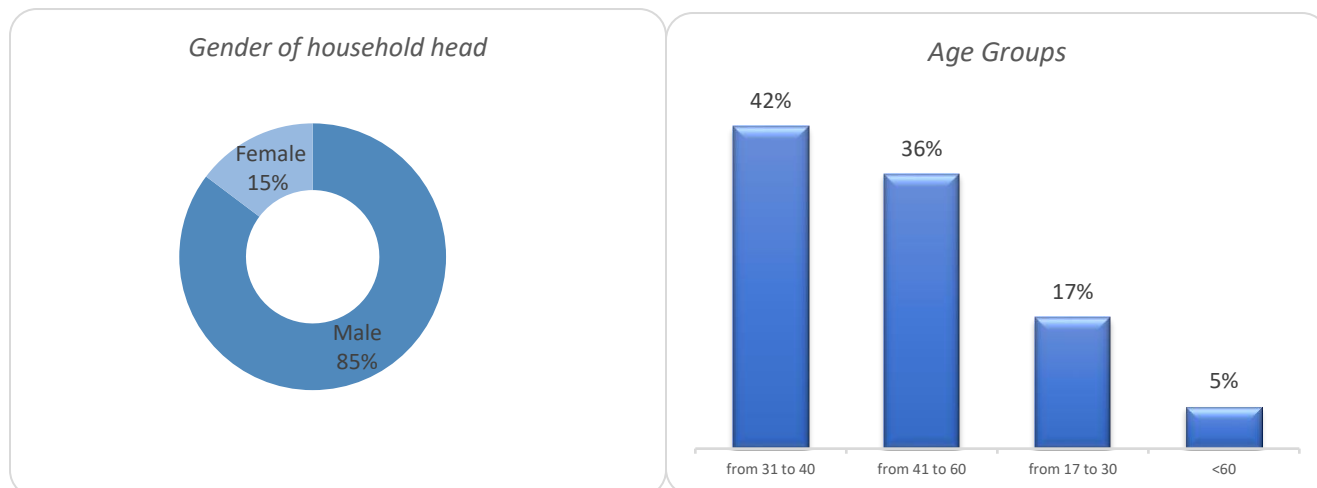
Moreover, at any time, any respondent reports problems with the questions being asked during the baseline survey; they could cease responding to further questions immediately.

7. BASELINE FINDINGS

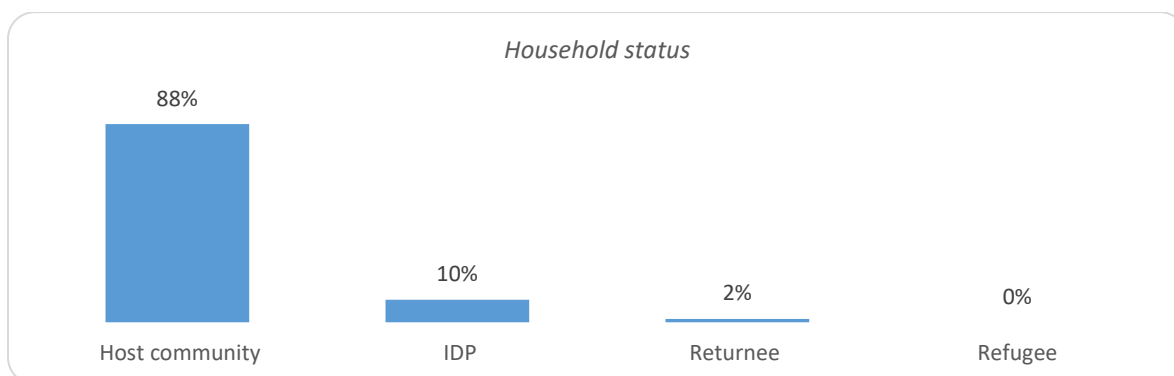
1. 7.1 Background Characteristics of the Household

➤ **Gender of the of HH**

Basic information of the respondent HH, such as district, householder gender, age.



HHs profile (88% Host community, 10% IDP and 2% Returnee).



Results showed that the majority of the headed households are adult males forming **85%**, compared to adult females **15%**.

➤ **Age of the Members living In Household**

The age breakdown of the household members revealed that **60%** were less than 5 years living in the same HH, **16%** were above 60 years.

➤ **Vulnerable/ disabled Persons**

Data Analysis showed that vulnerable/ disabled persons formed **2%** (men) of the HHs involved in the baseline by the time of the baseline data collection

Do any members living in your household have a physical or mental disability	Nub	%	Male	Female
yes	2	2%	2	0
No	127	98%	0	0
	129	100%		

➤ **HHs Spends Items**

How much the household spend from the following Items last month? (In Average)		
Food	11636	37%
Water	581	19%
Education	4376	14%
Clothes/shoes	3345	11%
Healthcare/ Medicines	3946	12%
Household goods (NFIs)	333	1%
Housing/rent/ Shelter repair	39	0%
Fuel	4132	13%
Transport	1287	4%
Livelihoods	178	1%
Savings	0	0%
communication	742	2%
Debt repayment	1217	4%
Shared with others/ Gifted	0	0%
Qat	0	0%
Other	0	0%

2. 7.2 FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE

The “frequency weighted diet diversity score” or “Food Consumption Score” is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household

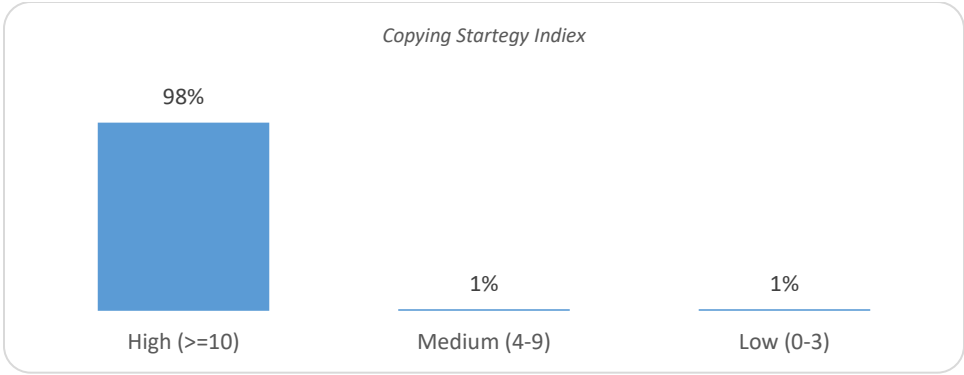
during the 7 days before the survey. The total FCS of each household got presented by multiplying the determined weight of each group with the frequency of consumption within a week. Households with an FCS above 42 are considered to have adequate food security. The results indicated that **53%** of the respondents are not having an adequate food security, as de tailed in the table below.

RATE OF FCS	Nub	%
28.1- 42 Borderline	63	49%
>42 Acceptable	8	6%
0 - 28 Poor	58	45%
total	129	100%

3. COPING STRATEGY INDEX

The CSI measures behavior: the copying mechanisms that people do when they cannot access enough food. There are several regular behavioral responses to food insecurity—or coping strategies—that people use to manage household food shortage.

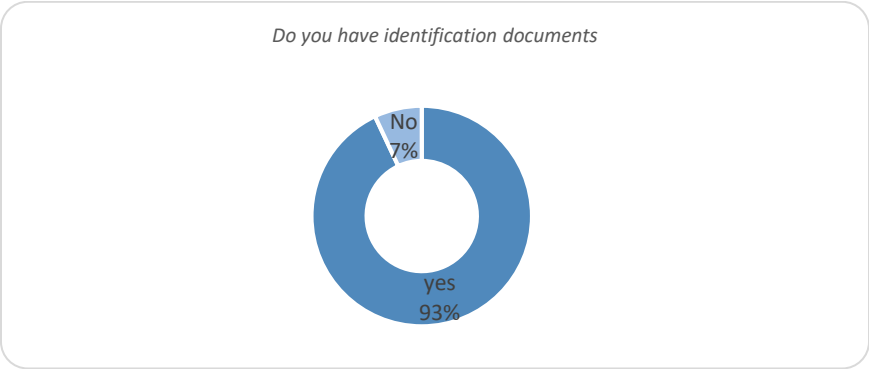
A series of questions about how households manage to cope with a shortfall in food for consumption results in a simple numeric score. As per the table below



8. Community Self-Protection Mechanisms

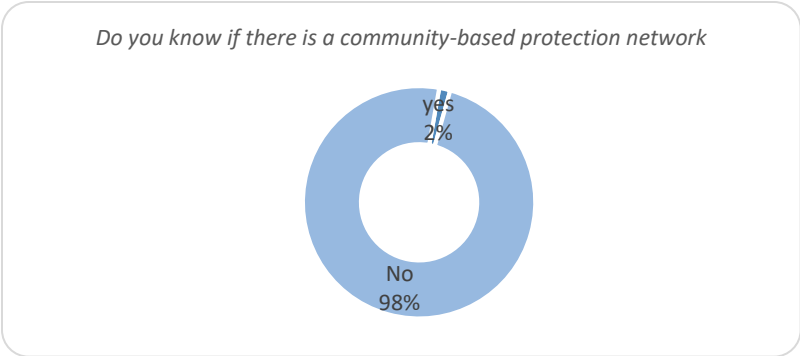
Possessing Identification documents

The data analysis shows that 93% of the respondents reported that they possess identification documents while 7% reported that they don't have and none of their family members have any identification documents where of them explained that they don't have money to obtain the identification documents.



Protection network In the community

During the baseline survey, 98% respondents reported that there is no protection network in their community while 2% respondents reported that there is a protection network in their community which has been established by humanitarian actor.



Social Cohesion

Relationship between IDPs and host community members

All (100) % reported that there are good relations between the IDPs and host community members in the assessed communities.

Availability of services in the community

additionally, all interviewees (100%) indicated that they are aware of the available humanitarian services in their respective areas which reflects high level of awareness in regard to services availability

The table below shows preferred types of humanitarian assistance that respondents have indicated

What kind of humanitarian assistance do you think can help you better withstand the current situation	Nub	%
Nutrition services	129	34%
Better shelter	10	3%
Medicines/health care	51	13%
Access to safe water	0	0%
NFI	0	0%
Livelihoods	72	19%
Hygiene or cleaning materials	2	1%
Protection services in general	0	0%
Food	116	30%
Agricultural equipment	3	1%
Money for rent	0	0%
Education for children	0	0%
Winter material	0	0%
Psychosocial support	0	0%
Child protection services	0	0%
	383	100%

4. ACCOUNTABILITY

Beneficiary feedback is essential to inform us how well our projects are running, and how appropriate they are. Feedback can also pick up more serious issues such as fraud or misconduct. Feedback should be used to inform project decisions and adjust plans as necessary

In this regard, data analysis illustrated that 30% of the respondent are aware about the complaint's mechanism in place and how they can raise their concerns whereas 70% are not aware of any complaint mechanism in place, that shed light on the importance of sharing information about complaints/feedback system in place and how can communities access it

The data analysis shows that 97% of interviewed beneficiaries do prefer project staff and face to face interaction as a main channel for raising concerns, followed by 3% who prefer hotline

9. RECOMMENDATION

- Shed the light on Increasing in Oxfam's cash assistance for both IDPs and host communities to fulfill their food needs as finding showed 45% of respondents fall under poor FCS.
- The tracking on the vulnerability indicators as the collected data for FCS, and CSI give us the immediate impact and sometimes come with different findings based on the seasonality. There should be a correct reflection and accuracy of information collected on the post distribution monitoring.

- **Through the baseline survey the adopted coping strategies appear to be influenced by rainfall through access to agriculture or price increase. The support on the livestock and agriculture would protect and reduce such negative coping mechanisms, as selling lands, borrowing money, selling livestock or rely on community support.**
- **Provide immediate assistance aiming to recover the damaged communal infrastructures as well as for the food security access through the cash for work activities for both IDPs and host communities to enable these groups to find opportunities e.g. hiring more laborers. On the other hand, this will give also an opportunity to rehabilitate community infrastructure and assets.**

10. ANNEXES



DGD Baseline
Database Sada`a_Aug

Baseline Database



DGD Baseline Tool
Sada`a - Hana +Nabil

Baseline Tool