

Endline Survey Report

Jan.2023

Endline Assessment
on Food Security and Livelihood
Report.

Providing of Resilience and
Livelihoods (FFA-Livelihoods)
in Dhamar, Amran and Al Jawf
Governorates.

Otmah, Wusab Al-Aali, and Wusab As-Safil Districts of Dhamar Gov, and
Bart Al Anan, Rajuzah Districts of Al-Al Jawf Gov, and Maswar, Jabal Iyal
Yazid, Kharif Districts of Amran Gov

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Abbreviations

- BFD:** Building Foundation for Development
- MEAL:** Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
- WFP:** World Food Programme
- FCS:** Food Consumption Score
- FSAC:** Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
- DDS:** Dietary Diversity Score
- rCSI:** Reduced Coping Strategy Index
- IPC:** integrated food security phase classification
- IDPs:** internally displaced persons
- HHs:** House Holds
- RTs:** Returnees
- CFSS:** comprehensive food security survey.
- FFA:** Food Assistant for Asset.

Executive Summary

This Endline survey was carried out in the 8 targeted districts (Wusab Al Aali, Wusab As Safl, Otmah) in Dhamar governorate and (Kharif, Maswar, and Jabal Eyal Yazid) in Amran governorate, and (Barat Al Anan, Rajuzah) in Al Jawf governorate during 1-10 Jan-2023 in Dhamar and 20 – 30 Jan-2023 in Amran & Al Jawf.

The objective of this survey was to provide an information base on which project indicators and outputs would be evaluated by comparing the results of the Endline survey with the results that appeared in the baseline survey.

The total number participants in the survey were 384, from which 14 participants were females while the remaining 370 participants were males, who constituted 96% of the overall surveyed beneficiaries.

Regarding the food conception score, the analysis of the results yielded a total of 80, 59 and 93 participants with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score for Dhamar, respectively, as for Amran governorate, the analysis yielded 10, 50 and 33 with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score, respectively, and in Al Jawf governorate, the analysis yielded 31, 15 and 13 with acceptable, borderline and poor food consumption score, respectively

Household dietary diversity analysis yielded 211 participants in Phase 1-2 in the IPC classification, 17 in phase 3, and 4 in Phase 4-5 for interviewees of Dhamar governorate, as for Amran governorate, 80 participants were found to be in Phase 1-2, 12 in Phase 3, 1 in Phase 4-5, as for Al Jawf governorate, 57 participants were found to be in Phase 1-2, 2 in Phase 3, 0 in Phase 4-5.

Regarding to the reduced coping strategies index, the analysis of the results yielded a total of 27, 185, 20 and 0 participants in phase 1, phase 2, phase 3 and phase 4 Coping strategies index for Dhamar, respectively, as for Amran governorate, the analysis of the results yielded a total of 35, 58, 0 and 0 participants in phase 1 , phase 2 , phase 3 and phase 4 Coping strategies index, respectively.

Introduction

The deteriorating situation is driven by the rapidly worsening economic situation and continuous conflict, further exacerbated by COVID-19 restriction measures, and natural hazards. This combination of factors has significantly eroded the ability of households to cope with new and intensifying shocks. The erosion of households' purchasing power affects access to food and agricultural inputs, especially with an increased strain on remittances due to COVID-19 restrictions abroad. A high percentage of households are highly reliant on humanitarian food assistance to meet their daily food needs.

People are now at higher risk, and less able to cope, than at any stage. Negative coping mechanisms and harmful practices are spreading across the country. Through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Project, BFD coordinated with the local authorities in Al Amran, Al-Jawf and Dhamar Govs, aiming to provide livelihood opportunities to 5,477 vulnerable people to enhance and strengthen the access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during the project life time (6 months) and beyond by strengthening the resiliency of vulnerable households, restoring their assets and making a significant contribution towards improving their food security and nutrition status.

The FFA activities under the resilience project include; repair and light construction of roads, construction and rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting tanks/reservoirs, rehabilitation of schools, fodder production, terraces rehabilitation, and land regeneration through control of soil erosion.

Objectives of the Endline Survey

The aim of this survey was to measure endline indicators for the project of food for asset (FFA) to determine resilience by strengthening livelihoods and measure the changes in food security and other relevant aspects while comparing the results of the same indicators from the baseline that was conducted at the start the project. The key focus of the endline survey is to understand the current food security and livelihood situation of the population (information on demographics, displacements and current status, housing and facilities, household and productive assets, livelihoods and income, expenditure, and food consumption).

Scope of the Endline Survey

The endline survey covered all areas within the scope of the project in the three governorates Dhamar and Amran and Al Jawf for Wusab Al Aali, Wusab Als Safil, Otmah, Jabal Eyal Yazid, Kharif, Maswar, Barat Al Anan, and Rajuzah districts.

Methodology

Sample size

Random sampling approach was adopted with 95% confidence level and 5% error to have a representative result at the Three governorates. The total number of households at each governorate is 3,300 and 1,369,808 for Dhamar, Al Amran, and Al Jawf respectively. However, the number of interviewed beneficiaries is 384, which is required sample number, the number was distributed among all the targeted locations in the different districts to include beneficiaries falling under the different targeting criteria.

During the survey, 384 households were interviewed in 7-13 Jan and 10-28 Jan in the following Three governorates: Dhamar, Amran and Al Jawf.

Questionnaire

The Endline survey was conducted through quantitative and qualitative data collection designed using questionnaires that have been contextually developed to address the indicators proposed and measure the change of food security among beneficiaries who fall under the different following criteria:

- ❖ *Displaced households*
- ❖ *Households headed by persons unable to earn an income from their own work, such as those headed by widowed, divorced or separated women, elderly and disabled*
- ❖ *Poor households from the socially and economically marginalized communities (homeless people);*
- ❖ *Households that depended on the Social Welfare Fund or community charity as their main source of income.*

Recruiting and training the surveying teams.

Before launching the endline survey, BFD recruited a team for each one of the three governorates and one supervisor for each team. Teams were trained together on how to collect the data to minimize data collection errors.

The training process was conducted, the field staff was trained for two days, one day in HQ to understand the objectives, protocols, questionnaires, sampling and interview techniques. On the second day; hands-on practical exercises were done in nearby villages. The final draft of the questionnaire was thoroughly discussed and practiced to ensure that the enumerators and team leaders understood the questions to avoid bias in administering the questionnaire. Team leaders were given additional training and guidelines about their roles and responsibilities which included ensuring adherence to the household selection protocols, ensuring that all questionnaires were completed appropriately and consistently. The team leaders were also assigned the responsibility of sampling households and conducting interviews with beneficiaries at the community targeted level.

Timeline of endline survey:

A plan is designed to carry out the endline survey, starting from designing the survey questionnaire and ending with the process of analyzing the survey results

Dhamar Gov.						Amran & Al Jawf Gov.	Jan 2023				
7 Jan.	8 Jan.	9 Jan.	11-14 Jan.	15-20 Jan.	10-11 Jan.		12 Jan.	13 Jan.	14-21 Jan.	24-28 Jan.	
Design survey form											
Training											
Practical exercises											
Survey implementation											
Analysis											

Demographics

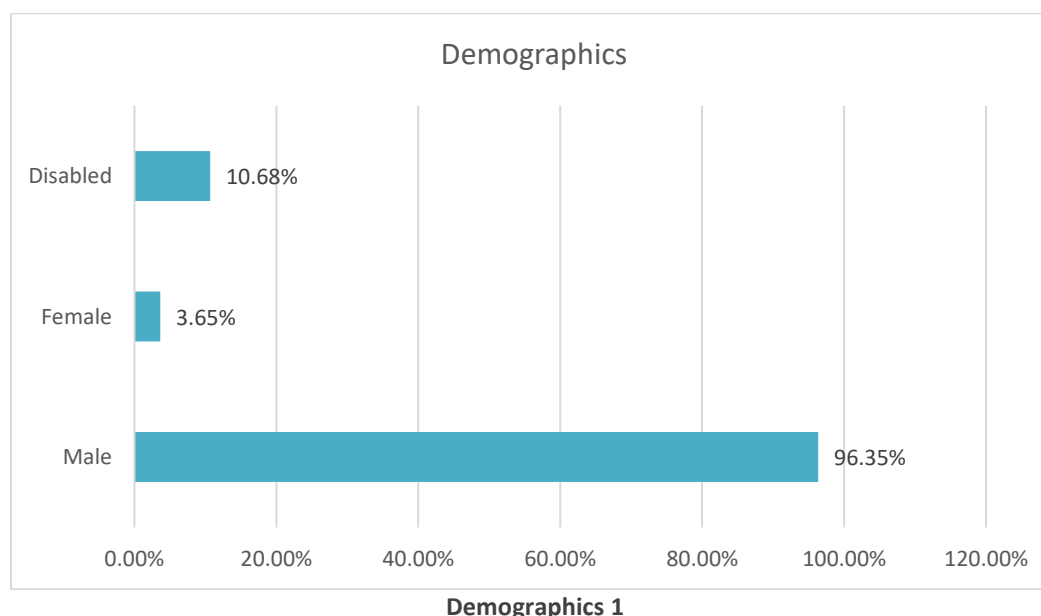
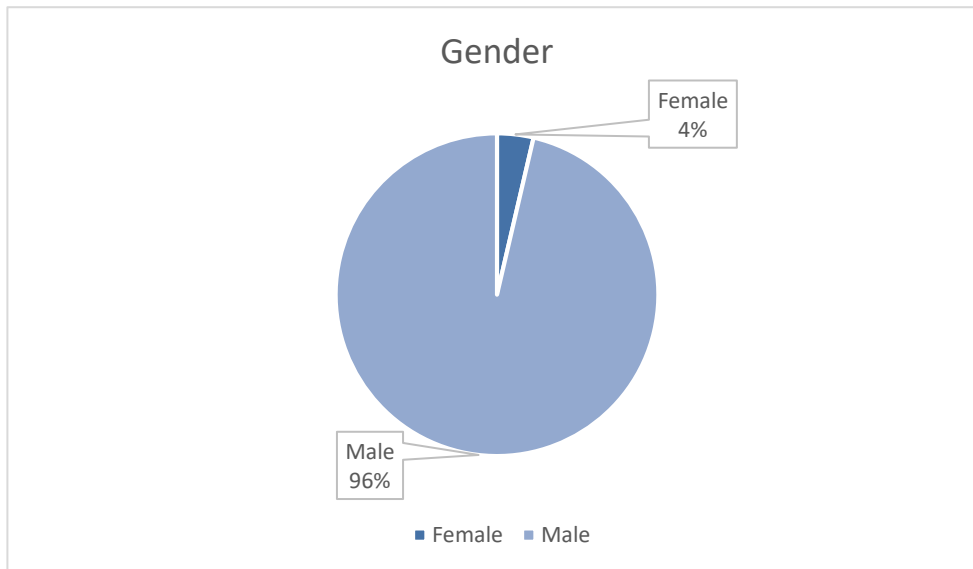


Figure 1 shows how many of the planned beneficiaries belong to each of the targeting criteria. Note that responses were not mutually exclusive so it is possible that respondents may meet several criteria. It was found that About **96 %** of the beneficiary households are found to be male, while we found that **4%** of the beneficiary households are found to be female, which is in line with previous monitoring exercises among beneficiary households, **11%** of the beneficiaries have a disabled person.

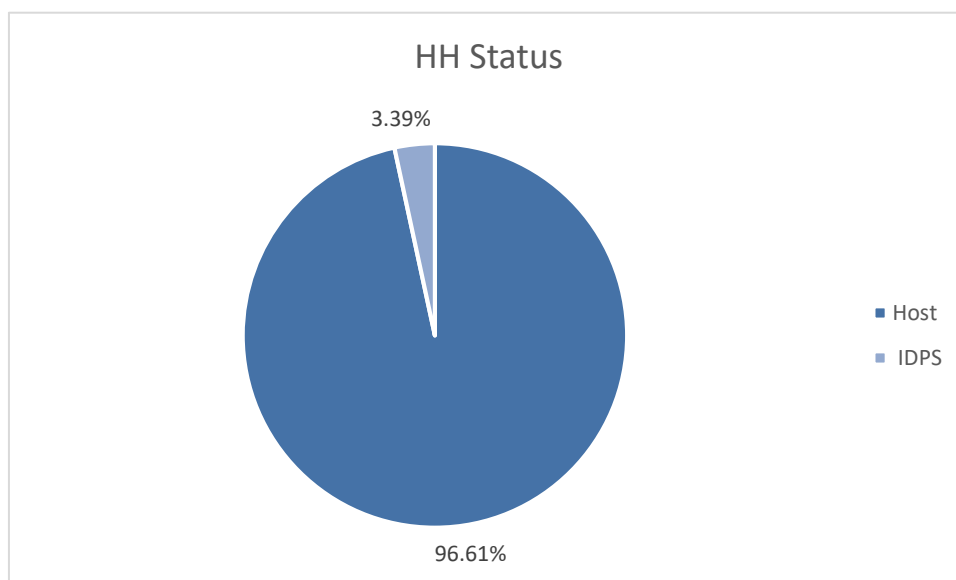
Gender Classification

As seen in the chart below, out of 384 beneficiaries who were interviewed, (4%) were female and (96%) were male.

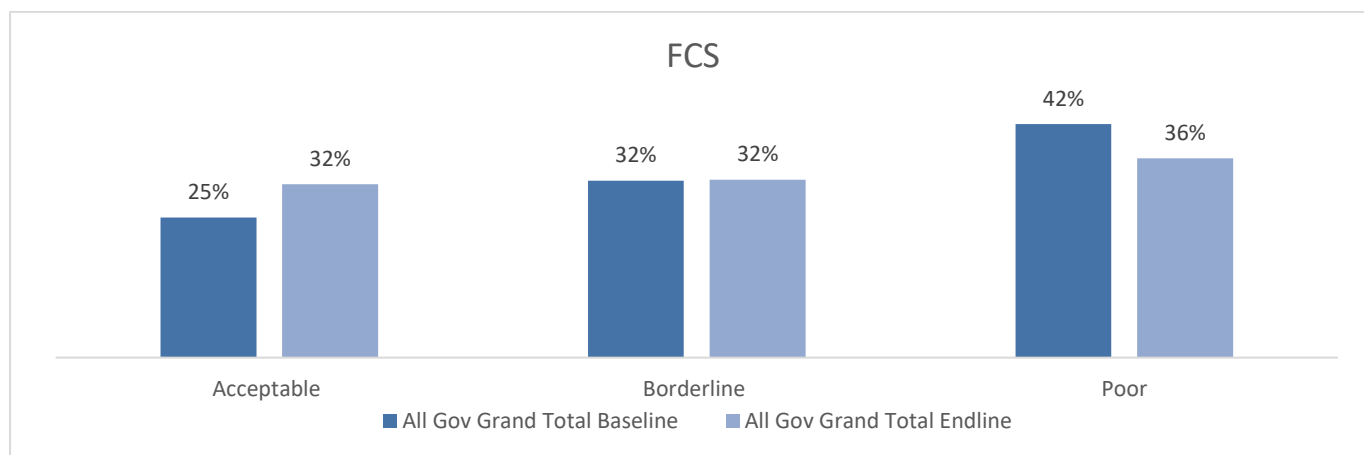


Household Classification

As seen in the chart below, the majority of interviewed households were host HHs with 96.61% of the total sample, and 3.39% of the interviewed HHs were IDPs, while 0% were returnee HHS.



Food Consumption



Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) 2

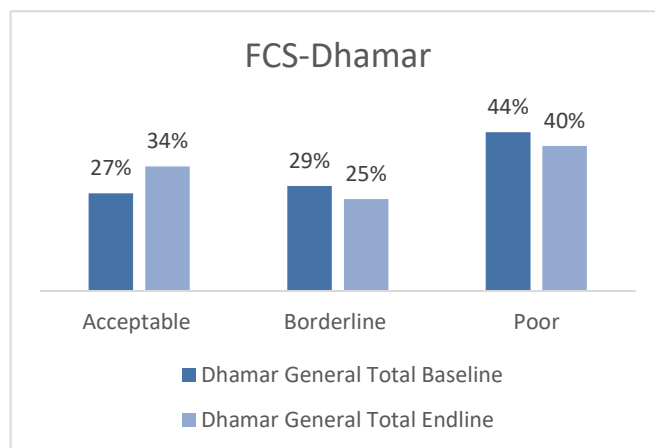
The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) module is used as a proxy indicator for household food security. Moreover, FCS is a composite score that takes into account the frequency of consumption of various food groups and their relative importance in a household's diet (diversity and weight). Scores are categorized into poor, borderline, and acceptable consumption. However, households with acceptable food consumption are considered food secure, while those with borderline or poor food consumption are considered moderately or severely food insecure.

The results of the endline survey indicate a food insecurity level in the three surveyed governorates. As shown in Figure 1, **32%** of the beneficiary households are food secure or able to meet their essential food needs, compared to **25%** at the baseline. **32%** of the beneficiary household's borderline are moderately food insecure or are marginally unable to meet minimum food needs, as same as to **32%** at the baseline. The remaining **36%** of the beneficiary households are severely food insecure with poor food consumption, compared to **42%** at the baseline survey. Moreover, you can see that the percentage of HHs with poor or borderline food consumption scores have dropped significantly from the baseline while the percentage of HHs with acceptable food consumption score has increase by **7%** from the baseline survey. This indicates a little improvement to the food consumption of targeted HHs.

Below, you will find the results of the analysis of the FCS for the two targeted governorates on Dhamar and Amran Al Jawf for each of the 8 targeted districts separately.

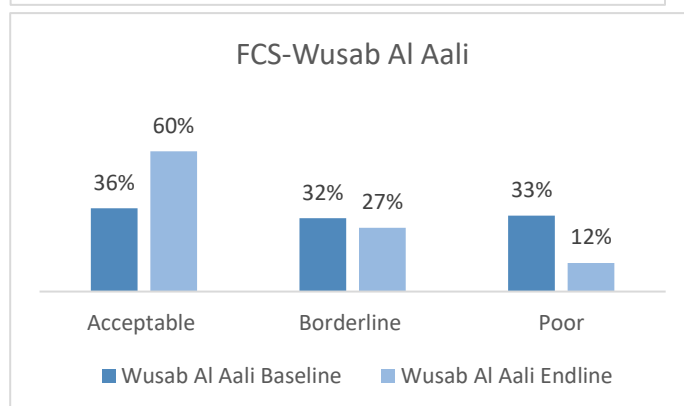
First; Dhamar Gov.

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **4%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **4%** decrease in HHs with borderline FCS, and **7%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



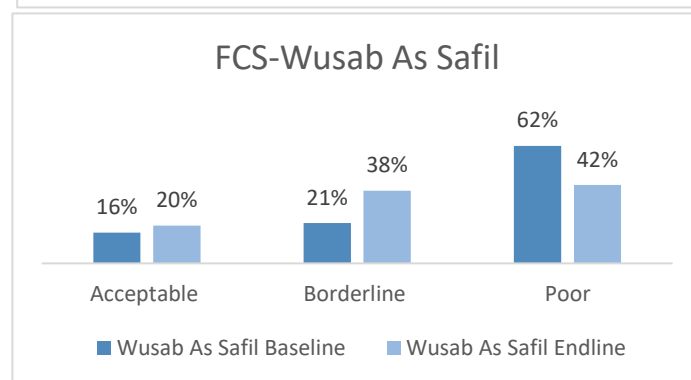
Wusab Al-Aali District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **21%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **5%** decrease in HHs with borderline FCS, and **24%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



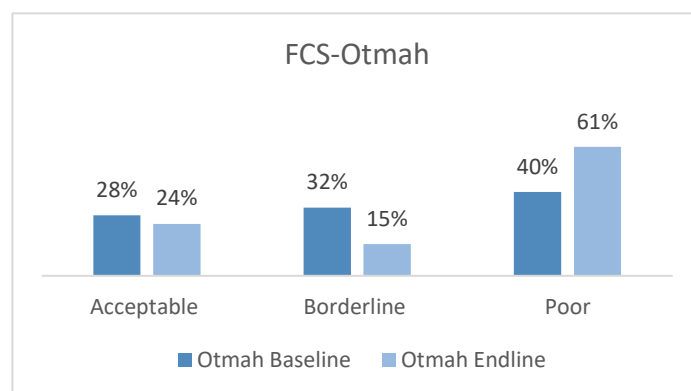
Wusab AS-Safil District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, **20%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **17%** increase in HHs with borderline FCS, and **4%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



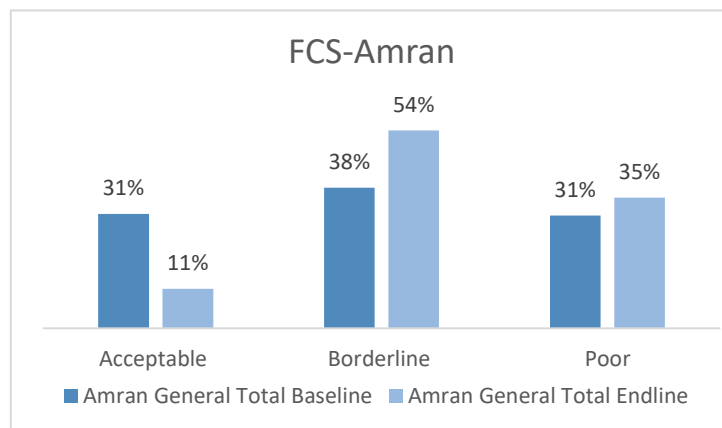
Utмах District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **9%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **16%** decrease in HHs with borderline FCS, and **26%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



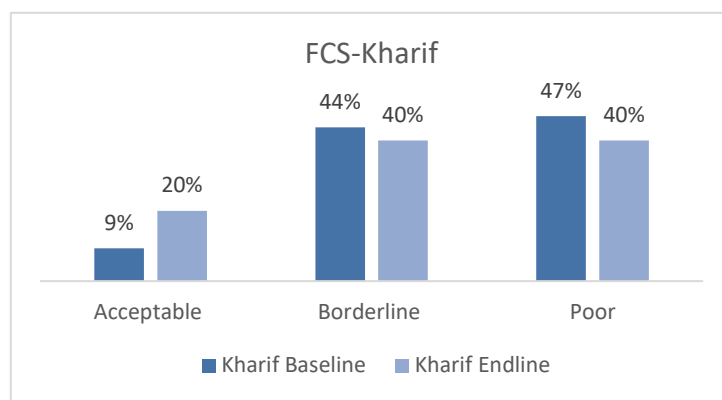
Second; Amran Gov.

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **4%** increase in HHs with poor FCS was found, **16%** increase in HHs with borderline FCS, and **20%** decrease in HHs with acceptable FCS.



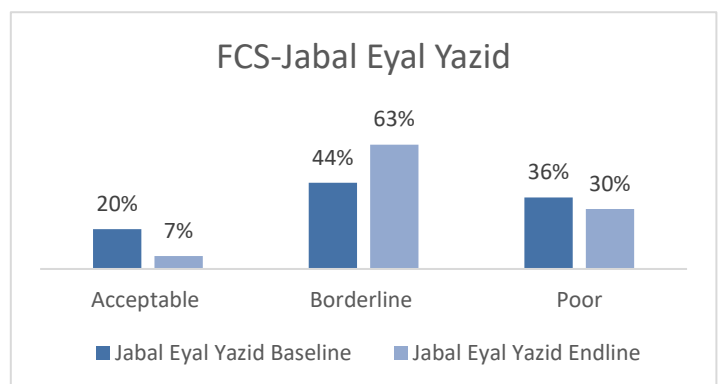
Kharif District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **9%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **20%** decrease in HHs with borderline FCS, and **29%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



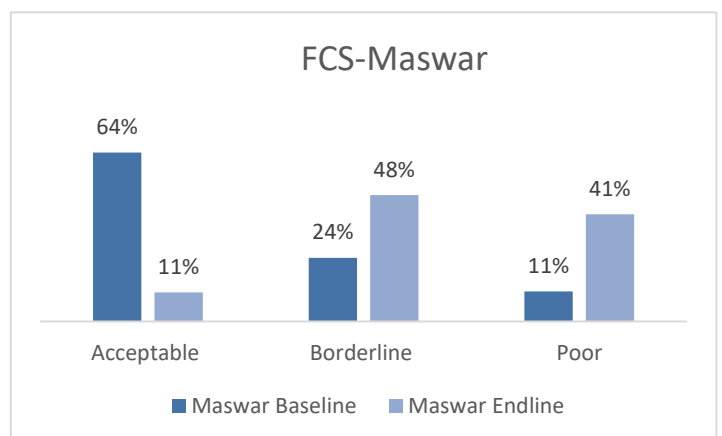
Jabal Eyal Yazid District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **1%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **4%** decrease in HHs with borderline FCS, and **5%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



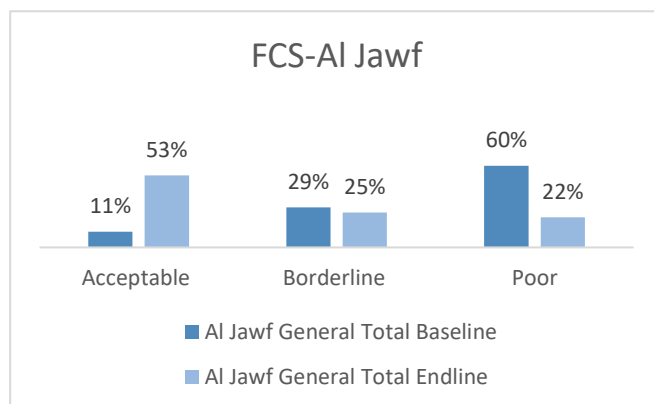
Maswar District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **29%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **19%** increase in HHs with borderline FCS, and **10%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



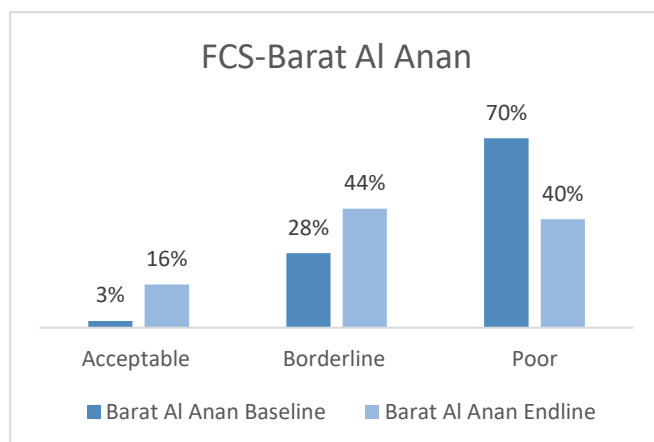
Third; Al Jawf Gov.

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **38%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **4%** decrease in HHs with borderline FCS, and **42%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



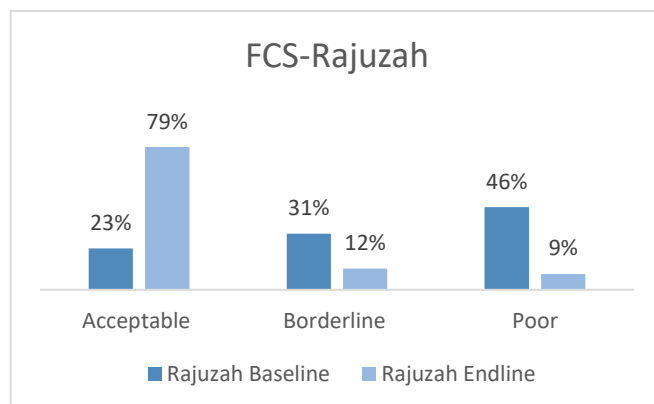
Barat Al Anan District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **30%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **16%** increase in HHs with borderline FCS, and **13%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.

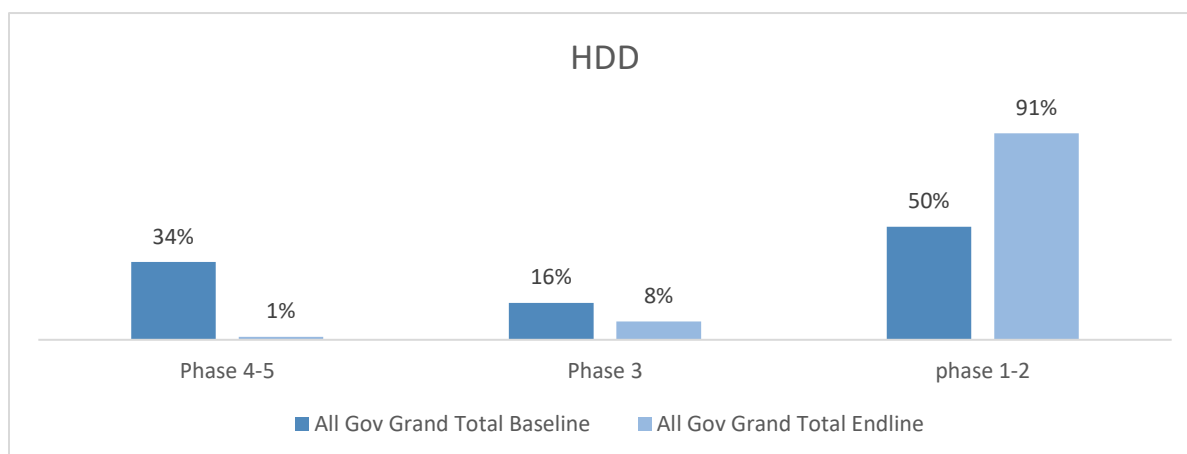


Rajuzah District

When comparing the results of the baseline survey to the endline survey, a **29%** decrease in HHs with poor FCS was found, **19%** increase in HHs with borderline FCS, and **10%** increase in HHs with acceptable FCS.



HH Dietary Diversity score (HDDS)

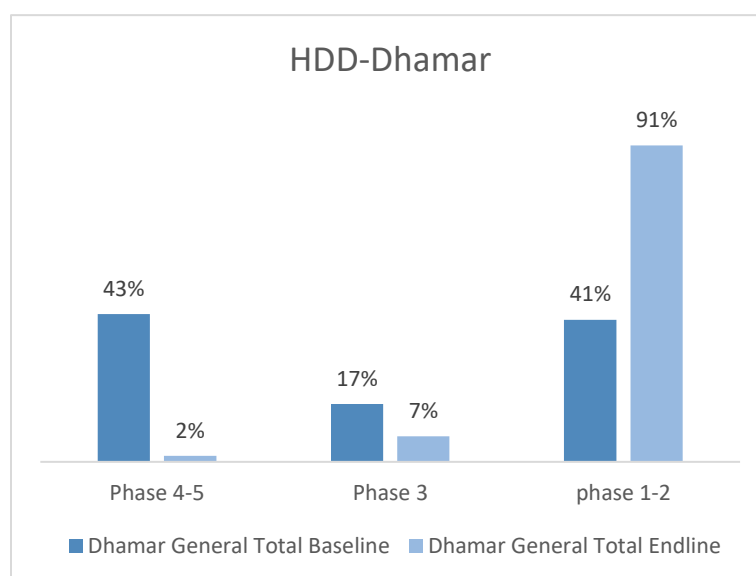


HH Dietary Diversity score (HDDS) 3

Concerning the dietary diversity score for the interviewed, the it was calculated for the past 24 hours prior to the survey where interviewees were asked if they had consumed the listed food items. The number of consumed items in the previous day would indicate the level of diet diversity for each household.

First; Dhamar Gov.

As shown in the chart to the right, **43%** of HHS in Dhamar were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHS with IPC4 and above dropped to **2%** in the endline. For HHS with IPC3 classification it dropped from **17%** in the baseline to **7%** in the endline. Moreover, HHS with IPC1-2 classification increased from **41%** in the baseline to **91%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHS in this Gov.

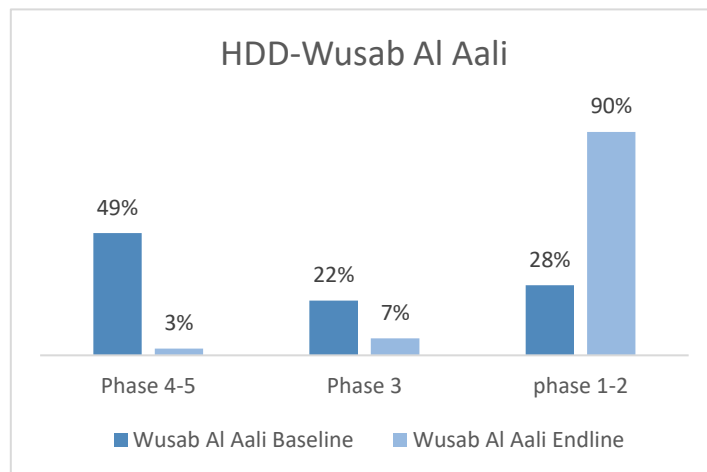


HHS Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)- Dhamar

Below, you will find the results of the analysis of the HDDS for the three targeted districts of Dhamar, separately.

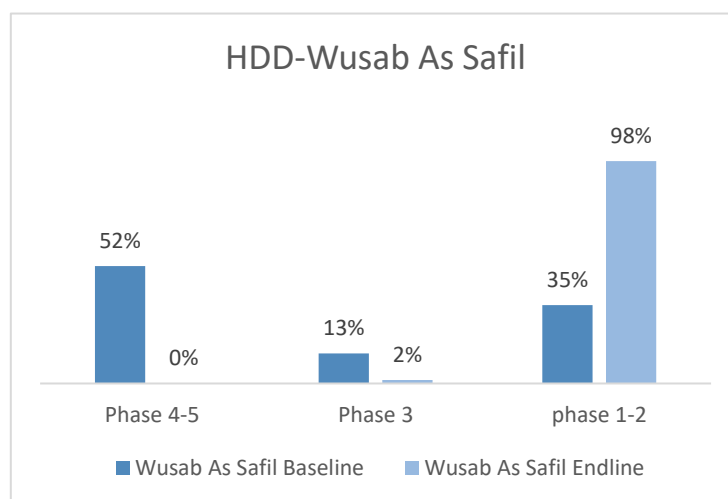
Wusab Al-Aali District

As shown in the chart to the right, **49 %** of HHs in Wusab Al Aali were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **3%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **22%** in the baseline to **7%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **28%** in the baseline to **90%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



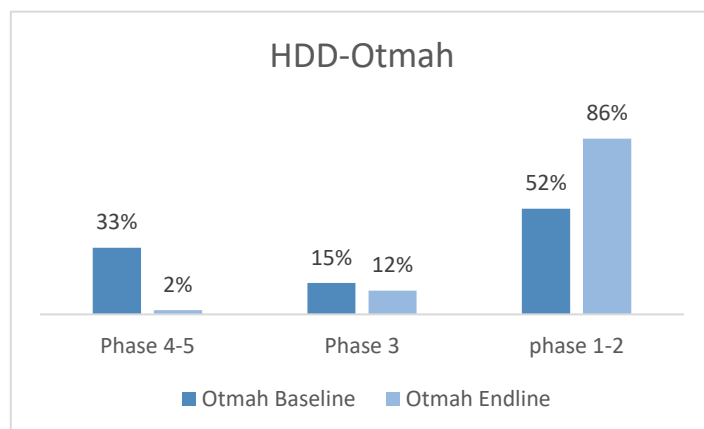
Wusab As-Safil District

As shown in the chart to the right, **52%** of HHs in Wusab As-Safil were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **13%** in the baseline to **2%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **35%** in the baseline to **98%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



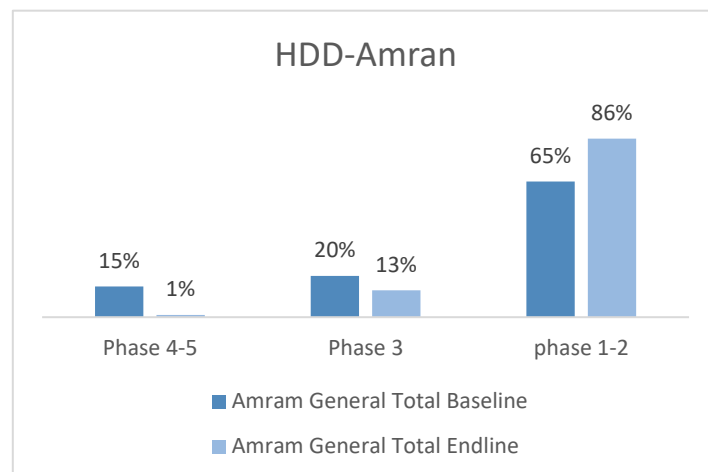
Otmah District

As shown in the chart to the right, **33 %** of HHs in Otmah were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **2%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **15%** in the baseline to **12%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **52%** in the baseline to **86%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



Second; Amran Gov.

As shown in the chart to the right, **15%** of HHs in Amran were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **1%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **20%** in the baseline to **13%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **65%** in the baseline to **86%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this Gov.

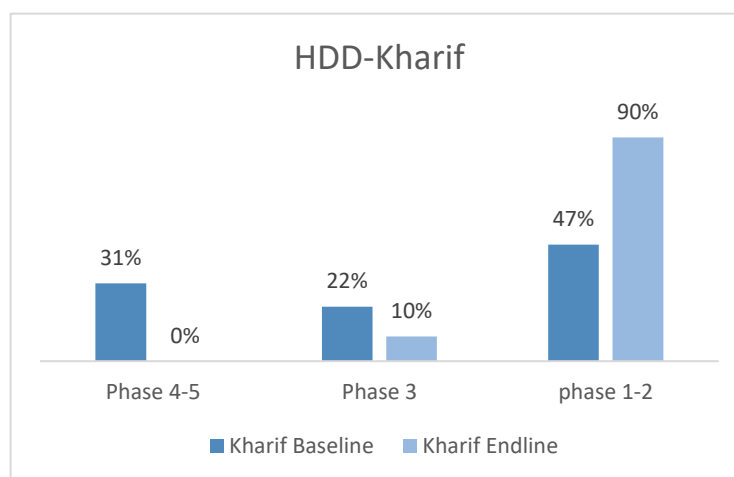


Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)-Amran

Below, you will find the results of the analysis of the HDDS for the three targeted districts of Amran, separately.

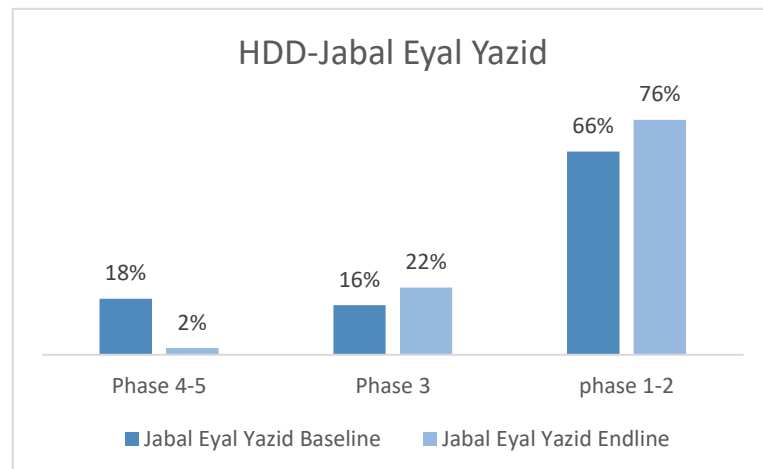
Kharif District

As shown in the chart to the right, **31%** of HHs in Kharif were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **22%** in the baseline to **10%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **47%** in the baseline to **90%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



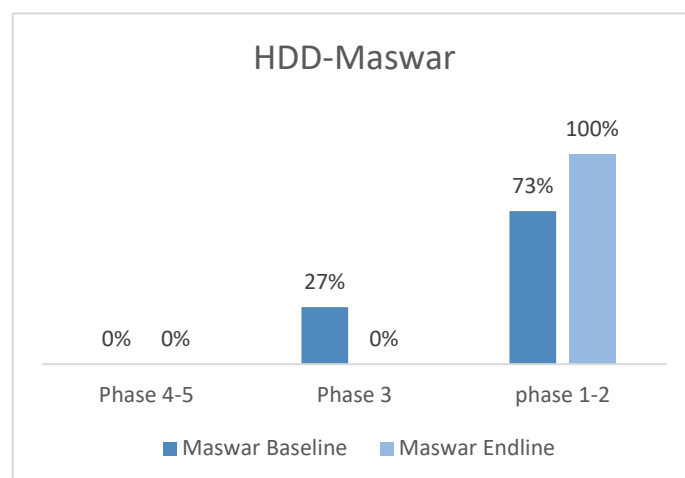
Jabal Eyal Yazid District

As shown in the chart to the right, **18%** of HHs in Jabal Eyal Yazid were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **2%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it increased from **16%** in the baseline to **22%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **66%** in the baseline to **76%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



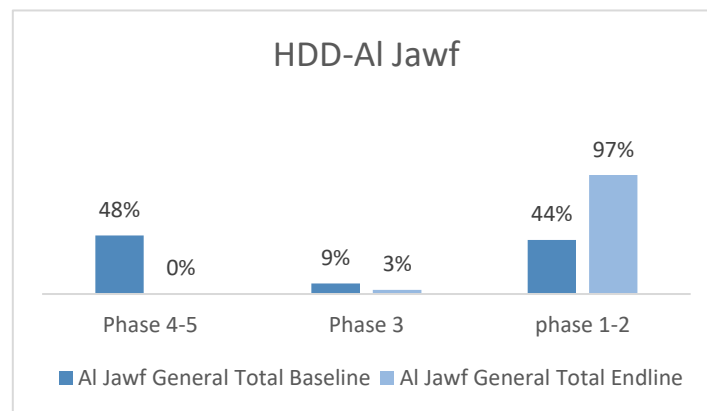
Maswar District

As shown in the chart to the right, **0%** of HHs in Maswar were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, as well as in the endline HHs with IPC4. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **27%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **73%** in the baseline to **100%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



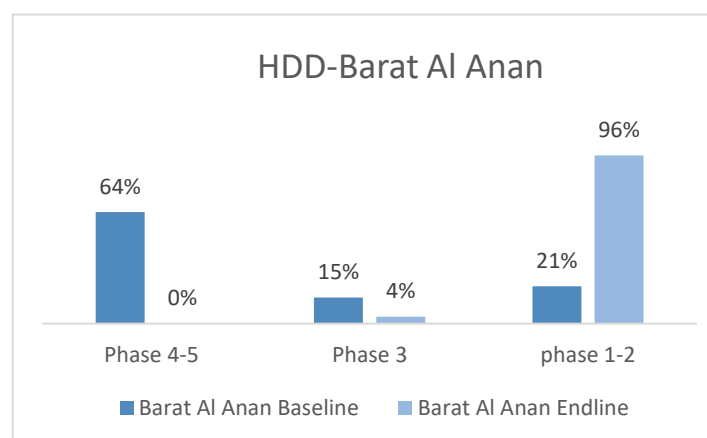
Third; Al Jawf Gov.

As shown in the chart to the right, **48%** of HHs in ; Al Jawf were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **9%** in the baseline to **3%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **44%** in the baseline to **97%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this Gov.



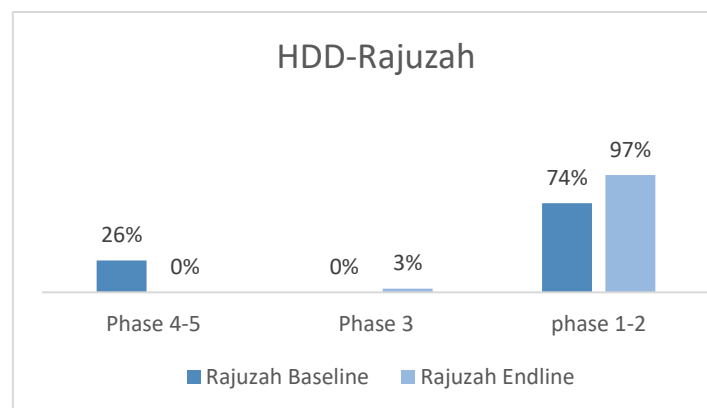
Barat Al Anan District

As shown in the chart to the right, **64%** of HHs in Barat Al Anan were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **15%** in the baseline to **4%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **21%** in the baseline to **96%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.

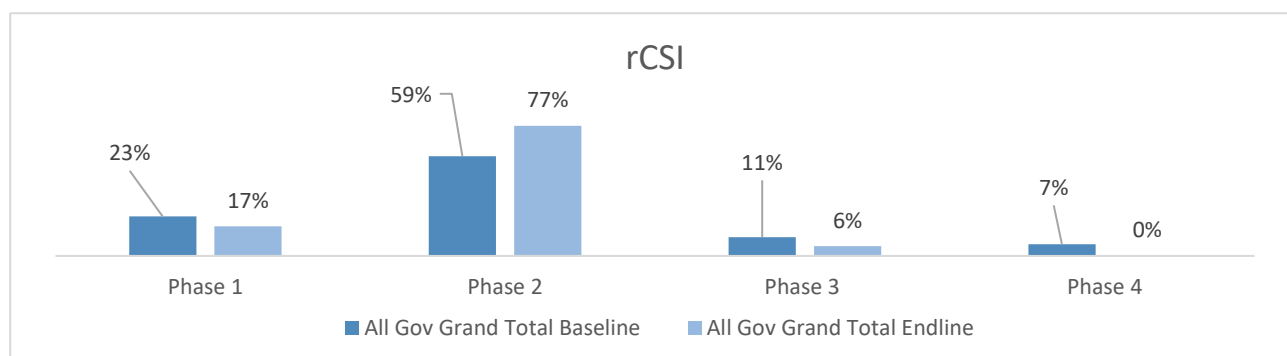


Rajuzah District

As shown in the chart to the right, **26%** of HHs in Rajuzah were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it increased from **0%** in the baseline to **3%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **74%** in the baseline to **97%** in the endline. This shows general improvement of the dietary diversity of targeted HHs in this district.



Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

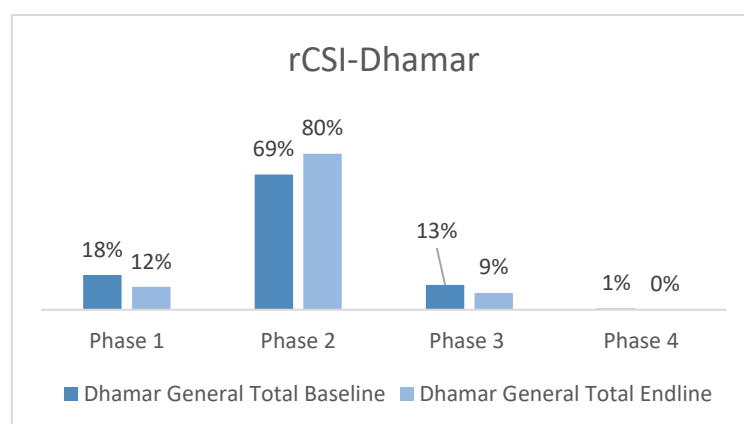


Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) 4

The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is an additional proxy indicator of household food security to better understand the frequency and severity of changes in food consumption behaviors when faced with a shortage of food. Households were asked how many of the past seven days they did not have enough food or money to buy food. The higher the CSI value, the higher the degree of food insecurity. The minimum possible CSI value is 0, while the maximum is 55.

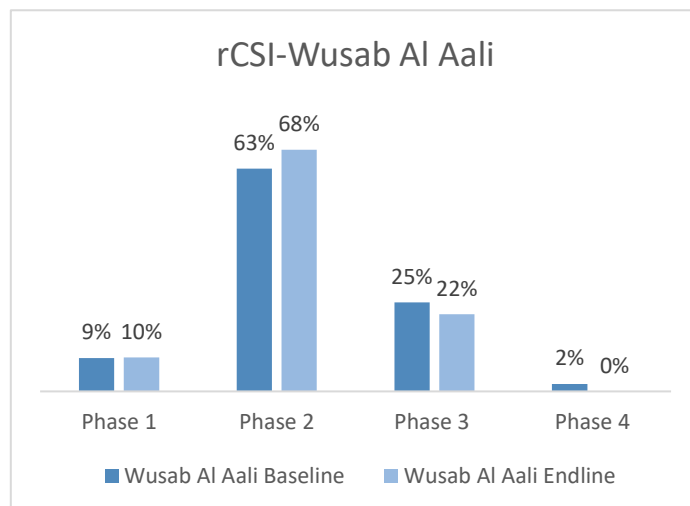
First; Dhamar Gov.

As shown in the chart to the right, **1%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **13%** in the baseline to **9%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **69%** in the baseline to **80%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification decreased from **18%** in the baseline to **12%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this Gov.



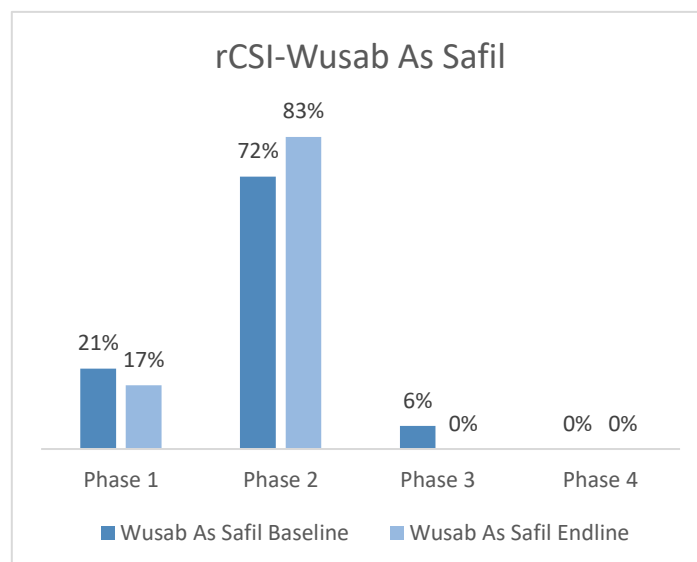
Wusab Al-Aali District

As shown in the chart to the right, **2%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **25%** in the baseline to **22%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **63%** in the baseline to **68%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification increased from **9%** in the baseline to **10%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



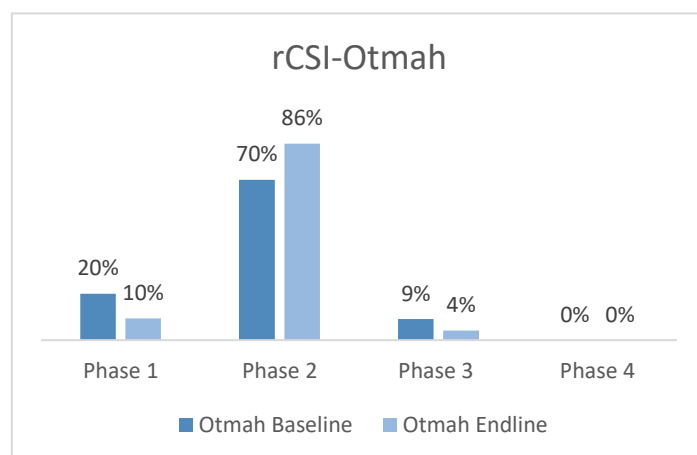
Wusab As-Safil District

As shown in the chart to the right, **0%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **9%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **72%** in the baseline to **83%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification decreased from **21%** in the baseline to **17%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



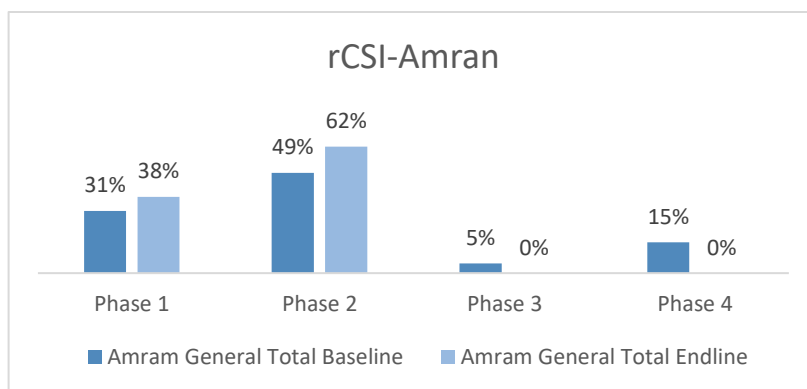
Otmah District

As shown in the chart to the right, **0%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **9%** in the baseline to **4%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **70%** in the baseline to **86%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification decreased from **20%** in the baseline to **10%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



Second; Amran Gov.

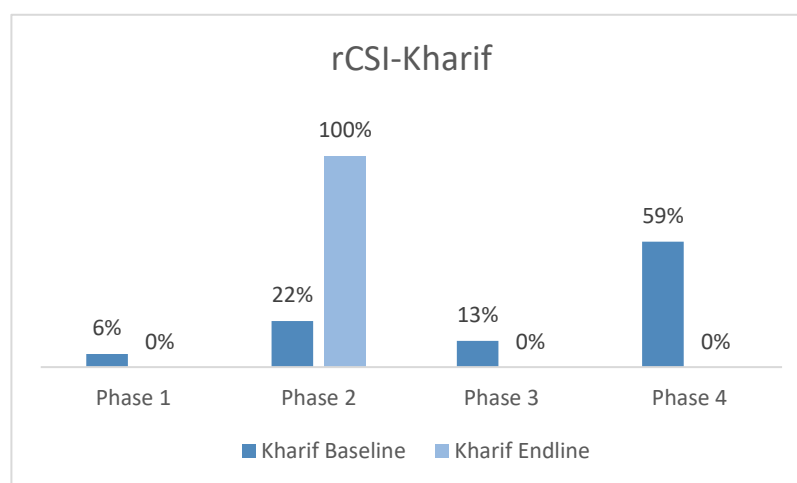
As shown in the chart to the right, **15%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **26%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **49%** in the baseline to **62%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification increased from **31%** in the baseline to **38%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



reduced Coping Strategy Index- Amran

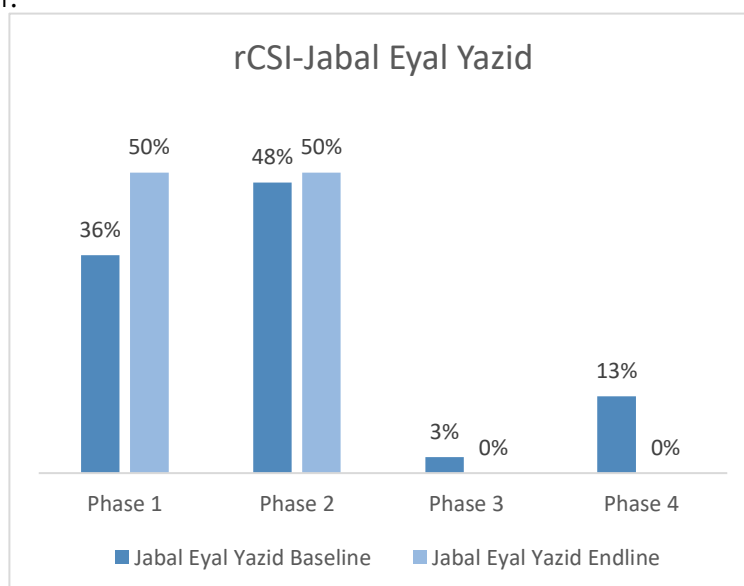
Kharif District

As shown in the chart to the right, **59%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **13%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **22%** in the baseline to **100%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification dropped from **6%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



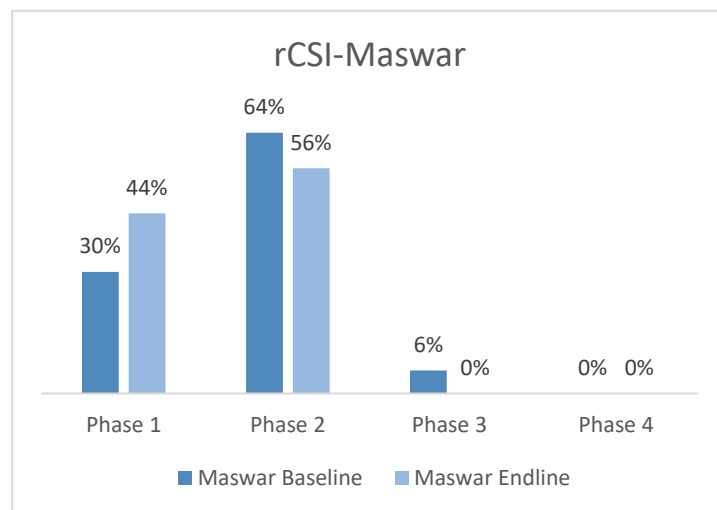
Jabal Eyal Yazid District

As shown in the chart to the right, **13%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **3%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **48%** in the baseline to **50%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification increased from **36%** in the baseline to **50%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



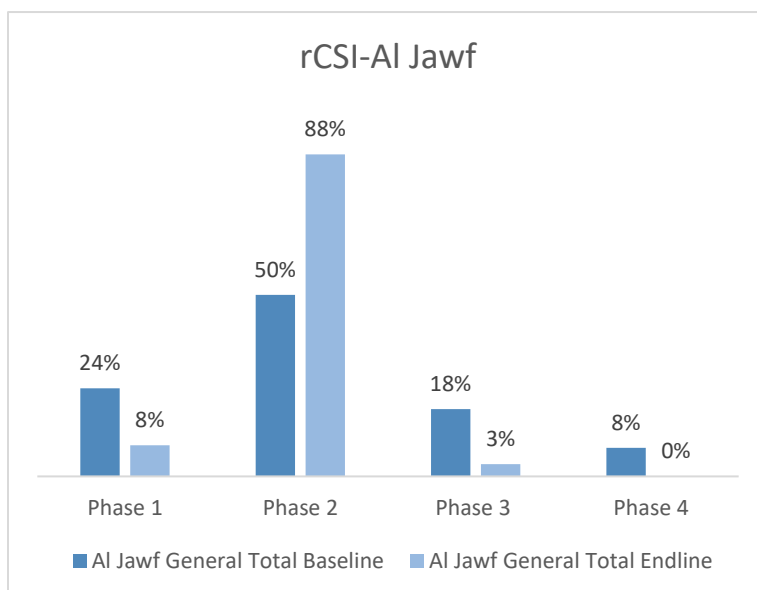
Maswar District

As shown in the chart to the right, **0%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **6%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it decreased from **64%** in the baseline to **56%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification increased from **30%** in the baseline to **44%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



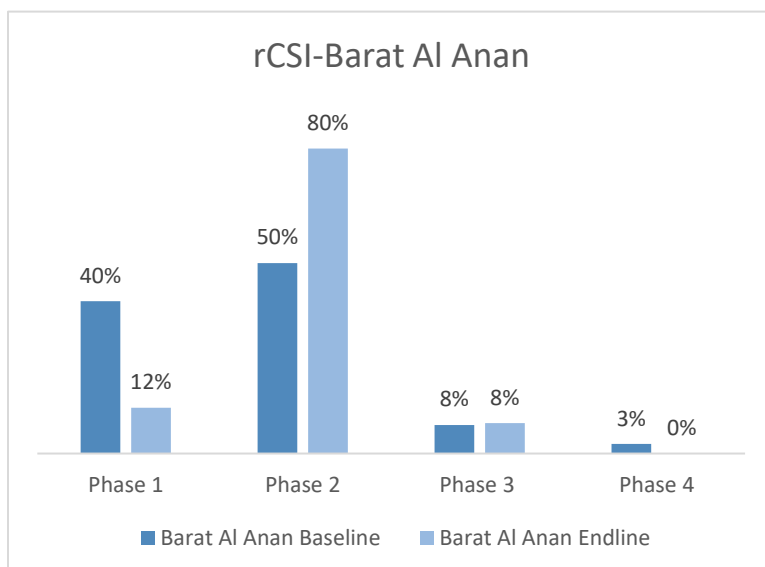
Third; Al Jawf Gov.

As shown in the chart to the right, **8%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **18%** in the baseline to **3%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **50%** in the baseline to **88%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification decreased from **24%** in the baseline to **8%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this Gov.



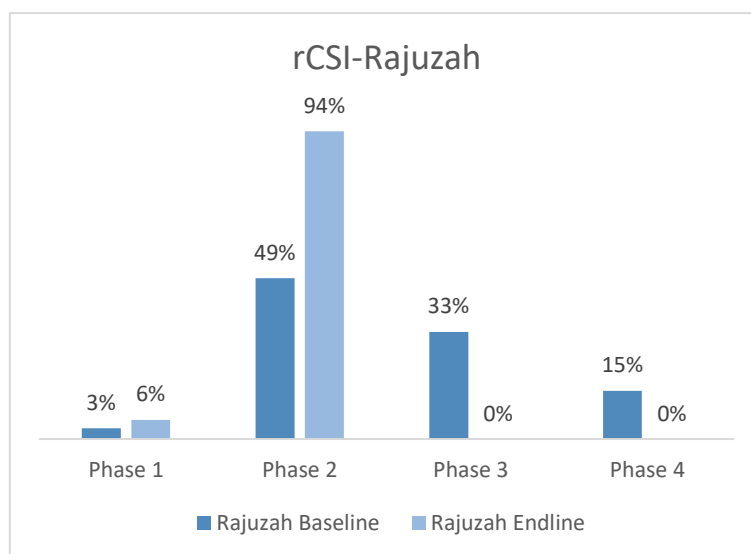
Barat Al Anan District

As shown in the chart to the right, **3%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 **8%** in the baseline and endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **50%** in the baseline to **80%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification decreased from **40%** in the baseline to **12%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



Rajuzah District

As shown in the chart to the right, **15%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **33%** in the baseline to **0%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **49%** in the baseline to **94%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification increased from **3%** in the baseline to **6%** in the endline. This shows general reduction in the negative coping strategy among HHs of this district.



Conclusion:

FCS:

32% of the beneficiary households are food secure or able to meet their essential food needs, compared to **25%** at the baseline. **32%** of the beneficiary household's borderline are moderately food insecure or are marginally unable to meet minimum food needs, as same as to **32%** at the baseline. The remaining **36%** of the beneficiary households are severely food insecure with poor food consumption, compared to **42%** at the baseline survey.

HH Dietary Diversity score (HDDS):

34% of HHs were classified as IPC 4-5 in the baseline, however, HHs with IPC4 and above dropped to **1%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC3 classification it dropped from **16%** in the baseline to **8%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1-2 classification increased from **50%** in the baseline to **91%** in the endline.

Reduced Coping Strategies Index:

, **7%** of HHs were found to be under IPC4 in the baseline and **0%** in the endline. In addition, HHs classified as IPC3 dropped from **11%** in the baseline to **6%** in the endline. For HHs with IPC2 classification it increased from **59%** in the baseline to **77%** in the endline. Moreover, HHs with IPC1 classification decreased from **23%** in the baseline to **17%** in the endline.

Justifications:

The Weakness in reaching the target in the previously mentioned indicators is due to the period in which the project was suspended for a period of five months, which led to the Weakness to improve food security in the required manner among the targeted HHs within the project.

Difficulties and challenges:

- 1- Failure to respond by some beneficiaries due to the weak network.
- 2- Incorrect numbers for some beneficiaries.
- 3- The inability to field visits to cover all governorates due to time constraints and delays in obtaining permits.

Endline Survey Report

Jan.2023

World Food Programme
برنامج الأغذية العالمي



Brief.

This endline survey was undertaken in the targeted districts of (Wusab Al Aali, Wusab As Safl, Otmah) of Dhamar governorate and (Kharif, Jabal Eyal Yazid, and Maswar) of Amran governorate during Jan in Dhamar, Amran Al Jawf 2023.

The objective of this survey was to provide an information base on which project indicators and outputs would be evaluated by comparing the results of the Endline survey with the results that appeared in the baseline survey to help us to calculate the final project indicators.