

Yemen, Rep. - Comprehensive Food Security Survey 2009

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

YEM_2009_CFSVA_v01_M

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE

2012-09-13

Overview

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of the Comprehensive Food Security Survey in Yemen is to provide much needed, updated baseline information on the food security and vulnerability situation of the population and its causes at the national (urban and rural), governorate and AEZ levels. Its findings will help formulate appropriate and feasible responses for WFP and its partners, such as the Government, other United Nations agencies and NGOs, and will facilitate the targeting of the most vulnerable and food-insecure people in the country. The survey is to serve as a tool with potential for guiding Yemen's development framework, including the five-year development plan, and informing the national food security strategy and the country's 2010 Humanitarian Response Plan.

Specific objectives are as follows:

- Identify the food-insecure and vulnerable households;
- Estimate how many people are currently food-insecure at the national and sub-national levels;
- Determine where the food-insecure and vulnerable people live;
- Identify the underlying causes and risk factors of food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Identify the most appropriate response options to address food insecurity and targeting criteria;
- Inform Yemen's national food security strategy and feed into the five-year development plan (DPPR 2011-2015).

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

- Household
- Nutrition
- Community

Scope

NOTES

Household: demography, education, migration, housing and facilities, agriculture, fishing and livestock production, agricultural constraints, employment and income sources, labour migration and remittances, access to markets, expenditures and debts, food consumption and diversity, coping mechanisms, exposure to shocks and risks, and nutritional health of children under 5 years of age and women of childbearing age. The seasonality of a number of indicators was also assessed.

Community: agricultural practices in the community, their access to markets, health and education facilities and the community's views on constraints experienced during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

The survey covered all household heads and women (with anthropometric measurements taken on both women 15-49 years of age and children 0-59 months old) in each sampled household.

A household is defined as a person or a group of persons related or unrelated, living together or not, making common cooking arrangements and under the authority of the same household head.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
United Nations World Food Programme	United Nations

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	Financial Support

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Souleika Abdillahi	SA	WFP	Data Archivist

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2012-09-13

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.1 (January 2014)

Adapted from Version 1 (September 2009)/DDI-YEM-WFP-CFSVA-2009-v1.0

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_YEM_2009_CFSVA_v01_M

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A two-stage cluster sampling approach was applied for the CFSS. The sampling frame was stratified by agro-ecological zone (AEZ) at the governorate level before enumeration areas (EAs) were selected to ensure that all AEZs were adequately reflected.

- Stage 1: Thirty EAs randomly selected at the governorate level (proportional to population size)
- Stage 2: Twelve households randomly selected within each EA.

As a result of security concerns in two governorates, clusters were over-sampled to compensate for the reduction. In addition to the 30 EAs, three additional EAs were randomly selected in the same AEZ to serve as alternatives. As the sampling frame is based on the 2004 census data, households in each EA are also over-sampled (15 instead of 12). A minimum of 12 questionnaires were administered for each EA. During the analysis phase, when results were aggregated at the national, AEZ or rural/urban level, a weighting system was applied to account for the different populations sizes of the governorates.

Deviations from Sample Design

Of Yemen's 21 governorates, two (Al-Jawf and Saada) could not be covered because of security concerns and are therefore not included in the analysis.

Weighting

Weights were applied during the analysis of data relating to households, children and women. The weighting variables were constructed using 2004 census data along with population growth estimates to determine the predicted population size (in terms of households, women and children) per governorate and by urban/rural classification. The weight variable was calculated by first determining the proportion of the total population in each governorate and urban/rural classification. This proportion was then multiplied by the total number of units (households, women, children) sampled to determine the standardization factor. The standardization factor was then divided by the number of units sampled per governorate to yield the weight factor.

In addition to weights for calculating household statistics, a population weight was used in order to compute the total numbers of person affected by food insecurity. This weight was created simply by taking the household weight as noted above and multiplying it by the household size (as determined by the response from the questionnaire). Population-based figures reported in the analysis use this weight while household-based figures use the household weight. The tables below show the household, women and child weight calculations and results.

Questionnaires

Overview

Household questionnaire captured information on demography, education, migration, housing and facilities, agriculture, fishing and livestock production, agricultural constraints, employment and income sources, labour migration and remittances, access to markets, expenditures and debts, food consumption and diversity, coping mechanisms, exposure to shocks and risks, and nutritional health of children under 5 years of age and women of childbearing age. The seasonality of a number of indicators was also assessed.

Community interviews were conducted in each EA, asking key informants about agricultural practices in the community, their access to markets, health and education facilities and the community's views on constraints experienced during the twelve months preceding the survey.

All questionnaires and modules are provided as external resources.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-10-14	2009-11-15	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

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Supervision

Additional supervision was provided by the technical team which was comprised of staff from or affiliated to UBOS, WFP, FAO, Ministry of Health, FEWS NET, UNICEF, World Vision and Ministry of Agriculture. This supervision involved spot visits and, more often, providing technical back-stopping.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available