

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION 201068:

Immediate, Integrated and Sustained Response to Avert Famine in Yemen

Start date: 01 April 2017 **End date:** 31 March 2018

Extension period: 01 April 2018 **New end date:** 31 December 2018

Total revised number of beneficiaries (project duration)	10 700 000		
Duration of entire project	21 months (1 April 2017 – 31 December 2018)		
Extension period	9 months (1 April – 31 December 2018)		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage	2 105 943		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	882 845 112	602 654 545	1 485 499 657
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	158 881 524	186 680 510	345 562 034
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	48 829 962	32 542 717	81 372 680
ISC	74 972 140	53 422 055	128 394 195
Total cost to WFP	1 165 528 738	875 299 828	2 040 828 565

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food Transfer	451 276 027	306 912 499	758 188 526
C&V Transfer	152 021 470	177 696 726	329 718 196

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This Budget Revision (BR no.2) seeks an extension-in-time from 1 April through to 31 December 2018 to bridge the period to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), starting 1 January 2019. BR no.2 supports the 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) which aims to reach 11.3 million people in acute need who urgently require immediate assistance to survive – an increase by 1 million since June 2017. Paramount to the success of the YHRP will be the continued scale-up of WFP interventions to address acute needs through general food assistance (GFA), nutrition specific interventions, emergency school meals as well as livelihoods interventions.
2. The activities under BR no.2 are aligned with the Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) in a manner that looks towards the longer-term recovery of Yemen; the 2018 YHRP and respective Food Security and Agricultural Cluster (FSAC) and Nutrition Cluster strategies as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17.

3. During the extension period from April to December 2018, WFP aims to assist 9.8 million beneficiaries. This will cumulatively increase the overall number of beneficiaries under the Emergency Operation (EMOP) up to 10.7 million people, including 5.2 million women and girls and 5.5 million men and boys. WFP will respond in the following manner;
 - 3.1. GFA will increase from 6.8 million to 7.6 million beneficiaries, using a variety of modalities adapted to local markets and financial infrastructure. The revised number of beneficiaries takes into account the emergency food assistance anticipated by other Food Security and Agricultural Cluster (FSAC) members with the aim to address, in a coordinated manner, the needs of all 8.4 million severely food insecure people in Yemen, as identified by the FSAC. Considering the reduced migrant flow and anticipated results of the on-going joint United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/WFP verification efforts in Kharaz camp, Lahj governorate, there is a reduction in the planned number of refugees from 102,000 to 9,750. Furthermore, WFP will -- on an exceptional basis -- consider institutional feeding for up to 10,000 persons in hospitals and orphanages in conflict areas with Medecins Sans Frontieres and other partners. In response to the spike in fighting as of December 2017, WFP plans for a contingency stock to assist approximately 500,000 newly displaced persons with an immediate one-off life-saving food assistance, which has been budgeted for in BR no.2.
 - 3.2. To widen social safety net coverage, WFP emergency school meals, introduced in March 2017, will increase from 110,000 to 595,000 beneficiaries, while livelihoods interventions will increase from 60,000 to 120,000 individuals to promote community resilience in areas where conditions permit.
 - 3.3. The target for beneficiaries receiving treatment for malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) has been revised based on the 2017 achievements and focus of implementation in the 107 priority districts, jointly identified by cluster partners. Malnutrition prevention through BSFP will, therefore, see a reduction from 1.9 million to 820,000 beneficiaries during the extension period, while the treatment of malnutrition through the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) will slightly increase from 1 million to 1.1 million beneficiaries. The increase of TSFP, will align with UNICEF targets allowing for a comprehensive community based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) package.
4. BR no.2 will increase the overall project budget by USD 875,299,828 from USD 1,165,528,738 to USD 2,040,828,565. Impacted cost components are as follows:
 - Food transfer budget increased by USD 602,654,545 for an additional tonnage of 862,262;
 - Cash and Vouchers transfer budget increased by USD 186,680,510;
 - Direct support costs (DSC) increased by USD 32,542,717;

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. To respond to the world's largest humanitarian crisis, WFP launched an emergency operation in April 2017 - EMOP 201068 - that aims to avert famine in Yemen through providing an integrated package of food and nutrition assistance with complementary activities implemented through agriculture, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) and health partners. The EMOP

design was based on Integrated Phase Classification 2017 results and was in line with the 2017 YHRP.

6. Over the course of the EMOP, WFP has gradually scaled-up GFA in support to severely food insecure populations. By August 2017, WFP reached 7 million beneficiaries monthly, thereby increasing the number of beneficiaries by over 40 percent, if compared to beginning of the EMOP.¹ Broken down by transfer modality, WFP reached 6.4 million beneficiaries through GFA – in-kind by December 2017, or 107 percent of planned beneficiaries. In terms of Commodity Vouchers through Trader’s Network (CV-TN), WFP reached 864,000 people - 80 percent of planned. WFP Supply Chain scaled-up its capacity to deliver needed commodities in the targeted locations and continued to reach and sustain monthly targets.
7. WFP managed to reach populations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas where food assistance needs were highest e.g. Marib, Rayma, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Taizz, Shabwa, Hudaydah and Lahj governorates, using both in-kind food and CV-TN. Despite severe movement limitations, WFP staff and third-party monitors (TPM) successfully conducted monitoring missions to distribution sites in these areas. Programme oversight and feedback mechanisms were further augmented by use of dedicated monitoring call centres based in Sana’a and Amman and the beneficiary hotline.
8. Monitoring of WFP assisted GFA beneficiaries showed a marked improvement of the food consumption of GFA beneficiaries over the EMOP period. The percentage of households with poor food consumption decreased from 29 percent in December 2016 to 17 percent in December 2017, and among CV-TN beneficiaries the percentage of households with poor food consumption decreased from 22 percent to 14 percent over the same period. Notwithstanding these achievements, the overall number of severely food insecure people in the country continued to increase beyond those assisted by WFP due to persistent conflict and steep economic decline.
9. WFP scaled-up nutrition interventions during the last quarter of 2017. Treatment of malnutrition through TSFP reached 500,100 malnourished children aged 6-59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), representing 50 percent of the overall EMOP target. After extensive consultation with key stakeholders and preparations by cooperating partners, distributions for the prevention of malnutrition through BSFP began in December 2017, assisting 93,000 beneficiaries. Nutrition interventions have been supported by 22 non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners and by the Ministry of Public Health and Population. WFP conducted a pre-assistance baseline for BSFP which indicated that the percentage of children aged 6 – 23 months with a minimum acceptable diet was 33 percent, while 74 percent were breastfed, including 82 percent of those aged 6 – 11 months. WFP also supported the Ministry of Public Health and Population in conducting Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) training to nutrition coordinators and health staff.
10. Towards the end of 2017, the CMAM database reported that MAM recovery, non-response and death rate results met the universal Sphere targets for TSFP beneficiary children. Specifically, the percentage of cured children reached 76 percent. However, the default rate of 22 percent remained off target. This can be mainly attributed to challenges related to the conflict as well as poverty, which combined prevented sustainable access to health centres.
11. WFP aimed to reach 60,000 beneficiaries through asset rehabilitation and livelihoods support activities. Acute emergency needs and scarce resources necessitated the focus on lifesaving assistance and the target could not be reached. This notwithstanding, through the separate joint

¹ GFA beneficiaries in high priority areas received full entitlements, while those in other priority areas received 60 percent reduced entitlements in line with the EMOP prioritization strategy.

Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) programme with United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization and International Labour Organization, WFP reached 13,200 beneficiaries with asset creation activities. These activities were rated among the best ERRY components in the mid-term report. They scored highest in improving community livelihoods and productive assets, in strengthening resilience and economic self-reliance. WFP will aim to build on the gains made and expand these activities under BR no.2.

12. Support was provided for up to 19,750 refugees in Kharaz and May'fa camps, Lahj and Shabwa governorates before the joint verification exercise.
13. Through the newly rolled out gender transformative programme (GTP), WFP Yemen is better equipped to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the areas of intervention. A baseline survey has been completed and an improvement plan is being developed to focus on strengthening programme, partnerships and communication capacities and facilitating accountability towards gender sensitive programming and implementation.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

14. The 2018 YHRP indicates that the total Yemeni population in need of humanitarian assistance has increased from 70 percent in 2017 to 75 percent, with the overall needs amounting to 22.2 million people. This includes 11.3 million people in acute need who urgently require life-saving assistance. While WFP has observed through remote monitoring a stabilization and -- to a certain extent -- improvement in the food security status among GFA beneficiaries, food insecurity has become more widespread among the non-assisted population and a significant number of non-assisted moderately food insecure people have now become severely food insecure. The factors leading to this deterioration of the humanitarian situation are multi-fold.
15. Since the onset of conflict in 2015 there has been a severe disruption and loss of livelihoods. While Yemen has historically been highly dependent on food and fuel imports, the extended closure of key ports in November and December 2017 significantly hampered the flow of basic commodities. Even before the port blockade, restrictions on imports, damaged port infrastructure, collapse of the financial and banking sector, security risks and high transport costs were key factors negatively affecting imports and supply of basic goods across Yemen. This situation triggered increased market prices and, despite the re-opening of ports in late November 2017, price levels have remained high.
16. WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) market analysis reports that food prices increased between 30 - 90 percent in January 2018 compared to pre-crisis levels, and fuel prices rose by 150 percent during the same period. The Yemeni Rial (YER) depreciated by 210 percent. Critical food and energy imports are now facilitated exclusively through private channels without support offered earlier by the Central Bank of Yemen. This has further exacerbated inflation in the country. Combined with rising unemployment and the non-payment of public servant salaries since September 2016, particularly in the northern governorates, the purchasing power of the local population has been eroded and so has their access to food. The World Bank estimates that the poverty rate in Yemen has reached 80 percent of the population.²
17. Damaged infrastructure, poverty and a steep deterioration in the delivery of basic services led in 2017 to the largest cholera outbreak ever recorded in modern history. The Health Cluster recorded over one million suspected cases in Yemen by the fourth quarter of 2017. Malnourished populations were at greatest risk of mortality.

² Toward a blueprint for recovery and reconstruction of Yemen; World Bank. October 2017

18. As the cholera outbreak was subsiding, the conflict intensified first in Sana'a and then elsewhere. UNHCR reported new displacements of 85,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) by February 2018.
19. Economic decline, conflict and cholera have taken their toll on the food security and nutrition situation. WFP, together with FSAC partners, established a Famine Risk Monitoring System to assess the food security trends in approximately 300 districts. Monitoring conducted in the fourth quarter of 2017 and in January 2018 demonstrated a significant deterioration in the food security situation, indicating that the number of districts facing a heightened risk of famine increased by 13 percent from 95 to 107 districts. The results of Famine Risk Monitoring further indicated a sharp 24 percent increase in the number of severely food insecure people from 6.8 million at the beginning of 2017 to 8.4 million by year end, whilst the total number of food insecure people increased from 17.4 to 17.8 million.
20. The rate of malnutrition increased with 12 governorates demonstrating pressing needs in 2018, as compared to 10 governorates in 2017. Five out of the 23 governorates were reported with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of 15 percent and above in the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). An additional seven governorates were reported with GAM rates between 10-15 percent with aggravating factors. Some 1.8 acutely malnourished children including 400,000 children with severe acute malnutrition and 1.1 million PLWG are estimated to be acutely malnourished.
21. The conflict has adversely affected children's access to education; 256 schools have been totally damaged and another 1,413 schools were partially damaged as of September 2017. The Education Cluster estimates that 1.9 million children are out of school, whilst another 4.1 million need support to continue their education. Overall, the conflict has led to large-scale damage of infrastructure, roads and markets.
22. Escalating conflict has also exacerbated protection risks. Half of the Yemeni population lives in areas directly affected by ground fighting and airstrikes. At the same time, access restrictions by the parties of conflict continue to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance. According to the Yemen Protection Cluster, early and child marriages are rising as families attempt to cope with challenges of war.
23. The conflict in Yemen is characterized by a systemic failure in the protection of civilians by all parties to the conflict. Girls and women are exposed to Sexual and Gender Based Violence, while young men and boys are at risk of recruitment into armed groups. WFP enhanced its protection activities by improving the design of many food distribution points to make them more accessible and safe for women.
24. Women and girls continue to face entrenched gender inequalities which result from prevailing social norms that limit their access to services, livelihoods and other opportunities. The conflict has exacerbated their specific vulnerabilities. As families face the loss of male family members due to conflict-related death or injury or loss of traditional livelihoods, the level of economic hardship has increased and so have negative coping strategies. According to the 2017 UNICEF Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey, child marriage rates have escalated from 52 per cent in 2016 to close to 66 per cent in 2017.
25. The Security Level in Yemen is ranging between Level 3 and Level 6. Current security measures include movement in mandatory armored vehicles (AV) and the use of a minimum of two AVs on all field missions. Security measures also require advance approval from WFP's Executive Director and the United Nations Department for Safety and Security Under-Secretary-General for

all field missions to very high-risk areas; Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environment trainings are mandatory for all staff, deploying to Yemen or on mission.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

26. The overall aim of BR no.2 will remain to avert famine and save lives, while also promoting livelihoods building and community resilience.
27. Specifically, BR no.2 seeks; i) an extension-in-time of 9 months to the current EMOP to bridge the period until the start of Yemen's ICSP in January 2019, ii) to address additional emergency food assistance needs, iii) to scale-up the emergency school meals programme, iv) to recalibrate nutrition interventions, v) to increase resilience programming, vi) to incorporate a contingency stock for newly displaced persons and vii) to introduce a transition to the unconditional cash-based transfer (CBT) modality.

General Food Assistance

28. Out of the 8.4 million severely food insecure people targeted by FSAC, WFP has committed to cover 7.6 million with a combination of GFA, CV-TN and eventually cash assistance. Up to 9,750 camp refugees and other 10,000 vulnerable persons in selected institutions will also be assisted.
29. WFP will continue to implement GFA (in kind) in locations where markets cannot support CV-TN and/or cash assistance. Whilst CV-TN will focus on urban and semi-urban areas where it can enable market revitalization, allowing for an eventual transition to cash. Starting in May 2018, WFP will initiate a phased implementation of CBT under GFA, targeting one million individuals. The phased implementation will see beneficiaries in primarily urban areas transition from either GFA (in kind) or CV-TN to CBT.
30. WFP conducted a Rapid Market Assessment in selected northern governorates in November 2017 to determine the functionality of markets to support an introduction to CBT. However, due to the restricted access to ports in November and December 2017 there was a significant impact on these markets. Therefore, the assessment presented a caveat to account for these changes and indicated that cash could be a feasible modality of assistance once regular import functionality resumes. As such, the area of Sana'a, where WFP is currently assisting 600,000 beneficiaries, will now be conducive for introducing cash in a baseline scenario. WFP will conduct a similar Rapid Market Assessment in March 2018 in southern governorates to ascertain assumptions on market functionality.
31. WFP will continue to coordinate with the Cash and Market Working Group which has conducted multiple assessments on the feasibility of rolling out cash as a modality of assistance. According to the Inter-Agency Joint Case Study: Market Functionality and Community Perception of Cash Based Assistance released in December 2017, it has been found that cash was a preferred modality for beneficiaries and does not pose major protection concerns. Moreover, with the introduction of CBT, further details on household dynamics, expenditure, gender aspects and beneficiary preferences will be collected to further information the programme.
32. WFP has already conducted analysis of available local Financial Service Providers to assess their capacity to support CBT in the target locations. WFP plans to gradually introduce biometrics to support GFA beneficiary registration in Yemen and negotiations with relevant stakeholders are on-going. At the initial stage, WFP will install biometric terminals at cash redemption points. WFP will coordinate with other cash actors to potentially introduce a common platform as a mechanism to invest in a longer-term integrated social safety net. This platform could also link

other programmatic elements, including joint assessment, M&E and overall coordination of assistance.

33. WFP will align the implementation of CBT with the FSAC and the Cash and Market Working Group, which has proposed a Minimum Expenditure Basket for food needs based on the FSAC food basket for GFA, considering prevailing market prices. To account for fluctuations in market prices, the transfer amount will have a 10 percent contingency.

Treatment and Prevention of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition

34. WFP will continue to scale-up treatment of moderate malnutrition through increased TSFP coverage. In light of recently concluded partnership agreements with a host of NGOs, the Ministry of Public Health and Population and selected Governorate Health Officials, WFP aims to reach 1.1 million beneficiaries in 253 districts through local health facilities and mobile outreach teams. TSFP expansion will be reflected in the mid-term YHRP review. WFP will coordinate closely with UNICEF to achieve greater synergies between MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) coverage, taking into account resource availability, cooperating partner and logistics capacity. WFP will also continue to support further training of health staff and cooperating partners in the scale-up of CMAM.
35. Taking into account partner capacity, WFP will consolidate MAM prevention through BSFP in the 107 priority districts identified by the FSAC and Nutrition cluster. BSFP implementation picked up significantly in the first quarter of 2018. The aim is to reach 820,000 beneficiaries during the extension period, beyond the 2018 YHRP target, but to stay below the original EMOP beneficiary target until such time that consolidation in these districts has been achieved. Building on lessons learned, emphasis will be placed on increasing technical training for the Ministry of Public Health and Population staff and WFP's cooperating partners to achieve the revised beneficiary target. WFP will also support the Ministry of Public Health and Population in the development of national BSFP guidelines.
36. Complementary to WFP's nutrition interventions, WFP will focus on social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to address the root causes of malnutrition in Yemen, and in particular, on inadequate care practices and limited knowledge of nutritional best practices. SBCC will target front-line workers both women and men, who deliver nutrition interventions, so they can become an agent of change. Furthermore, in the context of cholera a focus on infant feeding and WASH practices will be prioritised as key life-saving interventions. WFP will coordinate related interventions with UNICEF and the Nutrition Cluster who have started an analysis of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices to have a common approach. SBCC activities will complement the distribution of specialized nutritious foods, ensuring that the beneficiaries are sensitized to good practices through social mobilization, thereby building community trust.

School Meals

37. Access to education has remained a challenge, and the need for school meals has been reflected in the Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2018 as well as in the Yemen Education Cluster Strategy 2016-17, considering the high rates of malnutrition and the financial constraints that prevent families from prioritizing education. WFP plans to implement a gradual scale-up of the school meals activity from 110,000 to 595,000 children, focusing on areas highly impacted by conflict, with the aim to address acute hunger and help mitigate school drop-outs. WFP will work with local suppliers to increase their capacity in the production of fortified date bars and high-energy biscuits (HEBs). WFP will also work with the Ministry of Education and the Yemen Education Cluster to promote education, in particular girls' education, and to strengthen the

relevant reporting and monitoring systems. WFP will work closely with the community and district-level authorities to strengthen oversight and monitoring of the school meals activity.

38. To the extent possible, the school meals programme will be linked to the food assistance for assets (FFA) component of BR no.2 as well as complementary activities by other cooperating partners to enable communities to work on the rehabilitation of school infrastructure that has been severely damaged during the conflict.

Asset Rehabilitation and Restoration of Livelihoods

39. As a result of the successful implementation of ERRY and based on donor interest, WFP will aim to expand livelihoods activities to 120,000 beneficiaries in areas with pressing food security needs and where conditions permit. In such areas WFP, in partnership with other United Nation agencies and national and international NGOs, will expand its FFA creation activities that have already been introduced under the ERRY joint programme, with the aim of strengthening community resilience and essential services in a sustainable manner. Initially, such activities will focus on the rehabilitation of community assets, including small-scale infrastructure works through the implementation of cash for work (CFW) activities. Project selection will also be tailored to encourage female participation, through women's participation in CFW Community Committees.
40. The expansion of FFA will allow WFP Yemen to gradually reduce unconditional assistance and to contribute to rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, while also reviving targeted safety nets in Yemen in the medium term.

Targeting and Contingency Planning

41. Based on the audit and monitoring findings, WFP has developed robust household beneficiary targeting criteria to assist cooperating partners in selecting severely food insecure households as GFA beneficiaries. The targeting criteria include several vulnerability indicators such as IDP status, households headed by women, households with malnourished children as well as socially and economically marginalized groups. Furthermore, WFP has developed guidance for emergency assistance to newly-displaced persons, including rapid assessment tools. Remote data collection methods through mVAM are used for monitoring and food security analysis in hard-to-reach areas and inform operational decisions.
42. GFA and nutrition interventions will continue to follow the geographical prioritization principle, focusing on districts with the highest prevalence of severe food insecurity, GAM and presence of IDPs. Recognizing the causal factors that influence the risk of famine, WFP will support the inter-sector approach adopted by WaSH, Nutrition, Health and FSAC clusters.
43. WFP may need to extend emergency food assistance to areas which are not at present prioritized for GFA, but which may become subject to an exacerbation of conflict, ensuing new displacement. Hence, WFP will place emphasis in BR no.2 on the acute needs of newly-displaced persons and populations besieged by prolonged fighting which may require a blanket approach. An augmented operational plan has been developed to this effect and is now being rolled out. The plan calls for a contingency stock of emergency entitlements, including immediate response rations (IRRs) and HEBs, to cover the instant lifesaving food assistance needs for up to 500,000 people. The contingency stock is incorporated in this BR.

Reporting and Accountability

44. WFP Yemen has achieved tangible gains in the timeliness and quality of reporting throughout the course of the EMOP. WFP will retain its focus on improving quality and transparency of its

operational reporting under BR no.2. As such, further investments will be made in the acquisition and deployment of robust information systems to streamline and expedite information collection from the source (e.g. schools, final distribution points (FDPs), health facilities) and to support real-time analysis. WFP will expand its TPM to improve operational accountability by engaging additional monitoring partners and extending TPM to nutrition, school meals and the assistance provided through CBT. WFP aims to expand the roll out of Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET) to field offices to further improve the timely flow of information on programme delivery. Finally, WFP will extend the coverage of its call centres to align with the expansion in scope of its programme portfolio.

45. WFP will expand its outreach to beneficiaries with media campaigns and through its network of partners to engage communities and increase awareness of assistance and entitlements. WFP will enhance its hotline mechanism for beneficiary communities to raise complaints and provide feedback. Follow-up will include monthly analysis and prioritization of responses in line with the gravity of the complaints. Regular analysis will be used to inform adjustments to programme implementation. WFP will engage local communities through participatory approaches to ensure targeted interventions are needs driven, context specific and socially cohesive. WFP and the cooperating partners have also established gender disaggregated complaints desks at FDPs to allow women to register their complaints and feedback on the food distribution process.
46. As a mechanism to strengthen WFP's ability to deliver and ensure accountability, WFP aims to introduce a biometric registration process. Through the proposed biometric system, WFP will collect fingerprints and photos of targeted beneficiaries under GFA activities. After the successful completion of the registration process, biometrics will be used for the delivery of food assistance. Taking account of the complex operating environment and import restrictions, a combination of SCOPE and a local e-voucher solution will be implemented in the northern governorates and the SCOPECARD solution in the southern governorates.
47. WFP Yemen has established a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that facilitates the strategic and operational decision-making whilst ensuring that beneficiary feedback is reported and mainstreamed into planning and delivery of activities. In accessible areas, monitoring visits are conducted by WFP staff. In areas with security limitations, monitoring activities are complemented through third party monitors (TPM). A call centre in Jordan conducts remote post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through mobile phone surveys to reach large numbers of beneficiaries in inaccessible areas. On a monthly basis, a representative sample of 1,600 beneficiaries are interviewed. The data is analyzed and disaggregated by sex and modality to be presented in a quarterly monitoring report. In addition to the monthly surveys, a biannual PDM exercise is conducted by the TPM.

Supply Chain

48. In 2017, WFP Yemen scaled-up its supply chain capacity and increased the milling capacity up to 60,000 mt per month, while reducing land transport, handling and storage (LTSH) costs by 30 percent. The opening up of new corridors and exchange rate played a major role in decreasing the LTSH. WFP plans to procure 20 percent of cereal requirements locally from importers when prices are competitive as a support to local economy. WFP will increase storage capacity by opening new warehouses in Ibb and Sa'ada. Cold storage for nutritious foods will be expanded. WFP Yemen will continue to use the Global Commodity Management Facility to reduce the delivery lead times into Yemen.
49. Due to the import restrictions imposed during the November 2017 blockade, WFP Yemen has put in place mitigating measures to strengthen the supply chain. WFP is currently exploring the possibility of having a dedicated liner vessel to carry WFP containers from trans-shipment ports

in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Hudaydah. WFP will continuously advocate to maintain access to the Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports for all humanitarian and commercial cargo arriving in Yemen. In order to ensure the continuity of deliveries, whenever feasible, WFP will use charter vessels to supply from regional hubs in Djibouti and Berbera directly to Hudaydah and Aden.

50. Furthermore, WFP will support the Yemen Bureau of Standards (responsible for clearing humanitarian and commercial food imports into Yemen) to rehabilitate their food testing laboratories in Sana'a, Aden and in Hudaydah.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]³

Activity [or Component]	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Number of beneficiaries to be assisted during extension period			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
General Food Assistance (GFA- in kind)		2 934 000	2 830 700	5 764 700	3 415 000	3 179 000	6 594 000	3 415 000	3 179 000	6 594 000
General Food Assistance (Commodity Voucher)		548 000	527 000	1 075 000	523 000	495 000	1 018 000	548 000	527 000	1 075 000
General Food Assistance (Cash)		-	-	-	541 000	500 300	1 041 300	541 000	500 300	1 041 300
BSFP (6-23 months)- in kind		402 000	387 000	789 000	184 000	176 000	360 000	402 000	387 000	789 000
BSFP (PLW)- in kind		-	1 106 000	1 106 000	-	460 000	460 000	-	1 106 000	1 160 000
TSFP (MAM 6-59 months) – in kind		400 000	376 000	776 000	382 000	368 000	750 000	400 000	376 000	776 000
TSFP (acutely malnourished PLW) – in kind		-	229 800	229 800	-	336 000	336 000	-	336 000	336 000
School Meals- in kind		62 700	47 300	110 000	320 000	275 000	595 000	320 000	275 000	595 000
Asset Rehabilitation and Restoration of Livelihoods- CBT		24 000	36 000	60 000	48 000	72 000	120 000	48 000	72 000	120 000
Refugees new arrivals (all reception centres)- in kind		42 000	40 000	82 000	-	-	-	42 000	40 000	82 000
Long Term Refugees- in kind		10 000	9 800	19 800	6 000	4 000	10 000	6 000	4 000	10 000
Institutional Feeding- in kind		-	-	-	5 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	10 000
Migrants at IOM Feeding Centre- in kind		1 600	1 400	3 000	-	-	-	1 600	1 400	3 000
Contingency (newly displaced individuals: GFA/IRR) – in kind		81 000	79 000	160 000	258 000	242 000	500 000	258 000	242 000	500 000
TOTAL⁴		4 700 000	4 466 000	9 166 000	5 010 000	4 810 000	9 820 000	5 460 000	5 240 000	10 700 000

³ All the figures in the table have been rounded, the figures in the BR no.2 budget remain exact

⁴ Overall total excluding overlap between modalities under GFA (all cash beneficiaries) in addition to overlap between GFA and 33.3 percent of the BSFP and TSFP beneficiaries and an overlap between GFA and 50 percent of School Meals beneficiaries.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	TSFP MAM- CH	TSFP/BS FP PLW	BSFP CH 6- 23m	GFA & Commodity Vouchers	GFA (cash transfers)	School meals (south)	School meals (north)	Assets & Livelihoods	Long Term Refugees/ Instituti onal Feeding	Contingenc y (IRR)
Plumpy' Sup	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Super Cereal	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumpy' Doz	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat flour, fortified	-	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	417	-
Pulses	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	56	-
Vegetable oil, fortified	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	41	-
Salt, iodized	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Sugar	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14	-
High-energy biscuits	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	200
Date Bars	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-
IRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
Cash (USD/perso n/day)	-	-	-	-	0.39			0.56		-
TOTAL	100	200	50	531	-		-	-	531	
Total kcal/day	535	758	281	2125	-	450	278	-	2125	1450
% kcal from protein	10.5	18.4	8.6	10.7	-	11	4	-	10.7	-
% kcal from fat	59.0	14.5	55.3	19.4	-	30	18	-	19.4	-
Number of feeding days per month	30	30	30	30	30	22	22	30	30	5

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

1. Outline the additional and total food quantity needed for achieving revised operation/programme/project (a sample table is provided below).

Activity [or Component]	Commodity [1] / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
General Food Assistance (Commodity Voucher)	CBT (Commodity Voucher)	152 021 470	86 500 661	236 671 450
General Food Assistance (Cash)	CBT (Cash)	-	82 196 065	82 196 065
General Food Assistance (GFA)	Food	1 067 973	807 662	1 875 635
Nutrition (Prevention) (BSFP 6-23 Months)	Food	14 190	3 053	17 243
Nutrition (Treatment) (TSFP 6-59 Months)	Food	6 986	6 460	13 446
Nutrition (Prevention) (BSFP PLW)	Food	65 951	15 539	81 490
Nutrition (Treatment) (TSFP PLW)	Food	21 984	11 649	33 632
School Meals	Food	65 951	4 965	70 916
Asset Rehabilitation and Restoration of Livelihoods	CBT (Cash)	-	9 000 000	9 000 000
Refugees new arrivals (all reception centres)	Food	46	-	46
Long Term refugees (Kharaz camp)	Food	314	1 395	1 709
Institutional Feeding	Food	-	1 430	1 430
Migrants at IOM Feeding Centre	Food	48	-	48
Contingency (newly displaced individuals: GFA/IRR)	Food	-	9 381	9 381
Dates Distribution for Refugees	Food	240	728	968
TOTAL MT		1 243 681	862 262	2 105 943
TOTAL Cash		152 021 470	177 696 726	329 718 196

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

The risks outlined in the EMOP 201068 remain valid for the extension period. Additional risk and mitigating actions include the following;

Contingency Plan: Due to the ongoing instability and potential for intensified fighting, WFP has stepped up its preparedness under an Augmented Operational Plan which has already been activated.

Restrictions on importation: Closure of ports could gravely affect pipeline continuity and deliveries into Yemen. WFP will therefore maintain multiple, flexible options in terms of entry corridors and continue to explore alternative options for regional food procurement. Additionally, WFP together with humanitarian partners and donors will continue joint advocacy for access to ease restrictions on air and sea movements. Advocacy needs to be upheld also vis-à-vis restrictions on assessments and internal movements.

Deteriorating security situation: Should the security situation deteriorate further as per the experience in December 2017, WFP may be forced to reduce its footprint inside the country. Thus, WFP is taking mitigating actions to maintain business continuity including; strict adherence to emergency preparedness and eventual remote management.

Responding to the needs of IDPs: Delays in responding to the needs of IDPs continues to be a significant challenge. WFP will work with OCHA, UNHCR, IOM and local authorities to identify timely availability of information on population displacements.

Rolling out CBT: Implementation of CBT without an enabling environment may lead to a shortage of supplies, misappropriation or forgery. These risks will be mitigated by constant market monitoring, coordination with authorities, harmonization of the CBT value with other partners, implementation of biometric registration and redemption system and adjusting the voucher value to address inflation.

Approved by:

David M. Beasley
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	648 042	156 716 449	
Pulses	84 503	34 148 452	
Oil and fats	62 251	56 369 077	
Mixed and blended food	42 166	48 910 454	
Others	25 300	10 768 067	
Total Food Transfers	862 262	306 912 499	
External Transport		58 076 305	
LTSH		136 630 268	
ODOC Food		101 035 472	
Food and Related Costs ⁵			602 654 545
C&V Transfers		177 696 726	
C&V Related costs		8 983 784	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			186 680 510
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			789 335 055
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			32 542 717
Total Direct Project Costs			821 877 773
Indirect support costs (6,5 percent) ⁶			53 422 055
TOTAL WFP COSTS			875 299 828

⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	9 257 691
General service staff **	5 952 516
Danger pay and local allowances	3 292 902
Subtotal	18 503 108
Recurring and Other	6 971 267
Capital Equipment	1 777 240
Security	1 516 091
Travel and transportation	2 488 616
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	1 286 395
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	32 542 717

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Yemen staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Yemen EMOP 201068

	WBS Code	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category	Tags	Assumptions	Status
Logframe (version 1.0)	201068 Yemen	Immediate, Integrated and Sustained Response to Avert Famine in Yemen	EMOP-YECO-Response to Avert F		Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality		HQ Approved
Strategic Goal 1		Support countries to achieve zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			approved
Strategic Objective 1		End hunger by protecting access to food					approved
Strategic Result 1		Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	Everyone has access to food	SDG Target: 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			approved
Strategic Outcome 1.1		Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food		1.1: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food	- Focus: Crisis Response	WFP has access to targeted beneficiaries and able to distribute on a regular basis. Adequate resources and implementation capacity are available. Food supply through the commercial operators is not disrupted. Capable partners available. No significant pipeline breaks. The strategic role of procurement and capacity to ensure timely procurement of food, goods and services is established. Airstrikes and ground fighting do not prevent WFP and partners from	approved
Outcome Indicator 1.1.1		Food Consumption Score					approved
Outcome Indicator 1.1.2.2		Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)					approved
Outcome Indicator 1.1.2.4		Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)					approved
Outcome indicator 1.1.3		Food expenditure share					approved
Outcome indicator 1.1.4		Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base ⁶					approved
Outcome Indicator 1.1.11		Attendance Rate					Submitted
Activity		Asset creation and livelihood support activities		ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities	- Focus: Crisis Response		approved
Output		Resources transferred		A: Resources transferred			approved
Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers					approved
Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided					approved
Output Indicator A.5		Quantity of non-food items distributed					approved
Output		Assets created		D: Assets created			approved
Output Indicator D.1		Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					approved

Activity		URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food		URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	- Focus: Crisis Response	approved
Output		Resources transferred		A: Resources transferred		approved
Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers				approved
Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided				approved
Output Indicator A.3		Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries				
Output Indicator A.4		Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries				approved
Output Indicator A.7		Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes				approved
Output Indicator A.8		Number of entitlements provided				Approved
Activity		SMP: School meal Activities		SMP: School meal Activities	- Focus: Crisis Response	Submitted
Output		Resources transferred		A: Resources transferred		Submitted
Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/ commodity vouchers				Submitted
Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided				Submitted
Output Indicator A.6		Number of institutional sites assisted				Submitted
Output Indicator A.9		Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				Submitted

Strategic Objective 2		Improve nutrition				approved
Strategic Result 2		No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	No one suffers from malnutrition	SDG Target: 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons		approved
Strategic Outcome 2.1		Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals		2.1: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals	- Focus: Crisis Response	approved
Outcome Indicator 2.1.1		Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)				approved

Outcome Indicator 2.1.2		Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)				approved
Outcome Indicator 2.1.3		Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet				approved
Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.1		MAM Treatment Recovery rate				approved
Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.2		MAM Treatment Mortality rate				approved
Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.3		MAM Treatment Non-response rate				approved
Outcome Indicator 2.1.4.4		MAM Treatment Default rate				approved
Activity		Malnutrition prevention activities		NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities	- Focus: Crisis Response	approved
Output		Resources transferred		A: Resources transferred		approved
Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers				approved
Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided				approved
Output Indicator A.6		Number of institutional sites assisted				approved
Output		Nutritious foods provided		B: Nutritious foods provided		approved
Output Indicator B.1		Quantity of fortified food provided				approved
Output Indicator B.2		Quantity of special nutritious foods provided				approved
Activity		Nutrition treatment activities		NTA: Nutrition treatment activities	- Focus: Crisis Response	approved
Output		Resources transferred		A: Resources transferred		approved
Output Indicator A.1		Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers				approved
Output Indicator A.2		Quantity of food provided				approved
Output Indicator A.6		Number of institutional sites assisted				approved
Output		Nutritious foods provided		B: Nutritious foods provided		approved
Output Indicator B.1		Quantity of fortified food provided				approved
Output Indicator B.2		Quantity of special nutritious foods provided				approved

WBS Code	Description	WINGS / Short Description	Category	Tags	Assumptions	Status
Logframe (version 1.0)	201068 Yemen	Immediate, Integrated and Sustained Response to Avert Famine in Yemen	EMOP-YECO-Response toAvertFamine	Gender marker: 2A Contributes significantly to gender equality		HQ Approved
Strategic Goal 1		Support countries to achieve zero hunger		SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture		approved
Cross-cutting Result C.1				Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences	WFP and its partners are able to adequately carry out protection and accountability awareness sessions. WFP and its partners are able to undertake the survey about protection and accountability/knowledge level among the beneficiaries.	approved
Cross-cutting Indicator C.1.1		Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)				approved
Cross-cutting Indicator C.1.2		Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				approved

Cross-cutting Result C.2		WFP and its partners are able to adequately carry out protection and accountability aware WFP and its partners are able to undertake the survey about protection and		Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and		approved
Cross-cutting Indicator C.2.1		Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges				approved
Cross-cutting Result C.3				Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population	Project management committees are established for participatory activities. The partners and WFP are able to adequately access most of the areas where food, cash and vouchers are distributed to conduct training. WFP and its partners are able to conduct some gender awareness interventions to overcome barriers against expanding	approved
Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.1		Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers or income generated through programme activities				approved
Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.2		Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				approved
Cross-cutting Indicator C.3.3		Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity				approved

Check consistency with strategic objectives and appropriateness of indicators (confirm with M&E unit if needed).

<http://docustore.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/forms/wfp022350.doc>

Acronyms Used in the Document

AV	Armoured vehicles
BR	Budget revision
BSFP	Blanket supplementary feeding programme
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
CV-TN	Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network
EMOP	Emergency Response Operation
ERRY	Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen
FCS	Food Consumption Score
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FSAC	Food Security and Agricultural Cluster
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFA	General Food Assistance
HEB	High-Energy Biscuits
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PLWG	Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TPM	Third-party monitoring
TSFP	Targeted supplementary feeding programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan