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**Emergency Food Assistance to the Food Insecure and
Conflict-Affected people in Yemen**
Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)

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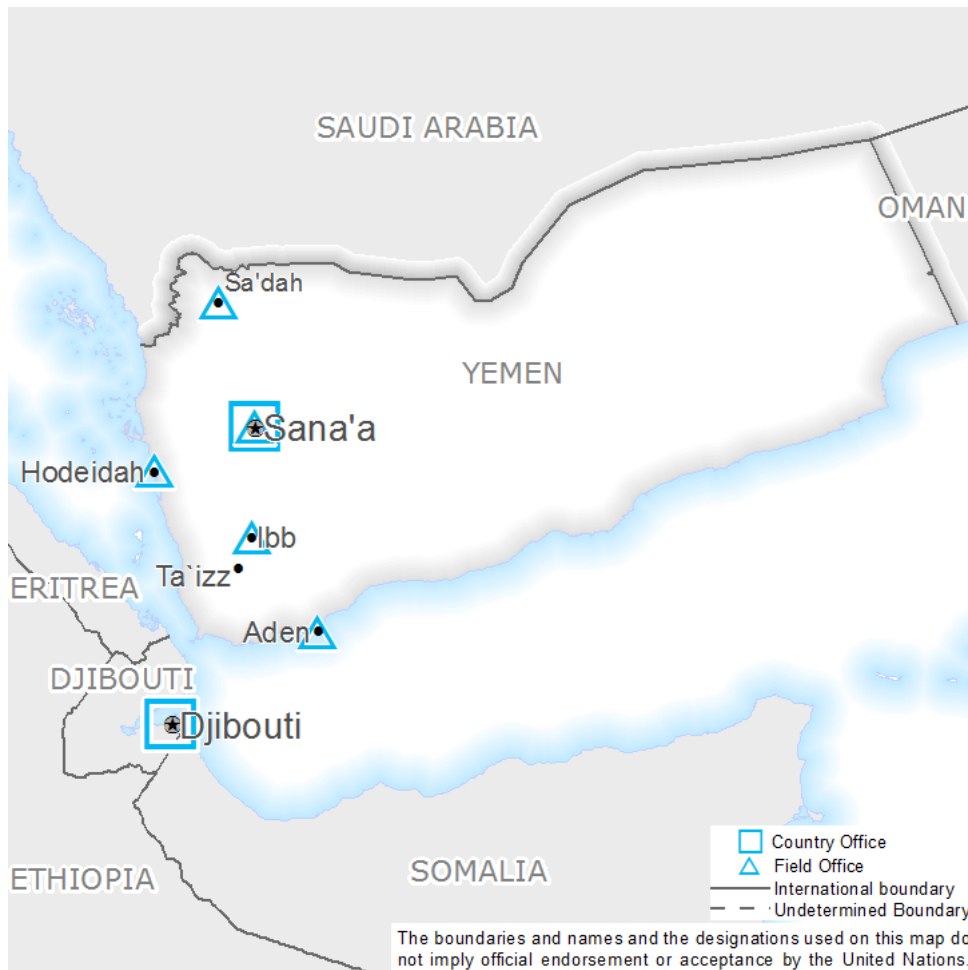
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Since the start of the Yemeni crisis in March 2015, WFP has gradually scaled up its food assistance response from less than one million beneficiaries per month to a maximum of 8 million, including 4.1 million men and boys and 4 million women and girls. This was achieved primarily through significantly increased in-kind assistance which, as of May 2017, started to reach beneficiaries regularly on a monthly basis. WFP expanded assistance to 20 governorates, including the ten governorates classified as Phase 4 (emergency) by the March 2017 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.

WFP managed to consistently reach populations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas where food assistance needs were highest, such as Taizz, Hudaydah, Marib, Rayma, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Shabwa and Lahj, using in-kind food and commodity vouchers. WFP Logistics successfully scaled up its capacity to deliver needed commodities to beneficiaries in the targeted locations. Despite severe movement limitations imposed on humanitarian staff, WFP teams successfully conducted monitoring missions to distribution sites in these areas.

The Commodity Voucher through Traders Network (CV-TN) activity provided assistance to beneficiaries in four governorates (Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, and Hudaydah), reaching a maximum of 863,000 beneficiaries a month out of the planned one million. Introduced in 2016 in Yemen, CV-TN is a market-based modality aimed at leveraging existing food supply networks (wholesalers/retailers) to reach people in need within the context of insecurity and logistical challenges. In addition to providing relief assistance, CV-TN promotes job creation and contributes to revitalizing local economies. The CV-TN activity provides commodity vouchers to beneficiaries and is part of WFP's general food assistance programme.

The food consumption of CV-TN beneficiaries showed a significant improvement. Percentage of households with a poor food consumption score decreased from 22 in the fourth quarter of 2016 to 14 in the fourth quarter of 2017. In addition, the food consumption score of beneficiaries receiving in-kind assistance showed a slight improvement as the percent of households with poor food consumption decreased from 18 in quarter four of 2016 to 17 in quarter four of 2017. The stabilization and improvement in food consumption scores were achieved on account of increased rations and regular monthly distributions during the second half of 2017.

WFP continued to co-lead the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) which introduced, for the first time in Yemen, a Famine Risk Monitoring mechanism at district level, supported by all cluster members. Results of the Famine Risk Monitoring informed the district level prioritization and identified the number of severely food insecure populations in need of general food assistance. Jointly with other clusters, FSAC also identified 107 districts at heightened risk of famine to be supported through inter-cluster programmes.

WFP scaled-up nutrition interventions during the last quarter of 2017. The Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition programme reached 500,100 malnourished children aged 6-59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women (PLW), representing 50 percent of the overall EMOP target. After extensive consultation with key stakeholders and preparations by cooperating partners, distributions under the Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme began in the fourth quarter of 2017, assisting 93,000 beneficiaries. WFP nutrition interventions have been supported by 22 non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners and by the Ministry of Public Health and Population. WFP started training on Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) to nutrition coordinators and health staff jointly with the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

In response to the 2017 unprecedented cholera outbreak, WFP -- under its supply chain function -- worked with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to rehabilitate treatment centres and to provide overall logistics support. The cholera response was also supported by the WFP-led Logistics Cluster which continued to fill logistics gaps by facilitating access to a common logistics services platform for the humanitarian community working in Yemen. A key activity of the Logistics Cluster was the facilitation of air transport of humanitarian supplies from Djibouti to Sana'a on WFP-chartered aircraft with the support of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). The frequency of airlifts steadily increased in 2017, from almost one airlift per month in the first half of the year to a peak of four flights per week in August 2017. Another critical activity was the transport of both passengers and cargo on board the WFP-chartered vessel VOS Apollo between Djibouti and Aden, which also served as an emergency rescue and evacuation vessel. Overall, 1,391 passengers from 33 organisations and 699 mt of cargo valued at USD 3.3 million on behalf of eight organisations were transported on the VOS Apollo.

The WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided security telecommunications and power solutions to support the lifesaving activities of humanitarian organizations in Yemen. Overall, 218 international staff and 1,149 national staff from 21 organizations were supported by ETC connectivity in 2017. The Cluster strengthened the cholera response by establishing IT connectivity in the Emergency Operations Centres at Governorate level.

Finally, the WFP-led UNHAS service continued to provide access for the humanitarian community to vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in Yemen through the transportation of international and national humanitarian staff and urgent light cargo. By providing humanitarian actors with a critical transport link into Yemen, the operation preserved the operational integrity of the international humanitarian response in Yemen. In total, UNHAS transported 9,184 passengers on behalf of 66 organizations. Moreover, UNHAS continued to play a crucial role in undertaking medical evacuations of 55 humanitarian staff from Sana'a to Djibouti.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Three years of conflict and displacement in Yemen, exacerbated by a major cholera outbreak and access constraints, have led to the world's largest humanitarian and food security crisis. Socio-economic indicators for Yemen have sharply deteriorated. The World Bank estimates that the poverty rate in the country has reached 80 percent of the population. According to the 2017 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), 70 percent of the total population were in need of humanitarian assistance. At the same time, the 2017 Global Hunger Index rated Yemen in the "alarming" category with imminent famine warning.

Since the conflict started in 2015, more than 3 million Yemenis have been displaced. Over 62,000 casualties have been reported, including 9,245 killed [1]. Areas in northern governorates are regularly targeted by airstrikes and in many of the southern governorates the security landscape has been mired with terrorist attacks and occasional improvised explosive devices (IED) explosions. Presence of Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and Islamic State in some parts of Yemen further compromise the security environment. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports that 2 million children are currently out of school and a significant number of schools are either damaged due to fighting or occupied by the militants. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), only 45

percent of health facilities in Yemen are fully functional and accessible. The recent cholera outbreak, which began at the end of April 2017, affected 90 percent of all districts in Yemen. Over one million people were suspected with cholera and nearly 2,200 Yemenis lost their lives.

The relocation of Yemen's Central Bank from Sana'a to Aden in September 2016 resulted in the suspension of salaries for some 1.2 million public servants, thereby severely affecting their livelihoods and worsening the dire food insecurity situation in the country. The suspension of salaries also hampered significantly the delivery of basic social services in health facilities, schools, etc., since many staff no longer reported to office or irregularly.

Yemen has traditionally been highly dependent on food imports for around 90 percent of its total food needs. The country requires approximately three million tonnes of wheat and 420,000 tonnes of rice annually, of which 70 percent are imported through the Red Sea of Hodeidah and Al Saleef ports and the rest through Aden port. Since the onset of the conflict, restrictions on imports, destruction of port infrastructure, the 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. The November 2017 blockade imposed on ports and airports further exacerbated the situation and led to severe scarcity and steep price increases of basic commodities, including food and fuel. Access constraints have also significantly impacted the presence and movement of humanitarian staff in Yemen.

WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) market analysis reports that food prices increased between 30 - 90 percent by the end of 2017 compared to pre-crisis levels. Fuel prices rose by over 150 percent during the same period. The Yemeni Riyal (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 aggravated inflation in the country. Coupled with rising unemployment, the purchasing power of the local population has been eroded and so has their access to food as well as other essential goods and services.

Conflict and sharp economic decline have severely impacted the food security and nutrition situation in the country. According to the 2016 Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA), 63 percent of households in Yemen had to cope with limited access to sufficient food compared to 41 percent in 2014. Poor food consumption had increased by over 44 percent since 2015, affecting more than one in four households. The Famine Risk Monitoring conducted in the last quarter of 2017 estimated 17.8 million food insecure people of which 8.4 million people severely food insecure, marking a 24 percent increase from the March 2017 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) results where 6.8 million people were classified in Phase 4 'emergency' and 10.2 million people in Phase 3 'crisis.'

The School Feeding Project and Humanitarian Relief (SFPHR), embedded in the Ministry of Education, remained one of WFP's largest partners under the in-kind food assistance programme in the northern governorates. SFPHR conducted monthly food distributions to some 2.8 million beneficiaries, using the wide network of schools. WFP continued to work closely with SFPHR to build their capacity in programme implementation.

As outlined in the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview, malnutrition in Yemen – a chronic challenge – has steadily increased since the escalation of conflict. As a result, about 3.3 million children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women were acutely malnourished. This included 462,000 children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition; a 57 percent increase since late 2015.

The Ministry of Public Health and Population continued to be a key partner in WFP nutrition activities. The Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition was exclusively channeled through local health facilities with the overall support of the Governorate and District Health Officials. WFP signed agreements with both the Ministry and the Governorate Health Officials to support the activity implementation.

[1] 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

The conflict that erupted in March 2015 in Yemen marked WFP's transition from a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to an Emergency Operation. EMOP 200890 was launched in October 2015 to address the emergency food and nutrition needs of food insecure women, men, boys, and girls displaced or affected by the crisis. Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective, the EMOP aimed to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies - specifically by increasing food consumption through the scale-up of life-saving emergency food assistance in areas classified as experiencing "emergency" and "crisis" levels of food insecurity by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis. The EMOP envisaged the provision of an adaptable and flexible response mechanism through both in-kind and Commodity Voucher through Traders Network (CV-TN) assistance. The EMOP further encompassed in-kind assistance for refugees from the Horn of Africa and other vulnerable economic migrants that had previously been assisted under PRRO 200305 with the aim to save lives and maintain adequate dietary standards. In addition, the EMOP aimed to address the needs of children 6 - 23 months at risk of acute malnutrition

through prevention programme. Children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) affected by moderate acute malnutrition were covered by the treatment programme.

In April 2017, WFP launched a new Emergency Operation, EMOP 201068, aiming to avert famine in Yemen. This operation encompassed many of the same components of EMOP 200890 and scaled up assistance through unconditional resource transfers and nutrition. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 this operation aimed to provide life-saving food assistance to internally displaced, other severely food insecure populations, refugees and vulnerable economic migrants. It further supported malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes.

Through the special operations 200841 and 200845, WFP-led Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters were of foremost importance to facilitate access to common services in both Djibouti and Yemen for the entire humanitarian community, supporting Yemen. Alongside the Clusters, UNHAS not only supported the Logistics Cluster air operations, but also ensured humanitarian access to Sana'a and Aden thanks to regular flights from Amman and Djibouti. In addition to co-leading the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) with FAO, WFP has also been an active member of the Nutrition Cluster, the Yemen Gender Group, Cash and Voucher Technical Working Group and Humanitarian Access Work Group.

To respond to the cholera outbreak, WFP, through partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO), led the logistics and emergency telecommunications branches of the cholera response.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The country office, with support from the Regional Bureau and Headquarters, developed a fundraising strategy and action plan which fed into streamlined fundraising efforts. As a result, funding for the WFP Yemen country office significantly increased in 2017 thanks to increased donor support and confidence. In 2016, WFP Yemen was supported by 12 donors, while in 2017 this number increased to 30, including the World Bank and eight private sector donors. WFP received a total of USD 720.8 million against an estimated requirement of USD 874 million, covering 82 percent of the 2017 funding requirements. Cash contributions represented 65 percent of total funding received and enabled WFP to programme these funds flexibly.

Thanks to generous donor funding, WFP succeeded in more than tripling the amount of food distributed per month and in doubling the number of beneficiaries assisted between January and August 2017. Specifically, an average of 20,000 mt were distributed on a monthly basis during the first quarter of 2017, compared to 70,000 mt by August 2017. The number of beneficiaries increased from 3.5 million in January to 7 million from August 2017 onwards.

Limited predictability of the level and timing of funding posed some challenges to WFP's planning, particularly since it takes WFP in general three to four months lead time for commodities to arrive in country. There were periods when funding gaps were imminent which may have led to an interruption in assistance. The country office was able to prevent these by making extensive use of WFP's advance financing mechanism. Donors confirmed a number of unrestricted contributions which allowed access to the internal loan facility, thereby enabling WFP to purchase against contributions in advance. Keeping donors regularly informed of WFP's funding situation helped address the issue and mobilise additional support.

WFP implemented cost saving measures and significantly improved internal control processes of its operation which led to greater donor buy-in. Since the beginning of the EMOP, WFP relied heavily on procuring food requirements through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), where GCMF had these commodities purchased and stored at hubs near Yemen (or on the arrival to these hubs). WFP would charter a vessel to bring the commodities into Yemen and/or use liner services. The usage of GCMF enabled WFP Yemen to save up to 1.5 months of lead time -- once funding was confirmed -- and saved WFP Yemen over USD 27 million on commodity costs. Additionally, WFP relied on internal loan mechanisms to enable programming of funds that were still at forecast stage. In 2017, WFP received over USD 81.7 million from the Internal Project Lending Account (IPL). Additionally, in 2017, WFP received USD 5 million from the Immediate Response Account, of which USD 4.6 million was repaid.

Continued advocacy for donor support was undertaken at various levels, ensuring that donor governments and other stakeholder were kept abreast on food assistance needs, programme modalities, the funding situation and any arising challenges. WFP increased communication with donors, including through regular meetings and bilateral conference calls. This allowed donors to coordinate among themselves and make well-informed funding decisions.

Moreover, in 2017, WFP scaled up its donor visibility strategy and embarked upon a social media strategy to create a culture of continuous real-time donor engagement. Two visits by the Executive Director and two working visits by the WFP Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa to the country office in Sana'a enhanced synergies in resource mobilisation efforts.

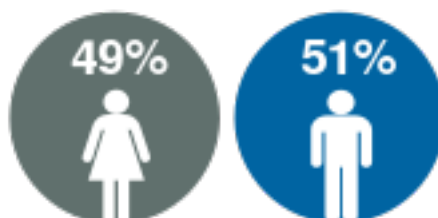
Finally, in 2017 the WFP-led UNHAS service and Logistics Cluster provided continuous and transparent information sharing with the international community which led to sustained funding levels to ensure the continuation of the critical services. Under special operation 200841 (Logistics Cluster) and special operation 200845 (UNHAS service), some USD 20 and 10 million were raised, respectively.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	682,816	674,783	1,357,599
Children (5-18 years)	1,486,129	1,397,765	2,883,894

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Adults (18 years plus)	1,911,886	1,879,753	3,791,639
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	4,080,831	3,952,301	8,033,132



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	528,052	43,693	46,373	7,740	5,901	631,759
Total Food Distributed in 2017	528,052	43,693	46,373	7,740	5,901	631,759



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	-	-	55,042,392
Total Distributed in 2017	-	-	55,042,392

Supply Chain

WFP's supply chain in Yemen is highly complex, characterized by a combination of multiple corridors, logistical staging areas and modes of transport, to deliver commodities into the country. In 2017, the importation of cargo was done through the ports of Hodeidah, Al Saleef and Aden. The commercial sector also used overland corridors from Saudi Arabia and Oman. Logistics hubs in Djibouti and Berbera port were used as staging areas for air and sea transport. Djibouti port was also used to transship WFP and Logistics Cluster humanitarian cargo via air or sea. Chartered vessels loaded in Djibouti transshipped commodities to the ports of Aden. In addition, Berbera port in Somalia was used for the bagging and transshipment of bulk and containerized cargo destined for Aden and Hodeidah.

WFP imported 652,624 mt of different food commodities, including fortified vegetable oil, wheat, sugar and pulses. 283,302 mt of these commodities were purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

Cereals were procured from Russia and Ukraine, pulses from Turkey and Ukraine. Fortified vegetable oil was procured from Indonesia and sugar from the United Arab Emirates. In addition, WFP received in-kind food donations, amounting to over 339,103 mt, including 272,723 mt of wheat grain.

To support local markets, WFP purchased 109,093 mt of wheat from commercially operated silos in Aden, Hodeidah and Saleef. WFP used the food supply agreement procurement modality (FSA) to maintain reserve stocks of food which could be called forward at any given time. WFP entered into Long Term Agreements with suppliers. A local purchase contract of 35,000 mt of wheat flour had to be cancelled in December 2017 so as not to further strain markets, while the port restrictions had only be partially lifted.

The country office faced extended lead times of three to four months for contributions to be programmed and converted into commodities ready for dispatch. Delays at Yemeni ports presented major challenges for timely dispatches and distributions. At times, vessels carrying WFP-procured food spent up to several weeks waiting for berthing windows at Yemeni ports. At Hodeidah port, conflict related damage to the port's cranes further constrained the port capacity. Recognizing the importance of Hodeidah as the primary access point for humanitarian supplies for Yemen's northern governorates, WFP procured mobile cranes for the port. After extensive negotiations, clearance was received from concerned parties to deliver the cranes to Hodeidah.

Port functioning came to a halt with the closure of all air, land and sea ports on 6 November. The port closure delayed the berthing of a WFP-chartered vessel, carrying 25,000 mt of wheat. Commercial vessels were not able to access Hodeidah and Saleef port for weeks. This led to a sharp increase in market prices and significantly impacted on food and fuel availability. The fuel scarcity disrupted the transportation of goods and services throughout the country and impacted also on milling capacity. WFP was not able to mill sufficient quantities of wheat flour on time for in-kind distributions in December. As a result, food rations had to be reduced to 55 percent in order to serve all beneficiaries during that month.

The continuation of port restrictions forced WFP to divert large amounts of cargo from Hodeidah to Aden port. This diversion not only increased lead times for delivery, but entailed a significant increase in transport costs. In total, it added over USD 3.8 million on Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) costs by year end.

Programme monthly requirements increased significantly over the year from 35,000 mt in May to 75,000 mt in August 2017. In order to manage the scale-up, WFP Supply Chain used a forward hub supply chain concept whereby all food procured was moved to warehouses in five hubs located in Aden, Ibb, Hodeidah, Sa'ada and Sana'a, operated by commercial logistics service providers. Food was dispatched from these warehouses to over 5,000 final distribution points (FDPs) throughout the country. Adherence to a strict programming schedule was required to allow operations to deliver a steady flow of commodities in the most challenging districts. Appropriate tracking tools and standard operating procedure (SOPs) were developed to support this further.

The post-delivery losses during the period were 0.3 percent, well below the corporate threshold of 2 percent. This was achieved by making transporters accountable for any loss en route from WFP warehouse to FDPs. WFP also worked closely with cooperating partners (CPs) to develop the capacity of their staff in terms of warehouse management and commodity handling. A total of 141 staff were trained during 2017.

The country office further invested in the roll-out of the Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CV-TN) modality, by bringing in Supply Chain expertise. The commodity voucher modality relied on retailer networks. It was implemented through a "business-to-business" approach under which large importers guaranteed the steady supply of food commodities to WFP beneficiaries. Beneficiaries redeemed commodity vouchers distributed by WFP's cooperating partners for food rations at the closest retail outlets linked to WFP's Yemeni food suppliers. Thus, CV-TN complemented WFP's own in-kind supply chain and ensured availability of food commodities for beneficiaries.

In view of the unprecedented cholera outbreak, WFP Supply Chain extended support to WHO to rehabilitate Diarrhea Treatment Centres and rural hospitals.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
High Energy Biscuits	-	305	305

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,380	1,380
Split Peas	-	726	726
Vegetable Oil	-	1,001	1,001
Wheat	58,003	-	58,003
Wheat Flour	40,817	9,607	50,424
Wheat Soya Blend	-	14,755	14,755
Total	98,820	27,774	126,594
Percentage	78.1%	21.9%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
High Energy Biscuits	85
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,788
Split Peas	27,092
Sugar	3,926
Vegetable Oil	32,052
Wheat	266,253
Total	333,196

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP's emergency operation response in Yemen continued to be informed by experience and lessons learned in a unique operational context, characterised by conflict, economic decline and cholera outbreak.

In 2017, insecurity and access challenges negatively affected WFP's ability to provide timely and monthly assistance to affected populations. Transport convoys regularly experienced administrative delays at checkpoints. WFP appointed enumerators and cooperating partners reported at times that access for assessments, the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of assistance were hindered by political interference and conflict at the local level.

WFP continued to rely on a beneficiary call centre to contact randomly-selected beneficiaries to confirm that beneficiaries had received assistance and to monitor their food security status. The use of the call centre proved to be critical in a context like Yemen where physical access to beneficiaries is limited in certain areas due to security concerns. When the security situation allowed, WFP monitored food distributions through its programme staff and/or by engaging WFP contracted third party monitors (TPM).

The country office adopted 2016 audit recommendation to identify an additional TPM partner to be ready to respond to any forthcoming monitoring needs that might emerge as a result of the fragile situation. WFP also adopted the audit recommendations to update beneficiary lists and enhance beneficiary identification through the use of biometrics. Finally, WFP agreed to step up advocacy vis-à-vis cooperating partners on deconfliction of distribution points.

From past experience, WFP had learned that operational scale-up in a complex environment can only be possible through cohesion in the humanitarian response. Famine prevention requires coordinated monitoring and inputs from various sectors, and access can only be maintained and improved through joint and stepped up advocacy. As a

result, WFP increased its inter-agency engagement with the Humanitarian Country Team. Coordination was also stepped up with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA) on protection and access issues, specifically on the re-opening of Red Sea ports and clearance for bringing in mobile cranes for Hudaydah port to boost the offloading capacity. Moreover, quarterly donor meetings and regular conference calls with donors allowed WFP to establish a dialogue on progress in the emergency response, to align advocacy and to highlight funding gaps.

In terms of programming, WFP stepped up coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Ministry of Education among others to inform programme design, strengthen implementation and to nurture local capacity development. WFP strengthened its engagement in various clusters on the review of the district level prioritization, the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) scale-up plan and the forthcoming resumption of a school meals programme. To further support synergies between Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), WFP started to hold regular bilateral meetings with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Story worth telling

In 2017, Mariam's house, located in the governorate of Hodeidah, Bagel district, was totally destroyed by an airstrike targeting a nearby military camp.

"One day I went with my eight children to visit my friend. A few hours later, we heard warplanes hovering over the area and bombing various sites as usual. After that, I returned to my house but I was astonished to see the damage," said Mariam.

Stunned and homeless, Mariam was not sure what to do to support her eight children. She is a single mother who must independently support her family.

In a moment of despair, she heard that the World Food Programme was distributing monthly food rations to displaced persons in Al-Sukhna district in Hodeidah. Thus, she moved her family from Bagel to Al-Sukhna and registered to be part of WFP's assistance programme in Al-Sukhna and once a month Mariam began to receive a food basket from WFP that consisted of wheat, flour, pulses, salt and oil. She lived with a family friend with whom she shared the rations.

"Without this assistance," said Mariam "My kids would have died. We were in a very desperate situation after our house was destroyed and myself and my children were very much lacking in nourishment."

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

EMOP 200890 aimed to address the emergency food and nutrition needs of food insecure women, men, girls and boys affected by the complex humanitarian emergency. Specifically, the EMOP included three activities: 1) General Food Assistance (GFA) where either in-kind assistance or Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CV-TN) were provided to the most food insecure Yemenis as well as long-term vulnerable refugees from Somalia residing in camps; 2) Prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) from the second trimester through six months of breastfeeding; 3) Treatment of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW.

Starting in January 2017, WFP aimed to scale up EMOP 200890 to address the increased levels of food insecurity in the country. The EMOP was extended by three months for this purpose. WFP aimed to reach 7 million beneficiaries monthly through General Food Assistance - six million of whom with in-kind assistance and one million with commodity vouchers. The food basket for both modalities was the same: beneficiaries received cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and sugar. The rationale for aligning commodity voucher entitlements with in-kind assistance was to maintain beneficiary satisfaction under both modalities and to prevent beneficiaries from relocating to areas assisted by one or the other modality for larger food entitlements.

WFP succeeded in extending commodity voucher assistance to 866,000 beneficiaries residing urban/peri-urban and hard to reach areas. Beneficiaries redeemed commodity vouchers distributed by WFP's cooperating partners for food entitlements at the closest participating retail outlet, linked to wholesalers contracted by WFP. Through in-kind assistance WFP succeeded in reaching a total of 5.5 million beneficiaries over the three-month EMOP extension period. In view of critical resource constraints, beneficiary rations were reduced to 37.5 percent (800 kcal) of the daily caloric needs per person under both transfers modalities.

During the extension period, no new beneficiary targeting was carried out. Beneficiaries residing in highly food insecure areas and meeting the WFP/FSAC developed household targeting criteria were assisted during this period.

WFP continued to assist 18,000 vulnerable refugees through monthly in-kind distributions. Beneficiary lists continued to be based on United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) registration. Assistance focused on residents of the Kharaz refugee camp in the governorate of Lahj who received rations covering 1,850 kcal per day.

In reference to nutrition activities, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). Through the Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) programme, WFP provided a daily entitlement of one 92 g sachet of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) per child. The ration for PLW was 200 g of Super Cereal Plus per day. Children under prevention activities received 46 g of RUSF. Due to reporting constraints experienced by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, WFP was not able to ascertain the exact number of beneficiaries reached under the prevention programme. Nonetheless, WFP was able to ascertain through monitoring that activities were carried out and supplies were distributed to beneficiaries. Overall, the reporting was adequate under the treatment programme.

In reference to School Feeding for refugees, the activity has not been implemented due to suspension of school feeding activities in the refugee camps by UNHCR.

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued to work in close collaboration with United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government partners to implement programme activities. In total, WFP signed agreements with 20 cooperating partners, including two Yemeni government ministries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF).

In the northern governorates, the Ministry of Education was WFP's largest GD (General Distribution) partner, implementing distributions in 12 governorates together with Islamic Relief Yemen, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity and others.

For nutrition activities, WFP partnered with 11 international and national NGOs as well as with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and UNICEF in the joint implementation of the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme. MoPHP was WFP's largest partner, covering activities in 12 governorates, using local health facilities.

Results

WFP assisted a total of 6.5 million (90 percent of target) under its General Distribution and Nutrition activities.

Strategic outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

WFP reached 5.5 million through in-kind food assistance (90 percent of target) and 866,000 beneficiaries (87 percent of target) through its Commodity Vouchers Through Trader Network (CV-TN). Country office was able to reach a high number of the targeted beneficiaries. However, due to shortage of funds the ration size was reduced to 37.5 percent of the household caloric requirements. Consequently, WFP distributed 66,535 mt which represents only 30 percent of the planned quantity for food distribution activities and transferred USD 7,153,946 million through its commodity voucher modality, i.e. 31 percent of the planned transfer value for CV-TN.

Remote monitoring surveys conducted in the first quarter of 2017 showed that rations reduction has significantly affected the beneficiaries' food security situation. For GD (General Distribution) beneficiaries, the percentage of households with poor food consumption increased by three percent points. The reduction of assistance affected the food consumption of households headed by women more than those headed by men. The proportion of female headed households with poor food consumption increased by 10 percent points (from 20 percent to 30 percent). Furthermore, the use of coping strategies to mitigate food shortage, measured by Coping Strategy Index (CSI), markedly deteriorated. Beneficiaries had to double the frequency of using coping mechanisms, such as relying on less preferred foods, reducing portions and/or the number of meals, borrowing food or reducing the consumption of adults to allow children to eat. The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI), which measures the livelihood coping mechanisms used by beneficiaries to mitigate food shortages, tripled over a period of three months. To meet household food needs, beneficiaries had to borrow money, sell assets, spend savings and reduce other essential expenditures.

The food security situation of CV-TN beneficiaries relative to recipients of in-kind food assistance was similar. The CSI increased from 11 to 24 and even exceeded the pre-assistance baseline value of 19. Furthermore, the LCSI among CV-TN beneficiaries went up from 5 in the last quarter of 2016 to 15 in the first quarter of 2017.

In addition to the reduced ration size, diminished purchasing power caused by the depreciation of the Yemeni Riyal and the increase in food prices could be attributed to the deterioration of food security situation.

Monitoring findings showed that CV-TN beneficiaries overall were having consistently higher acceptable FCS and higher dietary diversity when compared to in-kind beneficiaries. This can be attributed to the geographical location of CV-TN (more urban) and in-kind (more rural) assistance. When comparing the CV-TN and in-kind beneficiaries in the same governorates, data showed that the assistance modality had no impact on the food security situation.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was not collected among refugees group in the first quarter of the year.

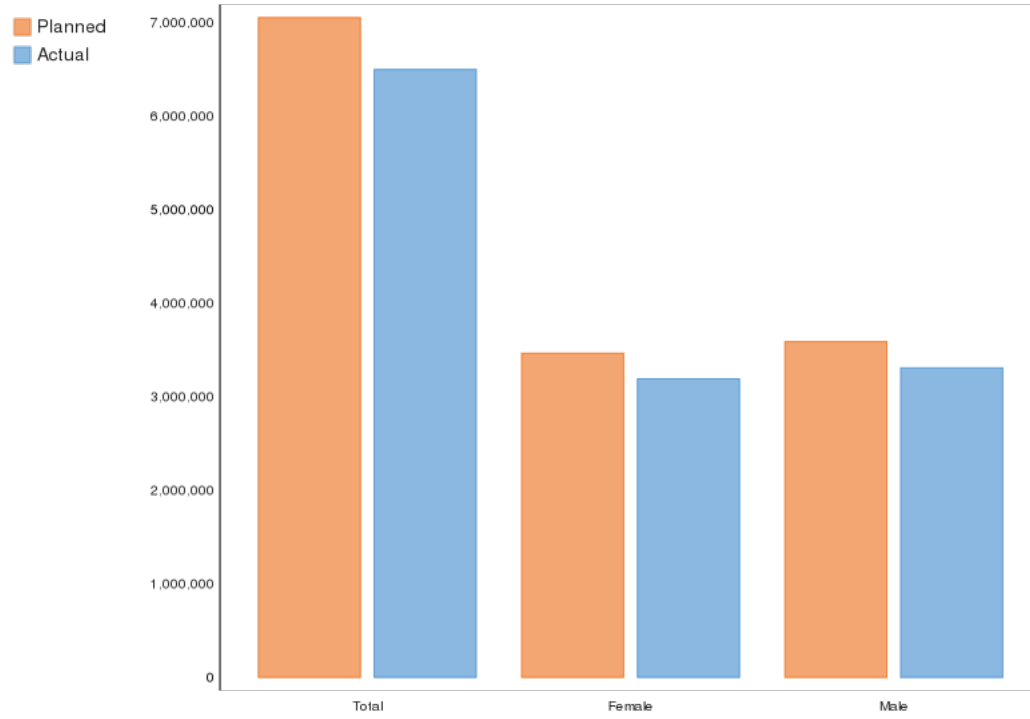
Strategic outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

WFP was able to reach 108,626 children (50 percent of target) and 51,834 PLW (38 percent of target) through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme. The prevention of malnutrition activity was carried through food dispatched. However, no distribution reports were received due to limited capacity of the Ministry of Public Health and Population.

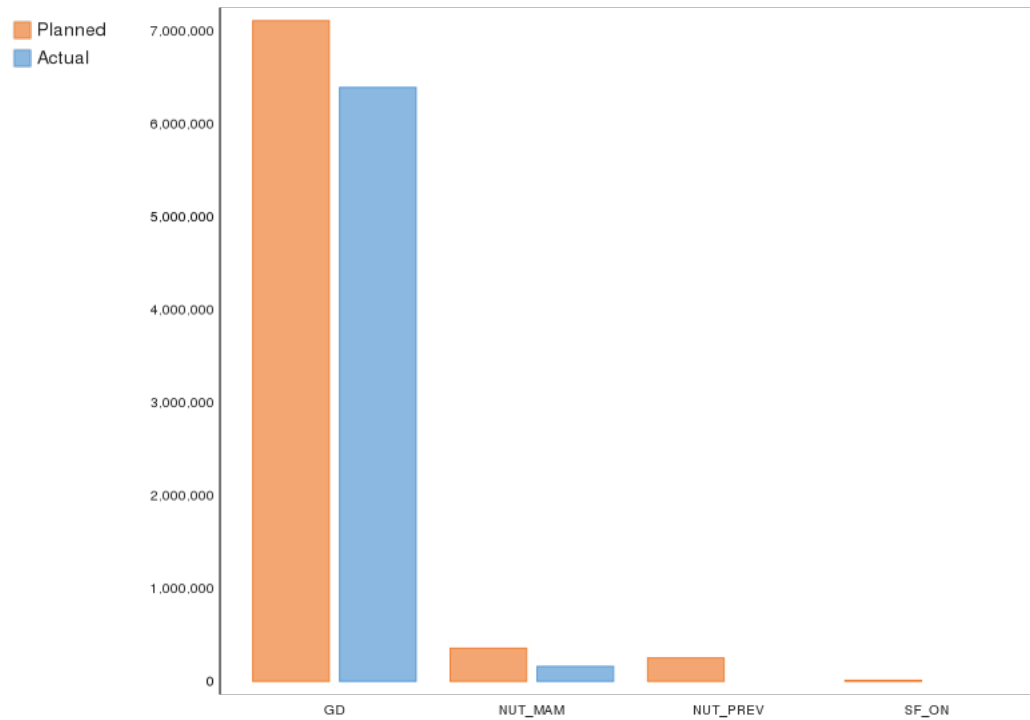
WFP faced challenges with regards to the resumption and scale-up of the nutrition activities. The capacity of Ministry of Public Health and Population and its local health facilities to deliver programmes was severely constrained by the non-payment of public servant salaries since September 2016.

WFP monitored nutrition treatment activities against the SPHERE standards. Recovery rate, non-response rate and mortality rate showed improvement and exceeded the universal targets. Only the programme default rate, which reflects the number of individuals under treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition programme that have not attended for two or more consecutive sessions, remained at 18 percent- marginally higher than the target of 15 percent. This could be attributed to many challenges related to the conflict, which severely restricted the movement of beneficiaries to health facilities and the transport of supplies to some targeted areas. To address these challenges, supplies were transported monthly instead of bi-weekly in areas of high insecurity. Moreover, WFP partners could not guarantee consistent service delivery through mobile clinics as these were at times suspended by local authorities, due to insecurity.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

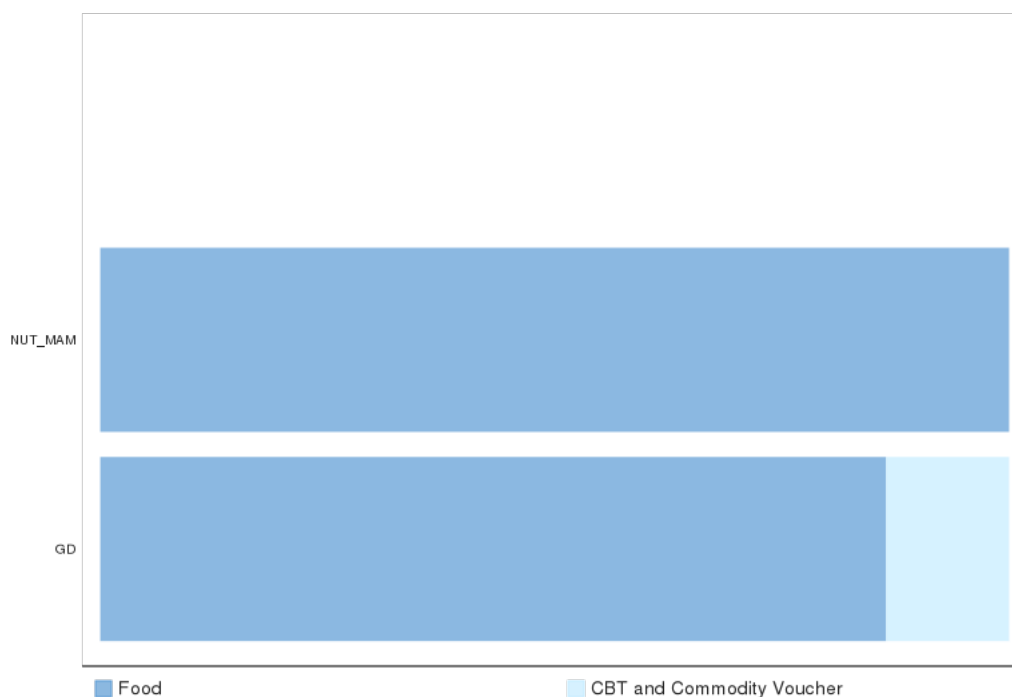


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	144	18	12.2%
Dried Fruits	240	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	9	0	3.8%
Iodised Salt	1,012	6	0.6%
Lentils	-	326	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,091	818	26.5%
Rice	343	1	0.2%
Split Peas	22,811	5,116	22.4%
Sugar	5,049	789	15.6%
Vegetable Oil	12,939	4,431	34.2%
Wheat	63,410	31,591	49.8%
Wheat Flour	83,830	22,831	27.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	12,513	1,096	8.8%
Total	205,391	67,022	32.6%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	22,748,483	7,153,946	31.4%
Total	22,748,483	7,153,946	31.4%

Performance Monitoring

In 2015, the country office developed a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy. The strategy informed the establishment of an M&E system that facilitated the strategic and operational decision-making and contributed to knowledge building and learning. Furthermore, the strategy ensured that beneficiary feedback was reported and mainstreamed into planning and delivery of activities.

WFP relied on different tools and partners to conduct monitoring activities. In accessible areas, monitoring visits were conducted by WFP staff. However, with the security limitations imposed due to widespread conflict, monitoring activities were complemented through third party monitors (TPM). In addition, a call center in Jordan conducted remote post-distribution monitoring through mobile phone surveys to reach large numbers of beneficiaries in inaccessible areas.

WFP M&E function covered all programme activities:

First, monitoring the number of beneficiaries who benefited from WFP assistance. On a monthly basis, beneficiary numbers were shared by WFP cooperating partners and data was consolidated by the M&E team. Validated data was entered into the country office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET) database.

Second, WFP staff monitored the distribution process at final distribution points (FDPs) in 34 districts and TPMs in 183 districts, parts of the same districts were monitored by both WFP staff and TPM. On average, 118 field visits were conducted monthly by both TPM and WFP staff. During the field visits information about programme activities were collected and reported to the country office. The M&E team analyzed the on-site monitoring findings and shared them with relevant field offices for follow-up actions;

Third, WFP monitored the use of assistance and its contribution to household food security. On a monthly basis, a representative sample of 1,600 beneficiaries was interviewed for this purpose. The data were analyzed and disaggregated by sex and modality to be presented in a quarterly monitoring report. Data derived from various monitoring activities and findings were triangulated.

All WFP monitoring partners employed both male and female data collectors and all monitoring tools were designed to collect data disaggregated by sex, modality, ration size and vulnerability status. Reaching women through phone based surveys continued to be challenging. Gender perspectives were captured through other data collection methods such as beneficiary contact monitoring at the FDPs.

A toll-free Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism "Hotline" was launched in 2016 to give beneficiaries the opportunity to complain or give feedback. The hotline number was posted in all distribution sites and printed on all commodity vouchers. On average, 587 calls were monthly received by the hotline. Calls were received from all targeted governorates. On average, 107 calls were made by women each month. The hotline included female and male operators to encourage women to use the service. All concerns were tracked to ensure follow up actions were taken.

Nutrition outcome monitoring for Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment performance was calculated using secondary data from the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) database. The treatment coverage indicator was calculated based on desk review.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Yemen has been ranked as one of the worst countries in the world for gender equality. The 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index Report ranked Yemen 134 out of 151 in terms of

inequality-adjusted Human Development Index while for gender inequality, Yemen ranked 168 out of 188 on the HDI index. According to Yemen's 2015 National Health and Demographic Survey, 7.4 percent of rural households in Yemen and 8.6 percent of urban households are headed by women. Based on these statistics --and in order to leave no one behind -- gender activities were mainstreamed into EMOP 200890 and the project was implemented through a gender lens.

EMOP 200890 adopted a 2A gender marker- a code used by WFP that means gender analysis is included into the project needs assessment and is reflected in project activities. Accordingly, a gender equality section was included in the project's logical framework, thereby proving that improving gender equality is an important cross-cutting outcome of the project.

During the period January-March 2017, WFP continued to prioritise the needs of women and girls in delivering its assistance. Notwithstanding these efforts, mainstreaming gender considerations into WFP's assistance continued to present considerable challenges due to a social environment that was not open to expanding women's role in daily social and economic life, particularly in rural areas.

Nevertheless, the January-March post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed that the proportion of beneficiaries making joint decisions over use of food assistance for in kind and Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CV-TN) distributions had increased from the base value of 35.94 percent to 59.9 percent. At the same time the proportion of women and men taking an independent decision reduced from the baseline value of 32.6 and 36.3 percent to 18.3 and 21.68 percent respectively. Although men exercise ultimate decision-making authority within the home, women appear to be very involved in decision-making over the use of food assistance and other key components of family nutrition.

The proportion of women in leadership positions moderately increased for food assistance committees compared to 2015, although the proportion was still smaller than 10 percent. The higher proportion registered for food assistance committees in the commodity voucher areas was largely due to a smaller sample size being used, which might in turn not convey an accurate picture of women representation in CVTN committees.

Overall, WFP consistently found it challenging to reach the WFP corporate target of 60 percent representation of women in leadership positions due to entrenched cultural factors. While WFP aimed to reach WFP's 60 percent target by providing opportunities and support to women to fully participate in positions of responsibility, this remained a challenge. This notwithstanding, WFP will continue to proactively recruit women. to ensure they have access to a wide variety of roles in society.

Before signing Field Level Agreements (FLA) with cooperating partners (CPs), gender concerns were taken into consideration. CPs were chosen based on their attention to gender considerations and their ability to work towards gender balance within their programme. Additionally, given the extremely vulnerable condition of women and children, WFP coordinated with the protection cluster to ensure that protection concerns were addressed during the implementation of the emergency response, including distribution arrangements, partnership/collaboration, gender analysis and accountability to affected populations.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In a context of ongoing insecurity, mitigating measures were taken by WFP to support the continued provisions of food and nutrition assistance, while remaining mindful of the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries in line with the "do no harm" principle.

To strengthen transparency and accountability towards WFP beneficiaries, feedback mechanisms were set up through the establishment of inclusive and neutral complaints committees and the use of a toll-free hotline. WFP relied on the hotline to gather beneficiary feedback and enable them to provide info regarding incidents related to protection and safety when necessary. WFP employed female staff at the hotline to encourage women beneficiaries to state their concerns freely. In addition, beneficiaries feedback on safety, protection and accountability issues were collected monthly from a statistically representative sample of 1,600 beneficiaries of through remote monitoring survey.

The remote monitoring results showed that a small proportion of the beneficiaries faced safety concerns and that women were more exposed to protection risks than men. The most frequent incidents reported were as follows: 1) occasional uncontrolled crowd at distribution points; 2) conflicts with guards in charge of maintaining the order at distribution points; 3) some beneficiaries were asked to pay money for entitlements. All complaints, especially those related to safety, were recorded and referred to field offices or other relevant stakeholders for action. Based on the nature of the issues, appropriate actions are taken with cooperating partners and local authorities. Whenever necessary, cooperating partners moved the final distribution points (FDPs) to different locations.

To reduce protection related risks, distribution sites were identified and secured in communities near beneficiaries' villages or in close vicinity of populated areas in order to minimize travel distance.

WFP relied on cooperating partners to keep beneficiaries informed on the timing and location of distributions and to sensitize beneficiaries on eligibility. All field level agreements, signed with cooperating partners, include a section that obligates partners to disseminate information through awareness raising messages and publicity materials, such as banners and posters placed in strategic locations at distribution sites. This notwithstanding, in the first quarter of 2017, the results of the accountability indicator showed a drop in the proportion of beneficiaries who were informed about the assistance, their entitlements and complaints mechanisms. The drop could be attributed to the change in ration size which may have not been timely communicated to the beneficiaries.

Regarding WFP's refugee assistance programme, beneficiary concerns and complaints were handled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees elders' management committee.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Maad Fuad

WFP beneficiaries carrying Super Cereal - a fortified blended food aimed at preventing moderate acute malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	3,588,753	3,465,496	7,054,249	3,308,316	3,191,323	6,499,639	92.2%	92.1%	92.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	763,253	735,681	1,498,934	545,970	526,471	1,072,441	71.5%	71.6%	71.5%
Children (5-18 years)	1,204,075	1,134,155	2,338,230	1,202,433	1,130,937	2,333,370	99.9%	99.7%	99.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,621,425	1,595,660	3,217,085	1,559,913	1,533,915	3,093,828	96.2%	96.1%	96.2%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	18,314	17,685	35,999	16,542	15,957	32,499	90.3%	90.2%	90.3%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,069,766	1,033,024	2,102,790	985,878	951,014	1,936,892	92.2%	92.1%	92.1%
Residents	2,500,673	2,414,787	4,915,460	2,305,896	2,224,352	4,530,248	92.2%	92.1%	92.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	6,111,713	1,000,000	7,111,713	5,526,566	866,046	6,392,612	90.4%	86.6%	89.9%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	355,845	-	355,845	160,460	-	160,460	45.1%	-	45.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	251,345	-	251,345	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	6,111,713	1,000,000	7,111,713	5,526,566	866,046	6,392,612	90.4%	86.6%	89.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	355,845	-	355,845	160,460	-	160,460	45.1%	-	45.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	251,345	-	251,345	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in general distributions	3,617,942	3,493,771	7,111,713	3,253,840	3,138,772	6,392,612	89.9%	89.8%	89.9%
Total participants	3,617,942	3,493,771	7,111,713	3,253,840	3,138,772	6,392,612	89.9%	89.8%	89.9%
Total beneficiaries	3,617,942	3,493,771	7,111,713	3,253,840	3,138,772	6,392,612	89.9%	89.8%	89.9%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Activity supporters	5,654	5,346	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	5,654	5,346	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	5,654	5,346	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-59 months)	111,039	106,685	217,724	55,399	53,227	108,626	49.9%	49.9%	49.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	138,121	138,121	-	51,834	51,834	-	37.5%	37.5%
Total beneficiaries	111,039	244,806	355,845	55,399	105,061	160,460	49.9%	42.9%	45.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	127,934	123,411	251,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	127,934	123,411	251,345	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP	>75.00	56.20	74.40	81.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP	<3.00	0.30	0.00	0.30
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP	<15.00	42.30	24.20	18.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP	<15.00	1.20	1.40	1.20
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12	>60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>50.00	-	55.60	28.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<12.40	62.00	22.32	13.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<5.80	29.00	41.10	30.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<14.10	70.60	27.72	12.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<11.80	59.20	20.85	13.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<4.90	24.40	32.07	32.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<6.00	30.00	43.53	30.20
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-Assistance baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	4.61	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	4.52	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	4.64	5.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<19.00	19.00	11.11	23.50
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<6.20	6.20	5.32	14.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<12.40	62.00	18.49	21.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<5.80	29.00	33.73	32.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<14.10	70.60	20.30	30.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<11.80	59.20	18.12	20.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<4.90	24.40	34.59	37.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<6.00	30.00	33.58	32.30
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-Assistance baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	4.89	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	4.75	4.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	4.92	4.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<19.00	19.00	11.49	22.50
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring	<6.20	6.20	5.10	13.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<20.00	36.00	63.68	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2012.11, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<10.20	50.90	26.88	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	35.00	61.73	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	38.90	65.44	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<11.10	55.60	24.49	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<8.10	40.70	29.03	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring survey</i> , Base value: 2012.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i>	>5.00	3.00	4.35	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i>	>5.00	3.00	4.38	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring survey</i> , Base value: 2012.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring</i>	>5.00	3.00	4.32	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2012.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<4.00	4.60	11.88	-
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP</i>	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, <i>CP</i>	>70.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,159	558	48.1%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=50.00	31.10	35.94	59.84
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=30.00	32.60	20.36	18.30
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=20.00	36.30	43.68	21.68
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	2.70	8.24	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12</i>	=33.00	33.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=60.00	4.90	9.83	9.83

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=70.00	34.50	37.23	6.30
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=80.00	98.90	99.76	97.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=70.00	24.50	45.33	3.10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=80.00	96.80	98.43	95.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=70.00	32.80	41.29	6.10
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=80.00	98.60	99.09	97.60

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=750,000.00	-
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=665,661.75	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=3.00	13.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=13.00	13.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00517-01	Wheat	-	467

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-11	Wheat	-	410
Denmark	DEN-C-00181-01	Wheat	-	222
Finland	FIN-C-00116-04	Wheat	-	4,405
Japan	JPN-C-00517-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,080
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	4,288
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	4,004
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	50,008
Netherlands	NET-C-00128-01	Wheat	-	778
Norway	NOR-C-00352-01	Wheat	-	5,765
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-04	Split Peas	-	726
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Split Peas	-	525
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Sugar	-	92
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Vegetable Oil	-	1,156
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Wheat	-	10,774
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00111-01	Vegetable Oil	-	877
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00111-01	Wheat	-	5,224
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01533-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,380
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01533-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	737
United Arab Emirates	UAE-C-00019-01	Vegetable Oil	-	225
		Total	-	93,142