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Immediate, Integrated and Sustained Response to Avert Famine in Yemen

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)



World Food
Programme

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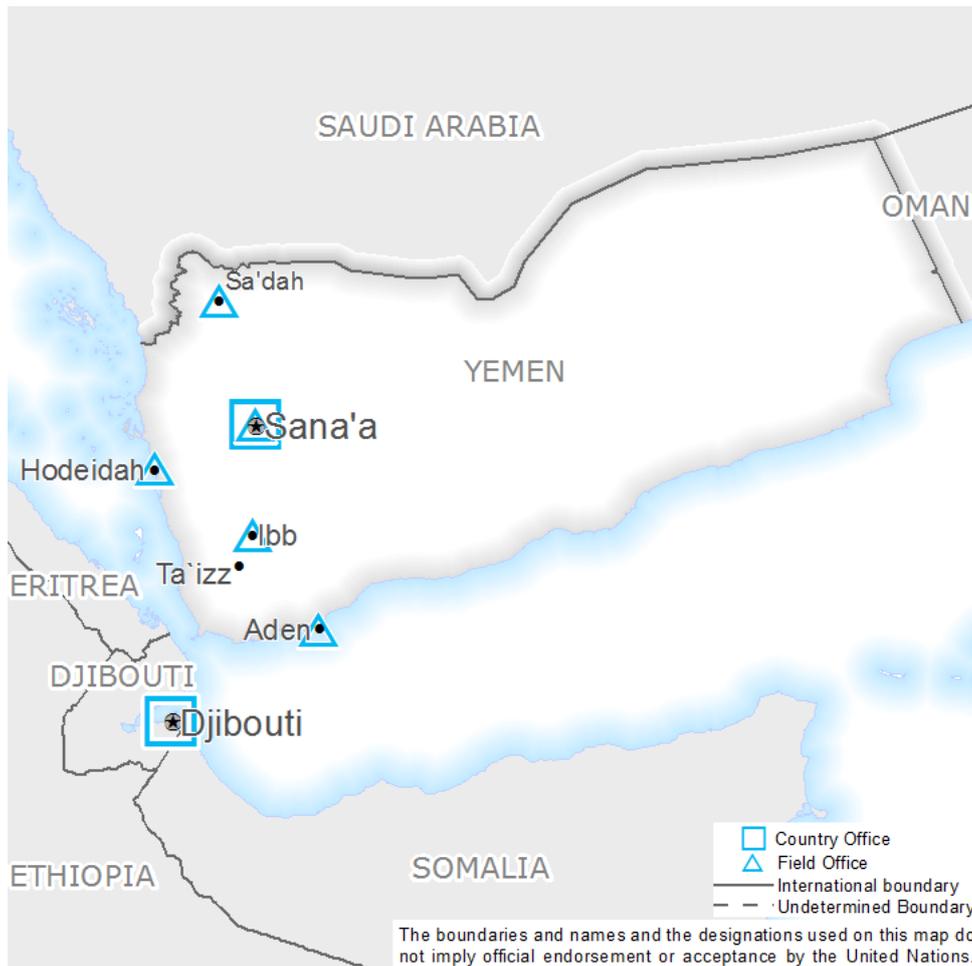
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In the context of persisting conflict, coupled by the effects of an economic decline, the destruction of public infrastructure and livelihoods, as well as the deterioration of social services, WFP's life-saving food assistance played a crucial role in meeting the immediate food needs of food insecure populations, alleviating human suffering and thus mitigating the devastating impacts of several consecutive years of conflict. These achievements were undertaken in a challenging and complex operational environment marked by critical levels of insecurity, access restrictions to areas under active conflict, administrative impediments such as limited availability of slots for international staff (for security-related reasons), and difficulties in obtaining visas from the de-facto authorities in Sana'a.

Despite alarming levels of food insecurity triggered by ongoing conflict, WFP sustained its emergency response, assisting 9.8 million food insecure people (4.8 million women and girls and 5 million men and boys) throughout 2018. WFP's assistance focused on providing life-saving food assistance to 7.8 million people (3.8 million women and girls and 4 million men and boys) through in-kind food assistance and commodity vouchers as well as nutritional support targeting the needs of specific groups (malnourished children below 5 years of age, children below 2 years of age and pregnant and lactating women). WFP also implemented livelihoods support and school feeding interventions with the objective of contributing to the early recovery of conflict-affected communities, alleviating short-term hunger, and improving school enrollment and retention rates among school children. Thanks to confirmed contributions, WFP's school feeding programme was resumed in April 2018, widening social safety net coverage and to contribute to education indicators. Despite the challenges faced, WFP also implemented a joint resilience programme jointly with FAO, ILO and UNDP in 2017-2018 (Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen), and

introduced Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) under the emergency operation.

Throughout 2018, WFP assisted food-insecure populations in twenty governorates of Yemen, including seven governorates [1] that were classified in Phase 4 (Emergency) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. WFP's overall response was in close alignment with the 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP 2018). WFP emphasized providing life-saving food and nutritional assistance in conflict-affected areas where needs were identified as the highest [2]. WFP Supply Chain operated at full capacity to ensure the swift delivery of food commodities to beneficiaries against programme targets in the required locations. The majority of essential food items were available in all governorates except in Hudaydah, where basic commodities were scarce and where intensified fighting in June disrupted markets and restricted the movement of traders. In particular, markets in Al Durayhimi and At-Tuhayta districts of Hudaydah governorate were disrupted as a result of escalated conflict since June 2018, leaving WFP unable to deliver humanitarian supplies for several consecutive months due to the widespread insecurity.

In 2018, WFP successfully continued to pursue its strategy of leveraging existing food supply networks of local suppliers by using the Commodity Vouchers through Traders Network (CV-TN) modality to provide food assistance to 1.2 million food insecure people in eight governorates of Yemen [3]. The CV-TN modality, which is part of WFP's general food assistance (GFA) programme, allows beneficiaries to receive commodity vouchers that can be redeemed from WFP-partnered commercial suppliers.

Introduced in 2017, the Famine Risk Monitoring (FRM) mechanism was implemented throughout 2018 by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). Under the umbrella of FSAC, WFP played a key role in the FRM mechanism by leading the process. The main objective of the FRM was to assess the current food security situation across all districts to identify those at high risk of famine, and more specifically, analyse key food security indicator trends, generate evidence for advocacy, contribute to humanitarian response planning, as well as to inform the IPC analyses. WFP Yemen continued the phone-based data collection and food security monitoring using the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) approach. The data collected through mVAM also contributed to the IPC analysis.

Despite severe movement restrictions and limitations imposed on humanitarian staff, WFP staff conducted monitoring missions to distribution sites in these areas, along with the monitoring of activities outsourced to independent Third-Party Monitors (TPM). As per the findings of all monitored activities, food security trends indicate that since the beginning of the emergency operation in 2017, WFP's assistance has proven critical in contributing to improving beneficiaries' food security status. When analyzing the Food Consumption Score (FCS) of WFP recipients of assistance, a decrease in the percentage of beneficiaries with a poor FCS was observed for beneficiaries assisted with both in-kind food assistance and CV-TN during the last quarter of 2018, as compared to the beginning of WFP famine prevention response in early 2017.

In response to high moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates among children aged 6-59 months, WFP implemented the Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition programme, assisting 406,977 malnourished children aged 6-59 months (197,195 female and 209,782 male) as well as 324,316 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). To prevent the further deterioration of the nutritional status of highly vulnerable groups, WFP reached 321,010 children aged 6-23 months (157,453 girls and 163,557 boys) and 450,479 PLW as part of the Prevention of Acute Malnutrition component. Taking into consideration the high level of nutrition-specific needs and increased funding availability, nutrition programmes were scaled-up towards the end of the year. In close coordination with other nutrition partners such as UNICEF, WFP ensured that the same health facilities were able to provide continuum of care treatment for children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).

Throughout 2018, the Logistics Cluster continued to fill logistics gaps by facilitating access to a common logistics service platform for the humanitarian community working in Yemen. The primary activity of the Logistics Cluster was the facilitation of air transport of humanitarian supplies from Djibouti to Sana'a on WFP-chartered aircrafts, with the support of the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Another critical activity was the facilitation of maritime transport on board of two WFP-chartered vessels: VOS Apollo (between Djibouti and Aden) and VOS Theia (between Djibouti and Hudaydah). Both vessels also served as emergency rescue and evacuation contingency options. In addition, the Logistics Cluster facilitated access to overland transport in Yemen reaching 288 locations in Yemen on behalf of 23 organisations; this includes the deliveries carried out under the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) umbrella.

Overall, the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided critical security telecommunications (radio), power solutions and internet connectivity services in five common operational areas of Yemen, namely Sana'a, Sa'ada, Ibb, Aden, and Hudaydah.

Under WFP's coordination, UNHAS continued to provide access for the humanitarian community to vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in Yemen, transporting international and national humanitarian workers, as well as

urgent light cargo. By providing humanitarian actors with an essential transport link into Yemen, UNHAS preserved the operational integrity of the international humanitarian response in Yemen. In 2018, a new route Aden – Sana'a – Aden was established, allowing direct travel between the two locations, eradicating the need to travel through Djibouti and thus providing a more timely and efficient service to clientele. Moreover, UNHAS played a crucial role in undertaking 40 medical evacuations from Sana'a and Aden in 2018.

In 2018, WFP Bilateral Service Provision (BPS) facilitated the distribution of diesel with the establishment of a revolving fuel facility in Yemen. This facility secures the minimum requirement fuel stock in Yemen, ensuring the continuity of operations and improving the overall emergency response of the humanitarian community within the country.

[1] The governorates of Lahj, Taizz, Abyan, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Hudaydah and Shabwah were classified in Phase 4 (Emergency) phase.

[2] Conflict-affected areas where humanitarian needs were identified as highest included Taizz, Hudaydah, Marib, Raymah, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Shabwa and Lahj governorates.

[3] WFP provided food assistance through the CV-TN in Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Hudaydah, Marib, Dhamar, Al Jawf and Lahj governorates.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Following the outbreak of hostilities between forces of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) of Yemen, backed by forces of the Saudi-led Coalition, and the de-facto authorities in 2015, Yemen has been transformed into one of the world's most complex man-made humanitarian crises. Conflict and violence escalated in 2018, further worsening the economic situation, eroding social services and creating access restrictions which hamper the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Fighting intensified in Hudaydah governorate in June 2018 and was followed by the postponement of peace talks planned in Geneva in September 2018. Northern Yemen was targeted by airstrikes and many southern governorates were marked by the detonations of improvised explosive devices. According to the The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, from March 2015 to November 2018, 17,640 civilian casualties; 6,872 dead and 10,768 injured were reported. Since June 2018, some 685,000 people fled intensive fighting and airstrikes mainly from Hudaydah, thereby increasing the overall total number of internally displaced people (IDP) in Yemen to an estimated 3.3 million. Through considerate international dialogue, peace talks held in December 2018 led to the Stockholm Agreement being established and a subsequent ceasefire agreement in Hudaydah governorate, including the sea ports.

According to the 2018 Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), as of early 2018, an estimated 22.2 million people were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance in 2018, including 17.8 million food insecure people (61 per cent of the population)[1]. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) conducted in December 2018 estimated that in the absence of humanitarian food assistance, 20.1 million people or almost 70 percent of the Yemeni population are food insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5), a 14 percent increase compared to the beginning of the year. Among them, 10.2 million are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), 9.6 million are severely food insecure IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and nearly 240,000 people are in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) and facing catastrophic food shortages. For the first time since the crisis began, close to a quarter of a million people were identified as in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) signifying that they had exhausted all emergency coping strategies and were facing extreme food shortages and potential starvation. The worst affected areas where the most food insecure were identified were Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Taizz, Hajjah, Al Jawf and Marib governorates, which experienced intensified armed conflict. In response to the increasing number of people in need of humanitarian assistance and the potential of a another cholera outbreak, WFP began taking measures in late 2018 to scale up its life-saving food assistance to reach 12 million food insecure people in 2019.

In 2018, the island of Socotra and parts of the eastern mainland were affected by the tropical cyclone Mekunu which made landfall in Oman on 26 May, causing flooding, casualties and damages to infrastructure. After a declaration of a state of emergency by the IRG, WFP supported the provision of food assistance to the affected populations. On 14 October, another tropical cyclone Luban made landfall on the eastern coast of Yemen (Al Maharah province). In response to this sudden-onset natural disaster, WFP supported the affected populations through the distribution of Immediate Response Rations (IRR).

Since 2015, Yemen has experienced a series of sharp increases in poverty levels with an estimated 52 percent of its population living below USD 1.90 a day (purchasing power parity) or 81 percent at an income rate of USD 3.20 a day [2]. In terms of economic performance, the economy has contracted by 50 percent since the outbreak of conflict

in 2015. In 2018, GDP growth was reduced by 2.6 percent in comparison to 5.9 percent in 2017 [3].

Since 2015, an estimated 600,000 jobs have been lost, mainly in the agricultural and service sectors and a decline in the wages of daily unskilled labour has been observed throughout the country [4]. Furthermore, around 1.2 million civil servants have not been receiving their salaries/pensions or on an irregular basis, since late 2016, affecting up to 9 million people who rely on this income as a source of livelihood [5]. Remittances, estimated at 3.4 billion USD in 2017, provided income to approximately nine percent of the population [6].

In 2018, the Yemen Riyal sharply depreciated against the US dollar, recording 370 YER/USD in January 2018 at its lowest, and reaching 800 YER/USD at its peak (September). As compared to the pre-crisis period, during which the YER was relatively stable at 215 YER/USD, the YER depreciated by 272 percent in 2018 (YER 800/USD). Given that Yemen is a net importer of 85 percent of the food consumed at household level (90 percent of wheat), acute shortages of foreign exchange exerted pressure on the local currency. This trend led to steep increases in food and fuel prices coupled with a decrease in the population's purchasing power, already under severe strain due to limited employment opportunities and the suspension of salaries.

Notwithstanding the challenges encountered, commercial imports through Hudaydah and Saleef sea ports increased since the temporary blockade was lifted at the end of 2017. However, monthly import volumes remained below pre-blockade levels. In 2018, food and fuel commodities continued to be scarcely available throughout the country and Hudaydah governorate suffered most from the scarcity of commodities as it was one of the epicentres of the conflict.

Despite the life-saving food assistance provided by WFP - reaching 7.9 million beneficiaries on a monthly basis towards the end of 2018 - as well as progress made in improving the food security status of assisted populations as compared 2017, post-distribution monitoring during the third quarter of 2018 indicated a decrease of 16 percent in the percentage of beneficiaries with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS). Emergency coping strategies such as purchasing less preferred foods, reducing the frequency of meals and portion sizes, as well as borrowing money for food, were also reported. This trend could be attributed to the fact that households did not consistently receive full WFP entitlements of pulses, vegetable oil and sugar due to port congestion and late arrival of shipments, increased sharing of food entitlements and limited economic access to food in markets. It was also observed that a higher number of beneficiaries resorted to selling part of their food assistance to meet other basic needs such as healthcare and other non-food items due to inflation.

The intensification of armed conflict and economic decline also had repercussions on the nutritional status of the population. According to the Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2018, the nutritional situation remained critical with 7 million people in need of nutrition services. It is estimated that 3.2 million pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months were acutely malnourished, including 462,000 severely acute malnourished children (a 57 percent increase since late 2015). The governorates of Hudaydah, Lahj, Taizz, Aden and Hadramaut were classified as having acute malnutrition prevalence rates exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. The total number of districts classified with critical levels of acute malnutrition increased from 79 in 2017 to 91 in 2018, out of the 333 districts of Yemen. The main drivers of malnutrition in Yemen continued to be the lack of access to food and/or poor use of available foods, inadequate child feeding and care practices, poor access to water and sanitation and limited access to health services.

The conflict has also severely impacted the education sector limiting children's access to schools and exposing them to risks of exploitation, abuse, child marriage, and recruitment by armed groups. According to the latest UNICEF report, some 500,000 children have left schools since the outbreak of conflict in 2015, bringing the number of out-of-school children to 2 million. The non-payment of teachers for extended periods and damages caused to school infrastructure also contributed to constraining children's access to education.

Significant efforts were undertaken by the entire humanitarian community to increase health, nutrition and education support and to maintain hospitals and water treatment facilities functioning to the extent possible, given that only 45 percent of health facilities are fully functional and numerous schools are either occupied by IDPs or severely damaged. To support the delivery of basic social services, humanitarian organizations explored the possibility of paying activity-related incentives to health and education workers.

WFP continued to liaise with the authorities of the IRG and the de-facto authorities in Sana'a on programme implementation (central and local levels), food security assessments, new beneficiary targeting and the roll-out of biometric registration. An agreement was reached with the IRG on biometric registration which started in Aden in late 2018 in support of food assistance using cash-based transfers. In December 2018, approximately 28,000 households were biometrically registered in WFP's SCOPE platform. In 2019, WFP plans to expand the use of SCOPE, to register a greater number of beneficiaries. By the end of 2018, negotiations progressed with the de-facto authorities on the introduction of biometric registration of beneficiaries in Sana'a and the northern parts of the country. The use of biometric registration will enable WFP to ensure that beneficiaries that were targeted based on vulnerability criteria receive their entitlements, thus reducing the risk of food misappropriation and diversion, as well

as minimising any overlap of assistance provided by partners.

Partnerships with the Ministry of Public Health and Populations (MoPHP) and the Ministry of Education (MoE) of the de-facto authorities in Sana'a were strengthened to facilitate programmes, including the treatment and prevention of malnutrition and to resume the school feeding programme which was implemented in partnership with MoE in the North (with the de-facto authorities) and the South (with IRG). Both entities were involved in different phases of the programme. WFP also played an active role in the Education Cluster which is a major education coordination platform.

WFP worked closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to jointly provide assistance to IDPs from Hudaydah through the Inter-Agency Rapid Response Mechanism. WFP, UNHCR, and UNFPA worked with the same partners to ensure complementarity of interventions and to harmonise assistance.

In December 2018, peace talks resumed in Sweden between the IRG and the de-facto authorities, which resulted in an agreement on a ceasefire in Hudaydah governorate, a proposed exchange of prisoners, and a statement of understanding on Taizz. On December 21, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2451[8] endorsing the agreements reached between the two parties and authorizing the UN Secretary-General to establish and deploy a monitoring team that would facilitate the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement for an initial period of 30 days. It is expected that the conclusions of peace negotiations would result in the better functioning of the Hudaydah port, which plays a critical role in importing food commodities, given the high dependency of the country (over 90 percent) on food importation.

The sharp rise in absolute poverty, high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, coupled with the deprivation of the population from social services since the outbreak of hostilities pose a significant threat to peace-building, thus reinforcing the vicious cycle of poverty and insecurity. Overall, peace and political stability being prerequisites for economic growth and poverty reduction, the ceasefire between the two parties in Hudaydah offers cautious optimism for the improvement of socio-economic conditions.

[1] OCHA, Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview - YHNO 2018

[2] Yemen's Economic Outlook - October 2018, World Bank

[3] Ibid

[4] Yemen Socio-Economic Update, Issue 35, July 2018

[5] Yemen Socio-Economic Update, Issues 30-35, 2017/18

[6] Yemen Socio-Economic Update, Issue 32, February 2018

[8] UN Security Council Resolution 2451 on Yemen

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Given the increasing severity of Yemen's humanitarian crisis in 2018, WFP enhanced its engagement and performance on all fronts, providing life-saving food and nutritional assistance to populations in need as part of the Emergency Operation (EMOP 201068), and facilitating access to common services for the entire humanitarian community in the framework of two Special Operations. WFP continued to implement the emergency operation in order to prevent the onset of famine in Yemen, whilst supporting longer-term recovery efforts in areas of relative stability. Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the operation aimed to save lives and support livelihoods by ensuring sufficient access to food.

WFP, through its operations in Yemen, continuously contributed to humanitarian objectives, in close alignment with plans of the humanitarian and development communities. WFP contributed to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 (HRP) in the framework of the joint multi-sectorial response for famine prevention in areas jointly identified and prioritized by humanitarian actors. WFP also supported humanitarian cluster plans and the Humanitarian Response Plan, in collaboration with other UN agencies, national partners and donors. In order to better support Yemen's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly SDG 2, WFP prepared an Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020) which was approved by the WFP Executive Board in November 2018.

The operation further aimed at addressing the specific nutritional needs of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who were at risk of moderate acute malnutrition using blanket supplementary feeding. The prevention of MAM component aimed to prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of these groups. Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW were assisted through a targeted

supplementary feeding programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

WFP's emergency operation was revised in March 2018 to scale-up the outreach of general food assistance (GFA) in accordance with the 2018 HRP recommendations and to resume school feeding in areas prioritized by the Education Cluster. The revised operation included a contingency component for newly-displaced people as a result of the conflict and envisaged an adaptable response mechanism where food assistance was provided through in-kind, cash-based transfers and Commodity Voucher through Traders Network assistance (CV-TN) modalities. WFP was able to initiate a beneficiary re-targeting exercise for the in-kind food assistance modality and initiate the roll-out of biometric beneficiary registration in the southern governorates of Yemen.

Towards the end of 2018, WFP was able to further expand its outreach of the treatment of MAM programme through mobile clinics, increasing the number of health facilities that benefit from WFP nutrition interventions (3,028 health facilities in 2018, representing 68 percent of functional health facilities at national level). This was achieved in partnership with the health authorities and in close coordination with UNICEF, international and local Non-Governmental Organizations (I/LNGOs) and other partners in order to enhance screening of children under the age of five to facilitate the prevention and treatment of malnutrition programmes. To ensure complementarity with other nutrition interventions, WFP emphasised its support to health facilities already providing nutrition services for severely malnourished children (77 percent of all health facilities supported provide integrated services provided by WFP and UNICEF). WFP nutrition interventions were supported by 13 international NGOs, 8 national NGOs and by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP). WFP continued to strengthen and build the capacities of health staff and community health volunteers jointly with MoPHP on the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM).

In June 2018, the escalation of fighting in Hudaydah governorate and the western coastal areas of Yemen, including heavy shelling from air, sea and land caused another wave of population displacement. As a result, an estimated 685,000 people were displaced from Hudaydah and Hajjah governorates, bringing the total number of internally displaced people to 3.3 million people. In response, WFP provided food assistance via the active participation in the inter-agency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), aimed at facilitating the timely provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need, led by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. As part of the RRM, humanitarian service points (HSPs) and transit points (TPs) were established across Hudaydah and neighbouring governorates. From which, RRM kits containing food assistance (ready-to-eat immediate response rations), hygiene kits and dignity kits were distributed to internally displaced households. From June 2018 onwards, and in the framework of the inter-agency response, WFP provided ready-to-eat immediate response rations (IRRs) sufficient to cover the food needs of 175,967 displaced families for an initial period of five days, followed by a one-off general food assistance ration, once the families had settled in new locations. The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, supported this response by consolidating and delivering RRM kits from the common cluster warehouses located in Hudaydah/Bajil, Sana'a and Aden to Cooperating Partners (CP) to designated HSPs and TPs. In addition, WFP continued to provide life-saving food assistance to all households remaining in Hudaydah city to enable the population to meet their essential food needs amidst intensified fighting and insecurity. To this end, two rounds of blanket food distributions were organised in Hudaydah city, covering 280,000 conflict-affected people during each round of assistance.

The outreach of EMOP, both in terms of general food assistance and nutrition support, was further scaled up towards the end of 2018 based on the results of the IPC assessment (conducted by the WFP co-led Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC)), and a joint Nutrition Strategy presented to the United Nations General Assembly. Due to the alarmingly high humanitarian needs, WFP continuously advocated vis-à-vis the international donor community and pursued a consistent resource mobilization strategy in order to provide uninterrupted life-saving food assistance to food insecure and conflict-affected populations.

As a result of intensified fighting in Hudaydah from September 2018 onward, WFP lost its milling capacity at the Red Sea Mills which threatened to hamper WFP's ability to continue providing an uninterrupted response. To mitigate such logistical challenges, WFP opened a new supply corridor through Salalah, Oman in October 2018, while stepping up advocacy for unimpeded access for humanitarian personnel and supplies to support the emergency scale-up. The opening of the Salalah corridor in Oman also aimed to mitigate the impact of congestion at the southern ports and increase the capacity of the operation in terms of milling and the handling of containerized cargo.

In 2018, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to fill critical logistics gaps by facilitating access to a common logistics services platform for the humanitarian community working in Yemen. The main activities of the Logistics Cluster included air transport of humanitarian supplies from Djibouti to Sana'a, Aden and Socotra on WFP-chartered aircraft, as well as the transport of both passengers and cargo on board the WFP-chartered vessel VOS Apollo between Djibouti and Aden, which also serves as an emergency rescue and evacuation vessel. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster facilitated overland transport and storage in Yemen throughout the country. Meanwhile, the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunication Cluster continued to equip new offices and guest houses with emergency telecommunications.

UNHAS continued to operate regular air transport for humanitarian workers and relief supplies from Amman and Djibouti to Sana'a and Aden. Given the high demand, UNHAS exceeded its annual target of providing air transport to 10,000 humanitarian passengers to and from Yemen by November 2018; in addition, the new flight route Aden – Sana'a – Aden was established, which was warmly welcomed by the user group.

WFP Bilateral Service Provision provided diesel fuel to UNICEF and WHO to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of water/sanitation and health facilities through a revolving fuel stock project. Furthermore, engineering and construction services were provided to WHO for the rehabilitation of Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFC) and hospitals, as well as for the construction of Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs), and services provided to facilitate the distribution of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) in priority districts identified by WHO. The provision of these bilateral services to some members of the humanitarian community for improving water supply systems, rehabilitation of infrastructure and distribution of medical items played a critical role in ensuring the continuity of essential services for the Yemeni population.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Due to the prevailing humanitarian crisis that continues to threaten the lives of millions of people in Yemen and the high level of needs in 2018, the WFP Yemen Country Office, in coordination with the Regional Bureau and Headquarters, pursued its advocacy and resource mobilization efforts at global, regional, and local levels. As a result, WFP received unprecedented support from a significant number of donors. The level of funding received increased from USD 747.6 million in 2017 to USD 1.13 billion (66 percent increase) in 2018, covering 98 percent of WFP's 2018 funding requirements in Yemen. Thanks to these donor contributions, WFP succeeded in providing uninterrupted life-saving food assistance to food insecure populations, despite significant logistical constraints, access issues, and a highly volatile security context. WFP provided food assistance to an average of 7.5 million food insecure people on a monthly basis, coupled with nutritional assistance for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, school feeding and livelihoods support. A total of 879,000 mt of food were distributed via the in-kind food assistance modality, and another 159,920.6 mt through the Commodity Vouchers through Trader Network (CV-TN) modality.

Flexible cash contributions represented 84.7 percent of the total funding received and allowed WFP to programme funds where needs were highest, allowing for a flexible and adaptable operational response, and allowing WFP to quickly allocate funds without delay. The swift responsiveness of donors to advocacy efforts and funding appeals enabled WFP to mobilize the resources that were required to provide lifesaving assistance to food insecure and vulnerable populations. In 2018, WFP also received multi-year and flexible funding from several donors which enabled an effective use of funding whilst maximising the duration of funding and avoiding pipeline breaks, when confronted with operational challenges and inaccessibility of food stocks.

With the financial support received throughout 2018, WFP was able to transition from providing reduced entitlements (60 percent) to half of the prioritised beneficiary figure, which were identified based on vulnerability criteria, to providing full entitlements of certain commodities to the entire prioritised beneficiary figure from July 2018 onward. The provision of reduced in-kind food assistance was mainly due to resource and logistical challenges and difficulties in accessing severely conflict-affected areas.

With the financial support received throughout 2018, WFP was able to transition from providing reduced entitlements (60 percent entitlements) to half of the prioritized beneficiary figure (living in priority 2 districts) to providing full entitlements of certain commodities to the entire prioritised beneficiary figure (priority 1 and 2 districts) from July 2018 onward. The provision of reduced in-kind food assistance was mainly due to resource and logistical challenges and difficulties in accessing severely conflict-affected areas.

Typically, WFP was constrained by the limited predictability of the level and timing of funding which posed some challenges to WFP's planning processes. However, in 2018, while the majority of contributions were unpredictable, a significant contribution was received during the first quarter of the year, enabling WFP to respond to emergency needs. WFP was able to plan in advance and had sufficient funds to establish a buffer stock for two months of food assistance. This was particularly critical during the escalation of conflict in Hudaydah in June 2018; WFP was able to use existing stocks to respond to the urgent food needs of IDPs and replenish stocks with other contributions. This buffer stock played a crucial role in allowing WFP to sustain overall distribution levels despite losing access in September 2018 to 51,000 mt of wheat stored at the Red Sea Mills in Hudaydah as a result of conflict and insecurity. Sustaining this funding trend will play a critical role in ensuring adequate planning. Furthermore, in response to the tropical cyclone Menaku that hit the island of Socotra and Yemen's southern coast, WFP was able to make use its existing food stocks to provide relief food assistance to the affected populations in the framework of an inter-agency emergency response.

WFP implemented cost saving measures and significantly improved internal control processes of its operation. Since the beginning of the emergency operation (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 then charter a vessel to bring the commodities into Yemen and/or use liner services.

In 2018, Yemen was the largest customer of GCMF, with 485,905 mt of food purchased from the facility for the EMOP, as compared to 338,000 mt purchased in 2017. Food purchased from the GCMF accounted for 45 percent of the total volume of food handled by WFP in Yemen (60 percent considering food purchased from cash contributions). When Yemen purchased commodities from GCMF 2018, food was delivered to handover locations within an average of 23 days, a saving of 81 percent when compared to the estimated 120 days needed under conventional procurement processes. This lead-time gain was critical in addressing urgent humanitarian needs in

the country, especially in light of the scale-up of food assistance following the deterioration of the food security situation in 2018. More favourable market price and timeliness of purchases contributed to making economies of scales on purchases.

Purchasing food commodities from the GCFM also contributed to reducing commodity costs by about 20 percent, enabling WFP to purchase a higher amount of food and thus able to serve a greater number of people with the savings. WFP also made use of internal loan mechanisms to enable programming of funds that were still at forecast stage. Furthermore, WFP supply chain made savings amounting to USD 60 million mostly through establishing Long Term Agreements (LTAs) with suppliers.

The unrestricted contributions that were confirmed by donors helped WFP Yemen to access WFP's corporate internal loan facility, thereby enabling WFP to purchase against these contributions in advance. In 2018, WFP received over USD 80 million from the Internal Project Lending Account (IPL) which was entirely reimbursed by the end of the year.

Continued advocacy vis-à-vis the international donor community was undertaken at various levels, ensuring that donor governments and other stakeholders and partners were kept abreast on food assistance needs, the various modalities used to deliver humanitarian assistance, the funding situation, and any arising challenges faced. WFP increased communication with donors, including through regular donor briefings in Amman, meetings, and bilateral conference calls. Furthermore, special attention was paid to ensuring donor visibility at project sites and donor-specific bag markings (as deemed appropriate depending on the context), despite the fragile and volatile security context. Maintaining regular contact with the international donor community and providing information on the food security situation and funding needs helped mobilise additional support.

WFP made use of a variety of communication channels, including print and online media as well as digital platforms and social media to build continuous engagement with donors and the public. Several high-level visits, including by the WFP Executive Director and WFP Regional Director were conducted to raise further awareness on the plight of conflict-affected populations of Yemen. In terms of advocacy support, a number of donor missions were made to Yemen to raise awareness on the dire humanitarian situation.

WFP received significant support from the international community for the Logistics and ETC Cluster related activities and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS). The WFP-led UNHAS service and Logistics Cluster continuously engaged in information sharing with the international community which led to sustained funding levels to ensure the continuation of the services required to provide humanitarian assistance. As part of the Special Operation 200841 (Logistics Cluster) and Special Operation 200845 (UNHAS), USD 44.8 and 11.7 million were mobilised respectively, including the transfer of resources from 2017. Special Operations 200841, 200845 were fully funded in 2018.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	828,851	801,139	1,629,990
Children (5-18 years)	1,817,967	1,703,032	3,520,999
Adults (18 years plus)	2,357,752	2,298,751	4,656,503
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	5,004,570	4,802,922	9,807,492



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	846,105	65,834	88,674	20,416	15,375	1,036,403
Total Food Distributed in 2018	846,105	65,834	88,674	20,416	15,375	1,036,403



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	342,000	-	86,650,731
Total Distributed in 2018	342,000	-	86,650,731

Supply Chain

In 2018, WFP Yemen continued to rely on a complex supply chain set-up utilising a network of corridors, logistical staging areas and modes of transport, which formed the basis of WFP's large-scale food and nutritional assistance programme.

Yemen requires approximately 3 million mt of wheat and 420,000 mt of rice on an annual basis, of which approximately 70 percent used to be imported through the Red Sea ports of Hudaydah and Saleef, and the remaining through Aden port. In 2018, humanitarian cargo was mainly imported through the ports of Hudaydah, Saleef and Aden. The commercial sector also used overland corridors from Saudi Arabia and Oman. The Logistics Cluster used Djibouti as a logistics hub to provide both air and sea transport services for the delivery of humanitarian supplies as well as for sea passenger transport.

In order to implement the large-scale operation, WFP Supply Chain used a forward hub supply chain concept whereby all food procured was moved to warehouses in six hubs located in Aden, Ibb, Hudaydah, Sa'ada, Sana'a and Salalah operated by logistics service providers from the private sector.

In 2018, WFP imported 932,934.98 mt of different food commodities, including fortified vegetable oil, wheat, sugar and pulses. Approximately 485,905 mt of these commodities were purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Cereals (wheat) were procured from Russia, Ukraine, Romania and the Black Sea region, pulses from Turkey and Ukraine, fortified vegetable oil from Indonesia, and sugar from the United Arab Emirates and Morocco. WFP also received in-kind food donations, amounting to 224,378 mt, including 176,640 mt

of wheat grain, 5,000 mt of wheat flour, 21,310 mt of vegetable oil, 20,700 of green split peas and 728 mt of dried fruits (dates).

To contribute to stimulating local economies by supporting local markets, WFP purchased 180,546 mt of wheat flour from commercially operated silos in Aden, Hudaydah and Saleef. WFP used the food supply agreement procurement modality (FSA) to maintain food reserve stocks, which could be utilised at any given time. WFP signed Long Term Agreements (LTA) with a number of suppliers which were selected on a competitive basis.

Food commodities were dispatched from 42 locations to 6,537 Final Distribution Points (FDPs) located in different areas of the country. Adherence to a strict programming schedule was required to enable a steady flow of commodities in the most challenging districts. Appropriate tracking tools and standard operating procedure (SOPs) were developed to this effect.

While the lead time for programming financial contributions was one week, the delivery lead time was one of the main delay factors for the majority of international purchases. On average, commodity lead times from procurement to delivery at FDPs for essential commodities (commodities which are dispatched as part of life-saving food assistance) were between two to four months. For Specialized Nutritional Foods (SNF), commodity lead times were longer than those of the essential commodities.

The long commodity lead times of 2 to 4 months for nutritional products can be mainly attributed to the fact that WFP Yemen relies solely on liner shipments for these commodities, while for other food commodities, WFP has local and regional FSAs that are utilized to compensate for any shortage in the pipeline. Nutritional products also require more time to obtain the necessary clearances from the Yemen Standardization and Metrology Organization (YSMO), compared to other commodities that WFP imports.

Due to access constraints and the non-granting of Evacuation and Humanitarian Operations Committee approval for liner vessels and containerized cargo calling on Hudaydah port, all containerized cargo and vessels (humanitarian and commercial) were diverted to Aden port, which led to significant congestion and import delays. The diversion of all liner cargo from Hudaydah to Aden port, which has poor infrastructure combined with a recent intensified inspection mechanism resulted in increased congestion in the port of Aden, causing liner cargo delays and additional costs for port storage and container demurrage. In 2018, WFP opened a new corridor through Salalah, Oman, in order to maintain its life-saving food pipeline for an increasing number of people in need. The opening of the Salalah corridor was also part of the contingency plan, to be used in the event that access to Hudaydah port and the Red Sea Mills silos was restricted due to the security situation. In 2018, a total of 30,300 mt of WFP wheat flour was transported overland through the Salalah corridor.

Whilst importing food commodities, significant delays were encountered for obtaining clearances from the YSMO, the main entity in charge of providing clearance for imported food commodities at entry points. In some instances, while food commodities were already in the country and under the custody of WFP, the absence of clearances led to WFP being unable to distribute these commodities. These administrative impediments and clearance delays also had repercussions on the timeliness of relief food assistance.

WFP's network of transporters ensured the movement of an average of 150 large trucks (30 mt capacity) per day to deliver food commodities to 6,537 distribution points (FDPs). As the southern districts of Hudaydah governorate and the coastal zones were significantly affected by armed conflict (mined roads, airstrikes, shelling and artillery), WFP was obliged to make use of alternative routes which increased commodity lead times. Furthermore, the deteriorated state of some bridges and narrow roads did not allow larger trucks to transit from these zones. To overcome these obstacles, food commodities were taken to centres of districts and then loaded to smaller vehicles to allow for efficient and timely distributions. In collaboration with the Deconfliction Liaison Team (DLT) led by OCHA, WFP ensured the deconfliction of all zones where trucks carrying WFP commodities operated. However, deconfliction requests must be made at least 48 hours in advance and a restriction on the movement of trucks during the night was imposed. The implications of such measures means that that trucks transporting WFP food commodities had 30 percent less time to travel.

In addition, requests for the movement of commodities from areas controlled by the de-facto authorities (north) to areas under the control of the IRG (south) were rejected, therefore leaving WFP unable to transport food to the south to fill certain commodity gaps. In parallel, trucks transporting humanitarian assistance from Aden to the northern regions of the country were routinely held at custom checkpoints located at the first entry points of northern governorates for an average of two days. Moreover, on several occasions while delivering food to the designated FDPs, deliveries were delayed due to interference by the local authorities in these districts, leaving WFP's commodities exposed to high risk and considering the volatile security situation, WFP transporters were required to undertake significant efforts to ensure the safety of WFP food until its delivery as per WFP's approved distribution plans. To mitigate the above constraints, supply chain maintained an updated access transport network which helped WFP overcome access constraints. These challenges created additional, unnecessary delays in the delivery of food commodities to FDPs.

In 2018, commodity post-delivery losses represented 0.033 percent of the total quantity of food commodities delivered, which is significantly below the corporate threshold of 2 percent. This was successfully achieved by ensuring transporters' strict adherence to the WFP-established road transport network, as well as WFP procedures for transporting humanitarian cargo. To minimize post-delivery losses, mechanisms were established to hold transporters accountable for losses incurred en-route from WFP warehouses to FDPs.

With the expertise of supply chain, the Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CV-TN) modality was utilised to deliver food assistance. The commodity voucher modality relied on a network of retailers that were able to import food commodities and deliver them to Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Hudaydah, Marib, Dhamar, Al Jawf and Lahj governorates. As part of this approach, large commercial importers guaranteed the steady supply of food commodities to WFP beneficiaries. Commodity vouchers were distributed to beneficiaries by WFP's cooperating partners and redeemed by beneficiaries at the closest retail outlets linked to the WFP-contracted Yemeni food suppliers. Thus, CV-TN complemented WFP's in-kind supply chain and ensured the availability of food commodities to beneficiaries. WFP also worked together with retailers that supported the implementation of the CV-TN modality to enhance gender considerations. Retailers were responsible for ensuring separate redemption lines for men and women, recruiting female staff in the outlets, and establishing beneficiary verification teams composed of females members (31 teams were formed). The measures taken ensured that women could safely and confidently approach voucher outlets to receive their food entitlements without any socio-cultural barriers.

To ensure that food distributed through the CV-TN modality met quality standards, quality and quantity inspections, including visual checking and laboratory tests were performed by a specialized company. Regular visits were made by supply chain experts to outlets at different stages (completion of prepositioning and during the distribution cycle) to ensure compliance with the contract's terms and conditions including quality and quantity of food, availability of extra services to beneficiaries (latrines, drinking water and shades), shop opening hours, visibility items, and the storage conditions of food commodities. A mobile application with predetermined parameters was developed by the WFP Yemen supply chain unit to facilitate the collection of information during field visits. The evaluation of retailers was conducted on a monthly basis. In addition, clauses related to liquidated damages were introduced to reduce the risks of deviation from the terms and conditions of issued contracts.

The main challenges encountered while using the CV-TN modality included the lack of access to some districts for security reasons, cooperating partners and suppliers facing difficulties in obtaining permits to access the targeted zones in a timely manner, delays in prepositioning of stocks due to food shortages, payments of customs fees to both authorities by the suppliers, as well as coordination issues among suppliers and CPs.

The Logistics Cluster continued to ensure coordination and information management services in Sana'a, Aden, Hudaydah and Djibouti to maximize the use of available resources in-country and avoid duplication of efforts. In addition, the Logistics Cluster facilitated access for humanitarian organizations to common logistics services such as overland transport, air cargo transport from Djibouti to Sana'a, and sea cargo transport from Djibouti to Aden and Hudaydah; sea passenger transport between Djibouti and Aden, as well as Djibouti and Hudaydah; access to temporary storage facilities; and fuel provision.

Through its Bilateral Service Provision (BSP), WFP continued to assist humanitarian actors by providing engineering and construction support, provision of fuel, logistics augmentation and IT services.

In order to strengthen Cooperating Partners' logistics capacities in the field of emergency preparedness, WFP and the Logistics Cluster jointly organized several training sessions in 2018. These training sessions aimed at creating a readily deployable team of experts in Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) installation, capable of delivering and installing MSUs when and where required, in addition to providing guidance on appropriate storage practices and emergency storage. A total of two training sessions were held in Sana'a and Aden benefitting 54 staff members (12 women and 42 men) from 33 organizations (including WFP, 4 UN Agencies, 18 INGOs and 11 National NGOs).



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	4,140	-	4,140
Canned Fish	557	-	557
Canned Pulses	1,700	-	1,700

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Chickpeas	29	-	29
Halawa	109	-	109
High Energy Biscuits	657	1,662	2,319
Iodised Salt	2,040	-	2,040
Lentils	1,694	-	1,694
Rice	-	17,000	17,000
Split Peas	1,000	5,046	6,046
Sugar	-	3,042	3,042
Vegetable Oil	3,300	-	3,300
Wheat	-	1,125	1,125
Wheat Flour	180,546	176,845	357,391
Wheat Soya Blend	-	9,160	9,160
Total	195,771	213,880	409,651
Percentage	47.8%	52.2%	

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

Commodity	Total
Canned Chicken	75
Canned Fish	120
Canned Pulses	300
Chickpeas	300
Halawa	45
High Energy Biscuits	335
Lentils	12,000
LNS	4,739
Peas	6,200
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	475
Split Peas	42,199
Sugar	15,456
Vegetable Oil	41,135
Wheat	356,141
Wheat Soya Blend	6,386
Total	485,905

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In Yemen, WFP operates in a highly complex and constantly evolving environment. Conflict-affected areas that host the most vulnerable communities are often difficult to access by WFP staff, partners and other stakeholders. Despite having several layers of control, including a triangular monitoring mechanism and safeguards that aim at reducing the risks of food diversion, a number of contextual factors such as interference of different parties in key stages of programme implementation are likely to affect the operation. One such negative consequence of interference is the politicisation of humanitarian aid and resulting restricted access, which led to instances of food diversions in 2018.

Through WFP's monitoring system, a Third-Party Monitor (TPM) identified seven distribution centres in Sana'a governorate where food was reported to have been misappropriated. A WFP detailed survey conducted in the last quarter of 2018 analysed distributions that took place in August and September 2018, the survey concluded that some food may have been removed from storage and distributed or sold to people who were not targeted for food assistance. WFP phone interviews with targeted beneficiaries in these specific locations showed that 60 percent of those who responded to a WFP phone call had not received their entitlements. In response, WFP requested the de-facto leadership in Sana'a to urgently intervene to halt such practices and to take action against perpetrators. Moving forward, WFP will continue to work with TPM partners to assess the efficiency of targeting as well as detecting and preventing any potential instances of food diversion.

WFP is also increasingly focusing on the biometric registration of beneficiaries. During the second half of 2018, around 28,000 households were registered in WFP's beneficiary identity and benefit management system (SCOPE platform). The biometric registration of beneficiaries is being expanded to other governorates of the South and WFP is in discussion with the authorities in the North on the initiation of beneficiary registration in areas under their control. The progressive registration of beneficiaries will enable better monitoring and risk control, and contribute to effective programme cycle management, through the provision of on-time data for decision-making and targeting.

The extremely sensitive socio-political context of Yemen requires a cautious and deliberate approach using thorough evidence gathering on any food diversion allegations. While WFP maintains a zero-tolerance policy on these matters, any allegation without sufficient evidence to back it up can endanger the entire portfolio of WFP's activities in Yemen, depriving millions of individuals from humanitarian food and nutritional assistance.

One of the most important lessons learned as part of programme implementation, which was also highlighted in the conclusions of 2018 Evaluation of WFP Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts, was the necessity to conduct independent food security assessments and thorough targeting exercises to ensure that the most vulnerable and food insecure segments of the population, including marginalized groups such as the *muhamesheen* (social outcasts) and IDPs are always prioritized for receiving life-saving food assistance. Given the scale of the operation and the technical and human resources required to materialize this, WFP proceeded with a two-fold approach. WFP strived to strengthen its internal systems and processes with regard to targeting whilst seeking institutional-level solutions through advocacy vis-à-vis the authorities in order to have their buy-in, with a particular focus on coordination with other humanitarian actors for information sharing on vulnerable groups. This two-fold approach, developed based on past experiences, resulted in important achievements in 2018 including the establishment of a dedicated beneficiary targeting taskforce at the WFP Country Office level, the signature of an agreement with the de-facto authorities on the revision of the targeting and selection processes, as well as the in principle acceptance of biometric registration by the de-facto authorities in the northern parts of the country (agreement was formally signed in mid January 2019), which had been pending for more than one year.

In 2018, WFP introduced the use of differentiated entitlements in priority 1 and priority 2 areas given that at district level, priority 1 districts were more severely affected by food insecurity. This signified that beneficiaries living in priority 1 districts received full entitlements, and those living in priority 2 districts received half entitlements. While this decision was made taking into account the necessity to support districts with higher needs, it created unintended consequences and misunderstandings among the authorities and communities and did not have a significant impact on the food security of priority 1 districts, due to the sharing of food entitlements within the communities. Following this experience, WFP harmonized all food entitlements and focused on improved targeting rather than entitlement differentiation.

In parallel to the advancements made in terms of beneficiary targeting, as the co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), WFP also made significant efforts in improving the geographical targeting of areas at high-risk of famine. By conducting district-level analysis of the food security situation as well as deepening geographical targeting to reach village-level prioritization, beneficiaries in need of life-saving food assistance are better allocated throughout the territory. The internal audit exercise conducted in late 2017 with the report released

in early 2018 confirmed that WFP Yemen had significantly improved its control procedures and environment. One of the key recommendations of the audit was to further strengthen the beneficiary targeting process. The targeting criteria which will be used in 2019 for beneficiary selection is based on lessons learned in 2018 and guided by the findings of food security assessments.

In terms of programmatic improvements that are based on lessons learned, WFP has been increasingly focusing on the integration of life-saving food assistance with the prevention of acute malnutrition programme, targeting the same food insecure populations to better meet their essential needs. Furthermore, in order to mitigate the impact of logistical challenges on the timely delivery of food assistance, WFP is actively exploring and implementing market-based modalities such as cash-based transfers.

Story Worth Telling

When four-year-old Rahmah's family was forced to flee their home, finding enough food to prepare the next meal became a daily struggle.

In June, intense fighting in her home city of Hudaydah forced her parents and eight siblings to leave their home. They ended up in Yemen's southern governorate of Lahj.

"We were scared," said Rahmah's mother Zainab, "Our children could not sleep at night."

Zainab knows that the move was the only way to protect her family. But when the family of 11 first arrived in Lahj, accessing basic necessities, including food, was a constant worry.

But in July the family started receiving monthly food assistance from WFP. Each food parcel includes fortified wheat flour, fortified vegetable oil, and pulses, providing enough food to Rahmah and her family for a month.

"Before we started receiving food assistance from WFP, Rahmah and her brothers and sisters would go to sleep hungry. Now, they have enough food to cover daily needs," said Zainab.

When the fighting in Hudaydah sparked a surge in the number of IDPs, WFP responded by including these displaced families in its general food assistance programme.

"The food that we receive every month from WFP has helped us tremendously," added Zainab, "While it is our dream to return home, I am happy that my children are safe and sound and well-fed."

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

To respond to the world's largest food security crisis, WFP's emergency response operation (EMOP 201068) in 2018 aimed at averting famine in Yemen through an integrated package of food and nutritional assistance, complementing the efforts of other partners in the fields of agriculture, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Given the multisectoral needs of the population, humanitarian clusters in Yemen, namely Nutrition, FSAC, Health and WASH Clusters convened to deliver Integrated Assistance for Famine Risk Reduction (IFRR) in Yemen. As part of this initiative, 107 priority districts were identified as those most in need of IFRR in 2018 and efforts were made to scale up multisectoral support focused in these districts.

Aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 2017-2021, the targets of EMOP 201068 were revised in March 2018 to better address the needs of food insecure populations. Overall, EMOP 201068 aimed to assist a total of 9.1 million food insecure people identified by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, through unconditional resource transfers (URT); 820,000 children below 2 years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with malnutrition prevention; 1.1 million children below 5 years of age and PLW through treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities; 595,000 school children under the school feeding component, as well as 120,000 food insecure people through asset creation and livelihood support activities. As some partners and agencies could not sustain the provision of assistance to the districts under their respective allocations, WFP was requested to cover those districts to ensure a continued response. As a result, WFP increased its food assistance to an additional 400,000 food insecure people.

Activity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) to Support Access to Food

In accordance with the targets of the EMOP, WFP's objective was to provide monthly food assistance to 7.6 million severely food insecure people, using in-kind food assistance and Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CV-TN) modalities. The CV-TN modality was used in the targeted urban and peri-urban communities with developed retail infrastructure, while in-kind assistance was a considered a more appropriate modality in rural areas. Initially, the CV-TN modality was designed to address the needs of populations in difficult to access areas that were affected by active conflict, but where local markets remained functional. However, it was observed that CV-TN was competitive and, to a certain extent, cost-effective in other areas compared with in-kind food assistance, due to the traders' capacity to transport, preposition, and deliver food commodities in those areas. Furthermore, through the CV-TN modality, commodity lead times were shorter (10-15 days) when compared to in-kind food assistance (at least 45 days), which plays a critical role in an emergency response period, particularly for ensuring the timely delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to populations in need.

Based on lessons learned from previous assessments that could not capture district-level information, WFP and the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners designed a district-level prioritization strategy to identify priority districts for assistance and beneficiaries within these districts. The strategy took into account findings of the 2018 Famine Risk Monitoring mechanism which consisted of district level food security indicators.

The composition of the food basket distributed as part of in-kind and CV-TN modalities was harmonized to ensure the consistency of the WFP support programme. The daily food basket per person consisted of 417 g of cereals (fortified wheat flour), 56 g of pulses (beans and split peas), 41 g of fortified vegetable oil and 14 g of sugar, corresponding to a daily caloric transfer of 1,695 kcal.

As part of an inter-agency response to cyclone Menaku which affected the coastal areas of Yemen and the island of Socotra and in line with the results of a rapid assessment, WFP provided assistance to the affected populations in two phases: providing Immediate Response Rations (IRR) kits during the first phase; and in-kind food assistance during the second response phase. During the first emergency response phase, a total of 4,680 cyclone-affected people were assisted in central Socotra through the provision of ready-to-eat Immediate Response Rations (IRRs). In the second phase, WFP's provided food rations composed of wheat flour to 89,154 cyclone-affected people in Hadibu and Qalansia districts, which covered the basic food needs of the entire island for a period of six months. In response to cyclone Luban which made landfall on the eastern coast of Yemen in October 2018, WFP in close collaboration with other UN agencies distributed IRR kits to 7,415 cyclone-affected households.

Furthermore, WFP also strived to meet the basic needs of other vulnerable groups, such as refugees. In close collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 14,000 refugees from the Horn of Africa in Kharaz camp (Lahj governorate) from January to November 2018. Following a verification exercise conducted by UNHCR, WFP continued assistance to 8,500 refugees from November 2018 onwards.

Activity: Asset Creation and Livelihood Support

While the provision of life-saving assistance to food-insecure populations was prioritized throughout the year, WFP also succeeded in initiating early recovery livelihood support activities in three targeted districts of three governorates of the country: Bilad Ar Roos district (Sana'a governorate), Al Boraiqa district (Aden governorate), and Bani Qais district (Hajjah governorate). Similar to assets that were created or/and rehabilitated under the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen Programme (ERRY), FFA programmes mainly consisted of the light rehabilitation of both community and public assets such as school infrastructure, roads, sewage and latrine pits, as well as water harvesting assets such as tanks, cisterns, and water gateways. Community committees were created in each programme site to represent beneficiaries throughout implementation, to select priority assets and oversee project progress. These committees benefited from trainings to ensure the management and maintenance of assets following completion of the project.

While the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the assets began during the last quarter of 2018 in 89 project sites, assets are expected to be finalized during the first half of 2019. As part of this livelihood support programme, 4,031 households (28,217 individuals out of whom 14,398 were male and 13,819 were female) benefited from cash-based assistance to meet their food needs in return for their participation in FFA activities. Outputs related to the FFA programme will be reported in the 2019 Annual Country Report (ACR).

Activity: School Feeding

Several years of conflict has negatively impacted the entire education sector, compromising children's access to education. In response, WFP's support for school feeding was re-launched in 2018 in order to create an incentive for the regular attendance of girls and boys in schools while alleviating children's short-term hunger. In 2018, WFP was able to assist 393,589 students including 193,646 girls and 199,943 boys across 13 governorates (24 districts) of the country. The school feeding programme covered all the primary schools of the targeted districts and targeted girls and boys equally. In schools which hosted both primary and secondary school students, particularly in rural areas, all children regardless of their grade and age benefitted from the programme. In Yemen, the school feeding programme is emerging as a social safety net and serves as a means to assist vulnerable conflict-affected families. Moreover, it provides an incentive for poor families to send their children to school and thus, contributes to improving children's education.

In 2018, efforts were undertaken to ensure complementarity between different education interventions in order to best address the multisectoral needs of schools. With the support of the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) multisectoral funding, four districts located in Sa'ada, Taizz, Lahj and Shabwah governorates, benefitted both from the school feeding programme and other education interventions including those by UNICEF. Around 179 schools and 76,000 students benefitted from complementary education interventions. WFP also sought to ensure synergies between the livelihood support and school feeding programmes. In three districts of San'a, Hajjah and Aden governorates, schools benefitting from the school feeding programme were also targeted for WASH interventions.

As part of this programme, school children received nutritious snacks on any school feeding day. In the southern governorates of Aden, Shabwa and Lahj, school children received 100 g of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) and in the northern governorates of Sana'a, Amran, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Taizz, Al-Mahweet, Ibb, Dhamar, Hudaydah and Amanat Al-Asimah, date bars (80 g) were distributed to children. HEBs and date bars were distributed to school children under an on-site feeding modality to ensure that children consumed the assistance at school, and to minimise sharing.

High-energy biscuits were distributed in the south as they are less sensitive to hot climates and can be stored in better conditions. Since the northern parts of Yemen benefit from moderate climatic conditions, date bars were considered as a more appropriate commodity. For this programme, the local purchase and production of HEBs and date bars was strongly encouraged in order to shorten commodity lead times and to support the local economy. The majority of HEBs and date bars that are distributed through the school feeding programme are produced in Yemen. Approximately 50 percent of date bars and 80 percent of HEBs are produced locally.

Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

WFP scaled-up nutrition interventions during the last quarter of 2018. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme aimed at treating children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) suffering from MAM. WFP scaled up the MAM Treatment in 253 districts where assistance was directed through approximately 2,000 health facilities. To strengthen programme implementation and referral mechanisms between severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and MAM treatment, WFP supported the Ministry of Public Health and Population with conducting trainings for health workers and Community Health Workers (CHW). In 2018, 130 female and 183 male health workers as well as 330 female and 80 male CHWs received complete or refresher trainings on CMAM, roles and responsibilities of CHWs, including the implementation of the malnutrition prevention programme, screening of common diseases, and referral and awareness sessions. Furthermore, messages on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) were shared with women in the health facilities to promote appropriate feeding practices for

newborn children and children below two years of age.

In 2018, 324,316 PLW and 406,977 children below 5 years of age (197,195 female and 209,782 male) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition were admitted into the programme. Children suffering from MAM received a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) with an energetic value of 535 kcal per day for an average of 90 days. PLW received a monthly 6 kg take-home ration of fortified blended flour (Super Cereal) for an average duration of six months. The daily 200 g ration of Super Cereal for PLW provided 758 kcal and micronutrients to reduce the nutrient intake gap. These rations were determined taking into consideration the specific nutritional needs of the targeted groups, and the likelihood of ration sharing within the assisted households.

Activity: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

WFP implemented malnutrition prevention activities (MPA) for children aged 6 to 23 months and PLW. The implementation of the programme began following extensive consultations with key stakeholders and preparatory steps taken by cooperating partners. All children of the given age group in 95 priority districts received a monthly 1.5 kg ration of a lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS). This ration provided children with 281 kcal per day and essential micronutrients including iron. PLW received a monthly 6 kg ration of SuperCereal, starting from the second trimester through to six months of breastfeeding to prevent malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

Operational Partnerships

In 2018, WFP partnered with numerous international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government partners, and United Nations agencies to ensure that humanitarian food and nutrition assistance is provided in a timely manner through in-kind and commodity voucher modalities. In total, WFP worked with 30 cooperating partners (13 International NGOs, 15 national NGOs, two governmental institutions and two UN Agencies) for the provision of life-saving food assistance, nutrition, livelihood support activities, school feeding and the provision of Immediate Relief Rations to IDPs displaced from Hudaydah governorate.

In terms of inter-agency collaboration, WFP worked in partnership with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and 11 NGOs to provide a comprehensive assistance package to some one million IDPs fleeing due to the outbreak of conflict in Hudaydah and the western coasts of Yemen between June to December 2018 under a rapid response mechanism.

WFP closely worked with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the joint implementation of the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) for the implementation of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition across the health facilities in the targeted districts. WFP also played a crucial role in the Nutrition Cluster, and worked with MoPHP and partners to improve policies and guidance material to improve programme implementation.

WFP partnered with IOM for the provision of life-saving food assistance to IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Hudaydah, Abyan, Taiz, Lahj and Hajjah governorates.

In the field of early recovery and resilience strengthening, WFP partnered with other UN Agencies for the implementation of livelihood support activities in several targeted districts of Yemen, both in the framework of the emergency operation (EMOP) and the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen Programme (ERRY) joint programme (please refer to the Special Section on ERRY trust fund). In this regard, programmatic and complementary partnerships with FAO, ILO and UNDP played an instrumental role in the quality implementation of FFA programmes.

In some locations, NGO Cooperating Partners (CPs) provided additional technical and operational support to MoPHP to extend the outreach of the programme and facilitate reporting. WFP has concluded two tripartite agreements with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGOs regarding assistance to beneficiaries in Kharaz refugee camp which is located in Lahj governorate. Partnership with UNHCR facilitated the provision of assistance in a complementary manner through information-sharing on refugees that were in need of humanitarian assistance.

WFP regularly liaised with CPs to address issues such as changes in the number of targeted beneficiaries or shifts in intervention modalities. With regard to new partners which were facing challenges for budget elaboration and invoice submission, WFP organized bilateral sessions tailored to the needs of the partners. WFP also continuously aimed at strengthening the technical and operational capacities of partners on warehouse and commodity management as well as quality assurance, to reduce the risks of food losses. Regarding commodity tracking, WFP trained CPs on the utilization of a phone application that could capture dispatch figures from WFP warehouses to CP warehouses. This application offered the possibility to CPs to report their comments on the delivered commodities, submit complaints on transporters' performance and insert distribution plans.

WFP evaluated partners' performance on a regular basis to ensure the quality implementation of different programmes and inform future partnerships. WFP applied the principle of complementarity between WFP and other partners present in Yemen, based on comparative advantages. The presence and the familiarity of partners with the areas targeted for life-saving food assistance played an important role in the choice of partners. However, it was observed that during different programme implementation phases, including beneficiary targeting, partners experienced pressure from external actors that hampered their performance. Taking into consideration the results of evaluations, WFP was obliged to terminate its partnership with three partners due to under-performance.

In one particular case, a partner was being heavily influenced by local authorities in an area that was not accessible to WFP staff members. As this negative trend was affecting the perceived neutrality of humanitarian assistance and led to the exclusion of half of the targeted population from assistance, the partner was requested to refrain from further action. WFP advocated vis-à-vis the local authorities from both parties to the conflict for better access to the areas and greater transparency in food assistance. WFP also provided written guidance to local authorities on how to communicate on the type of entitlements, the timing and locations of distributions and beneficiaries' eligibility criteria for receiving food assistance, and, provided one-off emergency assistance to a population of a district who was excluded from assistance.

Given the complex security and political environment in which all humanitarian actors operate, cooperating partners play a crucial role in ensuring that food-insecure populations receive the required assistance. To this end, WFP has continually advocated for improved access for all partners that implement programmes in some of the hard-to-reach areas. WFP also provided support and guidance on deconfliction mechanisms to better protect partners staff, premises and facilities.

WFP continuously strives to strengthen local capacities and improve the detection and prevention of risks regarding food diversion and losses, particularly at this critical moment that a significant number of people are in need of life-saving food and nutritional assistance.

Results

Strategic result one: Everyone has access to food

WFP maintained a high-level of food assistance (unconditional resource transfers) through a combination of in-kind food assistance and CV-TN modalities, reaching 7.9 million beneficiaries in 2018, which corresponded to 86 percent of the emergency response operation target for unconditional food assistance. Despite this significant achievement, WFP was unable to fully attain its target due to numerous issues such as high levels of insecurity, access issues and logistics challenges.

Noticeable improvements in most food security outcomes were observed in 2018 due to the food assistance provided by WFP, despite the deterioration of food security outcomes throughout 2017. Prior to the scale-up of the famine response, half of the assisted households had an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS). However, latest follow-up results showed a 16-percent increase from the baseline value (50 percent of households had an acceptable FCS in April 2017), translating into 66 percent of households having acceptable food consumption levels in the last quarter of 2018. In parallel, a reduction in the percentage of households with poor and borderline FCS was also observed.

Similarly, under the Commodity Voucher Traders Network (CV-TN) modality, the percentage of households with poor and borderline FCS decreased and the percentage of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 61 percent (December 2017 follow-up) to 67 percent. In comparison to the food consumption levels of in-kind food assistance beneficiaries, the food consumption level of CV-TN beneficiaries was higher. This could be attributed to the fact that unconditional food assistance through the CV-TN modality is mostly implemented in urban and peri-urban settings where beneficiaries have better access to markets and other resources that are likely to have an influence on their food consumption levels.

The analysis of outcome-level results showed improvements for households headed by both women and men when compared to baseline values. However, the percentage of households headed by woman (both for in-kind food assistance and CV-TN modalities) with acceptable FCS was slightly higher than for households headed by men. Based on the findings of monitoring activities, this can be attributed to women making better utilization of food, in particular for meeting the basic food needs of their household members, while it has been observed that a small percentage of men are more likely resort to selling the received entitlements. However, given the small sample size, results for households headed by women remain indicative and thus do not provide a reasonable statistical representation.

Overall, the stabilization and improvement in food consumption scores were likely to be influenced by the scale-up of relief food assistance using both food assistance modalities, namely the provision of food assistance consisting of

full entitlements of certain commodities as well as consistency in providing regular monthly food distributions from May 2018 onward.

Despite improvements in food consumption when compared to baseline values, both in-kind food assistance and CV-TN beneficiaries continued to report deficits in food or financial resources to purchase food and thus resorted to coping strategies (measured by the Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index - CSI) to maintain an appropriate food consumption level. As conflict exacerbated in 2018, beneficiaries continued to rely on coping strategies such as purchasing less preferred foods (average of 3.2 days per week), borrowing food from family or friends (2.1 days) and reducing food portions (3.3 days) among others. The coping strategy index (CSI) for in-kind and CV-TN beneficiaries remained relatively high with a slight change in the second quarter 2018 for CV-TN beneficiaries, which stabilized during the third and fourth quarters of 2018.

Livelihood-based coping strategy index also reduced from 13.7 to 10.9 for beneficiaries of in-kind food assistance and from 14.2 to 10.5 for CV-TN beneficiaries (April 2017 baseline values compared to December 2018 latest follow-up values). Reductions were mainly observed in the percentage of households applying coping strategies, which includes purchasing food using credit or borrowing money, selling productive and household assets, and decreasing expenses for children's education and health. This can be considered as a relative improvement, signifying that beneficiaries adopted fewer severe coping strategies that could affect them in the long-run.

When households were asked to share their thoughts on the main issues affecting the food security in their communities, the main problems that were reported were linked to higher food and fuel prices combined with currency devaluation, high health expenditures as well as loss of employment and associated increased indebtedness. All these issues are directly or indirectly related to the protracted nature of the ongoing conflict and displacement.

The high use of coping strategies is concerning as it is an indication of the devastating consequences of prolonged conflict on beneficiaries' livelihoods over time, despite the humanitarian assistance provided jointly by WFP and other humanitarian actors.

Throughout 2018, WFP in collaboration with UNHCR, continued to support refugee households in camps (Lahj governorate). Results revealed significant improvements in food consumption levels compared to both the previous follow-up and baseline values. The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score almost doubled from the previous follow-up, where now nearly half have acceptable food consumption levels. Compared to the baseline, where only one in every ten households had acceptable food consumption scores, this trend can be considered as a significant improvement. Nevertheless, there was a significant increase in the proportion of households headed by both women and men in applying both consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies. While WFP supported these refugee groups through unconditional food assistance, in absence of income-generating and employment opportunities in camps, refugees had difficulties meeting the essential health and education needs of their households and thus, resorted to coping strategies. The variance in results between households headed by women and men shows that deteriorated socio-economic conditions in camps had more dire effects on households headed by women.

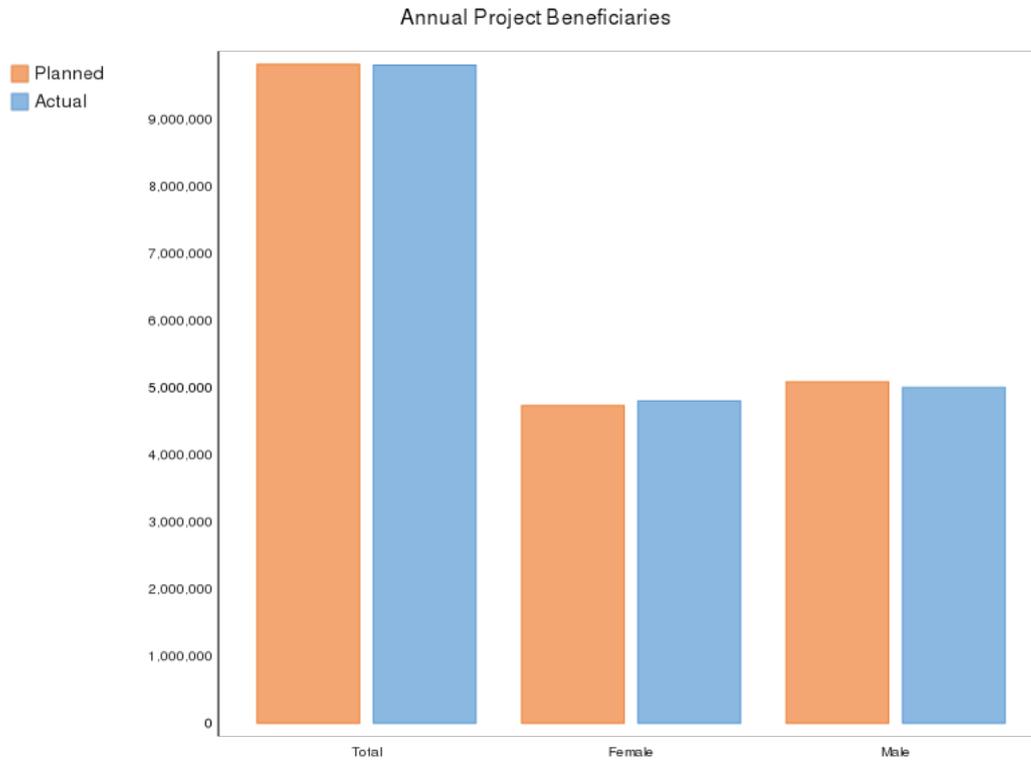
Due to delays encountered with regard to the production of the food commodities (date bars and high energy biscuits - HEBs) required for the programme, the school feeding programme was resumed in several targeted districts of northern and southern Yemen in April 2018. In order to assess the impact of the programme, a representative sample of schools was monitored to collect the school feeding programme indicators in line with WFP's corporate monitoring framework for education. The overall attendance rate was reported to be at 78.45 percent (86.15 percent boys and 73.13 percent for girls). Lower attendance rates for girls can be attributed to discrimination against girls, prioritization of boys' education and patriarchal norms which constitute obstacles to girls' education. As the school feeding programme began recently, WFP will continue monitoring the programme in an in-depth manner to document the impact of the intervention on education indicators.

Strategic result two: no one suffers from malnutrition

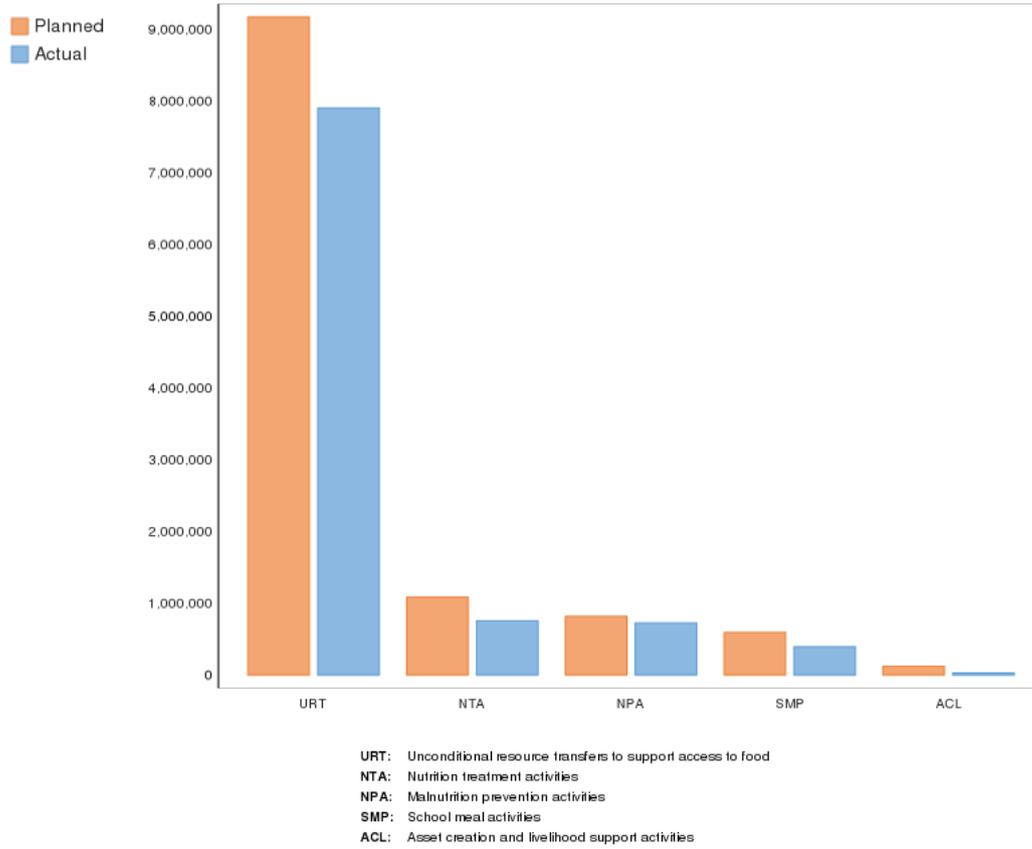
In 2018, under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme WFP assisted 406,977 children, and 324,316 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) representing 67.4 percent of the planned target. The Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) database reported that MAM recovery, non-response and death rates results met the SPHERE targets. Specifically, the percentage of recovered children was recorded at 80 percent. However, the default rate of 17.7 percent remained off target (project end target of <15 percent). The slightly elevated defaulter rate is mostly related to IDP movement within the targeted districts, due to the escalation of conflict in Hudaydah in June 2018 which resulted in the displacement of programme beneficiaries and loss of access to health services.

In 2018, through the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition programme, WFP reached 321,010 children (157,453 female and 163,557 male) and 403,852 PLW (overall 88 percent of the overall EMOP target). Given that

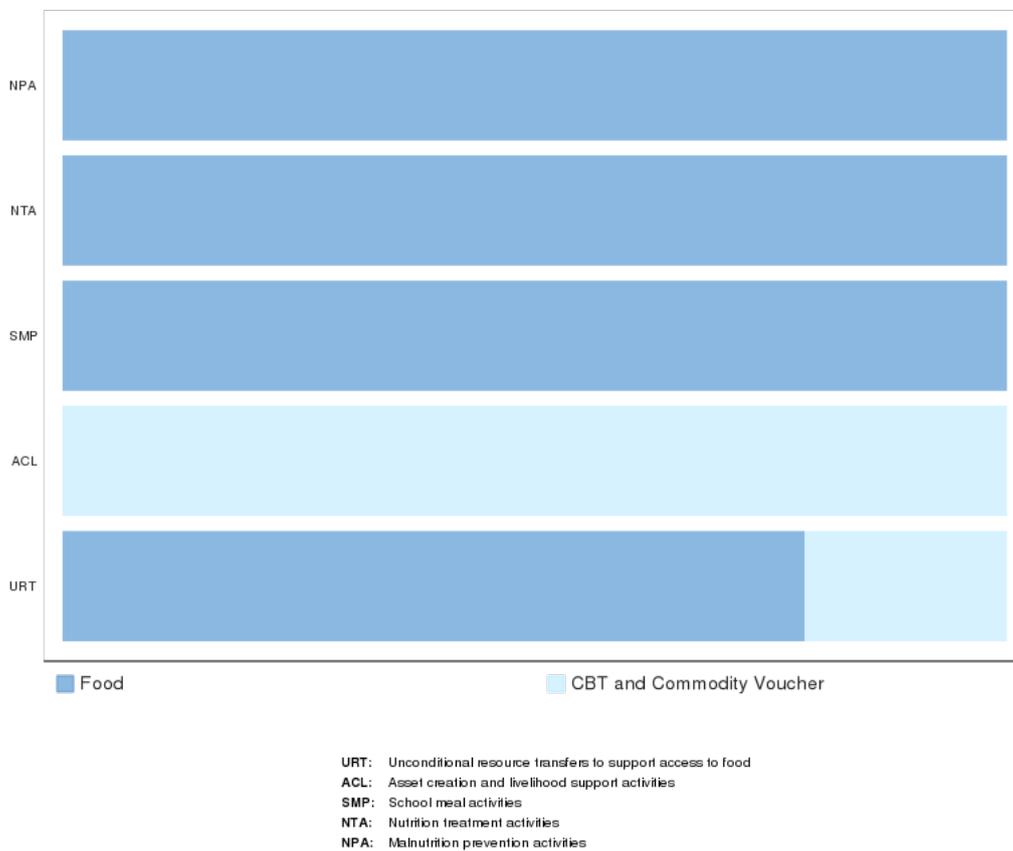
the programme is relatively new in the context of Yemen, its implementation was hindered by lengthened negotiations, particularly with the de-facto authorities, and the time needed to sensitize the authorities and partners on implementation modalities and protocols. Outcome-level indicators were not measured in 2018 due to the challenges encountered in conducting large-scale household surveys. Furthermore, the programme only reached the target of children under 2 years of age and PLW enrolled at the end of the year. It is expected that children below 2 years of age have to be enrolled for at least three months for the programme to have an impact.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Bulgur Wheat	-	104	-
Canned Chicken	83	-	-
Canned Fish	133	-	-
Canned Pulses	333	-	-
Chickpeas	333	-	-
Dried Fruits	968	139	14.3%
Halawa	50	-	-
High Energy Biscuits	6,104	1,555	25.5%
Iodised Salt	5,442	771	14.2%
Lentils	-	7,720	-
Olive Oil	-	33	-
Pea Wheat Blend	-	2	-
Rations	-	13	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	14,807	4,825	32.6%
Rice	-	15,985	-
Sorghum Flour	-	600	-
Split Lentils	1	-	-
Split Peas	114,552	80,953	70.7%
Sugar	27,211	14,452	53.1%
Vegetable Oil	84,363	65,800	78.0%
Wheat	-	1,785	-
Wheat Flour	873,418	827,631	94.8%
Wheat Soya Blend	49,172	14,034	28.5%
Total	1,176,972	1,036,403	88.1%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	91,196,065	342,000	0.4%

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	125,674,058	86,650,731	68.9%
Total	216,870,123	86,992,731	40.1%

Performance Monitoring

WFP has a rigorous Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system in Yemen, covering the entire portfolio of WFP's operations, to ensure the efficiency, effectiveness and accountability of the programme, as well as detect irregularities in a timely manner and safeguard that corrective actions are taken.

The M&E system continuously collects output, process and outcome monitoring by using different mechanisms and tools. Output reporting was based on quantitative information provided by Cooperating Partners (CP) on a monthly basis through the Cooperating Partner Distribution Report (CPDR) and output tracking. Process monitoring was conducted through on-site visits at food distribution points (FDPs), health centres, schools and Food Assistance for Assets project sites to collect observations from partners and beneficiaries on the implementation mechanisms. Outcome monitoring was based on data collected through post-distribution monitoring (PDM) household interviews, using questionnaires that captured information on food consumption patterns, consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies, amongst others. Aligned with WFP corporate M&E guidelines, the planned monitoring visits and samples were determined to ensure statistically representative results.

According to the M&E framework of WFP in Yemen, the monitoring of activities is ensured through three different avenues: process and outcome monitoring conducted by WFP staff and third-party monitoring (TPM) firms, as well as a dedicated call centre based in Amman that collects outcome data through phone surveys (remote M&E). To complement these mechanisms, a new call centre was established in Sana'a in 2018 to call Food Distribution Points to verify food movements and remotely investigate specific issues as deemed necessary by the relevant units.

In 2018, WFP implemented unconditional food assistance using both in-kind and commodity voucher modalities, nutrition, school feeding and livelihood support activities in 6,537 FDPs. In terms of the monitoring coverage of these activities, WFP staff monitored in 9.3 percent of the activity sites, taking into consideration the accessibility of these staff to UN staff. TPMs engaged by WFP conducted monitoring visits in 33 percent of FDPs located in 282 districts (22 governorates) for process monitoring purposes (to assess whether partners are conducting distributions according to WFP guidelines and humanitarian principles). Furthermore, the Amman-based outsourced call center remotely monitored 31 percent of FDPs in 187 districts (20 governorates).

To collect outcome-level data, TPMs conducted face-to-face post-distribution monitoring on a bi-annual basis (February and August 2018). Towards the end of 2018, WFP expanded TPM monitoring coverage by engaging a second firm to monitor WFP's school feeding and FFA programmes as well as the provision of unconditional cash assistance via cash-based transfers (CBT).

The information collected by WFP and TPMs during the monitoring visits was shared with the relevant technical units, field offices and the M&E unit. The findings of the reports were categorized based on a pre-set criterion (high, medium and low risk categories) on which all field monitors and TPMs were trained. Based on the identified issues, each sub-office engaged in discussions with the concerned cooperating partners to clarify or take corrective action with regard to the highlighted issue.

In 2018, WFP also sought the support of TPMs to monitor the appropriate application of the defined beneficiary targeting criteria by Cooperating Partners. WFP is in the process of reviewing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in relation to TPMs to improve and enhance the entire outsourced monitoring process.

To ensure a better triangulation of information and remote verification, a dedicated call centre was established in Sana'a in 2018 to follow-up on operational issues related to food movement and distributions. Operators (4 operators, 3 female and 1 male) made phone calls to the FDPs of four activities (in-kind food assistance distribution points, retailers for the CV-TN modality, health facilities for nutrition programmes, and, schools under the school feeding programme). The call centre uses dispatch reports to verify the delivery status of commodities. If food was dispatched in a given locality, a representative sample of FDPs was then selected for conducting phone surveys. The questionnaires utilized varied functions of the activity that was being implemented. Every month, the Sana'a call centre surveyed an average of 1,640 FDPs (for all four activities combined), out of which an average of 750 calls were answered (remaining being unsuccessful). Findings from phone surveys and FDP key informants (retailers, health workers, school principals etc.) are consolidated into a tracking sheet and shared with the relevant units by function of the raised issue for further follow-up and corrective action. The Sana'a call centre complemented the function of the beneficiary feedback desk (hotline) whereby the hotline is responsible for incoming calls and the

Sana'a call centre is in charge outbound calls.

To strengthen the outcome analysis and reporting, WFP continued to collect outcome monitoring data through phone surveys^[1] by an outsourced call centre based in Amman, Jordan. In 2018, the Amman-based call centre completed a total of 10,862 calls to the beneficiaries of in-kind GFA and CV-TN based on a statistically representative sample. Out of the total number of phone calls to beneficiaries, only 5 and 9 percent of the GFD and CV-TN respondents respectively were female. The underlying reasons behind low response rate of female beneficiaries can be linked to the limited ownership of mobile phones by women, thus decreasing the probability of women responding to phone calls. Furthermore, in the context of Yemen, women are restrained from commenting on public issues and participating in public affairs. To ensure that women are at ease when discussing with call centre operators, it has been ensured that there are female operators in the call centre team.

Both call centres located in Amman and Sana'a enabled WFP to monitor activities and investigate any major concerns that were reported during programme implementation. These call centres provided feedback to the M&E core unit that in turn, seeks the involvement of senior management for informed decision making.

In 2018, WFP successfully registered 28,000 households in southern Yemen in the SCOPE platform and aims at expanding biometric registration of beneficiaries across the country for enhancing the efficiency and accountability of the programme and facilitating reporting.

While three different mechanisms were used for the monitoring of WFP activities, several data gaps on food security outcomes and cross cutting indicators such as gender and accountability to affected populations were observed. As an example, the gender-related cross cutting indicator, i.e. proportion of food assistance decision making entity members who are women, was highly challenging to collect due to socio-cultural norms and sensitivities. To address these data gaps, the Country Office established a rigorous data collection plan that will ensure the collection and reporting on these missing indicators in the 2019 ACR.

WFP is strongly committed to further strengthening its monitoring mechanisms and processes in Yemen to ensure that the most food insecure and vulnerable groups benefit from humanitarian food and nutritional assistance and to minimize the risk of food misuse. In 2019, additional efforts will be made further to strengthen current monitoring and accountability frameworks as well as control mechanisms. The setting up of a new beneficiary targeting and verification taskforce is among of these efforts.

[1] Information collected through mobile phone interviews may be biased towards somewhat better-off households who live in urban areas and have better access to electricity and phone-charging services.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

As the conflict enters its fourth year, conditions for women and girls are reported to be deteriorating. According to UNFPA, 76 percent of IDPs are women and children, and an estimated 3 million women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence. The Global Gender Gap Report 2017 [1] indicates that Yemen is the lowest-ranking country, having closed less than 52 percent of its gender gap. According to the 2017 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI) Report, with a Gender Inequality (GII) value of 0.834, Yemen ranks 160 out of 160 in terms of gender inequality. As per the latest integrated food security phase classification (IPC), seven million Yemenis are malnourished, including 1.8 million children and more than one million pregnant and lactating women.

Over the last few years, the socio-economic conditions of women and girls has significantly deteriorated as a consequence of armed conflict and economic crisis. Prior to the outbreak of conflict, women already suffered from gender-based violence (GBV), non-respect of basic rights due to social marginalization and limitations whilst women with disabilities were at greater risk of GBV. The ongoing conflict has exposed women and girls, including the disabled and the elderly, to other additional and multifaceted forms of vulnerabilities, threats, and protection risks. Another negative trend has been an increase in child marriage rates for girls under 18. Between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of child marriages is estimated to have increased by three, as a result of which 21 percent of households headed by women are under the age of 18.

Women and children are also those most affected by the scarcity of resources, including food, fuel, and safe drinking water. Women are also subject to longer travel distances to meet their basic needs and are at high risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and child marriage [2]. The burden on women and children is much higher in areas that are affected by the ongoing conflict, such as Taiz, Hudaydah, and Sa'ada.

Among populations who have been internally displaced (IDPs), women and girls and are also highly exposed to different vulnerabilities. According to the Multi-Cluster Location Assessment (MCLA), 48.8 percent of IDP

households are female, including 27 percent below 18 years of age. With the continuation of displacements, particularly after the June 2018 outbreak of violence in Hudaydah governorate, women and girls are likely to suffer more from privacy and safety related issues as well as limited access to WASH, health and protection services due to inappropriate and unsafe shelter options. In the context of displacement, girls also tend to lose access to schools as education is least prioritized, among other essential needs.

The widespread gender inequality which affects the majority of women and girls in Yemen, can also be reflected when analysing cross-cutting gender indicators which are collected as part of WFP's monitoring framework. When considering the percentage of women who made decisions on the use of entitlements, the percentage of women was considerably lower than the percentage of men. While 61.3 percent of decisions on the use of in-kind food entitlements (GFA) were made jointly, only 7.5 percent of decisions were made by women, compared to 31.2 percent for men. With regard to the commodity-voucher modality, similar trends have been observed. The low percentage of women involved in decision-making on the use of food and commodity vouchers is linked to dominant patriarchal norms and social factors that hinder women's participation in the public sphere and decision-making on the use of household resources. In this respect, WFP encourages the participation of women in food management committees which are established at the community level. These committees provide women with the opportunity to express themselves on issues pertaining to food distributions. The membership of women in these committees also encourages other women to join and participate. Furthermore, the establishment of gender disaggregated complaint desks at food distribution points also enabled women to provide feedback without the fear of being judged by men. WFP aims at further strengthening the role of these feedback desks, to enable them to receive protection cases for referral to other relevant organizations and social structures.

Despite the unfavourable security and socio-economic context, WFP strongly prioritized gender mainstreaming and gender equality throughout 2018. WFP particularly emphasized gender mainstreaming during the strategic planning processes, including the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) that was elaborated in 2018 to ensure that gender equality is fully integrated in all the key segments of the ICSP. As a result of these efforts coupled with skills acquired by GRN coordinators through capacity-strengthening initiatives, Yemen ICSP was categorized as having a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) 4 score signifying that gender and age analyses were fully integrated into the design of the ICSP. This can be considered as a significant achievement for WFP in Yemen considering that gender mainstreaming efforts have been rolled out recently.

In addition to including WFP's Gender Policy as an Annex to the Field Level Agreements (FLAs) of Cooperating Partners (CPs), a manual containing the list of various gender activities was shared with all CPs in order further guide CPs on the adequate implementation of gender-transformative activities. In parallel, CP project proposals were extensively reviewed to ensure that gender equality related activities are mainstreamed. WFP also allocated budget lines for each general food assistance partner to support efforts in mainstreaming gender and gender equality into the activities.

One of the main outcomes of the measures undertaken to mainstream gender at CP level was the enhanced involvement of the CPs in the advocacy and awareness campaigns on GBV during the 16 days of activism campaign in 2018 at Food Distribution Points (FDPs) and WFP supported schools. Around 18 awareness sessions on GBV were conducted for over 10,000 GFA beneficiaries (6,000 female and 4,500 male) in FDPs located in eight governorates of the country. In addition, three sessions were conducted for schoolchildren in southern Yemen to raise their awareness on the plight of GBV.

In 2018, 30 partners received thorough guidance on gender-based violence although efforts need to be maintained for strengthening staff and partners' capacities in gender mainstreaming. During the 2018 International Women's Day and as part of the End Violence Against Women and Girls Orange campaign, WFP in collaboration with gender experts from the University of Sana'a, UN OCHA and UN Women, conducted sessions on GBV for staff, Cooperating Partners, beneficiaries at food distribution points (FDPs), and WFP-assisted schools. WFP was unable to conduct some of the planned gender trainings for staff members and partners due to administrative impediments and difficulties in obtaining visas for gender experts.

Throughout 2018, WFP strongly encouraged equal representation of women in food assistance committees in the southern governorates. In areas where this was not possible due to socio-cultural dynamics, WFP encouraged at least 30 percent of food assistance committee members to be women.

In terms of human resources, efforts were sustained to identify opportunities for women to fully participate in decision-making instances and positions of responsibility. Published vacancy announcements emphasized and encouraged qualified female candidates to apply for the advertised positions. In 2018, the gender gap was reduced by 3 percent and female staff members constituted 24 percent of all staff. Women's participation and engagement in public roles and responsibilities continues to be hampered by social norms.

Finally, WFP was committed to the implementation of the gender transformative programme (GTP) which was rolled out early 2018. Based on the Yemen Gender Action Plan (GAP 2017-2018) which guided the implementation of

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment related activities, WFP established a 13-member Gender Results Network (GRN) composed of staff members from different units with the aim of strengthening gender equality in all WFP's programmes.

[1] The Global Gender Gap Index provides a benchmark for national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria. Source: World Economic Forum, the Global Gender Gap Report 2017.

[2] See 2242 Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security meeting on Yemen.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In the context of ensuring food security to an increasingly vulnerable population, several mitigation measures were taken by WFP to enable the continued provision of food and nutritional assistance while respecting the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries in line with the humanitarian "do no harm principle".

To strengthen the accountability to affected populations and ensure the transparency of WFP's operations, a beneficiary feedback free-toll hotline was established to enable communities and beneficiaries to raise issues and relay feedback related to WFP interventions. Furthermore, the remote Monitoring and Evaluation (rM&E) mechanism captures protection related indicators (cross-cutting) through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDP) surveys.

The beneficiary feedback hotline was utilized as a means of receiving feedback from beneficiaries on all the aspects of food assistance, ranging from the targeting process, the quantity and quality of assistance, to protection-related incidents encountered on the way to or/and at Food Distribution Points (FDPs).

The beneficiary hotline which functions under the WFP Compliance Unit has three operators, including one dedicated female staff member, to ensure that the complaint mechanism is also accessible to women without any socio-cultural barriers. In 2019, the recruitment of six additional female operators is planned.

The beneficiary feedback desk referred the reported cases to the relevant functional units (risk owner) on a daily basis. The relevant units addressed each case within the approved time-frame: six working days for high priority cases, ten working days for medium priority cases, and 10-15 working days for low priority cases. High priority and some medium priority cases are also referred to TPM for immediate verification of complaints and allegations, to facilitate and accelerate the rectifying action by the concerned functional units. Once an evidence-based satisfactory response is received from the functional units, the cases are closed and feedback calls are made by hotline operators to the callers informing them of the action that is taken as a response to their complaints and grievances.

In 2018, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were elaborated to better clarify the roles and functioning of the hotline as well as to improve the referral of sensitive cases reported by beneficiaries. WFP aims to increase the capacities of the hotline by recruiting four additional operators.

Throughout 2018, the beneficiary feedback hotline received 8,736 grievances which were related to (in descending order): beneficiary targeting and selection (6,308), issues related to food (1,015), management of Food Distribution Points (336), beneficiary list management (63) among others.

Around 80 percent of beneficiaries who called the hotline to provide feedback and report issues related to WFP's activities were men. This can be due to social norms and men not appreciating women contacting other parties as well as the majority of heads of households being men.

Regarding protection and security related issues, a total of six grievances were received by the call centre. The limited number of protection and safety related grievances received through the hotline, combined with data collected during face-to-face Post-Distribution Monitoring (by TPM), and findings of rM&E which is conducted through an Amman-based call centre, are likely not to accurately reflect protection issues that arise on a daily basis, in the conflict affected context of Yemen. Difficulties in collecting protection related feedback from beneficiaries can be due to different reasons. The first reason could be linked to the perception of beneficiaries of their own security situation. Since their lives are already in danger due to the general unsafe context, they might minimize the notion of danger and thus, prefer not to report on the issues faced. Secondly, they might not have complete trust in the person/entity who is asking questions on protection and safety issues or fear retaliation from other parties. Thirdly, when beneficiaries have limited awareness on their right to have access to safe and dignified assistance, where to seek assistance when protection and safety issues arise, and what type of support to expect from WFP and Cooperating Partners, they are also likely to under-report the protection challenges that they encounter. These factors have also created obstacles in collecting cross-cutting indicators related to protection and accountability to

the affected populations by WFP.

WFP collaborated with a TPM firm to conduct remote monitoring surveys from Amman, which also obtained beneficiaries' feedback on safety, protection and accountability issues. These surveys were conducted by male and female operators on a monthly basis with a statistically representative sample of 1,600 beneficiaries. Both tools contributed to detecting and addressing protection related issues in priority, in comparison to other cases.

Following the receipt of grievances, particularly those related to safety and security, WFP analysed key information and took steps to adjust and improve programme implementation to ensure that activities were implemented in a safe and dignified manner and that distribution points were accessible to the most vulnerable groups.

With regards to Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), partners working with WFP at central and decentralized levels benefitted from awareness sessions on Protection and AAP. Key information was disseminated through awareness raising sessions to ensure that FLA clauses related to protection and AAP are well understood and adequately implemented. This included training and awareness sessions for partners' staff on personal data protection and privacy guidelines.

Throughout 2018, WFP had recommended to cooperating partners to print and display banners and posters in strategic locations at distribution sites which indicate the beneficiary feedback hotline number, the details of food rations and entitlements, and additionally banning the entry of arms into food and CV-TN distribution points, to guarantee the security of the beneficiaries and WFP's commodities during the distribution process. WFP has also recommended partners to establish help desks and/or female complaints assistant roles at Final Distribution Points (FDPs) who would be dedicated to addressing and recording complaints in a more gender-sensitive environment. The number of beneficiaries who called the hotline increased from 7,083 in 2017 to 8,736 in 2018.

WFP conducted sensitization sessions with field offices that cover Food Distribution Points that are considered as being at substantial risk of potential security incidents. In 2018, WFP conducted two training sessions on protection to raise awareness on safe and dignified approaches to food distribution activities in two field offices: Ibb in January 2018 and Sa'ada in November 2018. Local authorities were also invited to attend sensitization sessions on protection and AAP that WFP organized for partners in these field offices.

WFP continued to take part in inter-agency discussions to ensure that protection concerns were collectively addressed in an appropriate manner. This included active participation in the Humanitarian Access Working Group, Community Engagement Working Group, and the Protection Cluster. Active participation in the Humanitarian Access Working Group allowed WFP to become aware of the access constraints and opportunities that other humanitarian actors were facing while implementing their activities. This has allowed WFP to identify districts that require stronger advocacy vis-à-vis the relevant authorities for improved access. WFP's participation at the Community Engagement Working Group enabled WFP to become aware of the initiatives that are being taken regarding engagement with the private sector to conduct national surveys targeting beneficiaries receiving multi-sectorial assistance. WFP contributed to this forum by taking part in survey and methodology design and the refining of existing materials.

Since its outbreak in 2015, the ongoing armed conflict has exposed the majority of the Yemeni population to severe risks to life and well-being. WFP is strongly committed to ensuring that populations receive humanitarian assistance in a safe and dignified manner. From identifying the most vulnerable and ensuring non-discrimination, to encouraging positive community engagement, WFP works to promote protection principles. At the highest political levels, WFP has been persistently advocating with parties to the conflict for the protection of civilian populations in need of humanitarian assistance, in line with the principles of international humanitarian law.

Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen Programme (ERRY) Trust Fund

In 2018, WFP contributed to the implementation of the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen Programme (ERRY) which is a three-year (2016-2019) joint programme funded by the European Union and implemented collectively with FAO, ILO and UNDP, drawing on the expertise and comparative advantages of each partner. This joint programme aimed at enhancing the resilience and self-reliance of crisis-affected rural communities in Abyan, Hajjah, Hudaydah, and Lahj governorates of Yemen. A mid-term review of the joint ERRY programme conducted in 2017 confirmed the positive impacts of the programme on the livelihoods of the assisted communities.

The mid-term review of the programme equally highlighted WFP's strength in implementing FFA activities while partners' substantial support in the provision of agricultural, labour and vocational trainings.

As part of the ERRY joint programme, WFP complemented the efforts of UNDP to develop community resilience plans and implement livelihood activities based on the targeted communities' needs and priorities.

Livelihood support activities in the framework of ERRY were implemented in the governorates of Hajja (Bani Qais district) and Lahj (Tuban district). Throughout 2018, WFP was able to assist 8,015 beneficiaries (1,200 households). Food Assistance for Assets activities included the light rehabilitation of schools and roads, construction of sewage and latrine pits as well the reconstruction or the rehabilitation of water harvesting assets such as tanks, cisterns and water gateways.

Under the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY), 900 participants in Lahj and Hajja received cash transfers for the October and November cycles, benefiting a total of 6,300 beneficiaries. The assets selected through community prioritization activities varied across areas and included the rehabilitation and reconstruction of sewage and latrine pits, clearing of irrigation channels, construction of water catchments, rehabilitation of roads and school classrooms. Community prioritization of assets included consultations with women and men in an equitable manner. Food Assistance for Assets activities were accompanied by hygiene promotion and first aid sessions targeting women.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Ahmed Basha

WFP monthly food distribution in Al Misrakh District (Taiz Governorate), 9 May 2018

***Annual Project Food Distribution table:** due to the prioritization of 107 districts by humanitarian actors, from January to June 2018, 50 percent of the entire caseload residing in Priority 1 districts received full rations, and, 50 percent of the beneficiaries residing in Priority 2 districts received rations composed of 60 percent of the food basket. For this reason, the percentage of actual versus planned distributions for commodities (Annual Project Food Distribution table) is slightly lower than the percentage of actual versus planned for the beneficiaries. From June 2018 onward, WFP resumed the distribution of food baskets composed of full rations of some commodities to the entire prioritized caseload.

***Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD) table:** Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries usually receive their entitlements the month following their participation in FFA activities which allows WFP to review attendance records, determine transfer amounts and monitor project progress. Therefore, December 2018 FFA beneficiaries 2018 were reflected in beneficiary tables although the cash disbursed to them is not included in the *Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)* table because cash was transferred after the closure of the 2018 financial year.

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	5,086,760	4,733,240	9,820,000	5,004,571	4,802,922	9,807,493	98.4%	101.5%	99.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	844,520	785,600	1,630,120	828,851	801,139	1,629,990	98.1%	102.0%	100.0%
Children (5-18 years)	1,846,160	1,679,220	3,525,380	1,817,967	1,703,032	3,520,999	98.5%	101.4%	99.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	2,396,080	2,268,420	4,664,500	2,357,753	2,298,751	4,656,504	98.4%	101.3%	99.8%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	15,801	14,703	30,504	11,298	10,942	22,240	71.5%	74.4%	72.9%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,299,273	1,208,976	2,508,249	97,979	94,893	192,872	7.5%	7.8%	7.7%
Residents	3,771,686	3,509,561	7,281,247	4,872,929	4,719,452	9,592,381	129.2%	134.5%	131.7%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	7,114,000	2,059,300	9,173,300	6,668,627	1,819,289	7,904,762	93.7%	88.3%	86.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	60,000	120,000	120,000	-	28,217	28,217	-	23.5%	23.5%
School meal activities	595,000	-	595,000	393,589	-	393,589	66.1%	-	66.1%
Nutrition treatment activities	1,086,000	-	1,086,000	756,063	-	756,063	69.6%	-	69.6%
Malnutrition prevention activities	820,000	-	820,000	724,862	-	724,862	88.4%	-	88.4%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	1,099,000	343,217	1,615,767	1,030,197	303,215	1,392,329	93.7%	88.3%	86.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	10,000	20,000	20,000	-	4,031	4,031	-	20.2%	20.2%
School meal activities	595,000	-	595,000	393,589	-	393,589	66.1%	-	66.1%
Nutrition treatment activities	1,086,000	-	1,086,000	755,613	-	755,613	69.6%	-	69.6%
Malnutrition prevention activities	820,000	-	820,000	724,862	-	724,862	88.4%	-	88.4%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	836,304	779,463	1,615,767	708,734	683,595	1,392,329	84.7%	87.7%	86.2%
Total participants	836,304	779,463	1,615,767	708,734	683,595	1,392,329	84.7%	87.7%	86.2%
Total beneficiaries	4,748,000	4,425,300	9,173,300	4,023,741	3,881,021	7,904,762	84.7%	87.7%	86.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	8,000	12,000	20,000	3,991	40	4,031	49.9%	0.3%	20.2%
Total participants	8,000	12,000	20,000	3,991	40	4,031	49.9%	0.3%	20.2%
Total beneficiaries	48,001	71,999	120,000	14,398	13,819	28,217	30.0%	19.2%	23.5%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	320,000	275,000	595,000	199,943	193,646	393,589	62.5%	70.4%	66.1%
Total participants	320,000	275,000	595,000	199,943	193,646	393,589	62.5%	70.4%	66.1%
Total beneficiaries	320,000	275,000	595,000	199,943	193,646	393,589	62.5%	70.4%	66.1%

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 activities									
Children (6-23 months)	204,910	190,033	394,943	112,530	101,830	214,360	54.9%	53.6%	54.3%
Children (24-59 months)	177,090	177,967	355,057	97,252	95,365	192,617	54.9%	53.6%	54.2%

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)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	336,000	336,000	-	324,316	324,316	-	96.5%	96.5%
Total beneficiaries	382,000	704,000	1,086,000	209,782	521,961	731,743	54.9%	74.1%	67.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	184,000	176,000	360,000	163,557	157,453	321,010	88.9%	89.5%	89.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	460,000	460,000	-	403,852	403,852	-	87.8%	87.8%
Total beneficiaries	184,000	636,000	820,000	163,557	561,305	724,862	88.9%	88.3%	88.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.40	10.40	12.40	26.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.20	13.20	12.40	23.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.90	11.90	12.40	25.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥13.80	13.80	25.00	50.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥5.60	5.60	20.80	28.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥9.20	9.20	21.40	42.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<24.50	24.50	28.10	40.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<29.00	29.00	34.10	44.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<26.90	26.90	33.30	41.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<61.70	61.70	46.90	10.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<65.40	65.40	45.10	27.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<63.90	63.90	45.30	16.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<2.80	2.80	4.70	6.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<2.90	2.90	5.70	5.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<2.90	2.90	5.60	5.90
Attendance rate / Female				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥85.00	73.13	-	73.13
Attendance rate / Male				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥85.00	86.15	-	86.15
Attendance rate / Overall				
<i>SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring</i>	≥85.00	78.45	-	78.45
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<25.70	25.70	24.20	23.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<23.30	23.30	24.00	21.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<23.50	23.50	24.00	22.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥55.50	55.50	66.70	70.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥56.50	56.50	61.00	67.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥56.40	56.40	61.00	67.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<32.70	32.70	25.00	27.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<30.20	30.20	28.00	24.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<30.40	30.40	28.00	24.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.80	11.80	8.30	3.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.20	13.20	11.00	9.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.10	13.10	11.00	8.00
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey</i>	<65.00	99.00	-	99.00
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey</i>	<65.00	99.00	-	99.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey	<65.00	99.00	-	99.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<13.90	13.90	11.80	8.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<14.30	14.30	12.90	10.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<14.20	14.20	12.80	10.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<24.40	24.40	23.90	22.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<22.40	22.40	22.40	21.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<22.50	22.50	22.50	21.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥32.00	32.00	61.00	66.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥47.40	47.40	53.50	61.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥47.00	47.00	53.90	61.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<37.60	37.60	24.00	25.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<32.30	32.30	29.50	28.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<32.00	32.00	29.20	28.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<30.40	30.40	15.00	8.30
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<20.30	20.30	17.00	11.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<21.00	21.00	16.90	11.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.70	13.70	12.20	10.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.70	13.70	12.90	10.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.70	13.70	12.80	10.90
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<15.00	18.00	22.10	17.60
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<15.00	18.00	22.10	17.80
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<15.00	18.00	22.10	17.70
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<3.00	0.30	0.10	0.02
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<3.00	0.30	0.10	0.02
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<3.00	0.30	0.10	0.02
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<1.50	1.20	1.40	1.40
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<1.50	1.20	1.40	1.50
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<1.50	1.20	1.40	1.50
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	81.00	76.40	81.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, <i>Secondary data, CP Report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	81.00	76.40	80.70
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, <i>Secondary data, CP Report</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	81.00	76.40	80.80
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey</i>	>34.00	34.00	-	-
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey</i>	>32.00	32.00	-	-
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey</i>	>33.00	33.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	21.50	57.00	58.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	20.10	57.00	62.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, <i>Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	20.50	57.00	60.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2018.12	>66.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1,600	1,235	77.2%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,235	1,235	100.0%
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	5	5	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities and Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	3,028	3,028	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>58.00	58.00	50.60	61.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>61.80	61.80	60.20	62.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	<23.00	23.00	42.70	31.20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	<20.70	20.70	31.30	29.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>19.10	19.00	6.70	7.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women				
YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>17.50	17.50	8.50	8.00

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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	2.60	13.00	25.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	3.70	18.90	27.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	5.00	17.90	25.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	7.60	21.40	28.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	4.90	17.60	25.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	7.20	21.20	28.60
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12	=100.00	0.00	-	52.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				
<i>YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	80.00
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	94.80	95.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	97.00	96.10	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	97.90	96.10	99.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	97.80	97.90	99.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	97.70	96.00	99.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	97.70	97.80	99.20

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	3,717
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - Habas/Faba Canned	-	833
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - White	-	4,140
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Chicken	-	75
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Fish	-	120
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Canned Pulses	-	300
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas	-	300
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Chickpeas - Hummus	-	29
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Date Bars	-	2,059
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Dried Fruits	728	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Fish - Canned	-	128
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Halawa	-	154
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	1,683
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Lentils	-	13,694
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS	-	6,174
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	6,668
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Pulses - Canned	-	864
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	475
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice - Brokens 5%	-	17,000
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	2,040
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	41,243
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas - Green	20,700	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas - Yellow	-	6,046
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	18,498
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (WSB+)	-	6,937
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)	-	19
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Tuna Fish - Canned	-	432
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	6,060	41,648
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Canola	15,250	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	3,300
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	176,640	357,266
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat - Flour	5,000	352,580
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	-	2,811
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	6,386

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Norway	NOR-C-00368-05	Super Cereal (WSB+)	-	2,223
Private Donors	WPD-C-04440-02	Split Peas	-	120
		Total	224,378	899,962