

SAVING
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Yemen

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP responded effectively to the world's largest humanitarian crisis, where 80 percent of the population – 24 million people – needed humanitarian assistance or protection. WFP provided food security and nutrition assistance to around 14 million people, including 12.7 million people who received general food assistance in all 333 districts of the country. WFP overcame complex security, access and operational challenges and successfully scaled up general food assistance by 50 percent from 2018 to 2019, refined and expanded nutrition activities, consolidated the school feeding programme and introduced livelihood and resilience activities at scale. WFP also offered upgraded aviation, logistics, and telecommunication services to the humanitarian community, which were vital to the success of the overall humanitarian response in Yemen.

WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to nearly half of Yemen's 30 million population, reaching an average 13 million people per month across all activities. Increased food assistance, especially in worst-hit areas, contributed to reducing food insecurity and averting famine in districts with pockets of catastrophic levels of food insecurity [1]. On average, the food consumption of assisted people remained stable or improved during 2019. Food assistance to severely food insecure people was delivered using a combination of in-kind, commodity vouchers through traders' network and cash-based transfers.

In 2019, WFP expanded the coverage of malnutrition prevention services which were implemented in 75 percent of functional health facilities (over 3,400) in 148 districts with a high malnutrition burden, up from 98 districts in 2018. Over 1 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and around 970,000 children under two received malnutrition prevention support. Over 600,000 PLWG and 600,000 children under five benefitted from malnutrition treatment across Yemen. WFP also supported the capacity of central and local health institutions to deliver nutrition services through the provision of trainings, budgetary support and equipment. [2]

The reach of the school feeding programme increased by 40 percent compared to 2018, benefitting 680,000 children in 1,600 schools in 32 districts across 16 governorates. In targeted schools, enrolment increased by 4 percent while attendance and retention rates reached 85 and 93 percent respectively, highlighting the positive contribution of the programme to education outcomes. WFP also consolidated its role as a key partner for child food security, nutrition and education in Yemen, contributing effectively to the implementation of Yemen's Transitional Education Plan (TEP), promoting multisectoral complementarity and supporting the capacity of the Ministry of Education to implement school feeding and manage education information systems.

WFP leveraged its humanitarian footprint to invest in resilience-building activities, which saw a fivefold increase compared to 2018. Around 215,000 moderately food insecure people received Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Food Assistance for Training (FFT) and livelihood support in eleven governorates [3]. Around USD 9.5 million in cash were transferred to FFA and FFT participants to support the access of their households to food, and to enable them to build their community assets and acquire new skills.

With support from 48 cooperating partners, WFP accomplished significant progress against the Interim Country Strategic Plan's (ICSP) targets, while aiming for operational excellence and abiding by the humanitarian principles. WFP expanded internal and third-party monitoring, conducting around 9,000 monitoring visits in 2019. WFP also enhanced the coverage and performance of beneficiary verification services and complaint and feedback mechanisms to strengthen accountability and reduce the risk of fraud and food diversion. WFP stood by the humanitarian principles and supported the United Nations' efforts to negotiate unrestricted access across Yemen. To ensure that assistance reaches those most in need, WFP continuously resisted interference and actively investigated high-risk monitoring findings. WFP implemented a partial and temporary suspension of general food assistance in Sana'a City in June and July 2019 until the de-facto authorities agreed to the implementation of vulnerability-based targeting and biometric registration in areas under their control.

Five years of conflict have halted Yemen's development and reversed the country's development gains by 21 years. [4] Through the ICSP, WFP contributed to stabilizing the Sustainable Development Goal (2) indicators, preventing further hunger. WFP also supported the progress of Sustainable Development Goal (17) by playing a key coordinating role in the provision of common services and platforms to the humanitarian community in Yemen.

14,053,893

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

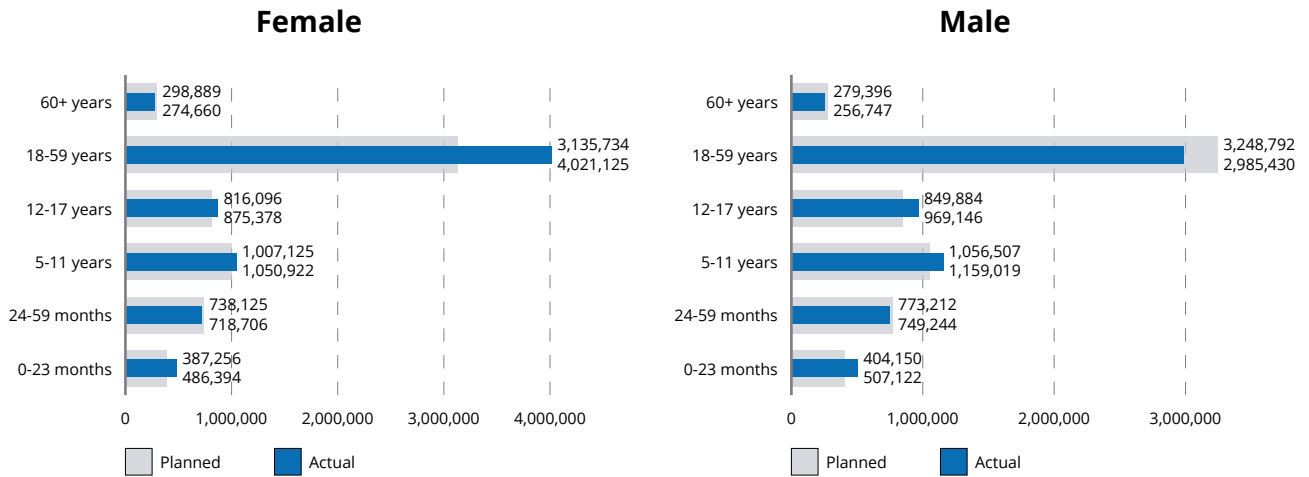


53% female

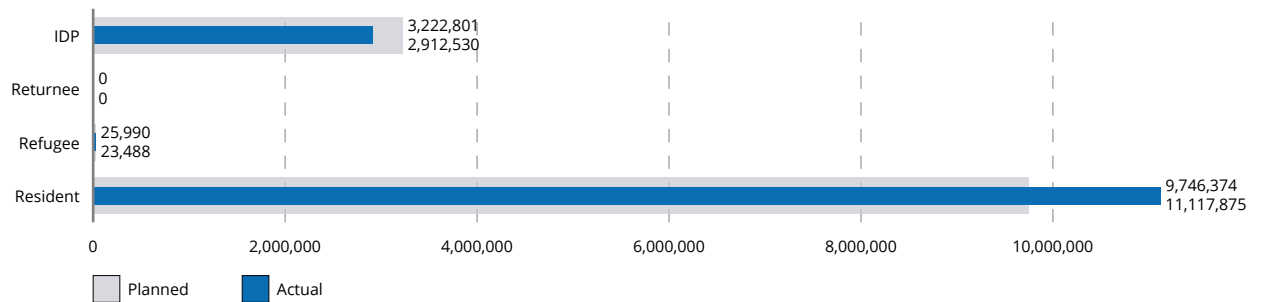


47% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



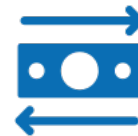
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

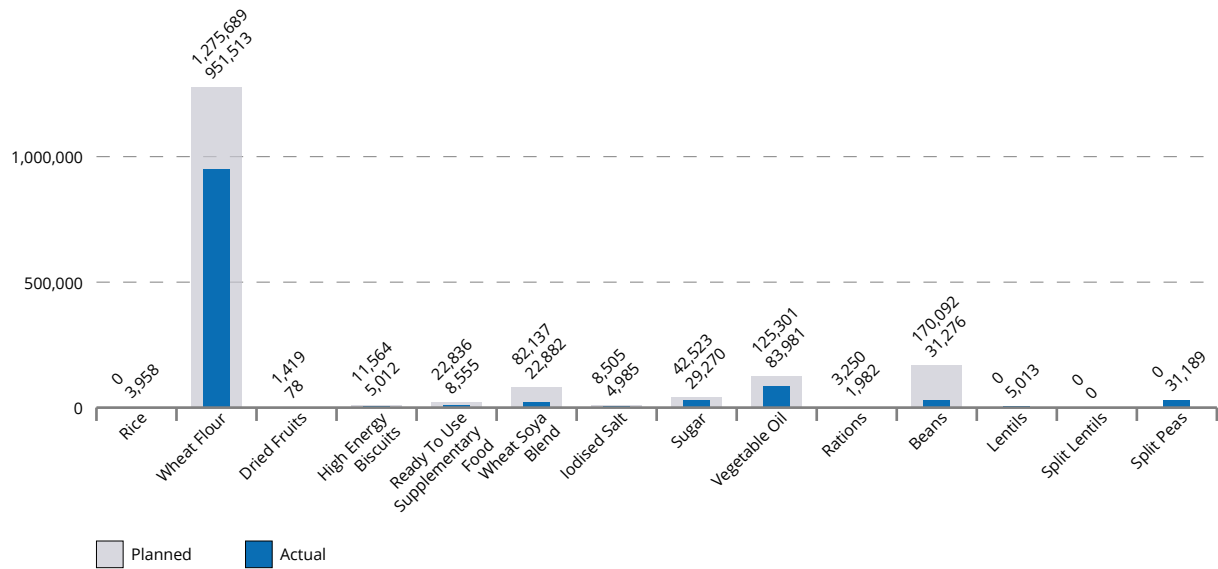


1,179,695 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 1,743,316 mt total planned

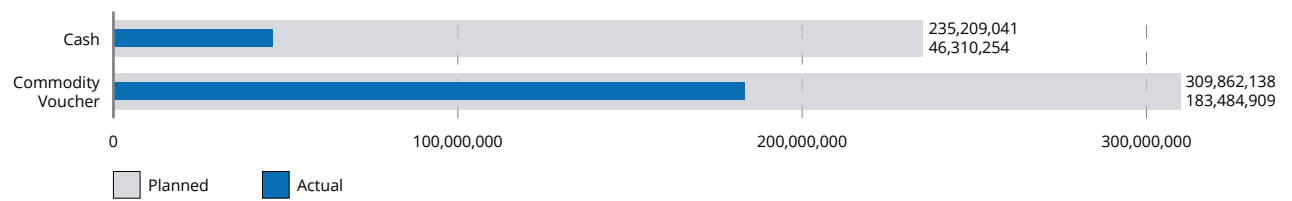


US\$ 229,795,163
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 545,071,179 total planned

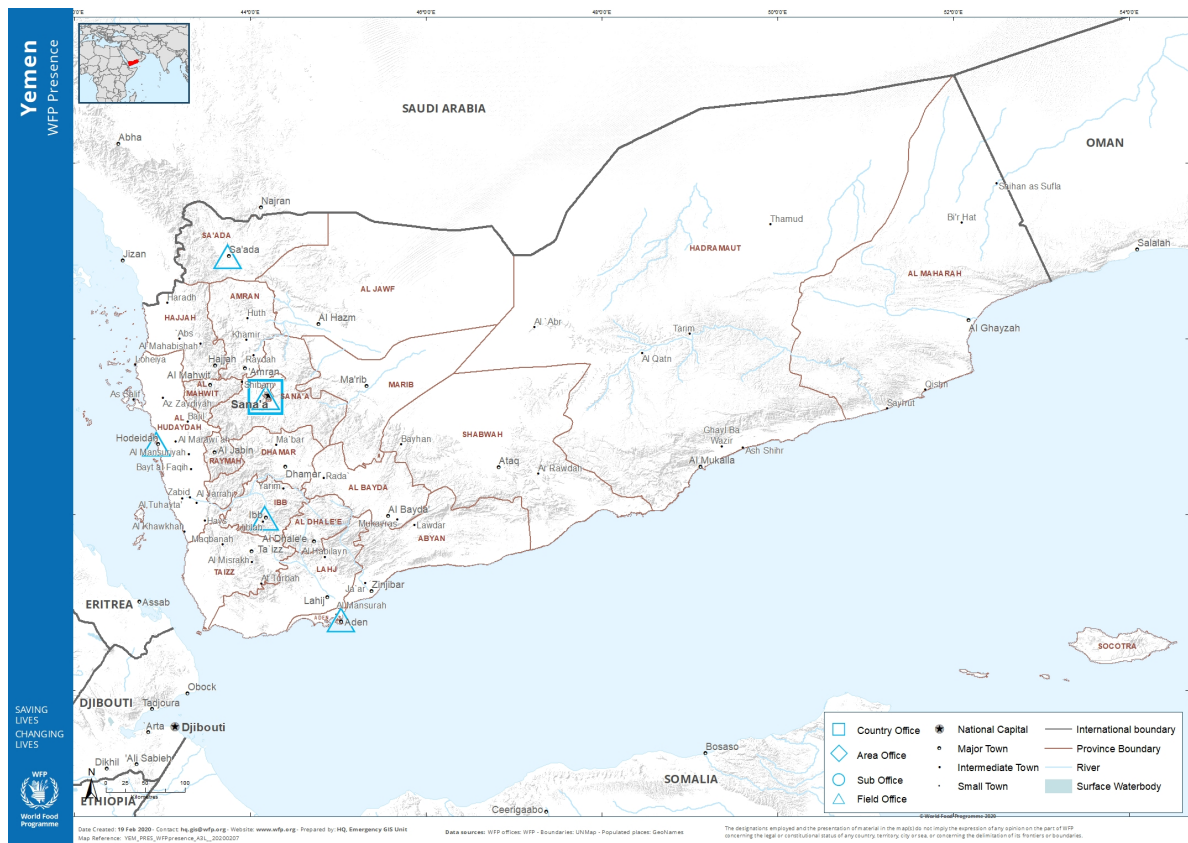
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



The crisis in Yemen entered its fifth year with limited progress in the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement, reached between the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) forces and AnsarAllah in December 2018. Relative stability in areas controlled by IRG was marred by the eruption of fighting between IRG forces and supporters of the separatist Southern Transitional Council (STC) in Aden from August to November, when a power-sharing agreement was signed in Riyadh.

Despite prolonged violence, macroeconomic collapse was averted due to the gradual resumption of oil and gas production and a 2 billion USD deposit in Yemen Central Bank from Saudi Arabia. As a result, Yemen's ability to finance essential imports was somehow preserved and the government was able, albeit irregularly, to pay pensions and salaries to some civil servants across the country. However, economic activity remained significantly below pre-conflict levels, leaving most Yemenis without a regular source of income. Furthermore, the Yemeni Rial continued to depreciate and inflation soared incrementally, further eroding the purchasing power of vulnerable households.

Protracted conflict and the destruction of infrastructure and basic public services, coupled with pre-existing structural issues such as widespread poverty, caused the world's largest humanitarian crisis and exposed large segments of the Yemeni population to unprecedented levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and disease. In 2019, the number of Yemenis in need of humanitarian assistance or protection climbed to 24 million - 80 percent of the population - from 22.2 million in 2018.

Around 20.1 million people were food insecure, including 10 million people with acute needs. The number of severely food-insecure districts increased from 107 in 2018 to 190 in 2019. Nearly a quarter of the population required nutrition assistance in 2019, and acute malnutrition rates in five governorates exceeded the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent [1]. The disruption of health services and sanitation infrastructure contributed to the spread of cholera and increased risk of infections and disease, including malaria and dengue. Around 3.3 million people were displaced, and 383,000 individuals experienced displacement at least once in 2019. The damage and closure of schools and the food insecurity crisis left at least 2 million children out of school. [2]

The operating environment was characterized by insecurity and bureaucratic hurdles, which impeded humanitarian assistance at times. According to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project, 2019 was the second-deadliest year since March 2015. More violent incidents directly targeted humanitarian workers, such as the December attack against NGO premises in al Dhale'e. Insecurity and fighting also hindered the transport and delivery of food assistance. For instance, the Red Sea Mills in the port city of Al-Hudaydah containing 51,000 metric tons of WFP wheat grain were cut off for seven months, until WFP regained access to the mills in May and was able to gradually start milling and transporting some of the commodities.

In areas controlled by AnsarAllah, restrictive regulations and frequent administrative changes increased in 2019, hindering or delaying the delivery of assistance and the implementation of projects, the entry, residence and

movement of staff, and monitoring and assessment activities. In 2019, the most notable change was the creation of the Supreme Council for Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation (SCMCHA) which introduced new procedures to further regulate the work of humanitarian and development organizations.

Against this highly volatile and complex environment, WFP completed the transition from the Emergency Operation and the Special Operations to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2020) in March 2019. The ICSP lays out WFP's contribution to humanitarian and resilience objectives in Yemen, in alignment with the Humanitarian Response Plans, national recovery planning efforts and in coordination with other humanitarian and development partners.

The ICSP provided a comprehensive assistance package to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP's response was primarily directed at the food security and nutrition crisis (Strategic outcomes 1 and 2) but also included significant efforts to provide longer term safety nets and build resilience at scale (Strategic outcome 3). The ICSP included contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnership for the goals), implemented through WFP's mandated and bilateral service provision that support the overall humanitarian response to the crisis (Strategic outcome 4).

WFP continued to strengthen control and risk management activities to achieve the ICSP objectives against contextual challenges. The ICSP's risk register and corresponding risk management measures were regularly monitored and updated. WFP also devised and implemented a "living" action plan to strengthen controls throughout the operation's functional areas. Contingency plans were updated as needed to ensure business continuity and an uninterrupted supply chain.

CSP financial overview

WFP secured adequate funding at 92 percent of the needs-based plan, which enabled the achievement of most of the ICSP objectives. The ICSP underwent a budget revision in June 2019 to align with the Integrated Phase Classification findings. The budget revision increased assistance to a total 15.2 million people, including 11.8 million general food assistance beneficiaries, up from 8 million before this revision.

Despite record requirements, WFP's funding strategy successfully attracted resources from a diverse pool of donors. Most contributions were received at ICSP level, which allowed WFP to direct resources where they are most needed. Some of the main donors, provided contributions against specific focus areas (crisis response or resilience). However, the highest single contributions from the biggest donors were received at activity level, often with modality restrictions and procurement conditions.

Crisis response outcomes, which have the highest requirements, received the largest part of the resources. Eighty-eight percent of contributions were directed or allocated to life-saving food security and nutrition activities under Strategic outcomes 1 and 2 to provide general food assistance and malnutrition treatment and prevention services to the most vulnerable people, using the most appropriate choice of modality. As a result of earmarking and prioritization, activities 1 and 2 were almost fully funded.

Contributions for resilience increased compared to 2018 but remained below targets. WFP collaborated with new partners for resilience-building activities, including the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). This collaboration contributed significantly to expanding WFP's resilience and livelihoods activities. Diverse and multi-sector funding was provided to school feeding (activity 4, strategic outcome 3), including from the Global Partnership for Education, thus recognizing WFP's role as a key partner for child food security, nutrition and education. Service provision activities under strategic outcome 4 were uninterrupted and received adequate funding although from a limited number of donors.

Thanks to WFP's corporate advance financing and procurement mechanisms (Global Commodity Management Facility), WFP maintained a healthy and timely pipeline despite unpredictable and ad hoc funding. WFP regularly assessed financial and funding risks and devised tailored mitigation actions to minimize these risks. Namely, WFP kept an updated prioritization strategy to ensure that, if grant conditions allow, available resources are used to assist the most severely food insecure people and malnourished women and children.

To fulfil 2019 funding targets, WFP continuously demonstrated accountability and value for money and maintained frequent and open communication with all donors. Quarterly donor briefings complemented teleconferences and written updates and provided donors with transparent and up-to-date information about achievements and challenges in the field. WFP actively received feedback from donors and developed action-oriented plans to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations and increase donor trust. WFP also advocated for flexible and predictable funding to support the ICSP's success.

WFP benefitted from inter-agency funding schemes such as the Central Emergency Respond Fund and received donor support, through UNDP, for the inter-agency resilience project, Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen. The Office of Food for Peace (United States Agency for International Development), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates remained the operation's largest donors, making up over 70 percent of all contributions received. WFP Yemen attracted several new donors, including the Chinese International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA). Contributions from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) allowed the scale-up of cash-based transfers in Yemen.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Food-insecure people affected by crises across Yemen have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,549,235,735	\$1,511,668,363	\$1,597,460,660	\$1,113,918,161

Strategic Outcome 1 provided life-saving General Food Assistance (GFA) to severely food insecure households across Yemen to support their access to food. This outcome constituted 75 percent of WFP's total funding requirements in Yemen for 2019, the largest component by far. Results under Strategic Outcome 1 were successfully delivered, thanks to strong donor support and WFP's implementation capacity. The outcome was almost fully funded, and expenditure levels exceeded 70 percent, enabling WFP to provide GFA to nearly 13 million severely food insecure people across all 333 districts. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) hotspot analysis (May 2019) conducted in 29 accessible districts out of the 45 districts with pockets of populations in IPC 5 concluded that increased food assistance contributed to averting famine in these districts [1].

WFP reached an average of 11 million people each month. Programme performance remained consistently high throughout the year, reaching almost 90 percent of target beneficiaries, including 49.1 percent women and girls, each month with full rations. However, in July 2019 rations were reduced by 37 percent due to pipeline and supply chain challenges. Furthermore, WFP implemented a partial and temporary suspension of general food assistance in Sana'a City in June and July 2019. The partial and temporary suspension was taken as a last resort after lengthy negotiations stalled on an agreement to introduce improved controls to prevent the diversion of food assistance.

WFP monitoring data in late 2019 showed that over 70 percent of women-headed beneficiary households and 77 percent of men-headed beneficiary households had an acceptable food consumption. Furthermore, WFP assistance contributed to the substantial reduction of consumption-based and livelihoods-based negative coping strategies among beneficiaries. On average, the consumption-based coping strategy index decreased from 22 to 17 percent, demonstrating that less beneficiaries were reducing the quality and size of their meals. As for the livelihoods-based coping strategy index, the reduction from an average score of 13 to 8 shows that a higher number of beneficiaries stopped resorting to emergency and crisis livelihood coping strategies such as selling productive assets and withdrawing children from school.

WFP revised the ICSP in June 2019 to increase the delivery of GFA from assisting 8.4 to assisting 11.8 million of the most severely food-insecure beneficiaries. [2] This was in line with the December 2018 IPC analysis and in coordination with the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners. The IPC results indicated that 20.1 million people would be food-insecure in absence of humanitarian food assistance, with 9.6 million people classified as IPC 4 (emergency) and 238,000 people classified as IPC 5 (catastrophe) [3]. In addition, people classified as IPC 4 and 5, WFP targeted around 2 million internally displaced people.

Exceptional coverage and reach and consistent performance were enabled by dynamic planning, adequate funding and an optimal use of assistance modalities. The choice of modalities was informed by feasibility and market assessments and beneficiary preferences. In-kind general food distribution constituted on average 74 percent of monthly transfers, while commodity vouchers through traders' network (CV-TN) and cash-based transfers (CBT) stood at 24 percent and 2 percent respectively. In total, 1,147,370 mt of food and USD 220,296,824 worth of vouchers and cash were transferred to beneficiaries.

WFP upgraded the composition of the food basket [4] to introduce fortified white wheat flour, white beans and sunflower oil and regularly adjusted the cash transfer value to account for market fluctuations in line with the inter-agency Minimum Food Expenditure Basket [5]. Cash-based transfers were introduced only where local markets are functioning well and where enhanced targeting and biometric registration, a condition for CBT, could be implemented.

WFP refined vulnerability-based targeting criteria and rolled out enhanced targeting and registration processes. Food assistance communities were established from village to district level to identify eligible beneficiaries based on the beneficiary targets established by the FSAC and the activity's targeting criteria. Under WFP technological support and management, WFP cooperating partners and service providers conducted biometric registration for eligible, verified beneficiaries. This process was progressively rolled out in governorates under the control of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG), and around 920,000 people were biometrically registered using WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE). Following the suspension of GFA in Sana'a City from June to July 2019, parties in areas controlled by AnsarAllah formally authorised the implementation of a similar process. [6]

Improved beneficiary management was accompanied with significant enhancements to the supply chain, from procurement to dispatch and delivery of food to of final distribution points (FDP). WFP adopted COMET for the implementation of food distribution plans and enforced the observance of guidelines for the management of FDPs by cooperating partners. Most FDPs were relocated out of schools to minimize the negative impact on educational activities. WFP shortened procurement processes by signing non-committal food supply agreements with local suppliers that enable the swift purchase of commodities when needed. WFP also introduced a holistic tracking system (HTS) - an in-country developed system to monitor and track in real-time the dispatch, delivery and distribution of food commodities, that can also be used by partners and transporters to report issues, through a ticketing system, for immediate action at any point of the supply chain. To pre-empt commodity pipeline breaks and secure an uninterrupted supply chain, WFP chartered a dedicated vessel to deliver commodities non-cereal food commodities to northern Yemen, in response to the interruption of commercial containerised cargo shipping to ports in northern Yemen.

To reduce costs, WFP expanded logistics hubs to new governorates allowing for closer oversight of commodities further along the supply chain. WFP also strengthened internal controls to improve food quality management and initiated the staffing of a food technology and quality control team to ensure compliance with national and WFP food quality standards. WFP also augmented the capacity of the Yemen Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control Organization by procuring central and mobile laboratories in Aden, Al-Hudaydah and Sana'a. CVTN average monthly assistance rate stood at over 90 percent of the planned beneficiaries, allowing WFP to reach areas with restricted access and/or security issues.

To achieve 2019 targets, WFP coordinated implementation with 31 cooperating partners, including local and international non-governmental organizations. Throughout the year, WFP reviewed the performance of partners and developed customized capacity strengthening plans for each partner to ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently and in line with the humanitarian principles. Partners with persistent underperformance were replaced with other partners in order to maintain consistent programme quality across the country.

WFP relied on monitoring data to introduce the above-mentioned improvements and strengthened its monitoring capacity to strengthen evidence-based programming and programme performance. WFP increased the number and capacity of third-party monitoring providers to overcome access challenges and ensure full geographic coverage of monitoring activities. Over 9,000 monitoring visits by WFP and third-party monitors were completed in 2019, compared to 2,600 visits in 2018. [7] Monitoring covered all activities and governorates. WFP also strengthened the tracking of monitoring findings and enforced concrete actions to respond to these findings. WFP identified high-risk FDPs every month and prioritized them for monitoring and verification. A Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM), introduced in 2019, allowed WFP to conduct monthly calls to a representative sample of households to collect feedback about the delivery of entitlements, opportunity costs of receiving assistance and the quality and acceptance of assistance. The BVM reached out to over 37,000 households in more than 600 FDPs and produced valuable information to improve assistance management.

WFP also widened the scope and coverage of vulnerability analysis and assessments to strengthen the ICSP's evidence-base and contribute to the planning efforts of all organizations in Yemen. A Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSLA), developed in collaboration with FAO with the support of UNICEF, will be completed in all 333 districts in 2020 and provide data and analysis related to food security, nutrition, livelihoods and agriculture.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food-insecure households	3

Strategic outcome 02

People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020;

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$273,321,797	\$146,034,780	\$121,898,148	\$90,003,678

WFP's nutrition support proved vital and effective in stabilizing the nutrition situation, although less than half of the needs-based requirements were funded. To optimize results based on the resources available, WFP worked with nutrition partners to focus the delivery of malnutrition prevention services in districts with the highest malnutrition burden while life-saving malnutrition treatment services continued to be offered across the country. Around half of planned pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children under two years received malnutrition prevention assistance and 34 percent of expected PLWG and children under five years received treatment for acute malnutrition. Logistical challenges constrained the ability to deliver all planned commodities. Nevertheless, on average reached beneficiaries showed significant improvements in their nutrition status. For instance, around 85 percent of children under five years who received malnutrition treatment assistance recovered from acute malnutrition, compared to 81 percent at the beginning of 2019.

Malnutrition was a national problem in Yemen even before the conflict started, with chronic malnutrition affecting 47 percent of children under five years (2013 Yemen National Health and Demographic Survey). Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys carried out between 2018 and 2019 showed that GAM rates were stable or improved in many governorates but deteriorated in conflict-affected areas with frequent displacement of people such as Sa'ada and Hajjah. Overall GAM rates were high or very high as per WHO thresholds, surpassing 10 percent in 10 governorates, ranging from 15 to 20 percent in Aden, Lahj, Taizz and Hajjah governorates, and exceeding 25 percent in Al-Hudaydah governorate.

Due to pre-existing challenges and conflict, a total of 7.4 million people required nutrition assistance in 2019, of whom around 3 million people required treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, including over 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and 1.7 million children under five who needed support to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). An additional 800,000 children under two years and 1.2 PLWG required support to prevent malnutrition. [1] The national health system required incremental backing to preserve its capacity to deliver essential basic services, as half of health facilities shut down or operated irregularly due to infrastructure damage and shortage of medicines, equipment and staff.

As an active member of the Nutrition cluster, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of public health and population (MoPHP), UNICEF and WHO to offer acute malnutrition treatment and prevention services and revitalize national capacity to deliver these services. WFP and these partners developed a strategy for 2019-2021 to respond to Yemen's nutrition challenges. The strategy focused on increasing the coverage, quality and accessibility of nutrition services and strengthening the commitment and capacity of national counterparts. Under the strategy, WFP committed to expand service delivery to reach excluded and disadvantaged groups and to strengthen community engagement to address demand-side barriers and build capacity of all stakeholders.

A cumulative total of 604,616 PLWG and 603,812 children aged 6-59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were admitted into the programme through 3,422 health facilities in 318 districts. MAM treatment targets were aligned with the nutrition cluster's strategy that focused on districts with global acute malnutrition prevalence above 8 percent and/or with high needs (285 districts). Children received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) with an energetic value of 535 kcal per day for an average of 90 days. PLWG received Wheat Soya Blend (Super Cereal) for an average duration of 180 days. The daily 200g ration of Super Cereal for PLWG provided 758 kcal and micronutrients to reduce the nutrient intake gap. Treatment activities covered 41 percent of the eligible population, compared to 29 percent at the beginning of 2019.

In addition to targeted nutrition assistance to treat MAM, WFP supported PLWG and children 6-23 months of age to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition in 148 priority districts through the distribution of specialized nutritious food in 3,150 health centers. In these priority districts, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package. A total of 1,054,243 PLWG and 966,651 children under two years received respectively Super Cereal and a lipid-based nutrient supplement throughout the year. As a result of assistance, the proportion of children under 5 years who receive a minimum acceptable diet increased from 21 to 26 percent.

Beyond direct implementation, WFP provided technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of MoPHP health workers and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs). A total of 403 MoPHP health workers, including 200 women, received training on community management of acute malnutrition. Governorate Health Offices, district health offices and health workers in 22 governorates received technical and financial assistance which preserved their capacity to offer critical health and nutrition services. Around 2,805 CHVs, including 366 men, attended trainings to improve their capacity to support malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (nutrition awareness, screening and referral mechanisms).

WFP partnered with MoPHP and over 20 international and national NGOs to deliver nutrition interventions. Community-based outreach activities were completed in collaboration with UNICEF who also provided treatment services for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). WFP participated actively in the Nutrition Cluster, SMART Technical Committee Group, Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), C-MAM working Group, IYCF Technical Group and SUN Movement Group.

WFP mainstreamed Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) across nutrition activities through trained CHVs who reached 1,174,200 people with nutrition awareness and Infant and Young Child Feeding messages in health facilities and FDPs. CHVs also screened over 1.5 million children and PLWG by Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and referred acute malnutrition cases to the nearest health centres.

Under the ICSP, WFP planned to implement complementary conditional cash for nutrition to enable the access of vulnerable PLWG and their children to health services and fresh food and thus contribute to the prevention of chronic malnutrition. According to UNDP, if the conflict persists, the proportion of stunted children will increase from 43 percent in 2014 to 84 percent in 2030. Therefore, in 2020, WFP will prioritise the implementation of this activity by actively advocating for funding and working with national partners to design the most adequate implementation modalities.

WFP and partners had to overcome unique and complex challenges to achieve positive results and reduce Yemen's malnutrition burden. Notable challenges included a weak health system (damaged infrastructure, staff number and capacity, staff rotation, poor coordination between central and local levels, non-payment of staff salaries, shortage of storage facilities, irregular reporting), hindered access (lack of staff movement permits in areas controlled by AnsarAllah), and security constraints which also affected the timely delivery of commodities. WFP invested in revitalizing and preserving the health system's capacity and strengthening community structures as well as expanding partnerships in order to achieve the year's targets.

WFP also improved internal planning and supply chain to strengthen the management and delivery of nutrition commodities by expanding temperature-controlled warehousing, contracting dedicated transporters for nutrition commodities and establishing a team to specifically focus on the management of the nutrition supply chain.

WFP ensured the equal access of boys, girls, women and men to nutrition assistance and tracked gender-specific utilization of assistance through case registration and sex and age disaggregation at nutrition centers. Furthermore, WFP promoted the participation of all household members in training and awareness sessions and empowered girls and boys, women and men by engaging them throughout the project lifecycle. WFP also oversaw the representation of women in all community committees and among health workers and CHVs.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services	N/A
Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	4

Strategic outcome 03

Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$89,470,137	\$106,056,782	\$62,875,913	\$29,140,997

Five years of conflict required WFP to step up resilience-building activities to accompany the humanitarian response. WFP demonstrated, in 2019, its comparative advantage in resilience-building and confirmed its position as a valuable partner for Yemen's longer-term safety nets. The school feeding programme and resilience and livelihoods activities diversified their scope and more than doubled their beneficiary coverage, thus building the foundation for WFP's future programming in Yemen. Due to lack of predictable, sufficient and early funding, and significant bureaucratic hurdles and delays in northern governorates, and erratic insecurity in the south, WFP achieved 66 percent of the ICSP's annual target for resilience and livelihoods activities. However, the fivefold increase in coverage and reach compared to 2018 confirmed WFP's role as an indispensable partner in resilience and livelihoods and as a leader of recovery-focused conditional cash activities.

School feeding programme

In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Aden and the School Feeding and Humanitarian Relief Project (SFHRP) in Sana'a, WFP provided nutritious snacks to a cumulative total of 680,000 students in 1,600 schools in 32 districts across 16 governorates [1]. A monthly average of 624,000 students in targeted primary schools received fortified date bars (mainly in northern governorates) or high energy biscuits (mainly in southern governorates) for every day they attended school.

WFP's on-site school feeding targeted all school-age children in all primary schools in the selected districts. The WFP-MOE joint targeting strategy was revised in early 2019 to enable the programme's scale up. New districts were prioritized based on a composite index, taking into consideration the Education Cluster's priorities (enrolment rate, school functionality, presence of IDPs), food insecurity (IPC classification at district level) and access constraints severity index. Activities also included secondary school students in schools with mixed primary and secondary education audience. WFP worked with MOE and SFHRP to train a total of 4,168 school staff to manage the daily distribution of the snacks. A total of 1,447 food distribution committees, including Father-Mother Councils, were formed to oversee the distributions.

In addition to supporting children's food intake and offsetting the cost of breakfast for benefitting households, the activity created an incentive for children to enrol, attend and stay in school, in line with the objectives of SDG 4. In targeted schools, enrolment increased by 4 percent while the attendance rate increased from 78 to 83 percent; this increase was notable for girls whose attendance jumped from 73 to 86 percent. Furthermore, the proportion of students who dropped out of school was reduced from 6.74 percent to 3.74 percent.

Around 40 percent of commodities were purchased locally, thus supporting the local economy, while 60 percent were purchased from the region. Throughout the year, WFP continuously sought solutions to overcome limited supplier capacity, enhance the quality of commodities and ensure their timely delivery to all schools, thus minimizing pipeline breaks. Commodity management was further complicated by unplanned adjustments to the school year calendar and frequent strikes due to the irregular payment of salaries to teachers.

Cooperation with MOE and SFHRP extended beyond implementation to include dedicated capacity strengthening assistance. A total of 235 government and district staff received training on school feeding management, including reporting, monitoring, supply chain management and beneficiary relations.

WFP was an active partner of the Education Cluster and worked closely with UNICEF and other United Nations agencies involved in the cluster. WFP engaged with the Global Partnership for Education to support the Government of Yemen in the implementation of the Transitional Education Plan (2019-2021) by providing technical assistance to develop an Education Management Information System (EMIS), jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). WFP also facilitated, in conjunction with the World Bank, the organization of the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER), which is a national policy review to better assess the education and school feeding policy framework and provide an action plan for improvement and nationalization of school-based programmes.

Resilience & livelihoods

Conflict severely damaged infrastructure across Yemen and decimated the livelihoods of most Yemenis. Community infrastructure that survived conflict was neglected without regular maintenance, reducing its use and benefit for the local population. Even before the conflict, rural areas in Yemen lacked access to adequate community roads, water and many basic services.

WFP reached over 215,000 moderately food insecure beneficiaries with a diverse range of resilience and livelihoods activities. Geographic coverage increased from 3 districts in 3 governorates in January 2019 to 39 districts in 11 governorates by the end of 2019. [3] Around 71 percent of households improved their food consumption or maintained an acceptable level of food consumption.

The largest component focused on rehabilitating and building basic community infrastructure through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) while significant initiatives were undertaken to promote rural livelihoods and empower youth and women, namely through capacity strengthening, livelihoods grants [4] and Food Assistance for Training (FFT).

Under FFA, WFP transferred over USD 9 million to food insecure households so that they can purchase food and build and restore the community assets that are most important to them. Over 100 community committees were created or revitalized to assist in the design and implementation of activities and lead community participatory planning. [5]

Access to the main roads and markets and to water resources remained the top priority of rural communities in Yemen. As a result, WFP supported the construction and rehabilitation of more than 220 rural roads, 120 water harvesting schemes, 40 schools and other community infrastructure projects, and 20 environment and agricultural land protection

projects. More than 250 hectares of agricultural lands were reclaimed, protected and used to increase the target communities' agricultural production. Around 145 km of feeder roads were rehabilitated, and another 83 km were constructed, facilitating the access of rural communities to markets and social services. The rehabilitation and construction of ponds increased the water harvesting capacity in target communities by over 150,000 m3. WFP and partners estimate that, in addition to direct beneficiaries, over 500,000 people from target communities will use and benefit from the assets supported in 2019. Around 68 percent of the population in targeted communities reported benefitting from an enhanced livelihood asset base thanks to WFP's FFA activities.

In selected districts, WFP implemented FFA as part of a joint inter-agency programme (Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen), implemented with UNDP, FAO and ILO. The joint programme provided a comprehensive package of assistance to targeted communities, based on the comparative advantage of each agency and enabled beneficiaries to benefit from a series of interventions that allowed them to reach sustainable food security.

WFP engaged with local partners to increase the participation of women in livelihoods activities and overcome cultural and social barriers. Thanks to these efforts, 12 percent of participants were women. [4] FFT was conceived to compensate for the low participation rate of women in FFA by only targeting women. WFP supported 700 women from moderately food insecure households to attend literacy and numeracy training as well as tailoring trainings. Participants received a total of USD 500,000 during their participation in the project (around USD 90 per month for 6 months) and a start-up grant at the end of the training to enable them to invest in their business or pursue advanced training.

Working with the Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service of the Social Fund for Development, WFP enabled 320 women livestock breeders to access training, extension services, assets, equipment and tools, through conditional grants [5] and dedicated advisers who helped them revitalize and expand their businesses. Other agricultural livelihood activities could not be implemented due to the seasonality of agricultural and significant delays in obtaining clearances from central and local authorities. WFP and its partners also supported the access of over 250 women to official government identification, thus empowering them and strengthening their access to formal services. [6]

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	4
Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	1

Strategic outcome 04

International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$191,990,695	\$187,587,875	\$114,048,282	\$69,832,112

WFP played a critical role in enabling the humanitarian response in Yemen in line with the targets of SDG 17 ("Partnership for the goals"). The outcome was adequately funded at 60 percent of the needs-based plan, but bureaucratic hurdles, especially delays in the import of equipment and the granting of operational clearances by authorities, limited WFP's ability to spend all the available resources on time. Despite these challenges, WFP was able to provide uninterrupted services to the humanitarian community. Humanitarian air services ensured the safe and uninterrupted access of humanitarian workers to Yemen, while the WFP-led Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster provided efficient and coordinated logistics and telecommunication services across the country. On-demand bilateral services were also key to the success of the health and water and sanitation and hygiene responses.

Humanitarian air service - UNHAS

WFP has been providing safe and reliable air transport services for humanitarian workers in Yemen through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) since 2015. In 2019, WFP significantly increased the capacity and scope of



UNHAS to enable the scale-up of the humanitarian response and satisfy the increase in passenger demand. In total, UNHAS operated 482 flights and transported 18,500 passengers, an increase of 60 percent in passengers compared to 2018. On average, 1,530 passengers used the service every month and 40 flights were completed each month from and to Aden, Amman, Djibouti and Sana'a. In November, UNHAS introduced a new route linking Aden to Mukalla to facilitate the expansion of the humanitarian presence in the Mukalla hub.

UNHAS also maintained stand-by capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff, as and when required. In 2019, UNHAS undertook urgent medical evacuations for 71 humanitarian staff from Sana'a to Amman and from Aden to Djibouti, serving 100 percent of medical evacuation requests. Flight services were conducted with two aircrafts, A320 and EMB135, with an utilisation rate of 100 percent of the contracted hours.

Except for three organizations operating their own flights, UNHAS was the only available aviation service for humanitarian staff in Yemen, serving 71 organizations in 2019, including 17 United Nations agencies and 53 international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition to the transportation of international and national humanitarian staff, UNHAS responded to over 90 requests to move critically needed humanitarian cargo into Yemen, in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster.

UNHAS exceeded all 2019 targets and delivered high quality services despite the unique and complex operational challenges in Yemen. UNHAS flights continued to take place subject to operational window slots granted by the Saudi-led Coalition forces and the obtaining of landing permits, which are confirmed only on very short notice, thus limiting the time available to complete complex flight preparations. However, UNHAS successfully managed to cope with these constraints through strong coordination and communications systems. UNHAS also introduced upgrades to improve user experience, namely thanks to a more efficient booking and ticketing system and the use of a bigger aircraft between Amman and Sana'a. Furthermore, UNHAS observed the highest safety standards, including through the installation of "Indigo" tracking system.

A user satisfaction survey launched in December 2019 indicated that 82 percent of passengers were satisfied with UNHAS services, including booking, check-in, flight phase, disembarkation, baggage collection and personnel demeanour.

Logistics Cluster

WFP provided common logistics services at no cost to users through the Logistics Cluster to fill critical logistics gaps in support of humanitarian partners. The Logistics Cluster services included air, maritime and land transport of cargo, passenger sea transport, storage of relief items, and logistical coordination and information management. These services benefitted 74 organizations including 43 international NGOs, 7 national NGOs, and 14 UN partners.

The Logistics Cluster facilitated the air lift of 2,203 m3 of critical humanitarian cargo (worth around USD 12.6 million) from Djibouti to Sana'a in collaboration with WFP Aviation on behalf of 13 organizations. Two WFP-chartered vessels (VOS Apollo and VOS Theia) also facilitated maritime transport and maintained stand-by capacity for emergency rescue and evacuation, linking Aden and Al-Hudaydah to Djibouti. VOS Apollo supported the evacuation of humanitarian staff during the escalation of violence in Aden in August 2019. Overall, over 344 passengers from 15 organizations and 21,049 m3 of cargo valued at USD 7.2 million were transported on VOS Apollo and VOS Theia on behalf of 14 partners.

The Logistics Cluster also coordinated land transport of relief items across the country, including the expediting of necessary security clearances, on behalf of partner organizations. Around 50,648 m3 of humanitarian cargo, including Rapid Response Mechanism kits, were moved to 216 locations through WFP-contracted trucks on behalf of 31 organizations.

In addition to transport services, the Logistics Cluster managed the storage of 50,457 m3 of relief items on behalf of partners in common warehouses in Aden, Bajil, Al-Hudaydah and Sana'a, and improved cold chain storage capacity and temperature control. Fifteen Mobile Storage Units (MSU) were loaned to 8 humanitarian organizations on a temporary basis to ensure common storage capacity when and where needed.

The Logistics Cluster also provided coordination services in Sana'a and Aden and in the Djibouti hub, as well as logistical information management, to minimize duplication of efforts and to support operational decision making among partners in Yemen. In 2019, more than 20 coordination meetings were held in Sana'a and Aden. The Logistics Cluster published monthly information management products, including situation updates, maps, Standard Operating Procedures, cargo and passenger transport schedules, and infographics. Over 99 products were shared with partners and published on the Logistics Cluster Operation page. Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster organized four trainings focused on MSU management, MSU installation and SPHERE standards, which benefitted 82 staff from 51 organizations.

Overall, in 2019 the Logistics Cluster fulfilled 671 cargo transport and storage requests. The results of the user satisfaction survey launched in December will be available during the first quarter of 2020.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

In 2019, the WFP-led Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided security telecommunications, internet connectivity services, and user and technical support to humanitarian operations across Yemen. To support the scale up of the humanitarian response, ETC extended the common security telecommunication network to one new operational hub (Mukalla), reaching a total of 6 hubs across Yemen. Data communication services covered 12 operational hubs. ETC services benefitted 41 partners, including 17 UN agencies and 24 international NGOs.

Furthermore, six ETC Communications Centres (COMCEN) were established or upgraded and helped to ensure the safety and security of UN personnel during field missions. Three self-supported telecommunications towers were installed in Aden, Turba and Al-Mokha to facilitate communication and ensure the safety and security of staff, as per the recommendations from the Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS) assessment.

ETC organized 19 global and local coordination meetings and published over 65 information management products, including communication and advocacy products, situation reports, factsheets and dashboards. The ETC also resolved more than 5,490 issues that were reported to the ETC Helpdesks.

Restrictions on the importation of telecommunications equipment namely radio and satellite communication, coupled with a limited local information technology (IT) market, constricted the ETC's ability to achieve all planned targets. For instance, equipment meant to support IT infrastructure in Al-Hudaydah has been on hold, pending the delivery of pre-import certificate from the authorities since February 2019. Nevertheless, optimal results were achieved within the restricted operational space and surveys conducted in 2019 confirmed that between 80 percent of users were satisfied with the services provided by the ETC.

Bilateral service provision

WFP provided critical bilateral services to UNICEF, WHO and other partners and helped them to achieve humanitarian targets, namely in the health, water and hygiene and sanitation sectors. WFP delivered 33,056,599 litres of fuel to 181 hospitals, 24 immunization centres and 24 local water and sanitation facilities, which enabled these facilities to remain operational and to provide uninterrupted lifesaving services to vulnerable Yemenis.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.	N/A
Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	N/A
Logistics cluster	N/A
Bilateral service provision	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Yemen has occupied the last spot in the ranking of the Global Gender Gap Report published by the World Economic Forum for the past 13 years. Pre-existing social and legal discrimination as well as inequality were exacerbated by five years of conflict and disproportionately exposed women and girls to food insecurity and malnutrition, poverty, negative coping strategies such as early marriage, and gender-based violence. Young boys also remained a target for recruitment by armed groups, often losing their life in combat.

WFP has taken into consideration the needs and constraints of women, men, girls and boys in the design of the ICSP that obtained a gender and age marker of four, which demonstrates that gender and age considerations were fully integrated in the ICSP. WFP used gender-transformative approaches and conflict-sensitive design to lessen the impact of conflict on gender inequalities. Project proposals from cooperating partners were extensively reviewed to ensure that activities that promote gender equality were included and WFP disseminated a catalogue of gender-transformative actions that could be included in proposals to complement the regular delivery of activities. WFP also monitored and enforced the presence of both women and men among the cooperating partner and service provider staff, especially in functions that enter into direct communications with communities (monitoring, outreach, trainings, targeting and registration, etc.). [1]

The implementation of activities granted special attention to the needs of women and girls. Women-headed households were prioritized for general food assistance, based on their higher vulnerability. Nutrition assistance to PLWG was not limited to the provision of specialized food but also included tailored communication to empower women in making the right food, nutrition and health choices for their households. Using school feeding platforms, WFP advocated for the importance of keeping both girls and boys at school.

WFP placed special focus on women and youth inclusion as part of the scale up of resilience and livelihoods activities, which reached 12 percent women, including FFA, FFT and livelihoods support activities. A target of 30 percent women participants was set under FFA. WFP ensured the inclusion of women in all community committees for asset selection and elaborated specific work norms for women that recognize their unpaid domestic care burden. However, WFP and partners struggled to identify communities where it was socially acceptable for women to work on asset rehabilitation and creation alongside men. As a result, WFP identified alternative activities that were acceptable for women and that did not require mixed participation with men, such as clearing of agricultural lands from harmful bush, thus achieving 10 percent women participation under FFA. Assets supported through FFA, namely water harvesting schemes and rural roads, contributed to easing the burden placed on women and children who are traditionally tasked with water collection for household use. Furthermore, the expansion of school facilities in rural areas mainly benefitted girls who were left out of school due to insufficient classrooms and the prioritization of boy schooling.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Conflict in Yemen has increased protection risks for the vulnerable population, including gender-based violence, physical threats, assistance-related extortion and theft, and asset destruction. According to ACLED, over 100,000 fatalities were reported in Yemen from 2015 to 2019, with 20,000 fatalities in 2019 alone, among which 1,100 targeted civilians. Despite the signature of the Stockholm Agreement in late 2018, airstrikes and armed combats persisted, and civilians and civilian infrastructure continued to be directly targeted, with 4,900 reported incidents since 2015. Insecurity has caused the displacement of around 383,000 individuals in 2019 (International Organization for Migration Rapid Displacement Report, November 2019). The deterioration of security conditions is reflected in WFP monitoring data, which confirms a slight degradation in safety and security conditions of beneficiaries. In 2019, three percent of beneficiaries reported safety challenges, compared to one percent in 2018.

Through programme design, inter-agency collaboration and monitoring, WFP sought to decrease protection risks for all beneficiaries and ensure their safety, dignity and integrity. WFP enhanced food distribution point management and ensured that all final distribution points (FDPs) were close to beneficiaries' residence, safe and accessible by the most vulnerable populations, including women, the elderly and people with disability. WFP determined a list of high-risk FDPs, where protection risks could be higher than average, and deployed special monitoring and beneficiary verification efforts to these FDPs.

WFP trained all cooperating partners and third-party monitors on the importance of identifying protection-related issues and ensured that such issues were included in reporting and monitoring templates. WFP oversaw the availability of posters displaying the WFP toll-free hotline number in all FDPs, activity sites and health facilities to enable beneficiaries to immediately report any protection risks related to food assistance. Banners and information at FDPs also included details about the rations and entitlements of beneficiaries. WFP enforced a ban on the entry of arms in all FDPs to reduce the likelihood of violence at distribution sites. Strengthened monitoring and outreach led to an increase

in the reporting and screening of assistance-related risks, including fraud, extortion and arbitrary exclusion of beneficiaries, although only 71 protection and security issues were reported through the hotline. WFP prioritized these risks for immediate fact-finding and corrective measures.

WFP also ensured that all agreements with cooperating partners, financial service providers and third-party monitors included clauses for beneficiary data protection. WFP also reviewed cooperating partner, third-party monitors and financial service providers data protection practices to ensure their alignment with WFP Protection Policy. WFP prepared for a more thorough beneficiary Privacy Impact Assessment in 2020 to identify gaps and recommend actions to further protect beneficiaries. The Country Office deployed WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform SCOPE to register over 920,000 beneficiaries and enable a safer and more secure transfer of cash entitlements.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2019, WFP significantly strengthened accountability to affected populations (AAP) across activities by implementing robust complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM), diversifying the media and expanding the coverage of communication with beneficiaries, and increasing the participation of beneficiaries throughout the programme lifecycle.

WFP shared information with affected populations through various channels, which included hotline posters and banners that were available in every FDP and activity site, a mass media campaign through radios and text messages that were launched in early 2019 to inform beneficiaries about WFP's mandate and major changes in programmes, including entitlements and complaint and feedback mechanisms. The reliance on radios for the mass media campaign proved crucial in reaching rural communities, especially women. WFP received thousands of calls through the hotline requesting more details about the targeting and registration process. WFP also strengthened its communication with the general public through the creation of dedicated Facebook and Twitter channels, which showcase WFP's achievements in Arabic and English.

WFP also involved communities in the design and implementation of activities. Food assistance committees at district, sub-district and village level were created to communicate with beneficiaries about GFA and conduct beneficiary selection based on agreed vulnerability criteria. More than 100 community committees, representing the local population including women, were created to complete community consultations and determine priority assets for asset rehabilitation and creation activities.

To collect complaints and feedback, WFP utilises and triangulates information from various sources, including third-party monitoring of distribution, post-distribution and activity implementation, remote monitoring through call centres, direct monitoring by WFP staff and a toll-free hotline for incoming calls. In 2019, WFP created a system to consolidate findings from all these channels into a single database with a tracking system to ensure that timely actions are taken, and recommendations are implemented for each finding or case that requires WFP response.

Over 20,558 hotline calls were received and addressed, an increase of 150 percent compared to 2018. Most calls (55 percent) were related to the beneficiary targeting and selection process while issues related to food, management of food distribution points and beneficiary list management remained frequent. Around 73 percent of hotline callers were men, given that most of the heads of households in Yemen are men and phones in rural areas are often managed by men on behalf of the whole family. However, cases reported by women increased from 20 to 27 percent from 2018 to 2019.

Thousands of post-distribution calls were made to beneficiaries to verify the quality and quantity of assistance and collect feedback about the distribution process, on top of perception surveys included in regular TPM and WFP monitoring templates. Both women and men staff operate across all platforms to enable feedback from women beneficiaries. To accomplish this enhanced emphasis on complaint and feedback mechanisms, WFP more than doubled the number of hotline and call centre staff and strengthened Standard Operating Procedures to facilitate their work.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Five years of conflict have relegated Yemen's chronic environment problems to the background, causing further environmental degradation and exacerbating vulnerability to climate change and water scarcity. Food insecurity and poverty have led to the intensification of deforestation whereas many food insecure people had to increasingly rely on the collection and sale of wood for income. Yemen's water supply was already at 120 m³ per capita in 2009, well below the WHO's water poverty line of 1000 m³. The increase in Qat production has caused further water scarcity, requiring the extraction of 40 percent of groundwater. Large parts of previously available agricultural lands were neglected and

filled with harmful bush and debris.

While the humanitarian response is focused on life-saving assistance, asset creation activities in this context played an important role in supporting the eroded national adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability. Through Food Assistance for Assets, WFP focused on building and rehabilitating around 180 rain water harvesting structures, canals and earth dams that increase the sustainable access of rural populations to water for domestic and productive use. In total, sustainable water harvesting in target communities increased by over 400,000 m³ due to these projects. WFP also worked on 18 agricultural and environmental protection assets, including landslide and flood protection structures, the rehabilitation of 252 hectares of land and the planting of hundreds of almond trees in rehabilitated terraces.

The size of food distributions in Yemen is unprecedented and WFP recognises the urgent need to reduce the environmental footprint of the food supply chain. School feeding committees were trained on the environment-friendly disposal of date bars and HEB packages in schools. In 2020, WFP will look at innovative ways to recycle and reuse supply chain waste in ways that can benefit the livelihoods and income of local communities.

Internally, WFP deployed extensive efforts to reduce the negative impact of WFP's largest operation on the environment. WFP privileged the use of certified, environmentally friendly materials and equipment in eight new construction projects, which also included green spaces. Furthermore, all air-conditioning units purchased in 2019 were environmentally friendly, using R410A refrigerant, as per the WFP initiative to phase out the use of R22 refrigerant at WFP premises by 2020. Solar power systems were installed across WFP premises, providing 3,000 KW of the office's yearly needs and leading to a reduction of diesel consumption by 290,000 litres per year. External lighting for security as well as water heaters were replaced by solar-powered devices. LED was used for all internal lighting fixtures, thus reducing power consumption by 40 percent.

Furthermore, the administration unit initiated a greening initiative for all WFP premises, with support from a newly-formed gardening team. In 2020, WFP will strive to reduce the use of plastic, engage with local businesses on recycling opportunities and increase the number of paperless processes.

Food Assistance for Training

At only 19 years old, Kawkab had not planned to be providing for her family so soon. Her father suffered from renal failure in early 2019 and could no longer work, leaving his wife, and Kawkab and her three younger siblings without a regular source of income. When the Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programme was announced in al-Areef village (ar-Rujum district, al-Mahweet), Kawkab felt that she could finally apply her passion for learning and attend to her family's needs at the same time.

In August, Kawkab joined 24 women and girls to learn professional tailoring techniques during a six-month course. The trainings were held in equipped rooms in the village to reduce travel time and obstacles to participation and ensure the safety of participating women and girls.

Half-way through the course, Kawkab was already making profit.

"I know that the market's demand is focused on school uniforms and basic praying clothes. Most of the items that I have sewed already are booked for purchase and I will be paid by customers in the coming days, which, on top of the monthly incentive I am getting, will help me pay for my family's food and my father's health care".

In addition to the monthly cash transfer of USD 90 meant to support access to food throughout the duration of the course, Kawkab can now design and sew up to three dresses in one day, making a profit of 3,000 Yemeni Rial (USD 5) per dress. The skills and techniques learned during the training as well as the sewing machine and fabric collection provided upon the successful completion of the training will provide Kawkab with a sustainable source of income.

But this is not enough for Kawkab who adds *"I hope that one day I will be able to open my own sewing center and maybe receive advanced trainings to expand to new areas and earn more income to support my family".*

Summary

With the growing need for humanitarian assistance, in mid-2019 WFP included additional 4.9 million food-insecure people in the operations of ICSP 2018–2020 aligning with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. IPC results indicated that 22.1 million people would be food-insecure if they were not receiving humanitarian food assistance, with 9.6 million people classified as IPC 4 (emergency) and 238,000 people classified as IPC 5 (catastrophe). After WFP's food intervention all 238,000 people classified as IPC 5 (catastrophe) were saved from chances of hunger deaths. According to the mid-year IPC hotspots analysis there are no longer populations in IPC Phase 5 conditions in the 29 districts identified with pockets of IPC Phase 5 in the December 2018 analysis.

Context and operations

[1] Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

[2] UNICEF Yemen, September 2019 (<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/school-year-starts-yemen-2-million-children-are-out-school-and-another-37-million>)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Hotspot Analysis (July 2019)

[2] In addition to regular GFA, WFP provided Immediate Response Rations (IRR) to newly displaced Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through the interagency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and regular food assistance to refugees residing in Kharaz Camp in Lahj. [2] IPC Yemen December 2018 results

[3] White beans replaced yellow split peas, fortified white wheat flour replaced fortified red wheat flour with 90 % extraction rate and sunflower oil replaced palm oil.

[4] The minimum food basket contains five main food commodities: wheat flour, red beans, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. The quantities are adjusted against the minimum nutritional requirements.

[5] The roll-out of the process was delayed due to new conditions and requirements put forward by AnsarAllah authorities.

[6] WFP Yemen increased third party monitoring from one service provider and 251 monthly monitoring visits in 2018 to around 2,230 monthly visits through three service providers by end of 2019. This has allowed WFP to overcome monitoring constraints, which included: rejection of monitoring permits by authorities; physical access constraints to sensitive locations; security challenges during field visits; refusal to provide movement permits; detention at check points.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2019

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Date bars were proposed as the initial commodity of choice for Yemen. However, the weather conditions in the south of Yemen are a lot harsher and the potential of spoiling is high, therefore High Energy Biscuits (HEB) were also introduced.

[2] Livestock breeders receive a conditional grant to purchase equipment and tools (medicine, feed, utensils, livestock, etc.) and training so that they can improve their productivity and income

[3] WFP and partners encouraged the participation of women in all community committees and in a few cases, separate consultations were held with women only to ensure their ability to voice their preferences

[4] As a comparison, women in Yemen constituted only 7.6 percent of the labour force in 2019, according to the World Bank ILOSTAT database

[5] The grant was conditional upon attendance of trainings and implementation of the recommendations and measures suggested by the project's advisers.

[6] WFP played a key role in building guidance and capacity for the implementation of community-based resilience and livelihoods activities by gradually increasing and diversifying its partnership base, and developing and disseminating formal, context-specific guidance through the livelihoods working group of FSAC. WFP also participated in multiple discussions and groups working on social protection and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Yemen.


Progress towards gender equality


[1] WFP's Gender Results Network (GRN) across Yemen organised a series of events during the 2019 Orange Campaign on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), in conjunction with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and local partners. Events included awareness sessions for staff, partners and beneficiaries and an advocacy campaign against GBV. Internally, WFP worked actively to ensure the equitable access of women and men to recruitment opportunities. As a result, the proportion of female staff increased from 22 to 26 percent from 2018 to 2019, thus further closing the gender gap. In addition, substantive progress has also been made towards the completion of the

Gender Transformative Programme (GTP). By the end of 2019, 60 percent of the 75 GTP benchmarks had been completed, while the remaining benchmarks are scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,765,030	6,668,878	13,433,908	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	6,239,118	6,493,776	12,732,894	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	6,765,030	6,668,878	13,433,908	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	6,239,118	6,493,776	12,732,894	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	168,236	175,102	343,338	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	105,003	109,288	214,291	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
	Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall		

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	34	
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Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	6,611,941	6,626,708	100%
	female	6,383,225	7,427,185	116%
	total	12,995,166	14,053,893	108%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	404,150	507,122	125%
	female	387,256	486,394	126%
	total	791,406	993,516	126%
24-59 months	male	773,212	749,244	97%
	female	738,125	718,706	97%
	total	1,511,337	1,467,950	97%
5-11 years	male	1,056,507	1,159,019	110%
	female	1,007,125	1,050,922	104%
	total	2,063,632	2,209,941	107%
12-17 years	male	849,884	969,146	114%
	female	816,096	875,378	107%
	total	1,665,980	1,844,524	111%
18-59 years	male	3,248,792	2,985,430	92%
	female	3,135,734	4,021,125	128%
	total	6,384,526	7,006,555	110%
60+ years	male	279,396	256,747	92%
	female	298,889	274,660	92%
	total	578,285	531,407	92%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	9,746,374	11,117,875	114%
Refugee	25,990	23,488	90%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	3,222,801	2,912,530	90%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	0	3,958	-
Wheat Flour	1,275,689	951,513	75%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Dried Fruits	1,419	3	0%
High Energy Biscuits	0	1,936	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	591	-
Wheat Soya Blend	0	1,674	-
Iodised Salt	8,505	4,985	59%
Sugar	42,523	29,270	69%
Vegetable Oil	125,301	83,981	67%
Rations	3,250	1,982	61%
Beans	170,092	31,276	18%
Lentils	0	5,013	-
Split Lentils	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	31,189	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Dried Fruits	0	76	-
High Energy Biscuits	11,564	3,076	27%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	22,836	7,964	35%
Wheat Soya Blend	82,137	21,208	26%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Commodity Voucher	309,862,138	183,484,909	59%
Cash	147,339,041	36,811,915	25%
Cash	38,070,000	9,498,339	25%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	49,800,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Food-insecure people affected by crises across Yemen have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive				
Activity 01	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Severely food-insecure populations receive monthly food assistance through in-kind, vouchers or cash-based transfers (CBTs) that meet their basic food needs.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	4,445,360 4,604,640 9,050,000	4,698,088 4,866,425 9,564,513		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	2,161,280 2,238,720 4,400,000	1,556,309 1,612,072 3,168,381		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,626,779	1,147,371		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	457,201,179	220,296,824		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	74 74 74	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	70.68 77.19 76.80	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	21 21 21	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	22.80 16.08 16.50	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	5 5 5	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	6.52 6.73 6.70	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.30 22.33 22.37	≤24.08 ≤21.94 ≤22.12	≤24.08 ≤21.94 ≤22.12	17.35 17.49 17.52	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	13	≤38	≤38	7.34
			Male	13	≤38	≤38	7.97
			Overall	13	≤38	≤38	7.93
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	21.68	≥30.56	≥30.56	19.95
			Male	20.17	≥20.17	≥20.17	18
			Overall	21.13	≥21.13	≥21.13	18.19
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	75	≥75	≥75	68.44
			Male	81	≥81	≥81	73.18
			Overall	80.41	≥80.41	≥80.41	72.80
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	77.78	≥77.78	≥77.78	61.60
			Male	78.69	≥78.69	≥78.69	69.80
			Overall	78.61	≥78.61	≥78.61	69.42
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	11.11	≤11.11	≤11.11	25.23
			Male	13.07	≤13.07	≤13.07	17.80
			Overall	12.89	≤12.89	≤12.89	18.28
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	≤0	4.34
			Male	1.10	≤1.10	≤1.10	3.12
			Overall	1.03	≤1.03	≤1.03	3.20
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	5.55	≤5.55	≤5.55	7.60
			Male	1.42	≤1.42	≤1.42	5.70
			Overall	1.80	≤1.80	≤1.80	5.80

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.33 66.76 65.98	≤58.33 ≤66.76 ≤65.98	≤58.33 ≤66.76 ≤65.98	54.82 64.20 63.53
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25 17.90 18.56	≤25 ≤17.90 ≤18.56	≤25 ≤17.90 ≤18.56	27.22 23.70 24
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.67 19.89 19.59	≤16.67 ≤19.89 ≤19.59	≤16.67 ≤19.89 ≤19.59	30.80 24.50 24.78

GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	71 71 71	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	70.12 68.50 68.70
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	21 21 21	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	21.15 22.90 22.70
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	8 8 8	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	8.73 8.60 8.60

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24.08 21.94 22.12	≤24.08 ≤21.94 ≤22.12	≤24.08 ≤21.94 ≤22.12	19.69 19.06 19.12
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)



	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	32 32 32	≤38 ≤38 ≤38	≤38 ≤38 ≤38	9.26 9.83 9.78
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.14 6.11 6.19	≥30.56 ≥20.17 ≥21.13	≥30.56 ≥20.17 ≥21.13	4.27 6.40 6.21
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	75 74.92 74.93	≥75 ≥81 ≥80.41	≥75 ≥81 ≥80.41	70.16 70.97 70.90
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 53.70 53.40	≥77.78 ≥78.69 ≥78.61	≥77.78 ≥78.69 ≥78.61	49.58 51.35 51.22
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.29 41.48 41.30	≤11.11 ≤13.07 ≤12.89	≤11.11 ≤13.07 ≤12.89	44.50 41.08 41.37
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 4.18 3.83	≤0 ≤1.10 ≤1.03	≤0 ≤1.10 ≤1.03	4.79 4.16 4.20
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.57 12.22 11.50	≤5.55 ≤1.42 ≤1.80	≤5.55 ≤1.42 ≤1.80	12.87 15.62 15.38

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.57 52.41 52.51	≤58.33 ≤66.76 ≤65.98	≤58.33 ≤66.76 ≤65.98	51.23 52.52 52.42
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25 20.90 21.24	≤25 ≤17.90 ≤18.56	≤25 ≤17.90 ≤18.56	25.05 24.87 24.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.43 34.08 35.10	≤16.67 ≤19.89 ≤19.59	≤16.67 ≤19.89 ≤19.59	37.55 33.03 33.40

GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	64 64 64	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	≥82 ≥82 ≥82	63.10 64.99 64.93
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	28 28 28	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	31.99 26.96 27.14
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	7 7 7	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	4.91 8.05 7.93

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.30 22.33 23.37	≤24.08 ≤21.94 ≤22.12	≤24.08 ≤21.94 ≤22.12	20.95 19.05 19.12
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	38 38 38	≤38 ≤38 ≤38	≤38 ≤38 ≤38	8.66 10.33 10.27
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 13.75 13.25	≥30.56 ≥20.17 ≥21.13	≥30.56 ≥20.17 ≥21.13	6.40 10.37 10.23
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77.78 72.08 72.29	≥75 ≥81 ≥80.41	≥75 ≥81 ≥80.41	77.96 71.31 71.55
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.56 47.92 48.20	≥77.78 ≥78.69 ≥78.61	≥77.78 ≥78.69 ≥78.61	46.01 46.80 46.78
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	44.44 32.08 32.53	≤11.11 ≤13.07 ≤12.89	≤11.11 ≤13.07 ≤12.89	49.20 42.38 42.64
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 3.75 3.61	≤0 ≤1.10 ≤1.03	≤0 ≤1.10 ≤1.03	1.33 4.14 4.04
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.11 16.25 16.10	≤5.55 ≤1.42 ≤1.80	≤5.55 ≤1.42 ≤1.80	21.64 19.54 19.60

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.56 54.17 54.22	≤58.33 ≤66.76 ≤65.98	≤58.33 ≤66.76 ≤65.98	44.40 47.25 47.13
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.22 24.17 24.10	≤25 ≤17.90 ≤18.56	≤25 ≤17.90 ≤18.56	20.71 24.55 24.41
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	33.33 35.83 35.70	≤16.67 ≤19.89 ≤19.59	≤16.67 ≤19.89 ≤19.59	32.35 33.66 33.62

Strategic Outcome 02	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020;	- Crisis Response						
Activity 02	Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods that treat moderate acute malnutrition.							
Output A	Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods that prevent acute and chronic malnutrition.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	795,767 795,131 1,590,898	302,027 301,785 603,812		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	992,142 1,032,638 2,024,780	473,659 492,992 966,651		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,979,268 0 1,979,268	1,054,243 0 1,054,243		

			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	1,555,139 0 1,555,139	604,616 0 604,616		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	104,972	29,172		
Activity 03	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	PLWG receive an additional conditional cash transfer that increases their households' access to fresh foods and supports their access to local health services (pilot project).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	294,600 305,400 600,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	49,800,000			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Yemen; Food								
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	21.40 21.40 21.40	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	26 26 26	
Children 6-59 months; Yemen; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	81 80.70 80.80	≥80.80 ≥80.80 ≥80.80	≥80.80 ≥80.80 ≥80.80	85.30 85.40 85.30	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.02 0.02 0.02	<0.02 <0.02 <0.02	<0.02 <0.02 <0.02	1.40 1.20 1.30	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.40 1.50 1.50	<1.50 <1.50 <1.50	<1.50 <1.50 <1.50	13.30 13.40 13.35	
MAM Treatment Default rate								

	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	17.60	<15	<15	0
			Male	17.80	<15	<15	0
			Overall	17.70	<15	<15	0
MAM beneficiaries; Yemen; Food							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	47	>66	>66	42
			Male	47	>66	>66	47
			Overall	47	>66	>66	47
Nutrition beneficiaries; Yemen; Food							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	30	>50	>50	41
			Male	27	>50	>50	41
			Overall	29	>50	>50	41
PLW; Yemen; Food							
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87.20			
			Male				
			Overall	87.20	≥87.20	≥87.20	87.20
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female				
			Male				
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female				
			Male				
			Overall	0.60	≤0.60	≤0.60	0.60
MAM Treatment Default rate							

	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	12.20	≤12.20	≤12.20	12.20	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 02: Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	46.60	>46.60	>46.60	46.60	

Strategic Outcome 03		Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises		- Resilience Building				
Activity 04	Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals that improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention (SDG 4).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	360,682 541,023 901,705	272,000 408,000 680,000		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	11,564	3,152		
Activity 05	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Food-insecure households receive cash assistance that protect and rebuild their community assets, infrastructure and livelihoods.							
Output D	Targeted communities benefit from improved and restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets that enhance resilience.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	171,920 178,080 350,000	105,260 109,031 214,291		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	38,070,000	9,498,339		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	83	83		
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	70	70		

	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	150,000	150,000		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	145	145		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Education sector stakeholders; Yemen; Capacity Strengthening								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)								
	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.60	≥1.60	≥1.60	1.60	
FFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset	Female	64	≥64	≥64	71.10	
			Male	64	≥64	≥64	71.10	
			Overall	64	≥64	≥64	71.10	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset	Female	28	≥28	≥28	21.50	
			Male	28	≥28	≥28	21.50	
			Overall	28	≥28	≥28	21.50	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	≤7	≤7	7.40	
			Male	7	≤7	≤7	7.40	
			Overall	7	≤7	≤7	7.40	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								
	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	68	
School Feeding students; Yemen; Food								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School feeding (on-site)	Female	-1.97	≥1	≥1	2.89	
			Male	5.36	≥5.36	≥5.36	3.93	
			Overall	1.18	≥1.18	≥1.18	3.43	
Attendance rate (new)								

	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	73.13 86.15 78.45	≥73 ≥86.15 ≥78.45	≥73 ≥86.15 ≥78.45	86.51 80.50 83.32
Retention rate							
	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School Feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	93.60 92.80 93.26	≥93.60 ≥92.80 ≥93.26	≥93.60 ≥92.80 ≥93.26	97.04 95.56 96.26
School students under WFP SMP; Yemen; Food							
Graduation rate (new)							
	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	95.36 82.57 89.87	≥95.36 ≥82.57 ≥89.87	≥95.36 ≥82.57 ≥89.87	93.34 85.80 89.37
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	6.40 7.20 6.74	<6.40 <7.20 <6.74	<6.40 <7.20 <6.74	2.96 4.44 3.74
Retention rate	Act 04: Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	93.60 92.80 93.26	>93.60 >92.80 >93.26	>93.60 >92.80 >93.26	97.04 95.56 96.26

Strategic Outcome 04		International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.							- Crisis Response		
Activity 06	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services that enable the movement of humanitarian staff and the implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.										
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported										
	Amount of light cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	6	540					
	Percentage of cargo movement requests served against requested		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	0					
H.7	Total number of passengers transported										
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100					

	Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100		
	Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	1,100	1,550		
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	10,000	18,700		
Activity 07	Logistics cluster	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from the increased capacity of humanitarian partners thanks to the provision of logistics coordination and support.							
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type							
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	unit	1	1		
Activity 09	Bilateral service provision	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from the enhanced operational capacity of humanitarian partners thanks to the provision of bilateral services.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled		Service Delivery General	%	91	100		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Humanitarian communities; Yemen; Capacity Strengthening								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 06: Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall		81.24	≥85	≥85	81.24

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	98.25	=100	=100	98.30	
			Male	98.25	=100	=100	98.07	
			Overall	98.25	=100	=100	98.14	
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	98.25	=100	=100	97.72	
			Male	98.25	=100	=100	97.97	
			Overall	98.25	=100	=100	97.95	
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	98.25	=100	=100	97.12	
			Male	98.25	=100	=100	97.19	
			Overall	98.25	=100	=100	97.19	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	97	≥97	≥97	95.87	
			Male	97	≥97	≥97	96.75	
			Overall	97	≥97	≥97	96.66	
WFP beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	98	≥98	≥97	98.15	
			Male	98	≥98	≥97	97.32	
			Overall	98	≥98	≥97	97.40	
WFP beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	99	≥99	≥97	94.46	
			Male	99	≥99	≥97	97.06	
			Overall	99	≥99	≥97	96.96	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	98.25	
			Male	98	=100	=100	98.52	
			Overall	98	=100	=100	98.48	

GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distributi on	Female	100	=100	=100	98.05
			Male	98	=100	=100	97.99
			Overall	98	=100	=100	97.99
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distributi on	Female	100	=100	=100	96.15
			Male	97	=100	=100	97.49
			Overall	97	=100	=100	97.46

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distributi on		Overall	3	≥30	≥30	13	
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distributi on		Overall	3	≥30	≥30	13	
GFA beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distributi on		Overall	3	≥30	≥30	13	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Uncondit ional resource transfers to support access to food	Decisions made by women	Overall	9	≤17.50	≤17.50	6.67	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≤17.50	≤17.50	30.27	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63	≤65	≤65	63.06	
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Uncondit ional resource transfers to support access to food	Decisions made by women	Overall	7	≤17.50	≤17.50	7.15	

			Decisions made by men	Overall	31	≤17.50	≤17.50	29.97
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	61	≤65	≤65	62.88
WFP Yemen beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Decisions made by women	Overall	5	≤17.50	≤17.50	6.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	39	≤17.50	≤17.50	37.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	56	≤65	≤65	56.70

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Participants of FFA; Yemen; Cash	Act 05: Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	Food assistance for asset		Female	49.10	=49.10	=49.10	49.10	
				Male	50.90	=50.90	=50.90	50.90	
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
WFP beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	25	≥60	≥50	37	
			Male	25.60	≥60	≥50	37	
			Overall	25.60	≥60	≥50	37	
WFP beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	27	≥60	≥50	40	
			Male	28.70	≥60	≥50	40	
			Overall	28.60	≥60	≥50	40	

WFP beneficiaries; Yemen; Food	Act 01: Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	General Distribution	Female	25	≥60	≥50	39
			Male	25.60	≥60	≥50	39
			Overall	25.60	≥60	≥50	39

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
GFD CBT CVTN beneficiaries; Yemen; Cash			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
GFD CBT CVTN beneficiaries; Yemen; Commodity Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
GFD CBT CVTN beneficiaries; Yemen; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Yemeni girl receiving supplementary food in Ibb Governorate.

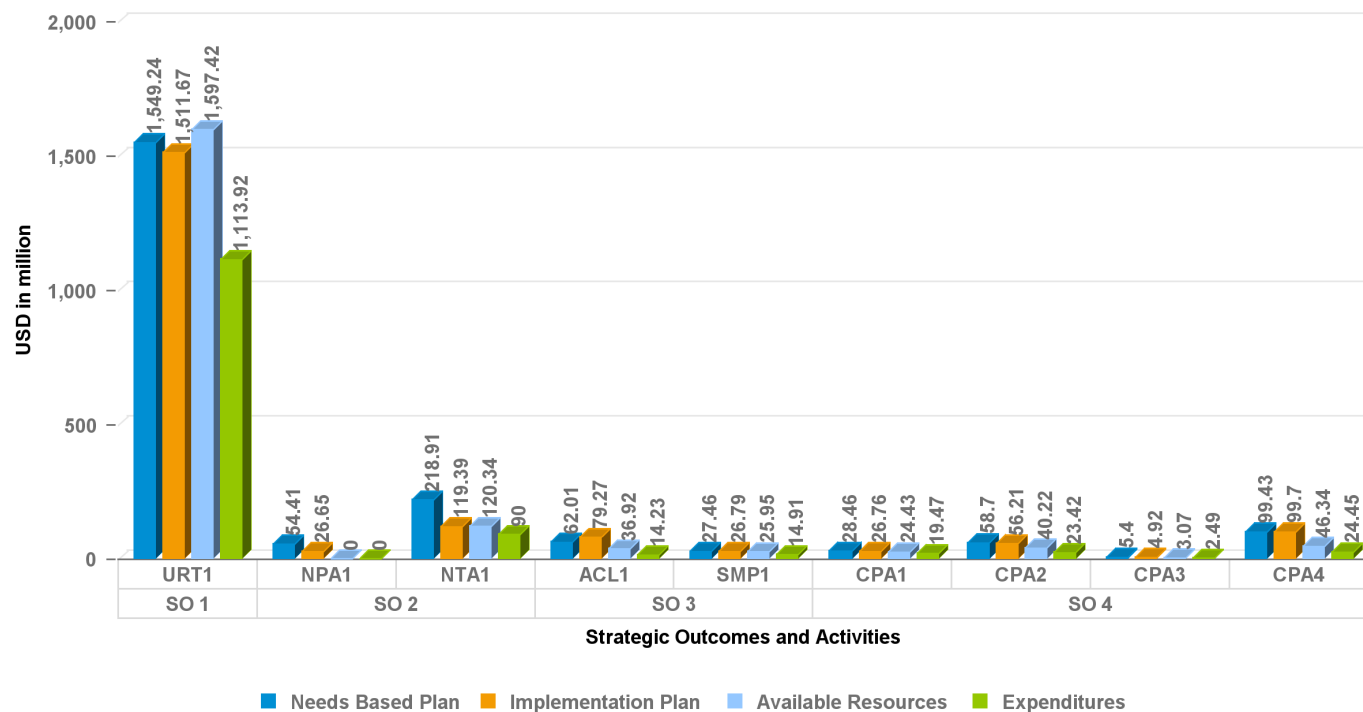
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/yemen>

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure people affected by crises across Yemen have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year
SO 2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020;
SO 3	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 4	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.
CPA2	Logistics cluster
CPA3	Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)
CPA4	Bilateral service provision

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NPA1	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services
NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition
SMP1	Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children
URT1	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,479	0
	Food-insecure people affected by crises across Yemen have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	1,549,235,735	1,511,668,363	1,597,418,472	1,113,918,161
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	42,188	0
	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	62,011,753	79,271,660	36,924,037	14,227,760
		Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	27,458,384	26,785,122	25,951,876	14,913,237
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,638,705,872	1,617,725,145	1,660,343,052	1,143,059,157

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020;	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services	54,413,959	26,648,704	0	0
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	218,907,838	119,386,076	120,340,127	90,003,678
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,558,021	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			273,321,797	146,034,780	121,898,147	90,003,678

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Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.	28,463,197	26,757,506	24,427,284	19,468,651
		Logistics cluster	58,701,027	56,214,567	40,215,103	23,422,512
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	5,399,506	4,918,218	3,065,532	2,494,215
		Bilateral service provision	99,426,965	99,697,584	46,340,363	24,446,734
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			191,990,695	187,587,874	114,048,282	69,832,112
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	44,890,983	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	44,890,983	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,104,018,364	1,951,347,799	1,941,180,465	1,302,894,947
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			53,037,086	33,840,048	39,988,835	20,960,188
Total Direct Costs			2,157,055,450	1,985,187,846	1,981,169,300	1,323,855,135
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			140,208,604	129,037,210	103,015,340	103,015,340
Grand Total			2,297,264,054	2,114,225,056	2,084,184,640	1,426,870,476



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

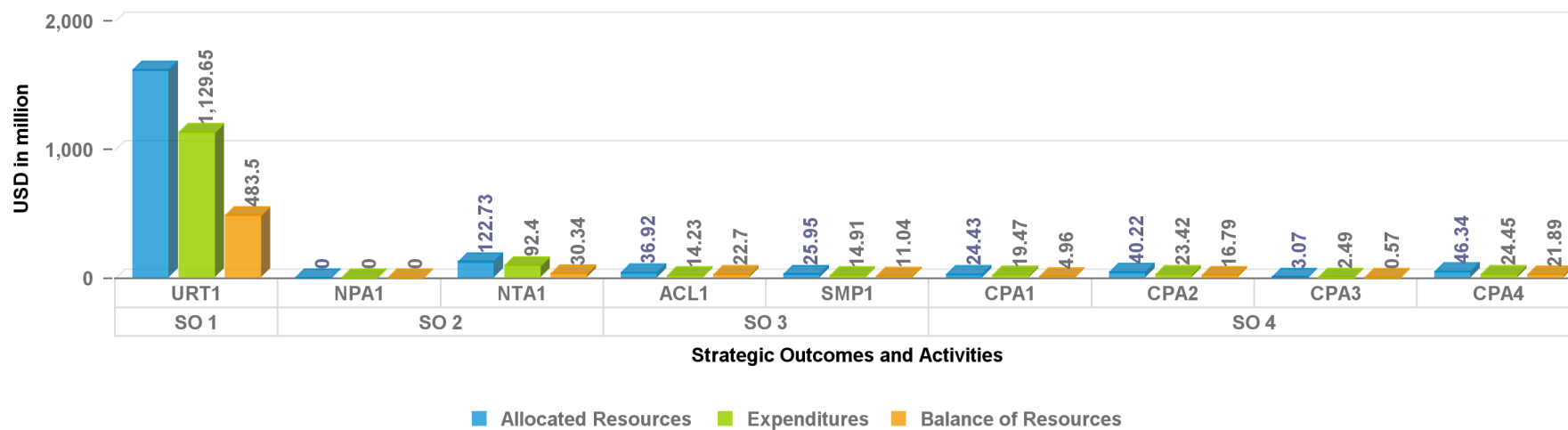
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure people affected by crises across Yemen have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year
SO 2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020;
SO 3	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 4	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.
CPA2	Logistics cluster
CPA3	Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)
CPA4	Bilateral service provision
NPA1	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services
NTA1	Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition
SMP1	Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children
URT1	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure people affected by crises across Yemen have access to life-saving, safe and nutritious food all year	Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households	1,549,235,735	1,613,151,009	0	1,613,151,009	1,129,650,697	483,500,312
		Non Activity Specific	0	42,188	0	42,188	0	42,188
	Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises	Support community infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihoods through food assistance for assets	62,011,753	36,924,037	0	36,924,037	14,227,760	22,696,277
		Provide school meals. WFP will provide school meals to increase the food intake and school attendance of primary school-age children	27,458,384	25,951,876	0	25,951,876	14,913,237	11,038,639
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,479	0	6,479	0	6,479
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,638,705,872	1,676,075,589	0	1,676,075,589	1,158,791,694

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	People at risk of malnutrition, especially pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under 5 years old, have reduced levels of malnutrition by 2020;	Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services	54,413,959	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition	218,907,838	122,733,789	0	122,733,789	92,397,341	30,336,449
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,558,021	0	1,558,021	0	1,558,021
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			273,321,797	124,291,810	0	124,291,810	92,397,341	31,894,469

Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.	Provide humanitarian air services through UNHAS. UNHAS provides safe and reliable air transport services and standby capacity for the evacuation of humanitarian staff if required.	28,463,197	24,429,927	0	24,429,927	19,471,294	4,958,634
		Logistics cluster	58,701,027	40,215,103	0	40,215,103	23,422,512	16,792,591
		Emergency telecommunications cluster (ETC)	5,399,506	3,065,532	0	3,065,532	2,494,215	571,317
		Bilateral service provision	99,426,965	46,341,993	0	46,341,993	24,448,365	21,893,629
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			191,990,695	114,052,556	0	114,052,556	69,836,386	44,216,170
		Non Activity Specific	0	44,890,983	0	44,890,983	0	44,890,983
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	44,890,983	0	44,890,983	0	44,890,983
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,104,018,364	1,959,310,938	0	1,959,310,938	1,321,025,421	638,285,517

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Annual Country Report

Yemen Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			53,037,086	39,988,835	0	39,988,835	20,960,188	19,028,647
			2,157,055,450	1,999,299,773	0	1,999,299,773	1,341,985,609	657,314,164
			140,208,604	120,581,014		120,581,014	120,581,014	0
			2,297,264,054	2,119,880,787	0	2,119,880,787	1,462,566,623	657,314,164

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures