

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Project Number: 201068 | Project Category: **Single Country EMOP**
Project Approval Date: April 06, 2017 | Planned Start Date: April 01, 2017
Actual Start Date: April 01, 2017 | Project End Date: March 31, 2019
Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Laurent Bukera
WFP.Sanaa@wfp.org

Country Director
Laurent Bukera

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



**Immediate, Integrated and Sustained Response to Avert
Famine in Yemen**

Standard Project Report 2019

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)



**World Food
Programme**

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

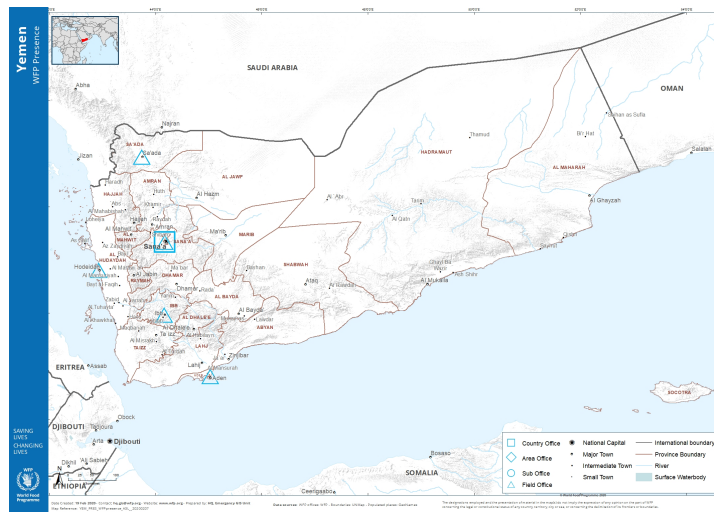
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2019, WFP responded effectively to the world's largest humanitarian crisis in Yemen, where 80 percent of the population – 24 million people – needed humanitarian assistance or protection. WFP provided food security and nutrition assistance to around 10 million people, including 8.6 million people who received general food assistance in all 333 districts of the country.

WFP extended the implementation of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 201068 from January to March 2019 to ensure a continuous response and a smooth transition to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2020). The EMOP, which was implemented from April 2017 until March 2019, aimed to avert famine in Yemen by providing an integrated package of food and nutrition assistance with complementary activities implemented through agriculture, livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health partners.

WFP overcame complex security, access and operational challenges and successfully scaled up general food assistance, reaching 8.6 million severely food insecure people, out of whom 49.1 percent were women and girls, by March 2019. WFP doubled its provision of food assistance to the worst conflict-affected areas where clashes and economic collapse had left nearly 238,000 people living in famine-like (IPC 5) conditions. WFP also expanded the coverage and reach of malnutrition prevention and treatment services. Over 103,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and 122,000 children under five years (out of whom 48.7 percent were girls) received nutrition treatment services. Furthermore, over 230,000 PLWG and 218,000 children under two years benefitted from malnutrition prevention assistance.

WFP scaled up monitoring capacity and coverage through WFP field monitors and third-party monitoring and enhanced tracking and implementation of monitoring recommendations. To strengthen accountability and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of assistance, WFP successfully rolled out biometric registration of its beneficiaries in the areas controlled by the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in the South and subsequently introduced general food assistance (GFA) through cash-based transfers in these areas.

During the same period, WFP continued to invest in social safety nets and expanded school feeding activities to over 617,000 school children across the country, providing nutritious snacks and encouraging enrolment and attendance in primary schools. The period was also crucial to prepare for the scale-up of WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, with preparatory work undertaken in January and implementation phased out to the ICSP from February 2019 onwards.

Country Context and Response of the Government

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.

Despite prolonged violence, the macroeconomic collapse was averted due to the gradual resumption of oil and gas production and a USD 2 billion deposit 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. Around 20.1 million people were food insecure, including 14 million severely. Around 383,000 individuals experienced displacement at least once. The damage and closure of schools and the food insecurity crisis left at least two million children out of school. 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

Nearly a quarter of the population was malnourished, and acute malnutrition rates in five governorates exceeded the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. 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.

The conflict's impact goes well beyond the humanitarian crisis. Yemen ranked 177th out of 189 countries according to the 2019 Human Development Report. UNDP estimated that the conflict set back Yemen's human development by 21 years, which highlights the urgency of resilience and development interventions, in addition to lifesaving activities, to prevent further setbacks.

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. 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 wheat grain were cut off in September 2018 and continued to be inaccessible during the reporting period.

Against this highly volatile and complex environment, WFP continued to work with United Nations and NGO partners to achieve the EMOP targets. WFP also liaised with IRG and de-facto authorities to ensure the smooth implementation of activities. Negotiations in areas controlled by de-facto authorities focused on reaching an agreement to implement revamped targeting and registration processes, including biometric registration and facilitating the entry and movement of WFP staff and commodities to Yemen. WFP also strengthened the partnerships with the Ministry of Public Health and Populations (MoPHP) and the Ministry of Education across the country to enable them to implement malnutrition treatment and prevention and school feeding programmes respectively.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

The objective of the EMOP was to prevent a famine in Yemen, whilst supporting longer-term recovery. The EMOP was in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) to ensure that everyone has access to food, and no one suffers from malnutrition. WFP assisted the neediest through an integrated, multi-sector package in collaboration with food security, nutrition, agriculture, livelihoods, WASH and health partners. Specifically, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure people, targeted supplementary feeding to treat MAM among children under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating women and girls, and blanket supplementary feeding to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition among children under 2 years old and pregnant and lactating women and girls. WFP also worked closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to provide Immediate Response Rations to internally displaced people.

WFP reached around 38,000 beneficiaries with Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) in January 2019, before transitioning the implementation of this activity to the ICSP. Under FFA, WFP targeted moderately food insecure households, who received cash transfers to support their households' access to food, build their community assets and acquire new skills. In selected districts, activities were implemented jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International

Labour Organization (ILO), under the Enhanced Rural Resilience in Yemen project.

In partnership with the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Aden and the School Feeding and Humanitarian Relief Project (SFHRP) in Sana'a, and in coordination with the Education cluster, WFP provided nutritious snacks to a cumulative total of 617,000 students in primary schools. Students in targeted primary schools received fortified date bars (northern governorates) or high energy biscuits (southern governorates) for every day they attended school.

Furthermore, WFP co-led the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) with FAO. With nearly 118 members, FSAC was responsible for the coordination of emergency food assistance (general food distribution and cash/voucher transfers), as well as emergency livelihood assistance and restoration.

As an active member of the Nutrition cluster comprised of 28 members, 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.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Thanks to adequate funding and effective resource management, WFP was able to successfully implement the EMOP's activities. WFP strengthened accountability mechanisms, including monitoring capacity, complaint and feedback mechanisms and operational controls, to ensure that food assistance benefits those most in need. This focus on accountability translated into positive programme results which show improvements in the food security and nutrition situation of people in need.

WFP secured adequate funding that enabled the achievement of the EMOP objectives. Despite record requirements, WFP's funding strategy successfully attracted resources from a diverse pool of donors. Around 70 percent of needs were resourced. The highest single contributions from the biggest donors were received against specific activities, often with modality restrictions and procurement conditions.

Contributions were mostly directed or allocated to life-saving food security and nutrition activities 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, these activities were well funded.

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.

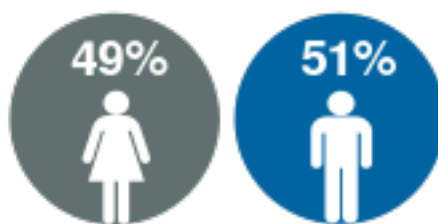
To fulfil funding targets, WFP continuously demonstrated accountability and value for money and maintained frequent and open communication with all donors. Quarterly donor briefings complemented teleconferences and written updates and provided donors with transparent and up-to-date information about 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 operation'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). Significant contributions from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) allowed the scale-up of cash-based transfers in Yemen.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	846,822	816,934	1,663,756
Children (5-18 years)	1,843,084	1,733,495	3,576,579
Adults (18 years plus)	2,391,028	2,331,252	4,722,280
Total number of beneficiaries in 2019	5,080,934	4,881,681	9,962,615



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	156,578	23,818	31,502	11,458	3,290	226,645
Total Food Distributed in 2019	156,578	23,818	31,502	11,458	3,290	226,645



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	5,236,355	-	32,666,842
Total Distributed in 2019	5,236,355	-	32,666,842

Supply Chain

Despite security risks (airstrikes, arbitrary truck detention) and logistical challenges (fuel shortages, floods, bureaucratic hurdles), WFP's supply chain proved to be agile, robust and cost-efficient, meeting over 95 percent of dispatch needs for general food assistance. Commodities distributed during the reporting period (January to March 2019) were purchased and received in 2018 and are therefore not reflected in the food purchases table. All commodities purchased in 2019 are accounted for under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2020).

Significant enhancements were introduced to the supply chain, from procurement to management of final distribution points (FDP), and contingency plans were updated as needed to ensure business continuity and an uninterrupted supply of assistance.

WFP enforced the use of the Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively (COMET) for the implementation of food distribution plans and the observance of guidelines for the management of FDPs by cooperating partners. Most FDPs were relocated out of schools to minimize negative impact on educational activities. WFP also introduced a holistic tracking system (HTS) to monitor in real-time the dispatch, delivery and distribution of food commodities, that can be used by partners and transporters to report issues, through a ticketing system, for immediate action at any point of the supply chain. To secure an uninterrupted supply chain, WFP chartered a dedicated vessel to deliver commodities other than cereals to northern Yemen, in response to the interruption of commercial containerised cargo shipping to all 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 Bureau of Standards by procuring central and mobile laboratories in Aden, Al-Hudaydah and Sana'a. Commodity Vouchers through Traders Network (CV-TN) average monthly delivery rate stood at 90 percent, allowing WFP to reach areas with restricted access and/or security issues.

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.

Around 40 percent of distributed school feeding commodities were purchased locally 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 school warehouses.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP benefitted from oversight missions from Headquarters and the Regional Bureau to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of activities and introduce required changes for better performance. In February 2019, a high-level mission from headquarters focused on strengthening internal controls and country office capacity, which led to the development of an operational roadmap to track progress against the recommendations and ensure they are implemented. The following improvements were introduced in 2019 based on the recommendations of the oversight missions as well as feedback from WFP donors and beneficiaries:

- WFP upgraded the composition of the food basket to introduce fortified wheat flour, white beans and sunflower oil.
- WFP refined vulnerability-based targeting criteria and rolled out enhanced targeting and biometric registration processes. Under WFP supervision, 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).
- 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 a consistent programme quality across the country.
- WFP relied on monitoring data to introduce the above-mentioned improvements and strengthened its monitoring capacity to sustain programme performance. Monitoring coverage, including WFP direct monitoring and third-party monitoring, was significantly increased. WFP also strengthened the tracking of monitoring findings and enforced concrete actions to respond to these findings. WFP established a mechanism to identify high-risk FDPs and prioritized them for monitoring and beneficiary and assistance verification.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Activities under the EMOP were phased out progressively from January to March 2019 as WFP transitioned to the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Under the EMOP, WFP implemented an integrated package of food and nutrition assistance with school feeding and food assistance for assets (FFA) programming.

General food assistance (GFA)

WFP provided life-saving food assistance through a combination of in-kind, cash-based transfers (CBT) and Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CV-TN). Despite considerable access, security and logistical challenges, WFP consistently delivered on all the outputs under this outcome and provided GFA to a cumulative total of 8.6 million severely food insecure people across all 333 districts.

In response to the increased needs identified by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC, December 2018), WFP massively scaled up its GFA assistance during the first quarter of 2019, reaching up to 8.6 million beneficiaries. WFP doubled its provision of food assistance to 45 districts with nearly 238,000 people living in famine-like (IPC 5) conditions. The IPC hotspot analysis (May 2019) conducted in 29 of the 45 districts with pockets of populations in IPC 5 concluded that increased food assistance contributed to averting famine in these districts.

WFP monitoring data in late 2019 showed that 66 percent of GFA beneficiaries had an acceptable food consumption, compared to 61 percent during the same period in 2018. These results were achieved thanks to strengthened beneficiary and assistance management processes, improved coordination and partnerships, and enhanced monitoring and analysis.

WFP reached a total of 8.6 million people from January to March. Programme performance remained consistently high throughout the reporting period, with almost 90 percent of planned beneficiaries, including 49.1 percent women and girls, reached each month with full rations.

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 73 percent of monthly transfers, while commodity vouchers through traders' network (CV-TN) and cash-based transfers (CBT) stood at 23 percent and 1 percent respectively.

To achieve these targets, WFP coordinated implementation with 31 cooperating partners, including local and international non-governmental organizations. WFP continuously reviewed the performance of partners and developed plans to strengthen 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.

In addition to regular GFA, WFP dispatched Immediate Response Rations (IRR) to newly displaced Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through the interagency Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM).

Nutrition

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.

A cumulative total of 103,323 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and 122,975 children under 5 suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were admitted into the programme through health facilities. 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 fortified blended flour (Super Cereal) for an average duration of 180 days. The daily 200 g ration of Super Cereal for PLW provided 758 kcal and micronutrients to reduce the nutrient intake gap.

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 149 priority districts through the distribution of specialized nutritious food in 3,150 final distribution points. In these priority districts, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and other partners worked jointly to provide an integrated health and nutrition package. A total of 230,143 PLWG and 218,769 children under two years received respectively Super Cereal and a lipid-based nutrient supplement throughout the year.

Beyond direct implementation, WFP provided technical assistance and training to enhance the capacity of MoPHP health workers and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs). MoPHP health workers received training on community management of acute malnutrition and 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.

WFP partnered with 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.

School feeding

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 617,000 students in 1,556 schools in 32 districts across 16 governorates. Students in targeted primary schools received fortified date bars (northern governorates) or high energy biscuits (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.

Cooperation with MOE and SFHRP extended beyond implementation to include dedicated capacity strengthening assistance. 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).

Food assistance for assets (FFA)

WFP reached over 38,000 moderately food insecure beneficiaries with Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) in January 2019, before moving the activity to the ICSP. FFA participants worked on over 120 assets, namely feeder roads and water-harvesting schemes. FFA participants and their household members received cash transfers equivalent to US\$ 6 per day of participation in activities for an average 15 days per month. Activities were continued in February under the ICSP.

Results

General food assistance

Acceptable food consumption levels of WFP beneficiaries, across modalities, improved from 9 percent in June 2015 (Pre-Assistance Baseline) to 66 percent in the first quarter of 2019. Despite unprecedented levels of food assistance, over 75 percent of beneficiaries continued to use crisis and emergency livelihoods-based coping strategies in January-March 2019.

Nutrition

WFP's nutrition support proved vital and effective in stabilizing the nutrition situation. The default rate, non-response rate, mortality rate and recovery rate for children under five receiving MAM treatment stood at 13.5 percent, 1.3 percent, 9 percent and 85.3 percent respectively, demonstrating notable progress against the project's targets.

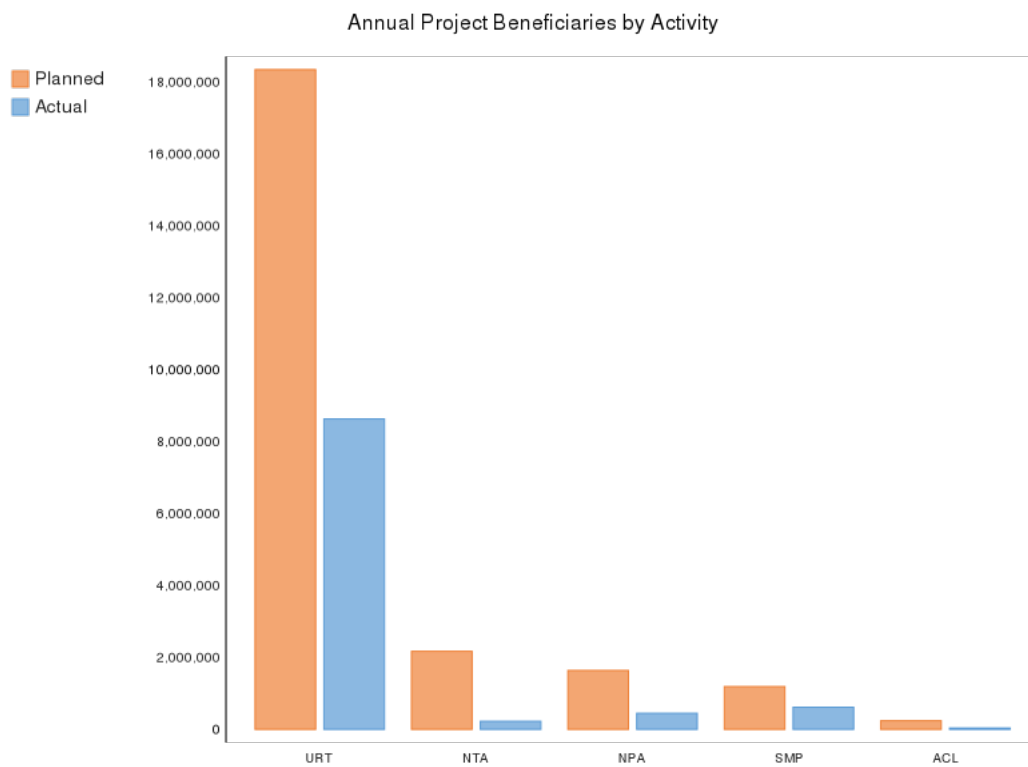
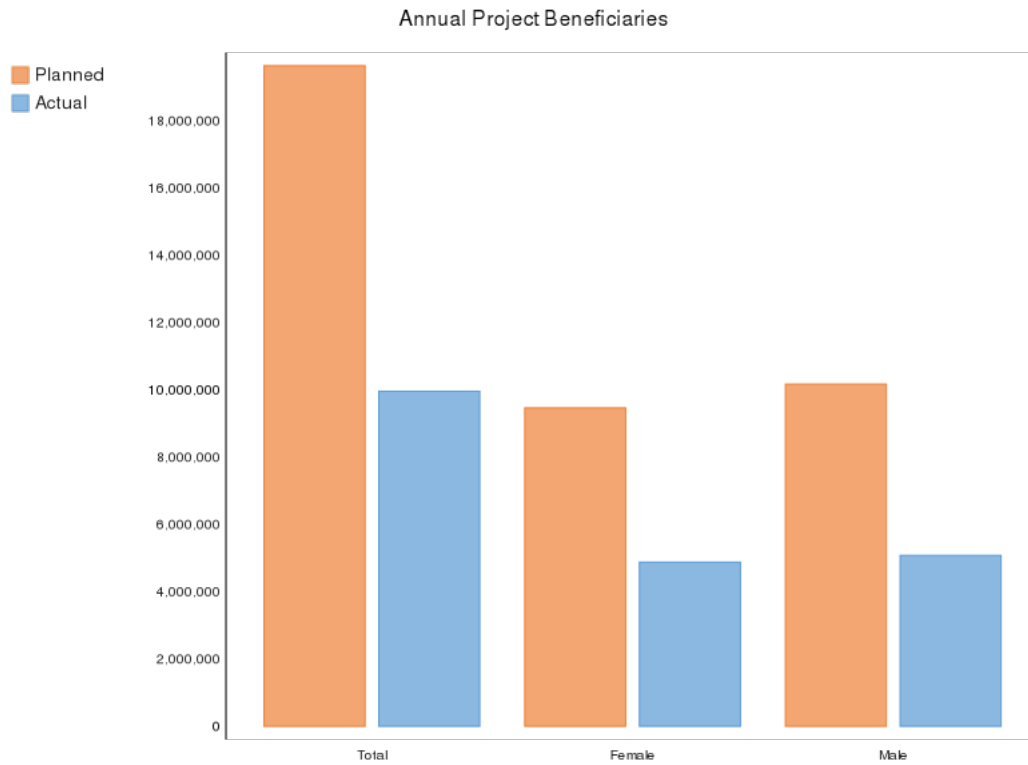
WFP and partners had to overcome unique and complex challenges to achieve positive results and reduce Yemen's malnutrition burden. Notable challenges included a weak health system (damaged infrastructure, staff number and capacity, staff rotation, poor coordination between central and local levels, non-payment 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 heavily in revitalizing and preserving the health system's capacity and strengthening community structures as well as expanding partnerships in order to achieve the project's targets.

School feeding

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.

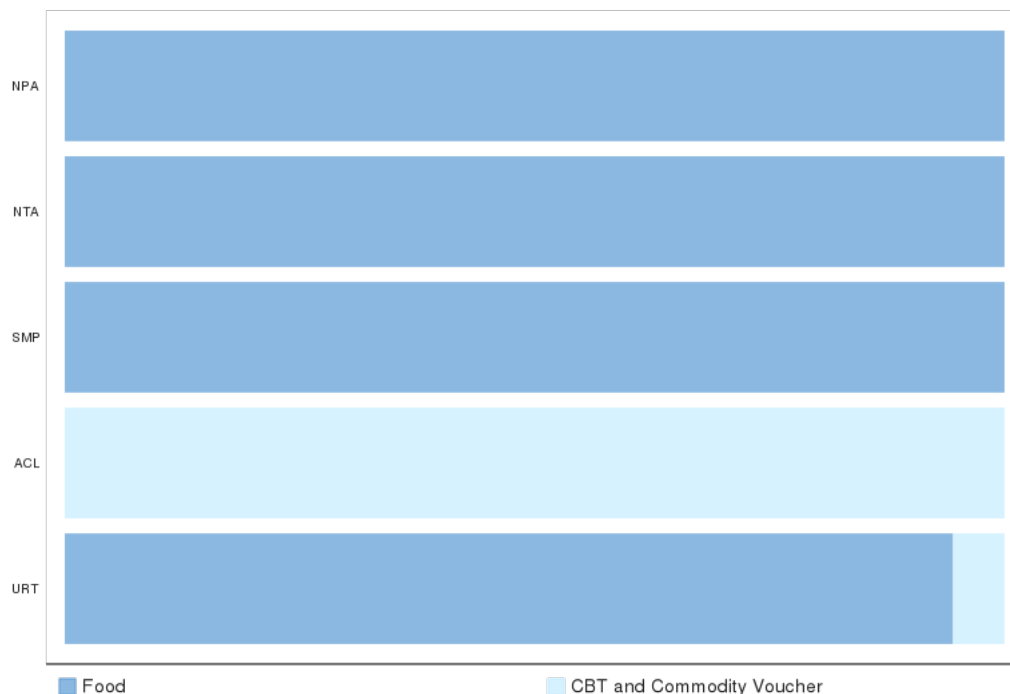
WFP distributed fortified date bars or high energy biscuits (HEB) to children for every day they attended school. In addition to supporting children food intake and offsetting the cost of breakfast for benefiting households, the activity created an incentive for children to enrol, attend and stay in school, in line with the objectives of SDG 4. In targeted

schools, enrolment increased by 4 percent while attendance and retention rates reached 85 and 93 percent respectively.



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	130	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	2,125	19,841,045.8%
Iodised Salt	0	1,172	8,460,896.9%
Lentils	-	2,194	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	4,210	47,769,695.9%
Rice	-	599	-
Split Peas	0	29,178	210,699,768.9%
Sugar	0	2,118	15,260,405.0%
Vegetable Oil	0	23,818	171,995,493.9%
Wheat Flour	0	155,978	1,126,361,041.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat Soya Blend	0	5,122	53,830,380.4%
Total	0	226,645	226,645,003.0%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,704	5,236,355	307,294.5%
Commodity Voucher	0	32,666,842	21,267,474,935.0%
Total	1,704	37,903,197	2,224,141.3%

Performance Monitoring

During the last quarter of implementation of the Emergency Operation 201068, WFP continued to strengthen its monitoring mechanism through various avenues. On-site visits conducted by Third Party Monitoring (TPM) companies and remote Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) through a call centre based in Jordan enabled WFP to complement its direct monitoring and ensure adequate coverage in areas where access restrictions prevented WFP staff from conducting field visits. In the first quarter of 2019, a total of 125 WFP and TPM field monitors (21 percent WFP) conducted an average of 843 visits each month, doubling the levels observed in the previous quarter (419 visits per month). In addition, almost 2,500 quantitative surveys were conducted through the Jordan-based call centre with randomly selected households in all governorates reached by WFP to monitor programme outcomes and obtain feedback on the implementation.

WFP continued to put in place measures to further strengthen its oversight systems, improve the data quality and mitigate the risks related to remote monitoring management. To ensure data reliability and consistency, all WFP and TPM field teams were regularly trained to use standardized data collection tools designed in compliance with corporate guidelines and requirements. This increased capacity enabled the monitoring team to sustain a large scale-up implemented over the course of 2019, ensuring adequate coverage. Where possible, data collection was conducted through tablet-based digital applications, to reduce data processing times and minimize data entry errors.

A Yemen-based call centre continued to monitor the deliveries to the Final Distribution Points (FDPs) by contacting key informants or focal points at FDPs to identify issues related to supply changes and challenges that required flagging to WFP Supply Chain unit and senior management. During the first quarter of 2019, the Yemen-based call centre conducted around 2,400 calls to FDPs, which contributed to timely resolution and handling of supply-chain bottlenecks.

In addition, WFP set up a Beneficiary Verification Mechanism (BVM) to verify critical monitoring findings through phone calls. The system was initially established to verify anomalies related to beneficiary registration and ration sizes observed during monitoring activities. A dedicated BVM team, operating under the supervision of the M&E unit, is mandated to conduct outgoing calls to seek and collect feedback from a sample of beneficiaries from project sites where high-risk issues were found. The results of the calls are consolidated and shared with the relevant unit and focal points, to inform decision-making and strengthen planning through direct beneficiary feedback.

To complement this system, a total of 3,300 hotline calls were received during the reporting through a toll-free line, providing an additional mechanism for beneficiaries to channel feedback and complaints; issues raised through this system were regularly followed up and addressed by the monitoring team, further strengthening WFP's accountability to the affected population.

To strengthen the risk management of the Emergency Operation in Yemen, the Country Office (CO) developed a structured issue tracking system based on standardized tools that enable to categorize and flag issues raised through the multiple monitoring sources, prioritize the high-risk issues based on a criticality matrix, track follow-up action and document measures implemented to address the issues and mitigate risks. Each month the issue tracking matrix was updated and shared with the management team, relevant units and area offices, to ensure a

timely, harmonized and comprehensive response across the entire implementation system.

WFP made efforts to ensure a gender-responsive monitoring system and ensure that gender-specific issues are captured adequately. Acknowledging that both men and women often feel more at ease to disclose personal information to same gender counterparts, WFP encouraged the active presence of both female and male field monitors among both WFP and TPM field teams, seeking a gender-balanced approach to the extent possible, while considering security and context-specific limitations. In line with corporate requirements, all data was disaggregated by gender and age groups as much as possible at both collection and analysis stages, to facilitate the identification of gender-specific trends and factors affecting outcomes and vulnerability levels.

Going forward, WFP Yemen remains committed to further enhance its monitoring mechanisms and processes, to ensure that life-saving assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations and is delivered in an effective, safe and dignified manner. Accordingly, additional measures were planned to further strengthen the monitoring and accountability frameworks as well as control mechanisms. This includes, among other initiatives, strengthening the coordination of the field activities and between the CO and the field staff through establishing a network of M&E coordinators based in each area office; and establishing a beneficiary targeting and verification taskforce team to strengthen the control mechanisms and minimize the risk of aid diversion.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

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, turning women and girls into the most vulnerable population group in Yemen and disproportionately exposing them 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 and implementation of activities. 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. These actions included gender representation in decision-making entities and School Management Committees and ensuring that food distribution points were safe and accessible for all men and women. 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, training, targeting and registration, etc.).

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 pregnant and lactating women and girls (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 a special focus on women and youth inclusion as part of the scale-up of FFA. 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.

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. 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.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

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. WFP prioritized these risks for immediate fact-finding and corrective measures.

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 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 20 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 3,300 hotline calls were received and addressed. Most calls 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. 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 third-party monitoring (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.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover photo © WFP/Mohammed Awadh

Yemeni girl receiving supplementary food in Ibb Governorate.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	10,173,520	9,466,480	19,640,000	5,080,934	4,881,681	9,962,615	49.9%	51.6%	50.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,689,040	1,571,200	3,260,240	846,822	816,934	1,663,756	50.1%	52.0%	51.0%
Children (5-18 years)	3,692,320	3,358,440	7,050,760	1,843,084	1,733,495	3,576,579	49.9%	51.6%	50.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,792,160	4,536,840	9,329,000	2,391,028	2,331,252	4,722,280	49.9%	51.4%	50.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	30,520	28,400	58,920	15,243	14,645	29,888	49.9%	51.6%	50.7%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	2,594,248	2,413,952	5,008,200	1,183,858	1,137,432	2,321,290	45.6%	47.1%	46.3%
Residents	7,548,752	7,024,128	14,572,880	3,881,832	3,729,605	7,611,437	51.4%	53.1%	52.2%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	14,228,000	4,118,600	18,346,600	8,158,149	473,529	8,631,678	57.3%	11.5%	47.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	240,000	240,000	-	38,108	38,108	-	15.9%	15.9%
School meal activities	1,190,000	-	1,190,000	617,619	-	617,619	51.9%	-	51.9%
Nutrition treatment activities	2,172,000	-	2,172,000	226,298	-	226,298	10.4%	-	10.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	1,640,000	-	1,640,000	448,912	-	448,912	27.4%	-	27.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	2,198,000	686,434	3,231,534	1,165,450	67,647	1,233,097	53.0%	9.9%	38.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	-	40,000	40,000	-	5,444	5,444	-	13.6%	13.6%
School meal activities	1,190,000	-	1,190,000	617,619	-	617,619	51.9%	-	51.9%
Nutrition treatment activities	2,172,000	-	2,172,000	226,298	-	226,298	10.4%	-	10.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities	1,640,000	-	1,640,000	448,912	-	448,912	27.4%	-	27.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	1,673,936	1,557,598	3,231,534	638,128	594,969	1,233,097	38.1%	38.2%	38.2%
Total participants	1,673,936	1,557,598	3,231,534	638,128	594,969	1,233,097	38.1%	38.2%	38.2%
Total beneficiaries	9,503,540	8,843,060	18,346,600	4,466,893	4,164,785	8,631,678	47.0%	47.1%	47.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	16,000	24,000	40,000	3,266	2,178	5,444	20.4%	9.1%	13.6%
Total participants	16,000	24,000	40,000	3,266	2,178	5,444	20.4%	9.1%	13.6%
Total beneficiaries	96,000	144,000	240,000	22,865	15,243	38,108	23.8%	10.6%	15.9%
School meal activities									
Student (primary schools)	640,220	549,780	1,190,000	332,279	285,340	617,619	51.9%	51.9%	51.9%
Total participants	640,220	549,780	1,190,000	332,279	285,340	617,619	51.9%	51.9%	51.9%
Total beneficiaries	640,220	549,780	1,190,000	332,279	285,340	617,619	51.9%	51.9%	51.9%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-23 months)	409,500	379,500	789,000	34,064	30,744	64,808	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%
Children (24-59 months)	355,500	355,500	711,000	29,391	28,776	58,167	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	672,000	672,000	-	103,323	103,323	-	15.4%	15.4%
Total beneficiaries	765,000	1,407,000	2,172,000	63,455	162,843	226,298	8.3%	11.6%	10.4%
Malnutrition prevention activities									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (6-23 months)	367,920	352,080	720,000	112,885	105,884	218,769	30.7%	30.1%	30.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	920,000	920,000	-	230,143	230,143	-	25.0%	25.0%
Total beneficiaries	367,920	1,272,080	1,640,000	112,885	336,027	448,912	30.7%	26.4%	27.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<10.40	10.40	26.90	26.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.20	13.20	23.70	23.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.90	11.90	25.80	25.80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥13.80	13.80	50.00	50.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥5.60	5.60	28.00	28.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≥9.20	9.20	42.00	42.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<24.50	24.50	40.00	40.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<29.00	29.00	44.00	44.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<26.90	26.90	41.00	41.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<61.70	61.70	10.00	10.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<65.40	65.40	27.00	27.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<63.90	63.90	16.00	16.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<2.80	2.80	6.10	6.10
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<2.90	2.90	5.40	5.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<2.90	2.90	5.90	5.90
Attendance rate (new) / Female				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥85.00	73.13	73.13	73.13
Attendance rate (new) / Male				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥85.00	86.15	86.15	86.15
Attendance rate (new) / Overall				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥85.00	78.45	78.45	78.45
Enrolment rate / Female				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>5.36	-1.97	-	-1.97
Enrolment rate / Male				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>5.36	5.36	-	5.36
Enrolment rate / Overall				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>5.36	1.18	-	1.18
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) / Drop-out rate / Female				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<6.40	6.40	-	6.40
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) / Drop-out rate / Male				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<7.20	7.20	-	7.20
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) / Drop-out rate / Overall				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<6.74	6.74	-	6.74

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) / Retention rate / Female				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥93.60	93.60	-	93.60
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) / Retention rate / Male				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥92.80	92.80	-	92.80
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) / Retention rate / Overall				
SCHOOL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	≥93.26	93.26	-	93.26
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<25.70	25.70	23.00	23.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<23.30	23.30	21.90	21.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<23.50	23.50	22.00	22.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥55.50	55.50	70.00	70.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥56.50	56.50	67.00	67.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥56.40	56.40	67.00	67.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<32.70	32.70	27.00	27.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<30.20	30.20	24.00	24.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<30.40	30.40	24.00	24.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.80	11.80	3.00	3.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.20	13.20	9.00	9.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.10	13.10	8.00	8.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<13.90	13.90	8.60	8.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<14.30	14.30	10.60	10.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<14.20	14.20	10.50	10.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<24.40	24.40	22.40	22.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<22.40	22.40	21.50	21.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<22.50	22.50	21.60	21.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥32.00	32.00	66.70	66.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥47.40	47.40	61.00	61.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≥47.00	47.00	61.00	61.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<37.60	37.60	25.00	25.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<32.30	32.30	28.00	28.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<32.00	32.00	28.00	28.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<30.40	30.40	8.30	8.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<20.30	20.30	11.00	11.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<21.00	21.00	11.00	11.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<13.70	13.70	10.50	10.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<13.70	13.70	10.90	10.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<13.70	13.70	10.90	10.90
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<15.00	18.00	17.60	17.60
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<15.00	18.00	17.80	17.80
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<15.00	18.00	17.70	17.70
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<3.00	0.30	0.02	0.02

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<3.00	0.30	0.02	0.02
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<3.00	0.30	0.02	0.02
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<1.50	1.20	1.40	1.40
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<1.50	1.20	1.50	1.50
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	<1.50	1.20	1.50	1.50
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	81.00	81.00	81.00
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	81.00	80.70	80.70
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report	>75.00	81.00	80.80	80.80
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey	>34.00	34.00	-	-
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey	>32.00	32.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey</i>	>33.00	33.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	21.50	58.00	30.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	20.10	62.00	27.00
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, Secondary data, Desk-based</i>	>50.00	20.50	60.00	29.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>YEMEN NUTRITION, Project End Target: 2019.03</i>	>66.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

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

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>61.80	61.80	62.50	62.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>58.00	58.00	61.30	61.30
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	<20.70	20.70	29.40	29.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	<23.00	23.00	31.20	31.20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>17.50	17.50	8.00	8.00
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>19.10	19.00	7.50	7.50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

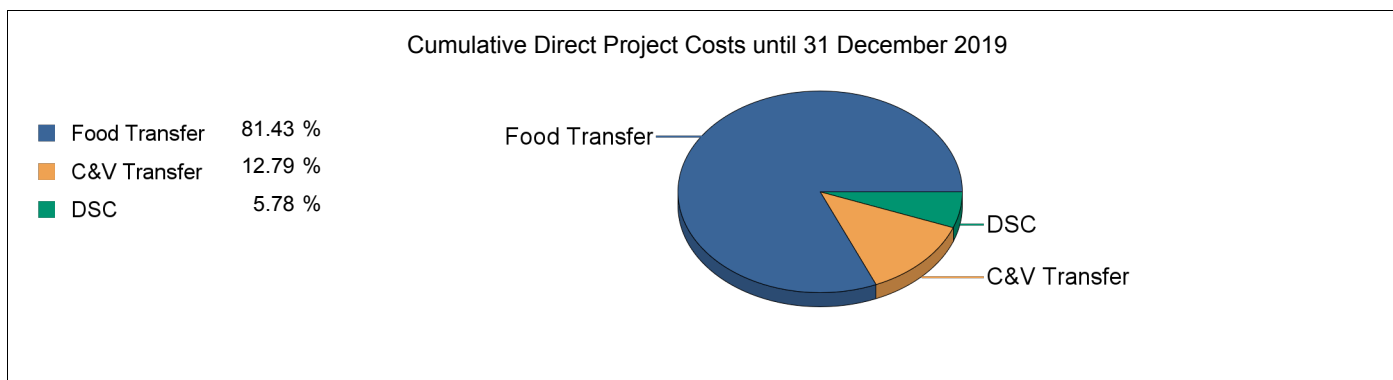
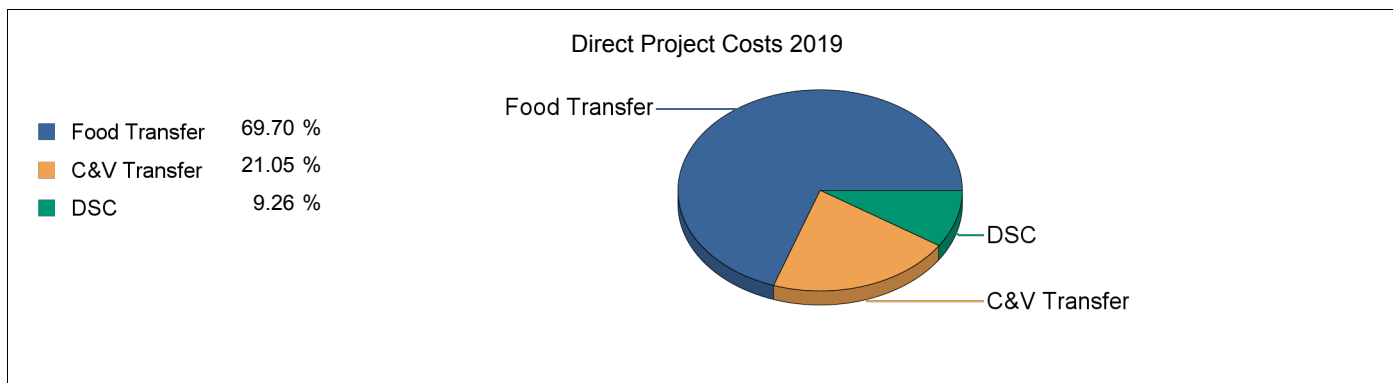
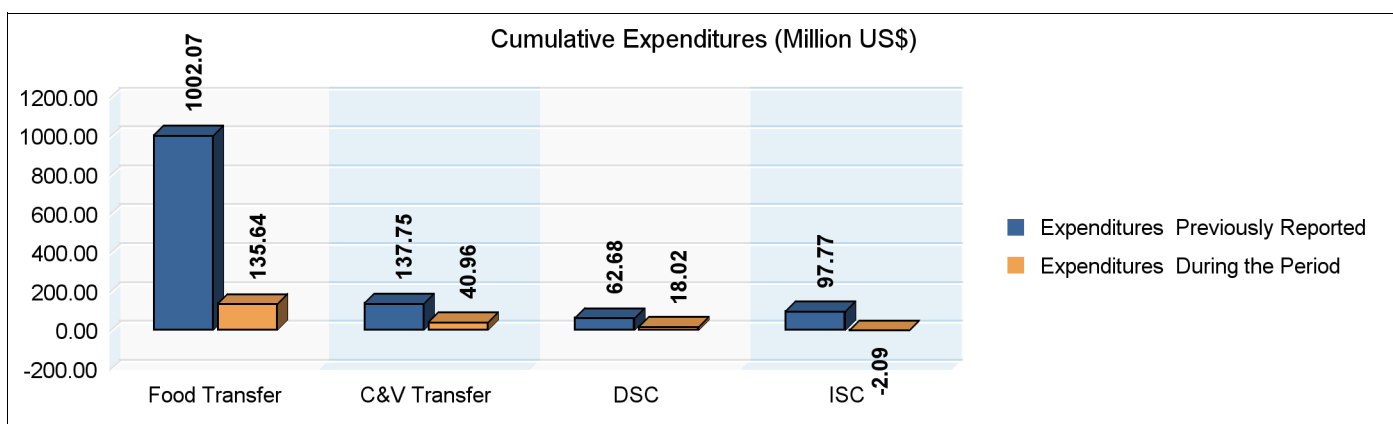
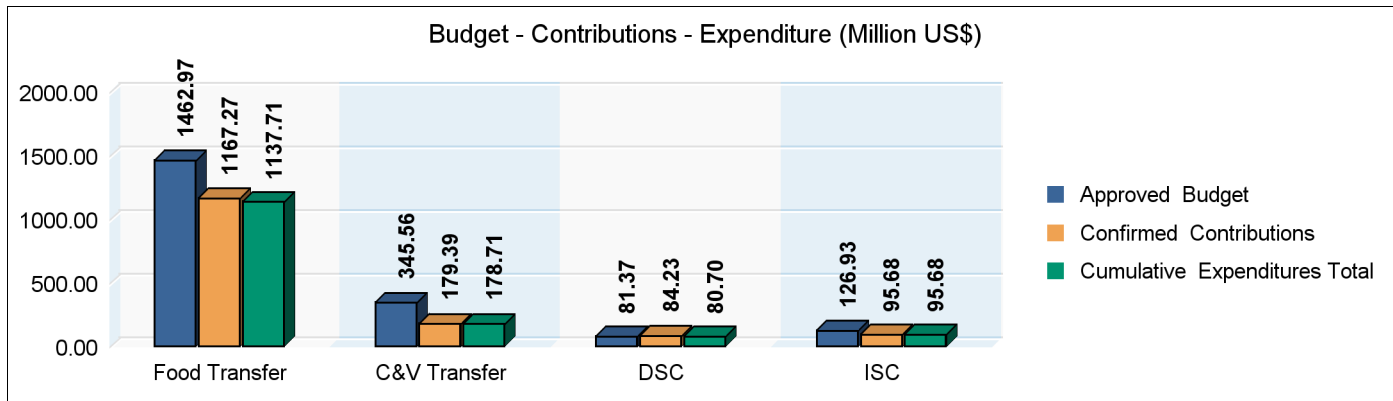
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	3.70	27.00	27.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	2.60	25.00	25.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	7.60	28.70	28.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	5.00	25.60	25.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	7.20	28.60	28.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	4.90	25.60	25.60
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	=100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	=100.00	0.00	80.00	80.00
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements YEMEN NUTRITION, Malnutrition prevention activities, Nutrition treatment activities, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	=100.00	0.00	52.00	52.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>90.00	97.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>90.00	94.80	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>90.00	97.80	99.20	99.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>90.00	97.90	99.10	99.10
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall YEMEN CV-TN, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Commodity Voucher, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>90.00	97.70	99.20	99.20
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall YEMEN GFD, URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Food, Project End Target: 2019.03, Base value: 2017.04, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>90.00	97.70	99.10	99.10



Figures Based on Project Overview of Financial Section





**World Food Programme
STANDARD PROJECT REPORT
PROJECT OVERVIEW**

Project: 201068

EMOP-YECO-Response to Avert Famine in Yemen

Statement of Account for the Period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

(Amounts in US dollars)

	Approved Budget	Confirmed Contributions	Expenditures			Balance of Contributions
			Prior Period	During the Period	Cumulative Total	
Direct Project Costs						
Food and Related Costs	1,462,967,100	1,167,274,516	1,002,065,476	135,639,984	1,137,705,460	29,569,056
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	345,562,034	179,390,825	137,751,822	40,959,601	178,711,424	679,402
Capacity Dev't & Augmentation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	1,808,529,134	1,346,665,341	1,139,817,298	176,599,585	1,316,416,884	30,248,457
DSC	81,372,680	84,226,270	62,675,797	18,019,514	80,695,311	3,530,958
Stock Transfer		(5,260,724)	63,871,285	(69,132,009)	(5,260,724)	0
Unprogrammed Project Costs		(219,495)				(219,495)
Total Direct Project Costs	1,889,901,814	1,425,411,392	1,266,364,381	125,487,090	1,391,851,471	33,559,920
Indirect Support Costs	126,929,579	95,680,651	97,771,747	(2,091,096)	95,680,651	0
Total	2,016,831,393	1,521,092,042	1,364,136,128	123,395,994	1,487,532,122	33,559,920

Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch