| COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION |
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## Yemen Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019-2021, revision 04
Gender and age marker code: |4[1]|

|  | **Current** | **Change** | **Revised** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Duration** | 1 Jan. 2019 – 31 Dec. 2021 | - | 1 Jan. 2019 – 31 Dec. 2021 |
| **Beneficiaries** | **17 217 421** | **-** | **17 217 421** |
| **Total cost (USD)** | **6 729 626 788** | **316 619** | **6 729 943 407** |
| Transfer | 5 841 589 470 | 297 280 | 5 841 886 750 |
| Implementation | 316 307 300 | 0 | 316 307 300 |
| Direct support costs | 170 428 313 | 0 | 170 428 313 |
| Subtotal | **6 328 325 083** | **297 280** | **6 328 622 362** |
| Indirect support costs (6.5 percent) | 401 301 705 | 19 339 | 401 321 044 |

## 1. RATIONALE

2. In 2019, the Yemen Transitional Education Plan (TEP) 2019/20 – 2021/22 was endorsed by the Ministry of Education in Yemen, as well as members of the Yemen Development Partners Group (DPG). The plan represents a collective effort to place education above political interests and prioritize learning for all children in Yemen. It builds on the work that has continued during the crisis, including by communities, government, authorities and partners, to prevent the school system from collapsing.

3. To effectively manage the education system and back-to-learning activities, reliable, age- and gender-segregated data is needed, and one of the key deliverables of the TEP is the revival of the Education Information Management System (EMIS).

4. WFP Yemen, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), have joined efforts with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) to revive the EMIS to strengthen the capacities of the national education authorities in data management, which aligns with the Education in Emergency (EIE) minimum standards.[2]

5. This revision will include the EMIS as a capacity strengthening intervention under Activity 4 (strategic outcome 3 – resilience building).

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[1] http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/.

[2] The Education in Emergencies (EiE) Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery is under the custodianship of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE). It is designed to give governments, humanitarian, and development actors tools to address the Education for All and UN Sustainable Development Goals.

## 6. CHANGES

### *Strategic orientation*

1. There are no changes in the strategic orientation of this ICSP.

2. This revision is preceded by:

   - BR01: Approved by the Executive Director and Director General of FAO in June 2019, which increased the budget by USD 1,483,114,732 to respond to higher emergency assistance needs for 2019 and 2020.

   - BR02: Approved by the CD in September 2020, to include the new healthy kitchen model under Activity 4.

   - BR03: Approved by the Executive Director and Director General of FAO in December 2020, which extended the ICSP for one year (2021) and introduced a prioritization approach (tiered assistance) into the programme design in light of reduction in funding.

### *Strategic outcomes*

3. The EMIS will be introduced as a capacity building intervention under activity 4 ('*Provide school meals*'), supporting Strategic outcome 3 ('*Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises' – resilience building)*. The information management system will complement WFP's school feeding activities by enhancing the analytics, planning and implementation of the programme.

4. There will be no changes to the ICSP logframe, as it includes provision for capturing capacity building activities at output-level, under: *'Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local and national institutions to implement social safety nets.'*.

5. Timely, accurate and evidence-based quality data, disaggregated by sex, age and disability supports planning, decision making and policy formulation of the school feeding programme, which targets over 1.5 million of the most vulnerable school going-age children in Yemen, including 46% girls. The EMIS provides the framework for accurate reporting of key performance indicators on enrolment, attendance and retention which is aligned to SDG 4 achievement tracking, consistent with WFP's corporate indicators for measuring success of its school feeding programme.

6. WFP will contribute directly to the Ministry of Education's capacity by enhancing the IT infrastructure and technical capacity for system operation and maintenance, as well as its analytical capacity, which supports the qualitative process components of the EMIS. An effective, crisis sensitive EMIS allows for timely reporting, effective programming, and efficient use of education resources. More reliable, and generally better age- and gender-segregated data, will provide evidence for advocacy efforts that aim to increase funding and political commitment of education programmes. The EMIS intervention and capacity strengthening activities are fully aligned with WFP's new corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020 – 2030: A Chance for every Schoolchild; which seeks greater government ownership and eventual national transition.

*Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis:*

7. The Ministry of Education is the beneficiary of the capacity enhancement measures proposed under the EMIS. Meanwhile, students across Yemen will benefit from the enhanced capacity of local and national institutions, with an amplified cross-sectorial analytical dexterity, for the benefit of integrated and inclusive educational programming.

*Partnerships:*

8. WFP, UNICEF, and UNESCO have partnered with the GPE to support and enhance the capacity of the ministry of education in the field of the EMIS. The three United Nations Agencies are signatories to a tripartite agreement as organised by the Global Partnership for Education grant agent in Yemen, namely, UNICEF.

*Monitoring & Evaluation:*

9. The EMIS intervention is a joint UN intervention with UNESCO and UNICEF and supported by the GPE. UNICEF is responsible for gender responsive M&E and reporting of the intervention and will assume a coordinating role in relation to the GPE in Yemen. WFP's M&E system will complement these efforts.

*Proposed transition/handover strategy:*

10. WFP's contribution under the immediate EMIS activities is largely related to IT infrastructure and capacity enhancement of the line ministry personnel. Both technical and physical capacity enhancement outputs will be handed over to the Ministry of Education, who will assume ownership of the infrastructure, the school data collection process, and analytics. The physical IT infrastructure will be established on the premises of the Ministry of Education. In due course, full national transition is envisaged, in line with WFP's School Feeding Strategy 2020 – 2030.

*Country office capacity:*

11. The CO has the capacity to implement the activities of the intervention, whereas coordination of activities will be supported by the recruitment of a dedicated consultant.

*Risk Management:*

12. The key intervention for WFP under the EMIS initiative is the procurement of IT equipment and establishment of IT infrastructure at the Ministry of Education premises where local area network (LAN) and EMIS server room will be located. Import of technical equipment can be susceptible to time delays. To mitigate this risk, WFP will engage actively with relevant parties to facilitate the timely approval of the required import and customs clearance permits. In addition, a buffer of time has been included in the planning, to allow for the project to be completed within the planned timeframe.

### Beneficiary analysis

13. No changes.

### Transfers

14. No changes.

## 15. COST BREAKDOWN

| TABLE 2: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1** | **Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2** | **Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1** | **Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16** | **TOTAL** |
| **Strategic outcome** | **01** | **02** | **03** | **04** | |
| **Focus Area** | **Crisis Response** | **Crisis Response** | **Resilience Building** | **Crisis Response** | |
| **Transfer** | 0 | 0 | 297 280 | 0 | **297 280** |
| **Implementation** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| **Direct support costs** | | | | | **0** |
| **Subtotal** | | | | | **297 280** |
| **Indirect support costs** | | | | | **19 339** |
| **TOTAL** | | | | | **316 619** |

| TABLE 3: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1** | **Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2** | **Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1** | **Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16** | **TOTAL** |
| **Strategic outcome** | **01** | **02** | **03** | **04** | |
| **Focus Area** | **Crisis Response** | **Crisis Response** | **Resilience Building** | **Crisis Response** | |
| **Transfer** | 4 342 800 995 | 736 157 116 | 413 782 489 | 349 146 149 | **5 841 886 750** |
| **Implementation** | 251 257 802 | 34 543 653 | 29 595 068 | 910 776 | **316 307 300** |
| **Direct support costs** | 127 050 870 | 21 290 406 | 12 560 893 | 9 526 144 | **170 428 313** |
| **Subtotal** | 4 721 109 667 | 791 991 175 | 455 938 450 | 359 583 070 | **6 328 622 362** |
| **Indirect support costs** | 306 872 128 | 51 479 426 | 29 635 999 | 13 333 490 | **401 321 044** |
| **TOTAL** | **5 027 981 796** | **843 470 602** | **485 574 450** | **372 916 560** | **6 729 943 407** |

**Annex 1**: Revised Line of Sight

## Yemen ICSP 2019-2021

| SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | SR 2 – End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | SR 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | SR 8 – Enhance global partnerships (SDG Target 17.16) |
|---|---|---|---|
| CRISIS RESPONSE | CRISIS RESPONSE | RESILIENCE BUILDING | CRISIS RESPONSE |

**OUTCOME 1:**
Food-insecure women, men and children affected by crises across Yemen, have access to safe and nutritious food all year round

**OUTCOME 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 2021.

**OUTCOME 3:**
Vulnerable households across Yemen have access to equitable social safety nets and basic services during and in the aftermath of crises.

**OUTCOME 4:**
International and national partners are supported in their efforts to assist people in Yemen and preserve critical services.

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**BUDGET SO 1: USD 5,027,981,796**

**ACTIVITY 1:** Provide life-saving food assistance to severely food insecure households.
Modality: food, CBT, CS

OUTPUTS
- Severely food insecure populations receive regular monthly food assistance through in-kind, vouchers, or cash-based transfers (CBT) in order to meet their basic food needs.
- Food insecure populations benefit from strengthened joint delivery platforms and beneficiary management systems that can optimize resource allocations, strengthen equity, efficiency and reporting and inform national safety nets.
- Food insecure populations benefit from enhanced coordination, joint analysis and monitoring that improves the efficiency and quality of targeting.

**TOTAL BUDGET: USD 6,729,943,407**

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**BUDGET SO 2: USD 843,470,602**

**ACTIVITY 2:** Provide nutrition assistance to treat and prevent malnutrition.
Modality: food

OUTPUTS
- Children aged 6-59 months, and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM.
- Children, aged 6-23 months, and PLWG receive specialized nutritious foods in order to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition.
- Targeted beneficiaries benefit from improved capacity of local health centres to implement malnutrition prevention and treatment programmes.
- Targeted beneficiaries receive information on healthy dietary habits and adequate feeding, hygiene and health practices in order to expand their knowledge and improve their nutrition and health status.

**ACTIVITY 3:** Provide conditional cash assistance to support access to nutrition and health services.
Modality: CBT

OUTPUTS
- PLWG receive a top-up conditional cash transfer to increase their households' access to fresh foods and support their access to local health services (pilot basis).

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**BUDGET SO 3: USD 485,574,450**

**ACTIVITY 4:** Provide school meals.
Modality: food, CBT, CS

OUTPUTS
- Schoolchildren in targeted districts receive nutritious meals in order to improve food intake and increase school attendance and retention.
- Vulnerable populations benefit from enhanced capacity of local and national institutions to implement social safety nets.

**ACTIVITY 5:** Support community infrastructure rehabilitation, reconstruction and livelihoods through food assistance for assets.
Modality: CBT, CS

OUTPUTS
- Food-insecure households receive cash assistance in order to protect and rebuild their community assets and infrastructure and their livelihoods.
- Targeted communities benefit from improved and/or restored community infrastructure and livelihood assets in order to enhance resilience.

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**BUDGET SO 4: USD 372,916,560**

**ACTIVITY 6:** Provide humanitarian air services– UNHAS.
Modality: Service provision

OUTPUT
- Crisis affected populations benefit from the availability of humanitarian air services which enable the transport of humanitarian staff and implementation of humanitarian assistance in Yemen.

**ACTIVITY 7:** Logistics cluster
Modality: service provision

OUTPUT
- Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased capacity of humanitarian partners provided with logistics coordination and support

**ACTIVITY 8:** Emergency telecommunications cluster – ETC.
Modality: CS, service provision

OUTPUT
- Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced capacity of humanitarian partners provided with ICT coordination and services

**ACTIVITY 9:** Bilateral Service Provision.
Modality: Service provision

OUTPUT
- Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced operational capacity of humanitarian partners provided with bilateral services