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**Emergency Food Assistance to the Food Insecure and
Conflict-Affected people in Yemen**
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)



World Food Programme

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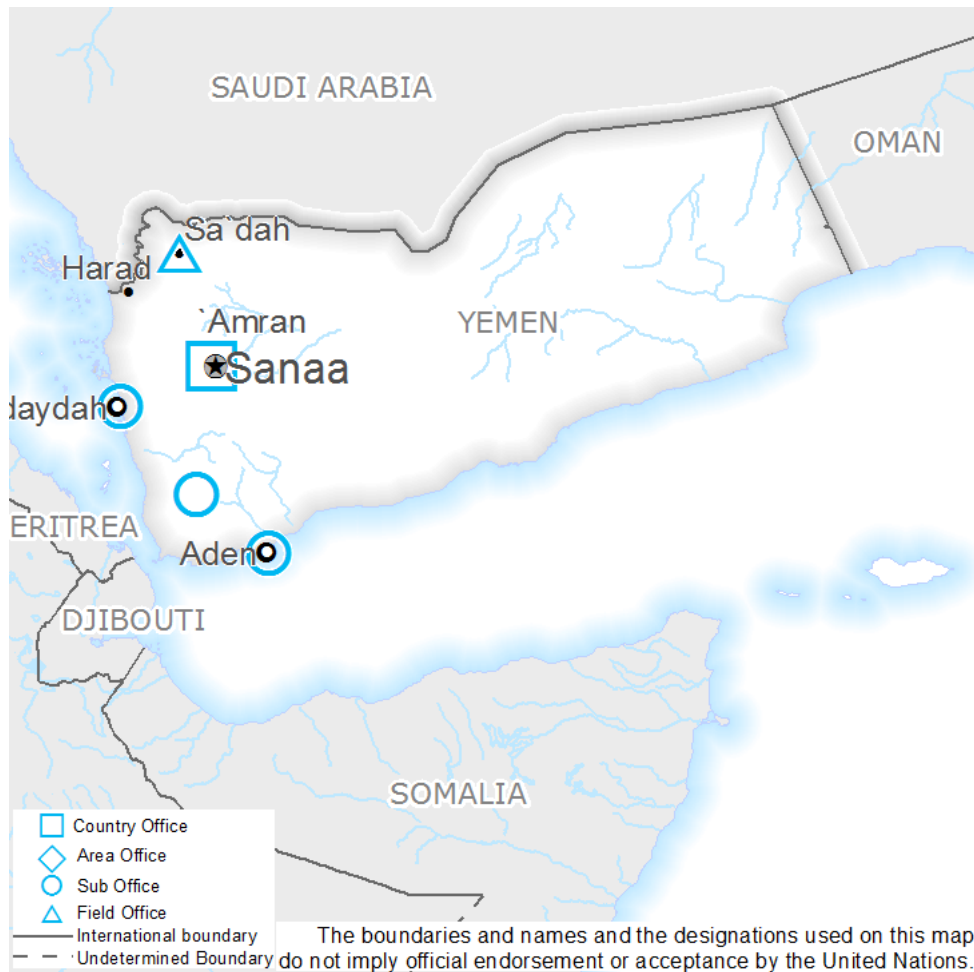
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

In March 2015, Yemen's conflict, which began in 2014 escalated into a full, nationwide conflict drawing international military intervention. After capturing the capital, Sana'a, in September 2014, Houthi forces (also known as Ansar Allah) advanced through Yemen's central and southern governorates, reaching the southern port city of Aden in March 2015. A coalition of Arab states led by Saudi Arabia began a military campaign to assist Yemeni pro-government forces loyal to the Yemeni President-in-exile, Abdu Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, in recapturing territory controlled by Houthi forces, which the coalition claims to be supported by Iran.

Fighting continued into 2016, despite both parties officially committing to a series of United Nations-brokered cessations of hostilities throughout the year. The indefinite postponement in August of parallel United Nations-brokered intra-Yemeni peace talks which had been taking place in Kuwait led to a re-escalation of full-scale fighting and an increase in the volume of Coalition airstrikes and Houthi missile attacks into Saudi territory. By the end of the year, Yemen was effectively divided into two separately governed entities, with a Supreme Political Council, consisting of Houthis and members of the General People's Congress loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh, governing Yemen's mostly northern and central governorates from Sana'a, and the internationally recognised government of President Hadi governing Yemen's mostly southern governorates from Aden.

Throughout the associated fighting, and according to the United Nations, more than 10,000 civilians, including over 900 children, have been killed since March 2015. Attacks on civilians by militant groups such as Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Ansar Al Sharia and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) have compounded an already alarming humanitarian crisis. There have been widespread reports of children being forcibly recruited to

fight, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) having verified at least 900 cases of child recruitment since the start of the conflict.

Even prior to the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, Yemen was experiencing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, and was dependent on food imports for around 90 percent of its total food needs. The food security and nutrition situation in Yemen remains dire, as shown by consistently poor national mean food consumption scores (FCS) and the high reported use of negative food or asset-based coping strategies by households. According to both the June Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis of Yemen's food security situation and the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Yemen, the country is standing on the brink of famine. Almost 70 percent of the population of 27.4 million people – some 18.8 million people – are in need humanitarian assistance, with 14.1 million people being food insecure. This includes 7 million severely food insecure people, many of whom do not know where their next meal will come from. As of October 2016, there were over 2.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1 million returnees. Indicating an urgent nutrition response for treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition and that prevention of chronic malnutrition was needed for young children and women of reproductive age, the 2017 HNO estimated that 4.5 million women and children were in need of urgent nutrition support and 3.3 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are acutely malnourished.

Given that the absence of post-April 2015 national level nutrition information from government authorities, WFP makes use of governorate-level surveys to determine the nutrition situation and deliver its nutrition response. In 2015-2016, ten nutrition surveys were carried out in Al Bayda, Sana'a, Sa'ada, Hajjah, Hudaydah, Aden, Taizz and Lahj governorates. In these governorates, the rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) all exceeded the WHO classification of 15 percent to constitute a critical situation. In 2016, WFP, UNICEF and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) undertook an emergency food security and nutrition assessment (EFSNA) to establish a comprehensive overview of the country's food security and nutrition situation. Despite significant delays attributed to the need to ensure the endorsement of the assessment's methodology by local authorities, data collection for the assessment began in late 2016; preliminary findings are expected in March 2017. The EFSNA is expected to complement the next IPC analysis, which is expected to be published in March 2017.

Mainstreaming gender considerations into WFP's assistance continued to present considerable challenges due to a social environment that was not hospitable to expanding women's role in daily social and economic life, particularly in non-urban and rural areas. This is reflected in Yemen's continued poor performance in global gender equality assessments: Yemen most recently ranked 155 out of 155 countries for gender equality (155 being the lowest) in the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2014 Human Development Index report.

As of late 2016, the critical humanitarian situation has been exacerbated by a collapse in much of the formal economy, caused by a combination of depleted foreign exchange reserves and the relocation of the Central Bank of Yemen from Houthi-controlled Sana'a to government-controlled Aden. This has resulted in the collapse of basic social services and the suspension of civil servant salaries, further disrupting livelihoods. WFP estimates that the depth of hunger among the Yemeni population, measured by the aggregated household food consumption deficit, has increased by 93 percent compared to prior to the escalation of the crisis in March 2015.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In the Houthi-controlled northern governorates, WFP continued to coordinate its activities with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and National Security directorate to facilitate better resolution of incidents pertaining to security clearance, detention of trucks and staff at checkpoints and other security issues, although significant challenges persist - including the arbitrary adoption of rules and frequent changes in government personnel. During the coordination meetings, WFP continued to advocate for better implementation of food assistance to reach the most food insecure in Yemen - this includes improved access for WFP trucks and personnel to hard-to-reach governorates, smoother facilitation of security clearances, cooperation partners' distribution of food assistance in accordance with WFP's beneficiary targeting criteria, and greater cooperation of local officials with WFP and cooperating partner representatives at food distribution sites. In the government-controlled southern governorates, WFP continued to strengthen its cooperation with the Coalition-backed government of President Abdu Rabbuh Mansour Hadi.

As part of plans to progressively return to resilience activities in Yemen, in February, WFP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) jointly began implementing the Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) programme, which focuses on the long-term objective of strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural communities in Yemen that have been affected by the conflict. The programme is being implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, with the goal of ultimately transferring ownership of the programme to the

Government once the security situation stabilises.

WFP continued to lead the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), and co-lead the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with FAO. WFP, FAO and UNICEF worked together on the implementation of the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA), which will help provide a comprehensive overview of Yemen's food security and nutrition situation. Full findings from the EFSNA are expected to be published in early 2017.

As in 2015, WFP was not able to implement the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative or a Zero Hunger action plan in the Yemeni context due to the ongoing conflict situation and emergency context which prioritised life-saving activities. Moreover, there was no formal government authority in place with which to share ownership of a SUN initiative or coordinate a Zero Hunger action plan with. WFP will continue to revisit both initiatives depending on the ongoing political and security situation.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

The EMOP aims to achieve WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, by increasing food consumption through the scale-up of life-saving emergency food assistance, particularly in areas under Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 4 (emergency), and the expansion of nutrition interventions to prevent and treat acute malnutrition.

Food and nutrition assistance was provided to severely food insecure, malnourished and conflict-affected populations under EMOP 200890. Responding to rapidly deteriorating levels of food insecurity, as measured by the IPC analysis in June 2015 and updated by the IPC analysis of June 2016, the EMOP aims to provide a humanitarian relief response to the situation in Yemen through an adaptable and flexible response mechanism utilising both in-kind food distributions and an innovative Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) that leverages existing market capacity in urbanised areas and the logistics networks of local traders. The needs of acutely malnourished young children and women of reproductive age are being addressed by the EMOP's nutrition component that, within the framework of the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach, is jointly supported by WFP, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The component prioritises the prevention of acute malnutrition in children age 6-23 months and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in both children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. All assistance components of the EMOP prioritize the high number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen (2 million as of January 2017), recognising this group as among the most vulnerable in Yemeni society.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Thanks to continued donor support, WFP was able to continue its life-saving assistance in Yemen, feeding an average of 3 million food insecure beneficiaries in up to 20 of Yemen's 22 governorates. However, delayed and insufficient funding continued to be the main challenge for WFP. This was exacerbated by long lead-times of over four months for received contributions to be converted into commodities ready for distribution. By the end of the year, WFP had received only a little more than half of its annual needs. The lack of fund forced WFP to implement mitigating measures throughout the year such as suspending the purchase of SuperCereal (wheat-soya based) and iodized salt, leading to the distribution of an incomplete food basket with a reduced nutritional value. Funding constraints affected the general distribution (GD) programme, and WFP was forced to distribute a reduced individual food entitlement that amounted to 37.5 percent of the caloric value of a full entitlement. By mid-year, limited resourcing further impacted the delivery of nutrition assistance with the result that WFP had to prioritise its targeted supplementary feeding programmes over activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition. A contribution for nutrition activities, which was received and programmed in June, allowed WFP to cover all nutrition activities until the end of the year.

Despite the extremely challenging resource situation, WFP was able to make two important achievements. First, it was able to calibrate its strategy to reach a maximum of six million beneficiaries over two months through its alternating distribution system. Although it achieved this by distributing a reduced entitlement to correspond with available resources, alternating distributions allowed WFP to expand its beneficiary base to reach as many of Yemen's severely food insecure population as possible.

Second, WFP was able to scale up its life-saving activities in response to the ballooning food assistance needs. WFP initiated two Budget Revisions (BR) for EMOP 200890, responding to the ongoing need for an emergency food assistance response. The first BR increased the number of beneficiaries from two million to three million per month and absorbed the activities under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200305 for refugees and vulnerable economic migrants. A second, technical BR, was initiated to align the EMOP with the newly included budget for Commodity Voucher through Trader's Network (CVTN) activities. To finance these, WFP organised two donor briefings, in Amman and Rome, in an effort to seek additional funding from existing and new emerging donors. While there were positive responses from donors in general, it did not lead to secure the necessary levels of funding.

Critical injections of funds during the year also helped to alleviate the critical resourcing situation, and allowed WFP to maintain its operational momentum and avoid highly disruptive breaks in its pipeline. Donor support was particularly crucial to the launching of CVTN in February, given the importance of opening a second assistance modality in urbanised areas and the extreme difficulty of financing the three month CVTN pilot phase exclusively through WFP resources. Despite the initial resourcing, CVTN, along with other WFP assistance activities, experienced resourcing risks later in the year, although timely injections of funds ensured its continuation throughout the year. WFP resources relied heavily on in-kind contributions, which made up 44 percent of requirements for its main commodities: cereals, pulses and fortified vegetable oil. Contributions received from donors were key to allowing WFP to plan and allocate resources for activities in early 2017; thus maintaining continuity for its life-saving operations. However, despite the generous support of donors, resources received were not sufficient to enable WFP to cover all its operational needs, and an internal loan was sought to cover critical gaps. Multilateral funding was important in facilitating the purchase of key commodities (such as wheat and wheat soya blend) and mitigating the shortages of these commodities given their key role in WFP's food basket for GD and CVTN activities. WFP continued to encourage donors to assist its Yemen operation through multilateral contributions, given that these are particularly suited to the highly dynamic and unpredictable nature of assistance needs and activities, and to WFP's supply chain and availability of commodities.

In addition to the donor briefings, WFP took other mitigation measures to address its resourcing constraints as contained in the WFP corporate risk register. A WFP communications strategy for 2016 was developed to orient messaging and operational success stories to donor audiences, and to proactively highlight upcoming resource shortfalls and consequences of unaddressed shortfalls. Arrangements were put in place for more regular reporting (through written reports and teleconferences) to larger donors, and WFP sought support from headquarters and Regional Bureau in the form of contingency funding/internal loans and technical support. Two working visits by the WFP Regional Director for the Middle East and North Africa to the WFP office in Sana'a further supplemented Country Office-Regional Bureau synergies built in the lead-up to the two donor briefings, and expanded the Regional Bureau's capacity to support the Country Office's resource mobilisation efforts (through appeals, donor

interactions and messaging). In parallel to these resource mobilisation measures, WFP implemented other mitigation measures contained in the risk register - notably to minimise financial losses. Despite significant security, access and shipping challenges (related to delays in the arrival of vessels at Hudaydah port), WFP took steps to improve its food storage/warehousing practices (particularly during heavy rains in March and April which led to spoilage of food), such as increased communication with warehouses on food expiration dates, improved monitoring of cooperating partner stocks and the tightening of WFP's monthly food distribution schedules to minimise delays and overlaps.

Achievements at Country Level

Since the start of the Yemeni crisis in March 2015, WFP has increased its response from less than one million beneficiaries per month to over five million beneficiaries every two months by December. Food assistance delivered under the EMOP's activities reached all 20 targeted governorates, including the ten governorates classified as Phase 4 (emergency) by the June 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. WFP introduced two significant measures in February: 1) WFP began distributing general distribution (GD) assistance on an alternating, bi-monthly basis with a reduced daily individual entitlement to reach as many people as possible; and 2) WFP introduced the Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) programme with the aim of reaching one million people with food assistance on a monthly basis by the end of the year.

With the introduction of alternating bi-monthly GDs, WFP was able to reach 6.3 million beneficiaries where it had initially planned to reach only three million. However, this achievement should take into account two important qualifications. First, while beneficiary numbers reported by cooperating partners were derived from actual beneficiary data collected at food distribution points (FDPs), in some cases difficulties in obtaining documentation from FDPs, delayed arrivals of food due to insecurity and other challenges limited the ability of cooperating partners to provide WFP with actual and timely distribution data.

Secondly, although the change to alternate bi-monthly distributions was communicated to cooperating partners in February, the implementation occurred gradually throughout the year: cooperating partners did not begin alternating distributions at the same time and their ability to timely report the achievements varied. Moreover, where cooperating partners were implementing alternating distributions, the geographical level of implementation, i.e. at the FDP level or district level, differed by cooperating partner. Distribution reports indicate that larger partner organisations had implemented alternating distributions at the district level in most governorates. For other smaller organisations, due to the challenges in obtaining distribution reports, WFP received indications from distribution data that at least several cooperating partners, particularly in the southern governorates, were implementing alternating distribution either at the district or FDP level.

Despite numerous operational constraints, WFP managed to deliver food assistance to an average of 2.8 million beneficiaries per month, and consistently reached populations in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas where food assistance needs were highest. Notably, WFP reached the highly insecure "enclave" of Taizz City, beginning with an initial breakthrough in January that distributed food to 18,000 people - the first time WFP managed to enter Taizz City since the conflict began in March 2015. Subsequent high profile breakthroughs in February and May culminated in WFP reaching Taizz City's Al Qahira area through CVTN for the first time in June. In July, WFP managed to expand CVTN into the Mudhaffar area of Taizz City, and has since been reaching both areas every month through CVTN.

In a similar major breakthrough, in July WFP managed to reach conflict-affected and hard-to-reach Marib governorate for the first time since December 2015, distributing food to almost 8,000 people. WFP continued to reach Marib each following month in 2016. In governorates consistently listed as hosting the highest numbers of internally displaced persons in Yemen - Hajjah, Taizz, Amanat Al Asimah, Sana'a and Dhamar - WFP food assistance was a critical lifeline for vulnerable areas, of which the conflict-ravaged Nihm district in Sana'a was one of the neediest. WFP was able to reach populations from Nihm each month since July, either from FDPs just outside the district or through FDPs in neighbouring districts. Despite the severe movement limitations imposed on WFP staff, in April a WFP team successfully conducted monitoring missions to distribution sites in Dhamar and Sana'a, where they witnessed the positive impact and criticality of WFP assistance in both areas. However, plans for similar monitoring visits to Al Bayda and Raymah governorates had to be postponed due to repeated difficulties in obtaining security clearances.

Thanks to donor support, WFP expanded CVTN into a total of seven governorates (Sana'a, Amanat Al Asimah, Taizz, Aden, Hudaydah, Lahj and Al Dhale'e), expanding its beneficiary target each month to reach almost 900,000 beneficiaries in October.

WFP managed to increase the number of beneficiaries reached despite the challenges of limited partner capacity and reduced motivation for government staff due to the non-payment of civil servant salaries. This directly affected

both the quantity and quality of activity reports received from health workers employed by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (WFP's largest nutrition partner), which in turn contributed to a lower achievement rate across WFP's nutrition activities. Throughout the year, WFP trained staff at supported health facilities on monitoring, reporting and implementation of community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities, and a total of 880 health facility workers received CMAM refresher training and 633 were newly trained in 17 governorates. From January to December, 74 percent of moderate acutely malnourished (MAM) children 6-59 months and 64 percent of acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were discharged as cured from the programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. In the same period, 77 percent of planned beneficiaries were admitted into the programme for prevention of acute malnutrition. Despite the high level of under-reporting by health facilities, this was a notable achievement given other nutrition challenges: WFP was forced to prioritise treatment over prevention programmes from April onward, distributing Plumpy'Sup through GD. In 2017, WFP plans to return to implementing blanket supplementary feeding activities under its prevention of malnutrition programme, in order to ensure proper targeting of nutrition beneficiaries. Subject to the continuation of Yemen's public sector wage crisis, WFP plans to include monetary incentives in its nutrition budget to motivate health workers in better performing their tasks.

WFP provided emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters. In response to flash floods in April which affected four governorates in Yemen's north-west, WFP was able to rapidly launch Emergency Field Assessments (EFA) in all affected governorates, and provided one-time emergency food assistance to over 7,000 flood-affected people. WFP continues to leverage its past achievements in rapidly responding to natural disasters through the pre-positioning of food in affected areas wherever possible, use of Logistics Cluster transport assets and through close cooperation with governorate-level authorities in order to facilitate the rapid deployment of staff and monitors to affected areas.

WFP continued to assist 17,500 refugees from the Horn of Africa housed at the Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj governorate under a dedicated refugees project (PRRO 200305, which was closed in March 2016) and subsequently under EMOP 200890, and managed to consistently reach between 80-95 percent of planned beneficiaries during each distribution.

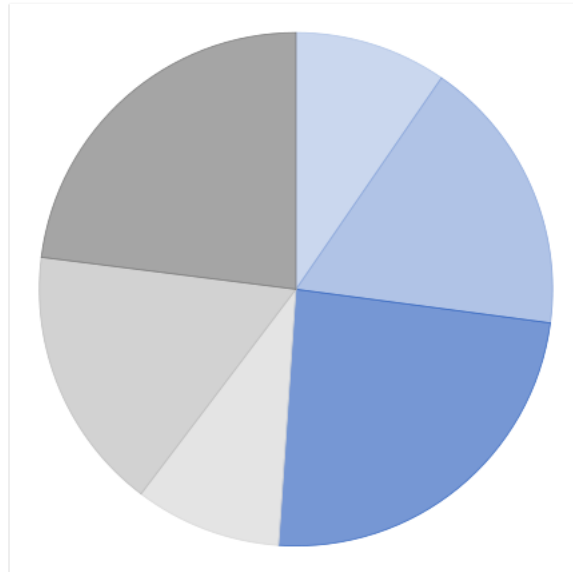


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	710,126	683,625	1,393,751
Children (5-18 years)	1,295,519	1,234,744	2,530,263
Adults (18 years plus)	1,775,352	1,703,177	3,478,529
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	3,780,997	3,621,546	7,402,543

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	303,810	24,468	29,371	33,476	13,039	404,164
Single Country PRRO	531	36	71	6	24	667
Total Food Distributed in 2016	304,341	24,504	29,443	33,481	13,063	404,832

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	-	-	40,519,363
Total Distributed in 2016	-	-	40,519,363

Supply Chain

WFP's supply chain in Yemen is highly complex, characterised by a combination of multiple corridors, countries/logistical staging areas and modes of delivery, a highly volatile security situation and lack of infrastructure. WFP continued to operate from logistics staging areas in Djibouti and Berbera. Djibouti served as both WFP's and the Logistics Cluster's staging area for air and sea transport, from where WFP-chartered vessels transported food (purchased and in-kind contributions) to both Hudaydah and Aden ports. Berbera port in Somaliland, due to its proximity to Djibouti, was used for the bagging and transshipment of bulk commodities destined for Aden, and to assist in alleviating Djibouti with lack of storage space and cargo processing. WFP continued to use the Yemeni ports of Hudaydah, Saleef and Aden, and Sana'a airport, as entry points for WFP shipments into Yemen.

WFP both directly imported food commodities from outside Yemen and purchased commodities locally from suppliers. Where it was more cost-efficient to do so, food was procured locally. Local purchasing allowed for shorter lead times and provided a stimulus to local traders, therefore keeping them in business: local purchasing was done in Hudaydah, Saleef and Aden from commercially-operated silos. However, given Yemen's heavy dependence on food imports (Yemen imports 90-95 percent of its food requirements) and the deteriorating security situation, WFP faced challenges of limited availability of commodities, with ongoing insecurity affecting suppliers' food reserves and the availability of commodities in the market. It was therefore generally more efficient for WFP to directly import the majority of its food basket. WFP imported over 400,000 mt of different food commodities, including fortified vegetable oil, cereals (wheat) sugar and pulses. Approximately 100,000 mt of these commodities were purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). Cereals were purchased from Russia and Ukraine, pulses from Turkey, and fortified vegetable oil was procured from Indonesia. Although WFP previously purchased sugar from Europe, sugar was also procured from the United Arab Emirates as this was more cost- and time-efficient. In addition, WFP received in-kind food donations amounting to over 174,000 mt, including almost 149,000 mt of wheat grain.

WFP procured all fortified wheat flour locally following quality control incidents surrounding imports of the commodity (Sana'a-based authorities rejecting imported commodities due to non-compliance with their minimum quality thresholds, which may not be very explicit). However, the ongoing conflict has limited the market's capacity to meet WFP's total food needs (estimated at 600,000 mt for 2016), including wheat flour. The dual challenges of importing wheat flour that meet Yemeni authorities' quality standards and the need to source adequate quantities in-country ultimately affected WFP's food distributions, and efforts will be made in 2017 to ensure adequate stocks of wheat flour mainly through local purchasing (in 2016, wheat flour stocks were primarily kept with local suppliers rather than by WFP itself).

Where commodities were directly imported, WFP faced extended lead times of 4-5 months for contributions to be programmed and converted into commodities ready for dispatch. Delays at Yemeni ports caused by port congestion presented major challenges for WFP dispatches and distributions, given that vessels carrying WFP-procured food spent up to several weeks waiting for berthing windows at Yemeni ports. At Hudaydah port in particular, damage to the port's cranes caused by Coalition airstrikes in 2015 has further constrained the port's capacity. Recognising the importance of Hudaydah as the primary access point for humanitarian supplies for Yemen's northern governorates, WFP with the support of funding from the United States, WFP procured mobile cranes to boost the port's capacity. Although the cranes were in the process of being transported to Hudaydah by sea in December, as of the end of the month a decision had been made to return them to Dubai for temporary storage at the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) pending Coalition clearance for the vessel transporting them to enter Hudaydah port.

Although SuperCereal and iodised salt are part of WFP's food basket in Yemen, from the beginning of May purchases of both commodities were suspended due to the need to prioritize commodity purchases given limited resourcing. WFP continued to distribute existing stocks of SuperCereal until they were exhausted in August.

For local purchases, in addition to the limited availability of commodities, WFP faced the challenge of having to buy food from local suppliers at increasingly high prices. This was due to reduced liquidity (caused by the decision of the internationally recognised government in Aden to relocate the Central Bank of Yemen from Sana'a to Aden), higher fuel and transport costs, and the reduced availability of credit lines to suppliers. In situations where suppliers were forced to more expensively source commodities from more local markets rather than import food directly, the costs were passed on to WFP. To reduce costs, WFP tried to purchase during harvest seasons when prices tended to be lower. WFP entered into Long Term Agreements with suppliers to maintain reserve stocks of food and to reduce delays associated with purchasing and therefore enable a quicker response to shocks or increased food needs.

In addition to locally procuring food commodities, WFP relied on other measures to reduce lead times for delivery of food to distribution sites. For instance, WFP has been using a forward hub supply chain concept whereby all food procured by WFP is moved to warehouses in three hubs (located in Yemen's three main entry points - Hudaydah, Sana'a and Aden), which are outsourced to commercial logistics service providers. From these warehouses, food is dispatched by trucks to food delivery points (FDPs) throughout the country. This arrangement has allowed WFP more optimal reaction time for delivery of relief commodities to cooperating partners at FDPs, and provides more flexibility for dispatching commodities where needs may suddenly arise. By the end of the year, WFP had established two additional forward hubs in Ibb and Sa'ada. WFP has taken efforts towards reducing its land transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs. Notably, WFP's discontinuation of its dedicated fleet of trucks, which began in 2015, and return to the use of commercial trucks allowed WFP to reduce its LTSH rate by 22 percent. In October, WFP Yemen implemented the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS), which provided a solid platform to facilitate the integrated approach, particularly at the downstream level. LESS is a corporate system that enables real-time tracking of WFP food commodities as they move along the supply chain, from the point of receipt up to the final delivery point for distribution, and ensures full traceability of individual food items in each entitlement delivered.

Given the unpredictable security situation and its impact on moving food imports into and across Yemen, WFP took the step of diversifying its assistance by adding a market-based approach assistance activity in the form of its Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) programme. CVTN uses retailer networks to distribute food in lieu of general food distribution, so that beneficiaries redeem commodity-based vouchers distributed by WFP's cooperating partners for food rations at the closest participating retail outlets linked to WFP's Yemeni food supplier. As this meant that food was distributed from suppliers' supply chains (with the exception of wheat soya blend), CVTN complemented WFP's own in-kind supply chain and ensured availability of food commodities for CVTN beneficiaries even where supply chain challenges resulted in delays to WFP's GD activities.

For WFP refugee assistance activities at the Kharaz refugee camp, a combination of pipeline breaks, commodity shortfalls and late arrivals of commodities led to persistent delays in the implementation of monthly food distributions. Commodity breaks in cereals in particular forced WFP to distribute reduced entitlements in, reducing the overall caloric value of entitlements received by Kharaz camp residents. Throughout the year, shortages of rice mean that WFP had to distribute reduced entitlements of rice or substitute rice with wheat grain.

The ongoing conflict and political reality made it extremely difficult to move food across the lines of control. Although WFP purchased food for the entire country, deliveries were separately allocated to either the "northern" (through Hudaydah) or "southern" (through Aden) regions depending on needs. As the cross-border movement of food was virtually impossible, any sudden changes in regional needs meant that WFP had to resort to purchasing food locally even if commodities were available in the other region. Needs were often higher in the "north", complicated by congestion at Hudaydah port and difficulties in shipping to the port (mainly due to prolonged waiting times for berthing and difficulties in finding shipping companies willing to operate to Hudaydah). These challenges hampered WFP deliveries and distributions in "northern" governorates, particularly during the second half of the year.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	4,993	4,993
Split Peas	-	1,260	1,260
Sugar	-	4,971	4,971
Vegetable Oil	-	4,481	4,481
Wheat	4,685	-	4,685
Wheat Flour	28,437	-	28,437
Wheat Soya Blend	-	17,092	17,092
Total	33,122	32,797	65,918
Percentage	50.2%	49.8%	

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

Commodity	Total
High Energy Biscuits	29
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,985
Split Peas	5,247
Sugar	4,127
Vegetable Oil	10,312
Wheat	77,408
Total	99,107

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP's emergency response in Yemen continues to be informed by experience and lessons learned in a unique operational context characterised by conflict, lack of WFP access to large parts of the country, a high level of dependence on cooperating partners, a challenging political environment and the existence of two operational supply chain pipelines serving the Houthi-controlled northern governorates and government-controlled southern governorates. Lessons from WFP's experience in social protection in the Yemeni context are captured in the 2016 Social Protection and Safety Nets in the Middle East report jointly published by WFP and the United Kingdom (UK)-based Institute of Development Studies, although the reality is that many different variables - namely access, political interference and resourcing challenges - continue to limit WFP's ability to mount a response commensurate to the scale of food insecurity in Yemen.

Throughout 2016, the absence of reliable access had a significant and negative impact on WFP's ability to provide timely and regular assistance to affected populations. Transport convoys regularly experienced administrative delays and WFP's cooperating partners complained of political interference in their selection of beneficiaries and distribution of food assistance. Coupled with these challenges, severe under resourcing meant that WFP had to

adapt its assistance activities in order to reach more beneficiaries with a reduced entitlement size (to accord with available resources): a direct consequence of this was the decision to temporarily switch to alternating bi-monthly food distributions in order to reach as many of Yemen's approximately seven million severely food insecure people as possible.

As in 2015, insecurity, access challenges and the urgency of WFP's emergency response meant that WFP had to rely heavily on cooperating partners' operational experience, local expertise and logistical capacity, and was not able to provide the level of technical and material support that would have otherwise been desirable in the Yemeni context. Where the security situation permitted, WFP programme staff visited distribution sites and provided guidance to cooperating partners on complying with WFP's beneficiary lists and beneficiary safeguards (for instance, as was done in Dhamar and Sana'a governorates). WFP relied on cooperating partner support in developing its blueprint for improving its programme delivery in 2017, and a consultative meeting with cooperating partners was held in Sana'a to explore ways of addressing challenges going forward.

To respond to challenges of accessing hard-to-reach areas and to leverage WFP's experience in utilising innovative approaches to delivering food assistance, the Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) programme was launched which aims to complement WFP assistance with relationships with local distributors, wholesalers and retailers of supermarkets in urban settings - therefore serving as a cost-efficient alternative to WFP's general distributions, especially in urban areas and areas with access restrictions. Nonetheless, the establishment of a Sana'a-based call centre and a beneficiary phone hotline allowed WFP to communicate with beneficiaries despite access challenges, and reception to these initiatives has been positive: only three months into its launch, WFP's beneficiary hotline received nearly twenty times more calls than in its first month. Such phone-based outreach tools are important to improving the quality of WFP's monitoring activities and ensuring that beneficiary complaints are quickly identified and addressed.

To reduce political interference by local actors, WFP continued to engage with political representatives and relevant groups, particularly where requests and demands were made of WFP which were incompatible with its humanitarian and ethical values (such as giving preference to suppliers or transporters linked to local officials or requesting WFP to modify beneficiary targeting criteria to favour particular groups of beneficiaries). To increase visibility in the field, WFP established two field offices in Sa'ada and Ibb and deployed international staff to these locations. Subject to the security situation, WFP increased the number of field visits, with had the WFP Representative visit operations in Taizz, Sa'ada, Hudaydah and Ibb governorates. Monitoring field visits were conducted to Dhamar governorate, where WFP met with cooperating partners and senior governorate officials; challenges with securing security clearances, however, prevented similar visits to governorates such as Raymah and Al Bayda. Despite these measures, interference and obstruction by local leaders continue to affect WFP activities.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Launched in October 2015 to supersede PRRO 200636 following WFP's transition to an emergency response in Yemen in April 2015, EMOP 200890 aims to address the emergency food and nutrition needs of food insecure women, men, boys, and girls displaced or affected by the crisis. It aims to do this by providing an adaptable and flexible response mechanism utilising both in-kind general distribution and food assistance through commodity vouchers. The EMOP aims to address the needs of those affected by malnutrition through components that prioritise the prevention of acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months, and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In April, the EMOP absorbed WFP's food assistance programme for refugees from the Horn of Africa and vulnerable economic migrants that had been previously provided under a dedicated project, PRRO 200305. In assisting refugees and vulnerable economic migrants through general distribution, the EMOP aims to save lives and maintain adequate dietary standards for refugee populations living in camps.

Aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP aims to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies - specifically by increasing food consumption through the scale-up of life-saving emergency food assistance in areas classified as experiencing "emergency" and "crisis" levels of food insecurity by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	73,692,303
Food and Related Costs	503,190,384
Indirect Support Costs	48,666,409
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	118,351,734
Total	743,900,830

Project Activities

EMOP 200890 aims to save lives in a complex humanitarian emergency through four activities: general distribution (GD), food assistance through commodity vouchers under its Commodity Vouchers through Traders Network (CV-TN) programme, nutrition activities to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in young children and women of reproductive age, and GD to refugees and vulnerable economic migrants from the Horn of Africa.

As of December, WFP was implementing GD in 18 of Yemen's 22 governorates, and was gradually expanding CVTN in some of the most highly populated governorates. WFP prioritises populations in the ten governorates classified by the June Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis as being under "Emergency" (Phase 4), and all areas hosting high concentrations of Yemen's 2.18 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1 million returnees (11th Report of the Task Force on Population Movement, October 2016). Beneficiary targeting for GD was carried out through vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) and prioritisation of IDPs (2 million as of January 2017), households headed by women, vulnerable households headed by single women, the elderly and people with disabilities, and areas with pre-existing high levels of food insecurity.

GD reached all Yemeni governorates except Al Mahrah and Soqatra, covering more than 6,000 distribution points. To maximise beneficiary reach against the backdrop of a challenging resourcing situation, in February WFP was forced to introduce an alternate distribution mechanism aimed to reach 6 million people on a two-month basis:

this was progressively implemented by cooperating partners. Under this policy, WFP targeted 6 million beneficiaries on a two-month, alternating basis, rotating food distributions to reach 3 million beneficiaries in one group of districts with a one-month entitlement in one month, and another 3 million beneficiaries in a second group of districts with a one-month entitlement the next month. While this was achieved by splitting WFP's existing reduced monthly entitlement for GD (WFP had been distributing entitlements corresponding to 75 percent of the full 2,100 kcal caloric value since late 2015) into two-month entitlements (each corresponding to approximately 37.5 percent of the full caloric value), bi-monthly alternate targeting allowed WFP to expand its beneficiary reach to reach a higher number of highly food insecure people. However, this did not affect distributions for refugees at the Kharaz camp, who received monthly entitlements amounting to a daily average of 1,850 kcal per beneficiary throughout the year.

Although bi-monthly alternate targeting was introduced as a temporary measure in response to severe resourcing constraints, throughout 2016 continued challenges precluded attempts to raise or progressively restore the full entitlement: this will be a key WFP objective in 2017 subject to the availability of funds.

The EMOP provided for an individual GD food basket consisting of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, iodised salt and sugar. The entitlement of cereals and pulses included different varieties of commodities, such as beans and split peas pulses, fortified wheat flour and wheat grain cereals.

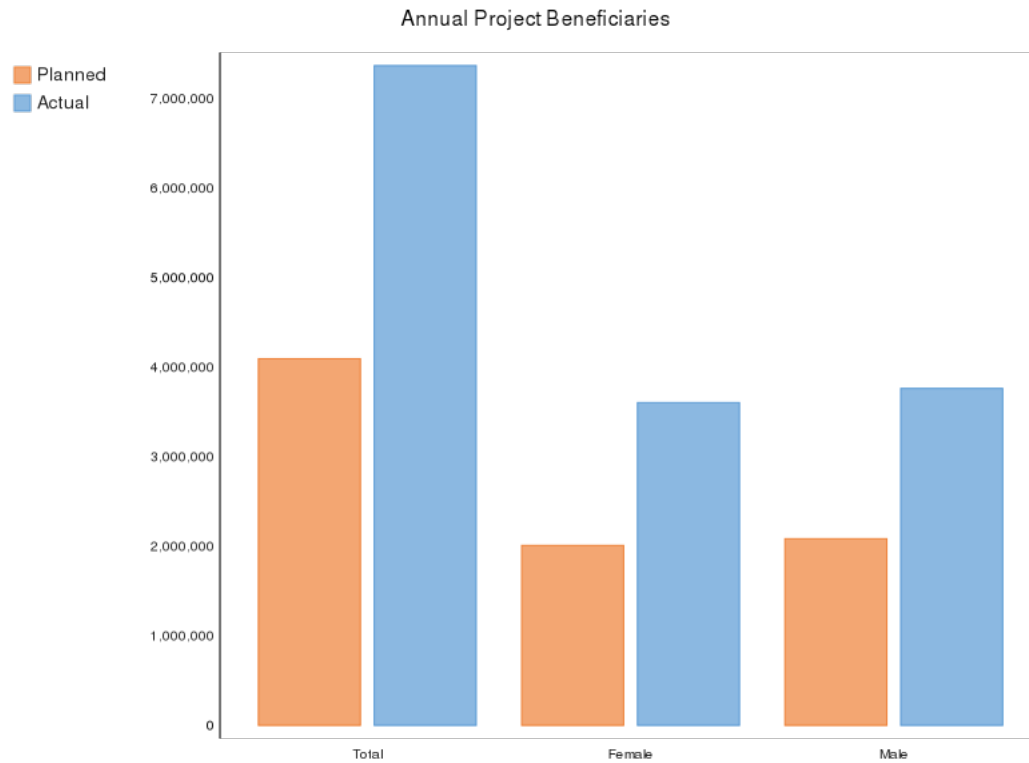
In February, with an increase in donor funding, WFP launched a three-month pilot for the CVTN programme which introduced a system of paper commodity vouchers using retailer networks to distribute food assistance instead of providing food through GD. Under this modality, beneficiaries redeem commodity-based vouchers distributed by WFP's cooperating partners for food entitlements at the closest participating retail outlets linked to WFP's Yemeni food suppliers. WFP distributed CVTN food basket is similar to the basket of a GD, consisting of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, SuperCereal, sugar and iodised salt. Although purchases of SuperCereal were suspended in May due to limited resourcing, WFP continued to distribute existing stocks of SuperCereal from previous purchases. To align CVTN with the reduced entitlement distributed under GD, WFP distributed reduced entitlements of cereals (50 kg per month, from 75 kg) and pulses (5 kg per month, from 10 kg) to yield an overall entitlement corresponding to 75 percent of the full monthly entitlement. Similar to GD, the entitlement of fortified vegetable oil was reduced due to changes in packaging. The rationale for aligning CVTN entitlements with GD was to maintain beneficiary satisfaction with GD assistance and prevent GD beneficiaries relocating to areas assisted by CVTN in order to receive larger food entitlements. As CVTN continues to expand and a larger number of WFP beneficiaries is assisted by the programme, WFP will look at diversifying the range and quantities of commodities provided under CVTN. While the Yemeni security context, ongoing economic crisis and difficulty in importing electronic equipment as well as sending Yemeni national staff abroad for training (due to severe visa restrictions on Yemeni nationals) currently present significant impediments, WFP plans to eventually transition its CVTN programme to a cash-based programme introducing a value voucher, as well as introduce digital beneficiary registration through the use of biometric technology in order to overcome challenges associated with paper-based beneficiary registration (which is currently used given cooperating partners' lack of computerised registration systems in field locations). WFP will continue to explore the feasibility of introducing these systems throughout 2017.

WFP nutrition activities were delivered through 1,846 health facilities in 14 governorates. WFP provided specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to treat acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and in pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and to prevent acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months. Through the treatment of MAM programme, WFP provided a daily entitlement of one 92 g sachet of Plumpy'Sup per MAM child per day. Each acutely malnourished PLW received a daily entitlement of SuperCereal Plus of 200 g per person per day. For activities targeting the prevention of acute malnutrition, WFP provided each child 6-23 months admitted into the Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme with a daily entitlement of Plumpy'Doz of 46 g per child per day. WFP proposed to import two SNFs from Pakistan, Wawa Mum and Acha Mum. However, approval to use these alternative commodities was not provided by the Ministry of Public Health and Population due to a concern that beneficiaries might take a long time to accept the new SNFs. In 2017, WFP will again approach the Ministry of Public Health and Population on sourcing Pakistani SNFs as a means of improving cost effectiveness. WFP, the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), in conjunction with cooperating partners, worked together to ensure an improved beneficiary referral mechanism with appropriate health and complementary services such as food assistance and water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities.

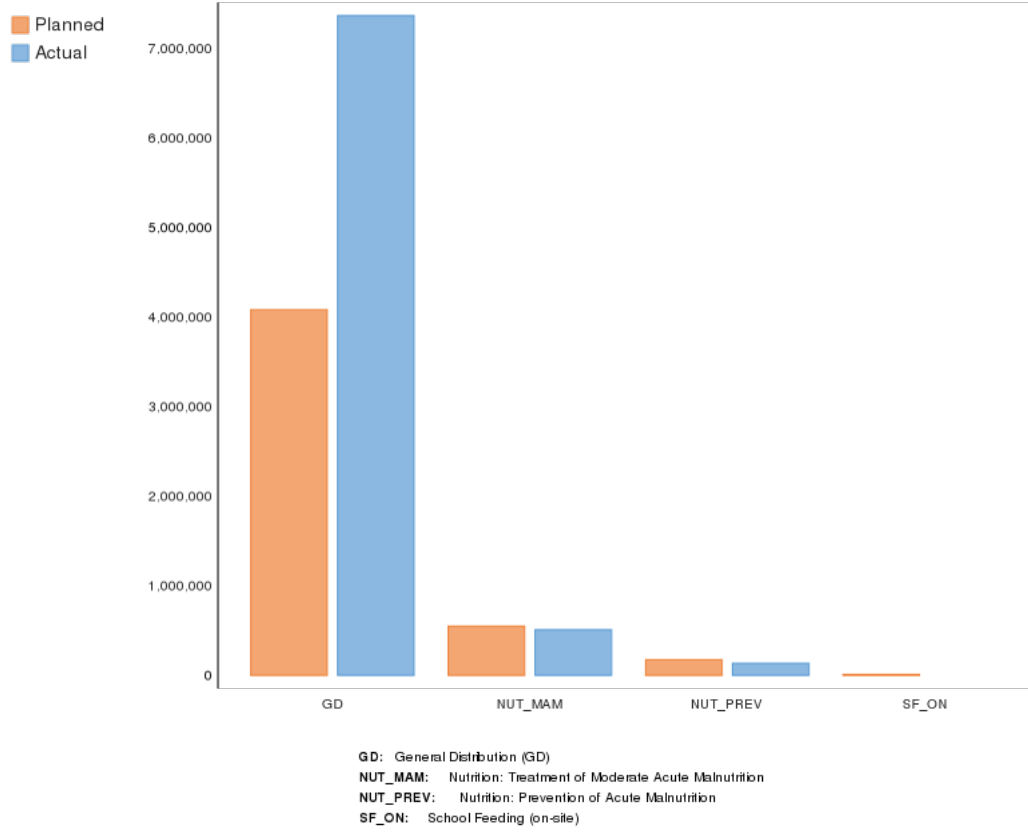
WFP continued to assist populations affected by natural disasters. In response to flash floods in April which affected four governorates in Yemen's northwest, WFP was able to rapidly launch Emergency Field Assessments (EFA) in all affected governorates, and provided one-time emergency food assistance to 7,200 flood-affected people. In the wider context of continuously improving its emergency preparedness as well as lessons learned from its response to two tropical cyclones in 2015, WFP worked closely with cooperating partners to rapidly dispatch food assistance to Amran and Hudaydah governorates (the two most flood-affected governorates) despite extensive damage to road infrastructure in Yemen's northwest region. WFP is continuing to refine its ability to respond to natural disasters, including through the deployment of larger numbers of staff to field offices to allow for quicker movement of WFP

personnel and assets.

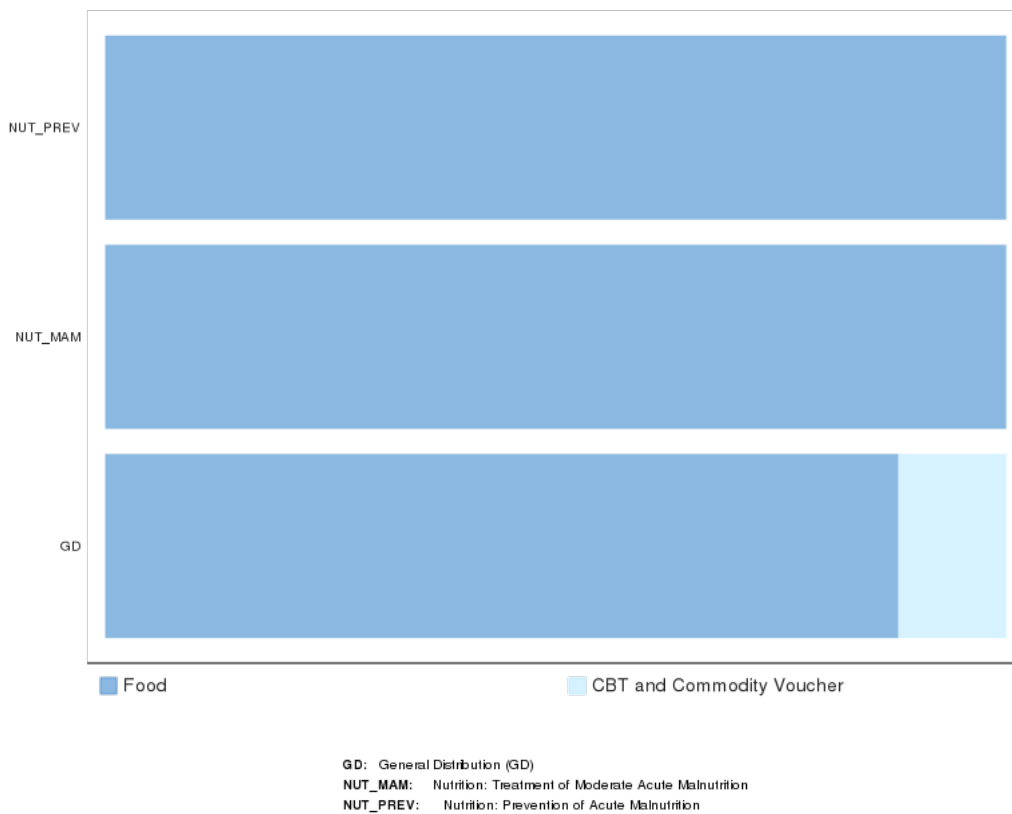
From April, with the closure of WFP's dedicated refugees assistance project PRRO 200305, WFP continued to assist over 84,000 vulnerable refugees and stranded economic migrants under the EMOP. This assistance continued to be based on beneficiary lists supplied by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), and distributions targeted 18,000 residents of the Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj governorate on a monthly basis and new refugee arrivals at reception centres. However, plans to provide school meals for refugees at the Kharaz and Al Basateen refugee camps could not be implemented due to the unavailability of funds for this particular activity. WFP will continue to work with its donors as well as refine the delivery of its assistance to refugees at the Kharaz and Al Basateen camps to ensure that the food security needs of refugee beneficiaries are adequately addressed.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	48,381	-	-
Dried Fruits	-	66	-
High Energy Biscuits	28	2,200	7,953.5%
Iodised Salt	3,080	1,910	62.0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	5,886	1,449	24.6%
Rice	1,198	1,005	83.9%
Split Peas	-	29,371	-
Sugar	15,360	11,063	72.0%
Vegetable Oil	32,454	24,468	75.4%
Wheat	-	288,576	-
Wheat Flour	388,511	14,229	3.7%
Wheat Soya Blend	64,443	29,826	46.3%
Total	559,342	404,164	72.3%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Commodity Voucher	75,682,296	40,519,363	53.5%
Total	75,682,296	40,519,363	53.5%

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued to work in close collaboration with United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organisations (NGO) and government partners. Across the EMOP's three activities (general distribution including refugee assistance, commodity vouchers and nutrition), WFP worked with 22 cooperating partners, Yemeni government ministries, and three United Nations sister agencies, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). As in 2015, partnerships with national NGOs were the mainstay of WFP's activities throughout the country, given national NGOs' access to hard-to-reach areas, capacity and local expertise. Security constraints were a considerable factor influencing viable partnerships for implementing general distribution (GD) and Commodity Vouchers through Traders Network (CVTN) in conflict-ravaged areas. These security considerations were key to WFP's decision to assist the conflict-ravaged areas of Taizz City exclusively through CVTN - taking advantage of local traders' supply chain and transportation networks and reducing the risk of delayed/rejected security clearances, looting and attacks associated with large-scale WFP movements of food.

Overall, national NGOs and government agencies distributed food assistance to almost 70 percent of WFP's total beneficiaries under the EMOP (GD, CVTN and nutrition). In the Houthis-controlled northern governorates, the Sana'a-based Ministry of Education was WFP's largest partner for its GD, implementing distributions in 12

governorates, including being WFP's sole partner in the hard-to-reach governorates of Taizz and Al Bayda.

For nutrition activities, WFP partnered with 13 international and national NGOs, and with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, UNICEF and WHO in the joint implementation of a community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme. The Ministry of Public Health and Population was WFP's key partner for nutrition activities, implementing the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) and blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) activities at health facilities in 12 governorates for up to 244,000 beneficiaries.

Greater effort was made to leverage cooperating partners' experience and expertise. Recognising partners' central role to WFP's programme delivery and the huge scale of needs in the northern governorates, in September WFP held a consultative meeting in Sana'a with its international and Yemeni cooperating partners to formulate implementation strategies for its assistance activities in 2017 - as part of WFP Yemen's Vision 2017 blueprint. In formulating this blueprint, which proposes to better align WFP strategies to achieve its life-saving outcomes, under Strategic Objective 1 of WFP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017, WFP sought to mobilise partners' collective experience, capacity and knowledge in order to improve the effectiveness of WFP's beneficiary selection and targeting criteria, boost the efficiency of its supply chain management, build more effective partnerships and strengthen its coordination with the Sana'a-based authorities.

WFP organised a capacity development workshop for the Executive Unit of the Yemeni government (the Sana'a-based government's authority coordinating with the international humanitarian community) - specifically for its governorate-level representatives in August. The objective of the workshop was to develop Executive Unit staff capacity in assisting humanitarian assistance activities. However, plans to hold a similar workshop for district-level representatives were postponed by challenging security conditions outside Sana'a.

WFP worked with United Nations sister agencies, particularly with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UNICEF and WHO. Cooperation with FAO was wide-ranging, including the implementation of food security assessments - the largest being the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment with UNICEF - and the joint implementation of an Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) project with the European Union.

Performance Monitoring

To improve its delivery of food assistance and to ensure that beneficiary preferences are mainstreamed into its activities, WFP Yemen engages in different forms of monitoring and evaluation, including monitoring the number of beneficiaries receiving food (output monitoring), how food is distributed at final distribution points (FDPs) (process monitoring), how food assistance is used or perceived by beneficiaries and how it contributes to their food security (outcome monitoring). To accomplish this, the WFP leverages various monitoring systems that employ both quantitative methods (for instance, distribution reports and surveys) and qualitative methods (for instance, focus group discussions, interviews and trend observations) to assess the progress and challenges of assistance activities. WFP developed a monitoring and evaluation strategy in late 2015 at the start of the new EMOP operation to harmonise the different monitoring systems used by various units.

Due to severe access challenges which impede robust monitoring by WFP, beneficiary reach was measured primarily through the collection of daily and monthly reports from cooperating partners. A daily distribution matrix is maintained by WFP, which tracks distributions for both GD and CVTN at the governorate, district and FDP level, allowing WFP to react quickly to disruptions in distributions. Due to limitations imposed by the volatile security situation, WFP was only able to conduct very limited numbers of onsite or face-to-face monitoring activities. To mitigate this access constraint, WFP contracted Yemen-based third party monitoring companies to conduct onsite distribution monitoring and post distribution monitoring (PDM) with beneficiaries. Innovations were made in introducing new and time-saving data collection technologies by third party monitors, such as through the use of electronic tablets; where used, these allowed for a more uniform and quicker management of data, and WFP will look to expand their use by cooperating partners in 2017. WFP continued to conduct monitoring activities, in parallel with third party monitors, to ensure distribution sites were visited as often as resources and the security situation allowed. Both WFP and third party monitors received the same field monitoring training and monitoring tools to ensure consistency in analysis and reporting. WFP doubled the monthly target for distribution monitoring from 60 visits in early 2016 to up to 160 visits per quarter.

To complement face-to-face monitoring and to reach beneficiaries in hard-to-reach areas, an Amman-based call center was used to conduct remote PDM through mobile phone surveys. Through this remote monitoring, WFP was able to reach beneficiaries in all 20 WFP-assisted governorates through mobile calls on a monthly basis, at a relatively low cost compared to face-to-face monitoring. Remote monitoring allowed WFP to consistently call between 2,000 and 2,400 beneficiaries each month, which are statistically representative samples, to better understand their household's food security outcomes. As beneficiary ownership or access to mobile phones varies

by variables such as location (higher in urban areas compared to rural areas), gender (men are more likely to own a mobile phone than women) and age, monitoring results (which only include beneficiaries who own or have access to a mobile phone) inevitably contains some bias. The majority of respondents to survey calls were men, which may be due to cultural and socio-economic norms of men being more likely to own or have access to mobile phones than women. To address these challenges, WFP sensitised cooperating partners to the need to collect mobile numbers from as broad a beneficiary demographic as possible, and worked with the call center to hire more women monitors to encourage higher numbers of women respondents.

WFP triangulates results from these monitoring mechanisms with results from face-to-face PDM. Although only one PDM exercise was conducted in December, a second PDM had been planned for June, but this could not take place given that WFP was in the process of contracting a new third party monitor. When compared to phone surveys, the December PDM may be less biased because it included a more comprehensive sampling frame, and targeted surveys with women respondents to ensure more balanced gender representation.

To improve accountability and align WFP's assistance activities and variety of food commodities to accommodate beneficiary preferences, in October a beneficiary feedback mechanism or "hotline" was launched to encourage beneficiaries to contact WFP directly to share their experiences, concerns or questions about WFP assistance. By December, the number of calls made to the hotline had sharply increased from 15 calls received in October to over 260 calls received in December, covering a range of issues such as the quality of food, packaging, late or partial deliveries, content of the food basket, fraud, diversion of food assistance, protection issues, targeting and registration procedures, discrimination, and sexual harassment. The hotline allowed WFP to gather information from beneficiaries on the quality and effectiveness of WFP's assistance, and in turn gives WFP the opportunity to identify problems and improve its performance by responding to them in a timely manner.

The nutrition activities were monitored through mechanisms which include WFP field office staff and cooperating partners monitoring visits, remote monitoring through call centers and using the WFP hotline to capture challenges and feedback from beneficiaries, which strengthened accountability to affected populations. WFP's call centre received feedback on the food assistance and specialized nutritious food distribution and to track status of dispatches and deliveries from WFP to the cooperating partners. Monthly onsite distribution monitoring and beneficiary feedback interviews at the health facilities were conducted by third party monitors to complement the call center. WFP has also established a system to monitor supply chain and ensure regular updates on pipeline situation to cooperation partners. Monitoring by third party monitors trained by WFP in coordination with Field Offices, covered areas with access restrictions. Measurement of outcomes was based on data collected by WFP through its cooperating partners and third party monitors, the Yemen Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment assessments, monthly community-based management of acute malnutrition, cooperating partners distribution reports and monitor reports from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Overall, WFP was able to monitor approximately 70 percent of all assisted districts on a quarterly basis with approximately 8,000 PDM surveys and up to 160 DM visits. Going forward, WFP hopes to further expand its monitoring coverage to reach as many assisted districts as possible. WFP use of third party monitors and mobile surveys, along with the launch of a beneficiary feedback hotline are some of the various systems that work in synergy to monitor the performance of assistance in Yemen's challenging and volatile environment.

Results/Outcomes

Monitoring findings for general distribution (GD) and Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) beneficiaries consistently show substantial improvement in food consumption compared to the pre-assistance baseline in June 2015. However, given the immense need to reach as many of Yemen's seven million severely food insecure people as possible, in February WFP started to gradually target six million beneficiaries on a two-month, alternating basis (rotating food distributions to reach three million beneficiaries in one month and another three million the next month). At the same time, resource constraints forced WFP to reduce its daily GD entitlement per beneficiary - at first to 75 percent of the full entitlement per month, then with the implementation of alternating, bi-monthly distributions in February, to 75 percent entitlements covering two months (therefore 37.5 percent entitlement per month). However, it should be noted that these reductions did not apply to distributions to refugees at the Kharaz camp, where the situation was different: WFP had adequate stocks of commodities to ensure that beneficiaries at the Kharaz camp received an entitlement amounting to a daily average of 1,850 kcal per beneficiary covering two months. This was the implemented for bi-monthly distributions at the Kharaz camp throughout the

year.

Findings of the December face-to-face post distribution monitoring (PDM) suggest that it is likely that both of these measures contributed to negatively impact beneficiary food consumption scores (FCS). This is illustrated by an approximate 10 percent increase in the proportion of beneficiaries reporting poor and borderline food consumption, compared to findings reported by the previous face-to-face PDM done in December 2015. Other confounding factors, particularly conflict, Yemen's economic collapse and diminished harvest seasons, likely further contributed to affect beneficiary FCS in 2016. Between genders, there were only slight differences in the FCS of households headed by women compared to households headed by men. The only exception was in the borderline FCS among CVTN beneficiaries, where households headed by women reported a better FCS (by 12 percentage points) than households headed by men.

For CVTN, two potentially contradictory sets of outcomes need to be contextualised. Firstly, results from the monthly remote monitoring surveys showed CVTN beneficiaries as having consistently higher FCS than GD beneficiaries in the second and third quarter. On the other hand, results from the face-to-face PDM exercise done in December shows little difference in FCS between beneficiaries of both modalities, and that CVTN beneficiaries in fact exhibited the broadly similar food consumption outcomes as GD beneficiaries. Firstly, the better outcomes observed among CVTN beneficiaries by monthly remote monitoring may be due to CVTN beneficiaries generally receiving one food entitlement each month, compared to GD beneficiaries who received one food entitlement food assistance every two months. Other important contributing factors may include the fact that CVTN beneficiaries live in urban areas, and have been shown to have better food consumption than rural beneficiaries. On the other hand, the similar outcomes observed between GD and CVTN beneficiaries in the face-to-face PDM are attributable to several factors. Most significantly, the absorption of approximately 40,000 rural/semi-urban GD beneficiaries in Hudaydah - who were receiving bi-monthly entitlements and who were already exhibiting low individual FCS - into the CVTN programme in November worked to drive down the average FCS for CVTN. Given these end-year changes and as Hudaydah governorate in any case accounts for among the highest levels of malnutrition and food insecurity in Yemen, it could therefore be expected that the December PDM reported FCS picture that appeared to contradict that conveyed by monthly remote monitoring.

The December face-to-face PDM showed a dip in beneficiaries' diet diversity, measured by the average number of food groups consumed over a week. Past dietary diversity scores showed that beneficiaries (GD) consumed an average of three food groups per week in June 2015, and that this increased to an average of six food groups per week in December 2015. However, the most recent PDM showed that this had slightly decreased to an average of five food groups consumed per week in December 2016. A range of possible factors might explain this outcome, principally the diminished purchasing power caused by the depreciation of the Yemeni Rial, the fall in wages in the public sector, and the high market prices of certain food groups. Nevertheless, diet diversity results in 2016 were substantially better compared to the June 2015 pre-assistance baseline.

Although the December 2016 PDM results indicate less use by beneficiaries of food-based coping strategies compared to the pre-assistance baseline, there has been a marginal increase in their use from the December 2015 PDM. Given the overall challenging food security picture above, an uptick in the reliance on coping mechanisms was a reasonably expected outcome, although the increase was not as large as anticipated considering the scale of livelihood challenges faced by beneficiaries. Interestingly, asset depletion coping strategies among GD and CVTN beneficiaries were lower than both the baseline and 2015 PDM. This may be due to households who engaged in negative coping strategies using more extreme coping strategies, a result of having exhausted other means of coping with challenging living conditions. That said, remote monitoring surveys seem to indicate a higher use of asset coping strategies, which may be more reflective of the reality given the strain that the ongoing conflict has had on livelihoods.

In 2016, 135,671 children age 6 to 23 months received a preventive specialized nutritious food (PlumpyDoz) through the WFP blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) activities. Due to resources constraints in the first half of the year, delays in food dispatches related to security clearances for the transporters, only 77 percent of the planned target of 176,474 children was achieved. An additional limiting factor was the change in delivery modalities from distribution through GD activities to institutionalization in government health facilities. Reasons for the higher default rates included challenges related to the conflict, which severely restricted the movement with limited accessibility of both beneficiaries and supplies to some targeted areas. In addition, mobile clinics were sometimes restricted and suspended by local authorities which hindered consistence in services delivery. Moreover, a lack of community health worker capacity, partly due to non-payment of civil servants or closures of some health facilities, limited awareness raising and sensitization activities that promoted participation. To address these challenges, mechanisms to deliver nutrition activities were revised to minimize beneficiaries' access to services and security risks by including monthly instead of bi-weekly distributions in areas of high insecurity, as well as to increase the use of mobile health clinics in hard-to-reach areas. This had significantly improved the situation with the default rate dropping from 53 to 24 percent. The proportion of target population who participate in

BSFP indicator was not calculated, as individual BSFP participants are not routinely recorded. Due to the assistance modality, targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) and BSFP activities do not have project management committees.

Monitoring findings for beneficiaries at the Kharaz refugee camp consistently show a substantial deterioration in food consumption, with 64 percent reporting poor food consumption scores (FCS) compared to the December 2015 PDM results. Several operational challenges related to delays in dispatches and distributions, namely pipeline breaks, commodity shortfalls and late arrivals of commodities, and livelihood and economic factors, have likely contributed to beneficiary food consumption outcomes. Beneficiary use of food-based coping strategies has increased since 2015, which would be reasonably expected with low FCS. However, an increase in the use of coping strategies could be attributed to other factors, such as the conflict environment and the subsequent fear among beneficiaries with regard to their food security. [1]

[1] Further context and explanation provided in the Standard Project Report for PRRO 200305.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continues to prioritise the needs of women and girls in delivering its assistance. Due to insecurity and lack of access however, understanding the impact of the conflict and of WFP assistance on household decision-making over the use of food remains limited. Any patterns inferred by WFP assessments and monitoring must also be considered against the context of conservative cultural norms which limit the participation of women in leadership and social settings. Nonetheless, despite the fact that only 7.4 percent of rural households and 8.6 percent of urban households are headed by women (according to Yemen's most recent Yemen's National Health and Demographic Survey 2015), the December post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed that the proportion of women making decisions over use of food assistance (including those making decisions together with men) for general distribution (GD) and Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) is about 56 percent. Moreover, more women reported that they were making decisions jointly with men on the use of food assistance received through the CVTN programme, which may be attributable to the urban context in which CVTN takes place. In contrast, fewer women in GD reported having decision-making authority over the use of food assistance, which may be attributable to more conservative cultural norms in rural areas. What this suggests is that despite the protracted conflict and a deterioration in socio-economic indicators such as incomes and the availability of jobs, women continue to play an important supporting role in providing the food needs of the family. Although men retain ultimate decision-making authority within the home, women appear to remain very involved in decision-making over the use of food assistance and other key components of family nutrition.

The proportion of women in leadership positions moderately increased in GD and CVTN committees compared to 2015, although the proportion was still smaller than 10 percent. The higher proportion registered for committees in CVTN areas was higher than GD, but this was largely due to a smaller sample size being used, which might in turn not convey an accurate picture of women representation in CVTN committees. Overall, WFP has consistently found it challenging to reach the WFP corporate target of 60 percent representation of women in leadership positions due to entrenched cultural factors. According to one Yemeni cooperating partner, dominant socially conservative attitudes to the role of women means that women's participation and engagement in public roles of responsibility is often not fully accepted in societal contexts, and women in leadership positions find it difficult to receive the full cooperation of the community. For these and reasons of mobility, women are considered to be relatively unsuited to roles such as GD mobilisers which would require them to travel to remote areas on short notice. However, WFP will continue to proactively recruit women to as wide a variety of roles as possible, but while doing so in a manner than is sensitive to local cultural contexts and women's own interest and willingness to participate in positions of responsibility. The assistance modality for nutrition does not have project management committees so this indicator is not reported against.

Roles and responsibilities of conflict-affected and displaced women are evolving in directions that further prejudice their position in Yemeni society. According to evidence contained in the July 2015 Yemen Gender Alert released by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, many women and girls are having to take on essential roles normally performed by men, which is particularly difficult for them due to the risk of social exclusion, additional challenges presented by limited mobility and lack of access to resources. The assumption of these roles without the protection of necessary cultural or security safeguards increases the risk of women and girls being exposed to physical and sexual abuse as well as exploitation in a deeply conservative social setting. Moreover, in assuming these roles, women and girls are exposed even more directly to military activity and the associated risks of death or injury and sexual abuse. WFP, together with other United Nations partners, fully acknowledges these risks and had been making efforts to prioritise food and humanitarian assistance for women and children in the aim of minimising their exposure to the above risks.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Results from WFP's December's post distribution monitoring (PDM) showed a small portion of beneficiaries indicating having experienced safety problems while attending WFP food assistance activities. The types of safety issues reported included sudden and irregularly timed airstrikes, ground fighting, and occasional disruption at the distribution points, which affected both men and women beneficiaries equally. Whereas men faced the risk of being mistaken for combatants, safety issues reported by women included negative attention from men or elders, particularly in culturally conservative areas, as well as women having to bring their children to food distributions (as primary carers in the household) - hence exposing children to hazards associated with large gatherings of people. As the most vulnerable segment of Yemeni society, internally displaced persons (IDPs) were the group most vulnerable to ongoing insecurity. Airstrikes and rocket attacks were the primary safety threat in most governorates, particularly in central and southern Yemen, raising the exposure to safety risks of beneficiaries having to queue long periods at distribution sites.

Insecurity in Taizz, the most conflict-affected governorate, forced the closure of a number of distribution points and saw their consolidation into a single distribution point. While a necessary step to ensure the continued distribution of food to areas most in need, WFP and cooperating partners recognised the safety risks associated with larger gatherings of beneficiaries and longer travel distances and continued to work to ensure the efficient and safe distribution of food given the ongoing insecurity. In the most insecure parts of Taizz City, WFP decided to provide assistance exclusively through CVTN to reduce risks associated with highly visible general distributions such as large gatherings of people at distribution sites and to allow beneficiaries to collect their food assistance from retailers within a broader time frame.

For the refugees assistance component of the EMOP, there was only a small proportion of beneficiaries reporting on security issues given that food assistance was delivered in a protected location inside the Kharaz camp, insulated from external safety risks. WFP continued to follow up on the small proportion of safety issues reported, which were mostly related to the maintenance of order at food distribution sites. Beneficiary concerns and complaints were handled by the elders' management committee, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) food distribution partner, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS). Although WFP's beneficiary phone hotline only became online and started receiving beneficiary calls from October, complaints emerging in distribution monitoring surveys conducted by WFP's third party monitor, which largely related to the quality of food, were shared with UNHCR for corrective action to be taken under their own complaints management system.

While the proportion of assisted men who were informed about WFP programmes was comparable with 2015 levels, there was a marked improvement among women informed. However, while both men and women respondents were asked about their knowledge of WFP beneficiary qualification criteria and what food entitlements they would receive, the third question (where they can complain) was omitted from the survey given that the WFP beneficiary phone hotline was only launched in October and there was no formal complaints mechanism in place before that.

In respect to disseminating information about beneficiaries' entitlements under WFP's assistance programmes, WFP largely depended on cooperating partner efforts to broadcast this information in distribution areas. Other actors such as local food distribution committees were central to these awareness-raising efforts, although the high level of mobility and transient nature of beneficiaries' residence in a particular location (particularly among displaced beneficiaries) meant that newly arrived beneficiaries were not always aware of their entitlement to WFP assistance nor what food commodities they were entitled to receive. Due to WFP staff being unable to access distribution areas (due to security issues), WFP depended almost entirely on cooperating partners sensitising beneficiaries on WFP assistance programmes and their eligibility for food assistance. Under field-level agreements (FLAs), cooperating partners are obligated to disseminate this information through pre-distribution sensitisation messages and publicity materials such as banners and posters placed in strategic locations at distribution sites. A cooperating partner implementing GD in Hajjah governorate shared an example of the challenges faced. Their challenges have been twofold: on the one hand, local authorities have adopted a strict approach to the display of publicity materials, and clearance must be sought for the display of banners and posters containing WFP beneficiary eligibility information. On the other, in governorates such as Hajjah where the high level of displacement into the governorate has meant a constantly increasing number of new beneficiaries who meet WFP's eligibility criteria, the cooperating partner has reported that the demand for food assistance often outpaces the supply (as provided according to WFP's monthly distribution plan), sometimes leading to beneficiaries being unclear about their eligibility or size of entitlements as publicised on sensitisation materials. WFP continues to take sensitisation efforts by cooperating partners seriously, and will continue to work closely with cooperating partners on identifying and remedying challenges, and plans to increase resources for information materials in the coming year.

Following the launch of the hotline, WFP progressively sought to increase awareness of the hotline among beneficiaries, whether through publicity materials displayed at distribution centres or through dissemination through community leaders. Women beneficiaries were notified of the availability of women call operators and were encouraged to use the hotline. As of December, the volume of calls received by the hotline had increased to 260 from 15 in October, and although only 21 percent of calls were received from women (compared to 79 percent of calls received from men), there is evidence that women are increasingly participating in the distribution feedback process.

In implementing the EMOP, WFP sought to support women's access to their entitlements, particularly given that households headed by women constitute 6 percent of all Yemeni households. WFP continued to move a number of food distribution sites and nutrition health facilities closer to residential areas in response to WFP beneficiary call centre feedback. Although the conflict precluded any initiatives for WFP staff to train cooperating partner staff in distribution areas, WFP continued to sensitise cooperating partners to the importance of increasing the presence of women food distributors and officials at distribution sites, whether through consultations with the management of cooperating partners and through a limited number of workshops, and the prioritisation of women in queues aimed to minimise the amount of time spent by women and girls collecting entitlements.

Abdullah's Story: A Nihm family finds a helping hand

Abdullah is a WFP beneficiary from Nihm, one of the most conflict-affected districts in Sana'a governorate. With the escalation of fighting in his area, 68-year old Abdullah and his family of 13 were forced to abandon their homes and, like many displaced people from Nihm, move to the neighbouring district of Bani Hushaysh in search of shelter and basic necessities such as food, water and health care. Despite the dire situation in which they found themselves, Abdullah considers himself lucky, having managed to sell some of his possessions in order to barely afford the YER 15,000 (USD 60) rent he paid for an unfinished house to accommodate his large family. Abdullah said that on arriving in Bani Hushaysh, it was initially very difficult for him to find any kind of assistance and feared not being able to purchase scarce and highly priced food from local markets in order to feed his family. Fortunately, local residents and other displaced families from Nihm directed him to register at a food distribution point operated by Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY), WFP's cooperating partner assisting displaced people from Nihm.

Under WFP's beneficiary targeting criteria, Abdullah and his family qualified for food assistance given their status as displaced and highly vulnerable persons. His family now receives food entitlements consisting of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and sugar. The family has since received food assistance twice, and Abdullah says that he is very relieved to be able to preserve his meagre savings for very important expenses such as medicines for his ill grandchildren, as well as on accommodating other members of his extended family fleeing the fighting in Nihm. To diversify their diet, Abdullah purchases other food items from the market, such as small quantities of meat and vegetables. Abdullah is grateful for the assistance provided by WFP in Bani Hushaysh, saying that it provides a crucial lifeline to hundreds of families displaced by the fighting in Nihm and who have in many cases fled to surrounding areas without any savings, shelter or possessions.

Since the escalation of fighting in Nihm in early 2016, WFP has assisted up to 16,000 beneficiaries from Nihm such as Abdullah each month, depending on the highly volatile security situation and road access to districts surrounding Nihm, such as Bani Hushaysh (where assistance for displaced Nihm residents is distributed). IRY is WFP's second largest cooperating partner in Yemen, supporting the implementation of general distributions (GD), Commodity Vouchers through Trader's Network (CVTN) and nutrition programmes in the northern governorates. In Sana'a governorate, IRY is the largest of WFP's two cooperating partners (along with the Ministry of Education), distributing an average of 600-800 mt of food to as many as 150,000 beneficiaries per month.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Gheed Jarrar

Photo shows Yemeni beneficiary children at a WFP food distribution site in Sana'a.

Note:

The cash-based transfers (CBT) label is not accurate as Yemen does not have a CBT programme, but the online system for documentation can not change this label to CV-TN which refers to our Commodity Voucher through Traders' Network. Therefore, CBT refers to CV-TN data.

EMOP cross-cutting indicators are a combination of general distribution (GD) and CV-TN post distribution monitoring (PDM) data. Refugee camp PDM data were not included due to only being 1 percent of the total population (GFD/CVTN/Refugee) and this can not be weighted accurately. However, Refugee camp PDM cross-cutting indicators are included in the PRRO 200305 SPR.

The proportion of target population who participate in blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) indicator was not calculated, as individual BSFP participants were not routinely recorded. Under the nutrition assistance modality, targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) and BSFP activities do not have project management committees.

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	2,084,959	2,010,291	4,095,250	3,763,824	3,605,098	7,368,922	180.5%	179.3%	179.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	345,705	334,991	680,696	706,901	680,520	1,387,421	204.5%	203.1%	203.8%
Children (5-18 years)	757,212	712,983	1,470,195	1,289,635	1,229,136	2,518,771	170.3%	172.4%	171.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	982,042	962,317	1,944,359	1,767,288	1,695,442	3,462,730	180.0%	176.2%	178.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	43,009	41,468	84,477	53,530	51,273	104,803	124.5%	123.6%	124.1%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	663,634	639,867	1,303,501	601,068	575,720	1,176,788	90.6%	90.0%	90.3%

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)
Residents	1,378,317	1,328,955	2,707,272	3,109,226	2,978,105	6,087,331	225.6%	224.1%	224.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	3,084,250	1,000,000	4,084,250	6,486,911	882,011	7,368,922	210.3%	88.2%	180.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	550,277	-	550,277	509,996	-	509,996	92.7%	-	92.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	176,474	-	176,474	135,671	-	135,671	76.9%	-	76.9%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	3,084,250	1,000,000	4,084,250	6,486,911	882,011	7,368,922	210.3%	88.2%	180.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	550,277	-	550,277	509,996	-	509,996	92.7%	-	92.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	176,474	-	176,474	135,671	-	135,671	76.9%	-	76.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	2,078,883	2,005,367	4,084,250	3,763,677	3,605,245	7,368,922	181.0%	179.8%	180.4%
Total participants	2,078,883	2,005,367	4,084,250	3,763,677	3,605,245	7,368,922	181.0%	179.8%	180.4%
Total beneficiaries	2,078,883	2,005,367	4,084,250	3,763,677	3,605,245	7,368,922	181.0%	179.8%	180.4%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	5,654	5,346	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	5,654	5,346	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	5,654	5,346	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	84,402	81,305	165,707	47,006	43,390	90,396	55.7%	53.4%	54.6%
Children (24-59 months)	76,163	72,949	149,112	104,627	96,579	201,206	137.4%	132.4%	134.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	235,458	235,458	-	218,394	218,394	-	92.8%	92.8%

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	160,565	389,712	550,277	151,633	358,363	509,996	94.4%	92.0%	92.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	89,825	86,649	176,474	70,549	65,122	135,671	78.5%	75.2%	76.9%
Total beneficiaries	89,825	86,649	176,474	70,549	65,122	135,671	78.5%	75.2%	76.9%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>75.00	56.20	71.30	74.40
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<3.00	0.30	0.10	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	42.30	26.80	24.20
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.03, CP, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, CP, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	1.20	1.80	1.40
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12	>60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>50.00	-	-	55.60
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<12.40	62.00	-	22.32
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<5.80	29.00	-	41.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<14.10	70.60	-	27.72
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<11.80	59.20	-	20.85
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<4.90	24.40	-	32.07
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<6.00	30.00	-	43.53
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-Assistance baseline, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	-	4.61
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	-	4.52
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	-	4.64
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<19.00	19.00	-	11.11

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN CV-TN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<6.20	6.20	-	5.32
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<12.40	62.00	8.90	18.49
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<5.80	29.00	25.40	33.73
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<14.10	70.60	11.70	20.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<11.80	59.20	8.40	18.12
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<4.90	24.40	33.00	34.59
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<6.00	30.00	23.90	33.58
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-Assistance baseline, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	6.00	4.89
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	5.70	4.75

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	6.00	4.92
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<19.00	19.00	9.60	11.49
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN GFD, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Pre-assistance baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<6.20	6.20	6.90	5.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<20.00	36.00	8.20	63.68
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2012.11, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<10.20	50.90	31.80	26.88
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	35.00	6.20	61.73
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	38.90	11.40	65.44
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<11.10	55.60	33.30	24.49

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	<8.10	40.70	29.50	29.03
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>5.00	3.00	5.50	4.35
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>5.00	3.00	5.60	4.38
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>5.00	3.00	5.50	4.32
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ, Project End Target: 2016.12, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2012.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<4.00	4.60	2.50	11.88
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP	>70.00	-	-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN, Project End Target: 2016.12, CP	>70.00	-	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	857	1,126	131.4%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,159	1,854	160.0%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,046	-	-

Gender Indicators

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

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	34.50	-	37.23
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	98.90	-	99.76
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	24.50	-	45.33
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	96.80	-	98.43
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	32.80	-	41.29
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	98.60	-	99.09

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=750,000.00	14,187,546.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=665,661.75	4,887,953.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	13.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=13.00	13.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
YEMEN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00529-11	Split Peas	-	516
Canada	CAN-C-00529-11	Sugar	-	250
Canada	CAN-C-00529-11	Vegetable Oil	-	1,652
European Commission	EEC-C-00560-01	Split Peas	-	240
European Commission	EEC-C-00560-01	Sugar	-	1,412
European Commission	EEC-C-00560-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,185
European Commission	EEC-C-00560-01	Wheat	-	4,587
Finland	FIN-C-00110-01	Vegetable Oil	-	117
Finland	FIN-C-00114-01	Split Peas	-	131
Finland	FIN-C-00114-01	Sugar	-	1,000
Finland	FIN-C-00114-01	Vegetable Oil	-	17
Finland	FIN-C-00114-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,081
Germany	GER-C-00460-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	3,355
Germany	GER-C-00460-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	1,777
Germany	GER-C-00536-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	2,928
Germany	GER-C-00536-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	3,861
Japan	JPN-C-00435-01	Wheat	-	6,934
Japan	JPN-C-00454-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,012
Japan	JPN-C-00454-01	Wheat	-	4,446
Japan	JPN-C-00454-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	3,964
Japan	JPN-C-00517-01	Sugar	-	1,196
Japan	JPN-C-00517-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2,564
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,291
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	2,742
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	4,097
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	31,235

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	-	5,874
Netherlands	NET-C-00128-01	Wheat	-	4,685
Norway	NOR-C-00335-01	Vegetable Oil	-	5
Norway	NOR-C-00339-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
Norway	NOR-C-00339-01	Wheat	-	1,667
Norway	NOR-C-00347-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,072
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00049-02	Split Peas	-	1,260
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Split Peas	-	602
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Wheat	-	7,888
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Sugar	-	1,500
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Vegetable Oil	-	4,369
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Wheat	-	2,993
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Split Peas	-	1,903
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Sugar	-	874
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Wheat	-	10,799
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-05	Wheat Flour	-	1,228
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-04	Dried Fruits	240	-
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00111-01	Split Peas	-	576
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00111-01	Sugar	-	275
Switzerland	SWI-C-00528-01	Vegetable Oil	-	9
UN CERF	001-C-01484-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	202
UN CERF	001-C-01484-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	397
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01368-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	29
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01368-01	Split Peas	-	145
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01368-01	Sugar	-	81
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01368-01	Vegetable Oil	-	91
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01368-01	Wheat	-	1,250
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01368-01	Wheat Soya Blend	-	138
United Arab Emirates	UAE-C-00019-01	Split Peas	-	564
United Arab Emirates	UAE-C-00019-01	Sugar	-	299

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
United Arab Emirates	UAE-C-00019-01	Vegetable Oil	-	510
United Arab Emirates	UAE-C-00019-01	Wheat	-	5,611
USA	USA-C-01171-02	Wheat	10,000	-
USA	USA-C-01171-03	Split Peas	3,300	-
USA	USA-C-01171-03	Vegetable Oil	5,400	-
USA	USA-C-01171-03	Wheat	56,900	-
USA	USA-C-01171-04	Peas	1,970	-
USA	USA-C-01171-04	Vegetable Oil	1,770	-
USA	USA-C-01171-04	Wheat	28,990	-
USA	USA-C-01171-05	Wheat Flour	-	24,776
USA	USA-C-01171-08	Split Peas	8,400	-
USA	USA-C-01171-08	Vegetable Oil	4,280	-
USA	USA-C-01171-08	Wheat	62,920	-
		Total	184,170	167,277