

BUDGET INCREASE NO 01 (BR01) TO THE YEMEN EMERGENCY OPERATION 200890

“Emergency Food Assistance to the Food Insecure & Conflict-Affected People in Yemen”

Start date: 01 October 2015 **End date:** 31 March 2016 **Extension period:** 9 months
New end date: 31 December 2016

Total revised number of beneficiaries	4,095,250					
Duration of entire project (current)	6 months (01 October 2015 – 31 March 2016)					
Extension period	9 months (01 April 2016 – 31 December 2016)					
Gender marker code	2A					
WFP food tonnage (current)	214,431					
Cost (United States dollars)						
	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
Food and Related Costs	USD	175,481,867	USD	327,708,518	USD	503,190,384
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	USD	97,710,600	USD	20,641,134	USD	118,351,734
Capacity Development & Augmentation	USD	-	USD	-	USD	-
DSC	USD	26,288,734	USD	47,403,569	USD	73,692,303
ISC	USD	20,963,684	USD	27,702,725	USD	48,666,409
Total cost to WFP	USD	320,444,885	USD	423,455,946	USD	743,900,830

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This Budget Revision #1 to EMOP 200890 is to:
 - i. Accommodate an increase in the number of beneficiaries for general food distribution (GFD) from 2 million to 3 million people; and a reduction in the number beneficiaries under Commodity Voucher through Traders’ Network (CV-TN) from 2 million to 1 million.
 - ii. Absorb the activities from Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200305 on refugees and iii) extend the project duration by 9 months from 01 April 2016 until 31 December 2016.
2. Along with the current EMOP, WFP has also been implementing PRRO 200305 on food assistance for refugees and migrants in Yemen, which was extended until 31 March 2016. From 1 April 2016 onwards it will be incorporated under EMOP 200890. This Budget Revision therefore, takes into account the residual budget and continued needs for the refugees currently being addressed under PRRO 200305. The number of refugees remains the same in this Budget Revision as in the present PRRO.

3. This Budget Revision also aligns WFP's emergency food assistance to the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP), which is of one year duration.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The existing EMOP 200890 was launched in response to the escalated armed conflict in Yemen. It was planned for an initial period of six months (October 2015 – March 2016) to address the emergency food and nutrition needs of food insecure women, men, boys, and girls (1,964,000 women/girls, 2,036,000- men/boys) displaced or affected by the crisis.
5. The project aims to achieve WFP's Strategic Objective one: to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. Activities under this operation include the following:
 - i) GFD in the locations most affected by the crisis through direct food transfers and through CV-TN as well as distribution of specialized nutrition product under GFD to prevent malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months;
 - ii) Provision of specialized nutrition products to treat acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age and in pregnant and lactating women.
6. Originally, the school feeding programme had two components: Take Home Ration (THR) and on-site feeding (snacks). However, because of the expansion of GFD as a response to the ongoing conflict, the THR was not included in the EMOP as beneficiaries would receive food through GFD and CV-TN. This is because food provided through the THR was only a partial support to meet household food requirements before the conflict.
7. The purpose of on-site school feeding (snacks) was to encourage children to attend schools and to provide nutritional intake for students. However, provision of daily snacks to school children to encourage a continuation of education is discontinued for the duration of this extension following the objections received from the Government on the use of date bars. Additionally, schools are only partially functioning due to the ongoing conflict rendering on-site school feeding impossible.
8. While school feeding as a stand-alone activity under the EMOP has been discontinued and will be reconsidered when the situation improves and after consultations with the local authorities, school feeding for refugee children incorporated from PRRO 200305 will be maintained. This activity is at a smaller scale and concentrated in refugee camps and urban centers. Its main objective is to provide an incentive for families to send their children to school. The low calorie value of the provided menu is due to the fact that the refugee families already receive a GFD ration which supplements support in schools.
9. The goal of PRRO 200305 was to ensure that the basic food and nutritional needs of vulnerable refugees were met until durable solutions were reached, such as resettlement in a third country or until conditions are appropriate for repatriation to their countries of origin. The objectives of the PRRO were in line with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 3. Specifically, the PRRO aimed to (i) save lives and maintain adequate dietary standards for refugee populations living in camps and (ii) maintain enrolment and attendance in WFP-assisted primary schools in camp and urban settings, through the provision of school meals.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

10. In preparation for the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Clusters undertook a needs re-assessment in October 2015. According to the latest projections, almost 21.2 million people or 82 percent of the entire population – are in need of humanitarian assistance. Around 14.4 million people are now food insecure, including 7.6 million who are severely food insecure. This represents a 36.1 percent increase since late 2014 and a 12 percent increase since June 2015. Women, boys and girls are most affected – particularly expectant mothers, infants and young children.¹
11. Originally, under the 2016 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) WFP intended to cover 6 million out of 7.6 million people targeted with emergency food assistance by Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC). Other partners were expected to cover the remaining 1.6 million people. As WFP continued to face severe resource constraints, the target number of 6 million people had to be revisited. Due to insufficient funds, WFP already had to resort to the reduction of ration by 25 percent for the caseload of 3 million people per month. With these factors in place, the initially planned scale-up is not feasible. A target of 3 million people per month to be assisted under GFD is to be maintained throughout the year and an eventual coverage of 1 million under the CV-TN.
12. WFP's role as FSAC co-lead has further assisted in obtaining a clearer picture of the food security situation in Yemen. Furthermore, WFP's participation in the Nutrition Cluster has made it possible to scale up treatment under nutrition activities in collaboration with other Cluster members by jointly maximizing the use of scarce resources. WFP continues to lead Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics Clusters and actively participates in the Protection Cluster.
13. The nutrition situation has seen a further deterioration. Under the 2016 HNO, 3 million people require treatment or prevention services for malnutrition – a 65 percent rise in people in need since late 2014. According to Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys completed in three governorates in August and September 2015, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are all well above the critical 15 percent threshold in Aden (19.3 percent) and coastal areas of Hajjah (20.9 percent) and Al Hudaydah (31 percent).
14. Children under the age of five – including infants – and pregnant and lactating women are the most affected. Within this population, internally displaced persons (IDPs) are most at risk. Of the 3 million people requiring treatment or preventive nutrition services, nearly 2.1 million are currently estimated to be malnourished, including 320,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and one million children affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
15. For several years in a row, Yemen ranked worst globally on a Gender Inequality Index. The escalated conflict further exacerbated gender inequalities that limit access of women and girls to basic services and economic opportunities. An estimated 52 percent of IDPs are female (30 percent women and 22 percent girls). Over 30 percent of displaced households are female-headed. Furthermore, conflict and displacement have contributed to the increase in gender-based violence that recorded 70 percent more incidents since the intensification of the

¹ The Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners made a comprehensive desk review in October 2015 based on updated information since June 2015 when the last IPC analysis was conducted. The desk review results indicated that the number of severely food insecure people increased from 6.1 million in June 2015 to 7.6 million in October. One of the factors for the increase was the sharp rise in the number of IDPs from one million to 2.3 million between August and October 2015. WFP has also put in place a remote food security monitoring system called mVAM which produces monthly updated information and the findings generally show deteriorating food security situation in the country.

conflict. Declining living conditions and lack of basic services have significantly affected women. Social welfare transfers for females have fallen by 73.3 percent compared to 60 percent for males.²

16. According to the updated report by the Task Force on the Population Movement, 2.4 million people are displaced within Yemen. About half of IDPs are in Taizz, Hajjah, Sana'a and Amran governorates. The mVAM (mobile VAM) surveys show the IDP households are the most affected with their food consumption indicators showing a significant deterioration. As the armed conflict continues and humanitarian needs are on the rise, the emergency response has to be ensured beyond March 2016.
17. The latest UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) concluded in October 2015 (data collected in December 2014) underscores that food insecurity persists in the refugee camps and that extended support to the refugees and stranded vulnerable economic migrants is required to sustain the nutritional gains made through food assistance to these vulnerable groups. Aggravating the situation is lack of livelihood options for the refugees who hence rely on WFP's food assistance. As insecurity hampered any further assessments, no new data is available, thus the numbers remain unchanged.
18. A call centre in Sana'a was established to receive beneficiary feedback and to track status of dispatches and deliveries from WFP to the cooperating partners (CPs). The monthly remote monitoring surveys and post-distribution household surveys through third party monitoring (TPM) augmented by live calls (call centres) regularly assess the beneficiary households' food security situation. Recent monitoring findings confirmed that the food security among WFP beneficiaries has substantially improved compared to the pre-assistance baseline. Both food consumption and dietary diversity improved while fewer consumption-based coping strategies were found to be employed compared to pre-assistance period.
19. Since December 2015, TPM has been fully operational to augment the live calls established in August 2015. A WFP-contracted company, Yemen Polling Centre, has been conducting visits to distribution sites both for GFD and nutrition activities. This is in addition to output level data reported on a daily basis by WFP's CPs since the start of the escalated conflict. Findings from these monitoring visits are captured in the tracking database and addressed through follow-up actions. Furthermore, remote beneficiary outreach monitoring continues through live calls on a monthly basis.
20. An evaluation of the EMOP was originally envisaged prior to this Budget Revision. However the situation in the Country that includes increased airstrikes, escalated conflict, threats from Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), challenges with de facto authorities in undertaking any assessments or evaluation, challenges with visa issuance by Yemeni authorities and reduced number of international presence in Yemen have all rendered an evaluation or any form of review of the EMOP impossible. However, information gathered through the call centres and TPM has been crucial in improving programme quality as needed.
21. Monitoring systems will be enhanced to include CV-TN which started in February 2016.

² 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

22. This budget revision is to ensure response to the continued emergency needs during 2016. The changes affect beneficiary caseload under emergency food assistance (both in-kind and CV-TN interventions) and under nutrition support.
23. In the context of new data on food insecure and displaced populations and WFP's present coverage, the number of beneficiaries to be reached with in-kind support is scaled up to three million per month. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries to be reached through the CV-TN is scaled down from the original planned two million to one million people. The CV-TN was initiated in February 2016 as it is a new activity that has never been implemented in Yemen before and as the situation on the ground complicates putting proper arrangements in place, the scale of the CV-TN programme has been revised downwards.
24. The CV-TN activity was originally scheduled to start in October 2015. After facing numerous challenges, the activity started in February 2016 on a very small scale. Some of the challenges faced were fluid security situation and the dwindling interest of the private sector to participate in this activity due to the prevailing situation. The CV-TN project heavily relies on the private sector participation for its success. The slow initiation and scale-up of the activity necessitated increased delivery of in-kind assistance to continue meeting the immediate needs of the beneficiaries. Thus, the targets are revised downwards while keeping the CV-TN agenda alive. Based on lessons learnt, a more realistic target figure and a scale-up plan will be considered during the extension period.
25. CV-TN plans to use paper vouchers until June 2016. Afterwards, the use of biometrics will be introduced following consultations with local authorities.
26. The targeting of beneficiaries with food assistance takes displacement and food insecurity status as the main criteria. The areas that have been most affected by the ongoing conflict (Aden, Sa'ada and Taizz) are prioritized for targeting. To ensure proper registration and beneficiary identification, WFP plans to gradually introduce biometrics.
27. Closer coordination with partners on verifying beneficiary numbers will improve information sharing and consistency of figures. Additionally, the M&E system will be further enhanced to regularly monitor the CV-TN inclusion and a planned increase in food distributions.
28. The TPM activities are ongoing and will be able to absorb additional responsibilities related to the CV-TN and increased number of food distributions planned.
29. Given the scale of nutrition crisis, WFP will increase the beneficiary number to be supported through nutrition treatment and prevention interventions. This follows a gap analysis conducted in 10 governorates and potential partners with interest and capacity to cover the gaps. The gaps identified are the exclusion of integrated services in most of the targeted areas, inadequate referral mechanisms between SAM discharged and MAM services, inconsistent incentives given to health workers and community volunteers, lack of joint monitoring and supervision including joint reporting. WFP is addressing the gaps through joint collaboration with UNICEF, Nutrition Cluster, Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP), Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and Cooperating Partners in planning to enable coordinated integrations of services.

30. WFP will reach the targeted beneficiaries by initiating a WFP and UNICEF Mutual Financial transfer to MoPHP to strengthen coordinated monitoring at all levels, harmonized Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) training package, community nutrition volunteers training package, standardized approach to payments of incentives and joint distribution of supplies to and from the governorate capitals to the health facilities. Furthermore, WFP will use mobile teams and distribution mechanism under GFD to supply Plumpy Doz since health facilities have a poor capacity to handle that.
31. WFP is aware that the effectiveness of nutrition interventions will only be achieved by addressing household food security, health, water, sanitation and behavioural change. Scale up of CMAM has taken these into consideration and plans are underway to coordinate and collaborate with the relevant Clusters.
32. In addition to the assistance to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the severely food insecure people, this Budget Revision will include assistance to the refugees and stranded vulnerable economic migrants from 1 April until 31 December 2016. WFP's assistance will continue to be based on beneficiaries who are targeted and registered by UNHCR and IOM.
33. A standard Joint Assessment Mechanism (JAM) will jointly be conducted with UNHCR towards the end of 2016. The exact timing will depend on the evolving security situation on the ground.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]

Activity [or Component]	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Number of beneficiaries to be assisted during the extension period			Revised (highest planned during project life cycle)		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
IDPs										
General Food Assistance (food)	GFD (Food)	1,018,000	982,000	2,000,000	1,527,000	1,473,000	3,000,000	1,527,000	1,473,000	3,000,000
BSF for children 6-23 months	Nutrition	69,960	67,215	37,175	89,825	86,649	176,474	89,825	86,649	176,474
TSF for children 6-59 months *	Nutrition	49,965	48,000	97,965	160,243	54,577	314,820	160,243	154,577	314,820
TSF for pregnant and lactating women **	Nutrition	-	106,170	106,170	-	235,458	235,458	-	235,458	235,458
Onsite school feeding	School Feeding	257,000	243,000	500,000	-	-	-	254,500	245,500	500,000
Cash and Voucher	GFD (C&V)	1,018,000	982,000	2,000,000	509,000	91,000	1,000,000	509,000	491,000	1,000,000
TOTAL (IDPs)		2,036,000	1,964,000	4,000,000	2,036,000	1,964,000	4,000,000	2,036,000	1,964,000	4,000,000
Refugees										
New Arrivals (all reception centers)	Refugees			-	31,611	29,889	61,500	31,611	29,889	61,500
Long-term Population Kharaz Camp	Refugees			-	10,152	9,599	19,750	10,152	9,599	19,750
School Feeding Basateen	Children			-	2,827	2,673	5,500	2,827	2,673	5,500
School Feeding Kharaz	Children			-	2,827	2,673	5,500	2,827	2,673	5,500

Migrants at IOM Feeding Center	Refugees/Migrants			-	1,542	1,458	3,000	1,542	1,458	3,000
TOTAL Refugees		-	-	-	48,959	46,292	95,250	48,959	46,292	95,250

Grand TOTALS		2,036,000	1,964,000	4,000,000	2,084,959	2,010,292	4,095,250	2,084,959	2,010,292	4,095,250
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Beneficiary table excludes overlap.

The male/female breakdown is based on population data of 51 percent men, 49 percent women; actual data disaggregated by sex and age will be collected.

* TSF for children 6-59 months is considering 3 months beneficiaries. Total 3 months target = 314,819 (based on average monthly attendance of 104,940 children)

** TSF for pregnant and lactating women is considering 3 months beneficiaries. Total 3 months target = 314,819 (based on average monthly attendance of 78,486 PLW)

34. The average household size is 6.3 people. Previously, the rations were distributed on the basis of an average household size of 7 people. In the revised EMOP a ration is calculated for a family of 6 people. Due to resource constraints, a reduced ration has already been introduced and that will continue to be the case if this EMOP is not adequately resourced.

Table 2A – Daily Food Ration/Transfer by Activity for IDPs and Food Insecure People

Commodities	GFD	Prevention	Treatment	
	Food	BSF 6-23 Months	TSF 6-59 Months	TSF PLW
Cereals	416.7			
Pulses	55.6			
Vegetable oil	30.7			
Salt	2.8			
Plumpy'Doz		46.0		
Plumpy Supp.			92.0	
WSB+ Super Cereal	55.6			
Sugar	13.9			
WSB++ Super Cereal+				200.0
Cash/Voucher (USD/person/day)	0.39			
Total	575.3	46.0	92.0	200.0
Total kcal/day	2,125	247	500	787
% kcal from protein	13.9%	10%	10%	17%
% kcal from fat	18.6%	58%	55%	23%
Number of feeding days per year or per month	30 days/month	30 days/month	30 days/month	30 days/month

TABLE 2-B: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY FOR REFUGEES ACTIVITIES							
Commodity	New refugee arrivals			Long term refugees	Refugee school feeding Kharaz / Al Basateen		Migrants
	Coastal centers	Reception Centers	Kharaz settlement	Kharaz	Menu 1	Menu 2	
Wheat flour	-	300	300	300	120	-	300
Rice	-	150	150	150	-	-	150
Pulses	-	60	60	60	20	-	60
Veg. oil	-	30	30	30	10	10	30
Sugar	-	20	20	20	-	10	20
Salt	-	5	5	5	3	-	5
WSB+	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
HEB	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	400	560	560	560	150	100	560
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	1800	2141	2141	2141	575	432	2141
% Kcal from protein	11	11	11	11	13	13	11
% Kcal from fat	30	15	15	15	19	31	15
Feeding days per person per month	5	3	30	30	10	10	30
# months per year	9	9	9	9	6	6	9

³ Saudi dates are not reflected in this table because it is not a regular assistance on daily basis. Usually dates are provided as one –off assistance during Ramadan period. The residents in Kharaz camp are the usual beneficiaries of these dates.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [FOR IDPs AND FOOD INSECURE ACTIVITIES]				
Activity or Component	Commodity or CV-TN	Food requirements (<i>mt</i>) Cash/Voucher (<i>USD</i>)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
GFD food	Food	200,417	453,179	653,596
GFD CV-TN	CV-TN	94,875,000	1,432,131	96,307,131
Nutrition (Prevention) (BSF 6-23 Months)	Food	1,022	1,862	2,884
Nutrition (Treatment) (TSF 6-59 Months)	Food	1,490	2,645	4,135
Nutrition (Treatment) (TSF PLW)	Food	6,002	3,372	9,374
SF	Food	5,500	(3,300)	2,200
TOTAL MT		214,431	457,758	672,189

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [FOR REGUGEEs ACTIVITIES]				
Activity or Component	Commodity or CV-TN	Food requirements (<i>mt</i>)/CV-TN (<i>USD</i>)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
GFD (New refugee arrivals)	Food	-	1,071	1,071
GFD (Long term refugees)	Food	-	3,013	3,013
SF (Refugee school feeding)	Food	-	167	167
GFD (Migrants)	Food	-	458	458
Saudi Dates IK for Refugees project	Food	-	247	247
TOTAL MT		-	4,955	4,955

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

35. Conflict in Yemen continues to escalate with more sophisticated assorted weapons being used. The insecure environment and weak governance continue to favour the presence of terror groups such as ISIL and AQAP. These groups pose a serious danger for humanitarian workers and delivery of assistance remains a serious challenge and concern.

36. The conflict has also been localized in cities such as in Taiz city further aggravating access problems with grave impact on programme delivery. WFP has had to change operational strategy in responding to such challenging environment through continuous engagement with political representatives and relevant groups to negotiate humanitarian access. WFP will continue to deliver assistance in areas with high levels of insecurity and limited presence of formal partner organizations. The use of innovative transfer modalities through the private sector will help to mitigate this risk.
37. Yemen Country Office will update its Emergency Preparedness and Response Package for 2016 and identify necessary minimal preparedness actions as well as appropriate emergency readiness actions. Additionally, the CO will develop a concept of operations (CONOPS) to ensure the CO has appropriate preparedness measures in place to respond timely and efficiently to changes in the operational environment. An emergency preparedness and response officer has been included in the budget to ensure appropriate support to the CO.
38. Mobile phone technologies, third party monitoring, the establishment of new partnerships with local organizations, and the development of additional mechanisms for ensuring accountability to affected populations will continue to be employed to manage these risks.
39. The possible ground conflict in Sanaa, Hodeida and Aden will further create a more difficult environment for WFP to operate in. WFP will address the challenges through remote management of the operation in the event of evacuation of staff.

Approved by:

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

 José Graziano da Silva
 Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	325,687	58,120,423	
Pulses	40,892	16,165,694	
Oil and fats	27,961	22,228,954	
Mixed and blended food	54,690	35,099,363	
Others	13,484	5,127,772	
Total Food Transfers	462,714	136,742,206	
External Transport		44,687,966	
LTSH		111,361,278	
ODOC Food		34,917,068	
Food and Related Costs [1]			327,708,518
CBT Transfers		1,432,131	
CBT Related costs		19,209,002	
Cash Based Transfers and Related Costs			20,641,134
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			348,349,651
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			47,403,569
Total Direct Project Costs			395,753,220
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)[2]			27,702,725
TOTAL WFP COSTS			423,455,946

[1] This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

[2] The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	\$10,437,293
General service staff **	\$5,637,506
Danger pay and local allowances	\$4,049,256
Subtotal	\$20,124,055
Recurring and Other	\$10,796,723
Capital Equipment	\$8,262,532
Security	\$2,062,150
Travel and transportation	\$4,694,409
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring[1]	\$1,463,700
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	\$47,403,569

[\[1\]](#) Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

Full Logframe 1.1 for the project 200890 (Single Country EMOP): Emergency Food Assistance to the Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected people in Yemen

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	
Cross-cutting		
<p>Cross-cutting result GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food › Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food › Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees › Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution › Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	<p>Project management committees are established for participatory activities.</p> <p>The partners and WFP are able to adequately access most of the areas where food, cash based transfers are distributed to conduct training.</p> <p>WFP and its partners are able to conduct some gender awareness interventions to overcome barriers against expanding women's role in households and in society.</p>

<p>Cross-cutting result PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site › Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites › Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site 	<p>WFP and its partners are able to adequately carry out protection and accountability awareness sessions.</p> <p>WFP and its partners are able to undertake the survey about protection and accountability/knowledge level among the beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Cross-cutting result PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) › Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services › Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners 	<p>Strategic partnerships are successfully formed with WFP for food assistance programmes with various stakeholders (government, INGOs, CBOs, UN agencies and private sectors)</p>
<p>SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p>		

<p>Outcome SO1.1</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p> <p>GFA - Food and vouchers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) › Diet Diversity Score › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score › CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) › CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average) 	<p>WFP has access to targeted beneficiaries and able to distribute on a regular basis.</p> <p>Adequate resources and implementation capacity are available.</p> <p>Food supply through the commercial operators is not disrupted.</p>
<p>Outcome SO1.2</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p> <p>Nutrition - Treatment and Prevention of MAM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › MAM treatment recovery rate (%) › MAM treatment non-response rate (%) › MAM treatment mortality rate (%) › MAM treatment default rate (%) › Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) › Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions 	<p>Partners located with nutrition experience able to operate in the conflict settings. Partners able to access same children on a regular basis.</p> <p>Specialized and technical nutrition support to augment implementation of the nutrition programmes exist.</p>

<p>Outcome SO1.3 Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</p> <p>Emergency School Feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools › Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools 	<p>Schools still operational and conflict doesn't affect children's ability to stay in school.</p>
<p>Output SO1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>GFA Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned 	<p>Capable partners available. No significant pipeline breaks.</p> <p>The strategic role of procurement and capacity to ensure timely procurement of food, goods and services is established.</p> <p>Airstrikes and ground fighting do not prevent WFP and partners from delivering assistance to conflict-affected and food-insecure Yemenis.</p>
<p>Output SO1.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Nutrition Treatment MAM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres). as % of planned 	

<p>Output SO1.3 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Nutrition Prevention MAM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned 	
<p>Output SO1.4 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Emergency SF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned 	

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AQAP	Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
CFSS	Comprehensive Food Security Survey
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
COMET	Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool
CONOPS	Concept of operations
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CV-TN	Commodity Voucher through Traders' Network
DSC	Direct Support Cost
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HEB	High Energy Biscuit
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
ISC	Indirect Support Cost
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
LTSH	Landslide Transport, Storage and Handling
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
POS	Point Of Sale
SWF	Social Welfare Fund
THR	Take Home Rations
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
WHO	World Health Organization
YHRP	Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan