



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)

Emergency Food Assistance to the Food Insecure and Conflict-Affected people in Yemen

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200890
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	4,000,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	2,750,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	4,790,984

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	September 23, 2015
Planned Start Date	October 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	October 01, 2015
Project End Date	December 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	175,481,867
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	26,288,734
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	97,710,600
Indirect Support Costs	20,963,684
Total	320,444,885

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	107,154
Actual Commodities 2015	53,567
Total Approved Commodities	214,431

Table Of Contents

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

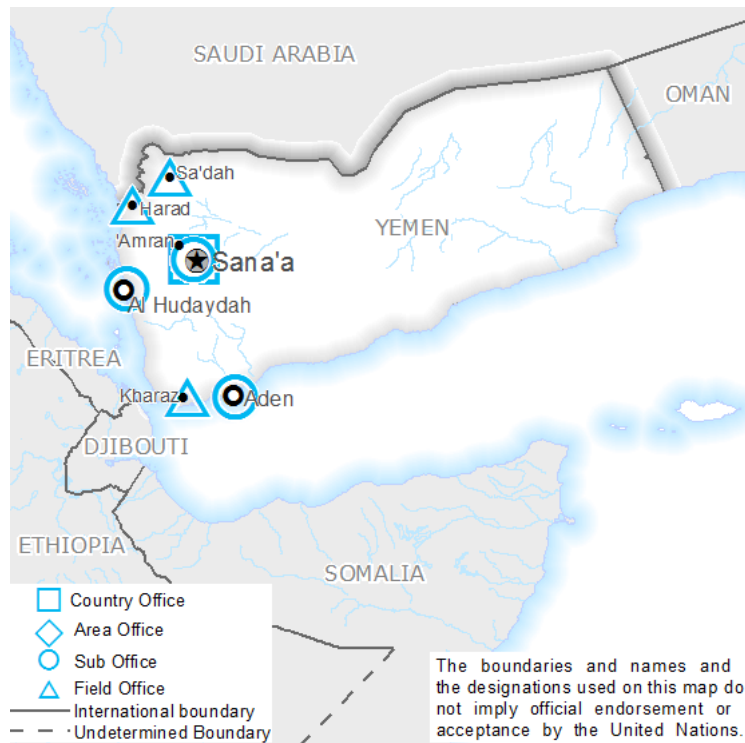
Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

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. Throughout the associated fighting, and according to the United Nations, more than 3,000 civilians have been killed and almost 6,000 injured, including over 700 children 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 also been widespread reports of children being forcibly recruited to fight. Despite two humanitarian pauses, in May and a failed pause in July, and a ceasefire in December, the humanitarian situation in Yemen continues to deteriorate - particularly in Taizz, Ibb, Al Bayda, Sa'ada and Aden governorates. Throughout the year, humanitarian access remained heavily dependent on dynamic and frequent changes in the security situation, including denials of security clearance and seizures of humanitarian cargo.

With a population of 25.9 million, Yemen is a lower middle income, food deficit country. It is ranked 160 out of 188 countries by the Human Development Index 2015, a decrease from its 2014 ranking of 154. Yemen suffers from alarming levels of food insecurity, ranked as the tenth most food insecure country in the world by the Global Hunger Index 2015. In June 2015, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis found that at least 6 million people were in need of lifesaving emergency food assistance, with 10 of the 22 governorates being classified as Phase 4 (crisis). This deteriorating trend is reflected in the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, which found that 82 percent of the population were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance while 14.4 million people were food insecure, of which 7.6 million were severely food insecure. Despite government efforts to make progress in achieving some of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Yemen is likely to remain an off-track country as the national poverty rate remains high at 80 percent.

Even before the escalation of civil conflict, Yemen was highly dependent on food imports, importing 90 percent of its total food requirements. The conflict has severely disrupted the regular supply of food, with serious implications for Yemen's vulnerability and food insecurity levels: prices of cooking gas and diesel have risen by over 500 and 300 percent respectively in Yemen's most affected governorates, in comparison to pre-conflict levels, while prices of all commodities continue to rise across the country.

The Task Force on Population Movements estimated that as of December 2015, there were approximately 2.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs) across Yemen. IDPs continued to be the most vulnerable segment of Yemen's population, and the most food insecure. Due to ongoing instability in the Horn of Africa, migrants continue to arrive in Yemen, and as of December, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that there were more than 264,000 refugees in Yemen in need of urgent protection assistance.

Yemen continues to perform poorly in terms of gender equality, and has ranked lowest (145) on the Global Gender Gap Index for nine years in a row, most recently in 2015. As income opportunities have been severely reduced, compounded by disruptions to basic social services, the effects of the conflict have been severest on women and households headed by women.

In 2015, the socio-political situation was dominated by the Saudi Arabia-led coalition and the government's air and ground military campaign against Houthi forces.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

With the escalation of the conflict in Yemen in March, the country was upgraded by the United Nations to a "Level 3" humanitarian emergency in July 2015. Even before that, WFP had prioritised the provision of immediate life-saving assistance, beginning general food distribution in all accessible governorates in March. To do so, between March and October, WFP shifted the focus of its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200636, launched in mid-2014) from recovery and resilience to emergency food distribution and nutrition interventions for acutely malnourished Yemenis. WFP worked with 15 cooperating partners (CPs), including the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health and Population, to deliver food to prioritised areas.

To better respond to the rapidly evolving security and humanitarian situation, WFP transferred its lifesaving activities to a dedicated Emergency Operation (EMOP 200890) in October, with the aim of assisting 4 million people with GFD over an initial six-month period. The EMOP provided nutrition support, consisting of interventions to treat and prevent acute, chronic and micronutrient malnutrition in children under 5 and pregnant and nursing mothers. An adaptable response mechanism to leverage existing market capacity and private sector supply chain networks through a commodity voucher modality was also contemplated in 2015. With the start of the EMOP, PRRO 200636 was frozen, and closed on 31 December 2015 when it became clear that the PRRO was no longer equipped to address the fundamentally altered humanitarian reality in Yemen. Consequently, WFP's humanitarian relief response was consolidated under the EMOP.

The EMOP was in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 1, to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, and with the 2014-15 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, revised in June 2015.

Refugees arriving from the Horn of Africa received assistance under PRRO 200305, which provided emergency food assistance to new refugee arrivals, refugees hosted in the Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj governorate, and urban refugees, totaling 20,000 beneficiaries per month over three years.

WFP led the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, and coordinated humanitarian air services, transportation, telecommunications and the provision and storage of fuel for humanitarian agencies throughout Yemen under three Special Operations: 200798, 200841, and 200845.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	844,774	756,550	1,601,324
Children (5-18 years)	1,469,920	1,381,537	2,851,457
Adults (18 years plus)	2,294,704	2,118,572	4,413,276
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	4,609,398	4,256,659	8,866,057

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	46,189	3,132	4,159	87	0	53,567
Single Country PRRO	127,666	7,487	11,268	12,131	3,850	162,402
Total Food Distributed in 2015	173,854	10,618	15,427	12,218	3,850	215,968

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

The EMOP started in October 2015, taking over from PRRO 200636 which was suspended during the EMOP's initial six-month lifespan. Responding to rapidly deteriorating levels of food insecurity in Yemen, as measured by the updated IPC analysis in June and exacerbated by an escalation in the conflict in March, the EMOP aimed to provide a humanitarian relief response to the situation in Yemen through an adaptable and flexible response mechanism utilising both GFD and existing market capacity. The humanitarian needs of those affected by acute malnutrition were met by a nutrition component prioritising the prevention of acute malnutrition among children under 2, the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Under WFP's Strategic Objective 1, the EMOP aimed to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, specifically by increasing food consumption through the scale-up of life-saving emergency food assistance, particularly in areas under IPC Phase 4 (emergency), and the expansion of coverage of nutrition interventions to prevent and treat MAM.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The EMOP continued the emergency response initiated through PRRO 200636, giving priority to accelerating and increasing food security and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations in Yemen's most food insecure and conflict-affected governorates. Beneficiary targeting was carried out through Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) and prioritisation of IDPs (2.5 million as of December 2015), 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. The EMOP provided for an individual food basket consisting of 400 g of cereals, 50 g of pulses, 30 g of fortified vegetable oil, 5 g of iodised salt and 25 g of sugar. The ration of cereals and pulses included different varieties of both commodities (such as beans and split peas for pulses and wheat flour and wheat grain for cereals), explaining any apparent over- or under-achievement of distributions for these commodity groups.

Following from PRRO 200636, the EMOP's nutrition activity was implemented through a three-pillar approach: treatment of MAM among children under 5 using Plumpy'Sup; treatment of malnutrition among PLW using Super Cereal; and prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition among children aged 6 to 23 months using Plumpy'Doz.

Despite significant challenges posed by the highly unstable security situation and dynamic political environment, between October and December, WFP and CPs managed to reach all 20 governorates in which WFP is operational with life-saving food assistance, including all ten governorates identified as being in Phase 4 by the IPC analysis. Due to challenges in establishing continuous access to the same areas, and due to the movement of displaced populations, there was a low rate of beneficiary overlap, meaning that two thirds of beneficiaries received entitlements only once, while a third received entitlements two or more times. While WFP exceeded the number of planned beneficiaries reached by more than twofold, it managed this achievement by distributing less than the amount of planned commodities; this was largely owing to the fact that WFP was not able to reach the same beneficiaries every month, due to insecurity and the fluid nature of population movements. This increased the unique number of beneficiaries, despite over half of them receiving assistance only once. While WFP expects to face formidable security and displacement challenges in 2016, it will improve beneficiary registration in coordination with CPs in an effort to increase access to areas previously inaccessible to WFP's CPs.

Planned school feeding activities did not take place due to the government's withdrawal of endorsement for the use of WFP's chosen commodity, date bars. An alternative proposal to use high energy biscuits was also declined, and in the absence of any agreement, WFP was unable to implement this activity. Efforts will be made in 2016 to revisit the implementation of school feeding for the following school year.

In addition, it is important to note that more people met WFP's targeting criteria than anticipated, resulting in scaled-up distributions to meet a larger number of beneficiaries than planned. In October, WFP exceeded its monthly distribution target by half against the planned number of beneficiaries. WFP was not able to implement the planned cash-based transfers activity under the EMOP due to insecurity and all planned beneficiaries for this

activity instead received emergency GFD, thus inflating almost threefold the numbers reached through GFD.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	1,399,750	1,350,250	2,750,000	2,491,311	2,299,673	4,790,984	178.0%	170.3%	174.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	231,000	222,750	453,750	431,189	383,279	814,468	186.7%	172.1%	179.5%
Children (5-18 years)	508,750	478,500	987,250	718,648	670,738	1,389,386	141.3%	140.2%	140.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	660,000	649,000	1,309,000	1,341,474	1,245,656	2,587,130	203.3%	191.9%	197.6%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	454,919	438,831	893,750	849,537	784,188	1,633,725	186.7%	178.7%	182.8%
Residents	944,831	911,419	1,856,250	1,641,775	1,515,484	3,157,259	173.8%	166.3%	170.1%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	2,000,000	750,000	2,750,000	4,790,585	-	4,790,585	239.5%	-	174.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	204,135	-	204,135	125,377	-	125,377	61.4%	-	61.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	137,175	-	137,175	48,066	-	48,066	35.0%	-	35.0%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	1,399,750	1,350,250	2,750,000	2,491,104	2,299,481	4,790,585	178.0%	170.3%	174.2%
Total participants	1,399,750	1,350,250	2,750,000	2,491,104	2,299,481	4,790,585	178.0%	170.3%	174.2%
Total beneficiaries	1,399,750	1,350,250	2,750,000	2,491,104	2,299,481	4,790,585	178.0%	170.3%	174.2%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	257,000	243,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	257,000	243,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	257,000	243,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	26,254	25,275	51,529	10,268	9,627	19,895	39.1%	38.1%	38.6%
Children (24-59 months)	23,708	22,728	46,436	22,462	21,820	44,282	94.7%	96.0%	95.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	106,170	106,170	-	61,200	61,200	-	57.6%	57.6%
Total beneficiaries	49,962	154,173	204,135	32,730	92,647	125,377	65.5%	60.1%	61.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	69,959	67,216	137,175	24,514	23,552	48,066	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Total beneficiaries	69,959	67,216	137,175	24,514	23,552	48,066	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	9,000	105	1.2%
High Energy Biscuits	3,300	-	-
Iodised Salt	900	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,133	-	-
Rice	-	6	-
Split Peas	-	4,054	-
Sugar	4,500	-	-
Vegetable Oil	5,400	3,132	58.0%
Wheat	-	36,832	-
Wheat Flour	72,000	9,351	13.0%
Wheat Soya Blend	10,921	87	0.8%
Total	107,154	53,567	50.0%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	20,625,000	-	-
Total	20,625,000	-	-

Story Worth Telling

With the escalation of airstrikes in Sana'a and the city's growing proximity to heavy fighting in surrounding areas, residents have been increasingly reliant on WFP food assistance given the discontinuation of support from Yemen's Social Welfare Fund and rises in the prices of basic commodities. WFP's GFD has filled an important gap in meeting the food needs of many impoverished and food insecure Sana'a residents created by the conflict.

Hussayn, a 33 year old Sana'a resident and father of four, said that "As a result of conflict and airstrikes, the majority of us have become unemployed and we can no longer afford to purchase our own food." Prior to the war, Hussayn had earned a meagre income from fixing electrical items and doing simple repairs to buildings and homes. The war's arrival in Sana'a has removed this source of income, with serious implications for Hussayn's family. He and other beneficiaries agreed on the life-saving value of WFP assistance, adding that "poor households are able to feed their children and that they do not have to sleep hungry."

Through WFP's interventions in Sana'a, Hussayn's family have been receiving a family-sized entitlement comprising wheat, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, wheat soya blend, salt and sugar. Each month, like many other families in Sana'a who meet WFP's food assistance targeting criteria, Hussayn and his sons go to the local school located twenty minutes away from their home which is being used by WFP's cooperating partner as a food assistance distribution site. Hussayn's wife, Hasma, is able to cook nutritious and regular meals in their simple kitchen and she herself is receiving an additional ration of high-energy wheat soya blend as part of nutritional treatment to support her through her pregnancy.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The EMOP was drafted recognising that women are among the most vulnerable segments of Yemeni society, and that the conflict has further increased women's pre-existing challenges in accessing humanitarian aid.

In terms of the decision-making dynamics of beneficiary households, December post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings indicated that both men and women shared decision-making authority over the household use of food assistance. This reflects the fact that in Yemen, although men normally have ultimate decision-making power inside and outside the home, women play an important supporting role and are exclusively responsible for food preparation and other key components of family nutrition. PDM findings indicated that women retained their shared decision-making power under the EMOP despite the absence of participatory activities that would promote the decision-making roles of women.

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. As the conflict continues, there are indications that the roles and responsibilities of conflict-affected and displaced women are changing in directions that further prejudice their position in Yemeni society. According to 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 UN 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.

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: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	31.10		
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=30.00	32.60		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12	=20.00	36.30		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12	>30.00	2.70		
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
YEMEN, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12	>33.00	33.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03	=60.00			

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

PDM results suggested that in general, a small portion of beneficiaries indicated experiencing safety problems while attending WFP food assistance activities. Safety issues mainly related to sudden and irregularly timed airstrikes, mortar shelling and ground fighting, have affected both male and female beneficiaries equally. As the most vulnerable segment of Yemeni society, 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 Taiz, the most conflict-affected governorate, forced the closure of a number of distribution points and their consolidation into one distribution point. While a necessary step to ensure the continued distribution of food to areas most in need, WFP and cooperating partners (CPs) 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 implementing the EMOP, WFP also sought to support women's access to their entitlements, particularly given that households headed by women constitute around 6 percent of all Yemeni households. While WFP managed to move a number of food distribution sites closer to residential areas in response to PDM feedback from beneficiaries, the presence of female food distributors and officials at distribution sites and the prioritisation of women in queues aimed to minimise the amount of time spent by women and girls collecting entitlements. WFP continues to engage CPs in prioritising and facilitating women's access to food entitlements at distribution sites.

Beneficiaries continued to report limited knowledge or understanding of the entitlement criteria for receiving WFP food assistance. More men reported having such knowledge than women. Overall however, the proportion of people who were aware of their entitlements was lower than in 2014, in large part due to the novelty of the GFD assistance and unfamiliarity with the programme's eligibility criteria. Beneficiaries' interactions with WFP and partner staff were drastically reduced under GFD assistance (compared to under participatory activities implemented by WFP before the conflict), removing avenues for direct communication and information-gathering by beneficiaries. WFP and CPs have sought to address low distribution achievements stemming from low beneficiary turnout or lack of awareness through the dissemination of information flyers shared directly with beneficiaries. Ongoing sensitisation efforts by CPs remain key to improving accountability to beneficiaries and WFP will continue to promote awareness of WFP food assistance to beneficiaries through CPs.

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: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	34.50		
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	98.90		
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: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	24.50		
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: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	96.80		
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: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	32.80		
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: 2016.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	98.60		

Outputs

WFP's strategy shifted to provide emergency support through GFD. However, insecurity, access constraints and challenges in importing food into Yemen were highly disruptive to food distributions, particularly in Yemen's central and southern governorates where fighting was heaviest. Between October and December, the EMOP reached all 20 targeted governorates (with the exception of Al Mahrah and Socotra), including all ten governorates classified as being IPC Phase 4. In October, WFP exceeded its beneficiary target by almost 50 percent, reaching 2.8 million beneficiaries. In December, WFP scaled up GFD distribution from 2 million to 3 million beneficiaries each month in order to respond to growing needs in Yemen, such as the increase in IDP numbers and deteriorating food insecurity across the country. However, due to pipeline shortfalls resulting from delays in food arrivals, WFP had to reduce its total 2,150 kcal daily individual entitlement by 25 percent to distribute a revised 1,540 kcal entitlement with reductions in cereals and pulses. To mitigate this reduction, WFP implemented an amended set of beneficiary targeting criteria, prioritising highly vulnerable areas such as districts housing large numbers of IDPs, all ten IPC Phase 4 governorates and areas with pre-existing high levels of food insecurity.

Under the EMOP, WFP continued its three nutrition interventions throughout the emergency response period and managed to considerably augment its treatment and prevention beneficiaries. WFP provided Plumpy'Doz to children under 2 and Plumpy'Sup to children under 5, while providing wheat soya blend Super Cereal to PLW. Between October and December, WFP and Nutrition Cluster partners managed to double the number of beneficiaries under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme from 100,000 in September and October to 200,000 in December. The Cluster further achieved 47 percent of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan target for MAM treatment of children under 5 and 96 percent of the target for SAM treatment of children under 5, and 87 percent of the target for MAM treatment of PLW. The closure of health centres due to insecurity limited WFP's capacity to optimise its nutritional support in areas experiencing the heaviest fighting, therefore resulting in WFP's nutrition targets not being fully met.

The planned school feeding programme consisting of on-site feeding was not implemented due to a withdrawal of endorsement from the Ministry of Education for the use of WFP's selected commodity, date bars.

WFP mobilised resources to respond to natural disasters, including two tropical cyclones in November that displaced at least 45,000 people in Yemen's eastern coastal region. As part of its response, WFP distributed pre-positioned emergency food assistance to 25,000 people and leveraged its Logistics Cluster capacity to reach affected populations in Shabwa, Hadramaut and Abyan governorates with life-saving food assistance.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	857	738	86.1
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,159	819	70.7
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,046	0	0

Outcomes

With the escalation of the conflict in Yemen in March, humanitarian work in country continued to face severe challenges. In order to overcome limitations imposed by the security situation and to ensure continuity of activity monitoring, WFP outsourced its distribution and PDM activities to a third party monitoring partner. WFP further initiated a remote monitoring project with a call centre based in Jordan to conduct beneficiary outreach monitoring to measure beneficiary households' food security situation and to receive direct feedback from beneficiaries.

In order to ensure rigorous outcome monitoring and to be able to report on results, WFP conducted a pre-assistance baseline survey in June which was followed by an outcome-level PDM in December. The PDM findings were further triangulated with monthly remote monitoring data from the call centre.

The findings of the December PDM showed that Food Consumption Scores (FCS) of beneficiaries had substantially improved in the second half of 2015 compared to the pre-assistance status shown by the June baseline results meet the project target. The findings of the remote monitoring showed similar levels of improvement. However, despite the increase in the percentage of households with acceptable FCS in December compared to the June baseline, the December Food Security Situation Update reported that the most conflict-affected governorates, Taiz, Al Jawf, Al Bayda, Al Dhale'e, Raymah and Dhamar, continued to register poor FCS compared to the national average.

The Dietary Diversity Score further showed improvement in the December PDM compared to baseline results, with a larger percentage of beneficiaries having access to more food groups. The December PDM results showed that more households were consuming pulses, meat, vegetables, fruit and dairy products compared to the baseline. The results of the remote monitoring by the call centre further indicated an improvement in the DDS of beneficiaries, to an average of six food groups consumed, in the November and December PDM rounds respectively.

The December PDM results indicated less use of food-based coping strategies compared to the baseline results. However, the December results indicated a very minor increase in the use of livelihood-based coping strategies to cope with the food shortages compared to the baseline. 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.

Moreover, the conflict and the fear it generated among beneficiaries with regard to their food security, could have forced them to retain whatever household food reserves they had. PDM results suggested that the situation had forced beneficiaries to minimise the sale of food assistance, with less than 1 percent of households reportedly selling parts of their food assistance. This was very low compared to the previous PDM results of beneficiaries with similar characteristics such as IDPs: 21 percent of IDP households in December 2014 PDM results had reported selling part of their food assistance.

School feeding activities, although planned under the EMOP, were not implemented due to a lack of endorsement from the government. As GFD was distributed to otherwise eligible school feeding beneficiaries in place of take-home entitlements and on-site feeding, no separate PDM was conducted for school feeding activities.

Under the nutrition activity for MAM treatment, the quality of performance indicators were generally in line with SPHERE minimum standards. The SPHERE minimum standards describe conditions that must be achieved in any humanitarian response in order for disaster-affected populations to survive and recover in stable conditions and with dignity. The exception was the defaulter rate, which was above the prescribed SPHERE minimum standards due to the escalation of the conflict, which severely restricted the movement of both beneficiaries and supplies to targeted areas, particularly the southern governorates (Aden, Lahj, Al Dhale'e, Abyan, Shabwa and Taiz). The shortage of fuel led to an increase in the cost of transportation, affecting the ability of beneficiaries, including IDPs, to travel. These factors may have contributed to exacerbating the already high level of displacement in the affected governorates, adding to the high defaulter rates.

The observed improvement in the post-assistance food security situation of WFP beneficiaries, as shown in the December PDM and remote monitoring results (compared to the pre-assistance situation captured in the June baseline results), can in large part be associated with WFP food assistance, particularly with the scale-up in GFD activity under the EMOP. Nonetheless, it is important to note that limitations on access continue to restrict WFP's and other humanitarian partners' ability to reach the neediest parts of the country. This has been particularly true in the case of governorates such as Taiz, Al Bayda, Ibb and parts of Marib, which remained inaccessible for several months, thus creating a situation where the food security situation in these areas either did not improve or in fact deteriorated - contrary to the national trend of governorates registering modest improvements in food price levels and use of negative coping strategies. As of December 2015, WFP has been able to report improvements in its access to "Level 4"-classified governorates (with the exception of Taiz), and a planned scale up of food assistance activity in 2016 (including the introduction of a commodity voucher system) will aim to further improve the food security situation of Yemenis.

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 (%)				
<i>YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	>75.00	56.20	-	71.30
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	<3.00	0.30	-	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	<15.00	42.30	-	26.80
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP , Base value: 2014.12 Secondary data CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	<15.00	1.20	-	1.80
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	<12.40	62.00	-	8.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<5.80	29.00	-	25.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<14.10	70.60	-	11.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<11.80	59.20	-	8.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<4.90	24.40	-	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<6.00	30.00	-	23.90
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-Assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	-	6.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	-	5.70
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring survey , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>3.00	3.00	-	6.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<19.00	19.00	-	9.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 Post Distribution Monitoring , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	<6.20	6.20	-	6.90
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP	>70.00		-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP	>70.00		-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP	>70.00		-	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP	>70.00		-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP	>70.00		-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2016.03 CP	>70.00		-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

With the escalation of the conflict, and the relocation of the Government of Yemen to Saudi Arabia and later Aden, the capacity of the government to provide essential services has been significantly diminished. As of the end of 2015, the prospects for an end to violence in Yemen, as called for by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2216, remain limited in the near term. As government revenues and institutional capacities are likely to be compromised over the medium term, a comprehensive hand-over of the EMOP activities to the government is unlikely in the near future. In the interim, WFP will continue to coordinate its IDP assistance with the government's Executive Unit for camps and displaced populations and with other government ministries, primarily the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Ministry of Education.

Should a political settlement be reached between parties to the conflict and security established in portions of the country during the duration of the EMOP, WFP stands ready to return to recovery and rehabilitation activities in relevant parts of the country in coordination with the governing authorities.

As part of plans to progressively return to resilience activities in Yemen, in February 2016 WFP, UNDP, FAO and International Labour Organization (ILO) will jointly begin implementing the Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) programme, which will focus on the long-term objective of strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural communities in Yemen that have been affected by the conflict. The programme will be 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.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

With the overall increased visibility of the Yemen humanitarian crisis, the EMOP received robust support from donors. Successful mobilisation of resources allowed WFP to implement and scale up provision of emergency food assistance to targeted beneficiaries.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	3,185	2,729
Denmark	0	1,593	864
European Commission	0	5,574	2,916
Finland	0	3,502	2,025
Germany	0	16,544	9,000
MULTILATERAL	0	26,989	0
Republic of Korea	0	504	504
Saudi Arabia	0	60,004	32,624
United Kingdom	0	18,321	13,621
USA	65,100	0	18,481
Total	65,100	136,216	82,764

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Given the high levels of insecurity, acute fuel shortages and intermittent supply of electricity, some local food suppliers closed their silos and mills. Moreover, the inability of ships to access Yemeni ports in the middle of 2015 further worsened the sporadic availability of commodities, while local businesses were impacted by rising prices. Given these local challenges, WFP only procured 9 percent of food commodities from local suppliers, although this included 84 percent of wheat flour. An effort was made to procure food from developing countries, including Ethiopia, Thailand, Sudan and Iran. While WFP was able to mobilise multilateral resources for procurement under the EMOP, it was able to transfer more than 42,100 mt of food from the pipeline of PRRO 200636.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Split Peas	0	0	8,276	3,000
Sugar	0	0	3,450	1,071
Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,860	2,208
Wheat	16,350	0	23,568	20,349
Wheat Flour	0	0	885	0
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	7,860	0
Total	16,350	0	45,900	26,627

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Security was a major challenge for WFP operations in 2015. Delays in the delivery of food were caused by trucks being held at checkpoints and the delays in security clearances being granted by Yemeni authorities. Despite this, delivery of food was carried out in a timely and when access was granted. Due to lack of reception capacity and congestion at Yemeni ports were opened staging areas in Berbara in Somalia and Djibouti to preposition the commodities to reduce the risk of any pipeline breaks. Furthermore, WFP depended on commercial transport services which were awarded through competitive bidding and used the tariff system to ensure adequate transport capacity. In order to reach insecure and difficult to access destinations WFP used dedicated fleets to ensure the continuous availability of trucks.

Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses occurred during the reporting period. WFP's post-delivery losses mostly resulted from quality issues, short shelf life and damage. WFP was able to rectify post-delivery losses, and within the limited scope allowed by the security situation, visits to CP warehouses and distribution points helped to keep post-delivery losses at minimal levels. Any losses incurred during transportation were recovered from the relevant transporters. Currently WFP is still investigating looting and diversion cases and losses might increase after completion of the investigation.

Management

Partnerships

The EMOP was aligned with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2014-2015, as revised in June 2015, addressing humanitarian and development challenges. WFP continued to work with the same CPs who had been implementing PRRO 200636, while maintaining flexibility to respond to changing circumstances. While WFP expected to work in close collaboration with United Nations agencies, NGO and government partners, actual partnerships were highly dependent on CPs' presence, capacity and thematic orientation. Security constraints were a considerable factor influencing viable partnerships for implementing emergency GFD in conflict-ravaged areas. Political sensitivities further acted to constrain WFP's freedom to efficiently utilise certain partnerships with Yemeni NGOs. In all scenarios, resources were mobilised according to the individual work portfolios and resource mobilisation strategies of the CPs, and complementary resources were not set at the outset.

WFP worked with 15 CPs and four United Nations sister agencies to implement the EMOP: UNHCR, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Under the EMOP, WFP completed the contractual period of a transfer agreement signed with the International Committee of the Red Cross in May 2015 (and ending in December). Although a number of international NGOs who had been evacuated with the United Nations in April have since not been able to re-establish a full presence on the ground or return to full capacity, making strong partnerships difficult for WFP to secure.

WFP maintained robust nutrition partnerships with CSSW, Field Medical Foundation, HAD, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Yemen, Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale, Humanitarian Aid and Development, Save the Children International and Vision Hope International. WFP further collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and WHO.

WFP continued to lead the Logistics Cluster, co-lead the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with FAO, and participate in the Nutrition and Early Recovery Clusters. WFP, FAO and UNICEF worked together on the implementation of the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, which will feed into and complement the next IPC analysis for Yemen. Findings from the EFSNA are expected in the first quarter of 2016.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	3	12	1	4

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: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=750,000.00	477,000.00
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: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=665,661.75	665,661.75
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=13.00	13.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2016.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The conflict has 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 political interference, including challenges in securing vehicles and drivers. To address these constraints, WFP established a dedicated transport fleet with clear corporate visibility to mitigate against accidental targeting by armed groups, including by airstrikes. WFP continually engaged with political representatives and relevant groups to negotiate humanitarian access. In an effort to help stabilise markets for food items and revive commercial activities and livelihoods, the planned introduction in 2016 of innovative cash-based transfer modalities through the private sector will aim to progressively transition the Yemeni population from emergency food distributions toward a means of addressing hunger that will leverage local supply networks. Moreover, the envisaged use of mobile phone technology for communicating with beneficiaries about food distributions and for third party monitoring will help mitigate risks associated with lack of access.

Significant delays in processing visas for international staff represented a major constraint on WFP's ability to scale up assistance to reach populations in need. To manage the dynamic ceilings on international staff in Yemen, WFP re-activated a support hub in Amman, with a view to rotating international staff between both locations as security and logistical needs dictated, while maintaining full operational ability in the event of a partial or full evacuation from Yemen. Limited availability of fuel, intermittent supply of electricity and degraded communications infrastructure have also limited the ability of WFP to rapidly scale up operations. Further risks include perceptions that the delivery of humanitarian assistance will arrest or compensate for the collapse of the Yemeni economy potential or that market-based interventions contribute to price inflation. WFP will use regular market monitoring, VAM analysis and regular dialogue with government officials and communities to mitigate against these risks.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	2,000,000	750,000	2,750,000	4,790,585	-	4,790,585	239.5%	-	174.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	204,135	-	204,135	125,377	-	125,377	61.4%	-	61.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	137,175	-	137,175	48,066	-	48,066	35.0%	-	35.0%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00517-01	Split Peas	0	456	0
Canada	CAN-C-00517-01	Wheat	0	2,729	2,729
Denmark	DEN-C-00181-01	Sugar	0	1,119	864
Denmark	DEN-C-00181-01	Wheat	0	474	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00534-01	Wheat	0	5,574	2,916
Finland	FIN-C-00110-01	Iodised Salt	0	1,160	0
Finland	FIN-C-00110-01	Sugar	0	25	25
Finland	FIN-C-00110-01	Wheat	0	2,317	2,000
Germany	GER-C-00424-01	Vegetable Oil	0	1,147	0
Germany	GER-C-00424-01	Wheat	0	14,900	9,000
Germany	GER-C-00460-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	498	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	3,264	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	0	23,725	0
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00108-01	Split Peas	0	504	504
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Split Peas	0	2,400	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Vegetable Oil	0	2,208	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Split Peas	0	8,544	5,256
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Sugar	0	3,425	3,425
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Wheat	0	35,567	16,083
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-02	Wheat Soya Blend	0	7,860	7,860
United Kingdom	UK -C-00295-01	Wheat	0	13,621	13,621
United Kingdom	UK -C-00295-01	Wheat Flour	0	4,700	0
USA	USA-C-01171-01	Split Peas	2,970	0	2,516

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01171-01	Vegetable Oil	1,860	0	1,860
USA	USA-C-01171-01	Wheat	13,180	0	13,219
USA	USA-C-01171-01	Wheat Flour	880	0	885
USA	USA-C-01171-02	Split Peas	6,210	0	0
USA	USA-C-01171-02	Wheat	40,000	0	0
Total			65,100	136,216	82,764