



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)

Relief food assistance to refugees in Yemen

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200305
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	94,861
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	94,861
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	45,128

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 07, 2013
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2013
Project End Date	March 31, 2016
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	12,632,325
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	1,730,481
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	1,005,396
Total	15,368,202

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	6,745
Actual Commodities 2015	2,663
Total Approved Commodities	19,654

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

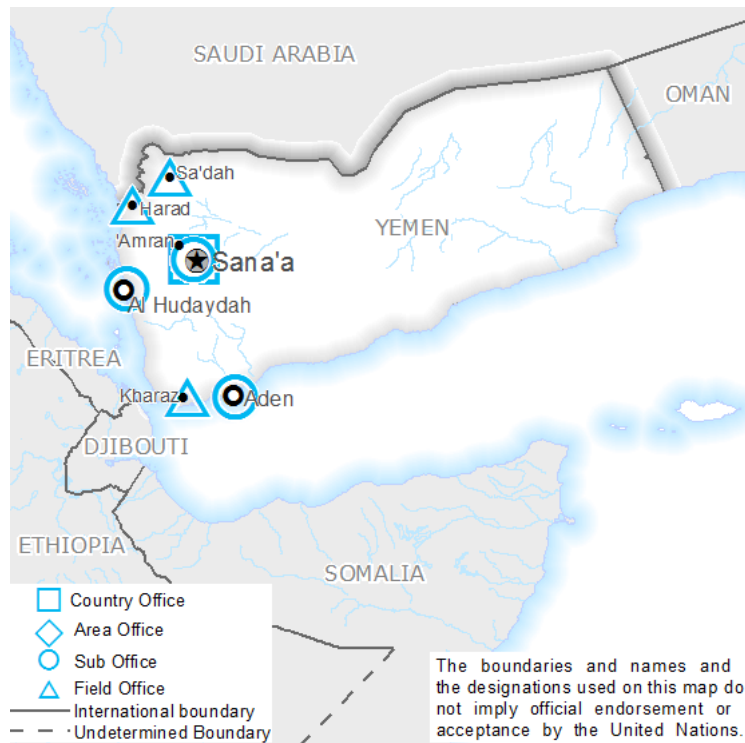
Lessons Learned

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

Even before the escalation of Yemen's current internal conflict in 2015, the country had been facing a protracted humanitarian crisis following previous episodes of internal conflict and political instability, a breakdown of social services, high food and fuel prices, and rising poverty. Volatility in the Horn of Africa has added to Yemen's complex humanitarian crisis, with over 264,600 refugees registered in Yemen as of the end of 2015, according to UNHCR. Many refugees arrive from surrounding countries, particularly Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea, with the expectation of passing through Yemen to neighbouring oil-rich states and Europe. While the most vulnerable are accommodated in the Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj governorate, many choose to settle in Yemen's urban centres.

The PRRO aimed to ensure that the basic food and nutritional needs of vulnerable refugees were met until they were either resettled in a third country or the conditions were appropriate for repatriation to their countries of origin. The operation further aimed to provide basic food assistance to stranded migrants until their repatriation had been arranged. The objectives of the PRRO were aligned with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, and aimed to save lives and maintain adequate dietary standards for refugee populations living in camps and for migrants in reception centres. It further aimed to maintain enrolment and attendance of school aged children in WFP-assisted primary schools in the refugee camps and in urban settings through the provision of school meals. In achieving these, the PRRO contributed to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, MDG 2, to achieve universal primary education, and MDG 3, to promote gender equality and empower women.

The PRRO was implemented in close collaboration with the government and in partnership with UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other international and national CPs.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

According to UNHCR's estimations, 92,500 people arrived by boat in Yemen in 2015, despite the ongoing conflict, 90 percent of whom had arrived from Ethiopia. Yemen was host to 264,600 refugees by the end of 2015. The majority were living in urban settlements such as Basateen in Aden governorate, while the most vulnerable were accommodated in the Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj governorate. Kharaz camp is Yemen's sole refugee camp and is host to 19,000 of Yemen's poorest and most vulnerable refugees.

The escalation of the conflict resulted in a deterioration in the food security situation across Yemen, with refugees among the worst affected. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) completed in October found that food insecurity persisted in Yemen's refugee camps, and that refugees were reliant on WFP food assistance as the main source of for their household food requirements.

Upon arrival in Yemen by boat, while waiting to be registered by UNHCR, refugees were provided with high energy biscuits (HEBs) for up to five days and potable water. Refugees were then transported from coastal areas to one of three reception centres (Mayfa'a, Ahwar or Dhubab), where hot meals were provided, while a three-month resettlement package was provided at the Kharaz camp. Refugees at the Kharaz camp received GFD, including fortified wheat flour, rice, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and sugar, providing a total of 2,141 kcal per person per day.

Meals for school children in Kharaz and Basateen settlements consisted of fortified wheat flour, pulses, sugar, fortified vegetable oil, iodised salt, wheat soya blend and HEBs. These meals were provided to students on alternating days. In addition to GFD and school feeding activities, nutrition support was provided through PRRO 200636, and from October, EMOP 200890, to address malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5.

Fewer beneficiaries were reached than planned largely due to an overestimation in the planning of food assistance for refugees, in anticipation of a surge in refugee numbers during the conflict. In addition to this increase not materialising, a pipeline break in October (resulting in cancelled distributions for that month) affected the total number of beneficiaries reached, while further affecting the proportion of beneficiaries reached relative to the proportion of food distributed.

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	47,051	47,810	94,861	22,384	22,744	45,128	47.6%	47.6%	47.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	9,581	9,676	19,257	4,558	4,603	9,161	47.6%	47.6%	47.6%
Children (5-18 years)	16,221	15,937	32,158	7,717	7,582	15,299	47.6%	47.6%	47.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	21,249	22,197	43,446	10,109	10,559	20,668	47.6%	47.6%	47.6%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	47,051	47,810	94,861	22,383	22,745	45,128	47.6%	47.6%	47.6%

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)	89,361	-	89,361	41,931	-	41,931	46.9%	-	46.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	11,000	-	11,000	6,697	-	6,697	60.9%	-	60.9%

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	44,323	45,038	89,361	20,798	21,133	41,931	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%
Total participants	44,323	45,038	89,361	20,798	21,133	41,931	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%
Total beneficiaries	44,323	45,038	89,361	20,798	21,133	41,931	46.9%	46.9%	46.9%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	5,456	5,544	11,000	3,616	3,081	6,697	66.3%	55.6%	60.9%
Total participants	5,456	5,544	11,000	3,616	3,081	6,697	66.3%	55.6%	60.9%
Total beneficiaries	5,456	5,544	11,000	3,616	3,081	6,697	66.3%	55.6%	60.9%

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.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	705	124	17.6%
High Energy Biscuits	49	43	87.2%
Iodised Salt	60	-	-
Rice	1,717	701	40.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Peas	-	209	-
Sugar	238	115	48.4%
Vegetable Oil	361	159	44.1%
Wheat Flour	3,543	1,256	35.5%
Wheat Soya Blend	72	55	75.9%
Total	6,745	2,663	39.5%

Story Worth Telling

When Ali and his family of five arrived ashore in Yemen in July, the reality differed considerably to what Ali had expected prior to leaving his home in Eritrea. "We did not expect the level of destruction and desperation that we saw," Ali said. Ali and his family were housed at a coastal reception centre, before moving to the Kharaz refugee camp in Lahj where they received cooked meals. "The food assistance we received at the camp was crucial to our survival. Food prices in the towns are unaffordable and outside the towns it is even harder to find food," recalled Ali.

In addition to receiving monthly GFD entitlements in the form of daily rations of rice, wheat flour, salt, pulses, vegetable oil and sugar, Ali's three children were able to receive schooling, which allowed him and his wife Salma to concentrate on planning the family's next steps. "We eventually hope to move to another country in the Gulf to find work and to give the children a future," said Ali, a truck driver by profession. "For now, we are just grateful to know that our needs are being cared for and that we are able to get by the days without worrying about going hungry."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The majority of households at the Kharaz refugee camp were headed by women in 2015, although to a lesser degree than in 2014. While the 2014 UNHCR-WFP JAM, released in October 2015, revealed that the number of households headed by women was significantly higher than households headed by men, a possible increase in the number of new male refugees arriving at the camp, coupled with the highly fluid nature of movement in and out of the camp, could explain the slight drop in indicators of gender representation such as decision-making over the use of food. However, this scenario is highly specific to the escalation of the conflict in 2015, and it is expected that a stabilization in the security situation and an associated balancing of the numbers of males and females at the camp would restore female influence across these indicators.

The project management committee was made up of representatives of the refugees' elders. The committee included 29 women, indicating progress in increasing in the proportion of women in leadership positions to half.

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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	10.20		12.70
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=70.00	72.00		62.90

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				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=10.00	17.70		24.30
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	60.00	43.00	45.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	60.00	43.00	50.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

As GFD was undertaken in a protected location inside the Kharaz camp, insulated from external safety risks, there was only a small proportion of beneficiaries reporting on security issues. This was assisted by the fact that the Kharaz camp was relatively unaffected by the conflict in surrounding areas. WFP continued to follow up on the small proportion of safety issues reported, which were mostly related to the maintenance of order at food distribution sites.

Beneficiary concerns and complaints were handled by the elders' management committee, the food distribution partner, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS), and by WFP monitors who observed the monthly food distribution at the Kharaz camp. Both WFP and UNHCR worked on a formal feedback mechanism to report and address concerns. Complaints that emerged from PDM surveys, which largely related to the quality of food, were shared with UNHCR for corrective action to be taken under their own complaints management system.

Overall, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of women who reported having knowledge of WFP's assistance to refugees in 2015 compared to 2014. This arose from the conflict-specific context, in which a higher number of male arrivals and households headed by men from other parts of the country increased the proportion of males reporting to be more knowledgeable of WFP assistance than females. Given the highly fluid nature of the camp's population, there is a possibility that this proportion will shift as males leave the camp and as more females arrive from conflict-affected parts of the country.

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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	92.60	65.50	70.50
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: 2012.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	94.50	94.30
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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	94.80	71.80	63.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00	98.30	95.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=80.00	94.20	69.70	65.90
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.11 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=90.00	100.00	97.10	95.10

Outputs

Stemming from blocked roads and significant insecurity in areas from which food was dispatched, WFP faced significant challenges in conducting timely distributions to refugees. WFP only managed to meet less than half of its distribution target for new arrivals, again due to insecurity as well as a lack of clear identification of refugee needs at the outset of the conflict. Insecurity in Yemen's southern and coastal governorates and the closure of roads in surrounding governorates affected the delivery of food to the Kharaz camp. WFP succeeded in reaching 90 percent of its Kharaz camp GFD beneficiaries, with the shortcoming largely due to overestimated forecasts of the number of new arrivals and the associated expectation that arrivals had increased at the camp. In fact, due to the escalated conflict, many refugees were believed to have left the camp to return to their places of origin or to have moved elsewhere within Yemen.

Even though food distributions at the Kharaz camp took place according to the monthly schedule (with the exception of October), the timing varied due to variations in the arrival of commodities from WFP storage facilities. There was no distribution in October due to a combination of a pipeline break and WFP trucks dispatched from Hodeidah being unable to access the Kharaz camp due to heavy fighting around Taiz governorate, particularly in the Bab al-Mandab coastal area that connects Kharaz and Hodeidah.

In March, the IOM feeding centre in Haradh was closed following heavy aerial bombardment in Hajjah governorate, and activity was discontinued in April as a result of intensive airstrikes. Up to its closure, only 6 percent of a planned 19,500 beneficiaries had been reached with food assistance, largely resulting from insecurity. In addition, the majority of beneficiaries at the centre were migrants in transit who only stayed for short and unspecified periods of time. Moreover, the closure of Yemen's land and sea borders at the beginning of the conflict made refugees vulnerable to human trafficking and abuse.

WFP distributed school meals at the Kharaz and Basateen camps between January and March. However, WFP was unable to achieve its school feeding target due to overestimations of the number of child beneficiaries, and due to the closure of schools in March.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	2	2	100.0

Outcomes

WFP measured outcomes through biannual post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises. In December, WFP's distribution and PDM activities were implemented through a third party monitoring partner due to the deteriorating security situation. WFP conducted PDM to measure outcomes in December only, and was unable to conduct the planned PDM for June due to the escalation of conflict during the first half of the year.

The outcome results from surveys conducted in December were compared to results from similar surveys done in September 2014, July 2013 and November 2012. In addition to the drastically changed socio-economic conditions between relative peace in 2012, the outbreak of conflict in 2014 and its subsequent escalation in 2015, comparisons might be difficult given that surveys were done in different seasons of the year; given Yemen's predominantly agrarian economy, responses varied with seasonality changes.

Despite the intensification of the conflict, December PDM results showed that the overall Food Consumption Score (FCS) of refugees at the Kharaz camp improved compared to previous years, and even met the project target for 2015. The PDM results of the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) showed an overall improvement, with more households consuming pulses, vegetables and meat compared to 2014. The PDM results showed slightly less tendency among refugees to use negative coping strategies to meet household food shortages, as compared to previous years.

The overall improvement in the food security situation of beneficiaries derived from the December 2015 PDM and remote monitoring results may be linked to the conflict environment and the subsequent fear generated among beneficiaries with regard to their food security. This could have resulted in the stockpiling of household food reserves among camp residents, and beneficiaries sharing less of their food assistance, with the percentage of households reportedly sharing part of their entitlement with relatives and friends considerably dropping compared to previous years. Within the general improvement in FCS, households headed by men fell slightly behind those headed by women, a situation brought about by the fact that households headed by men were new to the camp and were not as settled as their female counterparts.

In addition, there was an improvement in the sources of alternative food supplies to the Kharaz camp; prices of some commodities have fallen thanks to an increase in the import of food in country, and relative improvements in supply routes and access to urban markets, such as Aden and Hodeidah.

Under the school feeding programme, the gender gap between girls and boys slightly decreased compared to 2014. Efforts to close the gender gap and encourage girls' attendance and retention involved construction of a new girls' school in the Basateen area, construction of a female student feeding centre and additional toilet facilities for girls in order to accommodate more female students. These measures contributed to a higher retention rate, regular attendance and reduced absenteeism and dropout rates among girls, thus contributing to a more stable female student population relative to male students.

Despite progress in addressing the gender gap, there was a decrease in the overall school enrollment rate due to the fact that the Basateen area, where one of the WFP-assisted schools is located, was among the areas of Aden governorate most affected by armed clashes. This resulted in many refugees relocating to other areas of Aden governorate or to neighbouring governorates.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	36.00	37.40	8.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	35.00	38.80	6.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<20.00	38.90	34.50	11.40
Diet Diversity Score				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	=5.00	3.00	3.70	5.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	=5.00	3.00	3.90	5.60
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	=5.00	3.00	3.60	5.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
YEMEN LAHJ KHARAZ , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	=4.00	4.60	4.40	2.50
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=3.00	1.60	0.52	-5.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=3.00		-	-1.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=3.00		-	-9.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2012.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=0.85	0.72	0.83	0.85

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

UNHCR and WFP have been in close consultation with government counterparts, NGO partners and refugee leadership for consideration of durable solutions for long-term refugees. While such solutions include the return to country of origin or resettlement in a third country, solutions are also sought within Yemen, addressing issues such as registration, settlement, right to work and, more specific to WFP, livelihood opportunities for improved self-reliance. For WFP's main beneficiary group, the residents of Kharaz camp, opportunities are limited because of the ongoing conflict and associated limited income opportunities, remoteness and poor environmental conditions of the location. Humanitarian assistance modalities continued to be reviewed to grant refugees greater control of household resources, including the possible future use of cash based transfers. In the event of a de-escalation of the conflict and restoration of Yemen's economic institutions, this could further tie in with advocacy efforts to formalize refugees' eligibility to national social welfare grants.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Given the scale of the humanitarian crisis in Yemen in 2015, the operation was dependent on the timely receipt of resources. While the PRRO was well funded throughout the first quarter of 2015, funding challenges started post-April and continued throughout the rest of the year, leading to multiple pipeline breaks. WFP managed to mitigate some of the gaps through food loans from other WFP operations as well as by benefiting from the allocation of multilateral contributions.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	460	96
Switzerland	0	3,722	3,781
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	304	304
Total	0	4,486	4,181

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

In 2015, 28 percent of commodities for PRRO 200305 (wheat flour and pulses) were locally purchased. In addition, WFP also purchased food from the Global Commodities Management Facility (GCMF), and obtained food stocks on loan from other WFP operations to manage pipeline breaks during the second half of 2015.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	59	0	0	0

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	20	0
Rice	0	775	0	0
Split Peas	0	0	0	870
Sugar	0	0	92	0
Vegetable Oil	0	146	0	0
Wheat	0	0	0	1,328
Wheat Flour	883	0	0	0
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	10	0
Total	942	921	122	2,197

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

While the supply chain management and logistical operations worked well in general, there were some reported instances where food deliveries to reception areas were interrupted as a result of security problems and the continued civil unrest in the south of the country. Transport of the food commodities to the final destination points was sometimes a significant challenge, as the security situation forced to change routes that had major cost implications.

Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses occurred in 2015, and were due to losses incurred during the transport process, as well as damage arising from short shelf life. Losses that occurred during transport have since been recovered by WFP from the transporters.

Management

Partnerships

WFP worked in close partnership with UNHCR and its partners, SHS, the Yemen Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, and CSSW. CPs managed refugee reception centres, GFD and the education and nutrition activities that supported distribution of WFP food assistance. The organizations worked under the oversight of UNHCR. IOM managed the feeding centre for stranded migrants in Haradh. All CPs were responsible for oversight and reporting of their activities and liaised with WFP during periodic visits to consult on developments and progress toward agreed outcomes.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	2		1	2

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)		
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=578,170.00	578,170.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

As the lead agency for the Logistics Cluster and co-lead agency for the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (with FAO), WFP was actively engaged in inter-agency meetings with stakeholders, leveraging the comparative strengths and assets of different agencies to avoid duplication of assistance and ensure better coordination of the emergency response.

WFP's December PDM findings indicated that Kharaz camp residents were concerned about long waiting times (although more refugees reported shorter waiting times in 2015, compared to 2014) and a lack of knowledge about the eligibility criteria for receiving WFP assistance. Compared to 2014 however, less than two-thirds of refugees at the camp reported selling part of their food assistance to meet alternative foods such as vegetables and sugar, and other needs such as medicine. WFP and UNHCR will continue to review possibilities for adjustments to distribution arrangements to address these concerns. WFP is planning to progressively introduce cash-based transfers in 2016 as a way to simplify distribution mechanisms, while bolstering local markets and income opportunities, and improving dietary diversity and the overall food security of beneficiary households.

Outside the Kharaz camp, WFP will continue to improve assistance to refugees in the wider emergency context, in particular as highlighted in the October 2015 JAM. As part of its overall scale-up of assistance, WFP aims to increase its reach to refugees in areas where needs have been identified as being the highest, such as Aden, where the Basateen settlement is located, and Sana'a.

In the overall context of a violent and dynamic conflict, effective risk mitigation has been crucial to WFP operations. In addition to augmenting its distribution plan to accommodate a large number of new refugees, WFP maintained stocks of food at its Kharaz camp warehouse as a contingency against access difficulties from further deterioration in security. Ongoing PDM at the Kharaz camp and in the Basateen area will continue to inform WFP assistance to refugees and help in identifying areas of serious concern. More generally, security assessments continue to be conducted in close coordination with other humanitarian community partners in order to mitigate against security 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)	89,361	-	89,361	41,931	-	41,931	46.9%	-	46.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	11,000	-	11,000	6,697	-	6,697	60.9%	-	60.9%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	460	96
Switzerland	SWI-C-00361-01	Beans	0	28	28
Switzerland	SWI-C-00361-01	Rice	0	89	89
Switzerland	SWI-C-00361-01	Sugar	0	0	23
Switzerland	SWI-C-00361-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	36
Switzerland	SWI-C-00361-01	Wheat Flour	0	625	625
Switzerland	SWI-C-00437-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	20	20
Switzerland	SWI-C-00437-01	Rice	0	100	100
Switzerland	SWI-C-00437-01	Split Peas	0	112	112
Switzerland	SWI-C-00437-01	Sugar	0	23	23
Switzerland	SWI-C-00437-01	Vegetable Oil	0	62	62
Switzerland	SWI-C-00437-01	Wheat Soya Blend	0	10	10
Switzerland	SWI-C-00438-01	Rice	0	475	475
Switzerland	SWI-C-00438-01	Split Peas	0	757	757
Switzerland	SWI-C-00438-01	Sugar	0	46	46
Switzerland	SWI-C-00438-01	Vegetable Oil	0	48	48
Switzerland	SWI-C-00438-01	Wheat	0	1,328	1,328
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01095-01	Beans	0	31	31
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01095-01	Rice	0	111	111
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01095-01	Wheat Flour	0	162	162
Total			0	4,486	4,181