



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Yemen (YE)

Safeguarding Lives, Improving Food Security and Nutrition, and Building Resilience

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200636
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	6,000,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	5,100,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	5,280,757

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 11, 2014
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2014
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2014
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	345,855,375
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	5,577,000
Direct Support Costs	52,430,000
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	74,457,429
Indirect Support Costs	33,482,386
Total	511,802,190

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	177,028
Actual Commodities 2015	159,739
Total Approved Commodities	366,734

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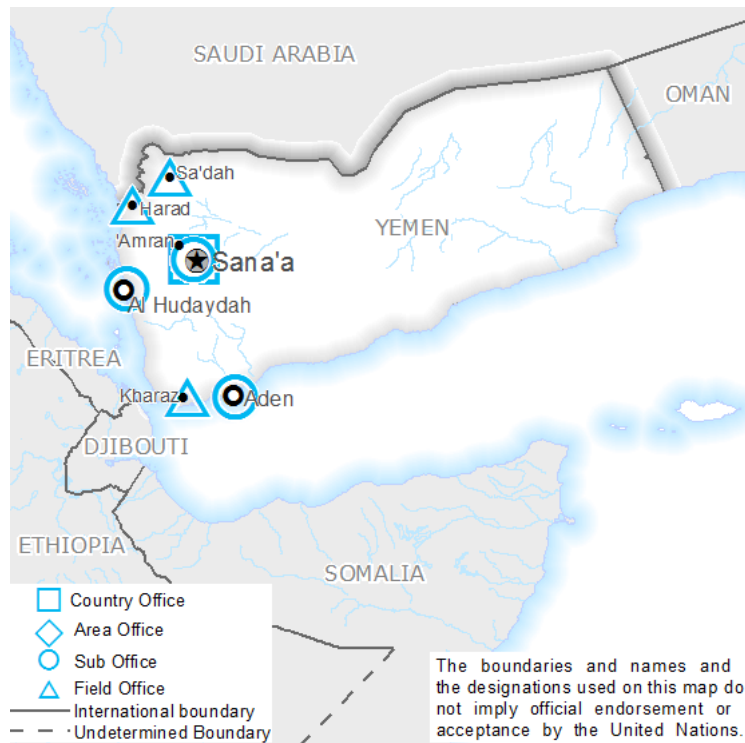
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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 PRRO was designed to continue the life-saving food assistance under EMOP 200451 while improving livelihoods and enhancing resilience among food-insecure communities and households. In its original configuration, the PRRO was aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, while the PRRO's recovery and resilience focus was in line with Strategic Objectives 2 and 3. Responding to the outbreak of conflict in March 2015, the main goals of the PRRO were reoriented to unconditional relief assistance.

Under WFP Strategic Objective 1, the PRRO aimed to maintain acceptable food security among IDPs and returnees, ensure effective treatment of malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in areas most affected by global acute malnutrition (GAM), and to maintain the food security of vulnerable households affected by natural disasters or conflict. In doing so, the PRRO aimed to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, increase food consumption through the scale-up of life-saving emergency food assistance (particularly in IPC Phase 4 areas), and expand coverage of nutrition interventions to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Under WFP Strategic Objective 2, the PRRO aimed to improve food security, self-reliance and income-generating opportunities among the most food insecure populations; help reduce acute and chronic malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies through enhanced complementary feeding of young children, improved maternal nutrition and micronutrient intake among school children; increase access to education – particularly for girls; and enhance national capacities to address food and nutrition insecurity.

Under WFP Strategic Objective 3, the PRRO aimed to improve livelihoods and enhance resilience among food-insecure communities and households. The PRRO was aligned with the government's draft national food security and nutrition strategies, which remain undeveloped due to the ongoing conflict, and Yemen's Social Welfare Fund and Social Fund for Development. However, with the escalation of the conflict, WFP activities in support of these domestic initiatives were largely suspended, and resources reallocated to emergency GFD and other life-saving activities.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The outbreak of conflict and the recalibration of the PRRO's activities toward emergency assistance forced a cancellation of the planned implementation of a diversified and participatory safety nets approach from May to October. Under this approach, a protective safety net would have covered households in the poorest categories of the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) with food assistance in the form of either in-kind commodity distributions or direct cash distributions (continuing from the distributions undertaken in 2014), while the productive safety net component would have supported food insecure households in areas showing potential for work and training-related activities. From April, all activities were absorbed into emergency GFD activities. However, limited direct cash distributions were done in 2015 to provide entitlements to the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries for the work carried out in 2014. With the integration of all WFP activities into emergency GFD from April, no new cash-based transfer activities were planned nor implemented in 2015.

GFD between April and September 2015 (under EMOP 200890 from October onward) targeted Yemenis in need, with a focus on reaching governorates and districts with high concentrations of IDPs and pre-existing high levels of food insecurity. Beneficiaries received entitlements consisting of five commodities: cereals (400 g per person per day), fortified vegetable oil (30 g), pulses (50 g), iodized salt (5 g) and sugar (25 g), yielding a total of 2,150 kcal per beneficiary per day. Despite the escalation of the conflict, WFP managed to reach 16 governorates between April and September, including all 10 governorates categorized as Phase 4 by the June 2015 IPC analysis. However, a lower proportion of women were reached than planned, partly arising from over planning for women under GFD, as WFP relied on outdated Yemeni national census data, which partially accounts for the underachievement against plan for both PLW and take-home entitlements for girls.

The nutrition programme was implemented with its three-pillar approach: treatment of MAM among children under the age of 5 years using Plumpy'Sup, treatment of malnutrition among PLW using Wheat Soya Blend (WSB)+,

Supercereal, and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6 to 23 months using Plumpy'Doz. However, WFP efforts to increase geographical coverage suffered initial setbacks due to the closure or destruction of health centres. In addition to a drop in the number of MAM patients treated, a combination of chronic shortage of medicines, closure of health centres and insecurity meant that, in 2015, support to malnourished PLW and prevention of malnutrition in most-at-risk children saw even lower utilization of health services and limited acknowledgement of the relevance of preventive care, including maternal and child health services, than in 2014. WFP used the proportion of the population to estimate nutrition requirements and consolidated beneficiary data was recorded covering both the under 2 and under 5 groups. Hence actual age disaggregation was not captured in the table below.

Under the education support component, take-home entitlements (cereals and vegetable oil) were distributed and on-site school feeding (date bars) was carried out in April and May. WFP only targeted girls for take-home entitlements in an effort to address the gender gap in school enrolment. However, the planned introduction of fortified date bars did not proceed beyond May due to a withdrawal of endorsement by the Ministry of Education. Although an alternative option of distributing high energy biscuits (HEBs) was considered, failure to reach a compromise meant that WFP was not able to implement its planned school feeding programme in the second half of the year.

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	2,458,200	2,641,800	5,100,000	2,745,993	2,534,764	5,280,757	111.7%	95.9%	103.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	663,000	647,700	1,310,700	528,076	475,268	1,003,344	79.6%	73.4%	76.6%
Children (5-18 years)	1,009,800	1,060,800	2,070,600	950,536	897,729	1,848,265	94.1%	84.6%	89.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	785,400	933,300	1,718,700	1,267,381	1,161,767	2,429,148	161.4%	124.5%	141.3%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	294,984	317,016	612,000	851,258	785,777	1,637,035	288.6%	247.9%	267.5%
Returnees	204,031	219,269	423,300	145,538	134,342	279,880	71.3%	61.3%	66.1%
Residents	1,959,185	2,105,515	4,064,700	1,749,198	1,614,644	3,363,842	89.3%	76.7%	82.8%

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)	2,144,250	400,000	2,544,250	4,795,023	407,673	5,202,696	223.6%	101.9%	204.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	892,000	-	892,000	225,323	-	225,323	25.3%	-	25.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	1,855,000	-	1,855,000	534,212	-	534,212	28.8%	-	28.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	300,000	300,000	300,000	-	87,066	87,066	-	29.0%	29.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	900,000	540,000	900,000	-	84,406	84,406	-	15.6%	9.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	551,000	-	551,000	205,386	-	205,386	37.3%	-	37.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	826,000	-	826,000	73,257	-	73,257	8.9%	-	8.9%

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	1,163,120	1,181,880	2,345,000	2,696,980	2,505,716	5,202,696	231.9%	212.0%	221.9%
Total participants	1,163,120	1,181,880	2,345,000	2,696,980	2,505,716	5,202,696	231.9%	212.0%	221.9%
Total beneficiaries	1,261,948	1,282,302	2,544,250	2,696,980	2,505,716	5,202,696	213.7%	195.4%	204.5%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	526,280	365,720	892,000	85,170	65,045	150,215	16.2%	17.8%	16.8%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	42,585	32,523	75,108	-	-	-
Total participants	526,280	365,720	892,000	127,755	97,568	225,323	24.3%	26.7%	25.3%
Total beneficiaries	526,280	365,720	892,000	127,755	97,568	225,323	24.3%	26.7%	25.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	20,000	195,307	215,307	-	38,158	38,158	-	19.5%	17.7%
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	49,693	49,693	-	38,158	38,158	-	76.8%	76.8%
Total participants	20,000	245,000	265,000	-	76,316	76,316	-	31.1%	28.8%
Total beneficiaries	920,080	934,920	1,855,000	267,941	266,271	534,212	29.1%	28.5%	28.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	21,258	21,599	42,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	21,258	21,599	42,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	148,800	151,200	300,000	43,669	43,397	87,066	29.3%	28.7%	29.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	63,772	64,799	128,571	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	63,772	64,799	128,571	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	446,400	453,600	900,000	42,334	42,072	84,406	9.5%	9.3%	9.4%

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									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (6-23 months)	99,660	81,540	181,200	19,561	18,338	37,899	19.6%	22.5%	20.9%
Children (24-59 months)	66,440	54,360	120,800	42,790	41,567	84,357	64.4%	76.5%	69.8%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	149,400	149,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	99,600	99,600	-	83,130	83,130	-	83.5%	83.5%
Total beneficiaries	166,100	384,900	551,000	62,351	143,035	205,386	37.5%	37.2%	37.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	305,500	305,500	611,000	37,361	35,896	73,257	12.2%	11.7%	12.0%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	21,500	21,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	193,500	193,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	305,500	520,500	826,000	37,361	35,896	73,257	12.2%	6.9%	8.9%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	13,470	3,000	22.3%
High Energy Biscuits	8,919	807	9.0%
Iodised Salt	2,490	491	19.7%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,140	1,494	69.8%
Rice	-	810	-
Split Peas	-	7,935	-
Sugar	-	3,244	-
Vegetable Oil	7,500	7,327	97.7%
Wheat	79,108	58,501	74.0%
Wheat Flour	29,743	66,397	223.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	33,658	9,733	28.9%
Total	177,028	159,739	90.2%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	36,300,000	8,612,546	23.7%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	36,300,000	8,612,546	23.7%

Story Worth Telling

When WFP visited Ibb governorate during the course of emergency GFD, it had the opportunity to engage with beneficiaries whose livelihoods had been protected by WFP's food assistance. Hassan was a 42 year old unemployed shopkeeper with a family of five children, living in Ibb city. Before the conflict, he made a living from small-scale farming and from selling produce in the town. The conflict raised the cost of operating his small business, while the need to raise prices simultaneously wiped out local demand for all but the most basic agricultural produce. Unable to adequately feed them, Hassan's family now depend on humanitarian food assistance, and like all beneficiaries in Ibb, Hassan and his family were targeted for WFP assistance based on the governorate's pre-conflict level of food insecurity. Under the monthly assistance, they receive an entitlement of mixed commodities, including wheat, pulses and wheat soya blend. Hassan's wife, Amina, often collects the food assistance and encounters few problems in receiving the assistance as she queues separately from men at the food distribution site and as a woman, is prioritised by food distributors. Hassan's brother, Salah, added that, "We were depending on the government's Social Welfare Fund support but now because of the conflict we are no longer receiving this support and rely on assistance from WFP." Salah's comments drew nods from Hassan, who admitted that WFP's decision to distribute food based on the Social Welfare Fund recipient lists was a success. "We have been suffering due to lack of available food and increasing food prices. This food assistance does not restore the life we had before the war, but it helps to get us through without our children going hungry." WFP continues to work hard to reach families such as Hassan's, who have become vulnerable due to the ongoing conflict.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Before the escalation of the conflict in March, WFP had been making efforts to adapt participatory activities under the PRRO to encourage the participation of both male and female workers and trainees. These were expected to continue through partnerships aimed at supporting large infrastructure projects that would encourage more diversified participation across genders. However, the escalation of the conflict forced the cancellation of these projects. The conflict further affected the planned training of women project committee members on food, and cash-based transfer distribution modalities, and the move toward emergency GFD in April meant that no further training was planned or implemented for the remainder of the year. Thus, the proportion of women trained to men trained was heavily skewed toward men (a ratio of 1:20), while the proportion of women and men in leadership positions was even more divergent (a ratio of 1:36). Several factors unique to the Yemeni context could explain this low proportion of women in leadership positions, including Yemen's deeply-rooted patriarchal society and the reinforced perceptions of women as caretakers and homemakers in times of conflict.

In terms of the decision-making dynamics of beneficiary households, it is interesting to note that even with the suspension of safety net activities, where women had tended to be decision-makers, and with the implementation of emergency GFD, women were still found by post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys to have considerable influence over the household utilization of WFP assistance, or decisions were made jointly with males. This was despite the same PDM surveys showing that the majority of mobile phone owners were men. Women's increased influence in this area possibly reflects the fact that in Yemen's patriarchal social setting, food is considered to be one area where women have decision-making responsibilities.

In an effort to have as much female representation in the PDM surveys as possible, WFP ensured that trained female enumerators were available in all governorates to conduct PDM household surveys and onsite beneficiary outreach monitoring, which included focus group discussions. For all activities under PRRO 200636, an equal number of male and female enumerators were hired to conduct PDM household surveys.

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				
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=50.00	37.60		31.10
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
YEMEN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=30.00	16.30		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				
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	46.10		36.30
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>	=30.00	5.00	5.00	2.70
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>YEMEN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	50.00		
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>	=60.00	5.00	5.00	4.90
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=33.00	33.00		
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>YEMEN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=12.00	12.00		

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

PDM results suggested that a small portion of beneficiaries indicated experiencing safety problems while attending WFP food assistance activities. In addition, as the most vulnerable segment of Yemeni society, IDPs were more heavily affected by security incidents. While many beneficiaries may have felt afraid or uncomfortable to report safety incidents while collecting food assistance (therefore potentially downplaying beneficiaries' safety concerns in the survey findings), beneficiaries did agree that 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 for long periods of time at distribution sites.

Beneficiaries continued to report limited knowledge or understanding of the entitlement and eligibility criteria for receiving WFP food assistance. More men reported having such knowledge than women, possibly a result of men being the primary collectors of food assistance, allowing them to be more exposed to communications. Overall however, the proportion of people who were aware of their entitlements was lower than in 2014, primarily due to GFD being a new programme and beneficiaries not being as sensitized to the newer targeting criteria. This would have been compounded by the reduced interaction between beneficiaries and CPs during GFDs, as opposed to under participatory activities. In the ongoing high state of insecurity preventing WFP staff from traveling to large parts of the country, WFP relied on CPs to sensitise populations in food distribution areas about the eligibility criteria for receiving WFP assistance. Indications that CPs are internalising these priorities and are making efforts to raise beneficiary awareness can be seen in the increase in beneficiary numbers on a monthly basis since September, as well as higher turnouts at most food distribution sites. In addition, through direct phone calls to beneficiaries by its call centre in Amman, WFP Yemen contacted 1,200 beneficiaries per month to obtain their feedback on food distributions.

Serious concerns from beneficiaries identified through beneficiary contact monitoring were addressed through follow-up calls by WFP's in-house call centre, and there are plans to set up a hotline for beneficiaries in 2016 to

offer an avenue for beneficiaries to reach out directly to WFP, and to increase protection to beneficiaries. Several distribution points were relocated by CPs following complaints that beneficiaries had to travel long distances to reach them.

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: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	63.10		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: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	91.40		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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	54.30		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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	86.60		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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	61.70		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: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	90.70		98.60

Outputs

The focus of the PRRO was shifted to provision of emergency support through GFD as required. However, insecurity, access constraints and challenges in importing food to Yemen were highly disruptive to food distributions, particularly in Yemen's central and southern governorates where fighting was heaviest. The evacuation of international United Nations staff, including staff from WFP, from Yemen between March and May, coupled with the significant scaling-down of CPs' activities, presented further logistical challenges and contributed to the underachievement against plan in May and June. Furthermore, WFP was not able to fully capitalize on two humanitarian pauses in May and July due to continued fighting in violation of the ceasefires.

WFP continued its three nutrition interventions throughout the emergency response period, although the closure of a large number of health centres due to the conflict caused severe disruption to a planned scale-up of activities to address acute malnutrition. WFP was able to reach health centres that remained open, although collectively these accounted for a much smaller proportion of planned nutrition beneficiaries. Furthermore, a pipeline break in Plumpy'sup from December significantly impacted MAM treatment for children under 5, causing WFP to prioritize treatment over prevention activities. WFP prioritized the mobilization of resources, particularly in light of an anticipated Community Management of Acute Management (CMAM) strategy for 2016.

The new cycle of both the protective and productive safety net and livelihood programmes were not initiated, and activities planned for May to October were suspended with the escalation of the conflict. However, some of the activities initiated under both programmes in 2014 were completed in the beginning of the year. The protective

safety net programme distributed food in two governorates, Lahj and Amran, in January and February. A small scale cash-based transfers distribution under the protective safety net programme (distributed instead of food in some districts) was also carried out in March. Although no food distributions took place under the productive safety net and livelihood programmes, arrears of the cash top-ups under the safety net programme for the end of 2014 were distributed in February, March and June. These arrears came from the unimplemented second round of cash-based transfers planned for late 2014, which had been delayed to 2015 due to the inability of financial institutions in some areas to continue operating beyond March, in addition to beneficiaries' inability to access the banking system. As a result of insecurity and access issues, WFP was not able to complete relevant conditional cash-based food assistance for assets activities in 2015.

Both on-site feeding and take-home entitlements were implemented. From April, take-home entitlements were superseded by GFD and channeled through the take-home entitlements component under the school feeding programme. Many school children who were eligible to receive take-home entitlements based on school attendance subsequently became eligible for GFD. On-site school feeding reached all on-site school feeding targeted schools, while take-home entitlements were implemented in three quarters of schools targeted for this activity. The remaining take-home entitlements beneficiaries received food assistance through GFD. It is also important to note however, that both on-site school feeding and take-home entitlements were implemented in 246 schools, meaning that some of the schools are represented in both indicators in the table below.

A limited number of trainings was conducted prior to April, although the escalation of the conflict forced the discontinuation of these activities.

For IDP and returnee activities, distributions took place in four governorates between January and April, and were then integrated into the emergency GFD component of the PRRO, which included targeted support for IDPs.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,159	793	68.4
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	25,000	25,000	100.0
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	160	0	0
SO2: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of female government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	15	15	100.0
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	16	33	206.3
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	30	30	100.0
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	15	15	100.0
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	857	728	84.9
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	100,000	100,000	100.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	75,000	75,000	100.0
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	764	764	100.0
SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	1,526	1,158	75.9
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	250	0	0

Outcomes

With the escalation of the conflict in March 2015, the delivery of humanitarian assistance encountered formidable challenges. In order to overcome the limitations on movement and access imposed by the situation and ensure continuity of activity monitoring, WFP outsourced post-distribution monitoring activities to a third party monitoring partner. In addition, WFP initiated a remote monitoring project with an Amman-based call center to measure beneficiary households' food security situation and to receive direct feedback from beneficiaries through live calls.

On school feeding activities, due to the escalation of the conflict in April, planned monitoring activities could not be conducted. Moreover, the quality of data collected by the Ministry of Education was very poor, and lacked the necessary substance and integrity to be reported for WFP's interventions. School feeding activities were implemented for only two months, April and May, during which school children received multi-fortified food for 22 days (full school days) a month. It is also important to note that resilience activities discontinued in mid-year due to the conflict escalation with only a limited carry-over activities taken place by mid-year under Strategic Objectives 2 and 3. Moreover, the previous IDP beneficiaries were integrated into the emergency GFD; therefore, no separately PDM was conducted for this group.

As a result, PDM and remote monitoring targeted beneficiaries of ongoing emergency activities under SO 1. Despite operational challenges, and in order 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.

Under the nutrition activity, the quality of performance indicators were generally in line with SPHERE minimum standards for humanitarian response. The exception was the defaulter rate which was above the SPHERE minimum standards, mainly in the first and second quarters of 2015, due to the conflict escalation in March 2015. The conflict resulted in restrictions in movement of both beneficiaries and supplies to the targeted areas, particularly within the southern governorates of Aden, Lahj, Al Dhale'e, Abyan, Shabwa and Taiz. The shortage of fuel further affected the ability of beneficiaries to move given the drastic rise in the cost of travel. The current conflict caused massive displacement in the affected governorates, which was believed to have contributed to the high default and less than optimal recovery rates for beneficiaries receiving MAM treatment. The default rate gradually decreased during the last quarter of the year when the conflict abated and there was increased ease of access and movement for beneficiaries.

Prior to the conflict, WFP Yemen was in close consultation with colleagues in WFP Sudan to explore joint learning possibilities for coverage surveys. However, this was not feasible due to the escalation of the conflict in Yemen. A desk based estimation of coverage and participation is heavily reliant on the availability of accurate population statistics in constituent communities. In the absence of such data and information for target districts, no calculations were made.

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>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	>75.00	57.80	56.20	69.60
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.30	0.20
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	<15.00	14.90	42.30	29.10
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP</i>	<15.00	27.10	1.20	1.10
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center</i>	>50.00		-	-
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>EMERGENCY GFD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<12.40	62.00	-	8.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>EMERGENCY GFD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<14.10	70.60	-	11.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>EMERGENCY GFD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<11.80	59.20	-	8.40
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>EMERGENCY GFD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-Assistance baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	6.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>EMERGENCY GFD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	5.70
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>EMERGENCY GFD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Pre-assistance baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>IDPS GFD YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<9.00	12.50	19.90	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IDPS GFD YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<9.00	15.90	22.60	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IDPS GFD YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<9.00	11.80	19.50	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>IDPS GFD YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00	5.30	4.70	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>IDPS GFD YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00	5.20	4.50	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>IDPS GFD YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00	5.30	4.80	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00		12.70	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		43.40	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00		19.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00		10.40	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		43.60	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		43.30	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00		4.70	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00		4.20	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00		4.80	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00		42.80	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		36.40	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00		52.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00		40.50	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		35.20	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		36.70	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00		3.90	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00		3.70	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET CASH , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00		4.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00	31.20	17.40	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00	24.80	40.90	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00	35.20	23.70	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<20.00	29.70	14.90	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00	27.50	39.40	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00	23.70	41.50	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00	5.00	4.40	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00	4.90	4.20	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>PROTECTIVE SAFETY NET FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Base value: 2013.07 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>5.00	5.10	4.50	-
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 School</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 School</i>	=70.00		-	-
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 School</i>	=70.00		-	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 School</i>	=6.00		-	-
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 School</i>	=6.00		-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 School</i>	=6.00		-	-
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>PRODUCTIVE SAFETY NET , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household</i>	=80.00		-	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center</i>	>66.00		-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center</i>	>50.00		-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>NUTRITION YEMEN , Project End Target: 2015.12 Health center</i>	>70.00		-	-
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>ON-SITE SCHOOL FEEDING , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	=22.00		-	22.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household</i>	=80.00		-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	<30.00		30.60	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>50.00		37.40	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household</i>	>30.00		41.20	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	>30.00		30.10	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	>50.00		17.60	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	>50.00		38.30	-
Diet Diversity Score				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	>5.00		4.10	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	>5.00		3.30	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 Household , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	>5.00		4.20	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
LIVELIHOODS , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Post Distribution Monitoring - Household	<5.00		8.10	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Direct collaboration with government ministries and other agencies was disrupted in 2015 by the outbreak of conflict and the highly uncertain political environment. The capture in July of Aden by coalition-backed forces, effectively created two political centres in Yemen, Sana'a controlled by the militia and Aden controlled by the government. Despite the state of flux, WFP continued to work closely with several Sana'a-based Ministries in the context of providing assistance to governorates under control of the militia.

The drastically altered security reality meant that WFP was unable to roll out the planned strategy for assistance toward IDP return and recovery, although WFP maintained its coordination with the government's Executive Unit for assistance to displaced populations. WFP, UNHCR and the Executive Unit co-chaired weekly IDP task force meetings. Under this arrangement, the Executive Unit provided a list of IDPs verified by UNHCR prior to the delivery of food assistance by WFP. In addition, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in the latter's role as the national coordinator for Yemen's Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) programme. However, the escalation of the conflict precluded any revival of the SUN process that had previously stalled in late 2014.

Progress on finalizing the government's draft food security and nutrition policy, conceived in 2014, was hampered by political upheaval. WFP and other United Nations partners will aim to pursue this as soon as security and political conditions return to a state conducive to revived dialogue.

Under EMOP 200890, which superseded the PRRO, WFP is expected to continue to focus on emergency food assistance, while progressively rolling out a planned cash-based transfers centered around a commodity-based voucher regime. In 2016, should the situation allow, WFP plans to revive resilience and livelihoods activities through a partnership with UNDP, FAO and International Labour Organization (ILO) in implementing an Enhancing Rural Resilience in Yemen (ERRY) programme. In the spirit of neutrality, WFP is committed to working with all authorities in Yemen to address the immediate needs of the Yemeni population.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

The PRRO received strong support from donors, assisted by the positive impact of multilateral finding for advance financing. Successful mobilization of resources resulted in the provision of the majority of funding to meet the needs of the operation. The re-orientation of the PRRO to emergency response in April, coupled with the increased visibility from the upgrade to Level 3 humanitarian emergency in July, generated substantial interest from donors. Continuing to pursue a greater synergy with Cooperating Partners, extensive efforts were made in the area of joint work with other United Nations agencies.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	5,664	5,664
European Commission	0	5,000	0
Finland	0	3,090	3,090
Germany	0	42,353	31,377
Iceland	0	78	0
Iran	2,244	0	1,054
Japan	0	14,028	14,233
MULTILATERAL	0	7,545	12,727
Private Donors	0	0	91
Saudi Arabia	0	68,054	14,090
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	188	188
USA	41,400	0	41,373
Total	43,644	146,000	123,887

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Prior to the escalation of the conflict in March, WFP locally procured more than 60 percent of total food procurement requirements. With the start of the emergency response, WFP briefly suspended local procurement, but resumed local purchases as they allowed for shorter lead times while providing a stimulus to keep local traders in business. Local procurement was done in Taizz and Hudaydah governorates, and included the swapping or milling of wheat grain into wheat flour, or direct purchases of wheat flour. Regional purchases were also carried out to stimulate cross-border commercial traffic with neighbouring countries. WFP procured wheat from the Global Commodity

Management Facility (GCMF). As outlined in the procurement strategy for the 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), local purchases were complemented by regional and international procurement to meet potential deficits and to ensure the viability of a humanitarian food pipeline.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	1,250	0	0	0
Canned Fish	0	0	265	0
High Energy Biscuits	0	2,250	0	4
Iodised Salt	0	774	0	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	424	624
Rice	1,026	0	822	0
Split Peas	0	0	2,996	8,161
Sugar	0	0	4,075	0
Vegetable Oil	0	1,654	2,578	6,906
Wheat	11,839	0	35,800	62,923
Wheat Flour	11,264	20,000	0	0
Wheat Soya Blend	0	3,204	12,866	0
Total	25,380	27,881	59,825	78,618

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Despite the security situation being a major challenge, WFP carried out delivery of food commodities to beneficiaries in a timely and efficient manner. In order to alleviate the backlog of vessels at Djibouti port, WFP instituted Berbera, in Somaliland, as a back-up logistics staging ground to reduce the risk of any pipeline breaks. Delays were experienced due to vessels not being able to dock at ports in Yemen at the outset of the conflict, but the restoration of access to Aden, Hudaydah and Al Saleef ports enabled WFP to replenish depleting food stocks.

An acute shortage of fuel was experienced in mid-2015 in conjunction with the deteriorating security situation, which resulted in a high fluctuation in transport rates and reduced capacity for humanitarian operations. The latter was addressed with the arrival of 1.8 million litres of fuel at the port of Ras Issa in September, of which 1.1 million litres was allocated to the Logistics Cluster (for further allocation to humanitarian partners) and 700,000 litres were allocated to WFP. Additional shipments thereafter provided fuel sufficient for several months of activities by the humanitarian community. WFP depended on commercial transport services, which were awarded through a competitive bidding process and, and used a tariff system to ensure adequate transport capacity. In order to reach insecure and difficult to access destinations WFP launched a dedicated fleet of trucks to ensure continuous operations.

Post-Delivery Losses

Major losses that occurred under the PRRO can largely be attributed to the rejection of fava beans due to the product not being acceptable for the local diet. Some of the value of the fava beans was recovered through their re-sale. WFP has sought to mitigate the risk of future losses through training and monitoring visits, although delays in the delivery of food due to insecurity, and challenges associated with importing food more generally, has made this difficult. In addition WFP incurred other post-delivery losses in 2015 mainly due to the loss of food which

occurred during transportation, distribution and short shelf-life. The transportation and distribution losses were recovered from transporters and CPs. There remain some post-delivery losses under verification which will be finalized in 2016.

Management

Partnerships

The PRRO was aligned with the Yemen HRP for 2014-2015, as revised in June, addressing humanitarian and development challenges. WFP consulted with all stakeholders to find the most suitable and appropriate partners to implement the PRRO, maintaining flexibility to respond to changing circumstances. As part of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), WFP continued to work closely with United Nations partners, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR and WHO, on supporting capacity development within the government. While this coordination continued with the government's Executive Unit for IDPs and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the escalation of the conflict in March effectively halted further coordination in the context of supporting the SUN technical committee. WFP worked with the World Bank on supporting Yemen's social welfare fund, but this collaboration ended with the escalation of the conflict. In 2015, WFP received funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

NGO and government partnerships were highly dependent on CP presence, capacity and thematic orientation. Security constraints were a considerable factor influencing viable partnerships for implementing emergency GFD in conflict-ravaged areas. Political sensitivities acted to constrain WFP's freedom to efficiently utilize certain partnerships, as parties to Yemen's conflict expressed opposition to WFP's use of politically incompatible partners. In all scenarios, resources were mobilized according to CPs' individual work portfolios and resource mobilization strategies, and complementary resources were not set at the outset.

WFP maintained strong nutrition partnerships with the Ministry of Public Health and Population and several NGOs including Charitable Society for Social Welfare (CSSW), Field Medical Foundation, Humanitarian Aid and Development, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief Yemen, *Premiere Urgence Aide Medicale Internationale*, Save the Children International, and Vision Hope International. However, a number of international NGOs had evacuated along with the United Nations in April, and 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 following the return of WFP international staff to Yemen in May. To ensure WFP is able to draw on NGO implementing capacity even during evacuations of international NGOs, WFP has sought to strengthen working relationships with local NGOs, including providing them with ETC and other forms of support. This was a particularly relevant move given that local NGOs accounted for over 80 percent of WFP's total partner implementing capacity.

WFP supported nutrition assistance to refugee populations with UNHCR and stabilization support for complicated cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in partnership with WHO. In May, WFP and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) entered into an 8-month partnership agreement for nutrition activities in Yemen's southern governorates. WFP and UNICEF signed a Letter of Agreement establishing joint collaboration in treating SAM and MAM. This supplemented existing collaboration between WFP and UNICEF in supporting community-based nutrition programmes and enhancing health and nutrition awareness among men and women through joint campaigns at WFP distribution sites.

Despite the outbreak of the conflict, IDP activities continued to be closely coordinated with the government's Executive Unit, even with the transfer of IDP beneficiaries to emergency GFD from April. In addition, WFP continued to work with UNHCR and national NGO partners, namely CSSW and Society for Humanitarian Solidarity (SHS).

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 (EFSNA), which will feed into and complement the next IPC analysis for Yemen. Findings from the EFSNA are expected to be released in February 2016.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	4	13	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: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2,217,720.00	499,014.00
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: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=1,996,985.25	1,996,985.25
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=10.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=13.00	13.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>YEMEN, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	73.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>YEMEN, Nutrition , Project End Target: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	

Lessons Learned

WFP's emergency response to the outbreak of conflict across Yemen and the activation in July 2015 of a Level 3 humanitarian emergency has substantially recalibrated operational priorities and shown the importance of achieving a rapid logistical and programmatic shift in a highly insecure and politically uncertain environment. Partnerships were crucial, both to ensure the continuation of life-saving food assistance from April to June when WFP's presence was affected by the evacuation of international staff out of Yemen and to enable the delivery of food to conflict affected areas to which WFP did not have access. WFP considered global positioning system (GPS) solutions for personnel and WFP assets in order to track staff and commercial trucks operating in highly insecure areas, and WFP aims to eventually deploy a full digital Radio Infrastructure with locations services. In the interim, to better mitigate risks associated with possible future evacuations of international staff and international CPs, WFP is looking at building the capacities of national and local staff of CPs. Continuing efforts are being made to partner with national NGOs in order to leverage local expertise and create a guaranteed operational presence on the ground. By the end of 2015, for instance, both the Ministry of Education and SHS accounted for almost 70 percent of WFP's distribution across Yemen.

Importantly, the challenges associated with accurately recording and reporting distributions were shown to be particularly acute in the Yemen context, given the operation's high visibility and the huge scale of needs. An in-house call centre was established in November to follow-up on a daily basis with CPs on operational challenges encountered.

Although WFP has benefited from access to consolidated nutrition programme information at the governorate level, the difficulty in obtaining data from CPs affected the quality of the information in the system. In an effort to continue to strengthen the inclusiveness and accuracy of its data systems, WFP will continue to work with UNICEF and the Nutrition Cluster to strengthen reporting capacities and improve the quality of data entered into the system. The aim is to improve availability of quality programme information to managers across all levels, thus improving data for WFP programme decision-making.

To complement the WFP's existing beneficiary database system, WFP is also looking at other innovative means of improving its information management and beneficiary targeting, such as SCOPE. A SCOPE beneficiary information management platform in Yemen would support WFP in scaling up, while considering targeting and potential beneficiaries if the crisis continues. This would enable WFP to roll out biometrics technologies to support access

issues and build on the local retail capacity. While this will be considered under the EMOP in 2016, WFP will make efforts to spread awareness of the platform through a communications campaign with beneficiaries, and arrange the appropriate training of CPs to use the technology.

In 2015, WFP successfully underwent severe operational challenges posed by a mandatory United Nation-wide evacuation of international staff from Yemen. In addition to an orderly relocation of international staff, WFP opened a Yemen backup office in Amman, Jordan, from which to continue to coordinate operations in Yemen through national staff. From a management perspective, important preparedness lessons were drawn from this exercise, including the retention of the Amman support hub following the return of staff to Yemen, coupled with a system of staff rotations between Sana'a and Amman in order to effectively manage the United Nation-imposed limitations on international staff presence in Yemen. Moreover, to mitigate insecurity and unreliable access to areas in need, WFP combines the pre-positioning of food stocks in highly food-insecure areas and focused on partnerships with Yemeni CPs (NGOs and government) to reach areas that could not be accessed by international actors and the expansion of ETC and Information Technology networks in order to improve communications within the operation. Risks identified during the year will continue to be addressed through EMOP 200890, with identified mitigation actions.

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)	1,945,000	400,000	2,345,000	4,795,023	407,673	5,202,696	246.5%	101.9%	221.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	892,000	-	892,000	225,323	-	225,323	25.3%	-	25.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	265,000	-	265,000	76,316	-	76,316	28.8%	-	28.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	42,857	42,857	42,857	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Training	128,571	77,143	128,571	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	551,000	-	551,000	205,386	-	205,386	37.3%	-	37.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	826,000	-	826,000	73,257	-	73,257	8.9%	-	8.9%

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-00505-12	Iodised Salt	0	387	387
Canada	CAN-C-00505-12	Sugar	0	1,850	1,850
Canada	CAN-C-00505-12	Wheat Soya Blend	0	3,427	3,427
European Commission	EEC-C-00534-01	Wheat	0	5,000	0
Finland	FIN-C-00107-04	Beans	0	865	865
Finland	FIN-C-00108-05	Sugar	0	2,225	2,225

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Germany	GER-C-00385-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	472	742
Germany	GER-C-00385-01	Vegetable Oil	0	216	707
Germany	GER-C-00385-01	Wheat	0	11,839	11,839
Germany	GER-C-00385-01	Wheat Flour	0	8,985	11,779
Germany	GER-C-00385-01	Wheat Soya Blend	0	1,964	5,168
Germany	GER-C-00424-01	Split Peas	0	1,455	1,142
Germany	GER-C-00424-01	Vegetable Oil	0	3,502	0
Germany	GER-C-00424-01	Wheat	0	13,921	0
Iceland	ICE-C-00036-01	Split Peas	0	78	0
Iran	IRA-C-00002-01	Canned Fish	420	0	232
Iran	IRA-C-00002-01	Rice	1,200	0	822
Iran	IRA-C-00002-01	Wheat Flour	624	0	0
Japan	JPN-C-00353-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	2,251	2,250
Japan	JPN-C-00364-01	Vegetable Oil	0	855	855
Japan	JPN-C-00364-01	Wheat Flour	0	10,922	11,128
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	4	4
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	390	387
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	256
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	71	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	0	0	5,000
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Flour	0	825	825
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat Soya Blend	0	6,256	6,256
Private Donors	WPD-C-02753-01	Vegetable Oil	0	0	91
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Beans	0	385	385
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Rice	0	1,026	1,026
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Split Peas	0	6,557	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Vegetable Oil	0	4,332	927
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Wheat	0	44,002	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Wheat Flour	0	10,533	10,533
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00102-01	Wheat Soya Blend	0	1,219	1,219
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01285-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	188	188
USA	USA-C-01053-03	Split Peas	3,010	0	2,996

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01053-03	Vegetable Oil	2,590	0	2,578
USA	USA-C-01053-03	Wheat	35,800	0	35,800
Total			43,644	146,000	123,887