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**Executive Board
First Regular Session**

Rome, 11–14 February 2002

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda item 7

For approval

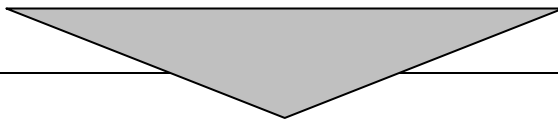
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Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.1/2002/7/1
10 January 2002
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Executive Summary

This Country Programme (CP) is based on the Country Strategy Outline (CSO) for Yemen endorsed by the Executive Board in February 2001 (the CSO Executive Summary is attached as Annex I). The priorities adopted in the CSO and this CP are the result of an extensive vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) exercise that used food security, poverty and sector specific criteria to identify the most food-insecure areas and vulnerable groups. The time frame of this CP (2002–2007) coincides with the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF), which harmonizes the programming cycles of WFP, the UNDP, UNICEF and the UNFPA. The CP preparation has taken into consideration the assessments made in the Yemen Common Country Assessment (CCA). Its components address specifically the first UNDAF objective: “Basic Education for girls, life skills for women, reproductive health, and equitable access to assets for women in rural areas”. The UNDAF implementation process was launched in October 2001.

Yemen is a low income, food-deficit and least developed country (LIFDC/LDC) with a population estimated at 18.7 million, growing at an annual rate of 3.5 percent. It is among the world’s poorest countries, measured not only by its per capita gross national product (GNP), which decreased from US\$525 in 1990 to US\$369 in 1999 (United Nations Database for Yemen), but also in terms of quality of life. The UNDP Human Development Report for 2000 ranks Yemen 148th out of 174 countries, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.44.

The overall goal of this CP is to enhance the capacity of food-insecure households to meet their food and nutritional needs and reduce their poverty in a sustainable manner. Women in Yemen carry the brunt of rural poverty, as shown by their poor nutritional status and disproportionately limited access to education and health care. Thus, this CP focuses almost exclusively on women and girls. It identifies priorities for food aid interventions: inadequate access to food, basic education and health, and limited opportunities for sustainable income. Linking education, improved health and asset creation with a sharper geographic focus would maximize developmental impact in targeted poor communities.

In conformance with Executive Board decision 1999/EB.A/2, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This CP addresses the first three Enabling Development policy objectives: (i) enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their nutritional and nutrition-related health needs; (ii) enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training; (iii) make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets.

These objectives will be pursued under this CP through the following activities:

- **Nutrition Support to Malnourished Women and Children.** The objective here is to improve nutrition and health status among expectant/nursing mothers and children through increased food consumption and better nutrition and practices.
- **Promotion of Access to Primary Education for Girls.** This is aimed at increasing gender equity in terms of access to and completion of basic education for female students, mainly from food-insecure families.
- **Supporting Economic Empowerment of Women.** This new activity is designed to improve livelihoods of targeted rural women and their families. It will support skills



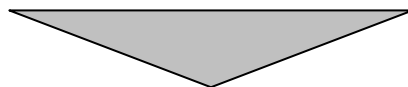
training for income-generating activities identified and undertaken by women. It will also support community food-for-work (FFW) projects that lead to reducing the time women and girls spend gathering water, fuel and fodder.

WFP assistance will focus on women as agents of change. It will concentrate interventions in the following key areas for women: increased participation in relevant decision-making processes; capacity-building to facilitate access to resources and services; improved nutrition of malnourished expectant and nursing mothers and their children; investment in girls' education; skills training and income-generating micro-projects/enterprises.

Geographic targeting for activities has included categorizing the districts in the country based on poverty and malnutrition indicators, and using sector-specific indicators for education, health and women's empowerment in all districts. Operational constraints were also considered during the targeting process.

For the proposed Yemen CP, covering the period 2002–2007, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$40 million, representing the direct operational costs (DOC) to WFP for all basic activities, and endorse an estimated US\$50.3 million for supplementary activities.

Draft Decision



The Board approves the Country Programme for Yemen (2002–2007)
(WFP/EB.1/2002/7/1).



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. In Yemen, although food availability at the national level appears to be adequate in relation to the per capita requirements, a substantial section of the population does not meet food consumption requirements owing to poverty and a lack of resources. According to the CSO/UNDP Project Institutional Memory System (PIMS) (1999 Poverty Survey), more than 5 million people live below the food poverty line. This is based on the expenditures (2,310YR, or US\$13) per month required to acquire a food basket providing about 2,300 kcal per day. This means that approximately *one in four* households falls below the food poverty line, with inadequate access to the minimum amount of food required to have an active and healthy life. An even larger proportion—*one in three* households—falls below the “upper poverty line”, the threshold associated with obtaining food and other basic human needs. Poverty and food insecurity are even higher in rural areas, where a large percentage of the population is unable to meet its daily food requirements. This limited access to food is further aggravated by the effects of low incomes, inefficient and poorly integrated food markets, the consumption of Qat (a mild narcotic leaf) and geographic isolation.
2. The available data on malnutrition confirm the severity of inadequate access to and utilization of food in Yemen. The CSO/UNDP PIMS estimates that more than one out of every two children under 5 is moderately stunted, while severe stunting affects between 17 and 26 percent of children under 5. The adverse effects of malnutrition are well known, and include impaired cognitive development and educational achievement.
3. The Second Five-Year Plan of Yemen (2001–2005) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) (under finalization) both aim to reduce the incidence of poverty from the current 34.9 percent to 17.4 percent in 2015. The PRSP envisages reducing food poverty from 27.1 percent to 13.5 percent in the year 2015, and eliminating food poverty by 2025.
4. In this context, the overall goal of the CP is to help food-insecure households meet their nutritional needs and reduce their poverty in a sustainable manner. As women are particularly disadvantaged and are considered critical agents of change, this CP almost exclusively targets girls, women and children. The intended outcomes of the CP are:
 - improved nutrition and health among targeted mothers and children through increased food consumption and better nutrition and health practices;
 - increased gender equity in terms of access to and completion of basic education through increased enrolment, stabilized attendance and reduced drop-out rates for female students; and
 - improved livelihoods for targeted rural women and their families through asset-creation and increased incomes from women-owned and -managed micro-enterprise projects.
5. The proposed CP addresses the first three Enabling Development policy strategic objectives:
 - Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs.
 - Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training.
 - Make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets.



6. An overview of the CP goals and outcomes is shown in the logical framework in Annex II.
7. A VAM exercise was conducted to identify the most food insecure and poorest districts throughout the country. This process was carried out in three stages. Food security, poverty and malnutrition indicators were utilized during **stage one**. Sector-specific indicators were applied during **stage two**, and provided further focus on the most deprived areas in terms of education, mother-and-child health and women's empowerment. Districts with low scores on at least two out of three indicators were treated as high-priority districts. **Stage three** took into account operational constraints, such as partners' capacity, physical road accessibility and security conditions.
8. The map provided in Annex IV shows the districts most suitable for WFP activities.
9. The areas identified for priority focus under this CP include districts within four broad agro-ecological zones: the Tihama lowlands region, the western highlands, the transition zone between the Tihama and the western highlands, and the plateau area east of the western highlands. The main governorates included are Hoedeidah, Saada, Hajja, rural Sana'a, Ibb, Taiz, Al-Baida and to a lesser extent the governorates of Lahej, Abyan, Shabwa and Hadramout.
10. The second phase of the VAM process has concentrated on identifying target groups in priority areas. In districts targeted for mother-and-child health (MCH) activity, about 95 infants die for every 1,000 live births, as compared with a national average of 86 per 1,000. The incidence of low-birth-weight babies is roughly 32 percent higher than the national average. Approximately 21 percent of children under 5 are severely stunted, as opposed to 17 percent at the national level.
11. Promoting access to the basic education activity targets exclusively girls aged 6 to 15. The data indicate that the overall enrolment rate in targeted areas is approximately 39 percent compared with a national figure of approximately 51 percent. Within focus areas, boy's enrolment rates are more than three times that of girls.
12. For the economic empowerment of women activity, VAM shows that in WFP targeted areas, illiteracy rates for women ages 15 or over are estimated at 89 percent compared with a national average of approximately 75 percent. In the same areas, over 50 percent of the households reported spending more than two hours of labour time daily collecting fuelwood for cooking, and approximately 63 percent of households reported borrowing money frequently during the period 1994–1999.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

Country Programme Resources and Preparation Process

13. The present CP takes into consideration the lessons learned during the implementation of the previous CP, and the country's absorptive capacity. This includes food delivery and distribution logistics and the adequacy of the government monitoring capacity. The WFP basic resource level is proposed at 116,300 mt of food (i.e. about 23,260 mt per year) at an operational cost of about US\$40 million, for an estimated 260,310 direct beneficiaries, 88 percent of whom will be women and children. Details on the three basic activities are provided in the following table:



RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES FOR THE BASIC
COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES (2002–2007)

Activity	Quantity of commodities (mt)	Distribution by activity (%)	Direct operational costs (US\$)	Number of direct beneficiaries	Women and children direct beneficiaries (%)
Basic Activity 1: Nutrition Support to Malnourished Women and Children	22 800	19.6	9 476 150	124 780	98
Basic Activity 2: Promotion of Access to Primary Education for Girls	82 500	71	26 460 050	123 400	99
Basic Activity 3: Supporting Economic Empowerment of Women	11 000	9.4	3 994 700	12 130	67
Total CP	116 300	100	39 930 900	260 310	88

14. If additional resources are available, they will be used to expand the basic activities and cover the needs of an additional 391,760 direct beneficiaries with an estimated 147,180 mt of supplementary food, equivalent to US\$50.3 million in DOC for the period 2002–2007.
15. Following endorsement of the CSO by the Executive Board in February 2001, the country office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture, began to design this CP. Its preparation has involved donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies that are directly involved with the CP's focus areas. Vulnerability analysis and targeting components of the CP were addressed using regional bureau VAM technical support missions during the second and third quarters of 2001.
16. The CP has taken into consideration the assessments made in the Yemen CCA. The CCA identified economic reform; food insecurity; basic education, especially for girls; public and reproductive health; water crisis; justice for all; decentralization and community participation; national capacity for policy analysis; and monitoring and evaluation as being the critical areas for development in Yemen. The United Nations collective attention was further narrowed by identifying three cross-cutting themes for inclusion in the UNDAF that was formally launched in October 2001. These are: (i) gender equity, (ii) local governance and community participation and (iii) data management for planning, monitoring and evaluation. The proposed CP addresses the first UNDAF theme and its objective: "Basic education for girls, life skills for women, reproductive health, and equitable access to assets for women in rural areas".
17. During the preparation process, new partnerships were developed and collaboration plans consolidated. Partnerships were established with the General Directorate of Women Affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI), which was designated to coordinate implementation of Basic Activity 3. Some of WFP's key partners are the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and NGOs. Collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, UNDP and UNFPA is ongoing and will be strengthened further within the framework of the UNDAF implementation process.



THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Basic Activity 1: Nutrition Support to Malnourished Women and Children

✦ *Strategic Focus*

18. This activity is in line with the National Health Sector Reform Strategy (1998), aimed at ensuring that the population, particularly the poor, has access to basic quality health services. It focuses on providing food assistance to malnourished women and children, and to food-insecure tuberculosis and leprosy patients while they undergo medical treatment. Women attending health centres will receive skills training in nutrition and health, primary health care, and reproductive health. This will help them attain sustainable improvements in their families', and their own health and nutrition conditions.

✦ *Problem Analysis*

19. Although health services in Yemen have expanded considerably during the last two decades, the quality of services is lacking, and presently only 42 percent of the general population and 25 percent of the rural population have access to primary health care services according to the Yemen CCA. Infant and under-five mortality rates remain high, and are estimated respectively at 76 and 105 per 1,000 live births. Maternal mortality is also high, ranging from 351 per 100,000 (officially accepted figure) and 1,400 (Yemen Demographic and Maternity Survey [YDMS], 1994), which is among the highest in the world. A very large segment of the population continues to be affected by malnutrition. According to FAO, approximately 5.7 million Yemenis, mainly women and children, are undernourished. This is due to several factors, including the effects of multiple close-interval pregnancies for women; inadequate traditional weaning; and limited access to food, clean water and sanitation.
20. According to the World Bank Development Report (1999), low birth weight affects 19 percent of newborns. This is also due to maternal malnutrition and to anaemia, which afflicts nearly 20.5 percent of women of reproductive age. Some 52 percent of children under the age of 5 are stunted, 13 percent are wasted, and 41.5 percent suffer from anaemia. The fertility rate of Yemeni women is one of the highest in the world, reaching 7.8 in the rural areas. Only about 33.3 percent of expectant women receive prenatal care.
21. Despite the progress made, tuberculosis and leprosy prevalence remains high and defaulting patients (i.e. patients who discontinue their treatment) continue to present a grave health risk to their families and communities. In 1999 alone, some 5,400 new tuberculosis and 82 leprosy cases were registered. Yemen has adopted Direct Observed Treatment (DOT) as a strategy to combat tuberculosis. This allows strict recording, reporting and patient evaluation as well as controlling the emergency of multi-drug resistance by preventing a patient's default. The debilitating effects of tuberculosis and leprosy make it practically impossible for patients to earn a living, pushing them further into extreme poverty and making it more difficult for them to seek treatment. WFP assistance is intended exclusively to support tuberculosis patients on DOT. It will be provided also in support of the National Leprosy Elimination Programme, the objective of which is total elimination of leprosy by 2005.



📌 *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

22. The goal of this activity is to improve the nutrition and health of expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5, in poor and food-insecure targeted areas through increased food intake and the application of better nutrition and health practices, and to improve the cure rates of leprosy and tuberculosis patients.
23. The intended outcomes are:
 - improved nutritional status among malnourished children under 5, and in expectant and nursing mothers, through food intervention and health and nutrition education;
 - improved cure rates of tuberculosis outpatients under medical treatment;
 - reduced leprosy prevalence, in line with the National Leprosy Eradication Programme; and
 - increased attendance of mothers and children and expectant mothers at health care services.
24. WFP assistance will be provided to a total of 124,780 direct beneficiaries, 98 percent of whom will be expectant mothers, nursing mothers and malnourished children under 5. Tuberculosis and leprosy patients will represent 3 percent of the targeted groups.
25. It is anticipated that this assistance will result in:
 - reduced risks of developing growth disturbances for the newly born and children under 5;
 - an increased number of expectant and nursing mothers able to gain and apply improved health and nutrition practices;
 - improved nutrition and health for beneficiaries and their families; and
 - improved chances of recovery for tuberculosis and leprosy patients.

📌 *Role and Modalities of Food Aid*

26. Food aid constitutes a nutritional supplement to malnourished expectant and nursing mothers and their newborn children. It acts as an incentive for enrolment and regular attendance to health care centres. It encourages tuberculosis and leprosy outpatients to comply and complete their course of treatment. Food rations for women and children will be provided on the basis of ascertained nutritional status.
27. The food basket comprises wheat, vegetable oil, sugar and wheat-soya blend. All adult participants will receive a take-home ration on a monthly basis, which is calculated to cover the basic requirements of the beneficiary, while taking into account that sharing within the household will take place. The monthly take-home ration will be 51.2 kg of food for women and 12.2 kg for children under 5.
28. Expectant mothers will receive a ration from the sixth month of pregnancy up to delivery, while nursing mothers will have rations for six months following delivery. Malnourished children will receive a ration for nine months. The duration of food assistance for tuberculosis and leprosy outpatients will be 8 and 12 months respectively. The provision of food for all groups will be contingent upon regular attendance and treatment.



📌 **Implementation Strategy**

29. The activity will be implemented by the Nutrition Department of Ministry of Public Health and Population (MPHP). Within that department, an Activity Management Unit (AMU) has been established to plan and oversee activity operations. The unit is also responsible for submitting the quarterly and biannual reports to WFP. A coordination committee chaired by the Deputy Minister will address major operational problems and approve plans and budgets. The committee, which includes WFP, would meet at least twice a year. At the governorate level, a management cell runs the day-to-day activities, while ensuring coordination of food deliveries to the health centres.
30. The list of selected health centres will be finalized by the AMU in consultation with WFP, based on proposals from the districts and governorates included in the CP. The centres will be selected mainly based on their capacity to provide MCH services and their ability to offer health and nutrition education. A qualified staff of midwives in each MCH centre will select beneficiaries based on nutritional status. The cut-off line for expectant mothers has been established at 52 kg of weight at six months of pregnancy. Tuberculosis and leprosy beneficiaries are reported by specialized clinics.

📌 **Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits**

31. The activity will aid an annual average of 8,236 expectant mothers, 6,738 nursing mothers, 9,234 malnourished children under 5 and 625 tuberculosis and 125 leprosy outpatients as direct beneficiaries. As these beneficiaries (except for malnourished children) will be given family take-home rations, benefits will extend to their families.
32. Increased utilization of MCH services will contribute to reducing the mortality rates among targeted women and children under 5. Improved nutrition among children will result in reduced risks of developing growth disturbances. Adopting improved health and nutrition practices will have an overall positive effect on children, women and their families. Reducing the defaulters' rate and increasing the percentage of the cured among tuberculosis and leprosy outpatients will have an impact on the prevalence and spread of these diseases.

📌 **Support, Coordination and Partnerships**

33. WFP will provide food assistance to those centres staffed with qualified midwives where infrastructure and equipment are in place. However, additional support and partnership consolidation will be required to enhance effectiveness and efficiency. For that purpose, WFP will build partnerships with other programmes pursuing the same objectives, such as German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Netherlands Health Programme. Collaboration with UNFPA will be consolidated so that WFP interventions benefit from UNFPA midwife training and programmes to raise community awareness. The activity will be implemented in conjunction with the joint UNICEF/World Bank Child Development Project component. This promotes safe motherhood through construction and rehabilitation of MCH organizations, providing basic equipment and conducting MCH training programmes for community midwives and tuberculosis outreach workers. The WFP activity will make good use of a nutrition surveillance system being introduced with UNICEF support.

📌 **Monitoring Arrangements**

34. WFP staff in Sana'a and sub-offices, as well as technical departments of MPHP, will carry out regular monitoring of project implementation. Priority will be given to



monitoring: (i) the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries, (ii) progress in producing planned outputs and (iii) the participation of beneficiary women in health and nutrition education.

35. A thorough review of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be carried out in late 2001. Necessary adjustments will be introduced before the activity begins. In particular, beneficiary-level data and information will be systematically collected on selected health and nutrition indicators to assess change. A baseline study will be undertaken before this activity commences. This will be followed by an impact study, planned to take place in the fourth year of activity implementation.

📌 **Cost Estimate**

36. The activity will require 14,050 mt of wheat, 550 mt of vegetable oil, 7,650 mt of wheat-soya blend, and 550 mt of sugar at an estimated DOC of US\$9.48 million. The government contribution is estimated to be US\$2.1 million.

Basic Activity 2: Promotion of Access to Primary Education for Girls

📌 **Strategic Focus**

37. Activity 2 addresses Enabling Development policy priority 2: “Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training”. It will support basic education for girls in the poor and most food insecure targeted districts and sub-districts, by providing an incentive for parents to send their daughters to school and for the girls to attend classes regularly.

📌 **Problem Analysis**

38. Yemen’s education gender gap is among the largest in the world. Basic education enrolment is not only low, but it is also distinctly inequitable, as only 40 percent of girls are enrolled compared with 76 percent for boys.¹ Drop-out rates are also higher for girls. Enrolment rates for girls vary from one district to another. The bias against girls’ education is more pronounced in the rural areas. By the age of 10, more than half of all girls, and one in five boys, have never been to school.
39. Major impediments to girls’ education include: societal attitudes that undervalue girls’ education, the limited number of segregated schools and classrooms, a lack of female teachers, a lack of sanitation facilities, and long distances between home and school. For poor households, direct education costs (fees, books, uniforms) and indirect costs (loss of income and household labour) also discourage girls’ education.
40. The inequities in education and related high rates of illiteracy among women, combined with other factors such as immobility and limited knowledge of reproductive health issues, result in less participation in decision-making processes and limited access to development opportunities for women.
41. Within the framework of UNDAF objective 1, WFP assistance will focus on increasing the enrolment, attendance and retention of girls in primary schools. Community targeting criteria will include high levels of food insecurity, low enrolment rates, irregular attendance and high drop-out rates, and high levels of household dependency on girls’ labour.

¹ Yemen CCA, January 2001.



📌 **Objectives and Intended Outcomes**

42. The goal of this activity is to increase gender equity in access to and completion of basic education, through increased enrolment rates, stabilized attendance and reduced female drop-out rates.
43. The intended outcomes are:
 - reduced disparities in enrolment and drop-out rates between boys and girls in the target schools; and
 - increased enrolment and attendance, and reduced rate of basic education drop-outs.
44. An increasing number of female students will benefit from this activity. The initial caseload will be 85,400 students in year one. This will increase to approximately 123,400 during the final year.
45. By increasing enrolment, attendance and retention rates for girls, WFP intervention will also contribute to reducing illiteracy among women and increasing their potential for participation in the decision-making processes of their households and communities. Educated girls and women will have improved chances for paid employment and higher incomes.

📌 **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

46. While WFP food will encourage parents to enrol and retain their daughters in school and will promote continued attendance, it will also constitute a complement to household food availability. The food ration will consist of two well-accepted commodities: wheat and vegetable oil. Subject to regular attendance, each female student will receive a take-home ration comprising 50 kg of wheat and 2.7 kg of oil for every three-month period attended during the school year.

📌 **Implementation Strategy**

47. The Ministry of Education will implement this activity through an AMU. One National Coordinator, heading the unit, will be appointed to plan activity operations, carry out the day-to-day management functions, and ensure liaison with WFP. The AMU will report to the Vice-Minister of Education. It will be responsible for submitting to WFP periodic activity reports such as the Quarterly Progress Report and the biannual Project Implementation Report (PIR). At the governorate level, a Regional Coordinator will be assigned to oversee implementation in the respective governorate. He/she will be responsible for planning, monitoring and reporting.
48. The activity will be implemented exclusively in public and recognized community schools located in rural areas identified through VAM. As is now done, each school will have a parents' association. The selected schools will be maintained during the entire life of the CP, if possible. In each district, WFP and the Ministry of Education will select schools based on criteria that include: food insecurity and poverty conditions at the sub-district level; low overall enrolment and large gender gaps; the capacity of the school to absorb an increasing number of female students; and the school's location within a selected cluster, to avoid inter-school migration of female pupils.
49. The Ministry of Education and WFP will share in food management. Detailed logistics modalities have been agreed upon that entail application of WFP tender procedures for transportation, warehousing and commodity handling. Food distribution will be three times yearly or at the end of each quarter. At the school level, parents' associations, headmasters,



and teachers will implement distribution and will report on the number of beneficiaries and on difficulties encountered during distribution.

50. Joint teams from the AMU and WFP will prepare distribution plans based on resource availability and will monitor distribution in most of the schools. To assist in planning future distribution, the teams will collect information on the actual number of beneficiaries, enrolment rates, absenteeism and drop-out rates.

✧ *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

51. The activity will involve an annual average of 104,400 direct beneficiaries. The target group is girl students enrolled and attending basic education (grades 1 to 9).
52. When programming resources, particular attention will be paid to significant increases in girls' enrolment over time. Accordingly, flexibility will be needed in calling forward and utilizing resources within the CP approved ceiling.
53. Increased education, literacy and numeracy for young girls will widen their access to paid employment and associated benefits. Many of these girls will become better-educated mothers who are more likely to send their daughters to school, thus creating an ascendant spiral of empowered women.

✧ *Support, Coordination and Partnerships*

54. The Ministry of Education has required staff to implement this activity. However, support from WFP and other donors will be necessary to strengthen further the Government's capacity in selected implementation aspects. WFP will continue to build the national capacity through training in project management, commodity tracking, monitoring, and reporting. Counterparts will also be equipped with adequate communication and transportation means. The CP budget has taken these requisites into account. WFP and the Government will invest in awareness-raising activities for girls' education.
55. WFP will coordinate its efforts to promote girls' education with other United Nations agencies and bilateral donors under the UNDAF implementation process. Targeting, ration scales, logistics and monitoring arrangements under this activity will be shared with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA) School Feeding Initiative. Similarly, collaboration will be strengthened with the joint UNICEF/World Bank Child Development Project, the World Bank Education project, and the GTZ area-based activities in support of community-based schools. Collaboration with these major donors to the education sector will ensure that physical infrastructure, facilities and services, as well as female teachers, are made available in response to increased enrolment. It will also ensure that the quality of education continues to improve.

✧ *Monitoring Arrangements*

56. The activity lends itself to effective monitoring and assessment. A monitoring and reporting system to capture progress and results will be implemented based on selected indicators as indicated in Annex II. A database will be established consisting of all relevant information on each school and girl student under the activity. Over time, it will be possible to monitor progress and achievement. WFP staff, including staff in the sub-offices, will supplement regular government reporting through field monitoring visits and reports. In order to harmonize data and information, a checklist will be introduced for use by government and WFP staff.



✧ **Cost Estimate**

57. The activity will require 78,305 mt of wheat and 4,195 mt of vegetable oil, at an estimated DOC of US\$26.47 million. The government contribution to this activity is estimated at US\$7.7 million.

Basic Activity 3: Supporting Economic Empowerment of Women

✧ **Strategic Focus**

58. The focus is on creating human and physical assets for rural women, which will enable easier access to economic development opportunities. Strategically targeting the practical needs of rural women in relation to fetching water and collecting fuel and fodder will reduce their workloads. This will free up time for education, utilization of health services, and participation in market-oriented micro-enterprises/projects.

✧ **Problem Analysis**

59. Yemen has a serious gender gap. It is ranked 133th out of 148 countries with a UNDP-estimated Gender Development Index (GDI) value of 0.389, falling well below the average for “developing countries” (0.634). Limited education, high fertility and poor health conditions constrain development prospects for women. Although women provide an estimated 60 percent of agricultural labour,² they lack access to and control over important household resources, and have only limited access to extension and credit services. Women are woefully under-represented at the higher levels of public service; presently only 2 of 301 members of Parliament are women.
60. Women and girls spend a significant portion of their workday fetching water. Additional time is spent collecting fuelwood and fodder and feeding livestock. Often girls miss the opportunity to go to school, further widening the educational gap in rural areas. At least two thirds of Yemeni women are illiterate, compared with an illiteracy rate of less than 50 percent for men. This lack of literacy and numeracy skills further marginalizes women and limits their potential to control assets, manage money and participate in decision-making processes.

✧ **Objectives and Intended Outcomes**

61. The goal of this activity is to improve in a sustainable manner the livelihoods of rural women and their families, through the application of improved skills and their initiation and participation in gainful employment and micro-projects/enterprises.
62. The intended outcomes are:
- enhanced income-earning capacity of targeted women through skills training;
 - increased household or community-owned assets, which will reduce rural women's physical workload;
 - increased women's access to production means of credit and appropriate technology; and
 - increased incomes arising from new market-oriented production activities.

² Yemen CCA, January 2001.



63. WFP assistance will support skills-training activities linked with income-generating initiatives for women. This component will be developed within the framework of planned and ongoing credit schemes targeting rural women. Concurrently, food assistance will support community-based food-for-asset projects that help save time on water, fuel and fodder collection. Specific assets are likely to include small-scale water harvesting and conservation structures, seedling production and tree cultivation.

Role and Modalities of Food Aid

64. Food aid will act as an incentive for women to participate in skills training and food-for-asset activities. Food assistance provided to women during the initial stage of their micro-projects/enterprises will represent a significant income transfer. For these women, food aid will substitute the cash resources normally spent on food for themselves and their families. These accrued savings opportunities will be mobilized for further investment.
65. For each day of work, beneficiaries will receive a ration consisting of 4 kg of wheat and 200 g of vegetable oil. Participants in skills-training activities will be given the same ration for each day of attendance. Assistance for initiating income-generating micro-projects/enterprises will consist of 50 kg of wheat and 3 kg of oil per month for six months.

Implementation Strategy

66. MAI will implement this activity through the General Directorate of Women Affairs. MAI staff will provide technical supervision of activity components. At the national level, a full-time Activity Coordinator will be appointed and charged with activities planning and the coordination of monitoring and reporting.
67. The local-level participatory planning (LLPP) approach will be used to plan specific activities. This approach allows communities to determine their development needs, identify priorities, establish output targets, and agree on implementation schedules. Women will participate in the decision-making process through their committees to ensure that their needs are reflected in community plans. Female graduates from skills-training programmes will be eligible for credit, based on project proposals formulated with assistance from technical line departments, FAO and other partners.

Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits

68. About 12,130 people, 67 percent of whom are women, will be targeted to receive WFP food assistance under this activity. This represents some 400 families per year. These families will be selected among those who are least able to meet their basic food needs, who are faced with water, fuel and fodder shortages and who have limited access to development opportunities.
69. Candidates for skills training and micro-projects will be from those enlisted to receive development credit. In addition to receiving food, households will directly benefit from physical and human assets created through food for assets. Benefits for women include: improved access to drinking water, fuelwood, and fodder; increased access to credit; and increased literacy, knowledge, and skills that will contribute to improving their livelihoods.

Support, Coordination and Partnerships

70. In view of this intervention's innovative character, it will need sustained support from WFP and technical assistance from other United Nations agencies, at least during the initial



implementation period. Bilateral donors, in particular the Netherlands, have indicated their interest and support. Partnerships have been built with IFAD, FAO, the Social Development Fund and the NGO Islah Charity. Such partnerships will ensure that the activity benefits from credit schemes and technical assistance, resulting in increased incomes for women and their families. Partners will be consulted and involved in the preparation of the activity summary, plan of operations and bilateral agreements detailing cooperation modalities.

71. Given the diversity of activities to be implemented and the large number of partners involved, regular meetings will be held at the General Directorate of Women Affairs to coordinate interventions and agree on a budget and plan of action.

Monitoring Arrangements

72. A monitoring and reporting system will be designed and implemented for the Government and WFP to view resource flows to implementing partners, and information on achievements and results. WFP staff and concerned MAI departments will conduct regular monitoring. Priority will be given to monitoring progress in three areas: the production of planned outputs, the assessment of assets quality, and beneficiary participation. Training in monitoring and reporting tools and procedures will be given to counterpart staff at the start of the activity and repeated as needed during implementation.
73. Before this activity begins, a baseline study and community food security profiling will be undertaken to provide a basis for monitoring and future evaluation.

Cost Estimate

74. The activity will require 10,250 mt of wheat and 750 mt of vegetable oil, at an estimated DOC of US\$3.99 million. The government contribution is estimated at US\$1.03 million.

Supplementary Activities

Improved Targeting through Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping

75. Before CP activities begin, VAM will provide technical assistance to implement community targeting through community food security profiling (CFSP). The CFSP will describe the extent and causes of vulnerability, indigenous coping strategies and capacities, gender and intra-household allocation concerns, and issues related to the role of food aid. The profiles will support activity design and monitoring. Community- and beneficiary-level data and information will contribute to the assessment of change via WFP assistance, and will support the CP advocacy component.

Gender Activities

76. In pursuing the long-term goal of gender equity, the country office will strive to ensure that about 88 percent of the direct CP beneficiaries are women, girls and children. Activity 1 exclusively targets women and children and Activity 2 targets girls. Food for work under Activity 3 will be carried out by both men and women, but the assets created will directly benefit women. Skills training and credit and income-generating activities are all focused on women.
77. At activity formulation stage, operational mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that women, through their committees, take an active part in deciding on priorities, and ensuring that their needs are reflected in community plans (Activity 3).



78. The country office will continue to make arrangements for training in gender problem analysis and approaches to women's participation. A proactive approach will be taken to involve women in the management and implementation of WFP-supported activities, including food distribution. The partnership with the General Directorate of Women Affairs within the Ministry of Agriculture, and the efforts to strengthen that department, will contribute to achieving WFP Commitments to Women. These commitments will be reflected in all operational documents and agreements between WFP and the Government. The systematic practice of providing fortified food that addresses micronutrient deficiencies will continue.

✦ *Advocacy and Capacity-building*

79. Enhanced advocacy for social change of attitudes towards women's participation and empowerment will accompany CP activities. This will be carried out together with the Government, other United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and women's associations. Advocacy will also focus on such issues as greater allocation of development resources to marginalized areas to establish better social infrastructure (health facilities, schools and roads). It will also focus on improved coordination on food security, paying particular attention to explicitly incorporating household food security in poverty alleviation programmes.

80. WFP will address the issue of the counterparts' weak implementation capacity by intensifying capacity-building initiatives. These include: providing on-the-job training and assigning WFP-contracted personnel to work with counterparts; hosting government-seconded personnel to work with WFP staff, particularly in logistics and internal transport, food storage and handling management; conducting training in key fields such as commodity tracking, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; raising awareness on best practices and the provision of essential non-food inputs; and generalizing participatory planning techniques and gender analysis and planning.

Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks

81. The success of the CP will primarily depend on a series of factors:

- A major issue is the limited institutional and technical capacity of national counterparts to implement activities. At least initially, significant WFP staff resources will be required to support project implementation and to consolidate the newly introduced procedures and modalities.
- Yemen is among those countries with very low GDI values. Women's empowerment is the CP's strategic focus. Its success will depend on large-scale, intensive advocacy efforts to change attitudes towards female empowerment and participation. This would entail continued Government commitment to gender mainstreaming and successful WFP efforts to create alliances and partnerships with women's associations, United Nations agencies, bilateral donors and civil society.
- During implementation, there may be resistance to phasing out, from governorates and districts that historically have been accustomed to receiving food assistance but that, following VAM analysis and conclusions, no longer qualify for such assistance.
- The widespread food insecurity in Yemen is a rationale to use food for development, particularly in areas of the country where market access remains limited. In addition, for those living below the food poverty line, food for consumption is critical to investing in human capital. However, reduction in malnutrition depends on such



factors as sanitation, health and safe drinking water. WFP will build partnerships with institutions that can positively affect these factors.

- Among the factors critical to achieving the CP's overall goal and outcomes are timely and regular food distributions to malnourished beneficiaries and continued skills training support for women.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

82. The WFP country office will arrange for appraisal of CP activities. Appraisals will assess the viability and technical feasibility, and the implementation capacity of concerned government departments. Technical support will be sought from specialized agencies, especially UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Based on the appraisal reports, the country office will prepare activity summaries, specifying result-based indicators, monitoring and reporting arrangements and food and cash commitments.
83. Activity summaries will be submitted for scrutiny to a programme advisory committee and subsequently approved by the Country Director after consultation with the regional bureau. The advisory committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and WFP, and will include representatives from line ministries, key donors and United Nations agencies.

Programme Implementation

📁 **Country Programme Management**

84. Following Executive Board approval of the CP, a Country Programme agreement will be prepared and signed by MPD on behalf of the Government, and by the Country Director on behalf of WFP. The agreement will specify the CP implementation arrangements and the responsibilities of each party. MPD will coordinate overall CP implementation. The Programme Advisory Committee will provide guidance on policy issues, monitor overall implementation and assess the continued relevance of CP objectives.
85. The participatory approach will be adopted to ensure that beneficiaries and participants contribute to planning and decision-making during the design and implementation of activity summaries. In particular, the formation of women's committees in Activities 1 and 3 will be systematic, while the establishment of parents' associations at the school level and the involvement of female teachers will be strongly encouraged under Activity 2.

📁 **Strengthening Country Office Capacity**

86. CP management will rely heavily on a strong field presence, which is indispensable to both the increased emphasis on community involvement and to the focus on less accessible and often isolated districts. The country office will therefore pursue a strategy of strengthening its sub-offices in Taiz and Hodeidah governorates, which will have among the highest densities of WFP activities. The sub-offices will have enhanced connectivity and mobility. This should result in improved commodity tracking and reporting.
87. The WFP office in Sana'a will be strengthened by three additional national programme assistants and two junior professional officers, who support Activity 3 and Activity 1,



respectively. One additional United Nations Volunteer (UNV) will be made available to the country office under the International UNV Funding Programme. To improve programme delivery and effectiveness, WFP staff will be trained in new key areas of the Enabling Development policy: VAM, gender analysis, participatory approaches and results-based management.

✦ *Logistics Arrangements*

88. Following the logistics systems management review in mid-2000 and government endorsement of its recommendations, WFP has taken an operational role in transport, food storage and management. In particular, while WFP will continue to be responsible for transportation from ports to central warehouses and extended delivery points, it will jointly manage secondary transport from the governorates to the distribution sites. WFP will continue to cover ITSH costs, given Yeme's major financial difficulties.

✦ *Programme Monitoring and Audit*

89. The Programme Advisory Committee is responsible for monitoring achievement of the CP's overall outcome. As opposed to activity-level monitoring, CP monitoring will focus on progress in women's empowerment and processes facilitating results attainment. A priority will be assessing if poor and most food insecure people are being effectively reached.
90. Activity-specific CP logical framework matrices have been designed and will be updated at the time of appraisal and activity summary formulation. They will be used to gather data and information to assess changes attributable to WFP interventions. Review of existing monitoring systems at the activity level will be conducted in early 2002 and adjustments will be made to reflect participation and gender-sensitive indicators and activity results.
91. The WFP Country Director, in consultation with the Government, will appoint a qualified external auditor to produce annual audited and certified accounts for each of the WFP-supported activities.
92. The country office will closely follow all CP activity progress based on government-mandated progress reports. These reports will be complemented by WFP staff field visits and reports as well as monthly sub-offices reports. The country office will prepare a biannual CP performance report to be shared with all partners and tabled for review by the Programme Advisory Committee.

Supplementary Activities

93. The funding of supplementary activities would help increase the number of direct beneficiaries by extending basic activities into priority areas identified by VAM that could not be covered within the level of basic resources. In Supplementary Activity 1, particular attention will be given to expanding support to the tuberculosis and leprosy component through increased cooperation with NGOs.
94. Under Supplementary Activity 2, an additional 113,800 female students in priority areas will be included to increase impact on basic education for girls. Extending WFP assistance to include boarding schools for female students and basic education boarding schools in pastoral and nomadic areas, as well as food for work to improve the education environment for girls, will be explored and implemented if resources become available. Extension of training and functional literacy for women will be pursued under Supplementary Activity 3. This will entail more partnerships and an increased number of women.



95. The supplementary activities will require 119,057 mt of wheat, 6,391 mt of oil, 15,607 mt of wheat-soya blend and 1,125 mt of sugar, at estimated DOC of US\$50.3 million. The government contribution is estimated at 13.3 million. Supplementary activities implementation is subject to the availability of targeted bilateral or multilateral additional funding.

Evaluation

96. In the first quarter of 2004, a mid-term CP evaluation will be organized with participation of external consultants and interested partners. The evaluation will focus on overall achievements in terms of women's empowerment, based on results against individual CP activities. The assessment will also address design issues, and will review the effectiveness of CP management, monitoring and evaluation systems.
97. The evaluation report will be submitted to the Third Regular Session of the Executive Board, 2004, for information and guidance. The critical lessons learned, together with Board comments, will be the basis for eventually reorienting the CP and for formulating the next Country Strategy Outline.

RECOMMENDATION

98. For the proposed Yemen CP, covering the period 2002–2007, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$40 million, representing the direct operational costs (DOC) to WFP for all basic activities, and endorse an estimated US\$50.3 million for supplementary activities.



ANNEX I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE YEMEN CSO (WFP/EB.1/2001/7/3)

This CSO is the successor to document WFP/EB.3/96/6/Add.4. It provides the framework for the preparation of the second WFP Country Programme for Yemen, which will be presented to the Executive Board for approval in 2001. Yemen's Country Programme (CP) time frame (2002–2006) will coincide with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle for Yemen, as the programming cycles of WFP, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA have been harmonized.

Yemen is a least developed country (LDC) with a population that numbers approximately 17 million and a per capita income that has fallen from US\$525 in 1990 to a current level of US\$350. Some 31.5 percent of the population (about 5 million people) lives in poverty and about 2.7 million people live below the food poverty line, consuming less than 2,200 kcal per capita per day. Yemen is a food-deficit country and imports over 75 percent of its main staple, wheat. While food availability seems to be well secured from imports, access is constrained by low purchasing power. The FAO Aggregate Household Food Security Index (AHFSI) for 1993–95 was 81.5, reflecting no significant change from the 1979–81 index of 77.9. The 1999 UNDP Human Development Index of 0.35 ranks Yemen 148th out of 174 countries.

Yemen has serious gender gaps with a Gender Development Index (GDI) value of 0.389, ranking it 133rd among 148 countries considered. The adult literacy rate stands at 55.9 percent, with the rate of illiteracy among rural females (79 percent) being more than twice that of men. The gross enrolment rate for basic education is 33 percent for girls, compared with 75 percent for boys.

Approximately 52 percent of children under 5 are stunted and 13 percent suffer from wasting. Health care is limited to 16 percent of the population, access to safe water to 61 percent and sanitation to 66 percent. Low birth weight affects 19 percent of the newborns. The infant and under-5 mortality rates are estimated at 76 and 105 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The maternal mortality rate is 1,400 per 100,000 live births, one of the highest in the world. The fertility rate is 7.6 children per woman.

The poor in Yemen are predominantly rural and mainly female. This CSO will concentrate on the needs of food-insecure women and children in ways that would enable them to participate in development opportunities.

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2 of the Executive Board, this CSO focuses activities on Enabling Development priority objectives 1, 2 and 3. Accordingly, the following activities will constitute the Country Programme for 2002–2006:

- Nutritional support through the provision of micronutrient-fortified foods to malnourished expectant and nursing mothers, and children under 5;
- promotion of access to primary education for girls by providing incentives to poor households to send their daughters to school;



- empowerment of women by providing them with support to attend training, initiate income-generating micro-projects and supporting community-based activities that lead to saving time on activities carried out by women.

The gender focus in the activities will be enhanced by enlisting the participation of women beneficiaries and community members in the implementation of each activity. WFP assistance will be concentrated in areas selected on the basis of vulnerability and food insecurity. Consistent with the principles of the Enabling Development policy and the recommendations of the evaluation of the current CP, the strategy also concentrates on partnerships and collaboration through UNDAF and other mechanisms, such as national capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation. WFP will assume a greater role in internal transport and the management of WFP resources within an enhanced partnership with the Government, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of operations.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR YEMEN

The Board endorsed the CSO and authorized the Secretariat to proceed with the preparation of a Country Programme. Some representatives noted that food aid was appropriate for overcoming obstacles to development in Yemen, especially the dearth of human capital and that the CSO reflected well the strategies developed among WFP, the Government and other partners.

One representative welcomed the proposed new partnership modalities (especially those with NGOs and community groups) and efforts by the country office to improve food management. The representative also urged WFP to explore potential linkages with a current World Bank project investing in rural education.

Another representative urged follow-up on all management recommendations identified by the mid-term evaluation. The Secretariat highlighted that the lessons learned had been incorporated into the CSO and would be addressed in the Country Programme. Country office capacity, particularly the logistics role, would be strengthened, and focus placed on counterpart staff in the Government, with cost implications kept in mind. Targeting to the most vulnerable areas using VAM and implementation of complementary programme activities for women's socio-economic empowerment through a participatory approach would also be addressed. The Country Programme Agreement would clarify the roles of WFP and the Government in implementing the Country Programme.




COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY


Summary Result Hierarchy	Performance/Result Indicators	Risks/Assumptions
Goal of the Country Programme		
To enhance the capacity of food-insecure households to meet their food and nutritional needs and reduce their poverty in a sustainable manner	➤ Percentage reduction of people below food poverty line	Overall macro-economic situation allows adequate and timely investment in health and education sectors and continued commitment to promote gender equity on the part of the government
Purpose of the Country Programme		
(Activity-level goals)		
1. Improved nutrition and health status of mothers and children under 5 in poor and food-insecure targeted areas through increased food-intake and the application of better nutrition and health practices, and cure rates among leprosy and TB patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage increase of children born with normal weight ➤ Percentage of women below 52 kg of weight at six months of pregnancy 	Government and development partners provide sufficient resources and build adequate capacity to offer and support health services of appropriate quality
2. Increased gender equity in terms of access to and completion of basic education, through increased enrolment, stabilized attendance and reduced drop-out rates for female students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The ratio of girls to boys completing basic education ➤ Number of girls and boys enrolled and completing basic education increased 	Sustained investment in education sector, including improved quality of education
3. Improved livelihoods for targeted rural women and their families through the application of improved skills and initiation and participation in gainful employment and micro-projects/enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distance between the households/village and water point reduced ➤ Percentage of households below the poverty line in targeted communities 	<p>Sustained commitment to gender streamlining and increased advocacy by development partners</p> <p>An increasing number of women and girls are able to participate in skills training and income-generating programmes as well as food for assets creation against a background of social division of labour and role constraints</p>




COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Purpose of each Country Programme activity	Activity outcome indicators	Risks/Assumptions
<p>Activity 1: Nutrition Support to Malnourished Women and Children</p> <p>Improve nutritional status of the main targeted group (and nursing mothers and children under 5) and increase compliance among leprosy and TB outpatients, through provision of nutritious food rations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage rate of recovery from malnutrition among women nursing mothers and children ➤ Percentage reduction of underweight children and children with low birth weight ➤ Prevalence of malnutrition in targeted communities ➤ Percentage of former participants out of the total number of participants, by category 	<p>Strong and functional MCH system is in place and qualified staff are available to provide effective control over negative health outcomes that affect food utilization and nutritional recovery</p> <p>Food commodity packages are distributed on time and in planned quantity</p>
 <p>Increase the utilization of improved nutrition and health practices through nutrition, health and hygiene skills training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage number of expectant and nursing mothers trained in nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health, sanitation, weaning food preparation ➤ Percentage of expectant and nursing mothers reported using improved weaning, health care and nutrition practices ➤ Percentage increase of women having gained sufficient weight during pregnancy 	<p>Strong and functional MCH system is in place and qualified staff are available to provide effective control over negative health outcomes that affect food utilization and nutritional recovery</p> <p>Availability of qualified MCH staff and education materials and supplies</p> <p>Knowledge gained leads to effective change in attitudes and, ultimately, in practices</p>
<p>Increase attendance at MCH centres and leprosy and TB clinics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased average number of MCH visits per pregnancy ➤ Number of growth-monitoring visits per year for children under 1 and over 1 	<p>Food commodity packages are distributed on time and in planned quantity</p>

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Purpose of each Country Programme activity	Activity outcome indicators	Risks/Assumptions
Activity 2:		
Promoting Access to Basic Education for Girls		
<p>Reduced disparities in enrolment and drop-out rates between boys and girls in the target schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of boys and girls attending and completing basic education ➤ Enrolment and completion rate of boys and girls in targeted schools ➤ Annual ratio of girls to boys graduating from basic education 	<p>Communities/teachers and parents' associations are involved in education affairs and value the completion of primary education for girls and do not oppose cultural/social barriers to girls' education</p>
 <p>Increased enrolments and attendance and reduced drop-out of female students in basic education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of primary school-age girls enrolled (net female enrolment) ➤ Percentage of female students enrolled in one grade and transferring to the next the following year (female retention rate) ➤ Mean monthly female attendance rate (sum of daily female attendance divided by the sum of daily female enrolment) 	<p>Other impediments to female primary school participation and completion are addressed and overcome</p> <p>Government is capable of coping with increased number of students in terms of providing adequate and attractive facilities and sufficient qualified female teachers, while keeping up the quality of education</p> <p>CP has built-in flexibility to respond to unplanned enrolment increases in the targeted schools</p>
Activity 3:		
Supporting Economic Empowerment of Women		
<p>Increased household or community-owned assets, which reduce the physical workload of rural women; improved access to water, fodder and fuelwood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of hours spent fetching water and collecting fodder and wood 	<p>Strong partnerships exist with implementing and collaborative partners, and non-food items are available from them and from local communities</p>

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Purpose of each Country Programme activity	Activity outcome indicators	Risks/Assumptions
Increase production and sale of off-farm products of women-initiated micro-projects/enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased production and sales from off-farm initiatives by women ➤ Percentage of graduated women engaged every year in income-generating project/enterprise 	Adequate funding, stable markets and continued technical assistance are available
Enhance income-earning capacity of targeted women through skills training for alternative sources of income for women, and access to credit and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of targeted women graduated from literacy and skills training programmes ➤ Percentage of women producers reimbursing loans received from partners' credit programmes 	<p>New skills are acceptable to women and their families</p> <p>An increasing number of women are able to participate in skills training</p>
Major Outputs		
 <p>9,234 malnourished children between 6 months and 5 years; 6,738 nursing mothers and 8,236 women per year receive a weekly dry ration for a total of 22,344 mt of food in five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of male and female malnourished children who attended MCH services and received wheat-soya blend ➤ Number of malnourished expectant and nursing mothers who attended health/MCH centres and received food rations ➤ Annual number of beneficiaries who received full rations ➤ Number of rations distributed weekly 	<p>Food commodity packages are distributed on time and in the planned quantity</p> <p>Significant community mobilization exists to reach the targeted group</p> <p>Despite awareness-raising efforts, there is still a risk that sharing of food among family members does not favour malnourished women</p>
47,866 expectant and nursing mothers receive training and information in health and nutrition as well as weaning food preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of expectant and nursing mothers trained in nutrition, hygiene, reproductive health, sanitation and weaning food preparation 	Qualified MCH staff and education material and supplies are available

COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Purpose of each Country Programme activity	Activity outcome indicators	Risks/Assumptions
14,973 malnourished/nursing mothers and 9,234 malnourished under-5 children attending MCH centres; about 3,741 TB and leprosy outpatients attending specialized TB and leprosy clinics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number registered at the centres and clinics, recovery rates and cure rates for leprosy and TB patients. 	Food commodity packages distributed on time and in the planned quantity
40 percent of enrolled pupils are girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and percentage of enrolled girls per class 	Communities/teachers and parents' associations are involved in education affairs and value the completion of primary education for girls and do not oppose cultural/social barriers to girls' education
105,000 girls on average per year are enrolled in school and regularly attend classes, leading to improved class performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of girls enrolled in participating schools assisted per year ➤ Number of girls present during classes, class pass rates and repetition rate 	Other impediments to female primary school participation and completion are addressed and overcome
Distribution on average per each year of 315,000 dry take-home rations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of dry rations distributed ➤ Quantities of food distributed each quarter ➤ Number of female students receiving take-home rations 	<p>Government is capable of coping with increased number of students in terms of providing adequate and attractive facilities and sufficient qualified female teachers, while keeping up the quality of education</p> <p>CP has built-in flexibility to respond to unplanned enrolment increases in the targeted schools</p> <p>Parents' associations participate closely in food management at school level</p>
Community and household physical assets constructed/established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Length, area and volume of the specific asset created/established ➤ Number of men/women and number of days spent on food-for-work activities 	Required non-food items and technical assistance are available in a timely fashion and are adequate



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—YEMEN (2002–2007)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Purpose of each Country Programme activity	Activity outcome indicators	Risks/Assumptions
FFW opportunities created for both men and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of planned FFW rations distributed to women and to men participants ➤ Number of men/women and number of days spent on food-for-work activities 	An increasing number of women are able to participate in food-for-assets activities
45,783 women initiated new activity and 27,470 are employed in income-generating micro-project/enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage of women out of the planned figures 	Timely and appropriate funding, technical and marketing advice are made available by Government and development partners
FFT opportunities created for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Quantity of food rations distributed to women participants in skills training 	<p>An increasing number of women are able to participate in skills training</p> <p>New skills are attractive and acceptable by women</p>



ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR YEMEN COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2007)

Basic Activities

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food commodities (mt)	22 800	82 500	11 000	116 300
Food commodities (value)	5 100 250	13 116 150	1 857 500	20 073 900
External transport	1 596 000	5 775 000	770 000	8 141 000
ODOC	910 300	803 900	462 200	2 179 400
ITSH	1 869 600	6 765 000	902 000	9 536 600
Total direct operational costs	9 476 150	26 460 050	3 994 700	39 930 900
DSC ¹	948 480	2 648 420	399 835	3 996 735
ISC ²	813 121	2 270 461	342 774	3 426 356
Total WFP costs	11 237 751	31 378 931	4 737 309	47 353 991
Government contribution	2 143 200	7 755 000	1 034 000	10 932 200

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.

BUDGET PLAN FOR YEMEN COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2007)

Supplementary Activities

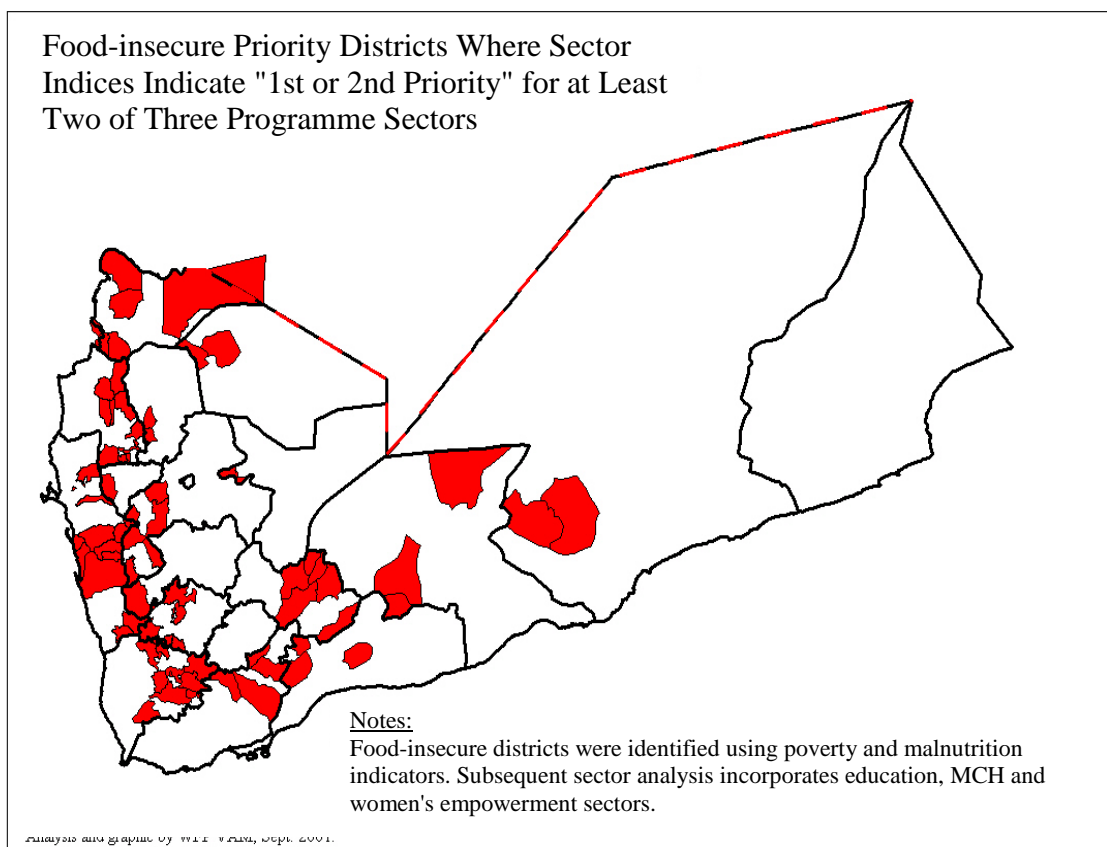
	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food commodities (mt)	46 480	72 890	22 810	142 180
Food commodities (value)	10 406 750	11 587 550	3 854 500	25 848 800
External transport	3 253 600	5 102 300	1 596 700	9 952 600
ODOC	1 048 303	1 360 010	439 297	2 847 610
ITSH	3 811 360	5 976 980	1 870 420	11 658 760
Total direct operational costs	18 520 013	24 026 840	7 760 917	50 307 770
DSC ¹	1 852 001	2 402 684	776 092	5 030 777
ISC ²	1 589 017	2 061 502	665 887	4 316 406
Total WFP costs	21 961 031	28 491 026	9 402 896	59 854 953
Government contribution	4 369 120	6 851 660	2 144 140	13 364 920

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.



ANNEX IV



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AMU	Activity Management Unit
CP	Country Programme
CSO	Country Strategy Outlines
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CFSP	Commodity Food Security Profiling
CPAC	Country Programme Advisory Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDI	Gender Development Index
ITSH	Internal transport, storage and handling
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LDC	Least Developed Country
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAC	Programme Advisory Committee
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization
YDMS	Yemen Demographic and Maternal Survey

