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ABSTRACT

The proposed Country Programme for Yemen requests the Executive Board to approve, subject to the availability of resources, 28.5 million dollars for basic programme activities and 8.8 million dollars for supplementary activities, for the period 1998-2001. Some 2.4 million dollars has already been committed. WFP's target groups average 83,000 direct beneficiaries a year for basic programme activities. Since family rations would be provided in the health and agriculture activities, this would be equivalent to rations for around 150,000 beneficiaries directly and indirectly. The indicative requirement to support Somali refugees (forecast at 8,000 people) is three million dollars over the four-year period, which will continue to be resourced through WFP's Protracted Relief Operation (PRO) channel.

Yemen is classed as a least developed and food-deficit country; in 1996, it had an estimated per capita gross national product (GNP) of 280 dollars. Around 20 percent of the population live below the poverty line and most of the absolute poor live in rural areas. Access to education has been limited, with an illiteracy rate of 88 percent for women and 36 percent for men. Although most boys are now enrolled in basic education, less than half of girls are enrolled. Health indicators reveal serious problems, with the maternal mortality rate one third above the average of the least developed countries (LDCs) and a high mortality for children under five years old.

The Country Programme remains focused on the social sector, through activities in education and health, giving particular attention to women and children. Food will continue to be used as an incentive to encourage girls to go to school and as an incentive for families to use primary health care services. Furthermore, with the initiation of a new pilot project, WFP expects to gradually expand support to agricultural production and environmental rehabilitation, through local initiatives in support of household food security. WFP also plans to fortify its food commodities with micronutrients.

WFP will continue to implement operations through the Government line ministries, in close consultation with the Ministry of Planning. WFP is coordinating its activities with other United Nations agencies. WFP has overcome past difficulties of logistics bottlenecks and irregularities in food management, having assumed a greater role in internal transport. It has also strengthened monitoring and accountability. The corrective measures implemented by WFP are proving to be enhancing effectiveness and efficiency.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

The WFP focal points for this document are:

Regional Director: M. Hammam tel.: 6513-2208

Programme Coordinator: P. Turnbull tel.: 6513-2800

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 6513-2641).



STRATEGIC FOCUS: FOOD INSECURITY AND THE HUNGRY POOR

1. The Country Strategy Outline (CSO) for the Republic of Yemen was presented to WFP's Executive Board during its Third Regular Session of 1996. The Board endorsed the strategy envisaged and encouraged the preparation of a Country Programme. It recommended that specific ways should be identified to ensure and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, and that a realistic approach should be taken towards soil and water conservation. To harmonize with other United Nations agency programming cycles, this WFP Country Programme is for a four-year period, 1998-2001.

The hungry poor: priorities in assessing their needs

2. *Food insecurity, poverty and vulnerability to disasters at the national and household levels.* Yemen is an LDC, ranked near the bottom of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations (i.e., 148th out of 175 countries). Regional and political developments in the early part of this decade have contributed to an abrupt decline in the economy. Most importantly, remittances by Yemeni migrant workers in the neighbouring countries have been sharply reduced since the Gulf War, thus shutting off a major source of foreign exchange earnings upon which the country had depended for its development investments. The massive return of Yemeni workers has increased unemployment (currently over 30 percent), the overexploitation of natural resources, and pressure on public services. External assistance has also been cut; both financial aid from wealthy oil-producing countries of the region (also as a result of the Gulf War), and the economic and technical assistance from the former Soviet Union to the then People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (now the southern governorates of a united Yemen). In 1994, tensions between the north and south following the unification of the country in 1990 resulted in a brief civil war.
3. Gross income and social indicators show a general deterioration linked to the events of the present decade. Per capita GNP has halved between 1990 and 1996, falling from 686 dollars¹ to 281 dollars, reflecting the decrease in remittances from migrants, which have fallen from 800 million dollars a year in the eighties to only 120 million dollars currently. Together with a sharply reduced economic growth, there has been high inflation, which reached an annual rate of 100 percent in 1994 and has only recently been brought under control. As a result, many Yemeni families have had to decrease their expenditure on food, health care, and children's education, particularly for girls.
4. Yemen is also a food-deficit country. Cultivation is restricted to 2.6 percent of its total land area and crop yields are among the lowest in the world. Cereals are the staple food and Yemen relies on imports for over 60 percent of domestic consumption. Household food insecurity is exacerbated by rapid population growth (3.7 percent annually), low average incomes, and environmental degradation.
5. Some 20 percent of the population of 17 million live below the poverty line (annual income of 205 dollars per capita), while 13 percent of the population are below the absolute poverty line (annual income of 143 dollars per capita). Most of those in absolute poverty reside in rural areas and do not have sufficient resources to meet basic food requirements; about 30 percent of children are judged to be malnourished. The overexploitation of the

¹ All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars.



country's natural resource base benefits primarily producers of high-value cash crops (notably *qat*), who have made use of government subsidies for agricultural inputs.

6. The reduction of woodland and groundwater is a severe threat to the rural poor. It is particularly burdensome to women, who are the primary agricultural labourers and whose responsibilities for household food security include the provision of firewood and household water. The labour burden of these responsibilities is so great that many parents terminate their daughters' primary education so they can help in these and other domestic tasks. Thus, females remain deprived of education, which is a major means of empowerment in a society characterized by pronounced gender inequities. An estimated 88 percent of women are illiterate, compared with 36 percent men.
7. Women's heavy work burden also contributes to their compromised health, which is already adversely affected by poor nutrition, limited family planning (the prevalence of contraceptive use is only seven percent), and limited access to primary health care (health services are accessible to only 38 percent of the population). Maternal mortality is very high at 1,400 per 100,000 childbirths (compared with the average for LDCs of 1,030 per 100,000); infant mortality is also high at 88 per 1,000 live births. The gender-related development index of UNDP for Yemen is among the lowest in the world.
8. Much of Yemen is also subject to earthquakes and flooding. As in the past, WFP will be able to borrow food stocks from development projects for emergency interventions, pending the arrival of donor contributions responding to natural calamities.
9. **Government strategies for food security.** The Government's Safety Net Programme has been based on universal subsidies. The wheat and flour subsidy is one of the major elements and because these commodities are retailed at around a third of the cost of importation, the subsidy costs the Government around 250 million dollars a year, i.e., around five percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). However, as all consumers can benefit from the subsidy, only around 40 million dollars of it reaches those below the poverty line. The high cost of wheat imports has contributed to a large current account deficit, a balance of payments deficit and foreign debt. As part of economic structural adjustment measures, some universal subsidies have already been cut and the wheat and flour subsidy is expected to be phased out in the immediate future.
10. Some of the negative impacts of the reduced subsidies are to be mitigated by activities financed by the World Bank's Social Fund for Development Project. However, as the Government proceeds with radical economic reform, its capacity to adequately promote food security will be limited. Within the constraints of the Economic Stabilization and Structural Reform Programme, the Government's first five-year development plan reflects a commitment to improving public health and basic education, agricultural development and environmental protection. Recognizing that food aid represents an important element in resolving serious food insecurity, Government policies attempt to address fundamental causes of the country's food deficit, with priority given to basic education and health services (including access to contraception to curb the population growth rate), as well as agriculture.
11. **Government food aid policies.** In the past, Yemen's food needs were partly met through food aid from the United States of America, but this was terminated in 1993. Food aid continues at a much lower level, mostly as cereals, with 1996 deliveries at 67,000 tons (of which 26,000 tons was for development projects and relief). Bilateral food assistance is monetized, with the counterpart funds being directed to budgetary support in sectors agreed upon with the donors. Food aid to Yemen is averaging under five percent of imports and three percent of the total annual domestic consumption; most cereals are imported commercially.



12. ***Relationship to the Country Strategy Note (CSN) process.*** The Government has demonstrated its willingness to cooperate with United Nations agencies and the Country Strategy Note (CSN) is expected to be finalized in late 1997. The Government continues to have the combined support of United Nations agencies in defining a poverty eradication and employment generation programme, coordinated by UNDP. The WFP multi-sectoral Country Programme is consistent with this programme and shares its goal.
13. ***United Nations, donor, and NGO programmes that address hunger and poverty.*** The Government has drawn on the support of United Nations agencies, bilateral donors, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in its efforts to address hunger and poverty. Unlike in earlier years of the present decade, when industry was the primary sector into which donor assistance was directed, support from the United Nations and bilateral donors is now increasingly channelled towards the Government's efforts to develop human resources, essential social services, and managing natural resources in a sustainable manner.
14. In addition to food aid, technical assistance in agriculture, management of natural resources, health and education is being provided by specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as FAO, UNICEF and WHO, with concessional loans from the World Bank. Agricultural projects have received financial and technical support from the Netherlands, IFAD, and Germany. The social sector has been receiving technical and financial assistance from Germany, the Netherlands, and the World Bank.
15. A World Bank Social Fund for Development Project is being designed to mitigate the negative impact of economic structural adjustment measures. The project targets poor and disadvantaged communities lacking essential services or with high rates of unemployment or underemployment. It has three components: a) community development, support and identification, and implementation of sub-projects for small-scale, labour-intensive works and the delivery of community services; b) developing small and micro-enterprises through technical assistance, training and access to credit; and c) capacity-building. The project is valued at 80 million dollars, including co-financing by other donors. Disbursements are planned between 1998 and 2002. International NGOs have a relatively small presence, with annual disbursements under two million dollars.
16. The latest available statistics show total external assistance to Yemen in 1995 at 166 million dollars. This included: 28 million dollars for agriculture, forestry and fisheries; 21 million dollars for the development of human resources (primary schooling, four million; secondary schooling, three million); 19 million dollars for health (primary health care, eight million; family planning, 4.5 million; immunization, 1.5 million); 18 million dollars for natural resources (mainly water resources); 15 million dollars for humanitarian aid (refugees/returnees and natural disasters); and nine million dollars for area development (villages, community and integrated rural development). Of the total external assistance, 72 million dollars was channelled through the United Nations system, of which 11 million was through WFP.

Assessment of WFP's past and ongoing country activities

17. WFP activities started in Yemen in 1967. Until their unification in 1990, WFP provided assistance separately to each of the two independent republics that now comprise Yemen: the Yemen Arab Republic (north) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (south). WFP has supported health, education and agriculture, in addition to public works and assistance to refugees and emergency/rehabilitation operations. Before and following unification, there



have been a total of 42 development projects, 17 emergency operations and four protracted relief operations, valued at approximately 400 million dollars.

18. In the past, some projects encountered problems during implementation. In the early nineties, WFP embarked on a strategy to rectify resource mismanagement problems. These were interrupted variously by the tenuous unification process and ensuing civil war and, eventually, led to a suspension of WFP development projects for one year (1994-95), except for the education project, which was retained to test a new system of accountability, monitoring and distribution management. Since then, problems of mismanagement related to food deliveries have been effectively solved through privatizing internal transport and a rigorous system of delivery monitoring. Post-delivery losses have been reduced from 39 percent to negligible levels. Thus, the education project continued and the health project was resumed.
19. However, WFP agriculture projects have not been resumed up until now. WFP concluded that further activities in this sector would be contingent upon successful implementation of a pilot phase based on community participation. WFP has, consequently, appraised a pilot activity for agriculture to be implemented in late 1997.
20. The ongoing activities comprise two development projects and one emergency operation. WFP assistance is currently concentrated on education, with around 100,000 beneficiaries (around 13,000 tons of food in 1997, valued at seven million dollars) provided to female day-students and students in boarding institutions. These activities have had a substantial impact in giving girls access to education. For health, WFP is providing food to 14,000 beneficiaries (around 9,900 tons of food in 1997, valued at four million dollars), to support primary health care, mainly to women and children under five years old. This has increased access to health services, helping women have more control over family planning. WFP is also providing emergency food assistance to 8,000 Somali refugees (1,600 tons annually, valued at one million dollars).
21. Reflecting former difficulties in implementation, WFP deliveries and operational expenditures for projects in Yemen declined in the early part of the decade, but have increased following improved management, as shown in the table below.



WFP DELIVERIES AND OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES,
1987-1997¹

Year	WFP deliveries (tons)	WFP operational expenditures (million dollars)
1987	42 000	14.2
1988	40 400	21.2
1989	48 900	27.0
1990	34 500	18.5
1991	26 200	12.4
1992	27 900	11.3
1993	31 000	11.7
1994	4 300	1.5
1995	9 900	3.7
1996	17 900	10.7
1997	25 000	13.0

¹ From 1987 to 1989, data combine the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Data for 1997 are provisional.

Strategic focus of the Country Programme

22. **Goals and objectives.** The broad goals are in line with the core policies and strategies of WFP's Mission Statement, i.e., to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable people at critical times of their lives; to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities, particularly through labour-intensive works programmes; and to save lives in refugee and other emergency situations.

23. The objectives of the Country Programme are to:

- a) reduce the gender gap in education by providing incentives for girls to attend school, concurrently targeting food to the poorest groups through the selection of schools;
- b) encourage women, children and those with contagious diseases to use adequately equipped primary health care services (targeting the poorest areas, through the selection of governorates and health centres, where relevant government and other external assistance improves health delivery);
- c) help improve the immediate food security of the poorest groups and, with their participation, invest in activities for sustainable food security;
- d) ensure the food security of refugees living in camps; and
- e) reduce the incidence of micronutrient deficiencies by providing fortified basic food commodities.

24. WFP has already been supporting basic health services for women (including family planning) and education for girl students, and these efforts will continue. In addition, support to women's role in agriculture will be key to overcoming existing barriers that hinder food self-reliance.

25. The WFP activities will also contribute to the stabilization of the rural population by curbing the exodus to urban areas. The push from rural to urban areas is a consequence of low agricultural productivity, lack of labour opportunities, and the lack of services for health and education.

26. **Target groups and regions including key areas/types of assistance.** The Country Programme is a set of activities which allows WFP food assistance to have the maximum impact on improving the lives of the poorest populations in Yemen. The new programme



will target similar vulnerable groups to those currently receiving WFP food and will reach out to an additional and highly vulnerable population. For continuation of ongoing projects in health and education, the project areas will be rationalized further, concentrating assistance on the poorest governorates and taking into account the results of recent poverty assessments. This will result in WFP activities being in a more limited geographic area, allowing tighter monitoring and permitting WFP to measure the impact of its assistance more precisely. For agriculture, WFP will work on a pilot basis and continue as judged appropriate. For all the target groups, WFP plans to use food commodities fortified with micronutrients.

27. **Target Group I - Education.** Female students (60,000) and their families and poor students (10,000) in boarding-schools will be reached through school feeding. Because of the size of this group, resources will not be able to cover all needs, so WFP will concentrate its efforts on the poorest regions and schools. Governorates to be covered under the basic programme activities are Abyan, Hajja, Dhamar, Hadramout, Hodeidah, Lahej, Mahweet, Shebwa and Taiz (nine out of 17 governorates in total).
28. **Target Group II - Health.** Women and children under five years old will be reached through the Mother and Child Health (MCH) clinics. The food is an incentive to families to utilize the health care services in the centres. Food incentives also address the difficulties of ensuring that tuberculosis and leprosy patients follow courses of treatment. Governorates to be covered under the basic health programme are the same as those proposed for education, with a target group of 8,000 to 16,000 families, depending on resource levels.
29. **Target Group III - Agriculture.** This group comprises poor marginal farming households in rainfed areas, where women and children bear the bulk of agricultural responsibilities (poor marginal landowners, landless sharecroppers, daily labourers, and poor households headed by women). Rural development activities will initially be on a pilot basis in six of the poorest districts of the Abyan, Hodeidah, Lahej and Mahweet governorates. If the pilot project for around 4,000 families is successful, activities will be expanded to those other governorates, covered under the education and health activities.
30. **Target Group IV - Refugees.** There are over 30,000 Somali refugees registered by UNHCR in the country. However, WFP is feeding only those who reside in camps. Currently, the camp population numbers around 8,000 and is located at Al Gaheen, Abyan Governorate.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

31. The Country Programme is composed of three distinct development activities, which are concentrated in the poorest governorates. The relief operation for refugees is also within one of the poorest governorates.

Country Programme resources and the preparation process

32. **Justification for the proposed potential country resource level.** Due to WFP's overall resource constraints, the Country Programme has reviewed the resources levels proposed in the CSO and reduced them to levels consistent with forecast resource availability. The Country Programme argues for an annual resource level averaging 18,500 tons (valued at 6.7 million dollars) for basic programme activities, and an annual average of 6,400 tons (valued at 2.2 million dollars) for supplementary activities. The justification for the proposed level of resources is based on the status of Yemen as an LDC with a high



degree of food insecurity and low human development indicators, as described in this document. This level is well within WFP's proven implementation capacity with new logistics arrangements. WFP assistance is urgently needed as a countermeasure to the immediate adverse impact of economic structural adjustment measures. The reduction or elimination of subsidies for crucial food items and public services will, at least in the short term, reduce purchasing power and jeopardize the household food security of the most vulnerable groups.

33. For the four-year period, the basic programme activities require 74,300 tons of food, comprised of cereals, vegetable oil, pulses and sugar (wheat flour is expected to be fortified with micronutrients). For supplementary activities, the needs are 25,600 tons. The estimated costs to WFP are 28.5 million dollars for basic programme activities and 8.8 million for supplementary activities. Descriptions of the proposed resource allocations for each activity follow, with further details presented in Annex I.
34. When annual resources for basic programme activities are limited, priority will be given to activities in education, health, and agriculture, in this order. Activities in the social sector (education and health) are crucial in a period when subsidies for cereals are expected to be reduced or eliminated. The number of governorates receiving food would be reduced and retargeted according to the poverty indicators. Decisions would be taken with the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), in consultation with the ministries of health, education and agriculture.
35. As regards the PRO for Somali refugees, requirements will continue to be based on country-specific needs assessments, undertaken by WFP and UNHCR, and the available resources will form the basis for allocating support to the operation.
36. *Co-funding and implementation capacity.* This is described under each basic programme activity.
37. *Country Programme preparation process.* WFP's dialogue with Government officials at the highest level, in the ministries of planning, health, education and agriculture, demonstrates the Government's appreciation for WFP support. The implementing ministries are committed to the correct implementation of WFP projects and have accepted stricter conditions for the distribution of WFP food. For example, the Government has accepted WFP taking over the delivery of WFP food from port to extended delivery points (EDPs) and distribution centres through private transporters. The plans of operation for ongoing projects in health and education were thoroughly revised in 1996 in line with new conditions for implementation, mainly in terms of logistics. Better-trained project managers have been appointed, with an increased number of women counterparts. During identification and appraisal of the agriculture pilot project, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) demonstrated its commitment to strengthening the outreach of women extension agents.
38. The MPD has prepared a five-year development plan (1996-2000), which includes specific projects in agricultural and rural development, water, education, and health. In the past (as well as in the plan), Government policy has supported the areas of WFP interventions.

Basic Programme Activity One: Education

"Support to education"

39. The **strategic focus** is to reduce inequality of access to education, especially for girls and the poorest families in remote areas.



40. **Problem analysis.** Despite recent increases in school enrolment for both sexes, female participation in education remains low. For basic education (six to 11 years) only 43 percent of girls are enrolled, compared with almost all boys. Major causes are the conflict of school work with the demands for work at home or in the fields, and the high schooling expenses relative to typical rural incomes. Other causes are a lack of female teachers, lack of classrooms dedicated for girls (both are particularly strong deterrents for girls over 11), and poorly maintained schools. In sparsely populated areas, where schools are widely dispersed, the targeted secondary school boarders are males from the poorest families, who do not have access to day-schools (there are no boarding-schools for girl students in Yemen). Despite the Government's commitment to secondary education for both girls and boys, overall secondary education attainment rates are very low and the education authorities are having particular difficulty in supporting boarding-schools at the secondary level.
41. **Objectives and intended outcomes.** The immediate objectives are: a) to increase girls' school enrolment and attendance and, overall, to reduce drop-out rates in targeted rural areas; and b) to contribute to increasing the enrolment of children for secondary education in disadvantaged areas, by permitting boarding-schools to operate at full capacity throughout the school year. The intended outcomes are that: a) an important barrier to girls' access to education will be removed. The income-transfer value of the food will offset the value of girls' labour lost through school attendance, thus, an increased number of girls in the targeted schools will be able to get six years of schooling. b) The boarding-schools will be helped to reduce disparities in access to education. Therefore, WFP will promote investment in human resources by allocating food to support gender and social equity. This support is a significant catalyst for female empowerment in the long term, which has a positive impact on future employment and earnings, while reducing fertility rates.
42. **Role and modalities of food aid.** For female day-students, food aid acts as an incentive for families to send their girls to school. The food is an income transfer and supplements the daily food intake of the vulnerable families with a balanced set of commodities. The local value of the monthly ration is four dollars, which is equivalent to one day of paid labour for males (where opportunities exist). Take-home rations are distributed to female students at the school at three-month intervals for nine months of the year (i.e., the academic year); the distribution of food rations is subject to regular attendance. For boarders, food aid provides budget support for the education authorities to complement government contributions for food commodities to boarding-schools, as well as nutritional support as balanced meals for students. WFP is also collaborating with the Government to improve facilities for boarders by providing non-food items (e.g., dining tables, chairs, plates and cooking equipment).
43. **Implementation strategy.** The education authorities (the Ministry of Education and the General Authorities for Scientific Institutes) in each governorate designate the schools, in collaboration with the central project management, based on the population census. WFP transports food to distribution centres. School staff execute the distributions and report on beneficiaries, commodities distributed, and carryover stocks.
44. **Participants and intended benefits.** Schools are selected as those in economically depressed areas, where educational standards are below the national average, or in poor districts of remote rural areas with low enrolment. For the basic programme activity, the direct beneficiaries for day-schools will be 60,000 female students. For boarders, male students come from rural areas where literacy rates are low and whose families do not have the financial means to pay for the education, board and lodging of their children. The direct



beneficiaries will be 10,000 male boarding students; the WFP ration provides two thirds of energy requirements during the academic year.

45. Assistance to boarding-schools ensures that the nutritional status of students will be maintained while at school. WFP assistance to boarding-schools for students planning to become teachers supports the Government's intention to replace all foreign teachers with Yemenis by the year 2000. Once the completion rates of the primary cycle for girls increase, a critical mass will become available to support secondary education for girls and training of teachers.
46. ***Support, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements.*** WFP will continue to provide support, including: advice for procedures and forms for food management and reporting; and training of field-level counterparts in monitoring and reporting. WFP will examine schools to ensure that the criteria are applied (i.e., schools in remote rural areas and city slums with high illiteracy rates), and will monitor attendance records in collaboration with school authorities. To encourage the enrolment of girls, WFP is coordinating this activity with UNICEF, which is sponsoring female teachers. The World Bank has a basic education project (a loan of 20 million dollars) to build schools, recruit female teachers and improve the quality of education. The WFP activity is supporting multi-donor efforts to improve the quality of education, and this activity will be subject to evaluations conducted by the WFP Office of Evaluation, an expert from UNESCO and the Government.
47. ***Cost estimate.*** This basic programme activity in education for the four-year period requires 35,600 tons, with an estimated cost of 14.1 million dollars (annually: 8,900 tons, with an estimated cost to WFP of 3.5 million dollars).

Basic Programme Activity Two: Health

"Assistance to primary health care centres"

48. The **strategic focus** is to improve access to health services for poor families.
49. ***Problem analysis.*** The population of Yemen suffers greatly from ill-health and most health indicators are lower than the average for LDCs (see the Yemen Country Profile for details). There are high mortality rates for infants, children under five years old, and mothers. Attendance at MCH clinics and other primary health care centres is low, despite expansion in services in the past decade. The prevalence of contraceptive use is very low. There is often malnutrition among expectant and nursing mothers, and among children under five years old. This is not solely due to poverty but also to lack of education, especially in rural populations. The prevalence of tuberculosis and leprosy is high, and most outpatients are from low-income groups. Tuberculosis treatment is very expensive, at least 100 dollars per patient per month; defaulting patients represent a large expense for the health authorities, as well as a health risk to their families and others. Unemployment, extreme poverty and social stigma discourage leprosy patients from seeking treatment.
50. ***Objectives and intended outcomes.*** The long-term objective is to support Government efforts to expand and improve primary health care in MCH services, and regularize the attendance in clinics of outpatients with tuberculosis and leprosy. The immediate objectives are to use food to support: a) primary health centres providing MCH services (pre-natal and post-natal care, immunization, growth monitoring, and education in nutrition, health and family planning), by attracting increased and regular attendance of expectant and nursing mothers and their children under five years old; b) the main



tuberculosis centres in their struggle against the high default rate of tuberculosis patients; and c) the eradication of leprosy through the provision of food to patients in the skin and venereal disease centres. The nutritional status of each of these groups and their families will be improved through the provision of WFP rations.

51. **Role and modalities of food aid.** WFP food aid acts as an incentive to increase attendance at MCH clinics, and to encourage tuberculosis and leprosy outpatients to complete their course of treatment. For all beneficiaries targeted in the health sector, food aid is provided as take-home family rations (for five individuals) on a monthly basis. The provision of food rations is an income transfer of considerable value to low-income families. The local value of the family ration is around 13 dollars a month, equivalent to four days of paid labour for adult men.
52. **Implementation strategy.** The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) is responsible for implementing this activity. Centres are selected in areas where services are available, often supported through other international donors, and in areas where regular attendance is low. The MOPH in each governorate designates the centres, in collaboration with the project authorities. WFP transports food and the health centre staff execute the distributions, as well as reporting on beneficiaries, commodities distributed and carryover stocks.
53. **Participants and intended benefits.** Most of the participants (over 70 percent) will be in MCH centres. The direct beneficiaries will be around 6,000 mothers attending MCH centres; and 1,500 tuberculosis outpatients and 1,000 leprosy patients (with family members some 80,000 individual rations). The greater attendance at MCH clinics, and the subsequent utilization of services, should reduce mortality rates for infants, children under five and mothers during childbirth. Since the initiation of food distributions, the attendance at many clinics has increased beyond available food supplies; thus, WFP has trained clinic staff to select only the poorest families for food distributions, based on specific criteria. Improved attendance of outpatients will reduce the rate of defaulters among tuberculosis and leprosy sufferers; this would reduce overall treatment costs and diminish the spread of these contagious diseases. The food incentive to attract patients represents a very small cost compared with the investment in medicine.
54. **Support, coordination, and M&E arrangements.** The MOPH provides a project manager, nutrition and health advisers, MCH specialists, accountants, and an auditor at the central level; feeding directors (who act as distribution supervisors) in all governorates; and inspectors of storage, storekeepers and watchmen for each centre.
55. WFP and the MPD inform other international donors and development organizations to mobilize their assistance for support related to the activity, such as the provision of equipment, medicine and training for MCH, tuberculosis and leprosy centres. Donors are showing increasing support in public health, and the Government has made a commitment to increase the budget of the MOPH for primary health care.
56. Policy issues, including monitoring and evaluation, are resolved by WFP with the MPD. WFP staff assist with reporting and monitoring, according to performance indicators. WFP will undertake annual evaluations of the overall performance of the project, focusing on the relevance of food assistance to people targeted for primary health care services. Evaluations will be undertaken by the WFP Office of Evaluation, with the participation of a WHO expert and the Government.
57. **Cost estimate.** This basic programme activity in health for the four-year period requires 25,700 tons of food, with an estimated cost of 8.4 million dollars (annually: 6,400 tons of food with an estimated cost to WFP of 2.1 million dollars).



Basic Programme Activity Three: Agriculture

“Local initiatives in support of household food security”

58. The **strategic focus** is on the low incomes and lack of funds for agricultural inputs at the farm level, which adversely affect household food security, on increasing water availability, and on land and crop protection and development.
59. **Problem analysis.** Low agricultural productivity is a major factor contributing to poverty. Over 80 percent of the population living in poverty are in rural areas, and have inadequate resources to meet basic food needs. Cropping has expanded onto very marginal land. Cereal yields in rainfed areas are among the lowest in the world. Intensive groundwater extraction in some areas exceeds the level of recharge. *Qat* production has expanded greatly and consumes the bulk of irrigation water and inputs to the detriment of food crops. Post-harvest losses of food crops are very high, due to a lack of conservation and preservation skills. Deforestation and the abandonment of terraces and traditional water-harvesting systems have provoked widespread soil erosion and encroachment. Only 47 percent of the rural population has access to safe drinking-water, compared with 89 percent in urban areas.
60. The Government is not able to adequately address the degradation of land and water resources and the resulting food insecurity. Extension centres lack staff vehicles and materials, and consequently cannot reach needy rural communities. Subsidies for wheat are expected to be removed, which will significantly increase the cost of this basic staple.
61. **Objectives and intended outcomes.** The long-term objective is to improve the livelihoods of poor rural families, through greater self-reliance in food and water. The immediate objectives are to: a) increase the availability and diversity of food, through WFP rations and the production and preservation of fruit and vegetables destined mainly for household consumption; b) secure water for drinking and food production; c) protect agricultural land from environmental degradation, using techniques such as sand and *wadi* stabilization and agroforestry; and d) develop extension capacity.
62. The intended outcomes are: a) water-harvesting devices, improved spate irrigation systems, protected *wadi* banks, and rehabilitated wells supporting basic food crop production (mainly cereals, sorghum and millet); b) the establishment and management of home gardens (fruit and vegetable plots), windbreaks and shelterbelts; c) women trained in food preservation and conservation activities, and improved cropping systems; and d) redeployed MAWR women extension staff, and trained village contact farmers.
63. **Role and modalities of food aid.** Food aid would function as: a) an income substitute, allowing poor marginal farmers to improve the productivity of their land, providing needed food; b) a means of closed-circuit monetization to purchase essential inputs; and c) compensation for work and time contributed by women and men extension contact farmers.
64. **Implementation strategy.** The MPD will direct policy matters, while the MAWR will be the Government authority for WFP project implementation. The success and sustainability of the project will depend on mobilizing communities through participatory approaches. Under WFP supervision, community management committees will oversee food distribution, and plan and monitor activities to ensure a fair distribution of benefits within the communities. Technical assistance would help to provide staff and Government counterparts with the expertise required to organize village groups, select technically appropriate activities and deliver extension and non-food inputs. Given that this is a new approach in Yemen, the



agriculture activity will be implemented on a pilot basis for 18 months, with the intention of expanding activities upon successful completion of the pilot phase.

65. ***Beneficiaries and intended benefits.*** The governorates identified for inclusion in the WFP-assisted pilot project are Abyan, Hodeidah, Lahej and Mahweeth. These governorates suffer widespread poverty and have been greatly affected by the decline in remittances and out-migration. Selection criteria will target the poorest districts in rainfed agriculture areas, where women and children bear the agricultural responsibilities. Within these criteria, the potential for sustainable development will be a factor in selecting activity sites. Target groups will include poor marginal landowners, landless sharecroppers and daily labourers, the majority of whom come from poor households headed by women. Improved water and fuelwood supplies would substantially ease the labour burden on women. The pilot project will reach around 4,000 families.
66. WFP assistance will support food production, by enhancing rainfed cereal production and diversifying cropping patterns to include fruit and vegetables; provide water through harvesting structures; provide assistance in food preservation; strengthen extension systems; and catalyze support for material inputs, technical assistance and training, which would be specifically tailored to the project's needs. The diet of people in the activity sites will be improved, through the WFP food commodities, the protection of cereal crops, the production and preservation of fruit and vegetables, and improved cropping practices. Water for drinking and irrigating household plots will be secured. Land degradation will be mitigated through the stabilization of sand dunes and *wadis*.
67. Extension capacity in the selected communities will be developed and strengthened at the district level through the identification and training of women contact extension farmers and those women staff in the MAWR supporting WFP-assisted activities.
68. ***Support, coordination, and M&E arrangements.*** WFP support is not intended to cover total establishment costs: it acts as an incentive and partial support, motivating and enabling households to develop their agricultural activities. The MAWR will be responsible for technical backstopping of the activity and the Government is committed to strengthening agricultural extension units with adequate staff. Technical assistance is an integral component and will be financed under the UNDP Poverty Eradication and Employment Generation Programme. The project will also collaborate with the FAO Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in Mahweeth and Hodeidah, and the FAO Soil and Water Conservation Project in Abyan and Lahej. Designated staff in the MAWR (i.e., extension officers in each district reporting to the project coordinator) will monitor the activities, in collaboration with the WFP Monitoring Unit. The pilot project will be evaluated near its termination date to determine whether the activity should be expanded.
69. ***Cost estimate.*** This basic programme activity in agriculture for the four-year period requires 11,200 tons of food, with an estimated cost of 4.4 million dollars (annually: 2,800 tons, with an estimated cost to WFP of 1.1 million dollars). Technical support from UNDP is valued at around 300,000 dollars.

Basic Programme Activity Four: Micronutrients

“Women’s health and micronutrient facility”

70. The **strategic focus** is the high prevalence of diseases resulting from micronutrient deficiencies.



71. **Problem analysis.** Anaemia is particularly prevalent in rural areas and in the marginal peri-urban areas; this increases the risks to the mother (and child) during childbirth. Maternal mortality is exceptionally high at 1,400 per 100,000 childbirths; and infant mortality is also high at 88 per 1,000 live births.
72. **Objectives and intended outcomes.** The long-term objective is to improve health and nutrition, through the fortification of food, notably wheat flour, with micronutrients. The immediate objective is to increase the supply of iron and vitamins for WFP target groups, through the fortification of WFP rations. WFP will request the Government to prepare legislation for the fortification of wheat flour.
73. **Role and modalities of food aid.** Food aid provided through WFP's Canadian-funded Women's Health and Micronutrient Facility will be monetized in Yemen and the proceeds will be used to fortify WFP food rations with micronutrients.
74. **Implementation strategy.** The project managers for the health and education activities will implement the micronutrient activities in clinics and schools already targeted for WFP food. General supervision will be by WFP and the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Health (MOH).
75. **Beneficiaries and intended benefits.** All recipients of WFP food will receive fortified rations and micronutrient supplements will be targeted through primary health centres and schools. Certain micronutrient deficiencies will be corrected and the recipients will be healthier as a result. In particular, maternal and infant survival would be expected to improve.
76. **Support, coordination, and M&E arrangements.** Staff and consultants in the WFP country office will coordinate the activity and monitor and evaluate the impact of the intervention, working closely with the MOH, the United Nations Inter-Agency Sectoral Committee on Nutrition, and the Standards and Specifications Department. A baseline study will be initiated to quantify the extent of micronutrient deficiencies in the targeted populations; this study will be used to evaluate improvements in the targeted populations.
77. **Cost estimate.** This basic programme activity for the four-year period requires 1,800 tons of food, at an estimated cost of 1.5 million dollars.

Supplementary programme activities

78. Supplementary programme activities would be implemented, should sufficient resources be available. For health and agriculture, supplementary activities will be expansions of basic programme activities. For health, the supplementary programme activity would be for up to 8,500 additional direct beneficiaries (families), requiring 20,000 tons, at an estimated cost of 6.6 million dollars. For agriculture, expansion would depend on the results of the pilot project. However, the provisional estimate is that the supplementary activity in the third and fourth year of the programme would involve a further 4,000 families, and require 5,600 tons, at an estimated cost of 2.2 million dollars.

Key issues and risks

79. **Assumptions on the policy environment, national institutions, and assistance partners.** WFP assumes that the Government will continue its policy of encouraging schooling for girls. If food resources were to be available, a large expansion of the activity for female students may be constrained by the lack of school facilities; however, this constraint will diminish as more school facilities are constructed with World Bank loans and other initiatives under the Government's Five-Year Plan. Similarly, the health activity



can only expand in cases where the primary health centres are providing adequate services. However, this activity can readily be expanded far beyond the current level, if the delivery of health services can be maintained (the plan promises increased spending in this area).

80. While the Government ministries have improved the management of the health and education projects substantially in the past two years, there is still room to improve the implementation of activities. The WFP country office would be expected to continue its new role in managing internal transport. Reporting on distributions in the education activity should be improved, in order to reach the standard set by the health activity. Authorities at the capital city (Sana'a) and the governorate level would be expected to utilize fully the detailed reports received from distribution centres.
81. *Issues related to funding the Country Programme.* The need to plan food requirements for a complete school year in order to encourage female enrolment means that the flexibility to increase or decrease support to this sector is limited by forecasts of resource levels made before the start of the academic year. Yearly fluctuations at the country resource level would be more easily absorbed in the health-sector activity.
82. *Risks and essential conditions.* Political instability related to deteriorating social conditions remains a risk. The next round of economic structural reforms, expected this year, will remove subsidies on wheat, bread, selected food items, energy (including electricity), and basic goods and services. The burden of higher prices will fall disproportionately on the poorest groups. Unless the reduction in subsidies coincides with increased social support, the need for food assistance may become overwhelming.
83. WFP plans to target a smaller number of governorates on the basis of a combination of socio-economic criteria (and sustainability factors for the agriculture activity), rather than repeat past attempts to cover all governorates. Clearly, this could be regarded as controversial in governorates where WFP assistance will stop. Thus, it will be important that the Government publicize, perhaps through the mass media or the elected representatives of the different governorates, the logic underlying the targeting of certain communities to the exclusion of others.
84. While community-based cooperation in agriculture is far from alien to rural Yemen, it has not constituted a primary framework for WFP assistance to the agricultural sector in the past. Hence the need to introduce such assistance to activities in agriculture on a pilot basis, with special attention to ensuring, through WFP monitoring, that community committees are effective.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

85. The WFP project cycle will continue for activities included in the Country Programme for Yemen. The WFP Country Director will supervise the appraisal of activities, ensuring that they reach a standard at least as high as that achieved under the project approach, i.e., activities will demonstrate feasibility in technical, social, economic and logistic terms, and food aid will be shown to be appropriate. Relevant technical experts from United Nations specialized agencies may also be consulted. Activity summaries will be reviewed and approved by the WFP country office, in consultation with the MPD and the line ministries responsible.



Programme implementation

86. ***Adequacy of the WFP country office.*** The WFP office in Sana'a has recently been strengthened with additional international and national staff, including a number of women recruited recently. It is now adequately staffed to cope with the proposed basic programme activities. If supplementary activities are funded, the country office would need additional national staff. The capacity for participatory and gender-sensitive appraisal, and M&E needs to be further developed. Further training in these areas is therefore planned.
87. ***Food logistics arrangements.*** In all programme activities, WFP now has a greater logistics role. Since WFP assumed increased responsibility for transport, the post-delivery losses have been minimized and there has also been an improvement in coordination and monitoring. WFP receives all commodities at Hodeidah port and contracts commercial trucks to deliver to the EDPs at the governorate level. In 1998, WFP plans to take the responsibility for secondary as well as primary transport, i.e., from EDPs to the distribution centres. As an LDC, Yemen qualifies for the internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) subsidy. This will cover primary and secondary transport costs incurred by WFP, and the storage and handling costs incurred by the Government (other aspects of implementation are outlined under the individual activities in the relevant section).
88. ***Monetization arrangements, and management of generated funds.*** For the agriculture activity, funds will be generated under closed-circuit monetization. Funds will belong to the community in which the food has been monetized and will be deposited by the MAWR extension agent in an interest-bearing account close to the community. Funds will be used to secure inputs for community-related activities. Plans for expenditure will be drawn up by a community committee, which, together with WFP and the MAWR extension agent, will approve each expenditure from the fund. For the micronutrient activity, funds required for the local procurement of micronutrients will be generated through the monetization of commodities from WFP's Canadian-funded Women's Health and Micronutrient Facility.
89. ***Annual work targets and resource allocation.*** Approved activities are subject to detailed annual work plans, elaborated at the preparation stage and adjusted yearly. Annual resource allocations, within the annual level which would be available to the Country Programme, will be determined by the WFP country office in consultation with the MPD and other relevant ministries.

Programme monitoring and audit

90. ***Institutional arrangements.*** The standard WFP reporting system will continue to be used. Monitoring and reporting are primarily the responsibility of implementing ministries, with support from the WFP country office. A strengthened Monitoring Unit in the WFP country office has recently been established. It will assist the Government project staff in the reporting and analysis of data received from the governorates and distribution centres. The additional monitors will also allow an increase in visits to project areas. WFP staff review reports and visit project areas regularly, using structured monitoring checklists and group sessions for beneficiary contact monitoring. Results are shared with project authorities, defining any corrective action needed.
91. ***Key indicators and types and frequency of reports.*** Details are given in Annex II.
92. ***Accountability arrangements.*** Each activity of the proposed programme will be subject to audit from both the Government (the Office of Audit and Investigation) and WFP's Office of Internal Audit (OEDA). The Government has agreed, in line with WFP requirements, to carry out annual audits as well as ad hoc investigations at WFP's request.



Programme adjustments and supplementation of country activities

93. The WFP country office will monitor the performance of all activities through the analysis of reports, and through frequent field visits and discussions with project managers. Adjustments to the Country Programme and its activities - based on the conclusions of evaluations, reviews and resource levels - will be discussed with the respective ministries and decisions will be taken jointly. The WFP Country Director may re-allocate resources of the Country Programme after consultation with the MPD.
94. Supplementary activities will be undertaken should resources exceed those needed for basic activities. The WFP country office and headquarters will seek to identify sources of funding. Pending the mobilization of the required resources, WFP will proceed through the appraisal stage of the project cycle. The Government has indicated its readiness to provide support for the supplementary activities.
95. Any ad hoc refugee or emergency relief activities will be initiated at the request of the Government and UNHCR, depending on their scale. WFP's requirement for the ongoing PRO for Somali refugees is forecast at 1,600 tons of food annually, valued at 800,000 dollars. This would hold true if the number of refugees in camps remained at around 8,000. If the number of destitute Somali refugees were to increase, the camp population could rise dramatically.

Evaluation

96. Arrangements for in-built evaluations are included in each of the programme activities and in the description of the basic programme management review activities. The health activity will be evaluated in late 1997; the education activity will be evaluated in early 1998; and the agriculture activity will be evaluated near the end of the pilot phase, in early 1999. The WFP country office will continue to make use of ample research talent, both national and international, in Yemen. Refugee feeding is assessed each year by a local joint WFP/UNHCR mission, and beneficiary numbers are verified on a quarterly basis.
97. The Country Programme mid-term progress report will be carried out in late 1999, and its results reported to the Executive Board in the year 2000. The key issues for the progress report will be the role of food aid as an effective and sustainable mechanism to ensure continuous use of health services, with a measurable improvement in health status; the effectiveness of food aid as a contribution to incremental improvements in the school attendance of girls; and the beneficiaries' participation in measures to reduce food insecurity, with specific focus on determining success in targeting the poorest of the poor and women, and the creation of useful assets. The end-of-term evaluation could be carried out in early 2001, when the proposals for further Country Programme activities for Yemen will be examined.



ANNEX I





ANNEX II





ANNEX III

YEMEN COUNTRY PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS¹ 1998-2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Basic Programme Activities						
Education	Tonnage	10 463	8 370	8 370	8 370	35 573
	Dollars	4 153	3 323	3 323	3 323	14 122
Health	Tonnage	8 577	5 718	5 718	5 718	25 731
	Dollars	2 814	1 876	1 876	1 876	8 442
Agriculture	Tonnage	2 804	2 804	2 804	2 804	11 215
	Dollars	1 107	1 107	1 107	1 107	4 431
Micronutrients	Tonnage	599	599	599	-	1 796
	Dollars	500 000	500 000	500 000	-	1 500
Total Basic Programme Activities						
	Tonnage	22 442	17 491	17 491	16 892	74 316
	Dollars	8 576	6 807	6 807	6 307	28 497
Supplementary Programme Activities						
Health	Tonnage	2 859	5 718	5 718	5 718	20 013
	Dollars	938 196	1 876 392	1 876 392	1 876 392	6 567
Agriculture	Tonnage	-	-	2 804	2 804	5 608
	Dollars	-	-	1 107	1 107	2 215
Total Supplementary Programme Activities						
	Tonnage	2 859	5 718	8 522	8 522	25 621
	Dollars	938 196	1 876 392	2 983	2 983	8 782
Total Basic and Supplementary Programme Activities						
	Tonnage	25 301	23 209	26 013	25 414	99 937
	Dollars	9 514	8 683 784	9 790	9 290	37 281

Protracted Relief Operation Forecast Requirements* 1998-2001

		1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Refugees	Tonnage	1 621	1 621	1 621	1 621	6 482
	Dollars	757 219	757 219	757 219	757 219	3 026

¹ Requirements include commodity costs, sea/overland transport, ITSH and direct support costs (i.e., total direct operational costs).



BASIC PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Activity and previous number/title	Tonnage & Value (million dollars)	Duration	Executing agency	Objectives	Role of food aid	Target group	Area	Other assistance, donor financing
Activity 1: Education 4695.00 "Assistance to primary education"	35,600 tons \$14.1 million	1998-2001 The ongoing project terminates on 30 June 1998.	Ministry of Education and General Authorities for Scientific Institutes (MPD guiding policy issues).	a) increase girl's school enrolment and attendance and reduce drop-out rates in targeted rural areas; b) contribute to increasing enrolment of children for secondary education in disadvantaged areas by permitting boarding-schools to operate throughout the school year.	An incentive for families to send their girls to school. For boarders, food aid provides budget support to the education authorities, as well as nutritional support for students.	Female students (60,000) and their families through school feeding, and poor students (10,000 males) in boarding-schools.	Abyan, Hajja, Dhamar, Hadramout, Hodeidah, Lahej, Mahweet, Shebwa, Taiz (9 out of 17 governorates in total).	World Bank financing construction of schools (20 million dollar grant). UNICEF project to sponsor female teachers.
Activity 2: Health 2453.03 "Assistance to MCH centres"	25,700 tons \$8.4 million	1998-2001	MPH (MPD guiding policy issues).	To support: a) primary health centres implementing MCH services by attracting increased and regular attendance of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five; b) TB centres by combating the high default rates of patients; and c) the eradication of leprosy.	An incentive to increase attendance at MCH clinics, and to encourage TB and leprosy outpatients to complete treatment.	a) Vulnerable women (women of child-bearing age) and children under five (5,900 families); and b) TB out-patients (1,500) and leprosy victims (1,000); through health centres.	The same as proposed for education.	Bilateral donors supporting construction of health centres, equipment, medicine and training.
Activity 3:	11,200	18-month	MAWR	a) increase availability	a) an income	Poor marginal	Poor farming	Technical

BASIC PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Activity and previous number/title	Tonnage & Value (million dollars)	Duration	Executing agency	Objectives	Role of food aid	Target group	Area	Other assistance, donor financing
Agriculture "Local initiatives in support of household food security"	tons \$4.4 m	pilot project starting late 1997. Expected to extend to 2001.	(MPD guiding policy issues).	of food, through WFP rations and the production/preservation of fruit and vegetables; b) secure water for drinking and food production; c) protect land from environmental degradation; and d) develop extension capacity.	substitute, allowing poor marginal farmers to improve productivity of their land, providing needed food; b) closed-circuit monetization to purchase essential inputs; and c) compensation for efforts of extension contact farmers.	landowners, landless sharecroppers, daily labourers, and poor women-headed households.	communities in rainfed areas. Pilot activity in Abyan, Hodeidah, Lahej and Mahwheet.	assistance by FAO, with funding from UNDP
Activity 4 : Micronutrients "Women's health and micronutrient facility"	1,800 tons \$1.5 million .	1998-2001	Project managers for health and education activities. Supervision by WFP and Nutrition Department of MOH.	To increase the supply of iron and vitamins for WFP target groups, through the fortification of WFP rations.	Food monetized in Yemen and the proceeds used to fortify WFP food rations.	All recipients of WFP food.	WFP project areas, targeted through primary health centres and schools.	WFP Canadian-funded Women's Health and Micronutrient Facility

INDICATORS AND MONITORING PLAN¹

Basic Programme Activity	Key indicators	Frequency of data collection	Institutions responsible for reporting to country office
Activity 1: Education	a) percentage of enrolment and attendance of female pupils, drop-out rates, academic results, value of take-home rations for the female day students; and b) numbers of boarders, composition of menus, spot-checks on hygiene/sanitary conditions, academic success of students.	Every six months (PIRs)	Ministry of Education; and General Authorities for Scientific Institutes. School staff executing the distributions report on beneficiaries/commodities distributed/carryover stocks.
Activity 2: Health	Infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates, attendance and vaccinations in the MCH centres; and the attendance of outpatients to receive treatment (rate of defaulters) for TB outpatients and lepers.	Every six months (PIRs)	MOPH Health centre staff executing the distributions report on beneficiaries, commodities distributed, and carryover stocks.

¹ For all activities: quarterly progress reports (QPRs) on receipts and utilization of WFP food (quantities received, borrowed, lent, exchanged, amounts distributed, losses incurred and stock balances) and twice-yearly project implementation reports (PIRs), providing information on beneficiaries and indicators.

INDICATORS AND MONITORING PLAN

Basic Programme Activity	Output indicators	Effect indicators	Frequency of data collection	Institution reporting to country office
<i>Activity 3: Agriculture Objectives:</i>				
<u>Secure water for drinking and food</u>	Number of: water structures; hectares protected; families benefiting from structures; hectares under management and control.	Hours collecting water for domestic use; increase in food production.	Annual	MAWR
<u>Increase food availability and diversify/improve diets:</u>				WFP will train Government counterparts and undertake qualitative monitoring, including Beneficiary Contact Monitoring.
* Agricultural production	Number of: plans approved; garden plots & families involved; additional area planted & families involved; fodder area developed & families involved; micro-activities established and families involved.	Number of: labourers hired; principle food items in diet; meals per day; women receiving rations; food production/household. Sustainability.	Annual	
* Generation of funds (closed-circuit monetization of WFP commodities - sales proceeds).	Amount/value of food received by family and income transfer.		Annual	
* Food processing/conservation	Number of: women trained in food processing; plans approved for food processing; funds used for women's food processing; families' food processing on regular basis;	Range of products processed; families eating conserved/processed products; life of products processed.	Annual	
* Land production	Percentage of funds used for land protection; plans approved for land protection.	Number of families with agricultural land protected.	Annual	
<u>Develop community participation and self-reliance for women, through planning/ implementation/management of agriculture production/food processing.</u>	Number of: villages with project plans; committees formed; women on committees; percentage of households represented at meetings; women attending meetings. Funds distributed according to plans; funds on women's activities; total amount collected in each village fund; loans disbursed; loans repaid.	Frequency of meetings; voluntary/active participation of women; conflicts on distribution of resources and number resolved without external assistance; correspondence to village-identified needs.	Every six months	
<u>Develop extension capacity and strengthen extension units at the district level:</u> a) training; b) deployment of staff.	Number of: training sessions (district & village); trainers trained; women trained; women/men agents at district level; women contact farmers; training modules developed; processing units operational at district level; contact farmers receiving food.	Number of: visits by men/women extension agents; women visiting district centres to participate in processing activities; effectiveness of trainers & contact farmers.	Every six months	

