

## Annex - 3

Program	Food Crisis response 2022				
Project	Improving food security through cash for food in Taiz governorate, Yemen				
Start date	1/December/2022	End date	31/ January/2024	Period	427 days

Project Outcome	To improve the food security of crisis-affected communities in Ash Shamayatayn district in Taiz				
Project Overview	<p><i>The project will target Ash Shamayatayn district. Despite it being in the IPC3 phase, the targeted beneficiaries will prioritize people under phase 4 and above. The potential beneficiaries will be supported through unconditional cash assistance informed by a holistic market and delivery mechanism assessment that was conducted in late 2020 by MEMBER NGO to insure the minimum nutritional requirements are met through the local market system.</i></p> <p><i>Households will receive six consecutive rounds of unconditional cash transfers to increase access to food for the most vulnerable food insecure households (IDPs, host communities). In recognition of the different levels of needs of the targeted beneficiaries. The monthly transfers is set to 123\$ per household/month in the southern governorates, in line with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) endorsed recently by the food security and agriculture cluster (FSAC) and Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG).</i></p>				
	<p>1. Unconditional Cash distribution will be conducted in six rounds during the project period. Each beneficiary HH will receive 126,500 YER (123\$) in each round (aligned with FSAC MFB). The amount of cash (126,500 YER/HH/round) is enough to cover the current cost of 80% monthly minimum food basket for a household of seven members. 412 HHs <b>2,884 individuals (779 girls /692 female, 750 boys / 663 male)</b>  <b>*total # of Beneficiaries increased to 588 HH</b></p>				
	<p>3.Community mobilization and sensitization session will be carried out for each targeted community to familiarize key stakeholders with the project objectives, transfer amount, selection criteria and registration processes, complaints and feedback mechanism, adaptation of Covid-19 precautionary measures etc., During sensitization a community committee will be formed/strengthened to support the implementation of the project particular beneficiary selection and cash payments</p>				
	<p>3. Beneficiaries' registrations, MEMBER NGO will use the ready beneficiary list which was previously carried out by Community Committees based on the agreed vulnerability selection criteria with the community committees and community leaders; selection criteria; such as (( pregnant and lactating women, families with malnourished children, labour poor (FHHs, Child/elderly headed HHs.) lack of income sources, high dependency ratio with a disabled person, poor and vulnerable with the</p>				

limited productive asset, etc.)	
4. MEMBER NGO has three valid framework agreements with 3 Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to make cash payments to selected beneficiaries at agreed cash distribution points with the mobile team. MEMBER NGO and FSP will plan and implement cash distribution at the beginning the of project period.	
5. To support the beneficiary verification process during cash payments, MEMBER NGO will issue and distribute beneficiary ID cards to each selected beneficiary.	
6. MEMBER NGO will ensure strong complaints feedback and response mechanism in place in early stage of the project implementation. CRM will be established with multi-channel that ensure all targeted groups can access and raise concerns.	
7. MEMBER NGO will conduct a survey at the beginning of the project to establish baseline to help measure the impact of the support on the food security of targeted households.	
8. 100% PDM will be conducted after 15 days of each round of the cash distribution to improve the process of cash distribution and measure the impact of the support on the food security of beneficiary households.	
9. MEMBER NGO will conduct a monthly market survey to monitor market prices and availability of basic food and nonfood commodities. The results of monitoring will inform the revision of cost of FSAC minimum food basket and make the necessary adjustments in the modality of delivering assistance.	
10. Mainstreaming of gender & protection and safeguarding will be considered during the project implementation.	
11. MEMBER NGO will conduct an end line survey at the end of the project to measure impacts and document lessons learns and best practices.	

### **Project Outline**

- The project will reach 412HHs (2,884 individuals) 50% female Headed Households in Ash Shamayatayn district through unconditional cash transfers, to increase the purchasing power of the vulnerable HHs, enabling them to meet the minimum food needs. Based on the PDMs surveys of the previous projects, cash-based intervention is the most preferred modality for most of the households as it provides multiple choices, flexibility and enhance the dignity for the targeted households. Moreover, the previously PDMs surveys and market monitoring carried out on June 2022 showed that the local markets of the targeted area are resilient and functional to provide basic food and nonfood commodities despite of the protracted years of crisis.
- MEMBER NGO has three framework agreements with contracted financial services provider, who will be able to provide the quantity of the currency needed to be distributed to the target beneficiaries.
- In line with FSAC's defined 1st line, to reduce sever hunger, 412 households will receive six rounds of cash transfers as per FSAC, the amount of cash (126,500 YER {123 USD}/HH/round) is enough to cover the current cost of 80% monthly minimum food basket for a household with seven members under the first line response.
- The action proposed under this project will enable the targeted vulnerable households to meet their minimum food security needs and reduce negative coping strategies such as child labor, early marriage, reduction of meal portion as well as selling off properties and valuables to cope with the deteriorating financial and economic situation. MEMBER NGO will use its experience and already established systems in cash transfers to

timely deliver the assistance to the beneficiaries

- Working relations with local authorities and communities in the target districts would also help to implement the project more effectively and efficiently. To ensure integration and create synergy, MEMBER NGO will coordinate its work with FSAC and other agencies working in the targeted district which engaged in food assistance, particularly with WFP to avoid duplication. MEMBER NGO will also ensure that gender and protection is mainstream throughout the project cycles, as well as adaptation of COVID-19 prevention measures.
  - The MEMBER NGO MEAL Team will adopt a tailor-made approach and will lead on baselines, developing monitoring and performance management plan, conduct post distribution monitoring, etc. to inform program delivery and measure the impacts of the project. MEMBER NGO multi-channeled feed feedback and complaints mechanism will be rolled out to the project areas and all the stakeholders including the local communities and beneficiaries will be empowered to raise their concerns on the project implementation.
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  2. Community mobilization and sensitization session will be carried out for each targeted community to familiarize key stakeholders with the project objectives, transfer amount, selection criteria and registration processes, complaints and feedback mechanism, adaptation of Covid-19 precautionary measures etc. During sensitization a community committee will be formed/strengthened to support the implementation of the project particular beneficiary selection and cash payments.
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  11. MEMBER NGO will conduct an end line survey at the end of the project to measure impacts and document lessons learns and best practices.

### Log Frame

Current situation (before the commencement of the project) 1. In the Ash Shamayatayan district of Taiz Governorate, households experiencing food insecurity are forced to take negative coping strategies such as reducing the amount and frequency of meals, borrowing money to purchase food, buying inexpensive food, and selling assets.	Targeted outcomes 1. To increase immediate food consumption for food insecure households through unconditional cash transfers	Indicator/target level to measure achievement of outcome (validation methods) <sup>1</sup> 1. % Of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS $\geq$ 42) <sup>2</sup> . Disaggregated by sex and age Target 70% <sup>3</sup> of 412 HHs (Validation: Baseline, PDM, Endline reports) 2. % Of households with improvement of Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI). <sup>4</sup> Target 75% of 412 HHs (validation: Baseline, PDMs and Endline reports)

<sup>1</sup> Measurement of each of these indicators will be conducted mainly during the pre- and post-surveys. Assuming that the population is 412, the confidence interval is 95%, the tolerance is  $\pm 5\%$ , and the response rate is 50%, the required sample size is 200 households. In this project, approximately 60% (256 households) of the 412 beneficiary households will be randomly selected for measurement. Information obtained through post-benefit monitoring will be used as complementary data.

<sup>2</sup> The survey measures (1) dietary diversity, (2) frequency of meals, and (3) nutritional balance over the past 7 days; respondents are asked how many days they consumed 8 food groups (staples/grains, beans, vegetables, fruits, animal protein, dairy products, sugar, and oil) over the 7-day period, and a score is calculated. For more information, see [WFP, Food Consumption Score](#).

<sup>3</sup> Both the Food Consumption Score and the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), which measures achievement of outcomes, are reported at the household level, but data are also disaggregated by gender and age group.

<sup>4</sup> The type and frequency of food consumption-related actions taken in the past seven days due to food shortages are interviewed and a score is calculated. For more information, see [WFP, Reduced Coping Strategies Index](#).

<p>Current situation (before the commencement of the project)</p> <p>1. The food insecurity situation in As Shamayatayn district, Taiz governorate has been exacerbated by eight years protracted conflict. Households in the districts have experienced extreme food gaps and are at risk of severe malnutrition. Ash Shamayatayn is the largest district in Taiz governorate with estimated population of 257,321(108,604 Male - 148,718 Women) (61,875 boys,46,729 men, 67,885 girls,80,832 women), as well as Ash Shamayatayn district hosts 44,986 IDPs. Loss of livelihoods, high food prices due to the deteriorations of the local currency with more100% and displacements affect the food security, lack of money remains the biggest constraint of the vulnerable people in Ash Shamayatayn to access the food. Accordingly, 88% of</p>	<p>Targeted outputs</p> <p><i>Results: Products, goods and services resulting from project interventions(including changes related to achieving outcomes.</i></p> <p>1. Most food insecure and vulnerable households including (IDPs, host) in Ash Shmayatayn district, Taiz Governorate have access to cash-based food assistance , improved their access to food.</p>	<p>Indicator/target level to measure achievement of outputs (validation methods)</p> <p>1-1-1. # of action plans developed and implemented based on results of focus group discussions prior to cash distribution(1 action plan) Means of verification: action plan, meeting minutes, in-distribution monitoring, post-distribution monitoring</p> <p>1-1-2. # Of HHs and individuals benefiting from cash distribution (412 HHs • 2,884 individuals) (unconditional cash transfer) Means of verification: Beneficiaries list, the financial service provider reconciliation report beneficiary data base disaggregated by gender and sex.</p> <p>1.1.3 # of cash distributions (6 times) (monthly financial reports, post-distribution monitoring) at the minimum amount needed to purchase food for households, based on findings of market prices of food in the food basket.</p>	<p>Activities for project outputs</p> <p>1-1. <u>Geographical targeting and beneficiaries' selection.</u></p> <p>1-2. <u>Market assessment</u></p> <p>1-3. <u>Cash distribution to the targeted beneficiaries.</u></p> <p>1-4. Monitoring and evaluation activities</p>	<p>✓ <b>Prerequisites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cooperation for activities will be obtained from each stakeholder.</li> <li>● Exchange rates will be stabilized, and market supply capacity will be maintained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Potential Risks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Child safeguarding incidents involving SC staff or partners, including financial service providers (FSPs).</li> <li>2. Resources being diverted to proscribed groups including 'terrorists'.</li> <li>3. Increasing inflation.</li> <li>4. Exploitation: Sex-for-aid with mothers or children.</li> <li>5. Exploitation: charge or deduct money from beneficiary in return of registration.</li> <li>6. Inappropriate distribution point</li> </ol> <p><b>Mitigation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As part of SC human resource and child safeguarding policies, all staff, partners, contractors and volunteers who come in contact with children in</li> </ol>
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<p>households do not have access to adequate food, and approximately 66,000 people, including internally displaced persons, are in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 or above.</p>				<p>line with their duty with SC, will undergo thorough background checks to determine their suitability to work with children. SC will also ensure adequate training on child safeguarding issues, and supervision of staff, partners, contractors, vendors and financial service providers FSPs and volunteers.</p> <p>2. FSP will be required to include at least on female worker in each distribution point. This is to ensure that women and girls are supported by a female worker as well as they have someone to complain and share their feedback comfortably and safely. This point was suggested by women and girls in the community throughout different discussions with MEMBER NGO in Taiz and different governorates.</p> <p>SC will carry out a feasibility study for the modality that will be used and the modality which is</p>
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				<p>less prone to diversion will be selected. Internal control measures over resources, keeping our donors informed about all risks in our operational areas which can interrupt implementation of programs. Sharing donor requirements on counter terrorism clauses in kick off meetings with staff, partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Close monitoring of the situation and applying quick responses to changing situations on the ground.</p> <p>4. Supervision, no staff/volunteer. allowed alone, segregation of duties, awareness raising in community - information sharing with no sex-for-aid messaging. Align with programme design - messaging.</p> <p>5. Raise awareness to the whole community during the public meeting/community mobilization and during the cash distribution in regular</p>
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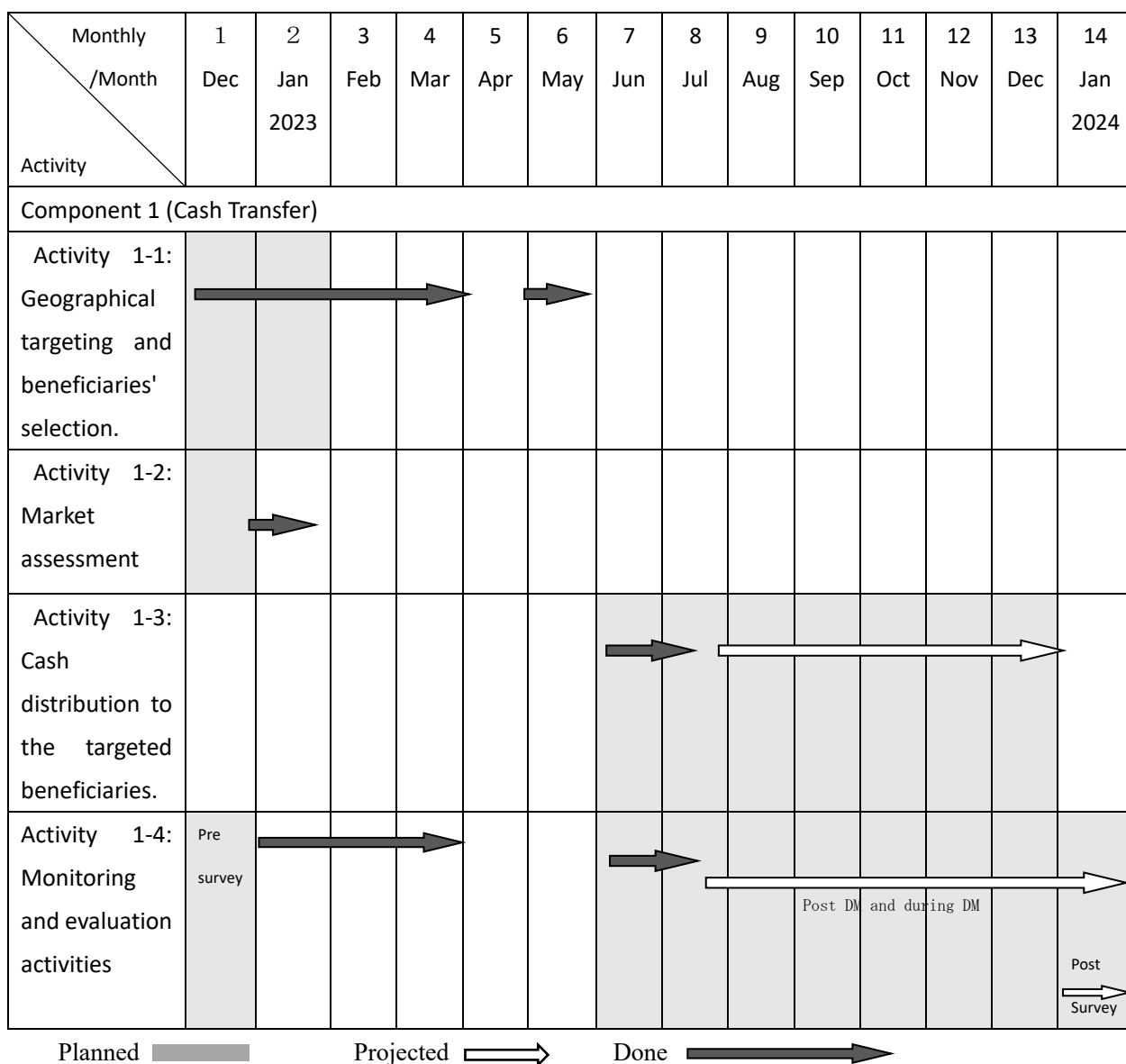
				<p>basis, ensure FRM is in place, Hold meeting with the community and consulting for solution to replace the CDCs /community leaders/ sheikh who takes money. Rise the issues to the local council to take action against such behaviors.</p> <p>6. Raise awareness on the objectives and purpose of cash distribution. Engage women and men and community leaders to challenge the GBV including IPV.</p> <p>7. Risk assessment for the distribution site will be conducted in consultation with the local community to ensure beneficiaries safe access, no risk of beneficiaries walking long distances or through unsafe areas.</p>
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*\* The target values (indicators for measuring results) and activities for outputs are better to be referred from the " indicators" and "key actions" set out in the Sphere Standards, INEE Minimum Standards and other standard and meet the respective standards.*



### Project Progress Check

(Planned activity on the first line and results/alteration on the second line for each activity)



Achievement (As of July 2023)	projected
<b>Component 1 (Cash Transfer)</b>	
1-1: Geographical targeting and beneficiaries' selection. The selection of 588 households has been completed, adding 176 households to the originally planned 412 beneficiary households. (142% achieved)	1-1: Geographical targeting and beneficiaries' selection. Selection of original 412 households was completed in March 2023 and selection of additional households was completed in June 2023.

1-2. Market assessment Completed in February 2011 (100% achieved)	1-2. Market assessment Completed in February 2011 (100% achieved)
1-3. Cash distribution to the targeted beneficiaries Started on June 25, 2023, with the first round of benefits underway (approximately 16% achieved)	1-3. Cash distribution to the targeted beneficiaries The first round of distribution will be completed in early July, with monthly distribution to follow in sequence; expected to be completed in December.
1-4. Monitoring and evaluation activities Preliminary survey of beneficiaries has been completed (about 25%)*	1-4. Monitoring and evaluation activities During/post-distribution monitoring and post-survey are expected to be conducted through January 2024.

\* Post survey and monitoring for during and after distribution, each at 25%, for a total of 100%.